



City Council

March 17, 2026
Packet Addendum # 1

Utilities - Water 101

March 9, 2026



Enterprise Funds

Separate Funds established to account for each service for **Water**, **Wastewater**, and **Stormwater**.

Separate from General Fund and each other they define the expenses and revenues to provide each service.



2025–2026
Biennial Operating & Capital Budget

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, COLORADO

2026/2027
Finance Committee
Staff Analysis

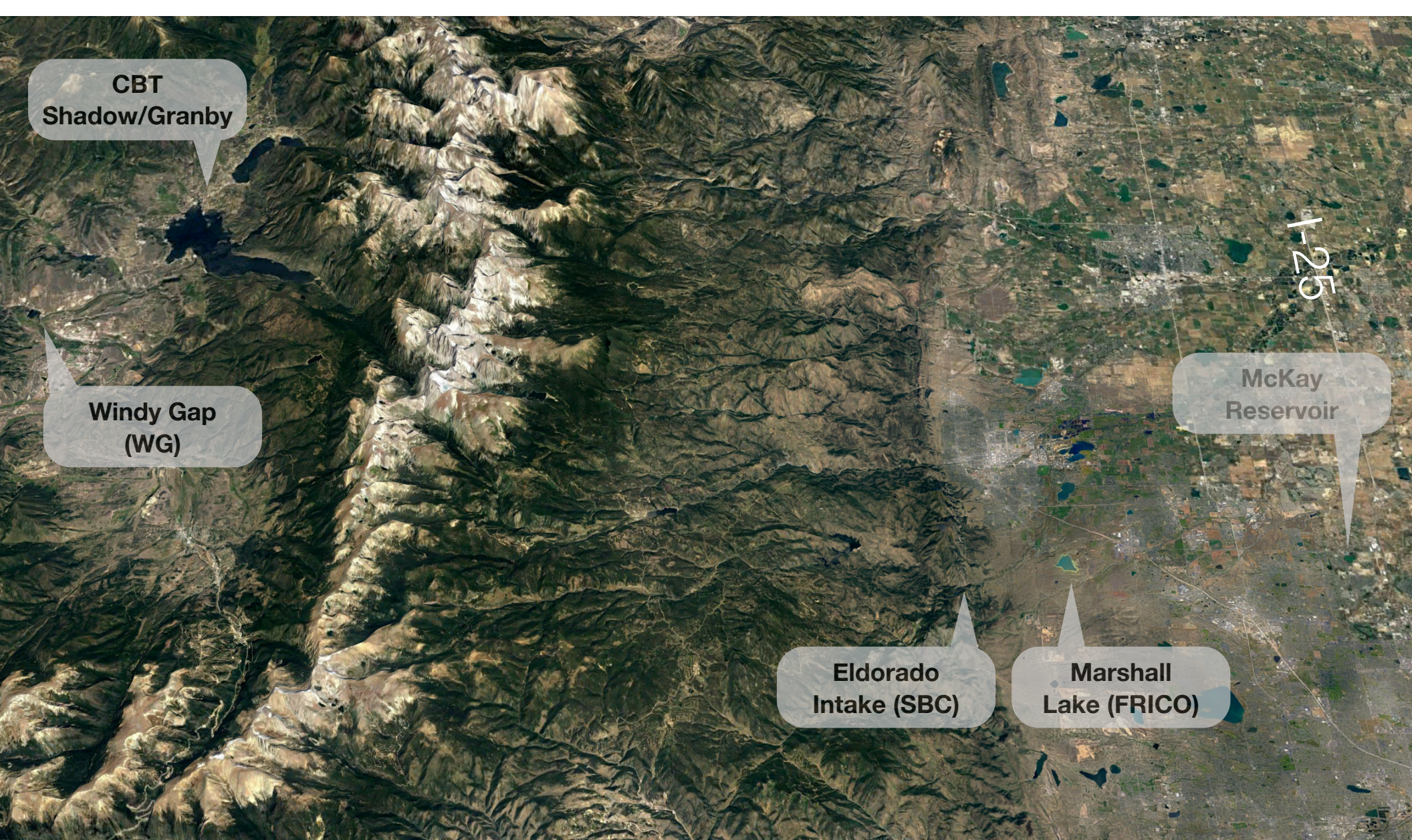
Review **Base Fee** vs Fixed Costs and consider further **rate stabilization** efforts.

Review **rate tiers**, customer usage data, and consider tier level adjustments.

Super Saver considerations.

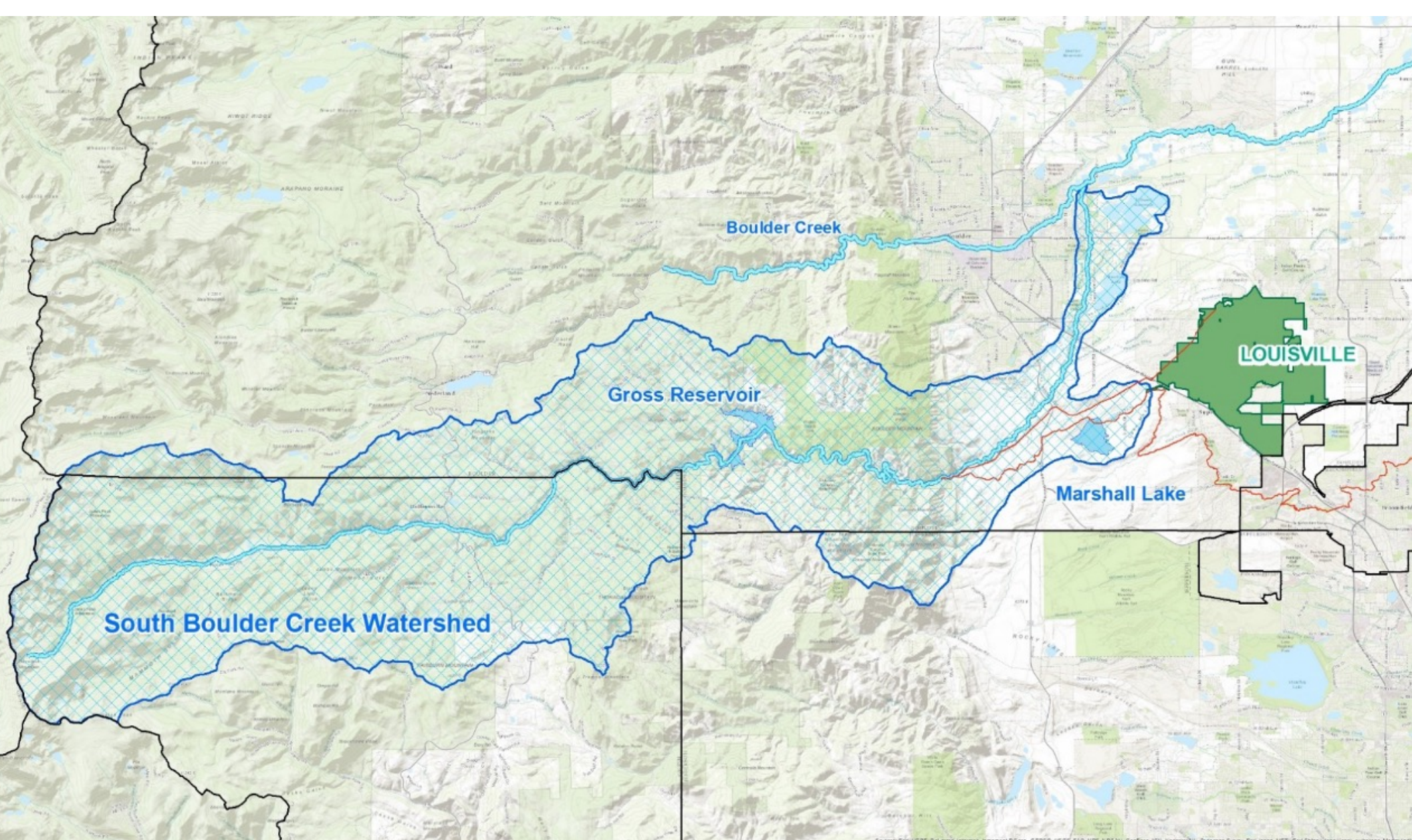
Review **Customer Class Cost of Service** and consider any necessary adjustments.

Tap Fee **Payment Plans/ Surcharge**



The Global Perspective

Two River Basins
East Slope (SBC)
West Slope (CBT/WG)



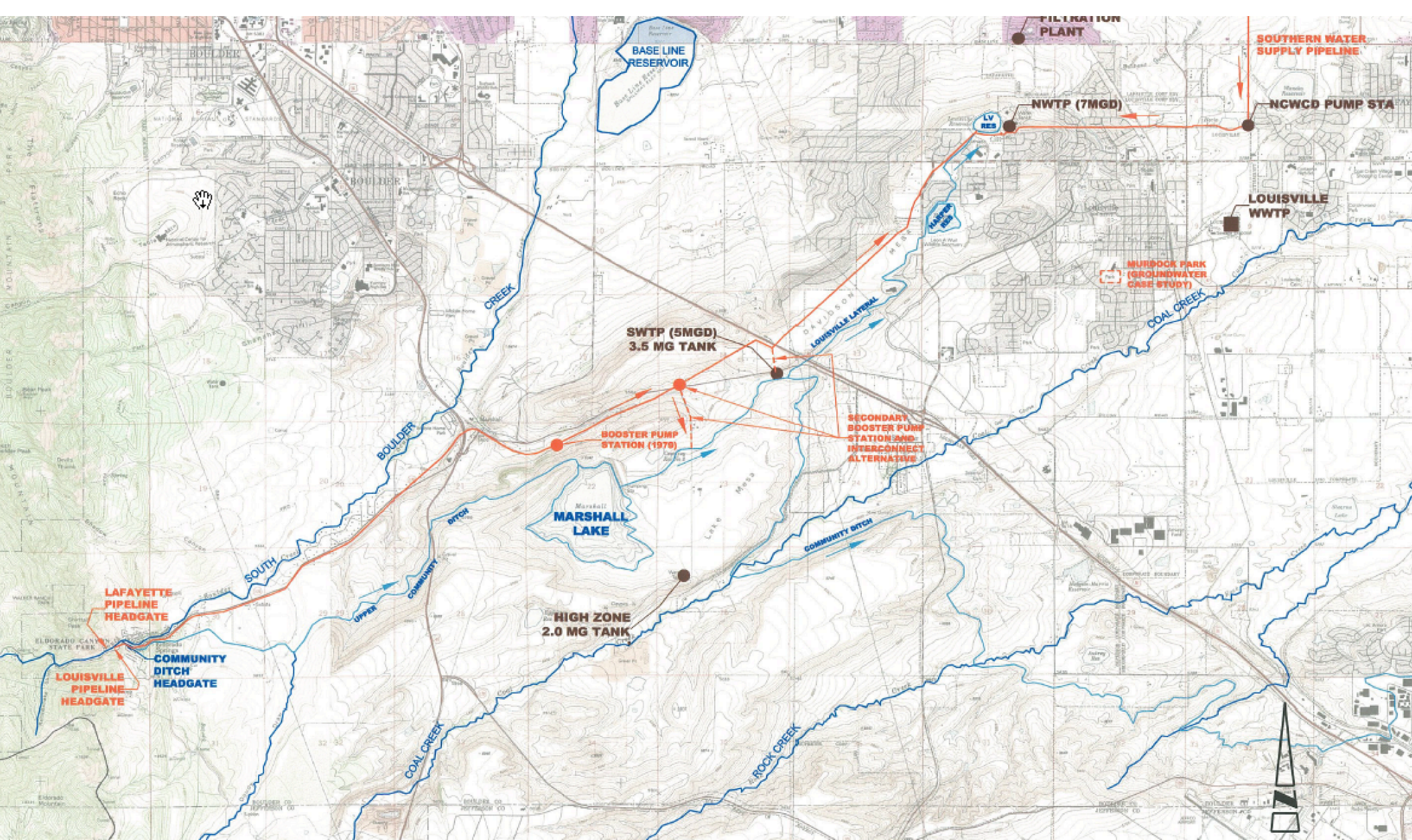
South Boulder Creek

Watershed



Eldorado Canyon Intake

South Boulder Creek



South Boulder Creek (Direct)
Marshall Lake (FRICO)

Primary Supply ~ 3,800 ac-ft (Firm)
44 Different Rights
13 Different Ditch Companies



