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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This water conservation plan was prepared by the staff of the Cherokee Metropolitan District (CMD) with input provided by the Board Members and residents of the District. It is intended to be used by CMD and their customers. The plan was prepared pursuant to the Colorado Water Conservation Board and Statute CRS 37-60-126.

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SECTION 1. BACKGROUND

The District is a quasi-municipal corporation and a political subdivision of the State of Colorado. The District was created in 1957 pursuant to Article 1 of Title 32, C.R.S., for the purpose of supplying water and sanitary sewer services to the inhabitants of the District and its service area. The District was originally organized as the Cherokee Water District on April 19, 1957. In the mid sixties, the Cimarron Sanitation District began operations to treat wastewater from Cimarron Hills. A third District formed in 1978, provided street lighting for this unincorporated area of El Paso County.

On April 14, 1981, the District's Board of Directors (the "Board") adopted a resolution to approve the proposed dissolution of the Cimarron Sanitation District ("Cimarron"), and to combine the functions of Cimarron into the Cherokee Water District. The establishment of the Cherokee Water and Sanitation District was ordered after the approval thereof at an election held within the proposed District for the purpose on September 22, 1981. The Order of the District Court in and for El Paso County, Colorado creating the District was entered on October 23, 1981.

On May 5, 1992 a special election was held to obtain approval of the dissolution of Cimarron Hills Street Improvement District ("Cimarron Hills"), the previous provider of certain street services within the District and with the El Paso County Commissioners, also in 1992, transferring all their park lands to Cherokee, the creation of the Cherokee Metropolitan District to provide the services previously provided by Cimarron Hills, the County Parks, and Cherokee Water and Sanitation District was approved. The order of the District Court in and for El Paso County, Colorado creating the Cherokee Metropolitan District was entered on May 11, 1992.

The District's most recent expansion came in March of 1995 with the purchase of a golf course located in the District from the Resolution Trust Corporation.

The District lies outside the city limits of Colorado Springs located east of and adjacent to the City of Colorado Springs, in El Paso County. The District is bounded by Peterson Air Force Base on the south and by Powers Boulevard on the west. The District's north boundary is located approximately two miles north of

Constitution Avenue to Barnes Road. The Eastern boundary follows Highway 24 approximately one mile east of Marksheffel Road to Constitution Avenue. It then follows Constitution Avenue west to a point one-half mile east of Marksheffel Road (see attachment 'A'). The District encompasses roughly 6300 acres and serves some 17,945 customers. The District also includes an area roughly 20 miles east of the main District boundaries near Ellicott, which encompasses 800 acres and serves 93 residential taps at this time.

Two major water users, outside the boundaries of the District, are Schriever Air Force Base (SAFB) and Woodmen Hills Metropolitan District (Woodmen Hills). SAFB is located approximately nine miles east of the District alongside the main transmission line. The Woodmen Hills Metropolitan District is located 6 miles east, northeast, of the northern most area of the Cherokee boundaries along Woodmen Road and Meridian Road. Woodmen Hills Metropolitan District is a bulk water user and is allowed up to 350 acre feet of water per year. Also, the District serves several commercial and residential users outside the service district boundaries through previous contractual obligations.

Legal Decision Which Had an Adverse Impact on the District's Water Supply In 2006

The Water Supply: The CMD draws its water supply from relatively shallow wells, near Ellicott, in an area known as the Upper Black Squirrel Creek Designated Groundwater Basin (Cherokee is located outside of the Basin). Our wells are located in two areas; one area is located north of Ellicott along the Ellicott Highway (the Northern Wells) and the other is located a few miles south of Ellicott (the Sweetwater Wells). The Northern Wells contain a series of eight (8) wells which are the original water source of the District, these are known as wells 1-8. These wells have provided water to the District since the late 50's. Since these wells are alluvial wells, they do not react instantly to precipitation and their production capabilities depend upon many factors, including the quality of the sands and gravels in the aquifer where the wells are located and the saturated thicknesses of the aquifer. Thus, even though we had a wet winter and springs, the capacity of our wells doesn't necessarily increase.

Due to the gradual water level declines in the aquifer in the northern part of the basin, it became apparent by the mid 1980's that these wells would not be able to provide enough water to service all of the existing and future customers within

CMD's service area. After searching the available water resources, CMD identified the Sweetwater Wells located in the southern part of the Basin as a source. CMD purchased the Sweetwater Wells in 1998.

The Source of the Present Water Supply Problems: In order to use the Sweetwater Wells for supply outside of the Upper Black Squirrel Basin boundaries, CMD's attorney at that time entered into a contractual stipulation with the State and the Upper Black Squirrel Ground Water Management District (the UBS District) to limit the use of the Northern wells to the area within the Upper Black Squirrel Basin. There was a provision included in this stipulation that did allow the CMD to use the Northern Wells outside of the Basin boundaries, in an emergency, with the definition of an emergency including the District's inability to get sufficient water from the Sweetwater Wells. Starting in about 2000, the District used the Northern Wells to make up shortfalls between customer demand and the supply from the Sweetwater Wells. This interpretation was challenged by the State and the UBS District on the grounds that an emergency is a "temporary" condition and it was unreasonable for CMD to expect that it could pump the Northern Wells in perpetuity just because Sweetwater Wells could not keep up with CMD's demand.

The dispute over the interpretation of the Stipulation was tried in the Water Court in December of 2005 and a decision was rendered by the Water Court on March 17, 2006. The Water Judge ruled against CMD which limited CMD's ability to use the Northern Wells to make up for a shortfall in production of the Sweetwater Wells and limited the use of the Northern Wells to uses contained with the UBS Basin. CMD appealed that decision to the Colorado Supreme Court but the Supreme Court rejected CMD's arguments in December of 2006 and affirmed the Water Court's ruling. As a result of those decisions, CMD lost approximately 40% of its available annual water supply.

This resulted in an immediate imposition of water conservation measures to insure that all residents had a dependable source of domestic water, as well as adequate fire protection water flows. In June of 2006, the District began active enforcement of irrigation restrictions, which limited customers to twice weekly lawn irrigation. Since the District has not previously engaged in irrigation restrictions, the amount of water which would be conserved could only be estimated. It became evident in early September of 2006 that the mandatory restrictions were not effective enough to insure an adequate supply of domestic

and fire protection water, resulting in the District prohibiting all outside irrigation until the spring of 2007. Prior to the beginning of the 2007 irrigation season, the District established a four-tier schedule of irrigation and established a Non-Irrigation season. These limitations are provided in Attachment C. During the non-irrigation season, customers are allowed to irrigate only one per month. During the Irrigation Season, depending upon the District's water supplies, customers are allowed to irrigate on a limited basis. It is projected that these limitations will be in place on a permanent basis.

It is important to understand the impact of this legal decision on the District's ability to convey a conservation ethic to the customer. During the drought conditions in 2002-2005, the District was advising the customer that the District's supplies were more than adequate and conservation, or even watering restrictions, were not necessary. Within a period of a few months from the legal decision, the District was forced to implement water restrictions at a level not seen previously in the District's history. This legal decision also occurred at a time of transition for the District, with new management direction and a new Board of Directors. The District has been forced to adopt strict regulatory guidelines to insure an adequate supply of domestic water, rather than a gradual movement toward a true conservation ethic. It is incumbent upon the District to development a public outreach program that educates the consumer about the necessity for conservation as means to manage a dwindling resource, rather than as a response to legal actions.

