



# Mountain Tour 2023

PRESENTED BY  
Pueblo Water



## Pueblo Water

# Mountain Tour 2023



## Tuesday, July 25

- 6:30 a.m. Meet at Whitlock Plant
- 7 a.m. Welcome, Seth Clayton
- 8 a.m. Depart Plant for Pueblo Dam, Five Points
- 10 a.m. Five Points Recreation Area
- 10:45 a.m. Depart for Clear Creek Reservoir
- 12:30 p.m. Lunch, walking tour at Clear Creek
- 2:30 p.m. Depart for Twin Lakes, Mt. Elbert Power Plant
- 3 p.m. Depart for Leadville
- 4:15 p.m. Arrive in Leadville, check in at Silver King Hotel
- 5:45 p.m. Social hour at Treeline Kitchen
- 7 p.m. Dinner at Treeline Kitchen



## Wednesday, July 26

- 7 a.m. Breakfast at hotel
- 8:45 a.m. Depart hotel for Turquoise Reservoir, Busted Tunnel, Homestake Tunnel
- 10:30 a.m. Ewing Ditch
- Noon Lunch at Ski Cooper
- 2 p.m. Depart for Salida
- 3 p.m. Arkansas River Talk in Salida
- 3:45 p.m. Depart for Pueblo
- 5:30 p.m. Arrive back at Whitlock Plant

Questions/Concerns? Contact your on-board Pueblo Water team



Seth Clayton



Alan Ward



Joe Cervi



Diedra Chacon



Tara Cooper



Pueblo Water

# Welcome



Seth Clayton  
Executive Director

On behalf of the 134 team members at Pueblo Water, we would like to welcome you to the 2023 Mountain Tour. We look forward to sharing our water story — your water story — over the next two days.

What could Pueblo Water possibly have in common with a mammoth internet business such as Amazon?

Last year, customers of both Pueblo Water and Amazon touched each service more than a billion times. It's true! The average customer touches Pueblo Water at least 25 times per day - touches that satisfy life's necessities such as drinking water, bathing, cooking, operating a business or industry, and everything in between. Water for those services is delivered reliably, at the highest quality, at a price lower than any other water utility along Colorado's Front Range.

We at Pueblo Water take great pride in meeting our primary mission to support public health by supplying safe drinking water to homes, schools, and businesses 24 hours a day every day of the year.

It's no wonder that all of us at Pueblo Water value and take seriously each of those billion touches!



## Pueblo Water

# Elected Board

Dr. Tom  
Autobee



Dr. Autobee has been an elected Board member since 2004. He has operated a dental practice in Pueblo since 1977. His great-great-great grandfather, Charles Autobee, was one of the original settlers in the Pueblo area in 1828. His term runs through 2027.

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Mike  
Cafasso



Mr. Cafasso was appointed to fill a Board vacancy in March of 2007 and then was elected to the Board in November of that same year. He has served ever since. He is the CEO of St. Mary-Corwin Hospital. His current term runs through 2026.

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Sandy  
Gutierrez



Ms. Gutierrez is the CCO at Health Solutions. She is a former CEO of the Latino Chamber of Commerce. She also serves on the Mental Health Colorado Board of Directors for the Southern and Southeastern regions. Her current term runs through 2023.

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Sam  
Krage



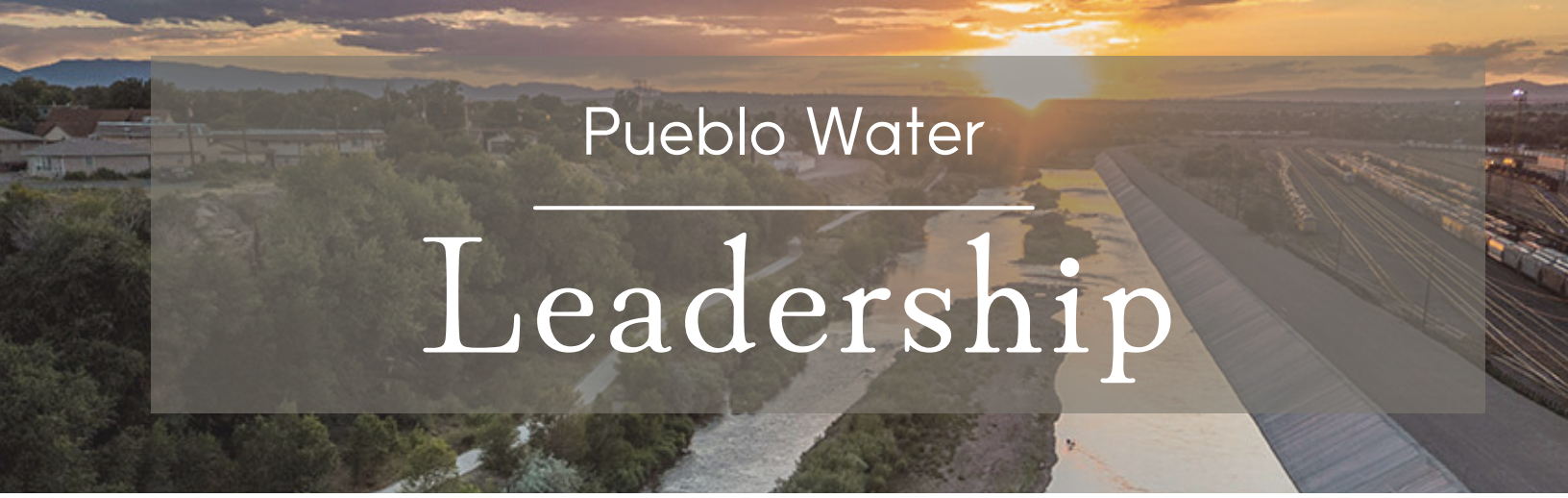
Mr. Krage founded Krage Manufacturing in 2000 and has since grown the company from six employees to more than 50, with sales in excess of \$15 million annually. He is active in several organizations and causes in Pueblo. He will serve as Board President in 2023. His current term runs through 2027.

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Chris  
Woodka



Mr. Woodka was a long-time water journalist and currently is the Senior Policy and Issues Manager for the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District. He deals with the storage and movement of water in the Arkansas River basin. His current term runs through 2026.



