

Midvale Irrigation District



2007 Annual Report

Midvale Irrigation District **2007 Annual Report**

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Annual Meeting of Water Users
February 14, 2008

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ON THE COVER: “The Tee”

Photograph of the 42” Tee at the bifurcation of the Hidden Valley Pipeline North and South Laterals (photograph by Dick Johnson).

AN OVERVIEW OF 2007

For the eighth consecutive year, Midvale Irrigation District water users fought their way through drought. A mediocre early season snowpack (fig. 1) and drought flavored runoff projections faded as the year wore on, with the Wind River yielding only fifty percent of normal levels. Water users took an average delivery of 1.94 AF of a 2.15 AF per acre final allotment, the third lowest final allotment since the recent drought cycle began in 2000.

The lack of moisture coupled with an extended run of high temperatures combined to depress yields of alfalfa hay, the District's largest and most valuable crop. Alfalfa producers yielded an average of 3.4 tons per acre, but were paid well for their crop, receiving an average of \$102 per ton. Thanks to higher than average prices received for most crops, the gross value for all crops and forage grown in the District was estimated at \$20.6 million.

The District continues to maintain the water delivery system despite focusing efforts on a major construction project. District crews cleaned thirty-four canals

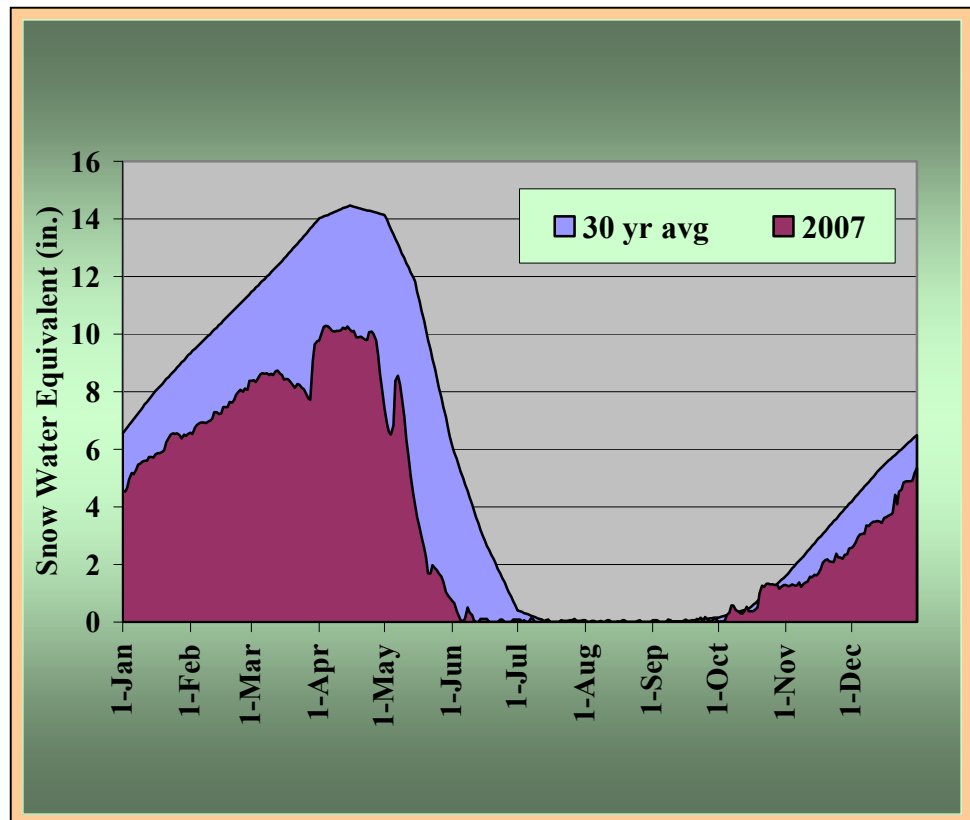


Figure 1. 2007 Wind River Basin Snowpack

and laterals and twenty-one open drains throughout the year. They also addressed erosion problems at fourteen locations and poured nearly 80 cubic yards of concrete to patch or repair existing structures. On the Hidden Valley Pipeline project, the construction crew laid 9,833 feet of pipe and placed over 350 cubic yards of concrete, the materials of which were paid for by a Wyoming Water Development Commission grant.

The District continued to upgrade its equipment fleet with the purchase of three new trucks (2-1/2 ton, 1-1 ton), a side dump semi trailer, a Honda generator, and the conversion of one of the District's dump trucks to a water truck, utilizing a new 3,500-gallon water tank. A portion of the

expense for the new equipment was offset with the sale of used equipment with a value of \$28,478.

For the first time in twenty-two years, the District raised the assessment rate charged of landowners to operate and maintain the water delivery system. Rising costs for labor, fuel, and professional services forced the Board of Commissioners to make the unpopular but necessary move.

The final report for the Midvale Conservation Program (otherwise referred to as the “20-year Plan”) was delivered to WWDC and the District by Anderson Consulting Engineers, Inc. in the late spring. The report outlines projected rehabilitation needs for the water delivery system over the next twenty years. The total cost of the rehabilitation effort (in 2006 dollars) is estimated at \$27 million.

The District entered a grant/loan agreement with WWDC in the middle of the year. The grant/loan was funded by the 2007 Wyoming Legislature and will provide for engineering designs to be developed for rehabilitation/replacement of some of the District’s higher risk failing structures (i.e. concrete lined sections of the Wyoming Canal 1st Division, 2nd Division Check, etc.). The structures were identified and prioritized in the Midvale Conservation Program study. In November, the District contracted with Anderson Consulting Engineers, Inc. to begin work on the first phase of the engineering design work. The designs are scheduled to be completed by June 2008, in time for the District to apply for grant funding from WWDC for construction.

If what the “legal beagles” are telling us is true, the long awaited adjudication of Midvale’s direct flow water right is literally sitting on the Judge’s bench waiting for the gavel to fall. After dealing with that process for the last thirty years, we can only hope that what we are hearing is true.

The District’s financial position is strong, despite loosing ground in each of the last four years. The increased revenues to be generated in 2008 from the assessment increase will, at least temporarily, solidify the District’s financial situation.

The District lost several employees in 2007: two to retirement and four due to better employment opportunities. The District wishes them all well in their future endeavors, whether its taking grandkids fishing or learning a new trade.

In a lot of ways, 2007 was a rough year with water shortages, the assessment increase, and the loss of experienced staff. We can only pray that there will be a return to normal weather conditions, less inflation, and folks in the labor market will seek out and find that Midvale Irrigation District has a lot to offer them in the way of a permanent career.

WATER MANAGEMENT

Pre-Irrigation Season Water Supply, Snowpack and Runoff Projections

When the New Year rolled around, snowpack levels and stored water supplies had something in common; they were both well below normal. On January 1st, the Wind River Basin snowpack measured 69.6 percent of the 30-year average (fig. 1), and combined storage in District reservoirs totaled 66,842 AF or 65.5 percent of normal.

The low stored supplies were due in part to the delayed filling of Pilot Butte Reservoir. During the late fall of 2006, the reservoir was dewatered to allow for the replacement of the outlet works gate stems. Re-filling of the reservoir began in late November 2006, and had only reached 8,310 AF by January 1st. The reservoir would ultimately reach its “normal” wintertime level (28,652 AF) before irrigation season started. Still, had Pilot Butte Reservoir been at its normal level on January 1st, stored supplies would have only totaled approximately 85 percent of average.

The January 5th edition of *The Ranger* quoted U.S. Weather Service hydrologist Jim Fahey as saying, “we won’t hit our wet season for a while. A lot can happen from here to then. We may not have had a great start, we will just have to wait and see.” Mr. Fahey was obviously guarded in his statement, as State and local climatologists were warning that “snow in Wyoming may be becoming more of a rare thing.”

One month later, stored water supplies had improved with the continued storing of water in Pilot Butte Reservoir, climbing to 73 percent of average, while the snowpack had risen only slightly to just over 70 percent. Headlines in *The Ranger* on February 4th stated plainly “Drought is now in seventh year.” Mr. Fahey, was again quoted, saying “In April, May and June, we usually get about half our annual amount of precipitation. These are very crucial months for us this year. The prognosis is not all that good...” obviously referring to the long-range forecasting models used by the National Weather Service and other governmental agencies.

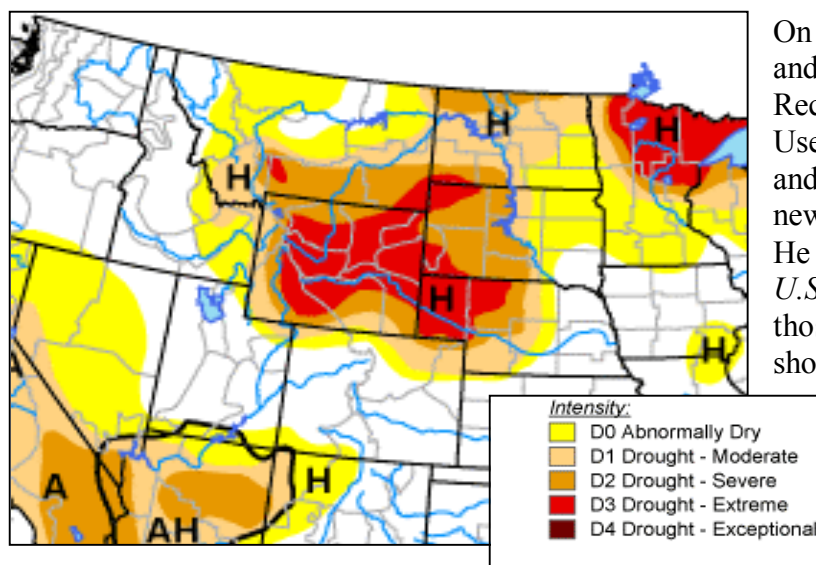


Figure 2. 1/30/07 U.S. Drought Monitor Map

On February 8th, Lyle Myler, Water and Land Division Chief, Bureau of Reclamation, spoke to District Water Users at the 2006 Annual Meeting and shared basically the same news....the drought was continuing. He shared a copy of the January 30th *U.S. Drought Monitor* map with those in attendance (fig. 2) which showed that all of Wyoming was in some state of drought and most of the central part of the State was rated as “extreme” in its drought condition. Based on the Bureau of Reclamation forecasting model, Myler

projected that runoff for the Bull Lake and Upper Wind River Basins would be only 83 percent and 75 percent respectively. Runoff projections would decline as the year wore on.

During the remainder of February and through early March, snowpack levels would hold around the 70 percent mark. Then, snow ceased to fall, temperatures rose, and the snowpack dwindled to 56.5 percent by late March when, on the 28th, a significant snowfall event occurred, raising the snowpack back to the 70 percent range by early April. If one could find a silver lining in the developing gloomy outlook, it was that the warm and dry conditions allowed District crews to burn weeds along canals and laterals on 12 days during the month of March in preparation for flushing the water delivery system.

Traditionally, the Commissioners set a start date for irrigation water deliveries at their regular March meeting. However, due to the unfavorable weather conditions (warm and dry), the Commissioners delayed their decision until early April. That decision proved wise as weather conditions by the end of March had made a short-term turnaround.

On April 5th, the Commissioners met and reviewed recently updated water supply projections. Bureau of Reclamation forecasts for the Bull Lake and Upper Wind River Basins had been reduced to 79 percent and 62 percent respectively which would result in a projected final allotment of 2.15-2.86 AF per acre.

Midvale's snowmelt runoff model painted a slightly different (and less favorable) picture in early April. According to the District's projections, if normal snowfall occurred from mid-March through the remainder of the snow season, District Water Users could expect no better than a 2.39 AF per acre final allotment, and receiving 75 percent of normal snowfall during the same period would result in no better than a 2.18 AF per acre final allotment. Given that drought conditions were projected to continue, the severity of which was unknown, the Commissioners authorized the publication of a 1.75-2.25 AF per acre final allotment projection in the April *Midvale Messenger* (see Appendix A: *Midvale Messenger*, Vol. 1, Num. 2). At the same meeting, the Commissioners authorized the staff to begin flushing operations in anticipation of a April 23rd start date for irrigation water deliveries and set an initial allotment of 1.00 AF per acre, sending a clear message to Water Users that they could once again expect a below normal water supply (See Appendix C. Summary of Commissioner Actions Regarding Irrigation Water Allotments, Delivery Rate Restrictions and Beginning and Ending Delivery Dates).

Irrigation Season and Water Allotments

On Friday, April 6th, the District began diverting water into the Wyoming Canal. Flushing of the main canals (Wyoming and Pilot) proceeded throughout the next week, water deliveries began on April 23rd as planned, and flushing of laterals continued throughout the rest of the month. No rainfall was recorded at the Pavillion weather station during the month of April (see Appendix B. 2007 Weather Conditions, Pavillion, Wyoming).

As expected, due to continued drought conditions, May 1st Bureau of Reclamation runoff projections were again reduced. April through July runoff in the Bull Lake Creek basin was projected to be 100,000 AF (72 percent of normal) and runoff projected for the Wind River

above the Bull Lake Creek confluence was reduced from 250,000 AF to 225,000 AF, or 56 percent of normal. The reduced numbers from the Bureau's forecast would compute to a final allotment for District Water Users of 2.40 AF per acre, bringing it more in line with the District's projections from the month before.

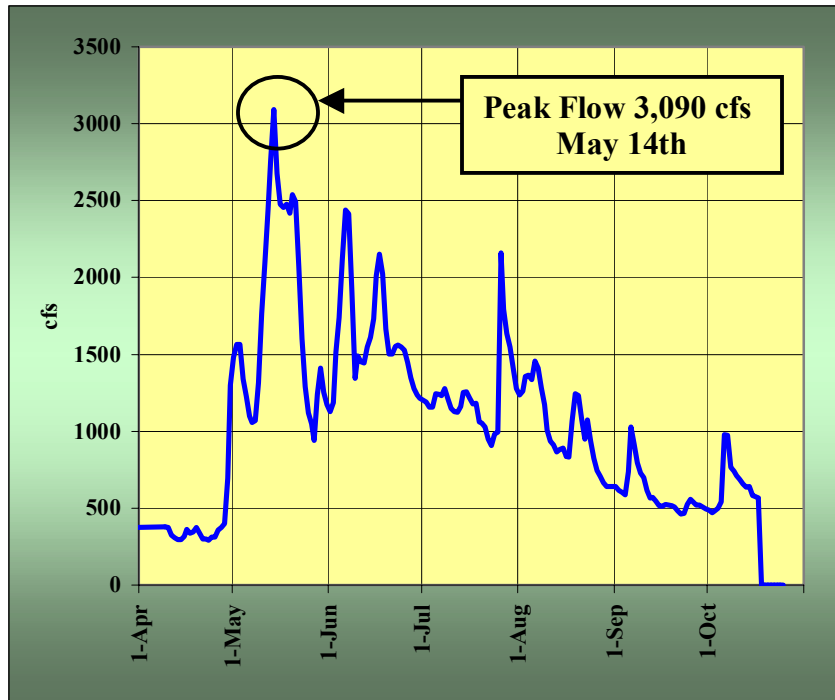


Figure 3. 2007 Wind River Natural Flow

Water Users were greeted with meaningful rainfall in early May. Warming temperatures in the first half of the month caused the natural flow of the Wind River to peak on May 14th at 3,090 cubic feet per second (fig. 3), twenty-nine days sooner than normal (from 1982-2002, the Wind River natural flow averaged peaking on June 11th). On May 17th, it was obvious that the allotment should be raised because of the early runoff, even though only 17,207 AF of irrigation water had been delivered and the District had not yet

reached its ability to deliver the existing 1.00 AF per acre beginning allotment. The commissioners authorized an increase in the allotment to 1.25 AF per acre beginning May 25th.

June 1st found the Bureau of Reclamation adjusting runoff projections downward once again as the drought continued. Another 25,000 AF was subtracted from the Wind River runoff projection, dropping the expectation to 200,000 AF or only half of the 30-year average. District water users had received 37,000 AF of irrigation water by the 1st of June, with four percent of the acreage having used 100 percent of the 1.25 AF per acre allotment. Also, in early June, water users were once again benefited by almost an inch of precipitation and water use began to decline as producers began to make ready for cutting hay. By the time the Commissioners met on June 14th, the District had reached its ability to deliver the current 1.25 AF allotment, and they authorized a second allotment increase to 1.50 AF per acre, effective June 16th.

On June 25th, stored water supplies peaked at 116,510 AF even though the District had been drawing on storage for over a month. By the end of June, ninety-degree temperatures were becoming more common and water use began to increase as producers began a second round of watering.

As we entered the month of July, stored water supplies stood at 74 percent of average, water use was climbing, river flows were dropping dramatically and it was HOT! On July 1st, water users had received 62,778 AF of irrigation water. It became apparent that the District would soon reach its ability to deliver the 1.50 AF existing allotment and water users on 33 percent of the irrigated acres had used 75 percent of their water. On July 2nd the Commissioners raised the

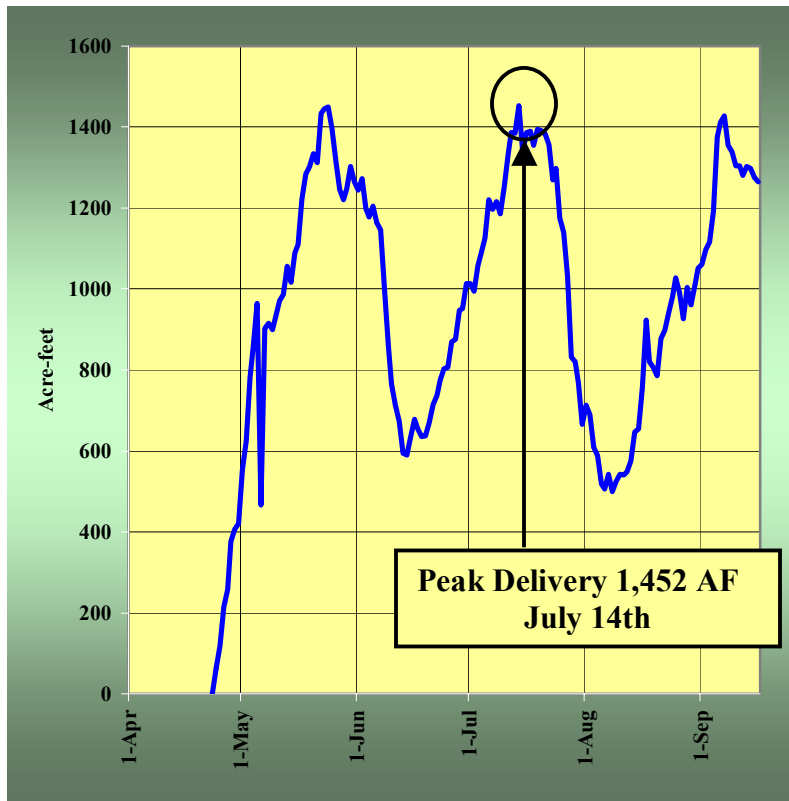


Figure 4. 2007 Daily Water Deliveries

water allotment to 1.75 AF per acre and on July 14th daily water delivery peaked for the year at 1,452 AF (fig. 4). In the last half of the month, water use began to decline, as did river flows, and water users were beginning to wonder if the District would be able to make it much past the first of September. It was still hot, with temperatures reaching or exceeding 90 degrees on twenty-two days during the month.

Then, water users were blessed with significant rainfall on July 26th and 27th. River flows raised significantly, temperatures moderated a bit, and the District reached its ability to deliver the 1.75 AF allotment on July 29th.

Water users began the month of August seeing an increase in their water allotment (fig. 5). The Commissioners raised the allotment to 1.875 AF per acre on August 2nd, hesitant to go higher because no one was sure what was going to come of river flows. August 2nd-6th was a wet period with the Pavillion weather station measuring over 8/10^{ths} of an inch of precipitation during the period and river flows bumped up a little.

By the time the Commissioners met on August 9th, river flows had begun to drop once again. In response to worsening conditions, the Commissioners announced what they thought would be a final allotment increase to 2.05 AF per acre. The final allotment was to take affect August 17th, and a tentative shutoff date of September 10th was announced. Water use increased in anticipation of the early September shutoff date and, by the end of the month, the District had delivered 122,266 AF of irrigation water. On August 31st, useable stored water supplies totaled 54,969 AF in Bull Lake and Pilot Butte Reservoirs.