Water Consumption History by Use Class: the following charts illustrate the amount of water consumed within the District, by use class:

Average Acre Feet per Year:

	Single Family	Multi-Family	Commercial	Irrigation	SAFB
2004	0.307	0.300	1.880	1.536	28.956
2005	0.340	0.288	1.999	1.824	31.542
2006	0.309	0.276	1.760	1.284	26.622
* 2007	0.207	0.180	1.260	0.738	22.358

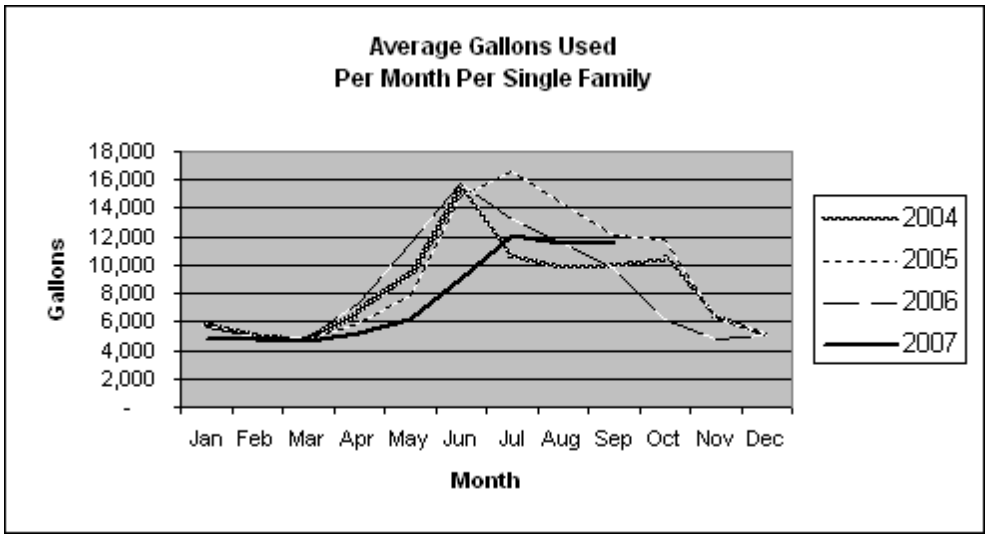
Number of Users per Year:

	Single Family	Multi-Family	Commercial	Irrigation	SAFB
2004	5175	49933	3654	1173	n/a
2005	55430	9692	3722	1204	n/a
2006	58787	10804	3778	1399	n/a
* 2007	45933	8523	2950	1141	n/a

Total Acre Feet Year:

	Single Family	Multi-Family	Commercial	Irrigation	SAFB
2004	1323.973	243.381	572.296	151.25	347.467
2005	1570.869	249.852	619.278	183.706	378.501
2006	1516.761	252.965	554.003	149.854	319.463
* 2007	1097.983	178.399	415.119	94.126	201.226

* 2007 figures thru September



SECTION 2. PURPOSE OF THE CONSERVATION PLAN

Colorado State Statutes, CRS 37-60-126, require a conservation plan to be developed, and adopted, for any "covered entity" that desires to obtain certain financing options for water facilities. The District falls within the requirements as it is a publicly owned entity with a legal obligation to provide water service(s) to the District's residents, with a demand greater than two thousand acre feet. The District has previously adopted a Conservation Plan in 1998, however, in 2005, the State requirements were amended and enhanced, and the District's existing plan does not comply with the minimum standards. One of the purposes of this plan is to come into compliance with the State Statutes. Additionally, the District has undertaken a new direction in management strategy, with a much greater emphasis on responsible management of the District's resources. It is believed that with a greater emphasis on communication and education, the District can become a leader in a greater change in the public's perception of water in that it is not a renewable resource; that the environmental conditions in the foothills of Colorado do not lend themselves readily to the traditional landscapes that resident's desire. With a semi-arid climate, which averages 12"-16" of precipitation annually, the responsible use of water becomes extremely important. With a large influx of new residents from areas which have much greater moisture, the public's attitudes have been in favor of traditional landscape materials and activities. One of the goals of the District is to assist, in a region-wide approach, in changing that attitude. By adopting best management practices within the District, the District will be able to lead by example. The District is also becoming involved in a regional approach of water conservation and education.

SECTION 3. EXISTING AND PROPOSED CONSERVATION MEASURES

3.1 Water Supply/Storage

Well Field

The District's water supply currently is obtained in part from a well field located in Ellicott, Colorado, approximately 19 miles east of the District boundaries. This well field is located in the northern and southern parts of the Upper Black Squirrel Ground Water Basin. The well field consists of 8 high capacity wells in the northern part of the Basin and 9 wells in the southern part of the Basin. Each well has the capacity to produce anywhere from 100 to 1000 gallons per minute (gpm).

Storage Facilities

Water produced from these 17 wells is transmitted to a .5 million gallon storage tank (Ellicott Tank) which functions as a wet well for a raw water booster pump station. This Ellicott Tank and booster pump station are located 1.25 miles west of the Town of Ellicott, Colorado, on State Hwy 94. The Ellicott Pump Station conveys water to the District boundaries via a 30-inch steel water pipe line to a three million gallon storage tank (Tank #1), located near the intersection of State Hwy 24 and Peterson Rd. This Tank #1 serves as the water supply reservoir for two parallel booster pump stations (Booster 1 and Booster 1 addition). These two pump stations transfer water through the District's water distribution system into two parallel storage tanks; a 3 million and a 4 million gallon storage tank referred to as Tank 2 and 2a. These tanks are located at the intersection of Peterson Rd and Battle Mountain Rd. These two tanks provide static water pressure to customers in the lower pressure zone and also provide storage for booster pump station #2(Booster 2) which transfers water through the distribution system to a 5 million gallon storage tank located at Tamlin and Marksheffel Rd. This tank #3 provides static water pressure for customers in the upper pressure zone. These two Pressure Zones are interconnected at two locations for transfer of water from the upper to the lower pressure zones in case of an emergency.

The entire well field collection system and water distribution system is comprised of over 100 miles of water lines, 17 wells, total water storage capacity of 15.5 Million gallons and four booster pump stations which utilize 13 booster

pumps. To control this large of a system a SCADA (Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition) System was developed utilizing the Motorola MOSCAD Radio system to monitor all sites and control all pumps and wells, based on preset levels on the storage tanks. Along with controls the software has capabilities to send out alarms via the phone system to the on call operator in charge to alert in case of emergencies.

Cherokee currently provides water service to 6,233 residential taps which serves 17, 965 residents. Cherokee also provides service to 369 commercial/industrial taps. Well production for 2006 was 3485 acre feet. Metered sales were 2920 acre feet.

3.2 Wastewater Treatment Capacity

The District currently operates a 5-cell mechanically aerated lagoon system that is located south of State Highway 24 and West of Peterson Road. This wastewater plant has a capacity of 2 million gallons per day (MGD) and is currently at 70 percent capacity. The current facility has a surface water discharge that is directed to the East Fork of Sand Creek. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Division's stream standards have continued to become more stringent. As a result, the District's most recent permit renewal contains a compliance schedule that calls for greatly enhanced levels of treatment. Given the nature of the District's existing facility and the forthcoming treatment requirements, a major change of treatment method(s) is required.

The District's Board of Directors has studied the options and has determined that a new location and treatment process is the right direction for the District. The District has received site approval from the Colorado Department of Health for the new wastewater treatment facility, with construction scheduled to begin in the fall of 2007. It is anticipated that the new facility will be operational by the end of 2009, or early 2010. As part of the overall operating plan of the District, there is a component of the facility that is also being proposed that will recapture the treated water flow being discharged from the treatment plant and transferring it to a Replacement Facility, located within the Upper Black Squirrel Creek Drainage Basin. A further description is available under 3.3 Water Re-use Systems.

