

**COLORADO WATER RESOURCES &
POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

BOARD PROGRAM WORK SESSION (BPWS)

April 23, 2026

1:30 PM – 6:00 P.M. (dinner provided at 5:30 PM)

Authority Conference Room

Board Members: Mike Fabbre (Chair), Chris Treese, Roy Heald, Matthew Shuler, Steve Vandiver, Patti Wells, Bruce Whitehead, Eric Wilkinson, Karen Wogsland.

Authority Staff: Keith McLaughlin, Jim Griffiths, Justin Noll, Wesley Williams, Ian Loffert, Kevin Carpenter, Giorgi Gazashvili, and Heather Newton.

Others Present: Cynthia Thayer (DOLA), Alex Hawley (WQCD), Aly Ulibarri (WQCD), Karl Ohlsen (CHP).

AGENDA

1. Obligating Remaining Funds After Animas La Plata and Long Hollow Reservoir Projects – Discussion and possible action (Jim, Keith)
2. Auditor Discussion – Retain Current Auditor or Request Proposals – Discussion and possible action (Justin, Keith)
3. DAC Criteria Modifications – Discussion and possible action (Ian, DOLA)
4. Business Case Policy Recommendations Discussion – Discussion and possible action (Ian, DOLA)
5. Congressionally Directed Spending (“CDS”) and SRF Loan Applications – Discussion and possible action (Keith)
6. US Bank Custody Fee Agreement – Exhibit A to Trustee Agreement – Discussion and possible action (Jim)



COLORADO WATER RESOURCES & POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The Amp - Suite 820, 1580 N Logan Street, Denver, Colorado 80203-1942
303/830-1550 · Fax 303/832-8205 · info@cwrpda.com

MEMORANDUM

April 23, 2026

TO: Board of Directors and Karl Ohlsen

**FROM: Keith McLaughlin, Executive Director
Jim Griffiths, Deputy Director**

**RE: Board Program Work Session - Discussion and Possible Action
Designate Remaining Funds from the Animas LaPlata and Long Hollow Projects**

After decades of delay, a scaled down version of the Animas LaPlata (ALP) Water Project was completed in 2013 by the Bureau of Reclamation. The project included construction of Lake Nighthorse at Ridges Basin and associated pipe and pump infrastructure. The completed project supports the water rights settlement with the Ute Mountain Ute and the Southern Ute tribes and includes a municipal water component, but the scaled down version eliminated all irrigation use and associated infrastructure from the project. The Authority received and held the state match funds for ALP for many years prior to the construction of this project.

The original ALP Water Project contemplated supplemental irrigation supplies and storage and delivery infrastructure in the La Plata River Basin, and remaining funds after construction of Lake Nighthorse were used to assist with construction of the Long Hollow Reservoir (also known as Bobby K. Taylor Reservoir). The Long Hollow project helps to fulfill La Plata River Interstate Compact obligations with New Mexico and to stabilize irrigation water supply by exchange for local Colorado growers in the basin. Construction was substantially complete in 2014, and specific additional engineering and maintenance expenses were paid by the Authority through April 2024.

After successful completion of both ALP and Long Hollow, the Authority holds remaining funds totaling **\$2,098,793** (as of March 31, 2026). The remaining funds include principal of \$1,923,704 remaining from April 2024 when payments were stopped plus accrued interest of \$175,089.

Today's discussion and possible decision focuses on the disposition of these remaining funds:

- Should the remaining funds be designated for future water infrastructure or efficiency projects within the LaPlata River Basin?
- Should interest earnings be retained within these designated funds going forward?

Staff recommendations:

- Designate the funds to future water infrastructure or efficiency needs within the LaPlata River Basin. The original ALP Water Project included a supplemental water supply, more water storage, and delivery infrastructure in the LaPlata Basin than was completed. This basin faces unique challenges, and the funds were originally intended to assist this general area. If approved, eligibility, terms, grant/loan amounts and other details would be decided at a future Board Program Work Session.
- Retain the majority of accrued interest within the designated funds. Hold funds in a discrete account or sub-account until they are obligated and drawn.