September would see temperatures becoming more seasonal and opportunities were present throughout most of the month for rainfall to occur. When the Commissioners met on September

4th, it was obvious that the District would be able to meet and exceed the 2.05 AF per acre allotment and they bumped up the final allotment to 2.15 AF per acre. They also lengthened the irrigation season by setting the shutoff date for the 16th of September.

End of Irrigation Season and Year-End Totals

Irrigation season ended on September 16th after a 147-day run; two weeks shy of optimum. For the season, the District delivered 142,768 AF for an average delivery per acre of 1.94 AF (see Appendix D. 2001-2007 Water Use Data, Midvale Irrigation District). Delivery efficiency, 44.46 percent for the season, fell well below the previous 6-year average of 53.15 percent.

On September 17th, stored water supplies totaled 54,800 AF (Bull Lake: 45,528 AF; Pilot Butte: 9,272 AF). By December 31st, Bull Lake and Pilot Butte Reservoirs contained 56,457 AF and 27,589 AF respectively, or about 82 percent of normal, and the Wind River Basin snowpack measured 82.5 percent as we ushered in the New Year.

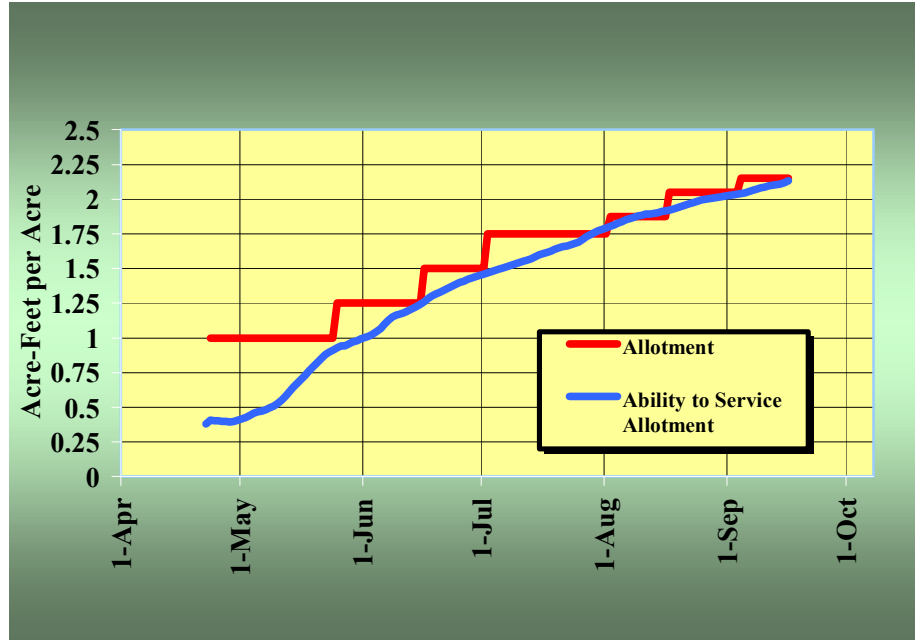


Figure 5. 2007 Irrigation Water Allotment Increases and Ability to Service Allotment

CROP AND FORAGE FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Overall

Crops or forage for livestock were grown on 68,086 acres of irrigated lands served by Midvale Irrigation District in 2007 (see Appendix E: 2007 Midvale Irrigation District Crop Production and Estimated Value). Fallowed acreage and acreage planted but not harvested totaled 5,513 acres and 429 acres respectively, presumably due to water-short conditions (fig. 6). The estimated gross value for all crops and forage raised in 2007 totaled \$20.65 million, averaging \$303.35 per acre, the greatest return per acre harvested in the last five years (Table 1).

Table 1. 2003-07 Crop Value

Year	Gross Value	Total Acres	Harvested Acres	Value per Acre	Value per Harvested Acre
2003	\$17,308,729	73,863	69,902	\$243.34	\$247.61
2004	20,047,279	73,883	69,914	271.34	286.74
2005	17,975,455	73,752	71,540	243.73	251.26
2006	17,557,417	73,553	70,620	238.70	248.62
2007	20,653,909	73,599	68,086	280.63	303.35

Alfalfa and Other Hay

Acreage devoted to the production of alfalfa hay accounted for over 51% (37,687 acres) of all irrigated acres served by the District in 2007. Due to a shortage of water caused by a below par snowpack and relentless high temperatures, alfalfa producers only averaged 3.4 tons per acre harvested, well below previous years. However, thanks to an increase in demand for the crop, producers received an average price of \$102 per ton for their crop. The crop grossed an estimated \$12.9 million and accounted for 62.5 % of the total crop revenues generated in the District.

Other types of hay were produced on 8,655 acres, averaged 2.41 tons harvested per acre, and garnered an astonishing \$103 per ton.

In total, the Midvale hay crop was worth \$15.07 million or nearly 73% of the total value of all crops raised in the District in 2007.

Sugar Beets

Sugar beet acreage has decreased in recent years due to drought concerns and other mitigating factors. Although the 2007 crop yielded a near record 27.03 tons per acre, only 1,443 acres were planted and harvested. The 2007 crop is estimated to be worth \$45.71 per ton, although the actual value will not be known until late 2008 because of how it is marketed. If the estimated value is accurate, the 2007 beet crop will be worth a total of \$1.78 million, and will rank third in total value behind alfalfa and other hay.

Silage

Acreage dedicated to silage production and the resulting yield per acre in 2007 remained relatively unchanged as compared to the 2006 crop. Producers harvested 20.38 tons of silage per acre on 2,354 acres with an estimated total value of \$1.44 million (\$30.00 per ton).

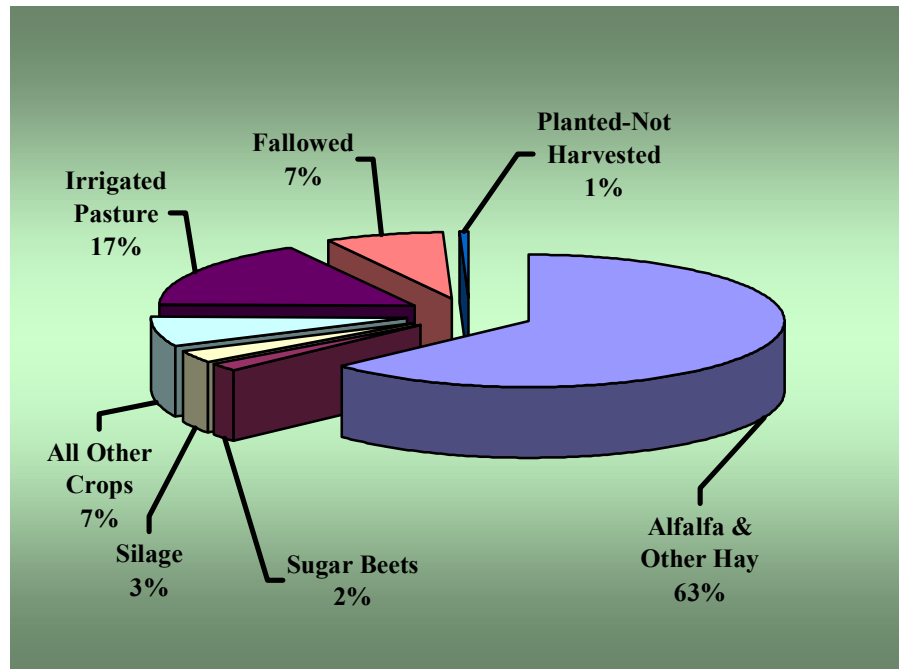


Figure 6. 2007 Crop Acreage by Percent of Total

All Other Crops, Acres Fallowed, and Acres Planted and Not Harvested

In 2007, the remaining irrigated acreage served by the District saw a variety of crop types harvested, were fallowed, or were planted and not harvested. Crops such as barley, hard corn, wheat, beans, and irrigated pasture were watered and harvested on 17,518 acres, returning an estimated \$2.36 million. Due to the expected water shortage caused by the continued drought, 5,513 acres lay fallow in 2007 and 429 acres were planted and not harvested.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Canal, Lateral and Open Drain Cleaning

Again in 2007, District crews kept up nicely with canal, lateral and open drain cleaning despite having a major construction effort underway (the Hidden Valley Pipeline project). Thirty-four canals and laterals and twenty-one open drains were spot cleaned across the District (see Appendix F: Cleaning Performed on Canals, Laterals and Open Drains).

Canal Bank Stabilization and Erosion Control

District crews directed attention to canal bank stabilization and erosion control on an “as-needed” basis in 2007. Fourteen locations on canals, laterals, open drains and roads received attention. Yellow and pit-run gravel and cobble rock were placed at the locations listed in Appendix G.

Concrete Work

A majority of the concrete work performed by the District in 2007 was associated with the Hidden Valley Pipeline project. In total, District crews placed 450.5 cubic yards of concrete, 352.75 cubic yards of which went to various parts of the State funded Hidden Valley job. The most significant structure constructed (size-wise) was the inlet structure for the Hidden Valley Pipeline (fig. 7). The concrete lining in the Wyoming Canal 1st Division garnered some attention at the end of the year, receiving 49.25 cubic yards of concrete to temporarily replace worn and deteriorated sections. Another 10 cubic yards will be placed at various locations of 1st Division in the spring of 2008 (see Appendix H. Concrete Work Performed).



Figure 7. District Construction Crew Placing Concrete at Hidden Valley Pipeline Inlet Structure

Pipeline Materials Installed

Obviously, the most noteworthy construction project tackled by District crews in 2007 was the continued work on the Hidden Valley Pipeline project. Approximately 720 man-days were directed to the effort, not counting Assistant Manager/Construction Foreman Dick Johnson's time, where 9,883 feet of pipe materials were installed. The pipe ranged in size and type from 4-inch to 42-inch PVC (fig. 8) and 48-inch concrete (the 48-inch concrete pipe is not part of the Hidden Valley water delivery pipeline, but was used to pipe a portion of a waste-way that the delivery pipeline crosses). The north lateral (Pilot 37.7N) portion of the pipeline will be in service for the 2008 irrigation season. Work will be completed on the remainder of the project in time for the pipeline to be fully operational in the spring of 2009.

In addition to the Hidden Valley project, pipe materials were installed at nine other job locations, three of which were construction-for-hire projects (see Appendix I. Pipe Materials Installed).



Figure 8. District Construction Crew Installs 42 inch PVC Mainline on Hidden Valley Pipeline Project

Weed Control

[The following Weed Control report was submitted by Mr. John L. (Lars) Baker, Supervisor, Fremont County Weed and Pest Control District (edited by Midvale Irrigation District), with whom the District contracts for the majority of weed control applications performed on the District.]

Weed control work went well in 2007 with Paul Bush as ramrod. The main target species of the vegetative management effort are kochia, Russian thistle, and sweetclover. The goal is to stop weed growth early to improve line of sight from the road to the water and reduce dead weeds that accumulate in the canal during the winter. We also try to keep all structures clear of weeds with residual herbicides. I hope that it pays in reduced operating costs during the summer. Please feel free to contact us to identify areas of the system that need more work or change these priorities. Vegetation management is often problematic due to weather. When it is dry, as the 2007 summer was, the weeds mature early and become resistant to the herbicides. The last four years we have tried to concentrate on the canal system with several trucks to get the work done in the shortened window of opportunity. We try to get to all the ditches where there is a good road on both sides first, then the ditches with one road. We treat from the tire track to the water

everywhere and use a center boom to get the road bed where it is weedy. We started work on May 24th and ended control work on annual weeds on the 14 of June (fig. 9). There was a total cost to Midvale of \$9,660.02.

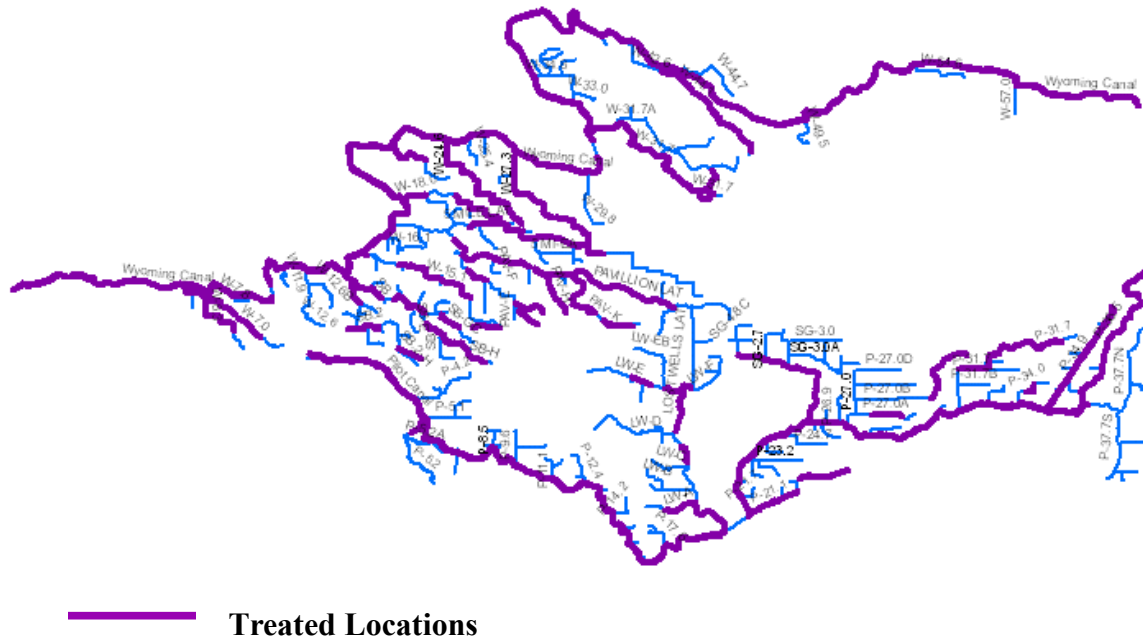


Figure 9. Locations of 2007 Vegetative Weed Treatments.

The noxious weed program began June 18th, 2007 treating Russian knapweed on the Wyoming and Pilot Canals. Russian knapweed is very hard to control, especially at that time of year. There are some very stubborn patches north of Pavillion. We thought if we treated them twice in one year the Russian knapweed might go away. We were able to use some Bureau of Reclamation money for the back side of the canals to the boundary fence. The strategy of the last two years has been successful resulting in a substantial reduction in noxious weed growing on the right of way between the canal and the boundary fences. All of the main canals and laterals were treated in 2007. The primary herbicide used was glyphosate that results in some bare ground, but is safe for down stream water users. Bare spots grass in after a couple of years. In general the canals are weed free and do not constitute a significant source of weeds to Midvale water users. That is far different than 20 years ago and feel that we have a good partnership. Noxious weed control for 2007 cost Midvale \$22,853.63 (fig. 10). Fremont County Weed and Pest cost shared an additional \$11,331.55 on the herbicides applied. That increases the weed control effort to \$44,693.45 for the year (see Appendix J. 2007 Vegetative and Noxious Weed Treatment Locations and Expense).

Shop staff was busy in 2007. Early in the year, the District purchased a 3500-gallon water tank and used it to convert one of the District's 1980 Autocar dump trucks to a water truck (fig. 11). The crew accomplished that conversion in February, and the rig was used for weed burning support in the spring and as a water truck for dust suppression on the Hidden Valley Pipeline project. The mechanic crew readied two ditchrider pickups for service as well a new one-ton utility bed service truck. In the welding bay, Harold Eggers fabricated headache racks for the new trucks, rebuilt old headgates and ticket boxes, and fabricated animal guards, valve houses and metal box tops and stairs for the Hidden Valley project (see Appendix K: Maintenance Shop Activities).



Figure 11. 1980 Autocar Dump Truck Converted to Water Truck

After a visit and courtesy inspection by the State of Wyoming OSHA staff, the District staff got busy addressing the write-ups from the inspection, and the staff also provided support to the Hidden Valley project when called upon.

Other District Operation and Maintenance Work Performed

The list of other work performed by District crews in 2007 is long and varied. Everything from sewer jetting to motor grading roads to electrical work and more is listed in Appendix L of this report.

CONSTRUCTION FOR HIRE

Construction work for others was intentionally limited in 2007 because most construction efforts were focused either on the Hidden Valley Pipeline project or on maintenance and repair of project facilities. The District's construction crew did complete nine work-for-others projects at a profit of just under \$1,000 (see Appendix M. Construction for Hire).

EQUIPMENT PURCHASED AND SOLD

The District continues to upgrade the equipment fleet. In 2007, six additions were made to the equipment inventory for a total cost of \$123,513 and ten items were sold for a total of \$28,478 (table 2).

Table 2. 2007 Equipment Purchased/Sold

Purchases	
1-2007 Dodge 1 ton 4x4 with utility box	\$33,945
1-3,500 gallon water tank to mount on T3	12,054
1-Sidump'r Trailer	39,948
2-2007 Ford ½ ton 4x4	35,153
1-Honda Generator	2,414
Total - Equipment Purchased	\$123,514
Sales	
T31 - 1995 Ranco Trailer (trade-in value on Sidump'r)	\$20,500
P19 - 1998 Chevy 1/2 ton pickup	200
P18 - 1998 Chevy 1/2 ton pickup	1,075
P17 - 1994 Ford 1 ton	1,104
P33 - 1991 Chevy 1/2 ton pickup	989
T13 - 1969 Trailer w/ Dump box	1,500
T25 - 1973 Holden Flatbed Trailer	500
T28 - Dorsey flatbed trailer	350
T39 - 1975 IH 2 ton winch truck	2,050
Flatbed with lift	210
Total – Equipment Sold	\$28,478

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Assessment Increase

For the first time since 1984, the Midvale Irrigation District Board of Commissioners voted to increase the amount landowners are assessed for operation and maintenance expenses of the District. Rising costs for manpower, materials and services forced the Commissioners to make the move when they approved the 2008 budget at their regular meeting May 17th.

For the last couple of years, talk of an assessment increase had become more common than not and most District constituents were well aware that there would have to be an increase of some kind; they just didn't know when, how much it would be, or what form the increase would take.

The increased cost of doing business was becoming apparent. Deficits in revenues versus expenditures had occurred in each of the preceding three years (2004: \$88,745, 2005: \$580, 2006: \$224,129), and were projected to occur again in 2007 to the tune of \$320,000.

In the 2006 Annual Report, it was stated:

“The District remains in a strong financial position as of December 31, 2006. However, the cost to operate, maintain and rehabilitate the District managed water delivery system continues to climb because of the increased cost of goods and services the District requires. One wonders how much longer the District can continue to offer the level of services it does provide before having to raise the rate that it assesses its constituents; something that has not occurred since 1984.”

Costs of District operations had indeed increased. When comparing the expense categories of employee wages, payroll taxes and benefits, fuel and professional services from 2000 to 2008, one can see the main driving force of the need to increase revenues.

Attracting and keeping well-qualified employees is a problem for every business in Wyoming these days, Midvale included. This is especially true when you don't offer health insurance benefits that attract and keep employees. Wages and associated expenses have risen by 34% between 2000 and 2008, a difference of more than \$227,000, the expenditure of which will account for approximately 63% of revenues generated by assessments in 2008 (Table 3).

Table 3. Employee Wages, Payroll Taxes, and Benefits¹ Comparison

Year	\$ Amount	# Full-Time Employees
2000	668,590	16
2008	896,239	16
Difference	+227,649	0

1. Retirement, dental and vision insurance. Midvale does not furnish health insurance.

Fuel costs in 2008 are estimated to be almost triple of what was expended in 2000, primarily (if not totally) due to increased fuel prices (Table 4).

Table 4. Fuel Cost Comparison

Year	\$ Amount
2000	56,669
2008	159,375

Difference	+102,706
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Expenses for professional services are tied to the cost of accounting (annual audits), legal and engineering services. Due to pending litigation and higher costs to have the annual audit performed by a certified public accountant, the District estimates that 2008 professional service costs will be double that of 2000 (Table 5).