To make the project more cost effective, the District has entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Meridian Service Metropolitan District whereby the Meridian Service Metro District will be a bulk wastewater user of the treatment facility. The Meridian Service Metro District will be required to pay a proportionate share in both the capital construction, as well as the operations of the facility. Cherokee will retain ownership of the facility, but the Meridian Metro District will be funding 46% of the costs. This will achieve an economy of scale that will result in lower construction, as well as operating costs to both Districts.

3.3 Existing and Planned Water Conservation Measures

1. *Water-efficient fixtures/Plumbing codes:* The District is located within the service boundaries of the Pikes Peak Regional Building Department, which requires all new construction to follow the adopted Regional Building Code, 2005 Edition, which incorporates by reference, the Uniform Plumbing Code of the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, 2000 Edition, which further incorporates the guidelines established to meet the 1992 Energy Act requirements.

2. *Water-Efficient Industrial and Commercial water-using Processes:* The District currently has an approved pretreatment program delegated to us by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. This program is to protect the quality of water entering the wastewater treatment plant and ultimately protecting the quality of State waters. As part of the inspection process, water conservation is included in the questionnaire utilized by the inspector.

   The District's largest industrial user is a water purification process. They have decreased their water consumption by 25 percent by reusing the water within their process. The following chart indicates the annual daily average in gallons per day (gpd) for the particular user. This not only conserves water but it also provides for extra capacity in the District's wastewater plant.

Year	Annual daily average
2003	72,624 gpd
2004	63,098 gpd
2005	59,476 gpd
2006	57,536 gpd
2007	55,037 gpd

The District has set up the Commercial and Industrial Accounts with two water meters, domestic and irrigation. The domestic meter is used to bill the water charge and also the sewer charge. The sewer charge is based on the water consumption recorded on the water meter. The irrigation meter is used to bill the irrigation consumption and is subject to the block rate structure.

3. *Xeriscape Landscaping:* The District is directly responsible for 11 medians within the District. Cherokee has landscaped a median as a totally xeriscape effort, as a demonstration plot. The District is planning to convert all the District's medians to drought tolerant landscape materials, highlighting each median as a means to illustrate differing styles of Xeriscape possibilities. Funds will be programmed into the District's Capital Improvement Budget, beginning in 2008 to convert the balance of the District's medians to drought tolerant plantings. This will be multiple year program, continuing until 2015.

   The District has recently moved into new facilities which included the xeriscaping of several areas, using low water use plant materials along with drip irrigation systems. During the spring of 2007, a traditionally landscaped portion of the facility will be reconstructed as a demonstration plot on xeriscaping. The District has recently become heavily involved in several programs which involve cross-jurisdictional members of the local governments, and the development of a public education campaign on water reduction, including outside landscaping and irrigation alternatives.

4. The Cherokee Ridge Golf Course: prior to 2006, the course was allowed to irrigate without restriction. During the 2006 season, however, the course was required to establish a new watering program, which would reduce the amount of irrigation by 25%. The golf course encompasses approximately 55 acres of irrigated area. The irrigation system at Cherokee Ridge was updated in 1999 and consists of approximately 900 heads on 36 programs (zones), 17 centrally controlled satellite stations, a weather station and a central computer with irrigation software manufactured by Toro. The system was installed to optimize water usage in maintaining the tees, greens, fairways and rough on the golf course. Data from the weather station (temperature, wind speed and solar radiation) is fed to the computer and calculated to determine how much moisture was lost to evaporation and transpiration (ET). Typically the average

ET during summer months is .24 inches per day. The course has Kentucky bluegrass, Perennial ryegrass, creeping bentgrass and there are some additional areas maintained as native areas growing on the course. The Bentgrass is grown on the greens and the Bluegrass and Ryegrass are grown on the tees, fairways and rough. These areas are maintained in a decreasing order of importance, the greens and tees needing the most care, fairways next and the native areas are last if at all.

The irrigation heads on the golf course, if run for 18 minutes, distribute .20 inches of water to the coverage area, and in the past this was the standard for watering the golf course. A typical residential pop-up style head distributes 1.5 inches to 2.5 inches per hour (precipitation rate). To make the comparison easier, if the golf course head distribution is converted to inches per hour, the resulting number would be .66 inches per hour. The direct comparison between the average residential head rated at 1.5-2.5 inches/hr and the golf course heads at .66 inches/hr would result in the golf course head delivering less than half (.66/1.5=.44 and .66/2.5=.26) the precipitation rate of a residential head.

The time it takes to cycle through the golf course irrigation system (watering window) is approximately 12 hours. Golfers are on the course from 7 am to 8:30 pm depending on weather and daylight. Our goal as a facility is to conserve as much water as possible while maintaining the course in playable condition and preventing costly damage to the course. The District keeps detailed records of daily usage and use past years' numbers to determine reductions and to meet restriction requirements. The on-site weather station gives us the ability to shut down the system automatically when a predetermined amount of rain has fallen. In the past when .2 inches of rain fell in 24 hours the system was shut off, in recent years it was changed to .15 inches of rain.

Normal watering in past years consisted of charging the system in early March and watering during the day until overnight temperatures allowed night watering. Night watering continued until fall when again daytime watering was necessary due to cold temperatures. The system was drained and decommissioned in late October.

With the wear and tear associated with the golf course and the size of the facility it is impossible for us to water only two days and therefore we have been using a volumetric system for our restrictions. Based on the requirements

of the Cherokee Metropolitan District Board of Directors, in 2006 Cherokee Ridge implemented an irrigation plan to reduce our water usage by at least 25%, which was achieved. In 2007 it is our goal to reduce our usage further to 30%.

Cherokee Ridge Golf Course is committed to optimizing use and conserving water in its daily operation and maintenance of the golf course. The District is currently in the process of locating areas on the course to drill wells to remove the Golf Course from the District's potable water system. Additionally the District is reducing and removing areas on the course from the irrigation schedule and converting them to native or xeriscape areas. Water is a vital resource in the maintenance of the course and the District is dedicated to doing everything possible to assure that water is available not only to the course but all of the residents that the District serves.

5. *Distribution system leak repair:* To create a baseline for water leaks and losses the following chart has been created to indicate the last 6 years of Total Water Production verses Total Water Invoiced and the percent loss.

Year	Total Invoiced	Total Production	% Loss
2001	3286.997	3799.782	13.49512
2002	3446.71	3915.396	11.97033
2003	3248.031	3588.44	9.486267
2004	3266.893	3476.253	6.022577
2005	3594.775	3872.541	7.172706
2006	3386.729	3482.714	2.75604

The District currently has a 2.8 % water loss between the production amounts of water and the invoiced amount. The water loss has dropped substantially since 2001. The primary focus on this loss is being attributed to the inaccuracy of the water meter. The District is currently replacing all water meters installed prior to 1999. This began in 2002. At the start of this project, the primary focus was to begin replacement with the oldest water meters. Based on the fact, that the older the meter the more inaccurate it is. Some of these meters were installed in the late 1960's. We have done some random accuracy tests on the water meters that were replaced and have found inaccuracies of up to 50 percent. These inaccuracies were found on the low flow portion of the meter test. These low flows record small leaks, specifically toilet leaks.

Water loss; The following table is taken from the International Water Association/ American Water Works Association "Water Audit Methodology". It refers to the Unavoidable Annual Real Losses (UARL). A key variable in the calculation of the Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI)

Unavoidable Annual Real Losses (UARL)	UARL (gallons/day) = (5.41Lm + 0.15Nc + 7.5Lp) x P where Lm = length of water mains, miles Nc = number of service connections Lp = total length of private pipe, miles = Nc x average distance from curb stop to customer meter P = average pressure in the system, psi	A theoretical reference value representing the technical low limit of leakage that could be achieved if all of today's best technology could be successfully applied. A key variable in the calculation of the Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) It is not necessary that systems set this level as a target unless water is unusually expensive, scarce or both

The district currently maintains over 100miles of Distribution and Transmission Lines and utilizes 6500 services connections with an average length of 60 feet. The minimal line pressure within the distribution system is 55 psi and the maximum is 250 psi. Utilizing this information and the minimum pressure within the distribution system in the following equation:

(5.41Lm + 0.15Nc + 7.5Lp) x P

We calculated the following:

(5.41(100) +0.15(6,500) + 7.5(60)) * 55

= 91,630 gallon per day loss equates to 102 acre feet annually.