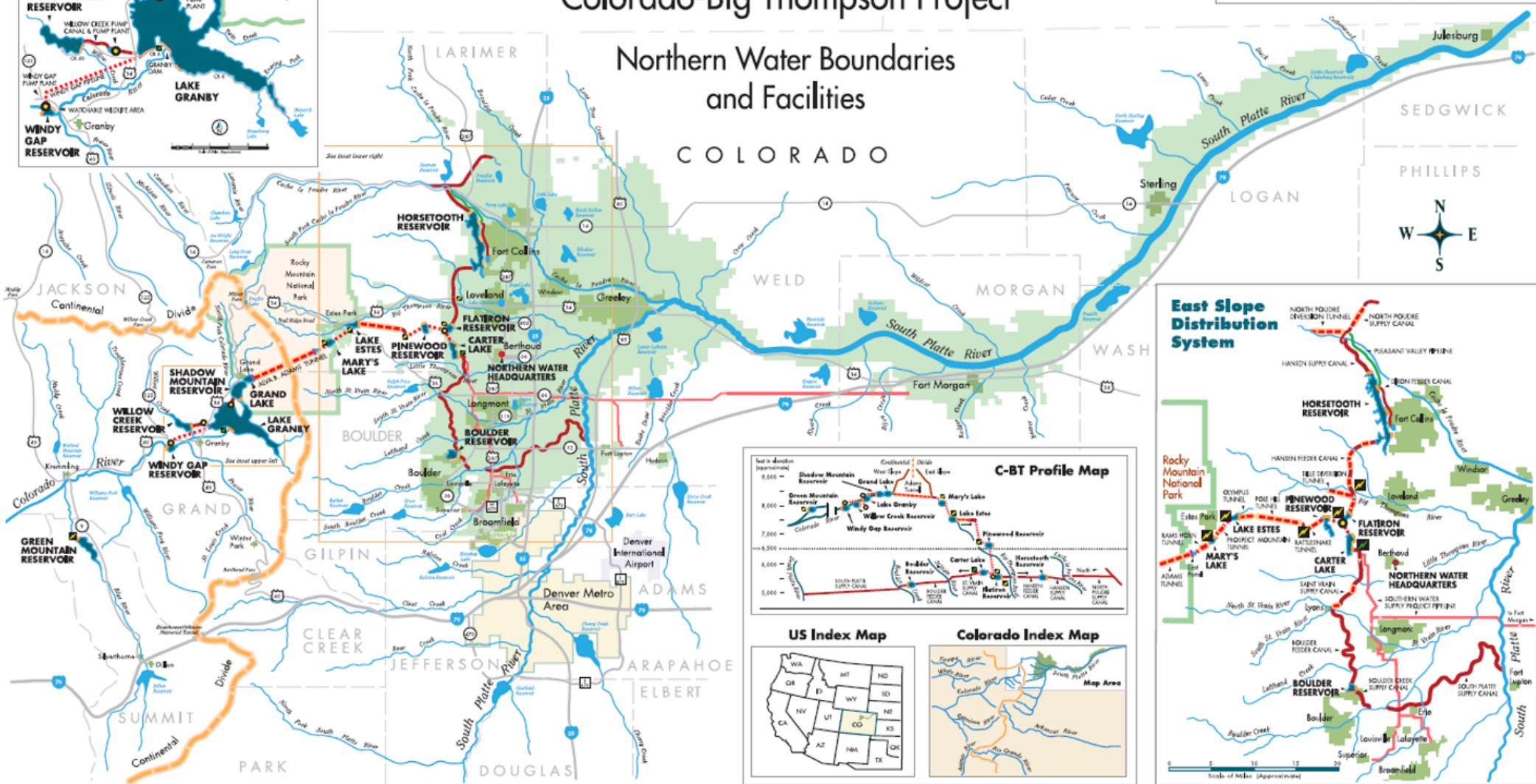
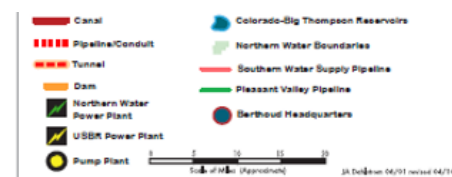
McKay to Big Dry Creek Return Flows

Collaboration (Westminister)



Northern Water

Colorado-Big Thompson Project



Colorado Big Thompson
Windy Gap

Secondary Supply
CBT (Dry) ~ 1,240 ac-ft (Firm)
WG (Wet) ~ 2,835 ac-ft (Storage)
WG (Wet) ~ 600 ac-ft (Firmed)

Chimney Hollow

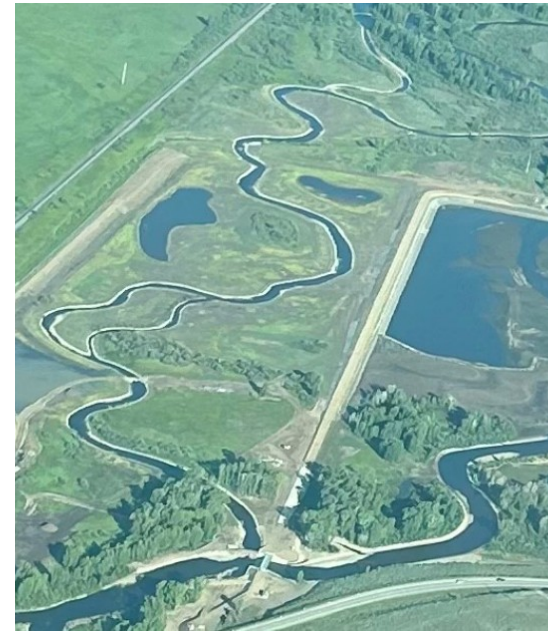
\$670 Million Project

\$18.50 Million Louisville Share

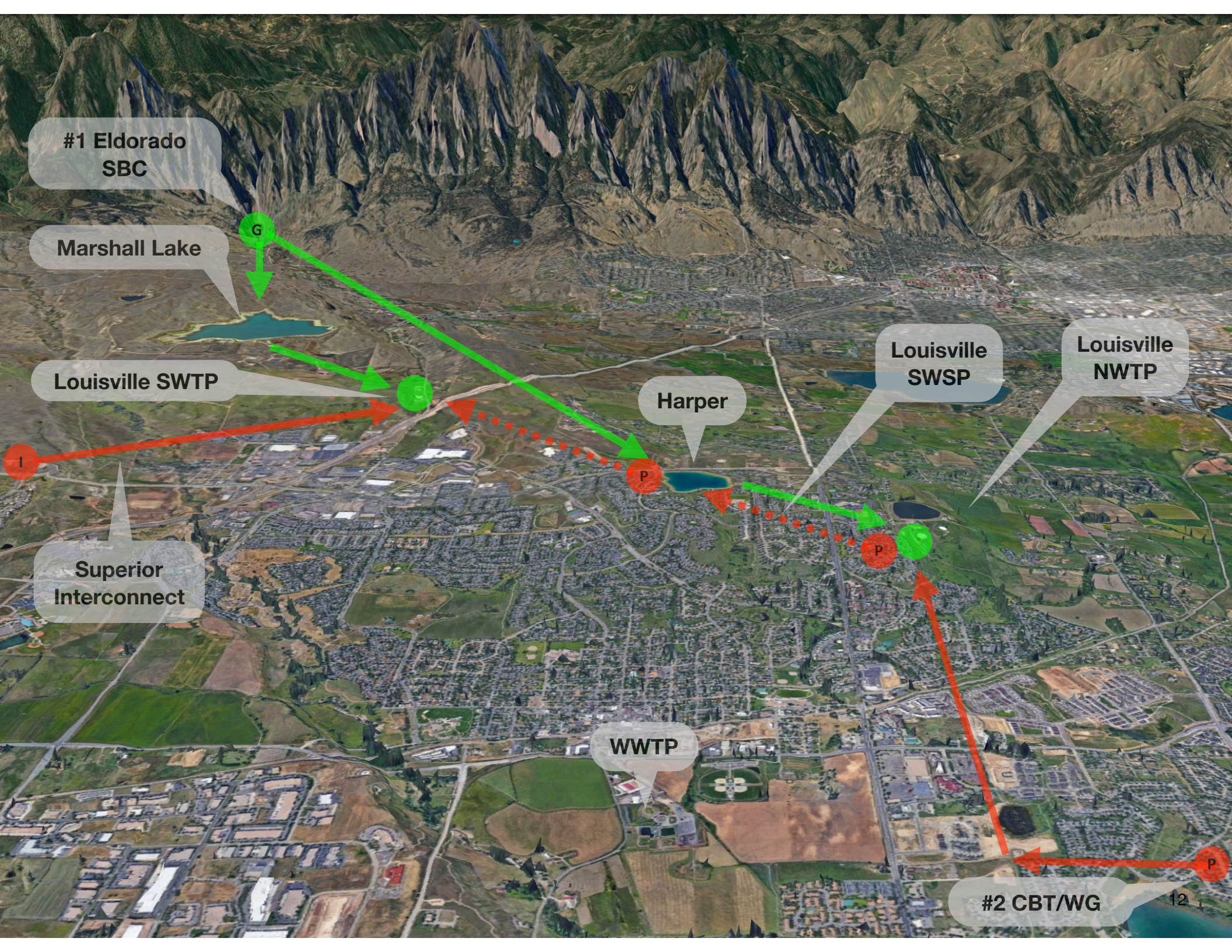
Provides 600 AF of Firm Yield

Forecasted to be Online 2028/2029





Chimney Hollow and Colorado River Connectivity Channel Construction Progress - Fully Operational by 2029



#1 Eldorado
SBC

Marshall Lake

Louisville SWTP

Superior
Interconnect

Harper

Louisville
SWSP

Louisville
NWTP

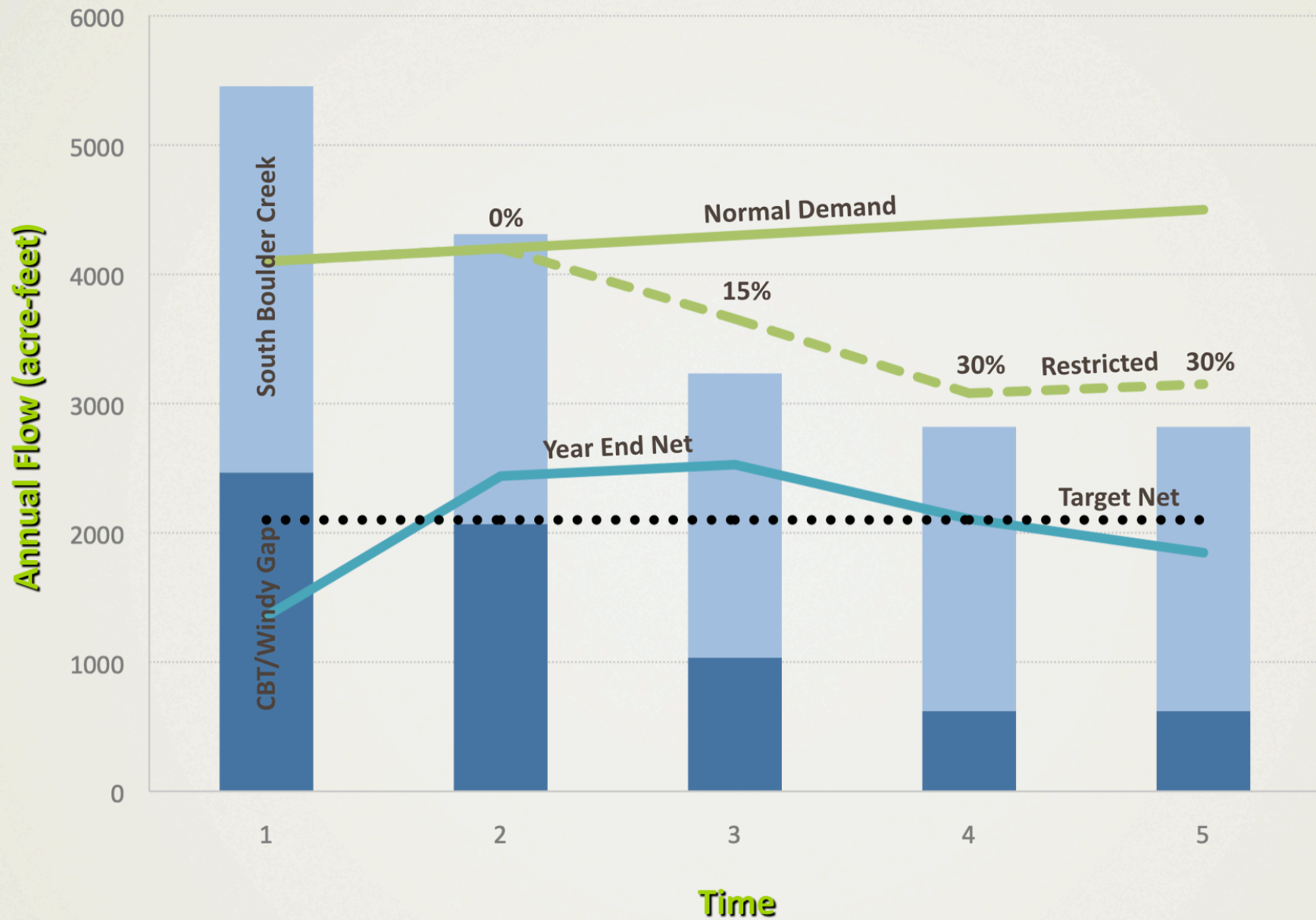
WWTP

#2 CBT/WG

Water Planning

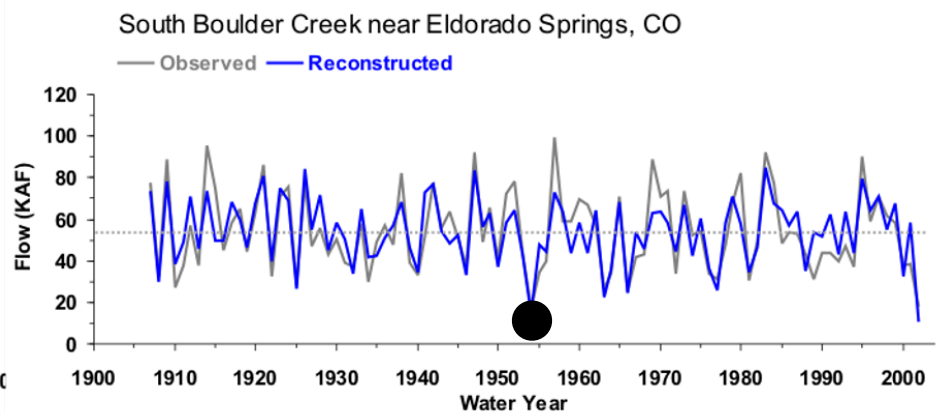
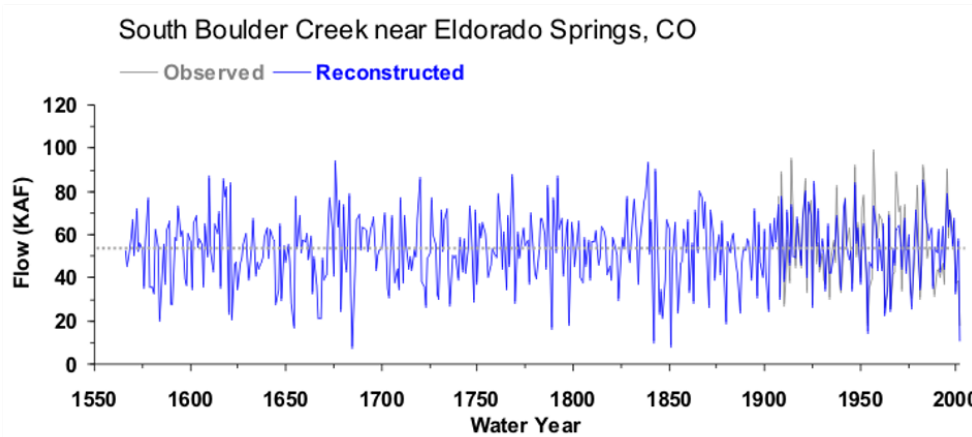
- **1979** Comprehensive Water System Planning Report
- **1989** Water Distribution System Study Update
- **1992** Raw Water Master Plan
- **1998** Raw Water Master Plan Update
- **2003** Raw Water Master Plan Update
- **2012** Water Infrastructure Master Plan
- **2013** Drought Management Plan
- **2015** Water Efficiency Plan
- **2016** Raw Water Master Plan
- **2024** Utility Master Plan





Drought

US Drought Monitor
 Snow Pack ~ Water Supply
 Demands
 Windy Gap Firming Critical



Drought Planning

Tree Ring Data

Climate Change

- **Winter** Precip Increase 10-20%
- **Summer** Precip Decrease 5-15%
- **Late Summer** Stream Flows Decrease 8-10%
- **Irrigation** Demands Increase 5-15%
- **Reservoir** Evaporative Losses Increase
- **Weather** Extremes Increase
- **Storage** becomes more important.
- **Outdoor Watering** Efficiency becomes more important.