Table 5. Professional Services Cost Comparison

Year	\$ Amount
2000	35,012
2008	75,000
Difference	+39,998

To address the revenue concerns, the Commissioners directed Manager Lee Arrington to research various methods of assessing landowners including: an “across-the-board” increase, a “per headgate” charge, and a “first-acre” charge. Arrington presented his findings to the Assessments Committee (comprised of Commissioners Lloyd Dechert, Dustin Taylor, and Gordon Medow) and, subsequently, the Budget Committee (comprised of Commissioners Lloyd Dechert and Vince Dolbow) before the matter was considered by the full Board of

Table 6. Expenses Related to Overhead

Wages, Taxes, and Benefits					
Position	Annualized Wage ¹	Payroll Expense (27%)	Vehicle and/or Housing	Percent Allocated	Total
Manager	\$64,500	\$17,415	\$5,000	75	\$65,186
Asst. Manager	48,500	13,095	5,000	50	33,298
Office Manager	33,000	8,910	0	100	41,910
Clerk 1	28,500	7,695	4,200	100	40,395
Clerk 2	22,500	6,075	5,000	50	16,788
Water Master	35,000	9,450	5,000	100	49,450
Dam Tender	27,500	7,425	9,200	100	44,125
Subtotal					\$291,152
Other Expenses					
Commissioner Per Diem				100	\$10,800
Insurance				100	30,500
Professional Services				100	55,000
				Subtotal	\$96,300
				Total²	\$387,452
Overhead Expense/Account³					\$482.50

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 2006 wages2. Does not include: office equipment and supplies, utilities, shop overhead, etc.3. Assumes 803 landowner accounts |
|--|

Commissioners. After reviewing the various options (and the pitfalls of each), the Commissioners settled on a combination of the first-acre assessment and the across-the-board method.

Reasoning that all landowners cost the District a minimum to maintain and service an account, regardless of how large or small their acreage, the first-acre assessment method was employed in the amount of \$350 per account maintained on the District's assessment roll. When analyzing the minimum cost, Commissioners focused on what could be termed "overhead" that, in their opinion, should be equally shared by all landowner accounts. As one can see in Table 6, the Commissioners might have been justified in adopting a first-acre charge of \$482.50. The remainder of the estimated revenue deficit would be made up with an "across-the-board" operation and maintenance assessment increase of \$1, bringing that assessment up to \$15 per acre.

Over the past eight years (2000-07), District revenues have remained relatively flat while expenses have continued to climb. Between 2004 and 2007, expenses for Employee Wages, Fuel and Professional Services have increased dramatically. In 2006, the District was in the "red" \$224,129, and 2007 audited financial statements are expected to show an even greater deficit. In order to continue to provide the same level of services to District constituents, the District was forced to increase revenues by adopting an assessment rate that is estimated to produce an additional \$330,000, in order to balance the budget.

MIDVALE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

[The following is the Executive Summary of the Midvale Conservation Program Study completed by Brad Anderson, Anderson Consulting Engineers, Inc.]

Overview

The Midvale Conservation Program project focused on the rehabilitation needs associated with the existing irrigation structures and the determination of potential water savings that could be realized through implementation of conservation measures within the Midvale Irrigation District (MID). The work included an inventory and assessment of existing structures and facilities; evaluation of system losses, re-regulation storage reservoirs, and alternatives to improve water conveyance and management; development of conceptual design and costs associated with irrigation system improvements; development of an implementation plan; and economic evaluation associated with implementation of the plan of improvements. Formulation of the implementation plan assumed completion of the improvements over a 20-year time period as an ongoing construction effort to minimize the financial impact to the MID water users.

Structure Inventory and Evaluation

Over 3,800 structures (including farm headgates and measurement devices) were inventoried and evaluated during the completion of the project. The results of the structure inventory provide a snapshot of the overall condition of the irrigation structures within the MID in 2003 and 2004. Of the 1,751 structures inventoried on the Pilot Canal irrigation delivery system, 32 were found to be in poor condition and 7 were considered to be in failing condition. For the 2,050 structures on the Wyoming Canal irrigation delivery system, the structure inventory found 194 structures in poor condition with an additional 100 structures considered to be in failing condition. Of those structures in poor and failing condition on the Wyoming Canal system, 78 of the “poor” and 16 of the “failing” structures were farm headgates and measurement devices. The general condition of the structures is presented on Figure 1.

The risk associated with loss of a structure was realized during the completion of the project. A drop structure on the Wyoming Canal at Mile 28.3 failed due to seepage and was inoperable for a period of almost three weeks. The temporary loss of this structure during its replacement prevented the delivery of water to over 17,000 irrigated acres.

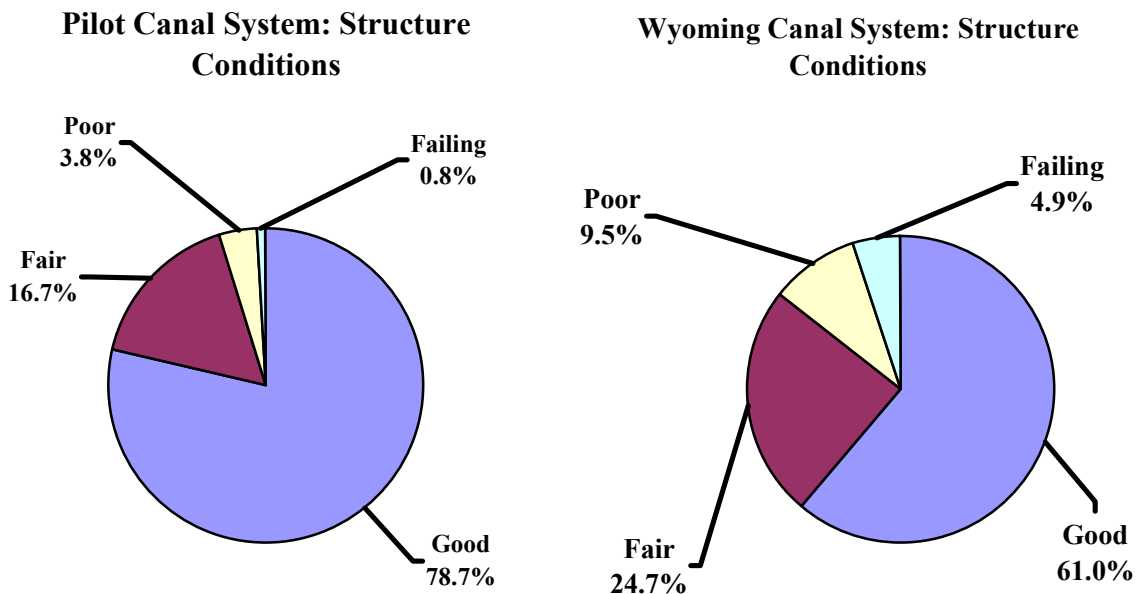


Figure 12. Overall Condition of Irrigation Structures within Midvale Irrigation District (Excluding Farm Turnouts)

Seepage Losses

The seepage study was conducted to identify and evaluate areas of significant water loss, thereby flagging those locations for potential improvement measures. The study provided information on both of the main delivery canals as well as the laterals. For the Pilot Canal irrigation delivery system, two reaches along the main canal appeared to display significant losses. One reach (referred to as PC-4) is located near Mile Marker 34.0 and extends approximately 0.3 miles. Losses were estimated to range from 1,800 to 3,660 acre-feet per year. The second reach

(referred to as PC-8) extends between Laterals P13.0 and P14.9 for a total length of 1.49 miles. Losses for this reach were estimated to range from 3,625 to 7,250 acre-feet per year.

The seepage evaluation along the Wyoming Canal identified the reach from the Second Division Gage to the Third Division Gage with the highest potential for seepage loss. This reach is approximately 9.5 miles in length. Further investigation focused on a section of canal approximately 1 mile in length near Mile Marker 10.5. Losses in this reach were estimated to be 1,750 acre-feet per year.

Most of the laterals under the Pilot Canal and Wyoming Canal experienced seepage losses ranging from less than 5 percent to approximately 10 percent, which is considered typical of earthen laterals within the region. Seepage losses considered significant were noted in the following laterals:

Pilot Canal	Wyoming Canal	
P21.1	W6.3	W29.8
P27.0A	W7.0	W31.7
P31.7	W15.1	Sand Butte G
P36.5	W16.1	Sand Butte 2
Sand Gulch Lateral	W18.1	Pavillion J

Evaluation of Irrigation Efficiencies

The evaluation of irrigation efficiency focused on the potential benefits of improvements related to on-farm irrigation application methods. Three on-farm irrigation improvement scenarios were evaluated to identify potential conservation savings. Implementation of on-farm irrigation improvement programs resulted in annual conservation savings ranging from 44,000 acre-feet to 83,000 acre-feet. The conservation savings of 44,000 acre-feet relates to an irrigation application method profile consisting of 55% gated pipe and 45% sprinklers within the MID.

System Automation

Automation of the existing facilities represents a significant opportunity to conserve water and improvement management and delivery of water to all users within the MID. The potential conservation obtained through system automation is estimated to be as much as 17,900 acre-feet per year. Results of the investigation identified 25 sites for automation. Radio telemetry is recommended for the communications network. The recommendations also include installation of a base station within the MID office. Additional communications and processing equipment and software are included to enable two-way communications, to command the control of slide gates remotely, and to evaluate the flows within the irrigation delivery system relative to the operational objectives of the MID.

Re-regulation Reservoirs

Several locations for potential re-regulation reservoirs were reviewed and a preliminary evaluation completed. The opportunities for re-regulation reservoirs were limited to the Sand Gulch Re-regulation Reservoir previously identified in the Hidden Valley Pipeline Level II Feasibility Study (ACE, 2003). Previous studies have indicated that as much as 14,500 acre-feet could be conserved by construction of a re-regulation reservoir at Sand Gulch.

A detailed geotechnical investigation was completed to facilitate the generation of a cost estimate for the re-regulation reservoir. Based on the results of the investigation, dam design parameters were revised to include a low permeability clay core, cut-off trench, and a slurry/cement-grout curtain.

A hazard classification analysis was conducted in accordance with the Wyoming State Engineer's Office Rules and Regulations related to dam safety. The results indicated the proposed dam should be classified as a Class II structure.

The investigation of Sand Gulch Re-regulation Reservoir also included an assessment of the permitting requirements. Based on the extent of wetlands within the inundation limits of the reservoir and the placement of fill into Sand Gulch, submittal of an individual permit application will be required. Following the Corps of Engineers (COE) review of potential impacts to the human environment that could result from the enlargement of the existing impoundment at that location, the COE determined that the potential impacts will not be significant enough to warrant the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and an Environmental Assessment (EA) should be sufficient.

Potential for Hydropower Generation

Six sites were selected for a preliminary evaluation of potential hydropower generation. Based on the results, it appears that hydropower generation may be potentially feasible at two sites within the MID. These sites are both on the Pilot Canal and are located near Ulcer Hill (Site 5) and Camp 5 Wasteway (Site 6). A more detailed evaluation should be conducted to determine the power output for each of the two sites. This evaluation should include potential changes in flow during the irrigation season along with turbine operation constraints.

Marketing the power generated within the MID may be problematic. Based on a market study completed during completion of the Wind/Bighorn River Basin Plan, it appears that there is not a significant demand for baseload energy. Interest was expressed in dispatchable power, or power that can be provided on demand by the power providers. Power companies that expressed an interest in power, created from future projects, indicated a general power purchase price in the range of \$0.04/kWhr. Market conditions would dictate the final pricing at the time contracts were negotiated. If the power generated is utilized within the boundaries of the MID, fewer problems may be encountered.

Given the potential operating discharge and head available at Sites 5 (Ulcer Hill) and 6 (Camp 5 Wasteway), the total project costs appear to range from \$4.0 million to \$4.5 million (adjusted to 2006 dollars). The total project costs reflect the costs associated with turbines/generators, power transmission, as well as the costs associated with power plant facilities.

Rehabilitation Plan

The rehabilitation plan was formulated to identify practical and economic improvements associated with structure rehabilitation, installation of both gravity and pressurized pipeline systems, construction of re-regulation reservoirs, canal and lateral lining, automation of structures and measurement devices, and implementation of on-farm improvements. Structure rehabilitation becomes an important component of the rehabilitation plan because it reduces the risk associated with the potential loss of irrigation water to the MID water users. Failure of structures could economically impact the water users within the MID through the loss of the irrigation water. Through the completion of this project along with input received from the MID manager and board members, 104 structures within the MID have been identified and prioritized for replacement or rehabilitation. The total project costs associated with structure rehabilitation/replacement is estimated to exceed \$27 million. Rehabilitation of these structures increases the longevity of the irrigation delivery system, and reduces the risk of loss and associated economic hardship for all water users.

The remainder of the project improvements identified in the rehabilitation plan provide for water conservation, improved water management and delivery, and reduction in operation and maintenance expense. Twenty-three (23) pipeline projects have been identified with an estimated conservation potential exceeding 36,500 acre-feet per year. Prioritization of the pipelines projects earmarked twenty (20) projects for conceptual design and cost estimates. Construction of the 20 pipeline projects is estimated to cost approximately \$53 million.

Two canal lining projects were included in the rehabilitation plan and earmarked for construction. The conservation potential is estimated to be over 9,000 acre-feet per year. Construction of the two lining projects is estimated to cost in excess of \$1.9 million.

System automation plays an important role in the components of the rehabilitation plan. Automation of 25 sites along with installation of a base station is estimated to cost less than \$810,000. Given the estimated potential for water conservation of 17,900 acre-feet, the cost/acre-foot becomes \$45. Based on the apparent value of system automation, the MID applied for Level III funding and received approval from the 2005 Wyoming legislature for a total project cost of \$810,000. The funding for the automation system consists of a 67% grant or approximately \$542,000 for the materials required for installation.

The potential conservation associated with construction of the Sand Gulch Re-regulation Reservoir was estimated to be 14,500 acre-feet annually. Construction of the re-regulation reservoir was estimated to be almost \$7 million. Although construction of other project improvements may ultimately tend to reduce the potential conservation benefits associated with construction of the re-regulation reservoir, the magnitude of the potential conservation at Sand Gulch dictates that this re-regulation reservoir be included in the rehabilitation plan.

Improvements in on-farm irrigation methods could conserve a significant quantity of water annually. However, the decision to implement these improvements is at the discretion of the landowner and will likely be based on the availability of matching funds and individual landowner economics. This study identified a conservation potential of almost 52,800 acre-feet for a conversion scenario that consisted of 15% flood irrigation, 25% gated pipe, and 60% sprinkler methods within the service area of the MID.

Implementation Planning

Future construction projects identified for implementation are estimated to be as much as \$89 million. Development of the implementation plan for these projects included consideration of the following factors:

- (a) reducing the risk of failure of existing structures and subsequent loss of income related to the inability to deliver irrigation water;
- (b) benefits related to potential conservation of water, including the increase in potential crop production and income to the MID water users;
- (c) construction capability and capacity of the MID to construct the proposed improvements; and
- (d) the ability of the water users to pay for construction of the proposed improvements.

In recognition of these considerations, an implementation period of not less than 20 years was considered. This time frame assumes an average annual construction of approximately \$4.5 million. Depending on the nature of the projects (pipeline projects, small structure replacement/rehabilitation), as much as 45% of the construction (representing approximately \$2 million in project construction costs) may be completed by the MID with the materials provided by funding available through the WWDC. With respect to the assessment, the implementation period, coupled with the financial obligation/commitment and increase in operation and maintenance expenses, will dictate the magnitude of the increase.

Based on an implementation period of 20 years, an implementation plan for construction of the majority of the improvements identified in the rehabilitation plan was developed. The plan consists of four phases of construction with each phase representing five years. A summary of the four planning phases is provided in Table 7.

Funding Strategy and Economic Analysis

The economic analysis focused on identification of the project benefits, alternative funding sources and funding strategy. The economic benefits attributed to the MID consist of the following:

- Agricultural output value estimated to be \$19 million (normal year, 2006 dollars);
- Total annual output from livestock/ranching is estimated to be \$24.7 million; and
- Direct economic benefits total \$43.7 million.

These annual benefits will be at risk if no action is taken with respect to implementation of the proposed rehabilitation plan. The total annual benefit of the MID to the region and state amounts to \$62.3 million. Statewide, the MID generates employment of 1,500 including farm proprietors, farm employees, and indirect and induced employment.

Table 7. Summary of Implementation Planning Phases

Item	Phase				Total Cost
	1	2	3	4	
Structure Rehabilitation					
Number of Structures	20	70	13	1	\$27.43 million
Cost of Structures	\$9.08 million	\$9.13 million	\$5.27 million	\$3.95 million	
Pipeline Replacement					
Number of Pipelines	2	3	3	12	\$52.96 million
Cost of Pipelines	\$9.34 million	13.49 million	\$16.33 million	\$13.80 million	
Liner Replacement					
Number of Liner Projects	1	1	--	--	\$1.93 million
Cost of Liner Projects	\$1.05 million	\$0.88 million	--	--	
Re-regulation Reservoirs					
Number of Projects	0	0	--	1	\$6.95 million
Cost of Projects	0	0	--	\$6.95 million	
Total Cost	\$19.47 million	\$23.50 million	\$21.60 million	\$24.70 million	\$89.27 million
Total Cost for All Phases					

Alternative funding sources are largely related to federal and state programs. Federal programs include those related to the BOR, USDA/NRCS, and USCOE. Potential funding opportunities exist from these federal sources. However, limitations associated with funding levels, competition for funds, availability of funds and the timeframe to obtain these funds, prevents consideration for immediate availability in a funding strategy.

Several state programs may be applicable to fund improvements identified in the rehabilitation plan. Funding sources include the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Wyoming Water Development Commission (WWDC), Office of State Lands and Investments (SLIB), and Wyoming Business Council. DEQ funding is considered limited and typically focuses on water quality issues. The Wyoming Business Council through the Community Development Block Grant Program also offers limited funding. The SLIB program lends itself more readily to construction of on-farm improvements, individual loans are limited and the terms of the loan are less attractive than those offered through the WWDC. The WWDC through its Level III Development and Rehabilitation Program offers the most attractive funding opportunities involving 67% in grant money with 33% in loans. Although the WWDC has awarded grants/loans in excess of \$15 million, funding has typically been much smaller and limited to funding appropriations associated with single projects.

The funding capability of the MID is also integral to the implementation of the rehabilitation plan. Financial contribution from the MID may include in-kind contribution of construction

resources, utilization of unrestricted funds (amounting to approximately \$1.2 million), or raising existing assessments to undertake debt retirement from funding obtained through sources such as the WWDC. The MID has indicated a willingness to consider construction as an in-kind contribution, raising assessments and the incurrence of debt. Unrestricted funds are better kept as reserves for emergency repairs and cash flow management.

Given the magnitude of the total project costs along with the limitation associated with available funding, an evaluation of the existing assessment along with the assessment associated with the implementation of the rehabilitation plan was conducted. The evaluation included the following scenarios:

- Scenario 1: ability of the existing assessment to satisfy the expenses associated with the operation of the MID facilities.
- Scenario 2: assessment necessary to fund the full implementation of the 20-year plan of improvements.
- Scenario 3: assessment necessary to fund the high priority items as identified by the MID (i.e., partial implementation of the 20-year plan of improvements).

The existing assessment consists of an average O&M assessment of \$14.23 and a construction assessment for the BOR of \$1.17 for a total assessment of \$15.40. Based on an evaluation of expenses versus revenues, a shortfall presently exists within the MID. A financial planning model was developed and utilized as a tool to evaluate each scenario through balancing the annual expenses and revenues. The analysis was conducted for years extending from 2007 to 2040. Given the existing shortfall, an increase in assessment was identified as a means to balance expenses and revenues for Scenario 1. The assessment increase consisted of a first-acre assessment along with an increase in the existing O&M assessment as indicated in Table 8. To balance expenses and revenues requires a first-acre assessment of \$350, incremental increases in the O&M assessment ranging from \$0.25 per acre in 2007 to a total increase of \$3.75 per acre in 2035, and retention of the BOR construction assessment in 2021 (BOR loan will be retired by 2020). Comparatively, this represents an increase in the existing assessment ranging from 1.5% in 2007 to 24% in 2035. The increases are necessary to balance expenses versus revenues and allow for inflation associated with the expenses in future years.

Scenario 2, full implementation of the 20-year plan of improvements (four phases of five-years) assumed WWDC funding (67% grant/33% loan) for structure rehabilitation, canal lining projects, and construction of the re-regulation reservoir. In-kind services were assumed to construct the pipeline projects with the materials provided by the WWDC. Additional staff and equipment requirements to facilitate the pipeline construction, along with engineering expenses, were estimated to increase the annual expenses within the MID by \$164,000 and are estimated to increase the assessment by \$2.29 per acre. The first-acre assessment and increases in O&M assessments remained the same. Total assessment increases for Scenario 2 are also presented in Table 2. Balancing expenses and revenues for Scenario 2 requires incremental increases for structure rehabilitation/construction ranging from \$1.50 per acre in 2007 to a maximum of \$10 per acre in 2021. In consideration of the increase in O&M assessments along with assessments for pipeline projects and structure rehabilitation/construction, this represents an increase in the existing assessment ranging from 26% in 2007 to as much as 94% in 2021.