For the year 2006, the difference between total production and total Invoice is 95.985 acre feet. Therefore the calculated losses are 6 acre feet annually less than the AWWA "UARL". To insure the accuracy of these UARL and the 2.8% water losses between the production amount of water and the invoiced

amount of water, the District will focus on water meter accuracy. This is completed in two aspects; one is the invoiced meters and the second is the production meters.

First, in regards to the invoiced meters as mentioned previously, the District is currently replacing all water meters installed prior to 1999. This includes all residential, multi-family and commercial/industrial meters. 1800 meters have been replaced to date and this leaves approximately 3000 meters to be replaced. The oldest of the meters have been changed to date, so the greatest savings has already been achieved. The following chart indicates the number of meters changed out and the schedule of meters changed out in the next two years.

Meters Year	**Replaced**
2002	300
2003	300
2004	300
2005	300
2006	600
	Proposed
2007	600
2008	1300
2009	1300

The District budget has been increased to complete the meter change out in the next two years.

The second aspect is the production meters. The district currently has 18 productions wells which produce 100 % of the water supply for the District. Wells 1-8 are the oldest wells, with the oldest meters.

Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7; the meters have been changed out from the old propellers meter to the Magnetic meters. This was started in 2003 and completed in 2006.

Wells 6 and 8 will be changed out in 2007.

Wells 9, 10, 11 and 12 will be changed out in 2008.

Well 13 will be changed out in 2009.

Wells 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 currently have the upgraded magnetic meters. This magnetic meter is a District Specification for New Wells.

Once these meters are replaced, then biannual calibration will be conducted on each of the meters.

This replacement of meters should be completed by the end of 2009. Therefore proposed for year 2010 a Water Leak Audit will be conducted to determine the remainder of the losses. The reason this Water Leak Audit is not placed as a high priority is in due to the fact that the District contracted with a private firm and conducted an extensive survey of the water distribution system. As a result, no leaks of any substance were found. Although this was conducted several years ago, this is a good indication that water distribution system is of excellent integrity.

The most common form of leaks that the District currently experiences are leaks that rapidly surface to ground level, and are repaired immediately. The most common water leak encounter is on the Cast Iron Pipe. These leaks are typically a circular break. This type of break occurs during the winter months and is caused by the frost being driven into the ground. The water lines do not freeze, but the frost causes the ground to shift and the cast iron pipe snaps. This type of leak surfaces rapidly. The second most common type of leak is the water service lines. These lines are constructed with copper tubing and leaks occur at the flare fitting. Once a leak starts on this flare fitting, it accelerates rapidly. They are discovered in one of two ways, either it surfaces to ground level or we receive a call from the property owner. The property owner can actually hear the water from the leak, as it sounds like running water in the premises.

These types of leaks are prevalent in the older portions of the distribution system. Cast iron pipe is no longer produced and has not been installed within the District's Distribution system since 1980. As far as leaks on the flare fittings of copper service lines, more strict inspection standards have kept these types of leaks to a minimum.

Individual Property Leak Detection: Through the District's current billing program, the District is able to identify individual users who have unusually high consumption, or too little consumption. If a customer's account is flagged by the computer for high consumption, District representatives will contact the

appropriate individual to discuss the cause of the high consumption with the customer. The District's goal is to identify potential leaks inside private residences and provide guidance in stopping the leak. The District will send out, at no charge to the customer, an employee who will meet the resident at the location and examine the common locations for leaks, such as toilets, faucets, a faulty timer on the irrigation system, or in the worst case, a faulty water meter. Once identified the resolution to the leak is the responsibility of the customer, unless the cause is a faulty water meter. If the account is flagged for low consumption, a representative is dispatched to determine if the meter is faulty or if a customer has moved out and not notified the District.

6. Wa*ter Re-Use Systems:* In previous water conservation plans it had been stated that no re-use system was contemplated at the time. The District has taken a totally different approach on re-use, in order to extend the District's water supply(s). Currently, the District has begun the construction phase of a project to recapture the treated water flow being discharged from the treatment plant and transferring it to a Replacement Facility, located further south of the wastewater treatment facility, yet within the Upper Black Squirrel Creek Drainage Basin. At the location, it will be placed in a series of basins where it will be allowed to naturally infiltrate through the underlying sands and gravels and ultimately recharge the alluvial aquifer. This approach will allow the District to take advantage of not only the natural treatment that will occur as a result of the water migrating through the sands and gravels, but will also replenish the alluvial aquifer itself. This part of the project is considered crucial to insure the long term viability of the District's current source of water in the Upper Black Squirrel aquifer.

   The technology being used has been proven in many other communities throughout the Southwest and West coast, but it will be a first in Colorado. This is an exciting time for Cherokee and its constituents as our overall water resources program takes treatment to a much higher level as the District positions ourselves to more effectively utilize our most valuable resource, water.

7. *Water Rate Structure:* In 2005, Cherokee granted a contract to GMS, Inc., to do an analysis of the existing tiered water rate structure and determine if the current rate structure was compatible with water conservation. With the results of this analysis, the new tiered water rates became effective January

1st, 2006 (see attachment 'B'). As the new rates were implemented at a time when the District lost a substantial amount of water in a legal decision, coupled with first time water restrictions on outside irrigation, the District cannot quantify the effect the new rates had on water consumption. The District can assume, based upon other water providers and their success in controlling water use through a tiered, or stepped water rate structure in which the customer will pay higher rates with the more water used, that a corresponding reduction will be achieved. The District will continue to monitor water consumption based upon usage to determine if additional rate structure adjustments are necessary.

8. *Information Dissemination:* During 2006, the District held an informational meeting, open to all residents of the District, during which the need for water conservation was stressed. The District was heavily criticized for its lack of communication with the residents and businesses. In prior years, a newsletter was sent out which included water conservation tips, however, the newsletter became a sporadic issue and lost its effectiveness in communicating policies and decisions. In March of 2007, the District's website became active and is an important component of the District's Public Relations and Communications Program. The newsletter has been used on a quarterly basis, once again, as well as special editions as needed. In each issue of the newsletter, conservation tips, or ideas, are presented. Due to the District's recent water issues, a major effort is currently underway to develop a multi-year, multi-media approach to communications. The entire District's communication strategy now stresses that conservation of water is not just politically correct and a fad, but a sound water management strategy that is part of an overall plan. The District will be conducting workshops at our office, in which residents and business owners will be able to learn about the various aspects of water conservation; not only exterior use, but interior conservation as well. An experimental program with a local elementary school was conducted in the spring of 2007, in which staff was invited to assist the 5th grade Environmental Science class in learning about water and conservation. It is our goal to extend this program, annually, to all the elementary schools in the District. An element of the elementary education is to provide the children of the District with additional educational material obtained through the American Water Works Association, which has a number of educational materials available for distribution. The District will purchase a limited amount of educational materials in 2008. The

District will also be developing a proposal to fund additional purchases, using the grant programs of the Colorado Water Conservation Board for 2008/2009.

The District has programmed $36,000 for Public Outreach programs in 2008 and will continue to fund such a program on an on-going basis. Each year's program will analyze the prior program year's success to determine the specific activities.