Figure 3
Potential Runoff Timing Shift

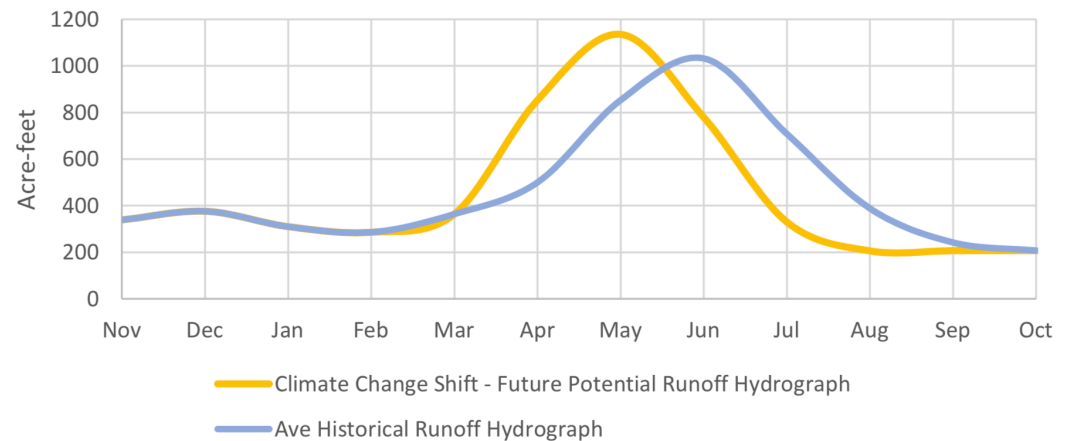
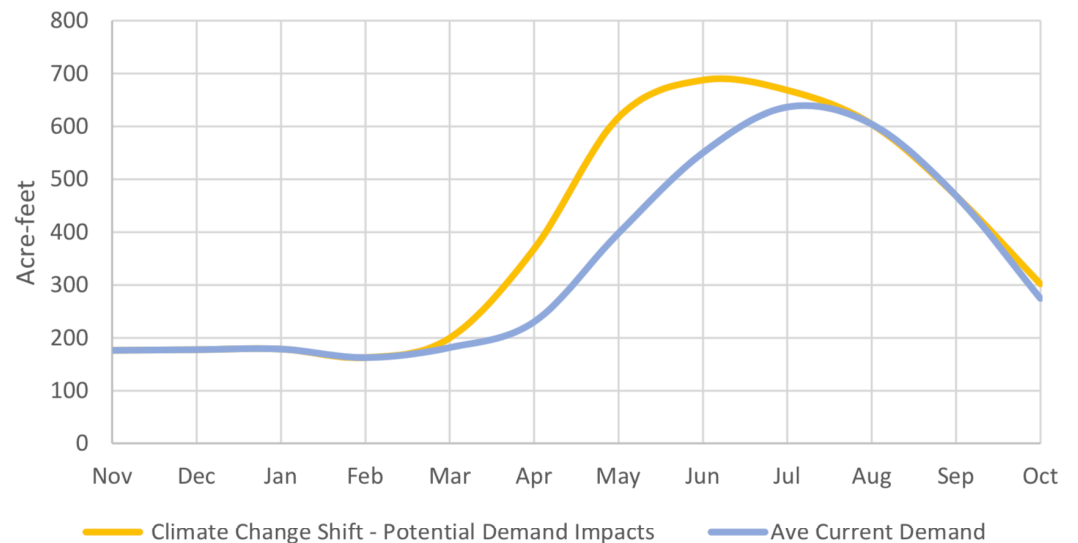


Figure 4
Potential City Demand Shift



At-A-Glance

2023 Cumulative Impact



GARDEN IN A BOX

- 39 water providers
- 7,746 community members
- 11,554 waterwise gardens sold
- 10,200,000 gallons of water saved*



LAWN REPLACEMENT

- 23 water providers
- 604 community members
- 329,213 sq. ft. of lawn removed
- 3,900,000 gallons of water saved*



SLOW THE FLOW

- 33 water providers
- 2,231 residential properties
- 48 non-residential properties
- 11,200,000 gallons of water saved*



WATERWISE YARD SEMINARS

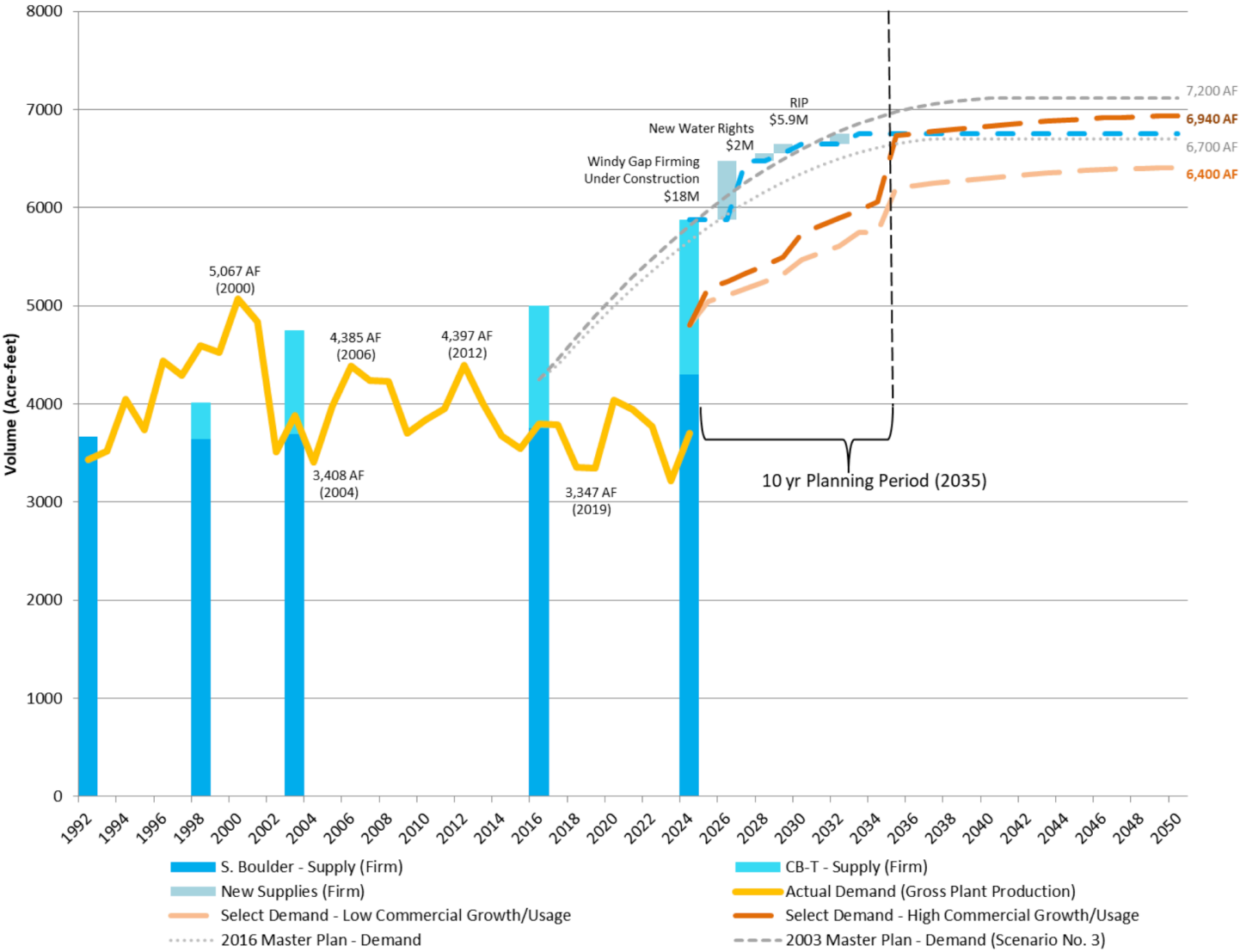
- 16 water providers
- 3,415 community members
- 25 waterwise webinars

*Estimated water savings in 2023.

Water Conservation

Resource Central

Water Supply and Demand



Scenario 1
2015
Water Efficiency Plan
6,100 ac-ft

Scenario 2
2013/2016
Drought Management Modeling Reviews
6,500 ac-ft

Scenario 3
2003
Raw Water Master Plan Update
7,120 ac-ft

Raw Water Master Plan

2024 Master Plan
6,400 - 6,900 ac-ft

Water Acquisition Considerations

1 ac-ft = 325,000 and supplies 2-3 homes (EQR)

	SBC Basin	CBT/WG Basin
Delivery (\$/ac-ft)	\$0/ac-ft	\$52 - 147 ac-ft
Storage	Marshall	CBT and WGF
Acquisition Cost (\$/ac-ft)	\$25,000 - \$117,000 *	\$108,000
Water Court Risk	High	None
Administration	Complex	Simple
Return Flow Requirements	Yes	No
Reuse	No	CBT-No, WGF-Yes
Resale	Limited	Significant
Resilience	Limited	Significant
Threats	Fire, Landslide, Flood, Colorado Compact Call, Gross Reservoir	Fire, Colorado Compact Call

* Dependent on watershed where shares are acquired, water court costs, and new infrastructure for return flows.

Raw Water Integration Project (RIP)

\$5.9 Million

Adds 100 AF of Supply Synergy

Budgeted 2028/2029





System Layout and Pressure Zones (Low, Mid, High)



Sid Copeland Water (North) Treatment Facility

8 Million Gallons per Day
Built in 1985 (40 yrs)



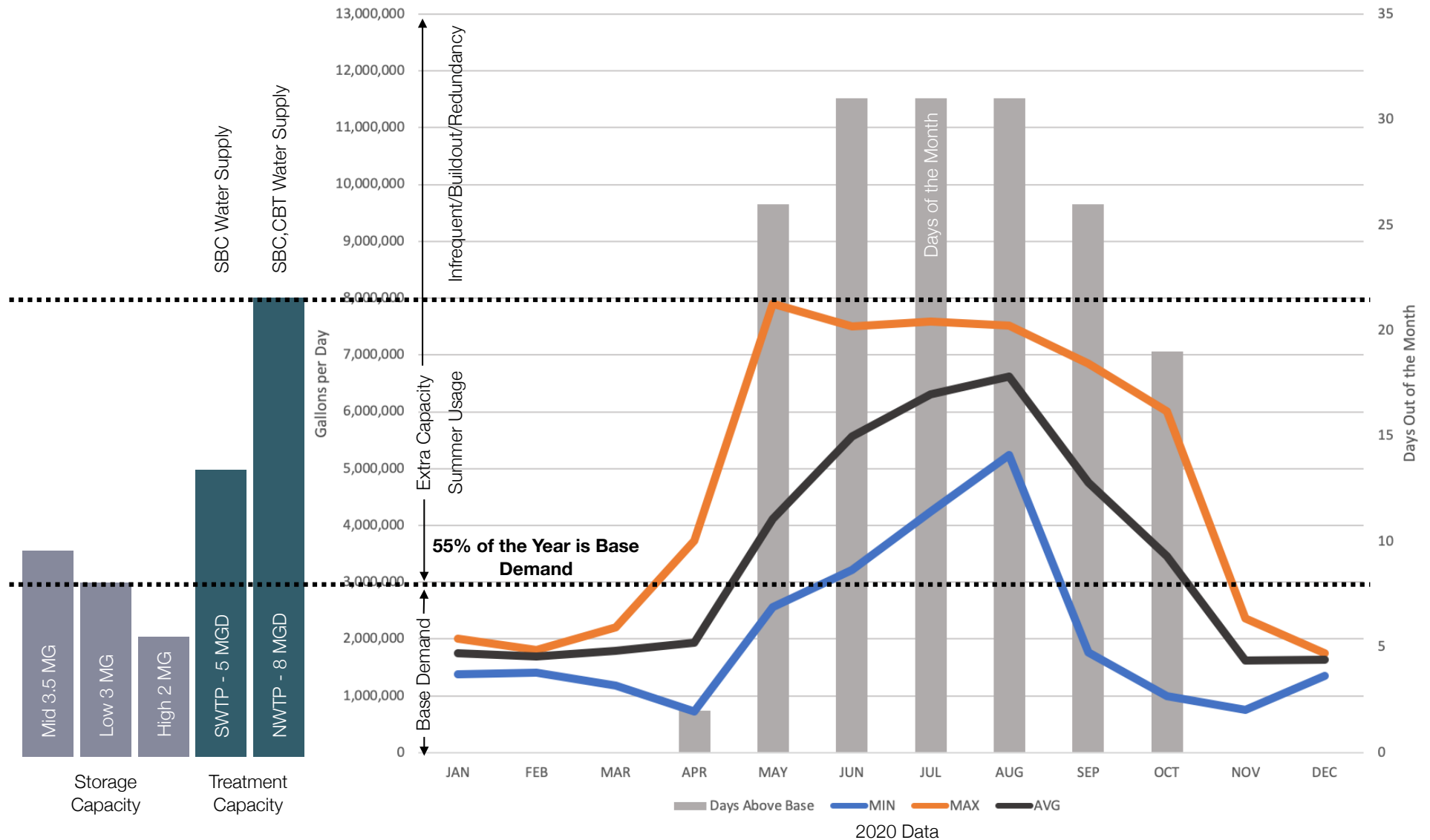
Howard Berry Water (South) Treatment Facility