Recognizing that full implementation of the 20-year plan of improvements may not be economically feasible without additional funding from other sources, the MID requested an evaluation of partial implementation of the 20-year plan (Scenario 3). Eleven (11) rehabilitation projects considered the highest in priority were identified by the MID along with an initial five (5) pipeline projects. The total structure rehabilitation costs were approximately \$7.5 million (representing 29% of the total rehabilitation project costs) along with pipeline replacement costs

Table 8. Results of Economic Evaluation

First-Acre Assessment	O&M Assessment			BOR Assessment (\$/AC)	Pipeline Project Costs (\$/AC)	Structure Rehab Assessment (\$/AC)	Total Assessment (\$/AC)
	Year	Increase (\$/AC)	Total (\$/AC)				
Scenario 1							
\$350	2006	--	14.23	1.17	--	--	15.40
	2007	0.25	14.48	1.17	--	--	15.65
	2010	0.50	14.98	1.17	--	--	16.15
	2015	0.50	15.48	1.17	--	--	16.65
	2020	0.50	15.98	1.17*	--	--	17.15
	2025	0.50	16.48	1.17*	--	--	17.65
	2030	0.75	17.23	1.17*	--	--	18.40
	2035	0.75	17.98	1.17*	--	--	19.15
Scenario 2							
\$350	2006	--	14.23	1.17	--	--	15.40
	2007	0.25	14.48	1.17	2.29	1.50	19.44
	2010	0.50	14.98	1.17	2.29	3.50	21.94
	2013	--	14.98	1.17	2.29	7.00	25.44
	2015	0.50	15.48	1.17	2.29	8.00	26.94
	2018	--	15.48	1.17	2.29	9.00	27.94
	2020	0.50	15.98	1.17	2.29	9.00	28.44
	2021	--	15.98	1.17*	2.29	10.00	29.44
	2025	0.50	16.48	1.17*	2.29	10.00	29.94
	2030	0.75	17.23	1.17*	2.29	7.00	27.69
	2035	0.75	17.98	1.17*	2.29	5.00	26.44
	2039	--	17.98	1.17*	2.29	2.00	23.44
Scenario 3A							
\$350	2006	--	14.23	1.17	--	--	15.40
	2007	0.25	14.48	1.17	2.29	1.00	18.94
	2010	0.50	14.98	1.17	2.29	1.25	19.69
	2013	--	14.98	1.17	2.29	2.5	20.94
	2015	0.50	15.48	1.17	2.29	2.5	21.44
	2020	0.50	15.98	1.17*	2.29	2.5	21.94
	2021	--	15.48	1.17*	2.29	2.75	22.19
	2025	0.50	16.48	1.17*	2.29	2.75	22.69
	2026	--	16.48	1.17*	2.29	0.75	20.69
	2030	0.75	17.23	1.17*	2.29	0.25	20.94
	2035	0.75	19.98	1.17*	2.29	0.25	21.69
Scenario 3B							
\$350	2006	--	14.23	1.17	--	--	15.40
	2007	0.25	14.48	1.17	2.29	1.00	18.94
	2010	0.50	14.98	1.17	2.29	1.25	19.69
	2013	--	14.98	1.17	2.29	2.50	20.94

	2015	0.50	15.48	1.17	2.29	2.50	21.44
	2020	0.50	15.98	1.17*	2.29	2.50	21.94
	2021	--	15.48	1.17*	2.29	2.75	22.19
	2025	0.50	16.48	1.17*	2.29	2.75	22.69
	2030	0.75	17.23	1.17*	2.29	2.75	23.44
	2035	0.75	19.98	1.17*	2.29	2.75	24.19

*BOR assessment has been retained as an increase in O&M assessment

of \$26.8 million (representing 50% of the total pipeline project costs) for total project costs of \$34.3 million for Scenario 3. Total assessment increases for the initial evaluation (Scenario 3A) are also presented in Table 2. Balancing expenses and revenues for Scenario 3A requires incremental increases for structure rehabilitation/construction ranging from \$1.00 per acre in 2007 to a total increase of \$2.75 per acre in 2021. Alternatively, it may be prudent to retain the assessment increase of \$2.75, realized in 2021, to fund the rehabilitation of additional structures (Scenario 3B). Under this assumption, an additional \$5 million of structure rehabilitation (representing almost 46% of the total rehabilitation project costs) can be completed as indicated in Table 2. In consideration of the increase in O&M assessments along with assessments for pipeline projects and structure rehabilitation/construction for Scenario 3B, this represents an increase in the existing assessment ranging from 23% in 2007 to as much as 57% in 2035.

Recommendations

Based on the foregoing information, the following recommendations are provided for consideration:

- the existing expenses versus revenues should be balanced through an increase in assessment;
- increase the existing assessment through a first-acre assessment of \$350 and an increase in the O&M assessment in accordance with the information in Table 14.2; and
- initiate the partial implementation of the 20-year plan of improvements as indicated for Scenario 3B.

It is understood that raising the assessment may economically impact each member of the MID to varying degrees. However, the risk of structure failure should also be considered along with the loss of income that would accompany such a failure. It should be noted that the assessment identified through the implementation of Scenario 3B may be reduced through a reduction in the work associated with the pipeline projects. The MID may choose to add staff and equipment to construct the pipeline projects as indicated in the implementation plan, or limit the construction of pipeline projects through utilization of existing staff and equipment resources. This would reduce the total assessment by as much as \$2.29 per acre thereby reducing the increase in the existing assessment from \$15.40 to \$16.65 (20% is attributable to O&M) in 2007 to a maximum of \$21.90 (60% is attributable to O&M) in 2035.

Given the magnitude of the 20-year plan of improvements, it is imperative that the MID continue to pursue funding from the federal agencies previously identified. As indicated previously, limitations associated with funding levels, competition for funds, availability of funds and the

timeframe to obtain these funds, prevents consideration for immediate availability in a funding strategy. However, the duration of the 20-year plan may provide opportunity for integration of federal funds. Consequently, it is recommended that the MID initiate coordination efforts to obtain potential funding from sources such as the NRCS and the BOR.

It is understood that several irrigation districts within the State of Wyoming have structures that were originally constructed over 80 years ago. Deterioration of these structures will continue and ultimately, rehabilitation or replacement will be required. Furthermore, projects that provide for water conservation have become vital to these entities and their water users, especially during the drought conditions experienced in recent years. It is likely that the need for structure rehabilitation and water conservation projects will increase significantly in the near future. With this in mind, it is also likely that the funding available from the WWDC will become more competitive. Given the need identified by the 20-year plan of improvements, it is recommended that the MID conduct coordination with the WWDC to determine the level and commitment of funding and funding strategy that may be available to implement these improvements.

Finally, it is recommended that the MID continue to investigate opportunities for potential hydropower generation, especially at the two sites identified during the completion of this work. Given that the MID wishes to implement a multi-year plan of improvements, the limitations associated with marketing, permitting and licensing may be resolved within the duration of the implementation period.

STRUCTURE REHABILITATION AND THE SELECTION OF A DESIGN ENGINEER

The Start

Its hard to believe that five years have past since the Midvale Board of Commissioners, consisting of Gene Jordan, Dave Pince, Richard Klein, Jerry Weliever, and Gordon Medow, unanimously approved making application to the WWDC for an engineering study of the District's entire water delivery system. Knowing that such a plan was the first step necessary to seek funding from the state for rehabilitation and replacement of aging structures, and knowing that the U.S. government had warned that the rehab moneys made available in the 70's and 80's would be the last, the commissioners wisely began to lay the groundwork for future rehabilitation efforts.

The request for the "20-Year Master Plan" went before the WWDC in November 2002, then to the 2003 Wyoming Legislature, whom appropriated \$300,000, for the effort.

In the Spring of 2003, the WWDC requested proposals from engineering firms interested in the project, interviewed potential candidates, and ultimately selected Anderson Consulting Engineers (ACE), Ft. Collins, Colorado, to perform the work for the State on the Midvale study (Its important to note that all WWDC planning studies performed for entities such as Midvale are contractual arrangements between the State and the engineering firms selected by the State. The State maintains control of the consulting engineer selection process, the work performed by the engineer, and the final report documents).

The Study

Styled as the “Midvale Conservation Program,” the project had four main objectives:

1. provide for the systematic rehabilitation and/or replacement of existing structures,
2. increase the water supply through conservation,
3. improve the management and delivery of irrigation water to water users, and
4. reduce operation and maintenance costs.

Beginning in the summer of 2003, ACE began work on the Pilot Canal system, documenting every structure with photographs, and analyzing each structure from an engineering standpoint. Work on the Pilot Canal system carried on into 2004, then moved to the Wyoming Canal system in the summer of 2004. Field investigations concluded in 2005.

Afterwards, ACE, in conjunction with Harvey Economics, Denver, Colorado, began to analyze the data collected and began to develop recommendations. During the recommendation development phase, ACE consulted with the Midvale Board of Commissioners and staff before delivering its final report to the WWDC and the District in the spring of 2007.

Study Results

In the study, nearly 6,000 structures were evaluated. Generally, a majority of the structures evaluated were found to be in good condition and should remain functional for at least the next twenty years.

However, there were 107 structures found to be in failing condition and in need of immediate attention, and 226 were found to be in poor condition, the rehabilitation of which will need to be addressed sooner than twenty years from now (see Appendix N. Midvale Conservation Program Structure Inventory).

The report also identified twenty laterals that could feasibly be replaced with pipe that would result in significant water savings.

It’s interesting to note that never before had any irrigation district approached WWDC for a “master plan” study of this type. Instead, only specific project studies had been requested. Now, using the Midvale plan as a sort of poster child, WWDC is encouraging irrigation districts statewide to consider such an approach. It seems to be working as several districts have taken them up on the approach.

District Actions

The District had already begun to take action on the 20-year plan before the final report was published. First, the Wind River Diversion Dam gearboxes were replaced utilizing a \$140,000 grant from WWDC. Next, a grant from WWDC in the amount of \$500,000 was obtained to automate a portion of the water delivery system, including the replacement of the Pilot Dam gate stems during the 2006-07 fall and winter.

In consultation with ACE during the development of the 20-year plan final report in the Fall of 2006, the District applied for and received a \$402K grant/loan from the WWDC to begin engineering design work for rehabilitation/replacement of some of the significant structures on the Wyoming Canal that were identified as failing. The legislation authorizing the funding of the request did not identify any particular structure, but was intentionally left vague in order for the District to determine where the money might be best used.

The District’s rehabilitation committee, consisting of commissioners Lloyd Dechert and Dustin Taylor, and staff members Lee Arrington and Dick Johnson reviewed the prioritized structure rehabilitation/replacement list provided by ACE in early 2007, provided input to ACE for the final report, and delivered the resulting refined list to the District’s Board. The list of ten structures was further refined to nine structures (Table 9) that presented the greatest risk to Midvale water users should they fail.

Table 9. High Priority Structures in Need of Rehabilitation/Replacement, First Phase

Priority	Structure Identity	Final Plans and Specifications Cost Estimate
1	Wyoming Canal 2nd Division Check Structure at Wyo 18.9	\$23,200
1A	Wyoming Canal Drop Structure at Wyo 19.22	21,200
2	Wyoming Canal 1st Division Concrete Lining beginning at Wyo 6.11	91,260
3	Drop Structure at Wyo 37.11	15,500
4	Drop Structure at Wyo 37.26	24,500
5	Midwest Siphon (Inlet side)	21,500
6	Culvert (under drain) at Wyo 7.48	8,500
7	Culvert (under drain) at Wyo 11.2	10,500
8	Culvert (under drain) at Pilot Canal (Mile 3.8)	11,500
Total		\$227,660

On August 27th, the Midvale Board entered into the grant/loan agreement with the WWDC, setting the stage to develop engineering designs for rehabilitation and/or replacement of the identified high priority structures.

Terms of the grant/loan agreement include 67% grant funding (\$269,340) and a twenty-year, 4% interest loan of \$132,660. The loan repayment begins the December following the determination by WWDC that the “project” has reached “substantial completion.” Essentially, the benefit to the District is that Midvale will receive over \$400,000 worth of engineering work for one-third the cost.

Once the engineering designs are in place, the District can then request grant funding through the WWDC for the expenses of the materials necessary to perform the rehabilitation construction work.

In late 2007, the District's Board of Commissioners unanimously voted to contract with ACE to begin design work on the abbreviated list of structures. The design work will be completed on this first phase by the end of June 2008, is limited to a maximum of \$227K, and will place the District in a position to apply to the WWDC for funding in the fall of 2008 to begin preparations for construction. If approved, construction efforts could begin as early as the fall of 2009.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

[The following Legal Activities report was submitted by Mr. Jay Vincent, esq., with whom Midvale Irrigation District contracts for the District's legal services.]

As many of you know from your own experience, the wheels of justice often grind very slowly. Given the complexity of the law concerning water rights and federal reserved water rights, issues tend to linger for long periods of time as they wind their way through the legal system. The situation is also complicated by the relative infancy of western water law that still tends to be unsettled at times, especially in Wyoming. While the board and my firm are able foresee some issues, there are undoubtedly others that will arise in the coming years as water continues to become an ever more valuable and scarce resource. The following are the more important legal issues facing Midvale at this time. You will see that much of the information was provided in the last annual reports but we provide it again to refresh your recollection about these issues.

As you will recall from our last report, Midvale has been involved in three relatively important situations in the past few years. Probably the most important developments involve the adjudication of the primary direct flow water right for your land from the Wind River (Permit No. 7300). The second important issue facing Midvale concerns the cases involving the "Tripartite Agreements". You will recall that Midvale filed two lawsuits to correct misinterpretation of the Tripartite Agreements in 2004. The misinterpretation of the Tripartite Agreements adversely impacts Midvale's right to divert direct flow water from the Wind River and the operation of its reservoirs. The third issue involves a demand by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, on the behalf of the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho Tribes, that Midvale commence paying royalties for use of sand and gravel taken from pits developed by the Bureau of Reclamation and Midvale. The following is a more detailed review of these legal activities.

Adjudication of Permit No. 7300

At the risk of sounding like a broken record, the adjudication of Midvale's primary direct flow right from the Wind River should be complete this year. We thought this process would be complete last year but there were unanticipated delays. As you probably know, personnel from the Bureau of Reclamation, the State and Midvale, have been working on this process for nearly twenty years. The process involved the review, reclassification and inspection of the irrigated land on substantially each tract of land in Midvale (approximately 74,000 acres). The following

is a brief summary of the process, the status of the process and the anticipated result of the process.

As we have noted in previous reports, the adjudication of the water right is performed by the District Court of Washakie County, in the *Big Horn General Stream Adjudication*¹. Some of you are probably aware that the award of water rights in Wyoming is normally handled by the staff of the Wyoming State Engineer and Board of Control. In order to obtain jurisdiction to adjudicate (“quantify”) federal water rights, including the water rights of the Tribes of the Wind River Indian Reservation, the State of Wyoming had to file the *Big Horn General Stream Adjudication* in court, rather than by filing with the state agencies. A consequence of the filing of the general adjudication was the law then required the adjudication of all rights in the Big Horn River system, including Midvale’s portion of Permit No. 7300. Midvale’s portion of Permit No. 7300 is one of several thousand water rights that the Court is nearly finished “adjudicating” in the *Big Horn General Stream Adjudication*. The Court has completed the quantification of most of the water rights except some of the larger projects such as Midvale, Riverton Valley Irrigation District and LeClair Irrigation District, as well as some other larger water users north of Thermopolis.

The State of Wyoming issued Permit No. 7300 in 1906 to a private ditch company. Around 1912 the private company failed after developing portions of Riverton Valley Irrigation District and LeClair Irrigation District. Later that decade the Bureau of Reclamation obtained the rights for the Midvale portion of Permit No. 7300. The Bureau of Reclamation then began the huge task of development of Midvale (the Riverton Reclamation Project). The gradual development of Midvale spanned nearly sixty years.

The adjudication process will perfect Midvale’s right to divert water and “attach” the water rights to the land. Perfection of the water right will relate back to the issuance of the permit in 1906. The adjudication process will involve closing Permit No. 7300 from development of additional acreage and elevating the permit to a permanent “certificated” water right. Once the Court completes the adjudication process, a certificate will be issued and recorded in the real property records of Fremont County.

Midvale and Bureau of Reclamation carefully reviewed the irrigated acreage served by Permit No. 7300 on several occasions over the past fifteen years. You will recall that the Midvale staff asked many of you to come to the office to discuss your land. This review also involved reclassification of land under Reclamation law. It is important to understand that it was necessary for each tract of land to qualify under both federal Reclamation law and Wyoming law concerning the water rights. The Bureau of Reclamation, who holds Permit No. 7300 for Midvale, would only allow the Midvale staff to submit acreage for adjudication in the *Big Horn* case which also qualified as pay-class land under Reclamation law. In most instances, federal law is much stricter than state law in terms of the qualification of land for a water right.

In 2003, the Bureau of Reclamation and Midvale submitted the irrigated acreage under Permit No. 7300 for adjudication to the State Engineer’s office. The Bureau and Midvale asked the Court to adjudicate and award water rights for 72,211.7 acres of land within Midvale. The Court

¹ Midvale’s primary source of water supply is from the Wind River that is a tributary of the Big Horn River System.

appointed the staff of the State Engineer's office to help the Court investigate claims for water rights such as Midvale's claim. As many of you will recall, representatives of the State Engineer's office then investigated and inspected Midvale land to verify irrigation over approximately the past ten years. Most of this investigation was performed in 2004 and 2005, by Tom Flack, a consultant hired by the State Engineer to finish the investigation process.

After the State Engineer's investigation was finished the general adjudication staff submitted a report and recommendation to the Court in 2005. The filing of the report and recommendation of the staff started the adjudication process for Midvale. You will remember that my office sent a notice in September 2005, explaining your right to object to the State's report and recommendation. The State then began publication of notice in *The Ranger* and the *Casper Star-Tribune* that affected parties had a right to object to the State's report to the Court. There were only eight objections filed by water users and these objections were resolved last year.

The Board of Commissioners was pleased with the results of the report to the Court. Of the 72,211.7 acres submitted for adjudication by the Bureau and Midvale, the State Engineer recommended that only 540.5 acres be eliminated as they were not irrigated or did not qualify for a permanent water right for some other reason. With a few minor exceptions perhaps, the State Engineer's report and recommendation to the Court was correct. Some of you were able to show that the report was incorrect concerning your land and were able to prove that you were irrigating additional acreage. Thus, there are less than 540.5 acres that will be eliminated by the Court.

Settlement of the eight objections was one of the last steps in completion of the adjudication of the primary water right for Midvale lands. The adjudication staff amended its report and recommendation to the Court to include the additional lands. The Court then required an additional publication allowing objections to the amended report. There were no objections and the Court recently sent a notice that it intends to enter the final decree concerning Midvale's water right in the immediate future. Completion of the adjudication will finish the perfection of the primary direct flow water right for Midvale lands. It will also mark a very important point in the history and development of Midvale Irrigation District.

Tripartite Agreement Litigation

Four years ago we informed you that the Commissioners were forced to take legal action in the District Court for Fremont County, Wyoming, to protect the water rights for Midvale. Most recently, the Court in these legal actions ordered the parties to participate in non-binding mediation at a hearing on March 23, 2007. Riverton Valley Irrigation District asked the Court to order mediation and the Court was required to order the mediation by the Wyoming Rules of Civil Procedure. The mediation occurred on November 13, 2007. An attorney from Casper, Wyoming, Mark Gifford, was selected as the mediator. We were not able to settle the matter that day but a smaller working group including Gordon Medow and Lee Arrington, has continued efforts to try to settle the litigation. The Midvale Commissioners are still hopeful that they will be able to reach an agreement with the other districts that protects the water rights for Midvale without litigating the issues. To refresh your memory, the following is brief summary of the history concerning the Tripartite Agreements and developments in the litigation.