The District is currently working with an ad hoc group consisting of representatives of the development community, water conservation staff members of the Colorado Springs Utilities, Developmental Services of El Paso County, and several consultants, all of whom have a strong interest in furthering water conservation education efforts throughout the County. The working title of this group is "Partners for Responsible Water Use". One of the purposes of this group is to develop a Public Education campaign related to water conservation, using existing resources. The Colorado Springs Utilities has a substantial program related to water conservation education and has expressed a willingness to work cooperatively with Cherokee in providing educational material, as well as working cooperatively with the District in developing District workshops for water conservation. The District, in 2008, will be conducting quarterly workshops for the residents and customers on water conservation. Topics such as "designing an efficient irrigation system", "how to tune up your irrigation system", "what are drought tolerant plants and how can I incorporate them into my existing landscape". In 2008, the District will expand the information options in the District office lobby to include literature and contact information on water conservation. As was previously noted, the District has undertaken the conversion of conventional landscaping on the District's properties, to low water use vegetation and xeriscaping highly visible areas. The projects include signage, describing the various activities and how to contact the District for additional information. This will be an annual component of the District's Capital Budget, with approximately $5,000 per year for the next 10 years appropriated.

9. *Regulatory Measures:* As a result of the previously noted legal ruling, the District was forced to impose mandatory outside irrigation restrictions on all District residents and businesses, in order to assure a dependable supply of domestic, and fire protection, water. If the District had been contemplating a

conservation program with a goal of reducing water demand by a certain percentage, the District would have been able to design a program which did not have such a drastic impact on the residents and customers. A typical conservation plan would set incremental reduction goals over a period of time, such as a 5% reduction each year, for a specific number of years. Regulatory measures could have been gradually implemented, however, as a result of the courts immediately reducing the amount of water available, the District's goal was to reduce water demand by almost 40%, which was the amount of water the District can no longer use. As a result, beginning in May of 2006, all residents and businesses were placed on a twice weekly, outside watering limitation. Unaware of how much water would be conserved, it became evident that the District's water supplies would be dangerously close to not meeting the demand for domestic consumption, and fire protection, and that further restrictions would be necessary. Effective September 23, 2006, all outside irrigation and use of water outside was completely restricted. Prior to the Spring of 2007, a new outside irrigation schedule was developed, and adopted by the Board of Directors, which was based upon the District's ability to supply not only domestic water, but water for irrigation as well. These restrictions were based upon the District's ability to generate enough water during the peak summer periods, without compromising the public safety. The current adopted irrigation policy is attached to this document as 'Attachment C'. This policy is reviewed annually by the Board as well as several citizen committees which have been created to assist the Board in water conservation policy. It is highly unlikely that the District will ever revert back to unrestricted irrigation use by the residents. The District actively enforces the irrigation schedule with daily and nightly patrols of the District by employees who drive the District to insure compliance with the watering schedule. As is noted in Attachment C, there are also monetary penalties for violations of the established watering schedule.

10. *Customer Classes:* Cherokee currently provides water service to 6,233 residential taps which serves 17, 965 residents. Cherokee also provides service to 369 commercial/industrial taps.

11. Incentives to Implement water conservation techniques: The District has previously implemented the tiered rate structure, with the belief that customers will see the benefits of conservation in their water bills. The District is currently developing guidelines from which customers may be able to

receive "rebates" on the purchase, and installation, of water conserving appliances. These guidelines will be developed in 2008, with a planned implementation date of 2009. This program would include a rebate opportunity for customers who have replaced a specific amount of sod currently in their, with drought tolerant plantings. Such rebates do have a budgetary impact on the District and as such, must be budgeted for. Rebates create an interesting conflict for the District in as such the District is solely supported by revenue generated by the sale of water and the treatment of sewage. Water conservation, while whole-heartedly supported by the District, actually has a negative financial impact on the District. As water conservation is accomplished, the revenue the District receives is reduced by a corresponding amount. The District has core activities, such as capital replacement, fixed costs, revenue bond repayment and the like, that must be funded using generated revenues. The Cherokee Metro District does not collect an annual tax levy on properties within the District, therefore, all expenditures of the District must be made from revenue generated from the sale of water services and the treatment of wastewater. District funding for rebate programs and public outreach has become more difficult to accomplish without outside funding sources. The ability for the District to apply for funding through the grant programs offered by the Colorado Water Conservation Board thus becomes one of the few viable sources to offer rebate programs, but programming of these funds is extremely difficult as grant funding is unknown at this time.

Approximately 58% of the District was built prior to the implementation of mandatory water conservation construction. The change out of toilets and showerheads in the older areas of the District does offer an opportunity to conserve additional water. The District will apply for a grant in FY2008 for funds to allow the District to purchase showerheads and positive shutoff nozzles for garden hoses, which the District would then distribute customers. The District will then examine the success of that program at the end of 2008. If the program is successful, as determined by the participation of the residents, additional grant requests will be submitted in 2009 and 2010 for rebates for the higher cost items such as toilets and water conserving washing machines.

SECTION 4. CONSERVATION MEASURES

4.1 Role of Water Use Efficiency

Through education, demonstration and regulation the District wants its customers to understand the uses and extreme value of water in the semi-arid climate of Colorado. The Board would hope that voluntary measures taken by its customers would be enough to instill personal action to conserve water. The Board, however, realizes that voluntary conservation may be the best, and most popular means of conservation actions, but the reality is that a comprehensive approach to conservation is required to achieve the desired goals. Education on water resources is a key to long term attitude changes toward the use of water, not only in the District, but the entire Pikes Peak Region. Water is no longer viewed as an inexhaustible resource and the public's awareness of the demands on the water supplies is growing. While the District will continue to acquire additional water resources, sound management practices are still required to enhance the District's ability to enhance, and extend, the District's supplies.

The District will continue to work with the Partners for Responsible Water Use (PRWU) to encourage change within the Land Development Code of El Paso County. As a metropolitan district, the District does not have the ability to regulate land use and depends upon the County Land Use Development Code (Zoning Ordinance) as it concerns landscaping requirements. El Paso County does not have provisions within their zoning code to encourage drought tolerant plantings. The Land Development Code actually requires a minimum amount of living plant material to be provided for in commercial developments, and does not address the issue at all in residential developments. One of the goals of PRWU is to encourage change to occur at the appropriate governmental level to change how development is approved. Water conservation measures need to be addressed, not only at the consumer's level, but at the developmental stage as well. The District is currently working with a developer to create a subdivision which incorporates water conservation measures at the preliminary plat stage, before the development actually begins construction. The Ranch at Whispering Springs is the development noted and there are covenants which limit the amount of sod a homeowner is allowed to place on the lot. Soil amendments are also required to insure an adequate sub-base for the sod so that drainage is slowed down to allow the root structures to absorb more. Each homeowner will be required to allow the District to use the household water consumption data in a public process to examine, and

document, the success rate of the water conservation elements. Each homeowner will also be provided educational material by the developer which outlines the purpose behind the limitations, as well as the benefits.

Due to the unforeseen legal circumstances which occurred in 2006, the District went to mandatory water restrictions. The end results were the Districts consumption decreased by 9 percent. The Consumption for 2005 was 3873 acre feet and 2006 was 3483 acre feet. This was a savings of 390 Acre feet. However the District customer base increased by 6 percent, indicating that the District's irrigations restrictions have made a positive impact on water consumption even though the District only begin irrigation limits mid year of 2006.

For 2007 the savings are expected to increase. The restrictions will begin in April 2007; In 2006 the restrictions went into effect in June of 2006. With the extension it is estimated an additional 150 acre feet could be saved.