5 Million Gallons per Day
Built in 1993 (30+ yrs)



Various Facilities

Water Treatment Production



Zone Demand Management

2018 Pump Station

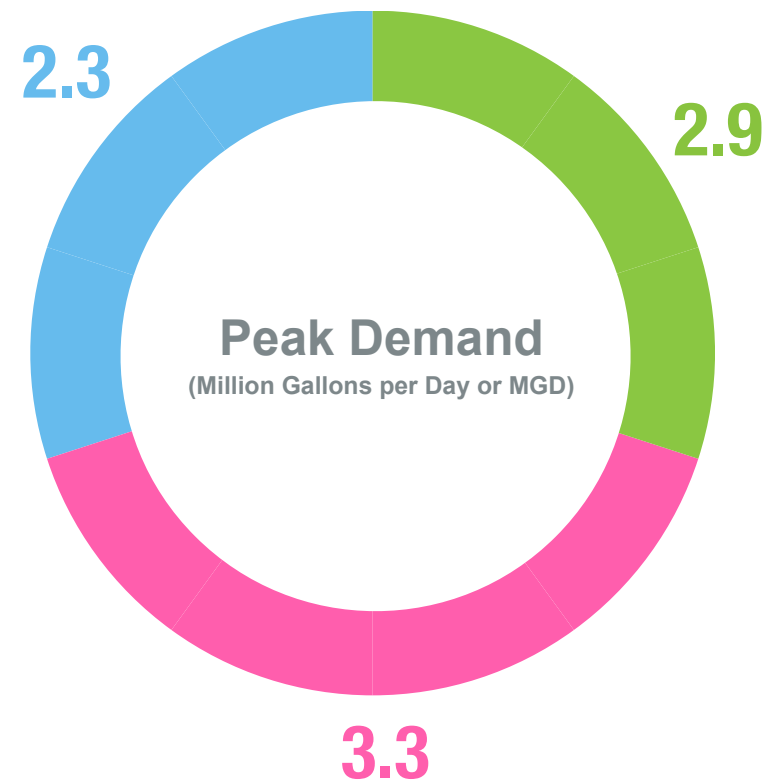
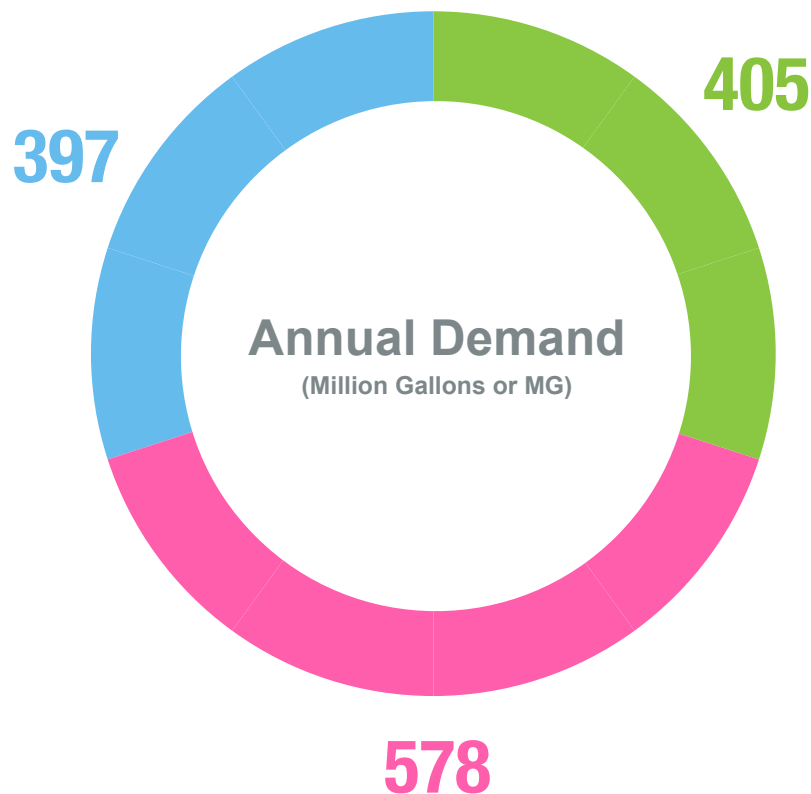
North WTP 8 MGD

Mid Zone

High Zone

Low Zone

South WTP 5 MGD



Distribution and Storage

Flush Hydrants (Water Quality)

Install and Repair Hydrants

Exercise Water Valves

Repair Water Breaks

Install, Repair, Read Water Meters

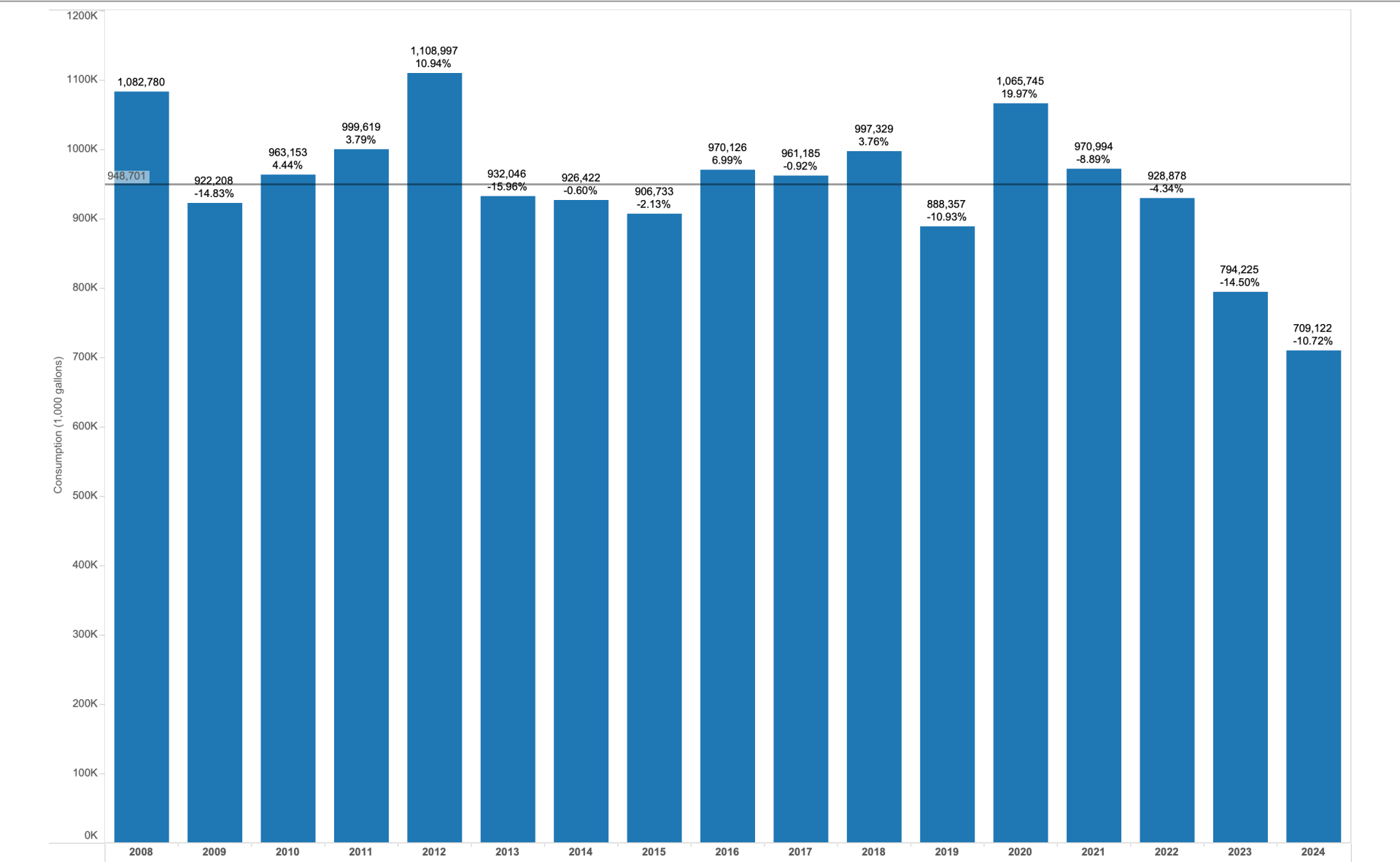
Inspect, Repair, Maintain Storage Tanks

Backflow Prevention and Cross Connection Compliance



Annual Total Water Usage Gallons

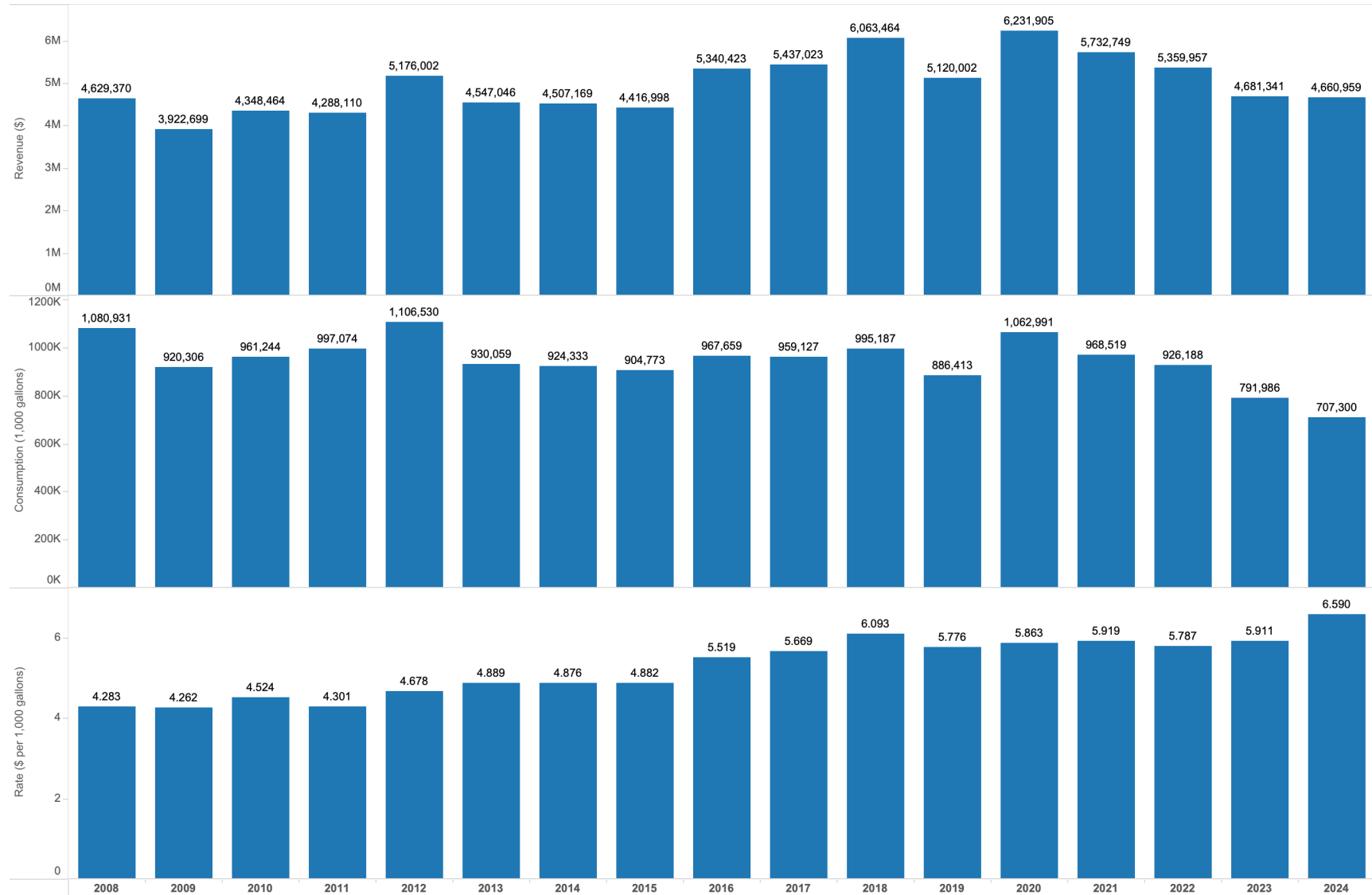
Year over Year % Change, 2024 Data Through August



Sum of Consumption (1,000 gallons) for each Year. The marks are labeled by sum of Consumption (1,000 gallons) and % Difference in Consumption (1,000 gallons). The data is filtered on User Class and location_code. The User Class filter excludes CITY. The location_code filter excludes 254062495. The view is filtered on Year, which keeps 17 of 17 members.