As you will recall, during the 2003 irrigation season, Riverton Valley Irrigation District (“RVID”) and LeClair Irrigation District (“LeClair”) disagreed with the new Superintendent’s views concerning the division of natural flow of the river between Midvale, RVID and LeClair. As noted above, all three irrigation districts were developed primarily under the same Permit No. 7300, issued by the State Engineer. LeClair and RVID disagreed with the Superintendent concerning the affect of the Tripartite Agreements on the relative rights to divert water under Permit 7300. RVID and LeClair filed an appeal of the Superintendent’s determination concerning the water diversions of the three irrigation districts to the State Engineer. The State Engineer issued an opinion on March 4, 2004, which misinterprets and violates Midvale’s rights under Permit No. 7300, the 1945 Wyoming Surplus Water Act and the so-called “Tripartite Agreements”.

The apparent point of contention is how water is divided among the irrigation districts under Permit #7300 and the Wyoming Surplus Water Act. The Surplus Water Act allows up to 1 cfs per 70 acres for water rights with a priority of March 1, 1945, or earlier, in addition to the basic appropriation of 1 cfs per 70 acres for irrigation. Midvale believes that the other two districts should be allowed their first cfs per 70 acres in priority ahead of Midvale and that the 2nd cfs per 70 acres should be divided proportionally between all three districts in accordance with Wyoming Surplus Water Act. In contrast, one or both of the other districts feel that the Tripartite Agreements grant them as much water as they “can put to beneficial use” before Midvale receives any water, unless there has been a “call” for regulation of diversions from the river.

The subject matter of the State Engineer’s opinion and the controversy between the irrigation districts concerns the interplay between the relative rights of the districts pursuant to the law concerning Permit No. 7300, the 1945 Wyoming Surplus Water Act and certain agreements which are commonly referred to as the “Tripartite Agreements”. The other irrigation districts seem to believe that language in the Tripartite Agreements gives them the right to demand as much water as they are able to put to beneficial use before Midvale is allowed to divert any water from the natural flow of the Wind River.

After the State Engineer issued his opinion dated March 4, 2004, Midvale filed a petition for review (an appeal) of the actions of the State Engineer in the District Court for Fremont County, Wyoming, Ninth Judicial District in Civil No. 33597, on March 31, 2004. Midvale had thirty days after the State Engineer’s opinion to file this appeal to obtain judicial review of the actions of the State Engineer. The parties to the petition for review (appeal) are the three irrigation districts and the United States Bureau of Reclamation. The United States moved to dismiss itself from the case in 2004 and the Court granted the United State’s motion on January 27, 2005. The Court found that the case could continue on after dismissal of the United States from the case. Even though the United States has been dismissed from the case, the disposition of the case will be binding upon the three irrigation districts and the State Engineer.

On April 8, 2004, Midvale also filed a declaratory judgment action against the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Riverton Valley Irrigation District and LeClair Irrigation District, asking the Court to interpret and declare the relative rights of these three

irrigation districts according to the Tripartite Agreements. The case is filed in the District Court for Fremont County, Wyoming, Ninth Judicial District, Civil No. 33613. This case was also filed to establish the relative rights of the three irrigation districts according to law and the so-called Tripartite Agreements. Midvale filed this action seeking interpretation of the Tripartite Agreements because the Court may limit the scope of the proceedings in Civil No. 33597 to the administrative action taken by the State Engineer in his opinion of March 4, 2004. If the Court limits the scope of the petition for review, the petition for review may not settle the rights of the three irrigation districts under the Tripartite Agreements.

The Commissioners intend to continue to try to get the matter resolved in the court ordered mediation. If they are unable to obtain a satisfactory settlement in the immediate future, the Commissioners intend to vigorously prosecute the two cases in order to carefully protect Midvale's primary water right.

Demand for gravel royalties

In February of 2005, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Wind River Agency, made written demands to the Bureau of Reclamation and Midvale, that Midvale obtain a permit to quarry gravel from the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho Tribes and commence paying royalties for use of the gravel. On March 15, 2005, we asked for the legal basis of the BIA's claim and for title information concerning the pits used by Midvale. There has been no response to our letter nor has there been any further correspondence concerning the demand. Recent law indicates that Midvale should not be required to obtain a permit or pay royalties for gravel used by Midvale.

Given the relatively small amount of gravel used by Midvale in a normal year, the amount of the royalty would be relatively small. Midvale will however, continue to record the amount of gravel used from the pits in the Riverton Reclamation Project, in case Midvale later determines that it must pay royalties for use of the gravel. The Board of Commissioners does not know why the government or Tribes have not initiated further contact on this demand.

FINANCIAL REPORT

This discussion of the District's financial performance provides an overview of the District's financial activities for the January 1 through December 31, 2007 fiscal year. This discussion was prepared by management and should be considered when reading the audited financial statements due to be completed shortly after this report is published.

Budget

On May 17, 2007, the Board of Commissioners approved the budget for FY2007. Revenues were expected to decrease by \$38,696 and expenditures were expected to increase by \$20,354 when compared to the FY2006 budget. The bulk of the projected decrease in revenues was expected to come from less construction-for-hire due to District construction equipment and personnel being utilized for the Hidden Valley Pipeline Project instead of for-hire. The increase

in expenditures was predicted to come primarily from an increase in fuel, legal and wage expenses.

Financial Highlights

Operating Revenues decreased, as expected, when compared to the FY2006 budget.

Operating Expenditures increased, as expected, when compared to the FY2006 budget..

Discussion

Interest rates earned by the District during FY2007 were greater than expected by \$34,113 due to better returns on investments than anticipated. Overall, revenues were \$5,404 greater than expected when WWDC grants are taken out of the financial picture (grant dollars from WWDC are for the purchase of materials for projects such as the Hidden Valley Pipeline project, and are essentially a financial “wash” on the Statement of Revenues and Expenditures).

The District experienced an unexpected (and unbudgeted) expense of approximately \$45,000 in the spring of 2007 when Belzona Rocky Mountain was contracted with to apply a protective coating on the Huelle Check CMP. The added Hulle Check expense caused the District to overspend the budget by approximately \$17,000. Additionally, increased fuel and wage expenses added to the financial burden.

Financial Position

The District’s financial position is presented in the form of un-audited financial statements in Appendices O and P of this report.

Summary

Midvale Irrigation District remains in a strong financial position, despite recording losses in each of the last four years. For the first time in twenty-two years, operation and maintenance assessments were increased in attempt to make up for the yearly deficits.

Expenses for repairs or replacement of the District’s aging transportation and heavy equipment will continue to be a concern as will the potential for increased legal expenses in today’s litigious society.

DISTRICT STAFF

In 2007, the District experienced a variety of changes regarding its staff with retirements, resignations, reassignments, new hires, and contract extensions. During 2007, a total of 21 different individuals worked as a member of the fulltime staff with six resignations and/or retirements occurred during the year (fig. 13). A complete listing of the individuals that worked for the District can be found in Appendix Q.

Contracts Extended

Midvale Irrigation District's Manger Lee Arrington, and Assistant Manager Dick Johnson both had their employment contracts extended through December 31, 2009. The District's Board of Commissioners approved the contract extensions at their regular meeting in December.

The District employed Mr. Johnson on May 30, 1989, and the District hired Mr. Arrington on May 1, 2000.

Employee Retirements

The District lost two long-time employees to retirement in 2007. First to retire was Watermaster Ray Wilson. Ray started working for the District in 1984 as a ditchrider. Ray will spend time catching up on his fishing and herding grandkids.

At the end of the year, Harold Eggers left the employ of the District just four months shy of 20-years of service as a welder and machinist. Harold will spend time catching up on the chores around the home-place and tending to his stock.

We will miss the talents and experience that these two gentlemen afforded the District and we wish them well in their retirement.

Other Employee Departures

For over twelve years, the friendly voice of Becky Hicks brightened the day of many-a-caller to the District Office. In May 2007, Becky moved to Big Piney to join her husband Mickey, whom had recently taken a permanent job in the oilfield.

Henry Lopez, most familiar to water users on ditch ride #7 (end of the Pilot Canal system including the Hidden Valley area), made a career move and is now working as an apprentice electrician for Intermountain Electric in Riverton. Henry had been

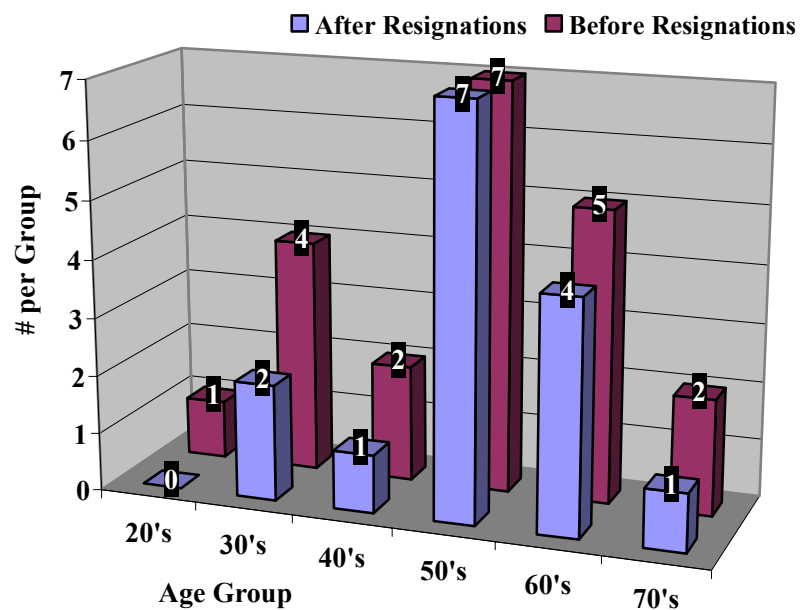


Figure 13. 2007 Midvale Irrigation District Fulltime Staff

with the District since August 9, 2004.

Brock Kisling (Bud's son), who had been working with the construction crew since August 2006, left the employ of the District in the late summer of 2007 to pursue his teaching career at Arapaho.

Ditchrider Eric Locker worked for the District for one water season and moved on to the oil patch, as did Construction Laborer Josh Farrar (Jason's brother).

We wish all of these former employees success in their new endeavors.

Reassignments

When the District learned of the impending retirement of welder Harold Eggers, and due to the loss of construction laborers Kisling, Farrar, and Lopez earlier in the year, District management decided to make some cost saving and efficiency directed changes in the Maintenance Shop. Shop Foreman Jene Ward was moved to the construction crew, leaving mechanic Larry Baker as the only fulltime employee in the shop. Dan Smith was promoted to Project Maintenance Coordinator and will split his time with overseeing shop activities, addressing the routine repairs and maintenance on the water delivery system, and assisting with other construction projects.

Addition to the Staff

Taunya Kinder was employed by the District in May 2007, and came to us from US Bank where she spent nine years serving the public as a Personal Banker and Loan Officer. Taunya and her three girls, Faith, Hope and Grace, reside in one of the house at the Midvale Camp. Taunya will work fulltime in the District office and is also responsible for the upkeep of the office yard and surrounding grounds. We welcome Taunya and her family to the 'Midvale fold.'

Appendix

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Appendix

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The Midvale Messenger

April 2007

Volume 1, Number 2

Water Supply Situation and Forecast

The recent winter storm event in late March was a most welcomed blessing. It was nice to know that it can still snow!!

As good as the March precipitation was, no one should be fooled.....we are still in the throws of a severe drought.

Snowpack levels in the Wind River Mountains have indeed improved, but are still well below normal. On April 1st, the snowpack for the entire Wind River Basin stood at 69.8%, and the Bull Lake Creek Basin snowpack measured 65.6%.

Combined stored water supplies in Bull Lake and Pilot Butte Reservoirs totals only 87,061 acre-feet, about 84.5% of normal.

Considering the most recent runoff forecasts and long-range weather model predictions, Midvale Irrigation District predicts that the final allotment will be in the range of **1.75 to 2.25 acre-feet per acre** for the 2007 irrigation season, eerily similar to the 2001 and 2002 irrigation seasons (see tables at right).

It must be emphasized that the 2007 final allotment prediction is an educated guess that is based on comparing the 2007 snowpack and stored water

Water Supply Projections

	Bureau of Reclamation Projections		Midvale Projection
<i>Note:</i> <i>All figures are in acre-feet</i>	Most Probable	Minimum Forecast	No New Snow
Runoff Provides	331,500	236,100	221,159
Storage Provides ¹	53,200	53,200	58,000
Total Available	384,700	289,300	279,159
Deliverable @ 55% efficiency	211,585	159,115	153,537
Projected Deliverable/Acre	2.86	2.15	1.94-2.09
1. Assumes depleting available storage to minimums (Bull 20K, Pilot 10K)			
2. Assumes 74,000 irrigated acres			
3. Assumes no new snow added to Wind River Mountains after April 4, 2007			

Comparison of Water Years

	2001	2002	2007
Stored Water Supply (acre-feet)	91,698	57,450	87,061
Apr 1st Wind River Basin Snowpack (%)	46.6	76.1	69.8
Final Allotment (acre-feet per acre)	1.75	1.95	??
Delivered per acre (acre-feet)	1.74	1.88	??
Apr-Sept Rainfall (Pavillion, WY)	3.06 in.	4.81 in.	??
Last Day for Water Deliveries	Sept 3	Sept 15	??

supply data to previous years, and is not a guarantee. A return to normal precipitation patterns could affect the final allotment in a positive fashion.

Flushing operations will begin on April 9th, and first day for irrigation deliveries is slated for April 23rd. **If you know in advance that you will want to receive irrigation water on April 23rd**, please call the office with that information so that we can prioritize our flushing schedule to do our best to meet your water needs.

Ditchriders will not be checking all ticket boxes daily until Monday, April 30th. **If you wish to place a water**

order before April 30th, please call the office to be sure that your order is received and processed.

Because river flows are still low, the District will have to add stored supplies to river water with which to flush the system. Consequently, water that the District is using for flushing of the canals and laterals is not available for delivery to water users.

Beginning Allotment
1.00 AF/acre
Water Deliveries Start
April 23rd

“Cert” Forms Required

In accordance with the 1982 Reclamation Reform Act, any person and/or entity whom owns and/or leases 240 or more irrigable classed acres is required to complete a **“Certification of Landholding”** form each water year prior to being eligible to receive irrigation water through United States owned water delivery systems (as most of you are aware, the water delivery system managed by the District is owned by the United States).

Also, if a person and/or entity owns and/or leases irrigable acreage in another federal irrigation system, the required certification must include such acreage.

The District will mail the necessary certification forms to you for your use in complying with this law.

If you have any questions regarding this requirement, call the District office.

Note: This form must signed and received in the District office **by 5:00 p.m., May 1, 2007** if you are planning to transfer any of your water allotment (see District Rule 7.4, Transfer of Water Allotments).

Ordering Water on the Web

The long awaited feature of being able to place water orders online will be available for the 2007 irrigation season. Water users wanting to use this service must have a **User Identification Number** and **Password** to access the water order feature.

Please call the office for your User ID and Password. We will be glad to walk you through the process.

Please note that you will only be able to order water “on” or “off” (change orders are not an allowable feature of online water ordering), and the “48 hrs on, 24 hrs off” rules still apply with online water orders.

As in past years, individual water use information will also be available and will be updated on a daily basis so that water users can check water allotment balances, water orders, etc.

Gates Open Please!!

Just a reminder that all gates, fences, etc., across canal and lateral operation and maintenance roads are to be left open during the irrigation season (generally April 1st through October 15th) each year in accordance with District Rule 8.2.

Thanks in advance for your help by complying with this rule!

Water Allotment Transfer

You may transfer all or part of a water allotment between farms within your farming operation as listed on either a Certification form (for operations totaling 240 irrigable acres or more) or a Farm Operation Summary form (for operations totaling less than 240 irrigable acres). The applicable form must be received in the District office **by 5:00 p.m., May 1, 2007** in order for you to be eligible for transfers. The **Release and Consent to Transfer Water Allotment** and **Farm Operation Summary Forms** are included with this newsletter and are also available on the District’s website under the “Publications” tab (then go to “Forms” and select the appropriate form).

Please note that it is not necessary to complete the Farm Operation Summary if you farm less than 240 irrigated acres and are not leasing irrigated land from someone else.

Call the District office if you have questions about allotment transfers.

Placing a Water Order

Who is Authorized to Order Water?

You, or a representative authorized in writing to act on your behalf, must fill out tickets requesting water delivery. If you anticipate that someone other than you will be ordering water for you, please complete the enclosed “Authorization & Agreement” form and return it to the District office (also available on the website...go to “Publications” then “Forms” and click on the appropriate form). If you have an “Authorization & Agreement” form already on file at the District office, and there are no changes for 2007, you do not need to complete a new form for this year.

Water Order Tickets

Water order requests will only be picked up once each day, Monday through Saturday. Requests for water to be delivered must be in the ticket boxes provided for such purpose by 7:00 a.m., or left at the District office by 9:00 a.m., 48 hours prior to the day of delivery. Requests for water delivery to cease must be in the ticket boxes by 7:00 a.m., or delivered to the District office by 9:00 a.m., 24 hours prior to the day you desire for water to be turned off.

When Filling Out Water Order Tickets....

Please make sure that your account number is written on your water order ticket. If you do not know your account number, please call the District office and the number will be provided to you.

Weekend Deliveries

Ditchriders are not being asked to deliver water on Sundays except in the case of an extreme emergency (they need rest too!). Please communicate with your ditchrider to coordinate your water deliveries that may need to occur on weekends.

Rules, Rules, Rules

No one likes rules or policies, especially when morality, good neighborliness, and common sense should prevail in most situations. Unfortunately, however, rules and policies are necessary this day-and-age to maintain good order and fairness and Midvale Irrigation District cannot escape that obligation.

The District's rules and policies have been adopted over time to accomplish the District's mission that is to "Provide the maximum amount of available water to the District's constituents at the lowest reasonable cost each year." Your compliance with the rules and policies will assure that you, as well as your fellow water users, have an equal opportunity to receive your share of the available water supply each year.

It is the responsibility of every water user to be familiar with the District's rules and policies. Copies of the rules and policies are available at the District office or you can access them on the District's website, www.midvaleirrigation.net, click on "Publications", and then on "Rules/Policies".

Let us know if you need help interpreting any of the rules and policies.

Hidden Valley Pipeline Project Update

The District construction crew recently completed the inlet structure and check structure for the Hidden Valley Pipeline Project. The crew will complete some pipeline work in early April that will cross the existing lateral and enable more "pipelining" to be performed during the summer.



Hidden Valley Pipeline Inlet Structure

Water on Class 6 Land

Midvale Irrigation District is prohibited by federal law from delivering irrigation water to lands that have been classified as Class 6 - permanently unproductive. Please contact the District office if you have questions concerning this issue.

Delinquent Accounts =No Water

In accordance with District policy (Rule 10.9: District Credit Policy), "No water will be delivered to any land(s) owned and/or controlled (leased or otherwise) by water users whom are delinquent in debts owed the District."

Please don't ask the District staff to turn their heads on this one. They are only implementing the rules adopted by the Board of Commissioners. If you have any questions on this rule, please give District Manager Lee Arrington a call. He will be glad to listen to your concerns and help you in any way that he can (within District policy limitations of course!).

Pilot Butte Reservoir Reaches Normal Level

As you may have noticed on your way traveling toward Dubois, the Pilot Butte Reservoir water level looks normal for this time of year.

After completing the repair job of replacing the gate stems on all three of the outlet gates in the dam, the District began diverting river water to refill the reservoir in mid December.

As predicted in the January newsletter, the reservoir reached a normal winter-time level of 28,652 AF on March 22nd and diversions from the Wind River were halted.

Welcome to New Staff

Tom Zizzo, Eric Locker, and Farron Eisemann joined the Midvale Irrigation District staff recently.

All three reside in the District and will be riding ditch for the 2007 irrigation season.

Tom and Farron will be seasonal employees, while Eric will assist the construction crew during the off- season.

District Unveils Website Upgrade

Midvale Irrigation District unveiled its upgraded website earlier this year.

By accessing the site at www.midvaleirrigation.net, you will notice a new look and several new features.

As previously mentioned, District water users are now able to place water orders online and check on water account balances as in the past.

New to the site are the following features:

News- under this button, you will find tentative agendas of upcoming Board of Commissioner meetings and minutes of past meetings.

Publications- under this button you will find newsletters, annual reports, the District rules/policies handbook, forms, and miscellaneous publications that may be of interest on topics such as water conservation.

Classifieds- this feature will allow water users to advertise articles and/or services for sale. Only water users will be allowed to advertise on the District's website at this time, and the feature must be accessed through use of the User ID and Password process to place ads.

FAQ's- in the future, the District will post a list of the most frequently asked questions with answers.

The website also has access to current weather and forecasts, links to agricultural, federal, state and local websites, and a page where water users can determine which commissioner serves them and the commissioner's contact information.