Pueblo Water

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# Leadership



Seth Clayton  
Executive Director



Matt Trujillo  
Director of Operations



Kristen Spicola  
Director of Admin. Services

## Division Managers



Scot Burbidge  
TD&D



John Norton  
WQT&L



Darrell Contreras  
FO&M



Alan Ward  
Water Resources





# Pueblo Water Fast Facts

- Population served: 113.5K – Pueblo Water DOES NOT serve Pueblo West or the St. Charles Mesa
- 100 percent of Pueblo's potable water is surface water - no ground water
- Avg. daily consumption (all customers combined): Approximately 24 million gallons
- Daily consumption per capita in 2022: Appx. 191 gallons/day for total system; residential – 101 gpcd
- Acre foot: 325,851 gallons
- Average household usage per year: Appx. 1/3rd of an acre foot (103,000 gallons)
- Peak day 2022: 43 mgd
- Peak day 2021: 47 mgd
- Record peak: 63 mgd (July 16, 1997)
- Treatment plant capacity: 84 mgd (could serve a population of 200,000 based on current trends)
- Miles of pipeline: 593
- Number of fire hydrants: 3,669
- Full-time employees: 134
- Pueblo Water supply sources (with current demands): Two-thirds from the Arkansas River, one-third imported from the Colorado River.
- Total available storage to Pueblo Water: 75,239-AF (at Pueblo Reservoir, Clear Creek Reservoir, Twin Lakes Reservoir and Turquoise Reservoir)
- Average yield of water rights (last five years) 59,881 AF.
- Average demands (last five years): 53,337 AF. Potable, 26,956 AF; Comanche, 11,560 AF; Outside city raw water leases, 14,821 AF

## Our Board

- Dr. Tom Autabee
- Mike Cafasso
- Sandy Gutierrez
- Sam Krage, President
- Chris Woodka

## Our Leadership

- Seth Clayton, Executive Director: 719.584.0214
- Matt Trujillo, Director of Operations: 719.584.0277
- Kristen Spicola, Dir. of Admin. Services: 719.584.0414

For more information:  
Joe Cervi: 719.584.0212

Visit our website:  
[www.pueblowater.org](http://www.pueblowater.org)

319. W. 4th Street  
Pueblo, CO, 81003

# Know Your (Water) Rights

Pueblo Water's water rights consist of a mix of direct flow rights, native storable rights, transmountain rights and exchange rights. The transmountain water can be recaptured and reused after its initial use, and Pueblo Water currently reuses most of its transmountain water by exchange. Storage space at Turquoise, Twin Lakes, Clear Creek and Pueblo Reservoirs is used to store and manage the storable water supplies.

## DIRECT FLOW RIGHTS

Pueblo Water owns several *direct flow* water rights that can be used as needed when they are in priority. These direct flow water rights cannot be reused after the initial use and, except for the West Pueblo Ditch, they cannot be stored for later use. Most of Pueblo Water's direct flow rights are very senior. Of the 93 cfs (cubic feet per second) of direct flow water, 73 cfs have a priority date of 1874 or earlier. Except for several weeks in July and August of 2002, the rights with priorities of 1874 or earlier have always been in priority, at least 73 cfs should be available to Pueblo Water in all but the most severe and infrequent of drought conditions.

## NATIVE STORABLE RIGHTS

*Native storable rights* are water rights that can be held in storage until needed, but they cannot be reused after the initial use. These rights include Clear Creek Reservoir, the Arkansas River component of the Twin Lakes Reservoir water storage right, and the West Pueblo Ditch when it is not taken as direct flow. Pueblo Water's native storable rights are relatively junior and, therefore, their yield can vary a great deal from year to year. In recent years the yield from these rights has ranged from a high of over 22,259 acre-feet (af) in 2015 to a low of 2,627 af in 2012. The native storable rights are typically used to meet the small amount of potable demand not met by the direct flow rights and to serve as a reserve supply in case of emergency or severe drought.

## TRANSMOUNTAIN RIGHTS

*Transmountain water* is water collected in one river basin and then transported into another river basin via ditches, tunnels, or pipelines. Once it is moved into the Arkansas basin, water provided by Pueblo Water's transmountain rights, which originate in the Colorado River basin, can be held in storage until needed and can be reused and completely consumed. These water rights include the Busk-Ivanhoe Water System, the Ewing Ditch, the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project, the Homestake Project, the Independence Pass Transmountain Diversion System (Twin Lakes Reservoir and Canal Co.), the Wurtz Ditch and the Wurtz Extension Ditch. The transmountain water rights' diversion structures are located at high elevations and therefore have relatively small drainages above them. Their annual yields are dependent on the amount of snowpack in the specific drainage area for each right and those yields can vary greatly because of the year-to-year and spatial variability of snowfall. In recent years the yield from these water rights has ranged from a high of 30,396 af in 2009 to a low of 10,650 af in 2012.

## EXCHANGES

Pueblo Water has several decreed exchanges that allow reuse of its transmountain water and enable more efficient utilization of all its storage space. Pueblo Water can exchange the transmountain component of its water returning to the Arkansas River after its initial use back upstream to its intakes and reservoirs. This includes water discharged from the City of Pueblo Wastewater Treatment Plant, from the discharge of the Comanche Plant to the St. Charles River, and from the percolation of landscape irrigation to the Arkansas River alluvium. Pueblo Water can also exchange water among reservoirs and exchange water from its transmountain sources into reservoirs that are not on the main stem of the Arkansas River, such as Clear Creek, Twin Lakes and Turquoise Reservoirs. The successive reuse of transmountain water by exchange essentially doubles the yield of that water.

### The Colorado Doctrine

The Colorado Doctrine is a set of laws regarding water use and land ownership, adopted by the people of Colorado starting in the 1860s. It defines four essential principles of Colorado water law:

- 1) All surface and groundwater in Colorado is a public resource for beneficial use by public agencies, private persons and entities;
- 2) A water right is a right to use a portion of the public's water resources;
- 3) Water rights owners may use streams and aquifers for the transportation and storage of water; and,
- 4) Water rights owners can build facilities on the private lands of others to divert, extract or move water from a stream or aquifer to its place of use, with consent of the landowners or upon payment of just compensation.



# The History of Pueblo as told through water

## 1870

For decades, settlers set up homesteads at the confluence of the Arkansas River and Fountain Creek. Those grew into what were known as Pueblo (incorporated in 1870), South Pueblo (1873) and Central Pueblo (1882). The town of Bessemer was incorporated into the fold in 1886. Water was delivered in barrels via horse-drawn wagons to the area. Those 30-gallon barrels of water (unfiltered) were delivered for 25 cents. That same amount of water today, filtered and delivered right to your tap, costs approximately 5 cents today.