Annual Total Revenue, Usage, \$/Gallon

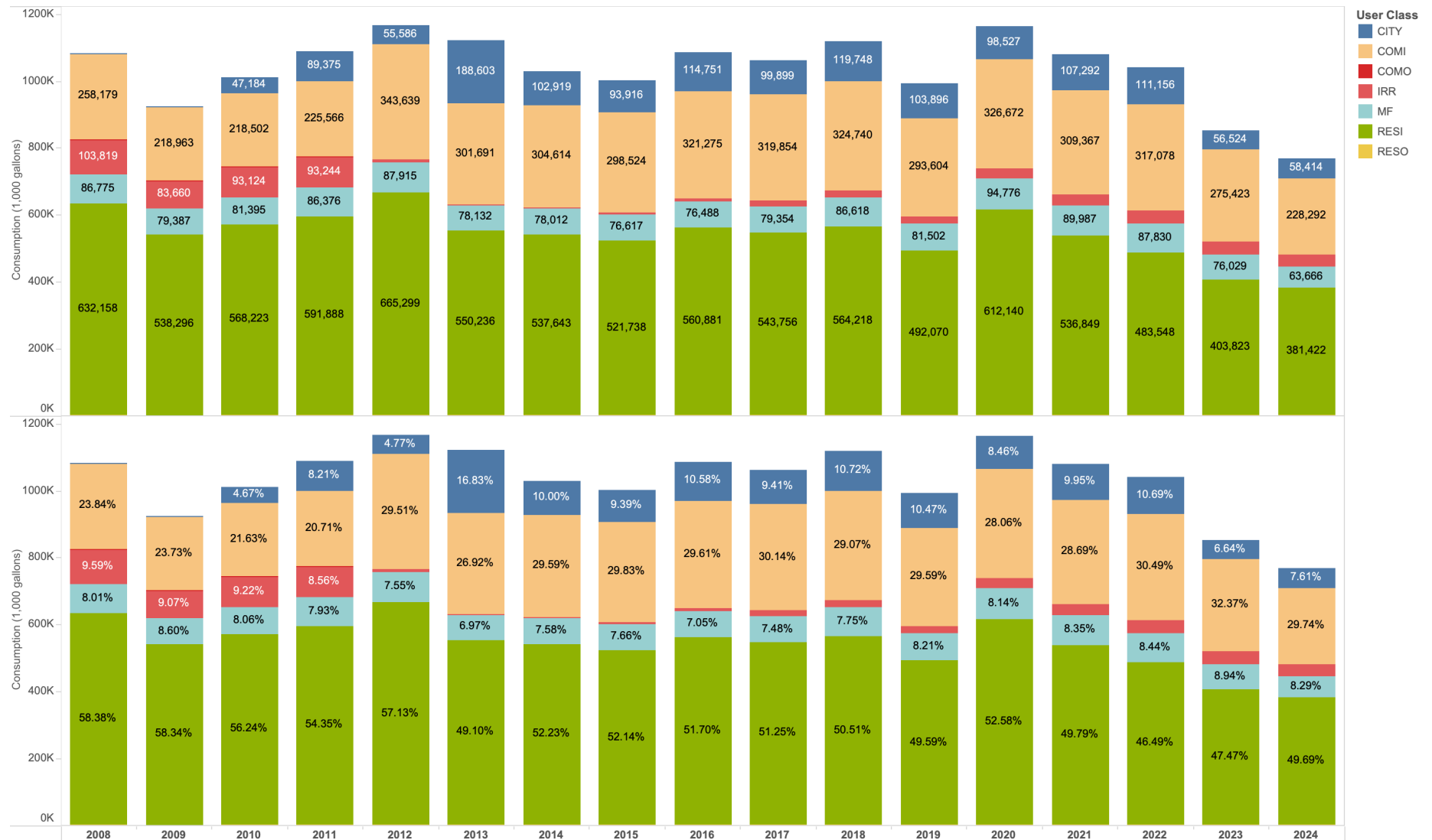
City Usage Revenue Not in Graphs (~\$475,000), 2024 Data Through August



Sum of Revenue (\$), sum of Consumption (1,000 gallons) and Rate (\$ per 1,000 gallons) for each Year. For pane Sum of Consumption (1,000 gallons): The marks are labeled by sum of Consumption (1,000 gallons). For pane Sum of Revenue (\$): The marks are labeled by sum of Revenue (\$). For pane Rate (\$ per 1,000 gallons): The marks are labeled by Rate (\$ per 1,000 gallons). The data is filtered on User Class and location_code. The User Class filter keeps COMI, IRR, MF and RESI. The location_code filter excludes 254062495. The view is filtered on Year, which keeps 17 of 17 members.

Annual Total Usage, % Usage by User Class

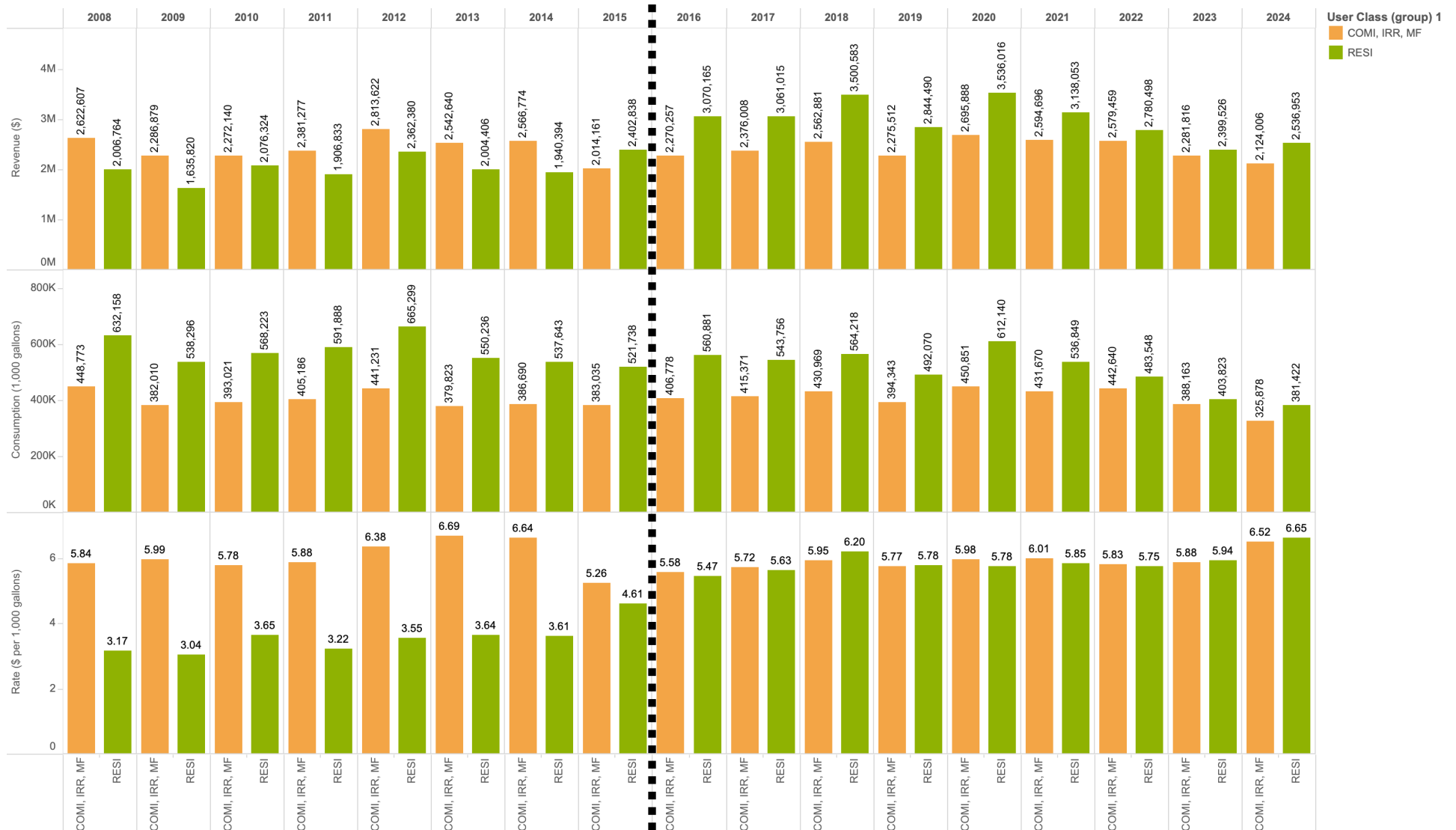
2024 Data Through August



Sum of Consumption (1,000 gallons) and sum of Consumption (1,000 gallons) for each Year. Color shows details about User Class. For pane Sum of Consumption (1,000 gallons): The marks are labeled by sum of Consumption (1,000 gallons). For pane Sum of Consumption (1,000 gallons) (2): The marks are labeled by % of Total Consumption (1,000 gallons). The data is filtered on location_code, which excludes 254062495. The view is filtered on User Class and Year. The User Class filter excludes . The Year filter keeps 17 of 17 members.

Annual Total Revenue, Usage, \$/Gallon by Rates

City Usage Revenue Not in Graphs (~\$475,000). Add \$1.00/gal to combined Commercial Rate for City Revenue.



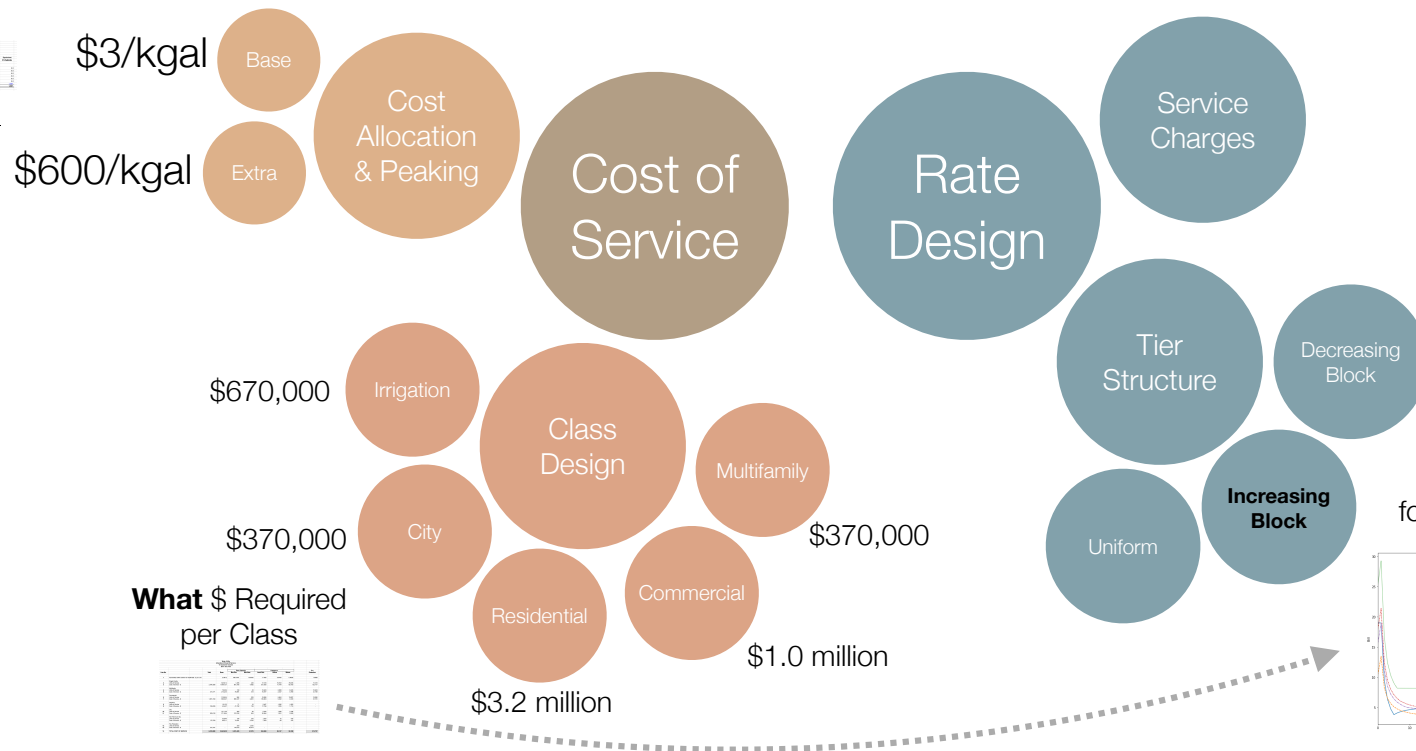
Sum of Revenue (\$), sum of Consumption (1,000 gallons) and Rate (\$ per 1,000 gallons) for each User Class (group) 1, broken down by Year. Color shows details about User Class (group) 1. For pane Sum of Consumption (1,000 gallons): The marks are labeled by sum of Consumption (1,000 gallons). For pane Sum of Revenue (\$): The marks are labeled by sum of Revenue (\$). For pane Rate (\$ per 1,000 gallons): The marks are labeled by Rate (\$ per 1,000 gallons). The data is filtered on User Class and location_code. The User Class filter keeps COMI, IRR, MF and RESI. The location_code filter excludes 254062495. The view is filtered on Year, which keeps 17 of 17 members.