SECTION 5. PUBLIC PROCESS & IMPLEMENTATION

Section 5.1 Public Process

The water conservation plan has been available for comment by the public at the District's offices, 6250 Palmer Park Blvd, Colorado Springs, CO,. The preliminary conservation plan was presented to the Board of Directors and was preliminarily adopted at the June 12th board meeting, subject to revision based upon the recommendations received by the Water Conservation Board staff. The plan was available for review and comment by the public from April 11, 2007 to June 11, 2007. The required public notice is attached as Attachment "E".

In the future, the newsletter will be used as well as notices posted in the District's office, golf course and the Cimarron Hills Fire Protection District soliciting public input. Additionally, the District's new website will include a copy for the public to download.

Section 5.2 Implementation

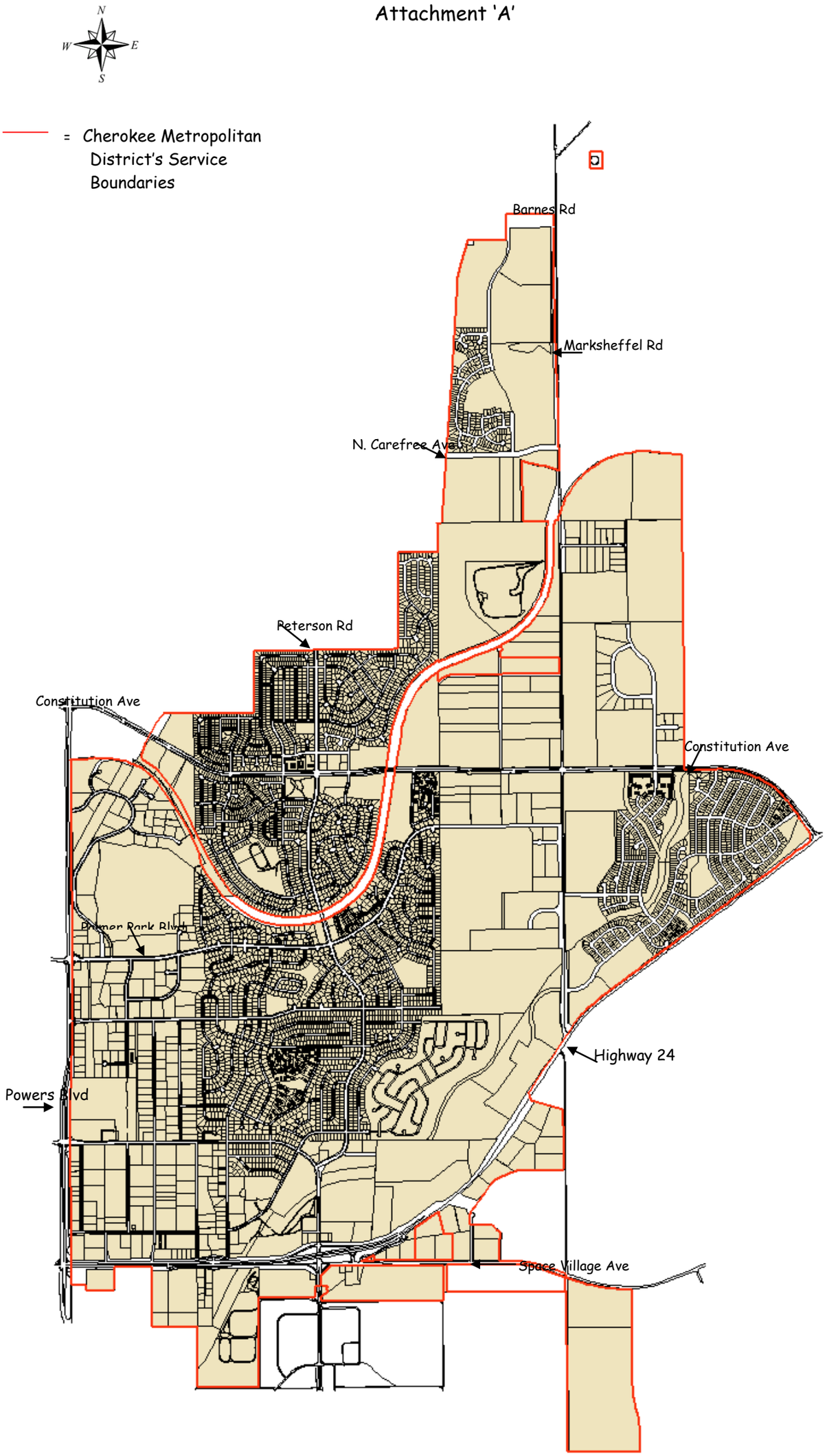
Monitoring/Implementation of the Plan: The District will annually review the water consumption rates, with the current conservation methods in place (tiered rate structure and irrigation limitations) and compare them to the previous years in which there were no conservation measures in place. The growth within the District will need to be factored into the review as well to provide for an equitable comparison. This annual review will dictate the necessity to amend the conservation plan, depending upon its success, or lack thereof. At a minimum, this plan will be reviewed every five years to determine if it is in compliance with all regulatory requirements.

As was noted earlier in this document, the District has previously implemented outside water conservation measures and will continue to require such measures into the future. In 2008, the District will apply for funding to provide elementary students informational material on water conservation. Additionally, funding will be requested from the Colorado Water Conservation Board to assist in the development of a rebate program for showerheads and positive shutoff nozzles. Assuming that the rebate program is successful, in 2009 the District will apply for a grant to develop a rebate program for low-flow toilets.

Measure	Implementation Date/Cost
Water Rate Structures	Increase the 4th tier rate in 2008
Education/Dissemination of Information	Public Outreach program in 2008 - $36,000 Proposed in Budget; this includes educational material for elementary schools within the District -annual appropriations will be made in subsequent budget years
Low Water Use Fixtures	Apply for a grant in 2008 - $10,000-$30,000 to provide low-flow showerheads and positive shutoff nozzles Apply for a CWCB Grant in 2010 for rebate program to replace outdated toilets - $30,000
Leak Repair and Detection	Ongoing- Leak Detection Equipment to be Purchased in 2008 - $3,000 Program a system-wide leak detection audit in 2010 with an approximate cost of $30,000
Efficient Landscape Irrigation	Replace District owned medians with Drought Tolerant Plantings - $5,000 a year through 2015
Establishment of a Rebate Program	Implementation in 2010 with a cost to be determined in 2009
Well Meter Replacement	Continue replacement program from 2007 through 2009

The District has realized the major conservation savings with the implementation of outside irrigation restrictions. The additional water savings will be in much smaller increments. The District would set an annual goal to reduce water consumption by 3% in each of the next 5 years. This timeframe was set to coincide with the 5 year review period for the Water Conservation Plan. However, as noted earlier, the District will review the water savings on an annual basis to determine the District's success in our water conservation efforts.

Attachment 'A'



Attachment 'B'

2007 Water Rate Structure

Customer Class	WATER (per unit charge)
Residential	
First 5	$ 1.53
Next 15	1.91
Next 15	2.87
Over 35	3.31
Commercial	
Non Lift Station	$ 1.74
Lift Station	$ 1.74
Multi-Family	
First 5	$ 1.53
Next 15	1.91
Next 15	2.87
Over 35	3.31
Schriever	
First 9000	$ 1.30
Next 10000	1.63
Over 19000	2.04
Construction Meters: Sewer does not apply!	$ 2.04 3.81

Price per 1,000 gallon

First 5 units	$2.04
Next 15 units	$2.55
Next 15 units	$3.83
Over 35 units	$4.42
Commercial	$2.32

Attachment "C"

Water Conservation Plan -2007 Season

This Plan is divided into two seasons, Irrigation and Non Irrigations Season

Non Irrigation Season

During the Months of November through March once a month watering Regardless of the Stage, as long as restrictions are in place.
Even Number Addresses:1st Sunday of the Month
Odd Numbered Addresses: 1st Saturday of the Month
Time Allowed: 2 hours a day
Watering Times: Above 40 degrees F and During the Time 10:00 am to 3:00pm.
Car Washing Allowed with Positive Shut Off Valve

Irrigation Season

Stage 1

Restricted to Three Times per week from April through October
Even Number Addresses: Wednesday, Fridays and Sundays
Odd Number Addresses: Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays
Time Allowed: Not to exceed 2 hours per day
Watering Times: Before 9:00 am or after 6:00 pm
No watering allowed between the hours of 9:00 am to 6:00 pm
Car Washing Allowed with positive shut off valve
Sod permits issued regardless of the time of year.