Personnel Listing

We have included a listing of District staff and their telephone numbers with this newsletter for your convenience in contacting us. Feel free to call at any time!!

Commissioner Election Results

The results of the February 8, 2007 Board of Commissioner elections are as follows:

In Commissioner District #3, Dustin Taylor defeated Kerri Johnson and Jerri Robinson, to return to his seat for a second term.

In Commissioner District #4, Lloyd Dechert defeated incumbent Jerry Weliever to return to the Commission.

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Comments or questions may be directed to: Lee Arrington, Manager, or Dick Johnson, Asst. Manager, Midvale Irrigation District, (307) 856-6359; by fax at (307) 856-1824; or by e-mail at midvale@wyoming.com

POSTMASTER: Please send address changes to The Midvale Messenger, Midvale Irrigation District, P.O. Box 128, Pavillion, WY 82523

Midvale Irrigation District
P.O. Box 128
Pavillion, WY 82523



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How to place Water Orders

.....And More

Appendix B. 2007 Weather Conditions, Pavillion, Wyoming

2007 Precipitation and Average Temperature			
Month	Precipitation	Ave. High Temp	Ave. Low Temp
January	0.20	28.7	3.9
February	0.03	42.5	19.3
March	0.39	57.7	26.8
April	0.00	59.2	30.9
May	0.95	69.8	38.9
June	0.81	80.2	48.5
July	0.83	89.5	59.4
August	0.97	84.0	54.1
September	0.60	73.0	44.6
October	1.07	61.2	34.4
November	0.10	48.6	20.4
December	0.77	27.1	3.2
Total	6.72		

Comparison of 2004-2007 Precipitation				
Month	2007	2006	2005	2004
January	0.20	0.34	1.50	0.25
February	0.03	0.21	0.00	1.50
March	0.39	0.11	0.23	0.00
April	0.00	0.29	1.59	1.89
May	0.95	0.10	4.00	0.45
June	0.81	0.08	0.65	1.11
July	0.83	0.12	0.85	2.30
August	0.97	0.59	0.12	0.98
September	0.60	0.47	0.84	1.81
October	1.07	0.92	1.80	0.64
November	0.10	0.33	0.14	0.34
December	0.77	0.70	0.33	0.05
Total	6.72	4.26	12.05	11.32

Appendix C. Summary of Commissioner Actions Regarding Irrigation Water Allotments, Delivery Rate Restrictions and Beginning and Ending Delivery Dates

Meeting Date	IV. Action	Allotment	Delivery Rate Restriction
March 15	Reviewed Projections	N/A	N/A
April 5	Review Water Supply Projections Set initial allotment Estimated Final Allotment Set date to commence irrigation water deliveries of April 23 rd	1.00 AF 1.75-2.25 AF	None
May 17	Review Water Supply Projections Increased Allotment Effective May 25 th	1.25 AF	None
June 14	Review Water Supply and Use Increased Allotment Effective June 16 th	1.50 AF	None
July 2 ^A	Review Water Supply and Use Increased Allotment	1.75 AF	None
July 18	Review Water Supply and Use No Change	1.75 AF	None
August 2 ^B	Review Water Supply and Use Increased Allotment	1.875 AF	None
August 9	Review Water Supply and Use Set Tentative Final Allotment Set Tentative Shutoff Date of September 10, 2007	2.05 AF	None
August 20	Review Water Supply and Use	2.05 AF	None
September 4	Review Water Supply and Use Set Final Allotment Set Shutoff Date of September 16, 2007	2.15 AF	None
A. Ratified at the July 18, 2007 Board Meeting B. Ratified at the August 9, 2007 Board Meeting			

Appendix D. 2001-2007 Water Use Data, Midvale Irrigation District

	2007	01-06 Ave	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Diverted (AF)	321,098	307,951	341,193	360,555	325,536	315,226	256,483	248,710
Delivered (AF)	142,768	163,677	179,956	200,430	161,333	170,463	139,131	130,750
Operational Waste (AF)	46,445	46,379	44,242	64,918	59,746	52,645	25,981	30,740
Loss (AF)	131,885	97,895	116,995	95,207	104,457	92,117	91,373	87,220
% Delivered	44.46	53.15	52.74	55.59	50	54	54	53
% Operational Waste	14.46	15.06	12.96	18.00	18	17	10	12
% Loss	41.07	31.79	34.29	26.41	32	29	36	35
AF/Acre Delivered	1.94	2.21	2.43	2.71	2.18	2.30	1.88	1.74
Allotment (AF)	2.15	2.60	2.75	3.75	2.65	2.75	1.95	1.75
% of Allotment Delivered	90.2	85.00	88.5	72.3	82.3	83.8	96.4	99.4

Appendix E. 2007 Midvale Irrigation District Crop Production and Estimated Value

				Unit	Value	Total
Crop	Acres*	Yield/Acre	Units	Value	Per Acre	Value
Alfalfa	37,687.2	3.36	Tons	\$102.00	\$342.68	\$12,914,799
Barley	440.0	70.16	Bushels	2.28	159.97	70,392
Malt Barley	1166.1	73.02	Bushels	3.09	225.64	263,110
Beans	1135.3	23.15	100# Bags	27.00	787.02	893,521
Hard Corn	347.1	138.74	Bushels	4.77	661.81	229,703
Oats	599.7	37.03	Bushels	2.15	79.62	47,748
Other Hay	8655.0	2.41	Tons	103.00	248.58	2,151,441
Other Seed	348.9	444.22	Lbs.	3.00	1,332.66	464,986
Silage, Ensilage	2354.0	20.38	Tons	30.00	611.29	1,438,959
Sugar Beets	1443.0	27.03	Tons	45.71	1,235.65	1,783,101
Wheat	256.1	44.18	Bushels	8.64	381.68	97,754
Potatoes	1.3	22.22	100 # Bags	6.00	133.33	169
Irrigated Pasture	12353.2	1.41	AUM	15.00	21.21	262,016
Corn Pastured	179.0	0.53	AUM	12.50	6.60	1,181
Grain Pastured	29.8	2.37	AUM	12.50	29.62	881
Other Pastured	662.0	4.13	AUM	12.50	51.58	34,148
Planted-Not Harvested	428.6					
Fallow	5513.0					
Totals	73599.3					\$20,653,909

* Expanded to represent 100% of District acres; 70.91% of acres were reported with the exception of sugar beets and potatoes (100%).

Appendix F. Cleaning Performed on Canals, Laterals, and Open Drains			
Month	Location	Type	Notes
January	J. Winchester	Open Drain	Clean crossing
February	None		
March	D. Pince	Open Drain	
	Pavillion Main	Lateral	
	Wyo 15.1	Lateral	
April	5 Mile Lateral	Lateral	
	Wyo 3rd Div	Lateral	
	Wyo 1st Div	Canal	Remove rocks from concrete sections
	Lost Wells A	Lateral	
	Jordan	Open Drain	
	Wyo 33.0	Lateral	
	Sand Butte II	Lateral	
	P 25.4	Lateral	
May	8-Mile Road	Waste Ditch	
	P 5.1	Lateral	Weeds
	Sand Gulch	Lateral	
	Project	Open Drains	Weliever, Pierce, Dennis, Pattison, Winchester, Dechert, Larrimore
	Wyo 31.7	Lateral	
June	None		
July	Daniels	Open Drain	
	Lost Wells C	Lateral	
	Project	Lateral	Clean weir basins
August	None		
September	5 Mile EA	Lateral	
	Dolbow	Open Drain	
	Wyo 6.3	Lateral	Clean sand trap
	Wyo 16.1	Lateral	
October	Ride 8	Lateral	
	Sand Butte	Lateral	
	Sand Butte II C	Lateral	
	Wyo 6.3 B	Lateral	
	Wyo 12.6	Lateral	
	Wyo 15.1	Lateral	
	Sand Butte G	Lateral	
	Pav Main EB	Lateral	
	5 Mile A	Lateral	
	Pilot Wasteway	Open Drain	
	Dennis	Open Drain	
	Pav Main 4.1	Lateral	
	Pav Main 4.6 AH	Lateral	
	Pav Main EC .2	Lateral	
	Ride 4	Lateral	Weir basins
	Pav Main K	Lateral	
	Pav Main F	Lateral	
	Pavillion Main	Lateral	
	5 Mile	Lateral	
	Pav Main E	Lateral	

Appendix F. Cleaning Performed on Canals, Laterals, and Open Drains			
Month	Location	Type	Notes
October (cont.)	Wyo 11.9	Lateral	
November	Dennis	Open Drain	
	Pingetzer	Open Drain	
	Albrandt	Open Drain	
	5 Mile A Lateral	Lateral	
	Sand Butte II C Lat	Lateral	
	Pav Main K Lat	Lateral	
	5 Mile E Lateral	Lateral	
	Sand Butte Lateral	Lateral	
	P 34.0 Lateral	Lateral	
	P 27.0 B Lateral	Lateral	
	P 31.7 Lateral	Lateral	
		Open Drain	
		Open Drain	
		Open Drain	
	5 Mile A Lateral	Lateral	
	Sand Butte II C Lat	Lateral	
December	P 31.7	Lateral	
	Dempster	Open Drain	Remove beaver dams

Appendix G. Canal Bank Stabilization and Erosion Control			
Month	Location	Type	Notes
January	None		
February	None		
March	None		
April	Wyo 15.0	Yellow Gravel	
	Wyo 15.0	Yellow Gravel	
May	P 4.2 L	Yellow Gravel	
	Pav Main E	Yellow Gravel	
	Open Drain	Cobble	L. David
June	Wyo 27.3		
	P 34.0		
July	None		
August	Wyo 31.7	Pit Run	
	Larsen	Cobble	
	Garland	Cobble	
	Wyo Canal Road	Yellow Gravel	
September	P 4.2	Yellow Gravel	Repair washout
October	Pilot Wasteway	Cobble	Pilot Wasteway
	P 5.2 A	Yellow Gravel	P 5.2 A
November	Pav Main K Lat	Yellow Gravel	Attempt to seal leak
December	None		

Appendix H. Concrete Work Performed			
Month	Location	Type	Yards
January	None		
February	Hidden Valley Pipeline Project	Inlet Structure, Check Structure	126.00
March	Brenda Leonhardt*	Water Division Box	7.25
	George Pingetzer*	Water Division Box and Bubbler	10.00
April	P 14.9, LW 4.5, LW 9.2, Camp 5 WW, Wyo Canal	Patching	4.00
May	Hidden Valley Pipeline Project	Slurry for road crossings, misc.	34.00
	George Pingetzer*	See March	1.00
June	Hidden Valley Pipeline Project		9.00
July	Hidden Valley Pipeline Project		8.50
August	Hidden Valley Pipeline Project		27.00
September	Hidden Valley Pipeline Project		35.75
October	Hidden Valley Pipeline Project		48.75
	Pilot Wasteway	Repair for wintertime use	1.50
	Wyo 6.3 Lateral	Repair leak	1.50
November	Hidden Valley Pipeline Project		63.75
	Wyoming Canal 2 nd Division Check	Repair void under floor	20.00
	Wyoming Canal 1 st Division Lining	Replace lining	39.50
	P 36.2 R	Repair leak	3.25
December	Wyoming Canal 1 st Division Lining		9.75
Total			450.50
* Construction for hire			

Appendix I. Pipe Materials Installed

Non-Hidden Valley			
Month	Location	Type	Notes
January	None		
February	None		
March	G. Pingetzer*		Landowner provided pipe
	Kinnear FD*		Landowner provided pipe
	B. Leonhardt*		Landowner provided pipe
April	Lost Wells 9.2		
	G. Pingetzer*		Landowner provided pipe
May	G. Pingetzer*		Landowner provided pipe
June	None		
July	Gardner	Waste tube	15" x 60' CMP
August	None		
September	Pattison Farm		40' x 24" CMP waste pipe
October	Pilot Wasteway	Pipeline	88' x 24" PVC
November	P 34.0 Wasteway	Replaced pipe	20' x 15" CMP
	Herbst Turnout	Installed new pipe	40' x 18" PVC, 160' x 10" PVC
December	None		
* Construction for hire			

Hidden Valley Pipeline Project		
Type	Size	Length (ft)
PVC	42"	7,757
PVC	36"	1,130
PVC	8"	800
PVC	4"	100
Concrete	48"	96
Total	All Sizes	9,883

Appendix J. 2007 Noxious and Vegetative Weed Treatment Locations and Expense

Date	Location		Miles Sprayed	Labor	Chemical	Cost Share	Net
Noxious Weed Treatment							
06/18/2007	Wyo Canal		9	\$280.00	\$ 89.00	\$(75.60)	\$293.40
06/20/2007	Wyo Canal		17	350.00	139.50	(118.80)	370.70
06/21/2007	Wyo Canal		15	280.00	67.50	(54.00)	293.50
06/28/2007	Wyo Canal		10	175.00	131.00	(113.40)	192.60
06/25/2007	Wyo Canal		8	210.00	41.00	(32.40)	218.60
06/26/2007	Wyo Canal		24	350.00	202.00	(172.80)	379.20
07/02/2007	Wyo Canal		15	245.00	151.50	(129.60)	266.90
08/16/2007	Wyo Canal		8	70.00	125.00	(52.00)	143.00
08/20/2007	Wyo Canal		20	227.50	312.50	(130.00)	410.00
08/21/2007	Wyo Canal		18	350.00	562.50	(234.00)	678.50
08/22/2007	Wyo Canal		16	315.00	375.00	(156.00)	534.00
08/23/2007	Wyo Canal		14	280.00	187.50	(78.00)	389.50
08/28/2007	Wyo Canal		12	245.00	312.50	(130.00)	427.50
08/29/2007	Wyo Canal		13	210.00	437.50	(182.00)	465.50
09/04/2007	Wyo Canal		4.4	227.50	1,062.50	(442.00)	848.00
09/05/2007	Wyo Canal		10	315.00	1,312.50	(546.00)	1,081.50
09/06/2007	Wyo Canal Spoil Piles		4	210.00	875.00	(364.00)	721.00
09/10/2007	Wyo Canal Spoil Piles		6	315.00	1,312.50	(546.00)	1,081.50
09/11/2007	Wyo Canal Spoil Piles		6	315.00	1,312.50	(546.00)	1,081.50
09/12/2007	Wyo Canal Spoil Piles		10	105.00	640.00	(260.00)	485.00
09/12/2007	Wyo Canal Spoil Piles		3	105.00	903.00	(364.00)	644.00
06/18/2007	Wyo Canal		20	367.50	149.00	(129.60)	386.90
06/20/2007	Wyo Canal		0.5	52.50	65.00	(54.00)	63.50
06/21/2007	Wyo Canal		24	350.00	151.50	(129.60)	371.90
06/28/2007	Wyo Canal		9	210.00	98.50	(86.40)	222.10
06/25/2007	Wyo Canal		2	105.00	197.00	(172.80)	129.20
06/26/2007	Wyo Canal		3	140.00	246.25	(216.00)	170.25
07/02/2007	Wyo Canal		2	70.00	49.25	(43.20)	76.05
08/16/2007	Wyo Canal		0.5	35.00	-	-	35.00
06/19/2007	Wyo Canal		0.5	35.00	24.63	(21.60)	38.03
06/27/2007	Lat SBGA		4.5	122.50	73.88	(64.80)	131.58
07/17/2007	W PM		0.5	35.00	-	-	35.00
07/24/2007	W31.7		3	140.00	73.88	(64.80)	149.08
07/24/2007	W31.7A		0.8	35.00	24.63	(21.60)	38.03
07/25/2007	W30.0		4.5	105.00	49.25	(43.20)	111.05
07/30/2007	W27.3		1.5	70.00	98.50	(86.40)	82.10
07/30/2007	W29.8		12	245.00	246.25	(216.00)	275.25
07/30/2007	W42.6		4	122.50	98.50	(86.40)	134.60
07/30/2007	W44.1		0.5	35.00	24.63	(21.60)	38.03
07/30/2007	W34.8		4	105.00	73.88	(64.80)	114.08
07/31/2007	W27.3		0.8	35.00	49.25	(43.20)	41.05
07/31/2007	W25.4		20	367.50	149.00	(129.60)	386.90
07/31/2007	W24.6		0.5	52.50	65.00	(54.00)	63.50
07/31/2007	W22.4		24	350.00	151.50	(129.60)	371.90
08/01/2007	W5MI.Lat		9	210.00	98.50	(86.40)	222.10

Appendix J. 2007 Noxious and Vegetative Weed Treatment Locations and Expense (cont.)

Date	Location		Miles Sprayed	Labor	Chemical	Cost Share	Net
Noxious Weed Treatment							
08/02/2007	5MI A Lat.		0.7	\$ 87.50	\$ 49.25	\$(43.20)	\$ 93.55
08/06/2007	W 15-1		6	105.00	98.50	(86.40)	117.10
08/06/2007	PM - E Lat.		3	105.00	98.50	(86.40)	117.10
08/06/2007	PM - H Lat.		1	70.00	49.25	(43.20)	76.05
08/07/2007	SB 2 2.4 Lat		2	35.00	49.25	(43.20)	41.05
08/07/2007	SB 2		1	17.50	-	-	17.50
08/07/2007	SB		12	227.50	147.75	(129.60)	245.65
08/07/2007	W6.5		0.8	87.50	49.25	(43.20)	93.55
08/08/2007	W7.0		1.5	157.50	147.75	(129.60)	175.65
08/08/2007	SB-G.5		0.5	87.50	98.50	(86.40)	99.60
08/08/2007	SB-G.5		0.8	105.00	49.25	(43.20)	111.05
08/09/2007	W6.3		4	157.50	98.50	(86.40)	169.60
08/15/2007	W29.8		1	52.50	73.88	(64.80)	61.58
08/15/2007	Badger Drain		3	157.50	171.13	(151.20)	177.43
08/16/2007	W44.1 ROW		5	105.00	187.50	(78.00)	214.50
08/16/2007	W31.7 ROW		9	140.00	187.50	(78.00)	249.50
08/20/2007	SB & SB2 ROW		2	70.00	62.50	(26.00)	106.50
08/20/2007	W6.3 ROW		1.5	17.50	250.00	(104.00)	163.50
08/20/2007	W7.0 ROW		2	52.50	250.00	(104.00)	198.50
08/27/2007	5MI LAT ROW		2	70.00	187.50	(78.00)	179.50
08/27/2007	W18.0 ROW		3	35.00	125.00	(52.00)	108.00
08/27/2007	W24.6 ROW		7.5	122.50	375.00	(156.00)	341.50
08/27/2007	W27.3 ROW		2	70.00	187.50	(78.00)	179.50
08/28/2007	5MI LAT		1	35.00	62.50	(26.00)	71.50
08/28/2007	5MI A-LAT		0.5	35.00	62.50	(26.00)	71.50
08/28/2007	Badger Drain ROW		3	105.00	437.50	(182.00)	360.50
07/02/2007	Pilot Canal		8	105.00	50.50	(43.20)	112.30
07/03/2007	Pilot Canal		19	350.00	202.00	(172.80)	379.20
07/05/2007	Pilot Canal		23	350.00	151.50	(129.60)	371.90
07/09/2007	Pilot Canal		24	315.00	151.50	(129.60)	336.90
09/04/2007	Pilot Canal ROW		5	87.50	62.50	(26.00)	124.00
06/27/2007	Lat P21.7		0.5	17.50	50.50	(43.20)	24.80
06/27/2007	Lat P28.2		0.75	87.50	50.50	(43.20)	94.80
06/28/2007	P28.2		1.5	140.00	131.00	(113.40)	157.60
07/09/2007	P36.5		3	52.50	50.50	(43.20)	59.80
07/10/2007	P34.9		5	140.00	151.50	(129.60)	161.90
07/10/2007	P36.5		11	210.00	101.00	(86.40)	224.60
07/11/2007	P-LWB		20	350.00	276.50	(237.60)	388.90
07/12/2007	P SG2.7 Map 13		3	87.50	101.00	(86.40)	102.10
07/12/2007	P SG		9	175.00	151.50	(129.60)	196.90
07/18/2007	P31.7		11	192.50	147.75	(129.60)	210.65
07/18/2007	P27.0B		10	175.00	198.25	(172.80)	200.45
07/19/2007	P21.1		5	87.50	49.25	(43.20)	93.55
07/19/2007	P23.2		0.5	17.50	-	-	17.50
07/19/2007	LWB-A		2	52.50	49.25	(43.20)	58.55

Appendix J. 2007 Noxious and Vegetative Weed Treatment Locations and Expense (cont.)