## 1874

After a series of fires in downtown Pueblo the community formed the Pueblo Water Works which was governed by independently elected Trustees. They built the Holly Pump Station and a network of pipelines to distribute water to the community. This system served all communities north of the Arkansas River. This also is the date on record for Pueblo's established direct flow rights, some of the most senior in Colorado. These rights should almost always remain in priority, assuring Pueblo at least 53.3 cfs for its municipal supply in even the most severe drought conditions. The term 'cfs' is cubic feet per second, which is roughly equivalent to the size of a basketball. The Arkansas River typically runs between 80-2,000 cfs.

## 1894

The Bessemer Irrigating Ditch Co. was formed. The Bessemer Ditch first incorporated and sold shares to landowners in 1889 before going bankrupt. The "Big Ditch" as it was first known was constructed in 1874, and is named for the steel-making process at CF&I. But the main pur-



pose of the Bessemer Ditch had been for land development. The Ditch survived the flood of 1921 and has a dedicated outlet at Pueblo Dam.

## 1906

The Public Water District No. 2 was formed with elected Commissioners. They purchased the privately owned water system that served communities south of the Arkansas River. Pueblo then owned and operated two separate drinking water systems – one on each side of the river – until 1957.

## 1909

Pueblo's boom continued and its development went way beyond farming. At this time, it was considered the only steel-producing town west of the Mississippi, and available water was a main reason for this.

## 1910

The 18th National Irrigation Congress convened at the Mineral Palace in Pueblo. The headliner issue was whether the federal government, state or private interests should control water deliveries to irrigated agriculture. Pueblo was Colorado's second largest city at the time and the railroad and industrial hub for the western United States. But agriculture was touted as the wave of the future.

## 1921

Great floods swept through Pueblo, leaving devastation in its wake. There were three such floods that occurred just days apart and it was estimated that one-third of Pueblo's businesses were lost. It also changed the path of the Arkansas River, redefining the town. The floods drenched the city in 15 feet of water in some places, left 200 people missing or dead, and caused \$19 million in property damage (total assessed value of property was \$33 million at the time).



# The History of Pueblo as told through water



## 1922

The Pueblo Conservancy District was formed. Denver, the state's largest city, was given the go-ahead to build the Moffat Tunnel by the state Legislature that same year. The decision to build the Moffatt Tunnel meant the Missouri-Pacific Railroad route through Pueblo and over Tennessee Pass was no longer the only east-west connection through Colorado and weakened Pueblo's status as a transportation hub.

## 1925

The Arkansas River levee is completed. Built by the Corps of Engineers under the sponsorship of the Pueblo Conservancy District, it moved three miles of river from the middle of Pueblo (Mesa Junction) to its present-day channel. The project also included a "barrier" dam west of Pueblo, which could hold back 100,000 acre-feet of flood water on the Arkansas River.

## 1932

In 1932, the Colorado Canal, with the help of the National Sugar Company, began to build the Twin Lakes Tunnel (with Frank Hoag, Jr.'s help), which inspired two other large transmountain projects: The Colorado-Big Thompson Project (approved by Congress in 1937), and the Guni-

son-Arkansas Project. Congress approved \$1 million in loans for the Twin Lakes Tunnel, and a much more ambitious program for C-BT. The Gun-Ark was delayed because Congress did not want to give Colorado too many goodies all at once. Planning for the Gun-nison-Arkansas Project officially began in 1942 (after about 6 years of study by Reclamation) and was sporadic through the end of World War II. In 1948 it was decided that only a portion of the Gun-Ark Project, called Fryingpan-Arkansas Project, would initially be built.

## 1935

Agricultural experts met in Pueblo to discuss the Dust Bowl, which had blown 850 million tons of topsoil off fields that year. Shortly after that historical meeting, the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, now the Natural Resources and Conservation Service, was formed to improve farming practices and remediate damage from drought.

## 1938

The Trustees of the Pueblo Water Works (Northside) purchased the Wurtz Ditch on Tennessee Pass to bring water from the western slope of Colorado into the Arkansas River basin. Warren Wurtz originally built the ditch in 1929. The ditch, which was purchased for \$55,000, was extended in 1953 and provides an average of more than 2,500 acre-feet of water annually.

## 1946

The Southeastern Colorado Water Development Association began efforts to build the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project. Influential Puebloans in the drive included newspaperman Frank Hoag Jr., businessman Damian Ducy, and CF&I's Water and Land Superintendent Harold Christy. The group lobbied for the Fry-Ark Project in Washington D.C., raising funds by selling golden frying pans up and down the Arkansas Valley.

## 1953

Public Water District No. 2 (Southside) bought the Columbine Ditch on Fremont Pass for future transmountain water supplies. The average yield was 1,678 acre-feet. The ditch was sold in 2009 for \$30.5 million to provide funding for the purchase of shares in the Bessemer Ditch.

## 1954

Since the community grew rapidly over the next 50 years, combining the two systems made sense. During a municipal charter convention in 1954, talks began to merge the two systems. Pueblo Water Works (Northside) purchased the Ewing Ditch and Clear Creek Reservoir from the Otero Canal Company. Clear Creek is the only large reservoir solely owned by Pueblo Water and has a storage capacity of 11,439 acre-feet.

# The History of Pueblo as told through water

## 1957

The Board of Water Works of Pueblo, with a five-member elected governing board, was established to serve the needs of all in the City of Pueblo. The importance of an independent board, which did not answer to anyone other than the citizens, would be key for Pueblo's municipal water system.

## 1958

The Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District was formed in District Court because of the efforts of the Water Development Association. The District became the local sponsor of the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project.

## 1962

President John F. Kennedy visits Pueblo shortly after signing into law the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project Act.

## 1965

The largest flood on Fountain Creek in recorded history destroyed buildings, swept away bridges and inundated entire neighborhoods in Pueblo. Flooding was caused by a major storm system in early June that also caused significant damage in Denver. A levee on Fountain Creek was completed 20 years later to protect Pueblo from floods.

## 1970

Construction begins on the Pueblo Dam and Reservoir, which would hold Fryingpan-Arkansas water for supplemental use by municipal, industrial, and irrigated agriculture. Pueblo Reservoir would engulf the former barrier dam and provide flood protection for Pueblo and other downstream communities.

## 1971

Pueblo Water buys one-half of the Busk-Ivanhoe water system, a former railroad and automobile tunnel from



the western slope, from the High Line Canal Company.

## 1972

Pueblo Water, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo West buy shares in Twin Lakes near Leadville to add another transmountain source to its water supply.