2013 Utility Rate Task Force Priorities

Pricing Objective Rankings *Louisville Rate Study Task Force*

Pricing Objective	Total	Average	Rank
Growth pays for itself	32	4.57	1
Cost of service equity	31	4.43	2
Water conservation	30	4.29	3
Environmental enhancements	26	3.71	4
Customer acceptance	23	3.29	5
Customer impact	21	3.00	6
Fixed income / affordability	20	2.86	7
Revenue stability	19	2.71	8
Administrative ease	18	2.57	9
Peak usage reduction	17	2.43	10
Large volume customers	12	1.71	11

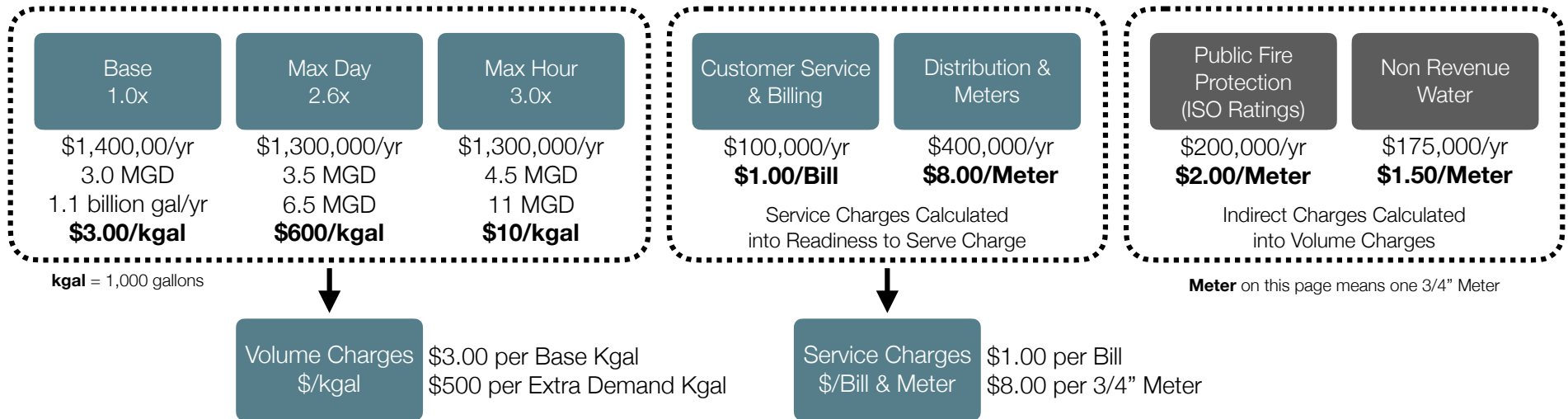
The Pieces of the Utility Financing Picture



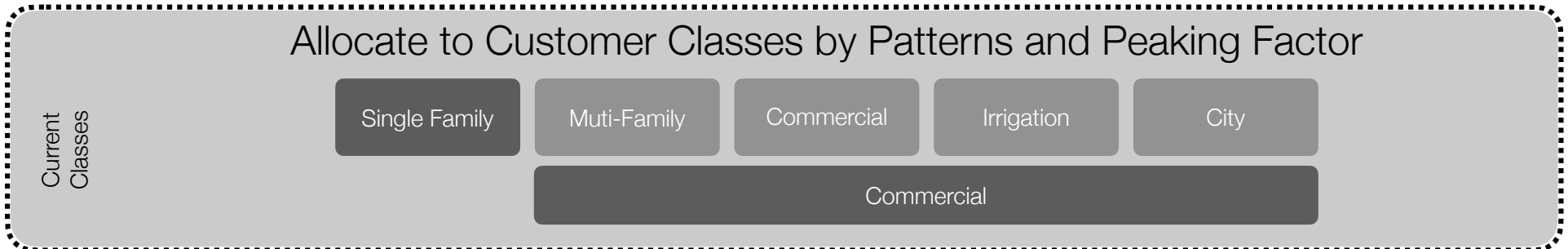
Categorize **\$3,200,000** in Operational Costs by Function (No Capital)

	Supply	Treatment	Storage	Transmission	Distribution Meter Equivalents	Billing # Bills	Meters Meter Equivalents
Base / MD / MH	100% / 0% / 0%	62% / 38% / 0%	33% / 54% / 13%	38% / 62% / 0%			
Ops Budget	\$600,000	\$1,800,000		\$300,000	\$300,000	\$100,000	\$100,000

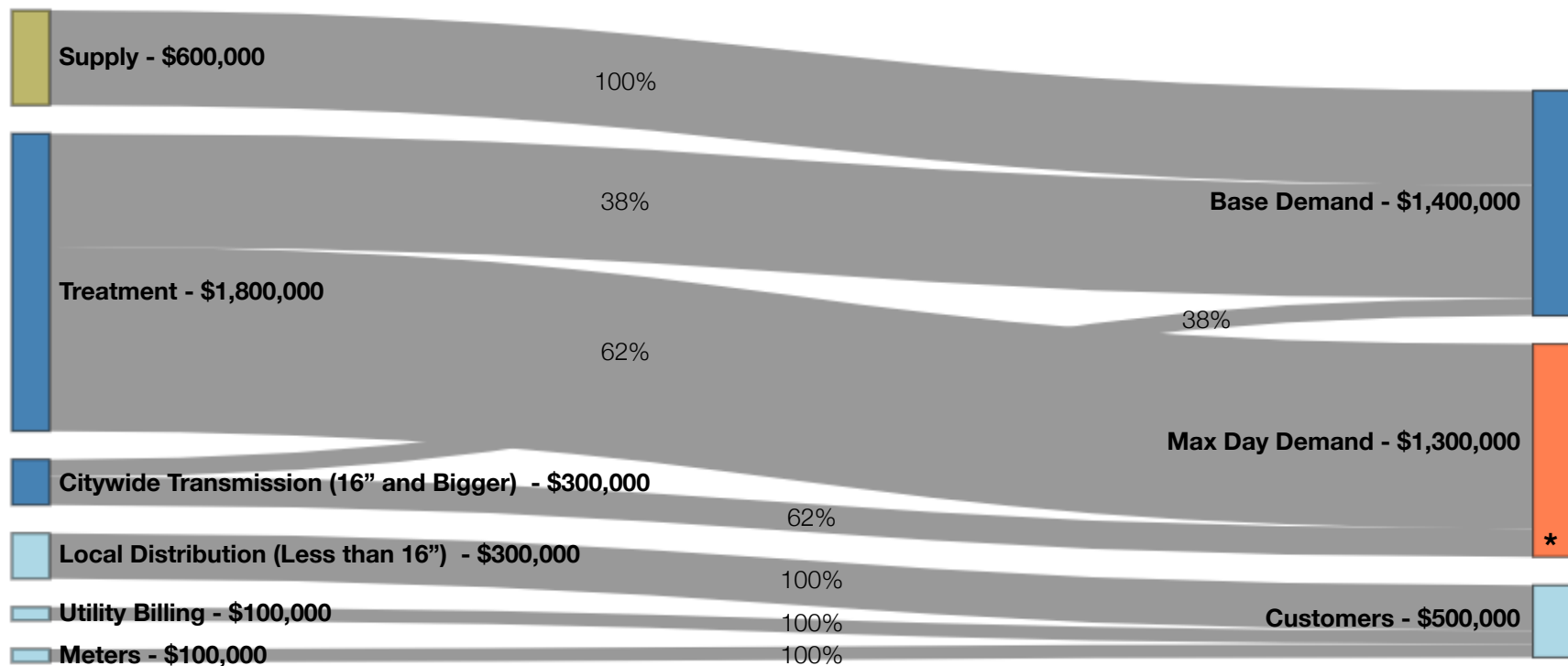
Allocate to Cost Components of Service



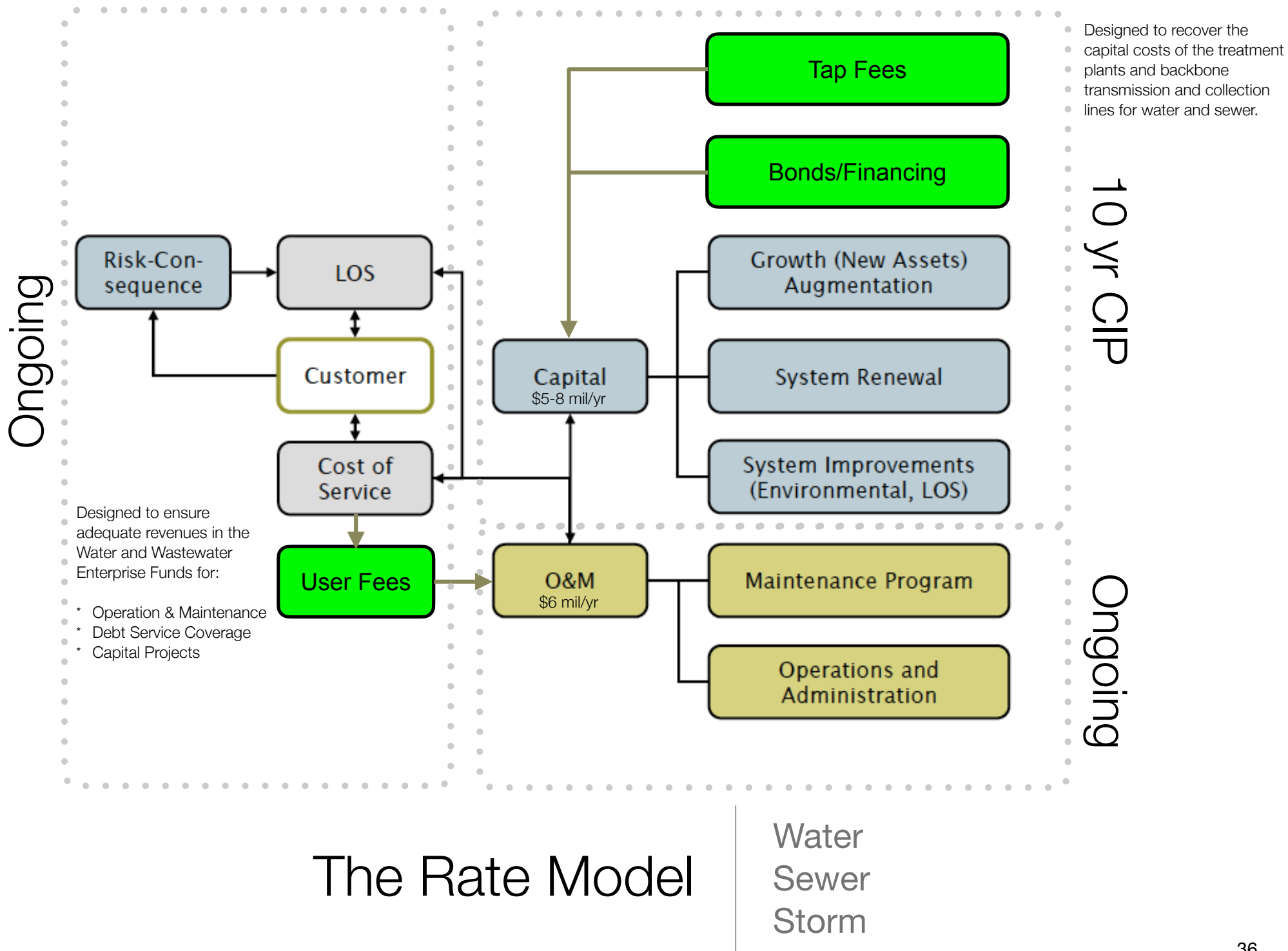
Allocate to Customer Classes by Patterns and Peaking Factor



How Operational Costs are Allocated



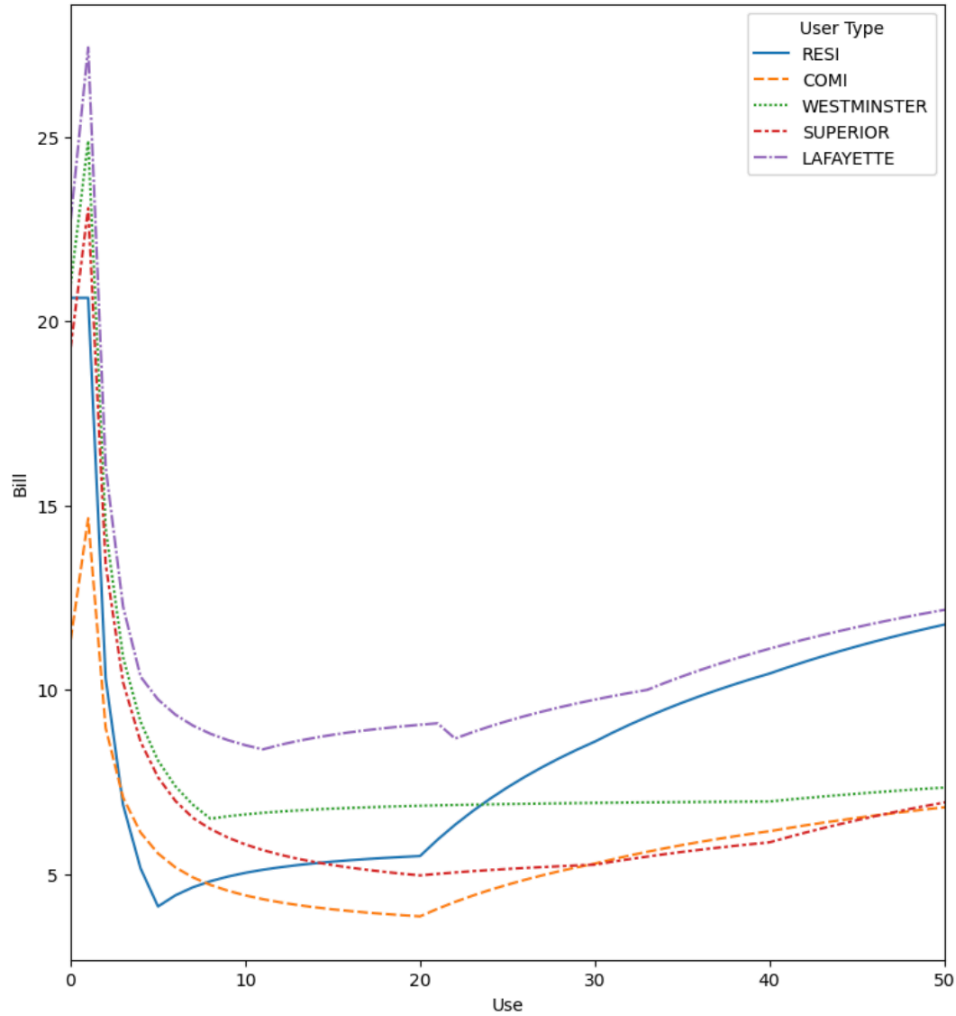
* Max Hour Demand is served by Max Day Demand. Operationally it doesn't cost extra.