Date	Location		Miles Sprayed	Labor	Chemical	Cost Share	Net
Noxious Weed Treatment							
07/19/2007	LWB-E		2.5	\$122.50	\$ 49.25	\$(43.20)	\$ 128.55
07/19/2007	LWB-D		4	52.50	49.25	(43.20)	58.55
07/23/2007	P5.5		3	87.50	98.50	(86.40)	99.60
08/13/2007	P12.4		0.5	70.00	49.25	(43.20)	76.05
08/15/2007	Pilot Lateral Lost Wells		2.75	157.50	111.38	(46.75)	222.13
08/30/2007	P36.5 ROW		9	192.50	375.00	(156.00)	411.50
08/30/2007	P34.9 ROW		4	70.00	62.50	(26.00)	106.50
08/09/2007	Pilot Dam		0.5	70.00	123.13	(108.00)	85.13
08/09/2007	Diversion Dam		1	70.00	24.63	(21.60)	73.03
08/13/2007	Bull Lake Dam		2	360.00	382.00	(334.80)	407.20
08/14/2007	Pilot Dam		2	157.50	197.00	(172.80)	181.70
08/14/2007	Bull Lake Dam		2	180.00	147.75	(129.60)	198.15
Noxious Weed Management Total			610.30	\$ 14,487.50	\$ 19,697.68	\$ (11,331.55)	\$ 22,853.63

Appendix J. 2007 Noxious and Vegetative Weed Treatment Locations and Expense (cont.)

Date	Location		Miles Sprayed	Labor	Chemical	Cost Share	Net
Vegetative Weed Treatment							
05/24/2007	Wyo Canal		5.78	\$52.50	\$120.00		\$172.50
05/24/2007	Wyo Canal		11	157.50	116.50		274.00
05/29/2007	Wyo Canal		20	210.00	238.00		448.00
05/30/2007	Wyo Canal		37	332.50	412.00		744.50
05/31/2007	Wyo Canal		245	245.00	392.25		637.25
06/04/2007	Wyo Canal		14	105.00	162.75		267.75
06/05/2007	Lateral W7.0		2.6	70.00	27.00		97.00
06/05/2007	Wyo Lat 24.6		3	35.00	27.00		62.00
06/04/2007	Lateral W6.3		6	105.00	40.25		145.25
06/04/2007	Lateral W7.0		3	35.00	21.50		56.50
06/05/2007	Lateral W37.7		16	175.00	133.25		308.25
06/05/2007	Wyo Lat 18.0		4	52.50	29.75		82.25
06/06/2007	Wyo Lat 24.6		8	105.00	59.25		164.25
06/06/2007	Wyo Lat 44.1		6	70.00	51.25		121.25
06/11/2007	Wyo Lat PAV		16	175.00	157.50		332.50
06/11/2007	Wyo Lat 5M1		10	122.50	26.50		149.00
06/11/2007	Wyo Lat Pav H		1.5	35.00	19.00		54.00
06/12/2007	Wyo Lat 5M1		3	70.00	25.75		95.75
06/12/2007	Wyo Lat 15.1		6	35.00	25.75		60.75
06/12/2007	Wyo Lat 27.3		3	35.00	13.50		48.50
06/13/2007	Wyo Lat 27.3		8	105.00	92.50		197.50
06/13/2007	Wyo Lat SB		10	105.00	76.25		181.25
06/13/2007	Wyo Lat SB2		1	35.00	13.50		48.50
06/13/2007	Wyo Lat SB2H		3	52.50	21.75		74.25
06/13/2007	Wyo Lat SB-G		2	52.50	19.00		71.50
06/14/2007	Wyo Lat SB		4	70.00	37.75		107.75
06/14/2007	Wyo Lat PAV-K		5	52.50	41.75		94.25
06/14/2007	Wyo Lat PAV-E		4	52.50	41.75		94.25
06/14/2007	Wyo Lat 22.4		3	35.00	18.75		53.75
05/21/2007	Pilot Canal		9	105.00	73.50		178.50
05/23/2007	Pilot Canal		27	262.50	316.50		579.00
05/23/2007	Pilot Canal		17.41	262.50	378.75		641.25
05/24/2007	Pilot Canal		7	105.00	89.50		194.50
05/24/2007	Pilot Canal		9.53	227.50	240.00		467.50
05/29/2007	Pilot Lateral 36.5		3.4	70.00	90.00		160.00
05/29/2007	Sand Gulch Lateral		6.2	78.75	126.00		204.75
05/30/2007	Pilot Lateral 36.5		5.81	52.50	84.00		136.50
05/31/2007	Pilot Lateral 36.5		4.77	35.00	75.00		110.00
05/31/2007	Pilot Lateral 34.9		9.73	87.50	111.00		198.50
05/31/2007	Pilot Lateral 34.0		1.28	35.00	54.00		89.00
06/06/2007	Pilot Lateral 27.0A		1.16	26.25	30.00		56.25
06/06/2007	Pilot Lateral 21.1		0.22	17.50	9.00		26.50
06/11/2007	Pilot Lateral 31.7		3.42	52.50	96.00		148.50
06/11/2007	Pilot Lateral 21.1		5.5	52.50	97.51		150.01
06/11/2007	Pilot Lateral LWE		0.78	17.50	22.51		40.01

Appendix J. 2007 Noxious and Vegetative Weed Treatment Locations and Expense (cont.)

Date	Location		Miles Sprayed	Labor	Chemical	Cost Share	Net
Vegetative Weed Treatment							
06/11/2007	Pilot Lateral Lost Wells		5.5	\$52.50	\$105.00		\$ 157.50
06/13/2007	Pilot Lateral 31.7		6.54	61.25	90.00		151.25
06/13/2007	Pilot Lateral 27.0B		7.2	105.00	150.00		255.00
06/14/2007	Pilot Lateral LWA		1.14	17.50	18.00		35.50
06/14/2007	Pilot Lateral Lost Wells		5.69	113.75	171.00		284.75
06/14/2007	Pilot Lateral 5.0		2.1	52.50	60.00		112.50
06/14/2007	Pilot Lateral LWE		0.69	17.50	21.00		38.50
Vegetation Management Total			601.95	\$4,690.00	\$4,970.02		\$9,660.02
Total Weed Management Program							
			1,212.25	\$19,177.50	\$24,667.70	\$(11,331.55)	\$32,513.65

Appendix K. Maintenance Shop Activities

Unit/Object by Month	Maintenance/Repair Performed
January	
H 4 - 1979 TRUCK W/MEYERS SEWER JET-T14	Rebuild coupler
H24 - 1989 JOHN DEERE 544E LOADER	Drain hydraulic oil, check hydraulic system
H43 - 1975 CATERPILLAR D-8K DOZER	Clean batteries and change, pull alternator for rebuild
H46 - 1997 JOHN DEERE SKID LOADER	Check electrical and repair
H88 - 1997 CATERPILLAR RUBBER-TIRE EXCAVATOR	Repair grease system
P5 - 2003 GMC 3/4 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Change battery
P16 - 1977 CHEVROLET 1 TON PICKUP	Tune up
P17 - 1994 FORD 1 TON PICKUP	Repair lights
P18 - 1998 CHEVROLET 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Check transmission and engine
P22 - 1999 GMC 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Pull Thermostat
P24 - 1990 CHEVROLET 1/2 TON PICKUP	Check battery
P32 - 1997 CHEVROLET 1 TON TRUCK	Mount fire extinguisher, change battery
P33 - 1991 CHEVROLET 1/2 TON PICKUP	Check transmission
P36 - 2002 FORD TRUCK w/HOBART WELDER (F70)	Mount fire extinguisher, rotate tires
T 3 - 1980 AUTOCAR DUMP TRUCK-12-14 YDS.	Replace engine heater
T 5 - 1982 AUTOCAR DUMP TRUCK-10 YDS.	Check air valves, repair engine heater, repair hood, replace turbo, adjust brakes, replace injectors
T30 - 1983 LOADKING BELLY DUMP TRAILER	Replace air line, rework mirrors, repair dump valve
T31 - 1995 RANCO 18 CY BELLY DUMP TRL.	Repair air system valve
T38 - 1987 FREIGHTLINER TRACTOR/TRUCK	Extend mirror brackets, repair engine heater
F18 - KELLY SCREED MATTIC	Service
F19 - 1978 GARDNER-DENVER AIR COMPRESSOR	Repair flat tire
F21 - LARGE INGERSOLL RAND AIR COMPRESSER	Service
F70 - HOBART WELDER MOUNTED ON P36	Clean plugs and fuel system, adjust carburator
Other	Repair jack hammer, assemble Pilot Butte Dam gearboxes
February	
H 4 - 1979 TRUCK W/MEYERS SEWER JET-T14	Repair water tank, work on strainer
H38 - 1998 CASE 580SL BACKHOE	Service, preventive maintenance
H83 - 2006 Volvo EC 210B Excavator	Service
H86 - 1990 J D 595D RUBBER-TIRE EXCAVATOR	Install two new batteries, repair oil leaks, check brakes
H87 - 1989 J D 595 RUBBER-TIRED EXCAVATOR	Rig for weed burning, service, fix lights, preventive maintenance
P4 - 2003 GMC 3/4 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Install 5th wheel hitch
P6 - 2003 GMC 3/4 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Install 5th wheel hitch
P18 - 1998 CHEVROLET 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Pull radio and accessories
P20 - 1999 CHEVROLET 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Install two new tires
P21 - 1999 GMC 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Service
P34 - 1991 CHEVROLET 1/2 TON PICKUP	Service
P36 - 2002 FORD TRUCK w/HOBART WELDER (F70)	Service
T 3 - 1980 AUTOCAR DUMP TRUCK-12-14 YDS.	Strip to convert to water truck (21 man-days), replace battery
T30 - 1983 LOADKING BELLY DUMP TRAILER	Repair dump control, electrical, air system
F18 - KELLY SCREED MATTIC	Repair carburator
H 4 - 1979 TRUCK W/MEYERS SEWER JET-T14	Repair sprayer valves and hoses
H 5 - 1967 PETERBILT TRK/TRAC W/TANK	Repair radiator leak
H7 - 1980 Autocar Water Truck	Rig for water truck (24 man-days)
H24 - 1989 JOHN DEERE 544E LOADER	Change transmission oil and grease

Appendix K. Maintenance Shop Activities (cont.)

Unit/Object by Month	Maintenance/Repair Performed
March	
H86 - 1990 J D 595D RUBBER-TIRE EXCAVATOR	Repair burned wiring
H89 - 1991 JOHN DEERE MOTAOR GRADER W/SLOPER	Replace cutting edges
H90 - 1985 CATERPILLAR 130G MOTOR GRADER	Change tires
P1 - 2003 GMC 3/4 TON 4X4 4-DOOR PICKUP	Service
P3 - 2003 GMC 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Rig headache rack and spare tire carrier, install rebuilt alternator
P9 - 2003 GMC 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Repair radio
P13 - 1998 CHEVROLET 1/2 TON PICKUP	Replace intake manifold gasket
P17 - 1994 FORD 1 TON PICKUP	Pull radio
P25 - 1990 CHEVROLET 3/4 TON PICKUP	Tuneup, service
P30- 2007 Dodge 350 1 ton Service Truck	Mount generator and hose reel, install radio, wire generator
T 4 - 1980 AUTOCAR DUMP TRUCK-12-14 YDS.	Repair water leak
T 19 - 2007 Sidump'r Trailer	Torque trailer wheels
T38 - 1987 FREIGHTLINER TRACTOR/TRUCK	Rig for side dump trailer
T39 - 1975 IHC LOADSTAR 2 TON WINCH TRK.	Prepare for sale
T42 - 1982 FREIGHTLINER TRACTOR/TRUCK	Repair hydraulic pump
April	
H 5 - 1967 PETERBILT TRK/TRAC W/TANK	Replace fan bearing
H7 - 1980 AUTOCAR Water Truck	Replace leaking valve seals
H44 - 1986 CATERPILLAR D-6 DOZER	Install new battery, check final drive
H46 - 1997 JOHN DEERE SKID LOADER	Install new tires
H47 - 1989 JOHN DEERE 690D EXCAVATOR	Check hydraulics
H85 - 1990 JOHN DEERE 690D EXCAVATOR	Check hydraulics, rebuild hydraulic spool (o-rings and seals)
H86 - 1990 J D 595D RUBBER-TIRE EXCAVATOR	Remove burning rig
H87 - 1989 J D 595 RUBBER-TIRED EXCAVATOR	Repair brakes
H88 - 1997 CATERPILLAR RUBBER-TIRE EXCAVATOR	Replace hydraulic hose
H90 - 1985 CATERPILLAR 130G MOTOR GRADER	Replace cutting edges
P1 - 2003 GMC 3/4 TON 4X4 4-DOOR PICKUP	Install new tires
P2 - 2003 GMC 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Check shocks, balance tires
P7 - 2003 GMC 3/4 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Install new tires, wire in trailer plug
P10- 2005 DODGE 3/4 TON QUADCAB 4X4 PICKUP	Install new tires
P21 - 1999 GMC 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Adjust door, replace wipers
P26 - 2007 Ford 1/2 TON 4x4 PICKUP	Prepare new truck for service
P27 - 2007 Ford 1/2 TON 4x4 PICKUP	Prepare new truck for service
P30- 2007 Dodge 350 4x4 w/ mechanic box	Repair radio, install trailer plug
P32 - 1997 CHEVROLET 1 TON TRUCK	Check power steering
P35 - 1977 GMC 1 TON PICKUP	Service
P36 - 2002 FORD TRUCK w/HOBART WELDER (F70)	Repair trailer plug-in
T17 - 2004 SHOP-BUILT 5TH WHEEL TRAILER	Repair wheel bearings
T21 - 1997 H&W 7000# FLTBED TRL. W/RAMP	Adjust wheel bearings
T22 - 1997 H&W 7000# FLTBED TRL. W/RAMP	Adjust wheel bearings
T27 - 1989 16' TANDEM AXLE FLATBED TRL.	Adjust wheel bearings
T35 - 1995 INTERSTATE 70 TON LOWBOY TRL.	Repair flat tire, repair ramps
T42 - 1982 FREIGHTLINER TRACTOR/TRUCK	Fabricate metal hydraulic tank, replace battery, install hub meter
F66 - LINCOLN WELDER ON P35	Service

Appendix K. Maintenance Shop Activities (cont.)

Unit/Object by Month	Maintenance/Repair Performed
April (cont.)	
F70 - HOBART WELDER MOUNTED ON P36	Repair carburator
May	
H 4 - 1979 TRUCK W/MEYERS SEWER JET-T14	Repair pump valve and choke
H7 - 1980 AUTOCAR Water Truck	Install hand throttle, replace throttle spring
H43 - 1975 CATERPILLAR D-8K DOZER	Replace glow plug wiring harness and one glow plug
H46 - 1997 JOHN DEERE SKID LOADER	Repair hydraulic coupler
H49 - 1977 CATERPILLAR 245 EXCAVATOR	Install rebuilt boom cylinder
H83 - 2006 Volvo EC 210B Excavator	Repair bucket
H84 - 2002 CATERPILLAR 320CL EXCAVATOR	Rebuild bucket, blow out radiator
H88 - 1997 CATERPILLAR RUBBER-TIRE EXCAVATOR	Repair bucket and hydraulic leak, repair steps
H89 - 1991 JOHN DEERE MOTAOR GRADER W/SLOPER	Install hydraulic hose
H90 - 1985 CATERPILLAR 130G MOTOR GRADER	Adjust hydraulic release
P2 - 2003 GMC 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Install decals
P3 - 2003 GMC 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Install fuel filter, replace battery
P4 - 2003 GMC 3/4 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Repair tire
P7 - 2003 GMC 3/4 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Charge air conditioning system
P11 - 2005 FORD 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Replace headlight bulb
P20 - 1999 CHEVROLET 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Install toolbox
P24 - 1990 CHEVROLET 1/2 TON PICKUP	Replace tire
P26 - 2007 Ford 1/2 TON 4x4 PICKUP	Install decals
P27 - 2007 Ford 1/2 TON 4x4 PICKUP	Install radio and decals
P32 - 1997 CHEVROLET 1 TON TRUCK	Replace power steering and water pumps
T 4 - 1980 AUTOCAR DUMP TRUCK-12-14 YDS.	Repair throttle
T35 - 1995 INTERSTATE 70 TON LOWBOY TRL.	Repair fender
T42 - 1982 FREIGHTLINER TRACTOR/TRUCK	Repair fender
F 7 - 4" GORMAN RUPP WATER PUMP W/FORD DIESEL	Service pump, fabricate new suction hose
Fabrication	Headache racks for P26 & P27 (refit from used pickups), Battery box for F7, Pipe lifter for HVPP, rebuild old headgates, standpipe for HVPP, ticket boxes
Camp	Repair camp pump
Shop	Repair overhead door, repair fence
June	
H 4 - 1979 TRUCK W/MEYERS SEWER JET-T14	Repair hose, water leaks and hydraulic leaks; replace water pump pulley; repair pump; repair electrical system; service
H43 - 1975 CATERPILLAR D-8K DOZER	Service
H83 - 2006 Volvo EC 210B Excavator	Check heating problem; service
H84 - 2002 CATERPILLAR 320CL EXCAVATOR	Repair bucket; service
H87 - 1989 J D 595 RUBBER-TIRED EXCAVATOR	Check heating problem; change head gasket; change thermostats
H88 - 1997 CATERPILLAR RUBBER-TIRE EXCAVATOR	Repair bucket; replace transmission shifting relay; check wiring; repair hydraulic lines
H90 - 1985 CATERPILLAR 130G MOTOR GRADER	Replace cutting edges; preventive maintenance
P13 - 1998 CHEVROLET 1/2 TON PICKUP	Repair pump wiring; service
P21 - 1999 GMC 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Install new battery
T38 - 1987 FREIGHTLINER TRACTOR/TRUCK	Install four new tires
F71 - GORMAN RUPP WATER PUMP	Service
F80 - WEED SPRAYER W/SHOP BUILT TRAILER	Wire for shop truck use
F87 - 2000 ONAN GENERATOR ON P17-5000 WATT	Check electrical
Fabrication	Receiver hitch; rebuild headgates; HVPP animal guards; hand rails for shop step ladder

Appendix K. Maintenance Shop Activities (cont.)

Unit/Object by Month	Maintenance/Repair Performed
June (cont.)	
Camp	Repair camp pump
Shop	Repair shop band saw; clean up used oil storage containment area; spray weeds in all shop yards
Other	Hidden Valley Pipeline Project support
July	
H7 - 1980 AUTOCAR Water Truck	Repair air leak
H38 - 1998 CASE 580SL BACKHOE	Repair bucket linkage, replace bucket level rod
H40 - 1996 CAT 28F WHEEL LOADER	Service
H43 - 1975 CATERPILLAR D-8K DOZER	Measure undercarriage components (idlers)
H49 - 1977 CATERPILLAR 245 EXCAVATOR	Replace broken windows (vandalism)
H83 - 2006 Volvo EC 210B Excavator	Service; repair bucket
H84 - 2002 CATERPILLAR 320CL EXCAVATOR	Service; install repaired bucket
H87 - 1989 J D 595 RUBBER-TIRED EXCAVATOR	Check headgasket for leaks, finish cylinder head job
H89 - 1991 JOHN DEERE MOTAOR GRADER W/SLOPER	Service
P2 - 2003 GMC 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Repair brakes
P4 - 2003 GMC 3/4 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Repair clutch fluid leak
P7 - 2003 GMC 3/4 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Repair tire, install new shocks
P14 - 2006 GMC 1/2 ton 4x4 Pickup	Repair radio
P24 - 1990 CHEVROLET 1/2 TON PICKUP	Check brake and engine problems
P30-2007 Dodge 350 4x4 w/ mechanic box	Fabricate grill guard
P36 - 2002 FORD TRUCK w/HOBART WELDER (F70)	Service
T 5 - 1982 AUTOCAR DUMP TRUCK-10 YDS.	Repair throttle linkage; Repair driveline; repair air leak
T21 - 1997 H&W 7000# FLTBED TRL. W/RAMP	Repair tire
T38 - 1987 FREIGHTLINER TRACTOR/TRUCK	Replace air compressor
F28 - 5000 WATT ONAN GENERATOR (PORTABLE)	Service; repair generator motor
F80 - WEED SPRAYER W/SHOP BUILT TRAILER	Service; rebuild valves
August	
H38 - 1998 CASE 580SL BACKHOE	Service
H40 - 1996 CAT 28F WHEEL LOADER	Replace door latch, wipers
H46 - 1997 JOHN DEERE SKID LOADER	Rebuild forks
H88 - 1997 CATERPILLAR RUBBER-TIRE EXCAVATOR	Rotate tires
H89 - 1991 JOHN DEERE MOTAOR GRADER W/SLOPER	Repair air leaks, lights, differential bushings
H90 - 1985 CATERPILLAR 130G MOTOR GRADER	Repair right front tire, repair air leak, shim and replace inserts on hydraulic lift rams
P1 - 2003 GMC 3/4 TON 4X4 4-DOOR PICKUP	Replace wipers
P20 - 1999 CHEVROLET 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Repair water leak
P22 - 1999 GMC 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Service, replace brake pads and shocks
P25 - 1990 CHEVROLET 3/4 TON PICKUP	Service
P36 - 2002 FORD TRUCK w/HOBART WELDER (F70)	Repair flat
T 5 - 1982 AUTOCAR DUMP TRUCK-10 YDS.	Adjust clutch, repair air leaks, clean
T21 - 1997 H&W 7000# FLTBED TRL. W/RAMP	Check trailer wiring
T22 - 1997 H&W 7000# FLTBED TRL. W/RAMP	Check trailer wiring
T42 - 1982 FREIGHTLINER TRACTOR/TRUCK	Repair water leak
F 3 - 1975 6" MASTER KOEHRING WATER PUMP	Replace water pump pulley and rebuild
F28 - 5000 WATT ONAN GENERATOR (PORTABLE)	Repair
F87 - 2000 ONAN GEN ON P17-5000 WATT	Service

Appendix K. Maintenance Shop Activities (cont.)