## 1975

Pueblo Dam and Reservoir were completed as part of the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project. Pueblo Reservoir can store more than 350,000 acre-feet of water. The creation of Pueblo Reservoir allowed for two major developments: Pueblo West, a community of more than 30,000 people, and Lake Pueblo State Park, one of Colorado's most popular tourist destinations.

## 1977

Pueblo Water's Whitlock Treatment Plant was completed, adding carbon filtration to Pueblo's water treatment regime. This helped greatly purify the water and protect the Pueblo community.

## 1983

The initial diversion of water for Pueblo West at Pueblo Dam South Outlet Works was made on September 14. Pueblo Water's connection was later.

## 1989

The Fountain Creek Levee System was completed by the Army Corps of Engineers. Construction began in the early 1980s, following the disastrous flood of 1965, and several years of studies on how to mitigate damages for Pueblo.

## 1996

Groundbreaking ceremony to begin construction of the Historic Arkansas Riverwalk of Pueblo. HARP was envisioned as a business hub and tourist destination in a part of Pueblo which had largely fallen into disrepair. It was promoted by the Pueblo Conservancy District, Pueblo Water, City and County officials to generate new development. The controlled channel follows the original path of the Arkansas River through Pueblo.



# The History of Pueblo as told through water

## 1999

A major flood on Fountain Creek again took out bridges and threatened commercial areas in Pueblo. Flooding occurred largely because of development in Pueblo encroaching on the flood plain and the increase in impervious surfaces in Colorado Springs and El Paso County. An Army Corps of Engineers study began in 1999 to address lingering issues on Fountain Creek.

## 2000

Grand opening of the Historic Arkansas Riverwalk Project. HARP soon became a pleasant way to spend a lunch hour walking, a community entertainment center, and a business magnet. HARP contributed to the Union Avenue renaissance and Downtown revitalization. New commercial developments are thriving as HARP continues to expand. Harp connects to a wild area of the original Arkansas River channel that leads to Runyon Lake.

## 2002-03

Pueblo Water connected the Whitlock Treatment plant directly to Pueblo Reservoir through an 84-inch outlet from the dam that was now capable of moving 140 mgd directly over five miles to Whitlock. No longer did it need to use the river to move the water. The major expansion of Whitlock secured Pueblo's future with high quality water. With the expansion, the quality of water that arrived at Whitlock directly through the pipe was substantially cleaner than before.

## 2005

The Downtown Whitewater Park was created on the Arkansas River from Fourth Street to Main Street as part of the Pueblo Legacy Project. The project began 10 years earlier to im-

prove fish habitat and recreational opportunities on the Arkansas River in Pueblo. A kayak course and hiking trail were built in the shadows of towering home-drawn murals that at one time were listed as the longest continuous mural by the Guinness Book of World Records.

## 2009

The Fountain Creek Flood Control and Greenway District was formed to address issues that remained between Pueblo and El Paso Counties over flooding on Fountain Creek. The new agency had representatives from both counties and has undertaken several rehabilitation projects. Pueblo Water purchases approximately 28 percent of the shares in the Bessemer Irrigating Ditch Company from farmers that had been trying to sell their shares for several years.

## 2014

The Pueblo Conservancy District began reconstruction of the Pueblo Levee, which includes removing 12 feet in height, deemed no longer necessary because of additional protection by Pueblo Dam. The levee work required destruction of the murals but presented the opportunity for more recreation activities along the 40-foot roadway on top of the new levee.

## 2015

Intense flooding on Fountain Creek in May and June destroyed Pueblo County roads and renewed concerns over flooding. As continuing mitigation for its Southern Delivery System, Colorado Springs began to pay the Fountain Creek District \$50 million per year for the next 20 years and will contribute \$460 million on stormwater control projects. SDS began operations in 2016 only after the flood control provisions were in place.

## 2019

Pueblo Water obtains its change of use decree and exchange decree for the shares it purchased in the Bessemer Ditch. These shares are leased for continued irrigation of the historically irrigated farms through 2029 and for some farms through 2039. This project that took more than 15 years to negotiate and complete. This assured Puebloans an adequate supply of drinking water for the next 50 years.

## 2021

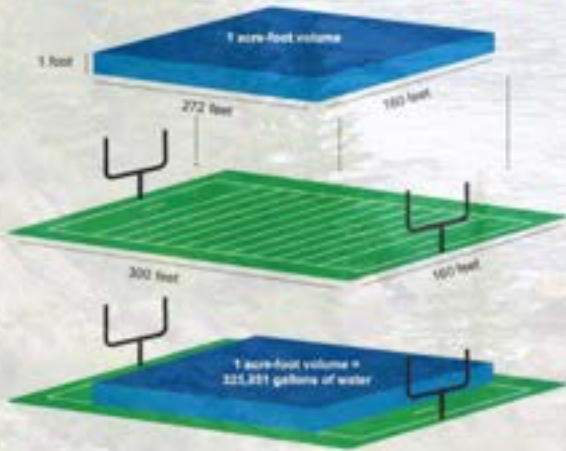
Pueblo Water breaks ground on a new hydroelectric power plant at its Whitlock Treatment Facility. The plant will use water to power plant operations, saving Pueblo Water significant money. Those savings will help keep Pueblo Water's rates among the lowest on the Front Range.

## 2022 and beyond

Pueblo Water, under the direction of its Board of Directors, is moving forward with the expansion of its Clear Creek Reservoir. The expansion of the reservoir will significantly increase Pueblo Water's storage capabilities, which is necessary as water becomes scarcer in the western United States.

# WATER RESOURCES REFERENCES

## WHAT IS AN ACRE-FOOT?



### Prior Appropriation: an example

"First in time, first in right"