Stage 2

Restricted to Two Times per week from April through October
Even Number Addresses: Wednesdays and Sundays
Odd Number Addresses: Tuesdays and Saturdays
Time Allowed: Not to exceed 2 hours per day
Watering Times: Before 9:00 am or after 6:00 pm
No watering allowed between the hours of 9:00 am to 6:00 pm
Car Washing Allowed with positive shut off valve

Stage 3

Restricted to One Time per week from April through October
Even Number Addresses: Sundays
Odd Number Addresses: Saturdays
Time Allowed: Not to exceed 2 hours per day
Watering Times: Before 9:00 am or after 6:00 pm
No watering allowed between the hours of 9:00 am to 6:00 pm
No Car Washing Allowed

Stage 4

No Outside Watering
No Car Washing Allowed
No Sod Permits Issued
The General Manager has authority to enter into stage 4

Common Areas

Definition: Large areas that cannot be irrigated within a two hour time frame. Example: Apartment and Commercial complexs; Parks
Watering schedule: Same as Odd Day Schedule
Time Allowed: Based on the type of sprinklers used
Rotors are limited to 45 minutes
Pop ups 15 minutes
Watering Times: Before 9:00 am and after 6:00 pm
No watering allowed between the hours of 9:00 am to 6:00 pm

Flowers, Trees, Shrubs and Gardens

Hand Watering with positive shutoff valve and Drip Systems of Shrubs and Gardens
Watering Days: Any Day
Drip Systems allowed any day
Time Allowed: 60 minutes
Watering Time: Before 9:00 am or after 6:00pm

Sod Permits

Permits Allowed During the Following Conditions:

Stage 1, any time of the year
Stage 2, with the following time constraints:

Permits will be issued from April 1st to May 15th
No permits will be issued from May 16th to August 30th
Permits will again be issued September 1st through September 31st

Permits Not Allowed During the Following Conditions:

Stage 3
Stage 4
Between October 1st through March 31st

Permit Requirements

$50.00 Fee
Limited to 1500 square feet
Receipts must be provided for the Sod
Plot plan must be provided indicating area to be sodded
4 weeks of watering anytime with the exception of the hours of 9:00 am to 6:00 pm
Watering Times: See Permit Guidelines "New Sod Care"

Top Soil and /or Soil Amendments required for all sod installations and receipts must be provided.
Dependent on soil type General application rates are as follows:

3 cubic yards of Top Soil / 1,000 square feet, equivalent to 3-inches thick

Or

3 cubic yards of Compost / 1,000 square feet, equivalent to 3-inch thick tilled in to the soil 6-inches deep.

Application rates are dependent on type of amendments added and soil type.

Overall Customer will need to consult with landscape professionals.

Only one Sod/Seed permit is allowed per property, per life of property, with the following two exceptions:

Multiple permits may be acquired for a total of 1500 square feet. i.e.: a permit for 750 square feet in the spring and 750 square feet in the fall will equal a total of 1500 square feet.

A Second sod permit will be allowed provided it is to replace the sod from the original permit, however the sod must be placed on the same area

Violation Penalties

1st Violation – Warning
2nd Violation - $50.00 penalty
3rd Violation - $100.00 Penalty
4th Violation - $350.00 Penalty
5th Violation - $600.00 Penalty

Subsequent Violations will be increased by $250.00 for each occurrence

Exemptions

Three day a week watering is allowed for heavily used athletic or playing fields for child safety. Requirement: A request letter must be on file for exemption.

Irrigations systems may be operated at any time for cleaning and maintenance purposes, but this limited operation shall not exceed (10) minutes per zone per week. On residential user's premises an attendant must be on site and visible through out the entire maintenance operations. On a commercial user's premises, an attendant must be on site and a sign indicating maintenance is being performed must be posted and visible from a public street throughout the entire maintenance operations

Attachment "D"

Your *Water Utility Information Source*
SPECIAL EDITION
2007 RATE INCREASES
2007 WATER RESTRICTIONS

CHEROKEE CHANNEL

Volume 2 *Edition 1*

2007 Budget and Rates

Beginning February 1, 2007 the Cherokee Metropolitan District will implement the second phase increase of the monthly sewer charge and an increase in the street light fee, there will be no increase in current water rates.

The Board of Directors approved the sewer increase in two phases, the first of which occurred in 2006 and the second in 2007. Your new monthly sewer rate will now be $24.48 per month. This increase will fund the construction of our new wastewater treatment facility addressing several challenges, including: meeting stricter environmental regulations, a growing community and the recharge of the water basin used to supply our District.

We have been able to keep the street light fee at the same rate for several years, but rising electrical and maintenance costs have created the need for an increase. To ensure consistent and reliable service the Board approved at the budget hearing on December 12, 2006, an increase from $.78 to $1.00 per month to cover rising costs.

This year's budget does not include a water rate increase. You will be charged the same block rate used in 2006, the rates are as follows.

2007 Water Rates

UNITS (per 100ft³ or 748 gal)	COST PER UNIT
1 – 5	$1.53
6 – 20	$1.91
21 – 35	$2.87
36+	$3.31

2007 Water Restrictions Approved by Board of Directors

At the regular board meeting held January 9, 2007, the Board of Directors approved the 2007 water restriction schedule and a water conservation plan. A more detailed description of the water conservation plan will follow next month.

These restrictions were determined utilizing 2005 - 2006 water usage data and statistics. The year is divided into two seasons, Irrigation (April – October) and Non-Irrigation (November – March). The Non-Irrigation

season will consist of only one stage (Winter Stage) and will allow one day of watering per month. The Irrigation Season consists of four stages (1 – 4). One stage will be selected and implemented according to water usage and availability.

Winter Stage takes effect immediately and beginning April 1, 2007, Stage 2 restrictions will take effect. In order to maintain or improve the current stage, it is important District residents follow the prescribed restriction guidelines as over usage may result in Stage 3 or 4 restrictions during the Irrigation season. Please refer to the restriction schedule on the back of the newsletter.

2007 Water Restrictions

STAGE	MONTHS	RESTRICTIONS	ODD ADDRESS WATERING DAY(S)	EVEN ADDRESS WATERING DAY(S)	TIME ALLOWED	WATERING TIMES
WINTER ***(Effective immediately)***	November - March	**Once per month** **Car washing permitted**	1st Saturday of the month	1st Sunday of the month	Not to exceed 2 hours per watering day	10 a.m. – 3 p.m. Above 40°F

Irrigation Season

STAGE	MONTHS	RESTRICTIONS	ODD ADDRESS WATERING DAY(S)	EVEN ADDRESS WATERING DAY(S)	TIME ALLOWED	WATERING TIMES
STAGE 1	April – October	**3 times per week** **Car washing permitted**	Tuesday Thursday Saturday	Wednesday Friday Sunday	Not to exceed 2 hours per watering day	Before 9 a.m. After 6 p.m.
STAGE 2 ***(Effective April 1, 2007)***	April – October	**2 times per week** **Car washing permitted**	Tuesday Saturday	Wednesday Sunday	Not to exceed 2 hours per watering day	Before 9 a.m. After 6 p.m.
STAGE 3	April – October	**Once per week** **No car washing**	Saturday	Sunday	Not to exceed 2 hours per watering day	Before 9 a.m. After 6 p.m.
STAGE 4	April - October	**No outside watering** **No car washing**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Large areas, such as apartments, commercial complexes and parks that cannot be irrigated within a two hour time frame will follow the Odd Day Watering Schedule and water according to the type of sprinkler system used. Rotor sprinklers will be allowed 45 minutes per zone and pop-ups will be given 15 minutes per zone. Watering must take place before 9 a.m. or after 6 p.m.