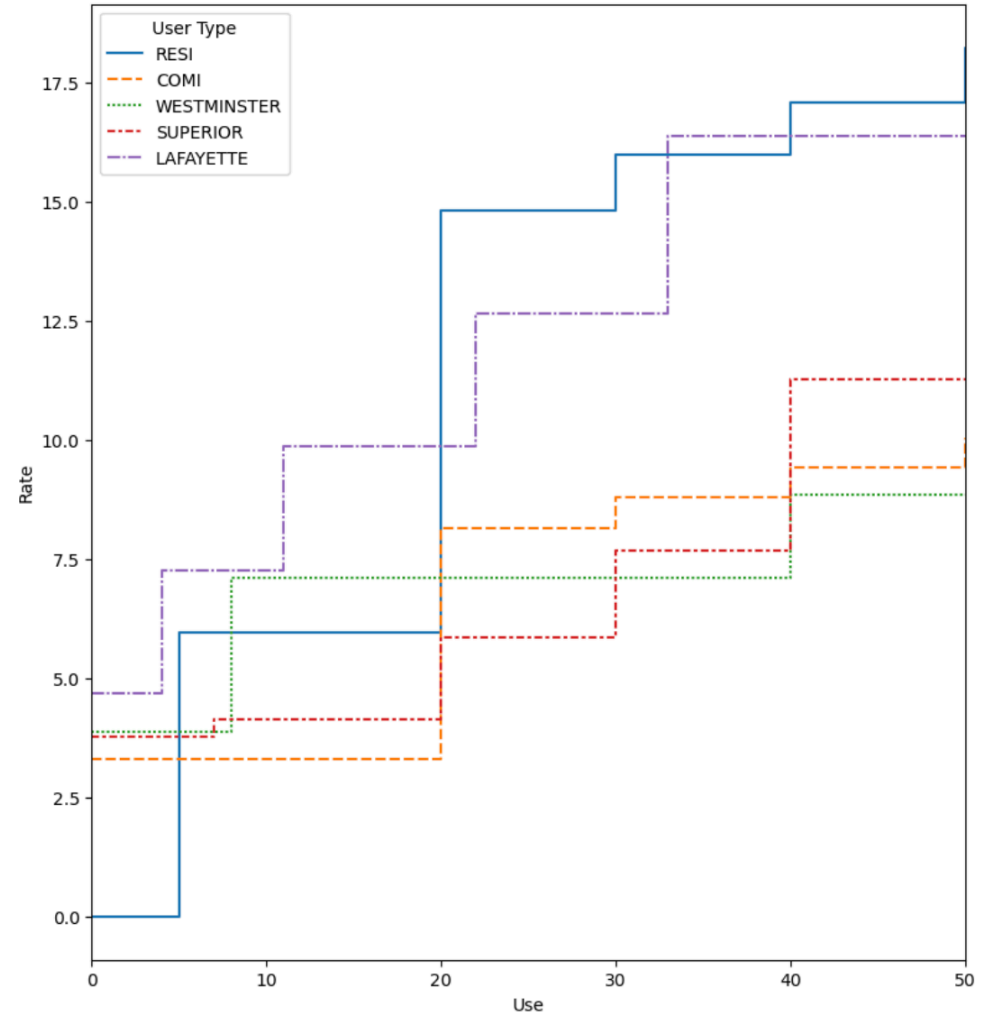
3/4" Rate Comparison

0 to 50,000 gallons

3/4" Meter Effective Rate per 1,000 Gallons

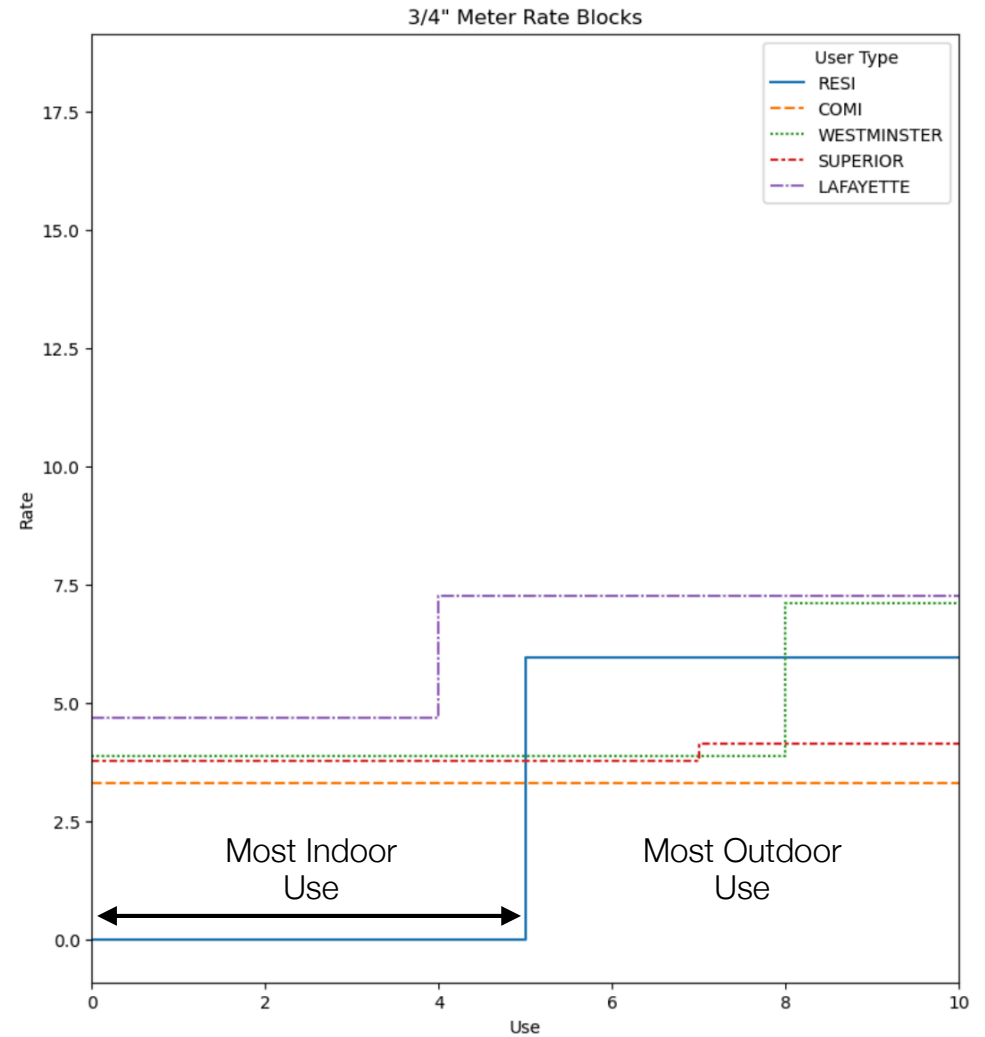
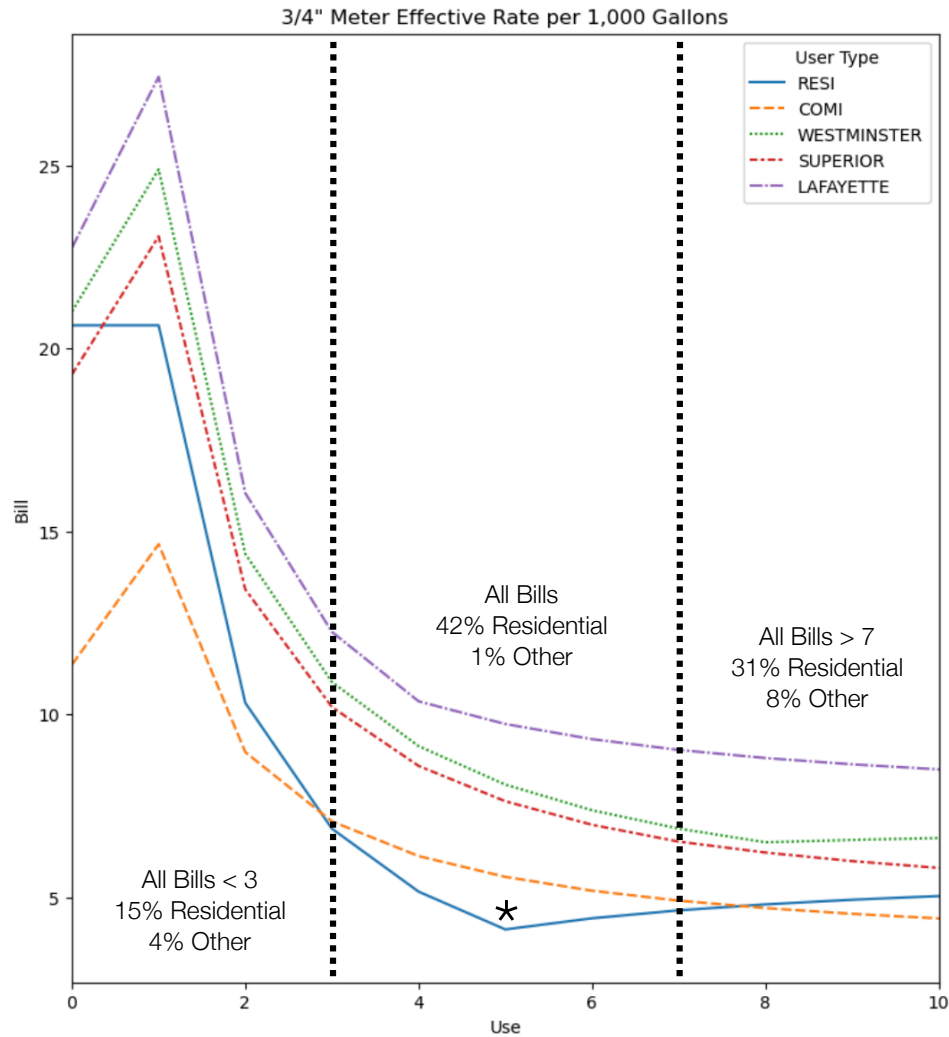


3/4" Meter Rate Blocks



3/4" Rate Comparison

0 to 10,000 gallons



3/4" Water Tap Fee

Base Fee

\$14,100 **Facilities**

\$39,400 **Water**

\$53,500 Total Water System Fee *

* Provision for Developers to provide acceptable water in lieu Water Acquisition portion of fee.

Scales by Tap Size Area Ratio



Luke Runyon @LukeRunyon · Aug 28

In the 2016 auction CBT units went for \$26,000-\$27,000 a piece, mostly bought by fast-growing north Denver suburbs. Today, they could go for upwards of \$60,000.



4



5



10

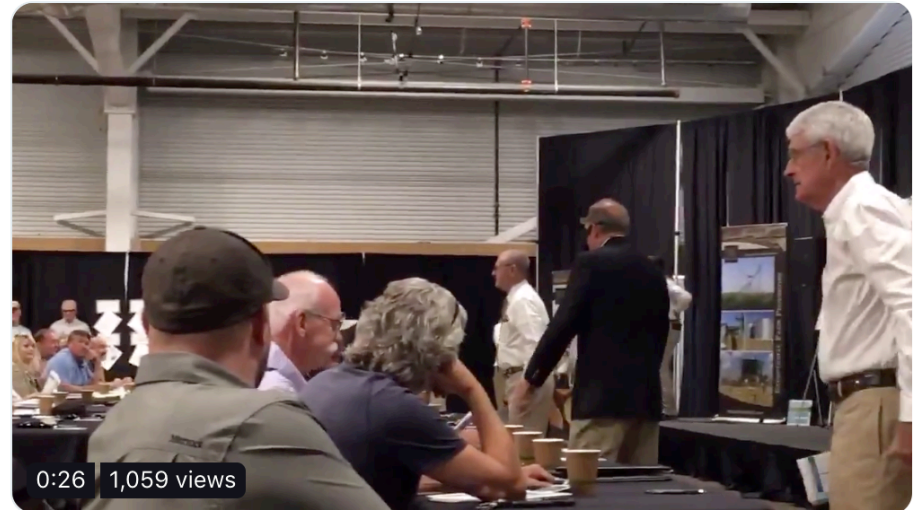


Luke Runyon

@LukeRunyon

Follow

One unit of CBT water just went for \$60,000. That's a new record in the history of the project, built in the 1930s.



0:26 1,059 views

9:34 AM - 28 Aug 2019

5 Retweets 12 Likes



3



5



12



Luke Runyon @LukeRunyon · Aug 28

Most units selling for between \$55,000-\$60,000.