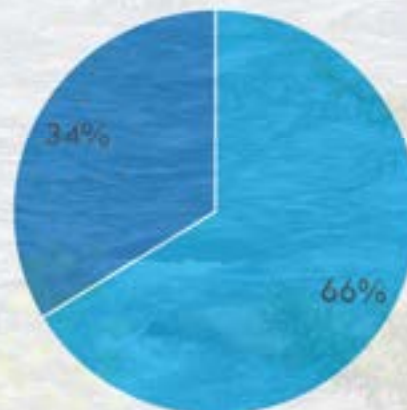


## COLORADO HISTORICAL AVERAGE ANNUAL STREAM FLOWS



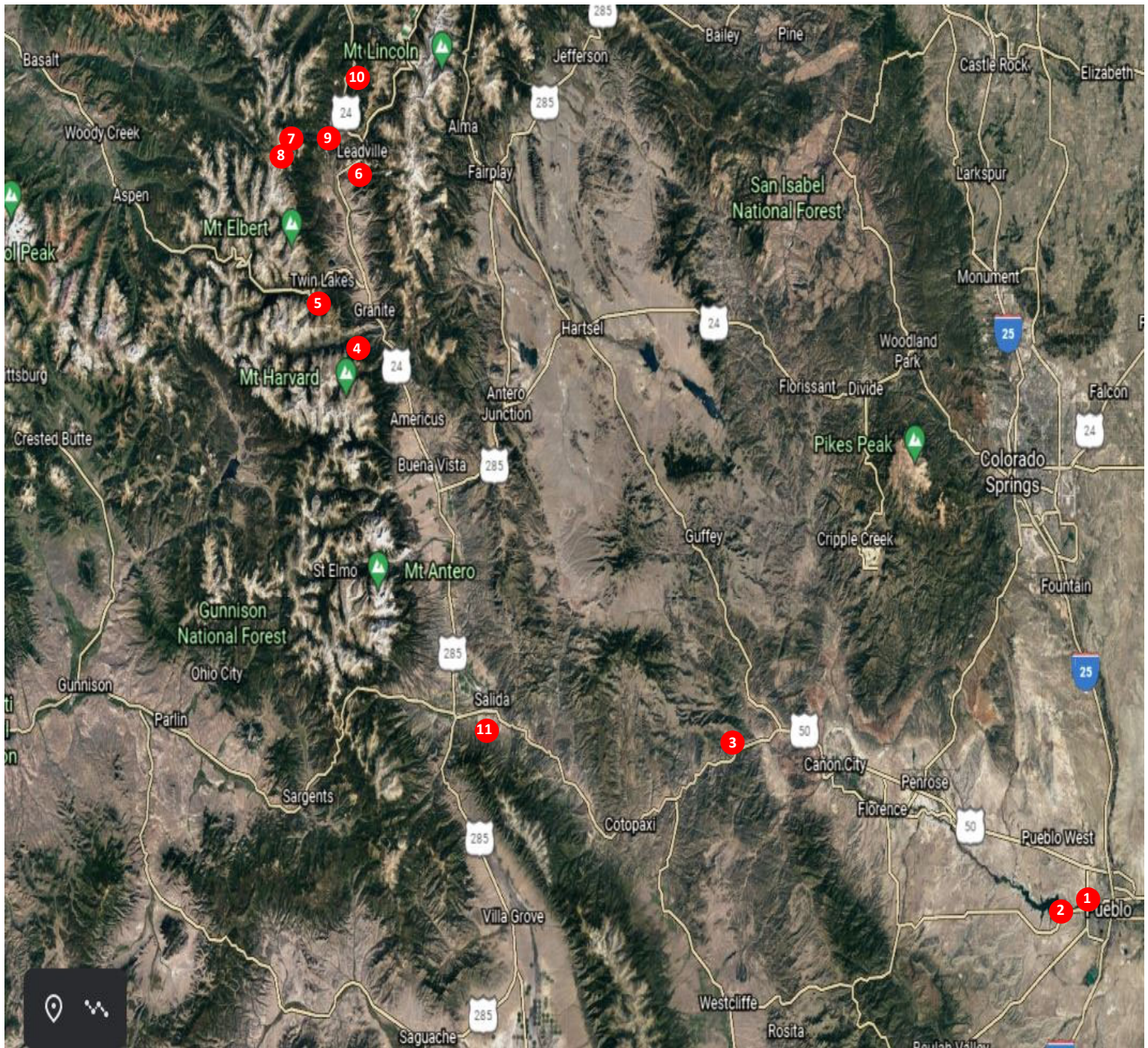
## Pueblo Water's Sources: Arkansas River vs. Colorado River

Colorado River  
Approximately  
20,000 AF/year



Arkansas River  
Approximately  
40,000 AF/year





## TENTATIVE TOUR STOPS

1. Whitlock Treatment Plant
2. Pueblo Reservoir
3. Five Points Recreation Area
4. Clear Creek Reservoir
5. Mt. Elbert Power Plant
6. Leadville
7. Boustead Tunnel
8. Homestake Tunnel
9. Turquoise Reservoir
10. Ski Cooper
11. Salida



Tom Waters  
Colorado Parks & Wildlife



A photograph of the Pueblo Dam and Reservoir. The dam is a large concrete structure with several spillways. Water is flowing over the spillways, creating white rapids. The reservoir is visible in the background, and the sky is clear and blue. The dam is situated in a hilly, arid landscape.

## **PUEBLO DAM AND RESERVOIR**

**Location:** Pueblo County

**Owner:** Bureau of Reclamation

**Built:** 1970-75

**Storage capacity:** 357,000 acre-feet

**Importance to Pueblo Water:** The main intake to Pueblo Water's Whitlock Water Treatment Plant comes directly from Pueblo Reservoir through a buried pipeline. Pueblo Water can store up to 31,200 acre-feet of Fry-Ark Project Water and 15,000 acre-feet of other water in Pueblo Reservoir.