RFP

Pros



We would be fulfilling our fiduciary duty by considering new auditors.



Considering new auditors is a good business practice.



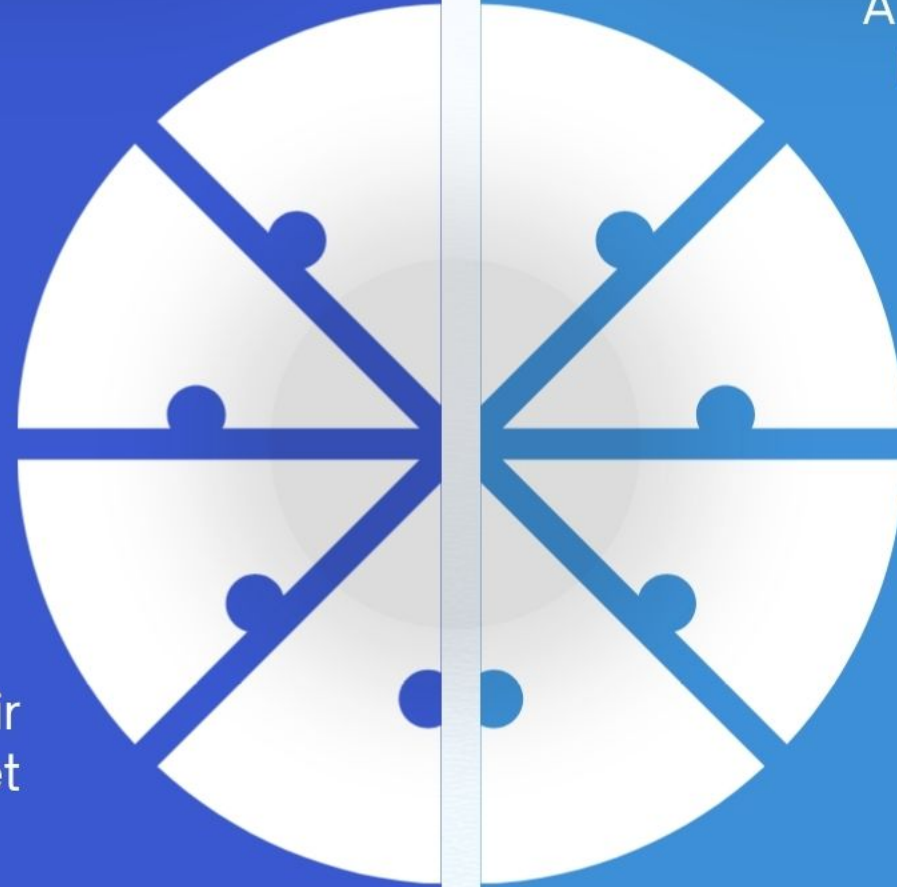
New auditors can have a new and fresh perspective on our programs.



All the reasons the Authority likes their current auditors can be applied to vet all potential new auditors.



Going out for an RFP sends a message to the public we are meeting our responsibility as a governmental agency.



Cons

A relationship with your auditor should be like your relationship with your lawyer. If you are happy with that relationship, an RFP is not necessary.



Even though the Authority has had the same auditors for 20 years the audit firm has rotated staff and partners regularly over that time.



Training new auditors takes a lot of staff time to bring auditors up to speed.



Going out for an RFP does not mean the Authority has to change auditors.





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MEMORANDUM

April 24, 2026

TO: Board of Directors and Karl Ohlsen
FROM: Wesley Williams, Finance Director
 Ian Loffert, Assistant Finance Director and Compliance Officer
RE: Disadvantaged Communities (“DAC”) Criteria Modifications

The Board has recently raised questions regarding the current DAC criteria, particularly related to the reliability and representability of Median Household Income (“MHI”). The SRF program has seen a significant increase in DAC Business Cases, driven by higher program demand and increasing unreliability in American Community Survey (“ACS”) data. The 2023 Board-approved CV threshold increase from 12% to 18% temporarily reduced the amount of Business Cases reviewed by the Board; however, requests have risen again, particularly in 2025.