1



1



4



Growth Infrastructure Facilities Buy In \$14,100

1. Raw Water Infrastructure
2. Pipes
3. Water Treatment
4. Water Storage
5. Water Pumping

Represents **Equity** via SFE's

Backbone				
12		150,197	\$185.00	\$27,786,000
14		1,830	\$189.00	346,000
16		17,212	\$193.00	3,322,000
18		9,114	\$197.00	1,795,000
24		21,733	\$201.00	4,368,000
30		935	\$206.00	193,000
36		5,770	\$211.00	1,217,000
	Total	206,791		\$39,027,000
Water Treatment Plant				
		Max Day Capacity	Current Construction	Current Cost
		<i>gallons per day</i>	<i>Cost per Staff</i>	
			<i>per gpd</i>	
Total Water Treatment Plant		13,000,000	\$4.00	\$54,200,000
Treated Water Storage				
		Volume	Current Construction	Current Cost
		<i>gallons</i>	<i>Cost per Staff</i>	
			<i>per gallon</i>	
Total Treated Water Storage		8,500,000	\$1.25	\$10,625,000
Treated Water Pumping				
				Current Construction
				Cost per Staff
Pump Station				\$2,800,000
Pump Station				800,000
Total Treated Water Pumping				\$3,600,000
Raw Water Infrastructure				
				Current Construction
				Cost per Staff
NCWCD Pipeline (Carter Lake to Broomfield)				\$4,739,000
NCWCD Superior Louisville Pump Station				4,000,000
Louisville NWTP & NCWCD Connecting Line				5,900,000
Eldorado Intake Buildings & Dam				1,560,000
Harper Lake Pump Station				900,000
Louisville Pipeline Interconnect				581,000
Louisville Pipeline (16-in)				8,588,500
Louisville Lateral (open ditch)				250,000
Cherry Street Pipeline				2,393,000
Louisville Reservoir				1,450,000
Harper Lake				3,575,000
Total Raw Water Infrastructure				\$33,936,500
Fee Calculation				
Total Facilities Current Cost				\$ 141,388,500
Less Principal on Outstanding Debt				\$ (5,900,000)
Water System Equity				\$ 135,488,500
No. of Equivalents (a)				9,626
Water SDC, per equivalent				\$ 14,076
(a) One equivalent represents the water service characteristics of a typical single family residential customer. One multifamily unit equals 0.8 equivalents. Nonresidential customer equivalents are based on 3/4-inch meter capacity ratios.				
40				

Water Utility
Development of Proposed Water Resource System Development Charge

Line No.								
1	Average annual SFE usage, gallons		117,000	gallons				
2	Estimated water losses in City system (a)		15%		Includes 15% local distribution system water losses.			
3	Average annual production needed to serve an SFE, gallons		137,650	gallons				
4	Gallons per acre-foot		325,850	gallons				
5	SFE per acre-foot		2.367	SFE		2020	2016	2014
6	Estimated C-BT current cost per acre-foot		\$93,167	per acre-foot		\$93,167	\$41,000	\$28,833
7	Current C-BT cost per SFE		\$39,360	per SFE			17,319.78	
	(a) Includes 15% local distribution system water losses.							

TABLE WSDC-3

Water Utility
Schedule of Water System Development Charges

[illegible]

Water Rights Acquisition

CBT Market Rate

Incremental Cost



TAP FEE CALCULATION FORM

WATER, SEWER, AND IRRIGATION TAP FEES ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THE LOUISVILLE MUNICIPAL CODE, DELEGATING AUTHORITY TO THE CITY MANAGER TO ESTABLISH TAP FEES ON A QUARTERLY BASIS
EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 2016.

Utilize this form to determine Water, Sewer, and Irrigation Tap Fees by completing the shaded cells. For each premises (separate building) a Tap Fee will be assessed. For Multifamily, Non-Residential, and Other Uses, please fill out a separate sheet for each premises. Additional information on Tap Fees and other utility service requirements may be found in the Louisville Municipal Code. For taps larger than 4 inches, the tap fee and other terms and conditions of the issuance of the tap shall be established by written agreement approved by the Louisville City Council.

Project Location: _____ Subdivision: _____ Filing: _____ Block: _____ Lot: _____

Property Owner: _____ Owner's Address (if different): _____

Owner's Email Address: _____ Owner's Phone #: _____

Job Contact Name (if different): _____ Contact Phone #: _____

Existing System Connection: _____ Y/N Meter Size: _____

WATER TAP FEES

1) Single-Family Residential Tap Fee (single-family, duplexes and mobile homes)

INSTRUCTIONS:
Utilize this section to determine the water tap fee for the proposed residential development. Insert the number of single-family, duplex and/or mobile home units in the appropriate meter size category to determine the tap fee. Each unit of a duplex and each mobile home is considered to be equivalent to a single-family unit.

3/4" meter X _____ units X \$53,500 = \$ _____

1" meter X _____ units X \$95,300 = \$ _____

Total Single-Family Residential Tap Fee = \$ _____

Complete this section for each separately metered premises (separate building) and/or other use.

2) Multifamily Residential Tap Fee (townhouse, multifamily and senior independent living, as defined in Louisville Municipal Code)

INSTRUCTIONS:
Provide fixture count and meter size.

Utilize this section to determine the water tap fee for the proposed residential development. Insert the number of Townhouses, Multifamily or Senior Independent units and multiply the number of units by the associated tap fee to determine the total tap fee.

Sum the total for each unit type, which will be the total tap fee for those units.

Fixture Count _____ Meter Size _____

Townhouse _____ units X \$42,800 = \$ _____

Multifamily _____ units X \$32,100 = \$ _____

Senior _____ units X \$16,050 = \$ _____

Total Cost = \$ _____

5 or more Townhouse or Multifamily Units: separate irrigation tap required, provide Plumbing Permit number for the separate irrigation tap: _____

No. of Units _____ (from above) X \$ 8,025 = \$ _____ (total irrigation tap credit)

Townhouse and Multifamily premises with five or more units are required to obtain a separate irrigation tap. The separate irrigation tap allows for a credit to be applied to the per unit tap fee. The irrigation tap credit is calculated as the total number of units multiplied by the credit. Senior Independent Living Units are not eligible for the irrigation tap credit. (Irrigation Tap information should be included in Section 4 on the next page)

Total Multifamily Residential Tap Fee = \$ _____ (Total Cost minus total irrigation tap credit)

CONTINUE ON THE OTHER SIDE

Tap Fee Calculation Form: Page 1 of 2

Rev: October 1, 2016

3) Non-Residential and Other Use Tap Fee (Non-Residential and Other Uses include; commercial, industrial, retail, institutional, pools, spas, water features)

1) Annual Indoor Demand
Indoor _____ gal/yr
Other Usage _____ gal/yr
Total Demand _____ gal/yr

2) Meter Size
Instantaneous Demand _____ gpm (from Water Tap Application Form)
Meter Size (from Table) _____ (Based on Total Demand)

INSTRUCTIONS:
Applicant to provide annual Indoor and Other Usage demand, calculated by a licensed engineer or architect. Non-Residential Uses are required to obtain a separate irrigation tap. Base Tap Fee (Table) corresponds to the fee associated with the Demand Budget that satisfies the majority of Total Demand. Additional Tap Fee is calculated by dividing the difference between Total Demand and the selected Demand Budget by 117,000, then multiplying by \$53,500. Add the Base Tap Fee and Additional Tap Fee to derive the Total Tap Fee.

In approved cases where Annual Demand has been estimated, the City of Louisville may monitor and verify annual usage. If annual usage exceeds the estimated demand, the City of Louisville may impose an expansion charge based on the documented usage as subject to City of Louisville Municipal Code.

Written justification will be required for meter sizing difference in Annual and Instantaneous Demand.

***Example: For a 250,000 gal/yr demand, the next lowest budget is 208,260 gallons, which corresponds to a fee of \$95,300. 250,000 - 208,260 = 41,740 gallons. 41,740 / 117,000 * \$53,500 = \$19,086.24.

Demand Budget (gallons)	Base Tap Fee (\$)	Meter Size (inch)	Meter Range (gpm)
117,000	\$53,500	3/4"	0-22
208,260	\$95,300	1"	23-45
468,000	\$214,000	1-1/2"	46-80
831,870	\$380,500	2"	81-140
1,872,000	\$858,000	3"	141-280
3,327,480	\$1,521,700	4"	281-500

***Minimum Fee**

Total Non-Residential and Other Use Tap Fee = \$ _____

IRRIGATION TAP FEES

4) Irrigation Tap Fee
Instantaneous Demand _____ gpm
Meter Size _____ (Sect. 3 Table)

Total Irrigated Area (sq. ft.) _____

Irrigation Demand (gallons/year) _____

Irrigation Tap Fee _____

Number of Drip Taps _____

Drip Tap Fee _____

Total Irrigation Tap Fee = \$ _____ (sum of Irrigation Tap Fee and Drip Tap Fee)

INSTRUCTIONS:
This section is to be used for Duplex, Multifamily, Townhouse, and Non-Residential developments. Total Irrigation Tap Fee is equal to the tap fee associated with Total Irrigation Demand and Drip Tap Fee for separate drip irrigation tap. Provide irrigation design showing total irrigated area and instantaneous demand for each zone, calculated by a licensed engineer or architect. Utilize maximum instantaneous demand for determining meter size. Irrigation Demand is calculated by multiplying the total irrigated area by 15 gallons per square foot. The minimum irrigation tap fee is set by the base tap fee for the associated size from the Table in Section 3.

In approved cases a drip irrigation tap may be allowed in conjunction with a primary irrigation tap. Drip irrigation tap(s) shall be used for small isolated locations, such as a roadway median. Each drip tap requires a separate 3/4" meter and may serve a total area up to 4,000 square feet with a total drip system demand of 5 gallons per minute or less. Any area irrigated with a drip irrigation tap shall not be included in the Total Irrigated Area used in for the irrigation tap calculation.

SEWER TAP FEES

5) Sewer Tap Fee

Residential Sewer Tap Fee

Single-Family _____ units X \$5,500 = \$ _____

Townhouse _____ units X \$4,400 = \$ _____

Multifamily _____ units X \$4,400 = \$ _____

Senior _____ units X \$ 3,300 = \$ _____

Commercial Sewer Tap Fees

3/4" Meter _____ X \$5,500 = \$ _____

1" Meter _____ X \$9,800 = \$ _____

1 1/2" Meter _____ X \$22,000 = \$ _____

2" Meter _____ X \$39,200 = \$ _____

3" Meter _____ X \$88,000 = \$ _____

4" Meter _____ X \$156,500 = \$ _____

Total Sewer Tap Fee = \$ _____

INSTRUCTIONS:
Utilize this section to determine the sewer tap fee for the proposed development. Insert the number of Single-Family, Townhouse, Multifamily, or Senior Independent units and multiply the number of units by the associated tap fee to determine the total tap fee. Single-Family category includes each mobile home and each unit in a duplex. Commercial tap fees are charged based on water meter size.

CITY USE ONLY BELOW DASHED LINE

Form Reviewed By: _____ Date: _____

Payment Received by: _____ Date: _____

Tap Fee Calculation Form: Page 2 of 2

Rev: October 1, 2016

Tap Fee Form

Categorized Fees by User
Irrigation Tap Fee
Review Annual and Instant Demands
Tap Credits on Cash Paid or Volumetric

3/4" Wastewater Tap Fee Base Fee

\$6,800 **Facilities**

Scales by Tap Size Area Ratio

Development of 2025 System Development Charge				
Wastewater Mains				
Diameter (in.)		Inventory of Mains linear feet	Current Construction Cost per Staff per linear foot	Current Cost
Non-Backbone				
4		4,002		
6		29,530		
8		371,046		
10		10,289		
	Total	414,867	NA	NA
Backbone				
12		22,913	\$235	\$ 5,385,000
15		20,184	\$250	\$ 5,046,000
18		6,744	\$265	\$ 1,787,000
21		5,388	\$285	\$ 1,536,000
24		1,170	\$305	\$ 357,000
	Total	56,399		\$ 14,111,000
Treatment Plant				
		Capacity gallons per day	Current Construction Cost per Staff per gpd	Current Cost
Total Wastewater Treatment Plant		2,530,000	\$18.00	\$ 45,540,000
Fee Calculation				
Total Facilities Current Cost				\$ 59,651,000
Less Principal on Outstanding Debt				
Wastewater System Equity				\$ 59,651,000
No. of Equivalents (a)				8,798
Wastewater SDC per equivalent				\$ 6,780
(a) One equivalent represents the water service characteristics of a typical single family residential customer. One multifamily unit equals 0.8 equivalents. Nonresidential customer equivalents are based on 2/4 inch water capacity ratios.				

City Capital Financing Options

- **Pay-As-You-Go** through user rates. (Monthly Bill)
- **Debt Financing** through Revenue Bonds. (Monthly Bill)
- **System Development Charges** (Tap Fees)
- **Up-Front Direct Project** Reimbursement from developers.



OUR CULTURE RESULTS

2024 RM WTP Operator of the Year Award

2022 CDPHE Commitment Award

2018 Colorado Contractors Association H2O Award - WWTP

APWA Stormwater Project of the Year - Downtown Floodplain

2018 CDPHE Environmental Leadership Bronze

2022 AWWA Heroism Award

2021 CDPHE Environmental Leadership Gold

2024 AWWA RM 2nd Place Best Tasting Water

2021 and 2024 AWWA National Safety Award

APWA Facilities Project of the Year - City Services

2020 AWWA RM Outstanding Water Treatment Plant Award

DRCOG Innovation Award

2021 and 2022 Colorado Rural Water Association Manager of the Year

APWA Transportation Project of the Year Award - Diverging Diamond Interchange

2022 CRWA Water System of the Year Award

2019 CDPHE Environmental Leadership Silver