## **CLEAR CREEK RESERVOIR**

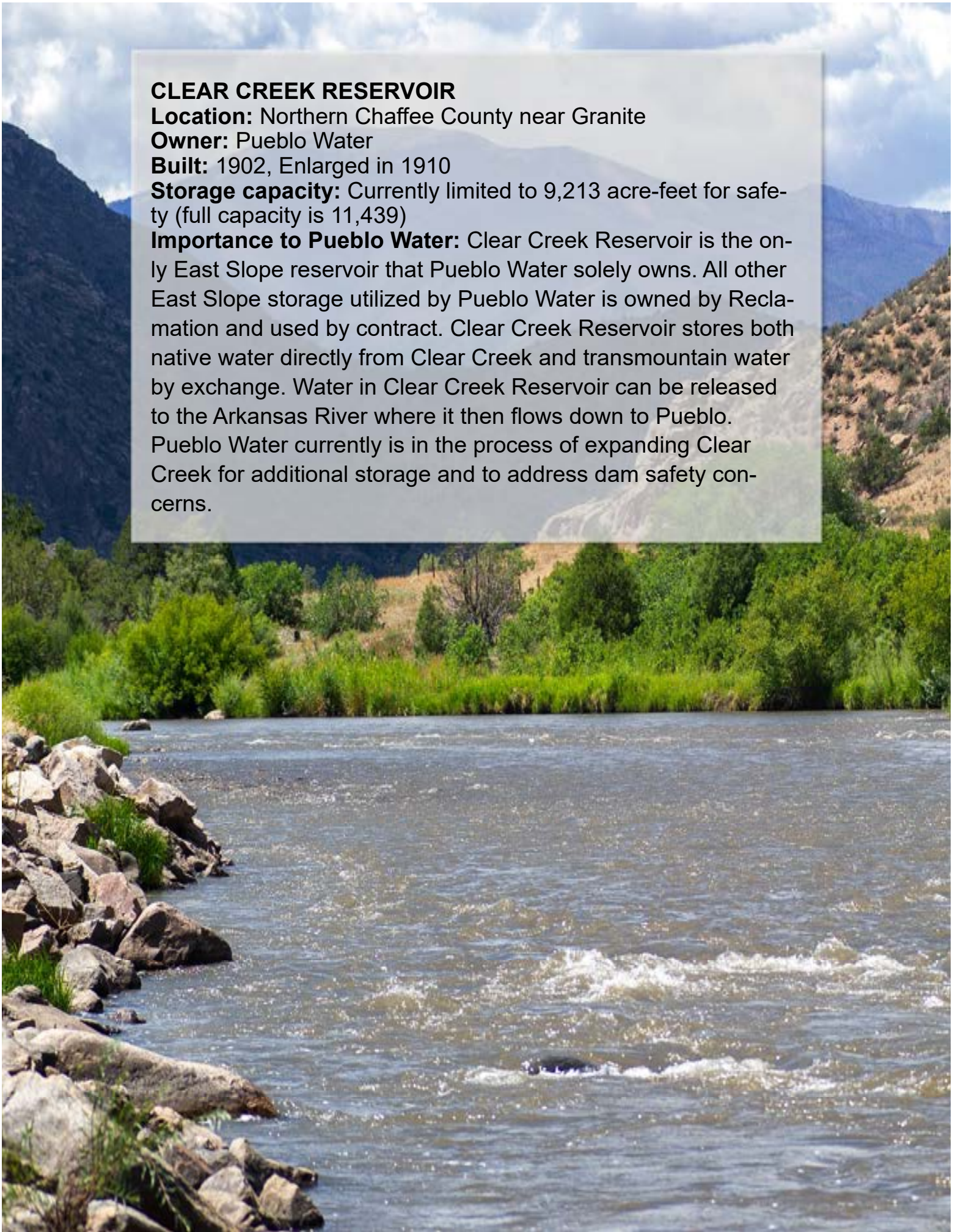
**Location:** Northern Chaffee County near Granite

**Owner:** Pueblo Water

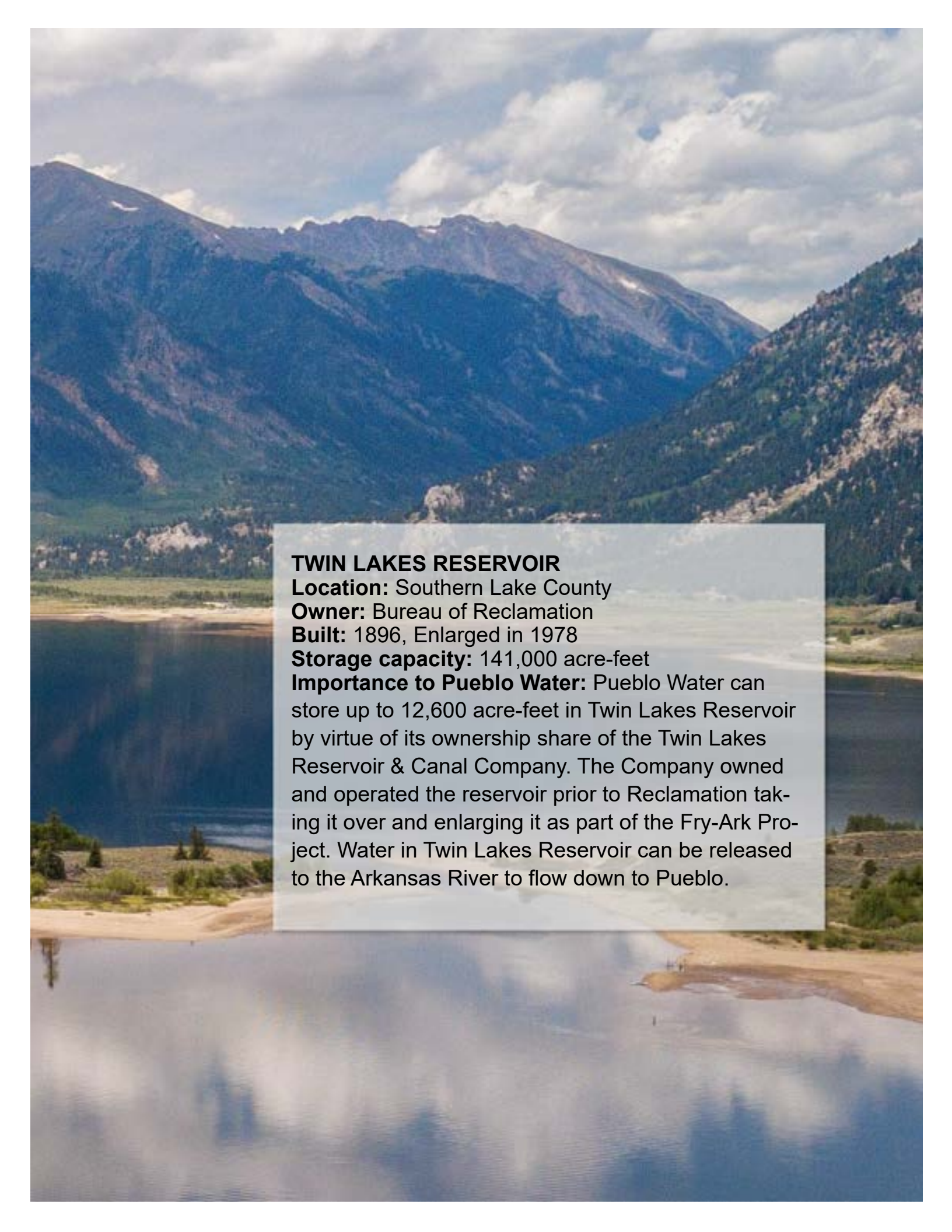
**Built:** 1902, Enlarged in 1910

**Storage capacity:** Currently limited to 9,213 acre-feet for safety (full capacity is 11,439)

**Importance to Pueblo Water:** Clear Creek Reservoir is the only East Slope reservoir that Pueblo Water solely owns. All other East Slope storage utilized by Pueblo Water is owned by Reclamation and used by contract. Clear Creek Reservoir stores both native water directly from Clear Creek and transmountain water by exchange. Water in Clear Creek Reservoir can be released to the Arkansas River where it then flows down to Pueblo. Pueblo Water currently is in the process of expanding Clear Creek for additional storage and to address dam safety concerns.