Unit/Object by Month	Maintenance/Repair Performed
August (cont.)	
F88 - 2000 2" PACER PUMP W/HONDA ENGINE	Service
F89 - 2000 2" PACER PUMP W/HONDA ENGINE	Replace pump
Shop Other	Fabricate animal guards for Pav Main EA, Service Bull Lake Dam Spillway power unit, Rebuild shop lathe, repair camp irrigation pump, repair camp mower, Fabricate stairs for Hidden Valley Pipeline Inlet Structure
September	
H 4 - 1979 TRUCK W/MEYERS SEWER JET-T14	Repair radio and water leaks, replace starter and throttle cable
H44 - 1986 CATERPILLAR D-6 DOZER	Install window glass
H50 - 1979 BUCYRUS REIE 65D DRAGLINE	Preventive maintenance, start and run
P1 - 2003 GMC 3/4 TON 4X4 4-DOOR PICKUP	Service
P3 - 2003 GMC 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Investigate electrical problems
P5 - 2003 GMC 3/4 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Service, rotate tires, install 7-way trailer plug
P14- 2006 GMC 1/2 ton 4 x 4 PICKUP	Fix flat tire, replace headlight
P15- 2006 GMC 1/2 ton 4 x 4 PICKUP	Repair taillight
P21 - 1999 GMC 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Service, wash, install 7-way trailer plug
P22 - 1999 GMC 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Change transmission filter
P32 - 1997 CHEVROLET 1 TON TRUCK	Service
T21 - 1997 H&W 7000# FLTBED TRL. W/RAMP	Redeck trailer bed
F 7 - 4" GORMAN RUPP WATER PUMP W/FORD DIESEL	Service pump
Shop Other	OSHA Repairs (light covers, fuel tank walkway handrail, rebuild parts washer, install 1 hour fire wall in welding bottle cage), Fabricate HVPP box tops
October	
H 4 - 1979 TRUCK W/MEYERS SEWER JET-T14	Repair water tank
H44 - 1986 CATERPILLAR D-6 DOZER	Repair window latch
H86 - 1990 J D 595D RUBBER-TIRE EXCAVATOR	Service
P1 - 2003 GMC 3/4 TON 4X4 4-DOOR PICKUP	Install new battery
P6 - 2003 GMC 3/4 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Install new belt and idler pulley
P32 - 1997 CHEVROLET 1 TON TRUCK	Replace power steering pump
T 4 - 1980 AUTOCAR DUMP TRUCK-12-14 YDS.	Adjust brakes
T 5 - 1982 AUTOCAR DUMP TRUCK-10 YDS.	Repair tire
T23 - SINGLE AXLE WEED BURNER TRAILER	Replace wiring and tail lights
T24 - 1988 INTERSTATE 20 TON TRAILER	Spray deck with oil
T27 - 1989 16' TANDEM AXLE FLATBED TRL.	Spray deck with oil
T42 - 1982 FREIGHTLINER TRACTOR/TRUCK	Replace hydraulic pump, repair oil tank, service
F88 - 2000 2" PACER PUMP W/HONDA ENGINE	Rebuild pump
Shop Other	Repair shop heater, Repair Diversion Dam log boom, Service fuel pumps, check antifreeze in equipment, repair camp lawn mower, fabricate: Hidden Valley box top, dog houses for HVPP valves, weed rack for Pilot wasteway, Support field projects (HVPP, Pilot Wasteway rehab, etc)
November	
H 4 - 1979 TRUCK W/MEYERS SEWER JET-T14	Repair drive line and door; repair tank
H43 - 1975 CATERPILLAR D-8K DOZER	Service
H83 - 2006 Volvo EC 210B Excavator	Service
H84 - 2002 CATERPILLAR 320CL EXCAVATOR	Replace bushings, service
H85 - 1990 JOHN DEERE 690D EXCAVATOR	Replace and adjust bucket blocks and shims, service
H86 - 1990 J D 595D RUBBER-TIRE EXCAVATOR	Check bucket o-rings
H88 - 1997 CATERPILLAR RUBBER-TIRE EXCAVATOR	Replace hydraulic hose, service
H90 - 1985 CATERPILLAR 130G MOTOR GRADER	Replace fuel filters and seperator
P3 - 2003 GMC 1/2 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Replace thermostat, fuel filter and fuel strainer

Appendix K. Maintenance Shop Activities (cont.)	
Unit/Object by Month	Maintenance/Repair Performed
November (cont.)	
P5 - 2003 GMC 3/4 TON 4X4 PICKUP	Replace instrument cluster (warranty at dealership)
P16 - 1977 CHEVROLET 1 TON PICKUP	Replace plugs
P35 - 1977 GMC 1 TON PICKUP	Install new carburator
P36 - 2002 FORD TRUCK w/HOBART WELDER (F70)	Service, change fuel filter
T 4 - 1980 AUTOCAR DUMP TRUCK-12-14 YDS.	Check fuel system, bleed system
T21 - 1997 H&W 7000# FLTBED TRL. W/RAMP	Replace back axle
T24 - 1988 INTERSTATE 20 TON TRAILER	Spray bed with oil
T27 - 1989 16' TANDEM AXLE FLATBED TRL.	Spray bed with oil
T42 - 1982 FREIGHTLINER TRACTOR/TRUCK	Service, adjust clutch and clutch brake
F70 - HOBART WELDER MOUNTED ON P36	Service, replace fuel filter
New Generator	Put together hour meter
Fabrication	Dog Houses for Hidden Valley Pipeline Valves
Shop	Check pickups for tire wear and windshield replacement needs; repair air driven tampers; rebuild Wyo 34.9 D and Wyo 31.7 A gates; haul hazzardous oil/water to Barquins; repair electric grease gun
December	
H84 - 2002 CATERPILLAR 320CL EXCAVATOR	Inspect and tear down boom/stick/wrist-o-twist for repair; change oil in swing circle and final drives
T38 - 1987 FREIGHTLINER TRACTOR/TRUCK	Rewire dump circuit
T42 - 1982 FREIGHTLINER TRACTOR/TRUCK	Repair heater
F32 - 2007 Honda Generator	Install hour meter
Fabricate	Dog Houses for Hidden Valley Pipeline valves
H84 - 2002 CATERPILLAR 320CL EXCAVATOR	Inspect and tear down boom/stick/wrist-o-twist for repair; change oil in swing circle and final drives

Appendix L. Other District Work Performed		
Month	Location	Work Performed
January	Hidden Valley	84 man-days (Cutting forms, building animal guards, tying rebar, excavation for inlet structure)
	Pilot Butte Dam	33 man-days finishing installation of gate stems, gate house roof, etc.
	Wyoming Canal	Maintenance
	Diversion Dam	Maintenance
	Pilot Canal	Maintenance
	Camp	Stockpile yellow gravel (12 man-days)
February	Hidden Valley	79 man-days (building animal guards, tying rebar, forming and pouring concrete for inlet structure and check structure)
	Camp	Stockpile yellow gravel (3 man-days)
	Canal Maintenance	2 man-days
	Huelle Check	Prepare staging area for coating crew
	Shop	Fabricate two 5th wheel hitches
	5 Mile Lateral	Burn weeds (1 man-day)
	March	Hidden Valley
	District	Burn weeds (29 man-days not counting ditchriders)
	District	Blade roads (11 man-days)
	5 Mile Lateral	Remove blow sand from lateral (3 man-days+)
	District	Prepare system for flushing (3 man-days)
	Diversion Dam	Repair log boom
	Pilot Butte Dam	Install amp limiting switch
	District	Prepare used equipment for sale
April	Hidden Valley	41 man-days (install overflow and drain pipelines, fill in around inlet structure)
	District	Burn weeds (7 man-days not counting ditchriders)
	District	Blade roads (11 man-days)
	District	Flushing of system
May	Hidden Valley	68 man-days (lay pipe, haul bedding material, remove fence from ROW, thrust block)
	Pilot Dam	Repair electrical
	Pav Main EA	Repair vent
	Wyo 16.1	Plug drain on old school turnout
	Sand Butte	O&M
	District	Blade roads (11 man-days)
	Diversion Dam	Repair electrical
	P 37.7	Flushing of system
	Various	Sewer Jetting (Garland, Taft, May, Waddington, Dennis Eppler, Iiams, Pattison)
June	Hidden Valley	87 man-days (lay pipe, haul bedding material, constructing concrete headwall in drain and laying 48" RCP)
	Shop	Repair shop door
	District	Sewer Jetting (Vogel, Dechert, Bolte, Chapman, Von Krosick, Weliever, Taft, Gardner, Wakefield, Pingetzer, Campbell)
July	Hidden Valley	77 man-days on pipeline project
	Bull Lake	Repair electrical; assist in CFR mechanical
	Blade roads	1 man-day
	Project	Sewer Jetting (Deede, Coffey, G. Pingetzer, Berthod, Denke)
	N. Muddy Rd	Unplug crossing pipe

Appendix L. Other District Work Performed (cont)			
Month	Location	Work Performed	
August	Hidden Valley	73 man-days on pipeline project	
	Lost Wells C	Repair 18" pipeline	
	Project	Blade Roads (3 man-days)	
	Pav Main EA	Repair valve	
	Shop	Address OSHA inspection repairs (10 man-days)	
	Bull Lake	assist in CFR mechanical	
	Blade roads	1 man-day	
	Project	Sewer Jetting (Larramore, Sage, Wyoo14.8 turnout, Von Krosick)	
	September	Hidden Valley	58 man-days on pipeline project (inlet sidewalk, fencing, trashrack, remove P37.7 N structures)
		Sand Mesa Pipeline	Spray weeds, drain and winterize pipeline
Truck Shed		Rewire	
Pressure Red. Sta.		Mount water pump	
Shop		Address OSHA inspection repairs (light covers, handrail, parts-washer top, gas bottle cage firewall)	
Project		Sewer Jetting (G. Johnson, C. Martin)	
October		Hidden Valley	65 man-days on pipeline project
	Project	Winterize system (9 man-days)	
	Dam Tender House	Repair sewer system	
	Various	Install weir blades (PM EA.1, PM 6.0, PM 4.8, P 4.2 2.2L, LW A 1.8)	
	Pav Main K	Place and pack yellow gravel to abate seepage	
	P 29.8	Install staff gauge	
	29	Install staff gauge	
	Camp	Winterize sprinkler system	
	Hulle Check	Apply belzona compound to rock damaged areas	
	Pav Main	Gate maintenance	
	O & M	Rides 8,9, and 11	
	Wyo 6.3	Install headgate	
	Pilot Wasteway	rehabilitate wasteway for winter operation (41 man-days)	
	November	Pilot Dam	Re-sealed gates
		Hidden Valley	Backfill north lateral, concrete work, piplining (59 man-days)
P 21.1 Lat		Repair washout	
District		Sewer jetting (Ed Rowels, L. David, Scott)	
Sand Mesa		Repair valves	
December	Camp	Stockpile yellow gravel (13 man-days)	
	Shop	Heavy cleaning of shop (37 man-days)	
	Casper	Dam Tender Training (Farrar, Paulson, Arrington)	
	Carpenter Shop	Fabricate portable shelters for 1st Division concrete work	

Appendix M. Construction for Hire		
Month	Location	Work Performed
January	None	
February	B. Leonhardt	Prepare to pour base for delivery box
March	B. Leonhardt	Prepare to pour base for delivery box
	G. Pingetzer	Construct concrete box, bubbler, and lay pipeline
	Kinnear FD	Lay pipeline
April	Winchester	Remove concrete ditch
	G. Pingetzer	Remove concrete ditch, lay pipeline
	Effle	Blade work
May	Klien	Clean waste ditch
	G. Pingetzer	Remove concrete ditch, lay pipeline (continued from April)
June	None	
June	None	
July	None	
August	None	
September	None	
October	G. Gantenbein	Excavate for foundation
	Mort/Kinnear FD	Move/repair pipeline
November	Al Carmen	Blade road
December	Dennis	Hauled 160 cu. Yard of Yellow gravel for pivot crossings

Appendix N. Midvale Conservation Program Structure Inventory					
Pilot Canal	Good	Fair	Poor	Failing	Total
Bridges	16	8	0	1	25
Check Structures	86	30	8	1	125
Culverts	75	18	1	0	94
Diversions	52	2	0	0	54
Drop Structures	141	56	17	2	216
Farm Turnouts	0	567	0	0	567
Farm Turnout Measurement Devices	0	338	0	0	338
Lined Reach Features	18	8	1	1	28
Measurement Devices	60	6	3	0	69
Pipeline Features	28	4	0	1	33
Siphons	44	5	0	0	49
Splitter Boxes	143	3	0	1	147
Wasteways	3	1	2	0	6
Total	666	1,046	32	7	1,751
Wyoming Canal	Good	Fair	Poor	Failing	Total
Bridges	8	4	7	1	20
Check Structures	70	57	11	8	146
Culverts	96	35	15	3	149
Diversions	46	23	2	0	71
Drop Structures	122	117	62	41	342
Farm Turnouts	413	94	44	12	563
Farm Turnout Measurement Devices	338	108	34	4	484
Lined Reach Features	24	15	17	24	80
Measurement Devices	20	7	0	0	27
Pipeline Features	29	18	1	2	50
Siphons	17	21	1	1	40
Splitter Boxes	61	0	0	0	61
Wasteways	6	7	0	4	17
Total	1,250	506	194	100	2,050
Grand Total	1,916	1,552	226	107	3,801

Appendix O. Midvale Irrigation District Balance Sheet*, 12/31/07	
ASSETS	TOTAL
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 327,640
Cash-certificates of deposit	650,000
Accrued interest-certificates	68,743
Accounts Receivable:	
Assessments	1,124,670
Other accounts receivable	47,951
Inventory	197,543
Wyoming Water Development Inventory	924,150
Prepaid and deferred charges	20
Total Current Assets	\$ 3,340,717
FIXED ASSETS	
Property, buildings and equipment:	
Cost	\$ 3,606,556
Accumulated depreciation	(3,118,769)
Total Fixed Assets	\$ 487,787
OTHER ASSETS	
Bureau of Reclamation Emergency Fund	\$ 800,000
Sand Mesa Pipeline Reserve	200,000
Equipment Replacement Reserve	200,000
Maximum cost of Amendatory Contract	6,500,000
Expended contract value	(3,219,220)
Total Other Assets	\$ 4,480,780
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 8,309,284
* Audit Report not complete as of 2/14/08	

Appendix O. Midvale Irrigation District Balance Sheet*, 12/31/07 (cont.)	
LIABILITIES	TOTAL
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	\$ 38,933
Other Current Liabilities (includes payroll taxes, accrued vacation, etc.)	66,503
Supplier Bid Performance Cash Security	0
Current portion of Amendatory Repayment Contract	83,690
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 189,126
LONG-TERM DEBT	
Maximum amount due on Amendatory Contract	\$ 3,280,780
DEFERRED REVENUE	
Operation and maintenance assessment for 2008	\$ 1,503,532
Wyoming Water Development Grants	924,150
Prepaid grazing lease revenues	0
Water service contract assessments	1,105
Total Deferred Revenue	\$ 2,428,787
NET ASSETS	
Contributed capital	\$ 62,977
Restricted:	
Bureau of Reclamation Reserve for emergency	800,000
Equipment replacement	200,000
Sand Mesa Reserve	200,000
Invested in fixed assets	458,039
Unrestricted	689,575
Total Net Assets	\$ 2,410,591
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$ 8,309,284
* Audit Report not complete as of 2/14/08	

Appendix P. Midvale Irrigation District Statement of Revenues and Expenditures*, 1/1/07 – 12/31/07

	Total
REVENUE	
Assessments, O&M	\$1,014,363
Assessments, construction USBR	83,020
Special water contracts	40,690
Interest and penalties	140,363
Other Income	
Rents and Leases	29,303
Wyoming Water Development Grant	1,498,895
Work and Sales to Others	25,879
Contribution of Land	0
Equipment Sales	(368)
Miscellaneous	
Total Revenues	2,844,099
EXPENSES	
Commissioners per diem, travel	11,694
Depreciation	218,116
Fuel	84,057
Insurance, bonds	32,975
Legal and Accounting	76,604
Materials and Parts	274,936
Payroll Taxes	65,481
USBR-Construction Payment	83,690
USBR-Grazing Lease Payments	1,279
Employee Insurance and Pension	61,511
Wages	758,951
Water Service	16,704
Wyoming Water Development Materials	1,533,173
Total Expenses	3,219,171
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	(375,072)
Net Assets, January 1	1,576,626
Net Increase in Investments & Fixed Assets	458,039
Net Assets, December 31	1,201,105
* Audit Report not complete as of 2/14/08	

Appendix Q. 2007 Midvale Irrigation District Staff		
Name	Title/Position	Date Hired
Fulltime Employees		
Arrington, A. Lee	Manager	05/01/00
Baker, Larry H.	Mechanic	05/01/01
Duthie, David	Hvy Equip Operator	06/09/78
Eggers, Harold	Welder (retired 12/31/07)	05/03/88
Farrar, Jason	Ditchrider/Construction Laborer	03/23/06
Farrar, Josh	Construction Laborer (resigned 11/30/07)	9/24/07
Hicks, Becky	Assistant Bookkeeper (resigned 5/11/07)	01/01/94
Inman, Steve	Concrete/Carpentry Foreman	07/01/88
Johnson, Richard	Assistant Manager/Construction Foreman	05/30/89
Kinder, Taunya	Office/Clerical	5/16/07
Kisling, Allen	Hvy Equip Operator	10/17/77
Kisling, Brock	Hvy Equip Operator (resigned 8/7/07)	08/14/06
Henry Lopez	Ditchrider/Const Laborer (resigned 7/26/07)	08/09/04
Paulson, Rod	Dam Tender/Ditchrider	03/13/06
Raymond, Eugene	Hvy Equip Oper/Mechanic/Safety Officer	09/24/81
Rorabaugh, Pat	Office Manager/Bookkeeper	03/04/86
Smith, Dan	Project Maintenance Coordinator	03/23/06
Walters, Dave	Assistant Construction Foreman	03/20/89
Ward, Jene	Construction Laborer	09/24/73
Wilson, Ray	Water Master (retired 9/30/07)	04/30/84
Zizzo, Tom	Ditchrider/Construction Laborer	3/26/07
Seasonal and Part-time Employees		
Eisemann, Farron	Ditchrider	
Stagner-Justice, Christi	Ditchrider	
Jordan, Lance	Intake Screen Maint - Sand Mesa Pipeline	
Knight, Harold	Ditchrider/Construction Laborer	
Locker, Jeff	Relief Ditchrider	
Rorabaugh, Chris	Yard/Office Maintenance	
Locker, Eric	Ditchrider (resigned 9/27/07)	