Sod and seed permits will be available beginning April 1, 2007, through May 15, 2007, and September 1, 2007, through September 30, 2007. The permit cost, which has yet to be determined, allows for daily watering of up to 1,500 square feet of sod or seed for a four-week period. Top soil or soil amendment will be required and you must show proof of purchase to acquire a permit. Permits are dated four weeks from the date of purchase and will not be post-dated. To maximize the overall benefit, we recommend the new sod or seed be installed before a permit is purchased. No exceptions or extensions will be made.

Flowers, trees, shrubs and vegetable gardens may be watered on any day before 9 a.m. or after 6 p.m. using a hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle or a drip system. Drip system watering must be limited to 60 minutes per day.

Effective immediately, car washing will be allowed using a handheld hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle. Should Stage 3 or 4 be implemented car washing will not be permitted.

These water restrictions were developed with your needs in mind; all while taking into account our limited resource. We are committed to providing highly-reliable service and promoting the responsible use of our resource and we will work continually to accomplish these goals. The Board of Directors and staff are grateful for your cooperation, support and understanding during this time.

CHEROKEE CHANNEL

Volume 2 *SUMMER 2007* *Edition 3*

Your Water Utility Information Source
EDITION FEATURES:
XERISCAPE DEMO GARDEN
WHAT'S 811?

Cherokee Metropolitan District

6250 Palmer Park Blvd
Colorado Springs, CO 80915
Hours: 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Monday – Friday
Office: 719-597-5080

www.cherokeemetro.org

Have a suggestion or question?

Attend a Board Meeting
5:30 p.m. at the above address on:
June 12, 2007
July 10, 2007
August 14, 2007
September 11, 2007

Cherokee Ridge Golf Course

CHEROKEE RIDGE
1850 Tuskegee Place
Colorado Springs, CO 80915
Pro Shop – 719-597-2637
Starter – 719-597-2643
Maintenance – 719-597-8386

Call for a tee time!
or visit:

www.cherokeeridgegolfcourse.com

811
Know what's **below.**
Call before you dig.

XERISCAPE DEMO GARDEN GRAND OPENING JUNE 9TH

As part of our ongoing commitment to provide you with helpful conservation tools and information, we are proud to inaugurate our new Xeriscape Demo Garden. Join us on Saturday, June 9, 2007, at 10 a.m. for the grand opening barbeque and prize giveaway.

Designed and installed by Dreamscapes Custom Landscaping, the garden will be located at the west end of our building at 6250 Palmer Park Boulevard and will feature a variety of low-water plants and design techniques.

If you are unable to make the grand opening, be sure to visit the garden in the future to learn more about low-water landscaping. We would like to extend a special thanks to Dreamscapes Custom Landscaping for donating the materials and labor to complete this project.

LOG ON AND LEARN!

Visit our new informational website, **www.cherokeemetro.org,** to learn more about our services.

Just for Kids! Help Hydro by taking the EPA's fun interactive quiz to test your WaterSense on our website.

PROJECT STATUS UPDATE

Wastewater Treatment Facility

The site application for this project has been approved by El Paso County.

Next up: Completion of the design phase. Stay tuned for the latest information regarding this and other projects.

GETTING IT RIGHT!

CLEAR ACCESS TO METERS ENSURES ACCURATE READS…AND BILLS

While a large percentage of the District now uses Electronic Read Transfer (ERT) Meters, which do not require manual reading, there are still many meters that must be physically read.

When reading these meters, employees often run into barriers that can prevent accurate read collections. "Locked fences, awkward gates and overgrown bushes are some of the problems we encounter," stated Meter Reader, Mike Corder.

Help us get an accurate read each month by locating the meter on your home and determining if it is easily accessible. Outside water meters are small boxes located on one side of the home.

We will continue to upgrade existing meters with new electronic meters. Until then, remember that clear access to meters ensures an accurate read, which translates to an accurate bill each month.

CURRENT WATER CONSERVATION STATUS

STAGE	MONTHS	RESTRICTION	ODD ADDRESS DAY(S)	EVEN ADDRESS DAY(S)	TIME ALLOWED	WATERING TIMES	TREES FLOWERS GARDENS	CAR WASHING
2	April – October	**Two days per week**	Tuesday Saturday	Wednesday Sunday	Two hours	Before 9 a.m. After 6 p.m.	Yes (any day)	Yes (any day)

WHAT'S 811?

UTILITY LINE LOCATION IS NOW EASIER THAN EVER!

Designated by the FCC, 811 is the new national N-11 number launched May 1, 2007, to eliminate multiple contact numbers nationwide. Before you dig, simply dial 811 to have utility lines located at your home or business free of charge. Log on to **www.call811.com** to learn more about underground utilities and safe digging practices.

SPECIAL FEATURE: PROPER MEDICATION DISPOSAL

Before you flush old medications down the toilet, consider this: Drugs can kill helpful bacteria in septic systems and pass largely untouched through sewage treatment plants. Once through treatment plants, the drugs active ingredients will be discharged into the waterways in your community.

Unwanted medications can be disposed of at the El Paso County Household Chemical Waste Collection Facility. The facility is located at 3255 Akers Drive, which is west of Marksheffel Road and can be reached via Constitution Avenue. Medications must be taken out of containers and placed in a sealable zip-lock bag. Please call 520-7878 to schedule an appointment.

Another recommended disposal method is to throw them in the trash. Federal guidelines issued by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy, advise consumers to "**take unused, unneeded or expired prescription drugs out of their original containers and throw them in the trash**."

Even better, they suggest mixing the medications with kitty litter or used coffee grounds and placing them in "impermeable, nondescript containers, such as empty jars, cans or sealable bags" before tossing them. This can help prevent accidental ingestion by children or pets.

For more information please visit: **http://adm.elpasoco.com/environmental_services/solid_waste_management**
www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/drugfact/factsht/proper%5Fdisposal.html

customer question: When can I perform maintenance on my sprinkler system?

We would like you to try and make system repairs on your assigned watering days before 9 a.m. or after 6 p.m. However, we do realize this is not always possible. If you need to make a repair on a non-watering day please follow these guidelines:

- Limit the time your system is running to 10 minutes or less
- Keep a visible presence while performing maintenance

GRIFF'S YARD CARE TIPS

- If you haven't aerated and fertilized your yard yet, make sure it is done before the heat gets here.
- The threat of frost should be gone and flower beds can be turned over, weeded and planted.

- Check with your favorite garden center for weed control products for your lawn and gardens. Make sure that you buy broadleaf weed products for your lawn and then use a product that is safe for flower beds to kill the grass and weeds but not your flowers.

- Mulch is a good tool around trees, shrubs and flowers to help retain moisture and prevent weeds.

- When mowing your lawn, raise the cutting height to help conserve moisture in the root zone. Remember: The longer the leaf the longer the roots.

Griff Rainford,
Cherokee Ridge Superintendent