## **TWIN LAKES RESERVOIR**

**Location:** Southern Lake County

**Owner:** Bureau of Reclamation

**Built:** 1896, Enlarged in 1978

**Storage capacity:** 141,000 acre-feet

**Importance to Pueblo Water:** Pueblo Water can store up to 12,600 acre-feet in Twin Lakes Reservoir by virtue of its ownership share of the Twin Lakes Reservoir & Canal Company. The Company owned and operated the reservoir prior to Reclamation taking it over and enlarging it as part of the Fry-Ark Project. Water in Twin Lakes Reservoir can be released to the Arkansas River to flow down to Pueblo.





## **TURQUOISE RESERVOIR**

**Location:** Lake County near Leadville

**Owner:** Bureau of Reclamation

**Built:** 1902, Enlarged in 1965

**Storage capacity:** 129,440 acre-feet

**Importance to Pueblo Water:** Pueblo Water can store up to 5,000 acre-feet in Turquoise. It purchased that storage space from CF&I in 1984. The original reservoir at this site (then called Sugar Loaf Reservoir) was part of the water supply system for the steel mill in Pueblo. Reclamation took over the reservoir and enlarged it as part of the Fry-Ark Project. Water in Turquoise Reservoir is released to Twin Lakes and then makes its way to the Arkansas River to flow down to Pueblo.

# PUEBLO WATER FUNDS

**G  
F**

- Maintain at a minimum of 25% of operating revenue
- Employee paychecks & benefits, daily operation & maintenance (O&M), and capital projects

**W  
D  
F**

- Acquisition & protection of water rights
- Storage maintenance & improvements

**D  
S  
F**

- Maintained at a debt service coverage ratio of 1.2X
- Payment of contracts & outstanding bonds for long-term debt

Much like the flow of water, Finance plans for our cash flow so we can support the needs of Pueblo citizens now and into the future.



**TD&E**  
Completes service orders from Customer Service  
Completes projects and improvements

**PUEBLO CITIZENS**  
Water bill payments to Customer Service  
Pueblo Citizens elect the Board Members

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**  
Approve rates to customers  
Establish strategic goals & projects

**Customer Service**  
• Accepts customer payments  
• Collections processing  
• Generates service orders for move ins/outs

**Accounting**  
• AP/AR  
• Bank Deposits  
• Allocates Funds  
• Prepares annual budget & Financial Statements

**AP/AR**  
Accounts Payable (money we owe)  
Accounts Receivable (money owed to us)

Services and supplies from vendors are used to complete projects and improvements

**Purchasing**  
• POs & Contract Management  
• Requests for Proposal (RFPs) & Invitations to Bid (ITBs)  
• Supply orders

**VENDORS**  
POs to pay vendors  
RFPs & ITBs seek new vendors

**FUNDS**  
General Fund (GF)  
Water Development Fund (WDF)  
Debt Service Fund (DSF)

The goal of finance is to implement the most cost-efficient methods for:

- maintaining the highest standards of Customer Service
- leadership in innovation
- efficient use of public funds





WE ARE ...

MINUTE MAGAZINE | PAGES 3



# Alan C. Hamel Building

# Administration

The Alan C. Hamel Building on the corner of 4th Street and Grand Avenue in Pueblo is home to Pueblo Water's Administration. This is the financial and business nerve center Pueblo Water - named by the Greater Pueblo Chamber of Commerce as the "2023 Business of the Year." Pueblo Water serves 114,000 customers annually and will have an operating budget of more than \$60 million in 2023. Our Water Resources Division also operates out of the Hamel Building. Our water rights, priceless as they are, would have a fair market value of more than \$2 billion today.

## Administration

Seth Clayton	Executive Director
Kristen Spicola	Director Admin Services
Joe Cervi	Public Relations Specialist
Diedra Chacon	Executive Assistant III
Tara Cooper	Admin Assistant
Donna Raymond	Part-time Executive Assistant

## Customer Service

Tina Garcia	Customer Service Supervisor
Jessica Aragon	Customer Service Rep
Kerri Berumen	Customer Service Rep
Jessica Blackford	Customer Service Rep
Deneen Goodrich	Senior Customer Service Rep
Ashley Leonard	Customer Service Rep
Damian Leon	Customer Service Rep
Melanie Mascarenas	Customer Service Rep
Sandra Montoya	Customer Service Rep
Elizabeth Nelson	Customer Service Rep
Beverly Trujillo	Senior Customer Service Rep

## Finance

Leroy Rittgers	Finance Manager
Tara Butler	Finance Assistant
Gina Cosby	AR/Accounting Specialist
Lottie Delgado	Procurement Specialist
Lauren Keiffer	Finance Specialist
Danielle Vigil	Payroll/AP Specialist

## Human Resources

Collette Ferguson	Human Resources Manager
Kathy Ercul	HR Specialist
Gina Maez	Benefits Specialist
Lauren Snell	HR Assistant


## Information Systems

Anthony Berumen	Info Systems Manager
Allen Cruz	Technical Support Analyst II
Rose Laughlin	Technical Support Analyst II
Patrick Malloy	Systems Administrator
Livingstone Pogson	SR Systems Analyst/Programmer

## Water Resources

Alan Ward	Division Manager Water Resources
David Curtis	Ditch Rider
Ryan Dalton	Water Resources Analyst I
Ed Perko	Water Resources Supervisor





# Engineering Building

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# Transmission, Distribution & Engineering

Our Engineering Building, also known as TD&E or 3rd Street, is where day to day field operations begin and end. It is home to the engineering department, transmission and distribution, as well as meter services. These dedicated team members work hard to ensure our community has a reliable source of clean, great-tasting water.

## Transmission, Distribution & Engineering

Matt Trujillo	Director of Operations
Scot Burbidge	Division Manager TD&E
Diane Arriaga	Operations Admin Asst

## Engineering

Steven Anselmo	Engineering Manager
Kent Cooper	GIS Developer
Kristen Garnett	Engineering Clerk III
Billy Horton	Engineering Aide I
William Lerch	Design Engineer I
Colin Maestas	Design Engineer I
Terry Mai	Engineering Aide II
Taylor Maik	Design Engineer III
Rhonda Navarette	Engineering Clerk II
John Pavicich	Engineering Aide II

## Meter Services

Frank Tortessi	Meter Services Supervisor
Peter Elich	Senior Meter Repair Worker
Lane Ingo	Meter Service Worker Floater
Richard Jiminez	Meter Service Worker Floater
John Lucero	Meter System Technician
Pete Medina	Meter Service Worker Floater

## Field Services

Daniel Golob	Field Services Manager
Justin Richardson	Construction Manager
James Graff	Maintenance Supervisor
Rickey Ham	Construction Supervisor
Carl Apodaca	Service Inspector
Gabriel Ayala	Water Service Worker
Stephanie Bonetta	Service Dispatcher II
Moises Cabrajal	Service Worker I
Joel Cvar	Lead Equipment Operator
Eric Declusin	Water Service Worker
Raymond Duffey	Lead Service Worker II
Tristen East	Service Dispatcher II
David Espinoza	Water Service Worker
Jordan Estrada	Service Worker I
Zane Fabjancic	Service Worker I
Anthony Flores	Service Worker I
Ulyses Franco	Service Worker I
Charles Garrett	Stocker
Desmond Hernandez	Equipment Operator
Brandon Herrera	Water Service Worker
Charles Irwin	Stocker Assistant
Jim Ivery	Equipment Maintenance Mechanic
Aaron Jara	Service Worker I
Clayton Kent	Service Worker I
Bradley Knox	Equipment Operator Floater
Levi Martinez	Lead Service Worker II
Carlos Martinez	Equipment Operator
Jim McCoy	Sr. Equipment Maintenance Mechanic
Bret Mercer	Equipment Operator Floater
Esia Minjarez	Meter Service Worker Floater
Brady Mooring	Service Worker II
Mathew Mraovich	Service Worker II
Samuel Ortivez	Water Service Worker
Kyle Patton	Service Worker I
Teresa Perez	Clerical Floater
Kevin Perko	Service Worker III-Pipeline
Anthony Reyes	Service Worker II
Jed Rowland	Part-time Service Worker
Tony Valdez	Service Worker II
Damon Vigil	Service Worker I



# Whitlock Treatment Plant

## FO&M | WQT&L

The Whitlock Treatment plant is home to two of Pueblo Water's important divisions - Water Quality and Facilities/Maintenance. They work hand-in-hand to treat and pump Pueblo's potable water supply and make sure that it reaches our customers. Our plant treats approximately 24 millions gallons of water per day, but has the capabilities of treating 84 million gallons daily should the need arise.

Our water quality specialists monitor Pueblo's water 24/7/365. The facilities and maintenance team keeps the plant running smoothly, along with Pueblo Water's entire operation. This also includes storage towers and tanks, pump stations, and anything else that Pueblo Water needs to provide you with the highest quality water at the lowest possible cost.

### Facilities, Operations & Maintenance

Darrell Contreras	Division Manager FO&M
C.J Estrada	Treating & Pumping Supervisor
Joel Maes	Facilities & Contracts Supervisor
Joe Alfonso	Maintenance Worker II
Aaron Carrera	SCADA Specialist
Joe Cesar	Electrical Technician II
Chance Chambers	Maintenance Worker I
Justin Crisp	Maintenance Worker I
Eric Dech	Maintenance Maint Worker II
Jody Duran	Maintenance Worker II
Gerald Garcia	Facilities & Controls Tech II
Nash Lucero	Maintenance Worker II
Jason Marquez	Pump Station Operator II
Chris Mehess	Facilities & Controls Tech III
Michelle Musso	Fac, Safety & Security Exec Asst
Jason Olds	Electrical Technician III
Danny Pavlica	Maintenance Worker II
Robert Peterson	Electrical Technician II
Taylor Proud	Elec & Instrumentation Tech
Ty Sanchez	Maintenance Worker I
Chad Sigler	Maintenance Worker I
Schad Snell	Maintenance Worker III
Kyle Wilcox	Maintenance Worker III

### Water Quality, Treating & Lab

John Norton	Division Manager, WQT&L
Amalio Nolasco	Treatment Plant Supervisor
Joel Purfield	Water Quality Supervisor
Angelo Ballejos	Certified A Operator
Kyle Bartlett	Certified A Operator
Timothy Clarke	Certified A Operator
Andrew Comden	Certified A Operator
Joshua Devries	Certified A Operator
Sean Elson	Certified A Operator
Eric Evans	Certified A Operator
David Gallegos	Water Quality Field Technician
Juliet Heath	Water Quality Lab Tech I
Denny Higgs	Certified A Operator
Hunter Huffman	Certified C Operator
Naomi Maestas	Exec Assistant I
Michael Martino	Lab Specialist
Sarah McWhorter	Lab Specialist
George Riechert	Certified A Operator
Samuel Rose	Certified A Operator
Donald Staruh	Chief A Operator
Andrew Wagner	Certified A Operator



# Southside Diversion Dam Improvements Project

## Project Objectives

- To make reach of the river safer
- To allow the river to be fully navigable
- To create a fish passage for migration
- To provide more recreational opportunities
- For better overall river health
- To retain redundancy to provide water to the Whitlock Treatment plant and the Riverside Dairy Ditch

## Timeline (estimated)

- **June 2, 2023:** Request for qualifications
- **June 30, 2023:** Request for proposals
- **Aug. 15, 2023:** Approval of contract by Pueblo Water Board
- **Sept. 1, 2023:** Begin construction

## Cost

\$11 million (estimated)

## Commissioning

July 2024 (estimated)

## Contacts

**Seth Clayton, Executive Director**

719.584.0214

**Scot Burbidge, Div. Manager, TD&E**

719.584.0478

**Alan Ward, Div. Manager, Water Resources**

719.584.0235

**Joe Cervi, Public Relations**

719.584.0212



[www.pueblowater.org](http://www.pueblowater.org)



**PUEBLO WATER IS COMMITTED** to providing the highest quality water at the lowest possible cost. We are equally committed to the workforce that helps achieve that goal. We strive to create and maintain a professional environment that encourages and recognizes teamwork, individual contribution, and the integrity of each employee while providing the opportunity for all to grow within the organization.

# MISSION VISION VALUES

**OUR TEAM IS ENTRUSTED** by the citizens of Pueblo to responsibly manage and protect their most precious natural resource. We commit to provide the necessary leadership, oversight and ethical practices to ensure the sustainability of this resource, and do our part to ensure a prosperous future for Pueblo.

- ◆ **Trust**
- ◆ **Transparency**
- ◆ **Communication**
- ◆ **Customer Service**