The current CV threshold contributes to a growing number of Business Cases based solely on ACS data reliability, creating:

- Administrative burden for applicants, staff, and the Board
- Increased reliance on Business Cases to address data reliability concerns
- Delays in funding decisions for communities seeking assistance

The attached analysis shows that nearly half of recent business cases (12 of 27) were triggered solely by CV threshold exceedances, despite MHI levels that would have otherwise qualified applicants as a DAC.

To address these concerns and enhance the effectiveness of the SRF DAC program, the DAC subcommittee and SRF subcommittee have reviewed the DAC and Business Case qualification frameworks and evaluated the following options:

- **Maintain current CV threshold:** Continued high volume of business cases and administrative burden likely
- **Separate, adjusted CV threshold for small communities:** Targets communities most affected by ACS data variability but does not resolve Business Case volume and is complicated.
- **Increase CV threshold (40%):** Reduces the number of ACS-reliability-related Business Cases but does not eliminate them. Approximately 7% of municipalities would still exceed the 40% threshold. 40% is generally accepted as the upper end of “medium reliability” for data per ACS.
- **Remove CV threshold entirely:** Eliminates CV-driven Business Cases and simplifies determinations, but some MHI estimates may be less accurate with high margins of error.

Increasing the threshold to 40% would resolve most cases while retaining a defined medium reliability cutoff; however, a subset of communities would still exceed the threshold, and Business Cases would continue to be required. Removing the CV threshold would streamline DAC determinations by eliminating Business Cases driven solely by statistical reliability concerns. ACS data would remain the standard, and Business Cases would still be available when applicants demonstrate that data is unrepresentative. This approach aligns with peer SRF programs nationwide, most of which do not apply CV or margin-of-error thresholds.

Recommendation: Staff recommends either **increasing the CV threshold to 40%** or **eliminating the CV threshold** from DAC eligibility determinations. Both approaches will reduce administrative burden and improve processing efficiency while preserving staff and Board discretion for case-by-case review, though removing the threshold better aligns with national practices.

Board Action: Motion for approval of either increasing the CV threshold to 40% or the removal of the CV threshold from DAC eligibility criteria.

Attachment: 2026 Coefficient of Variation Threshold Change Recommendation SRF Memo

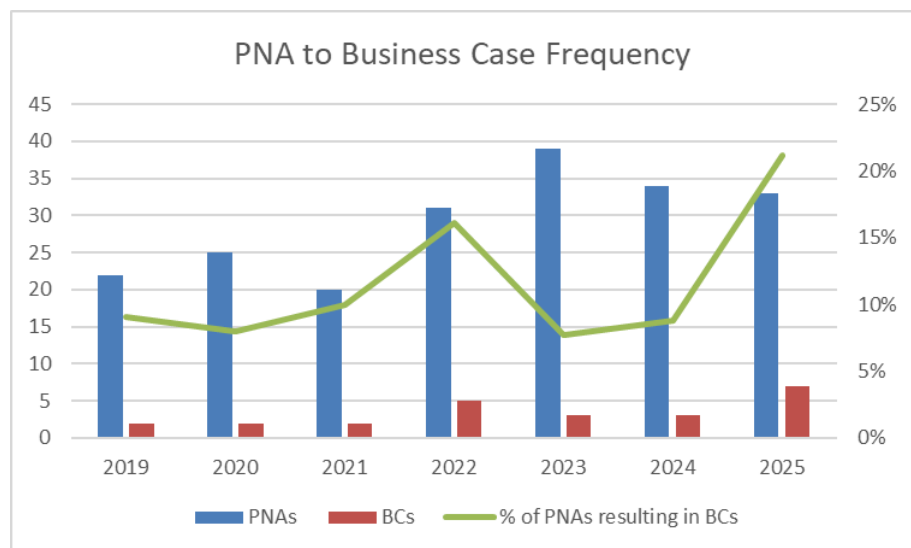


MEMORANDUM

To: SRF Committee
From: DAC Subcommittee
Date: March 5, 2026
Re: Coefficient of Variation Threshold Change Recommendation

Background/ Reason and Need

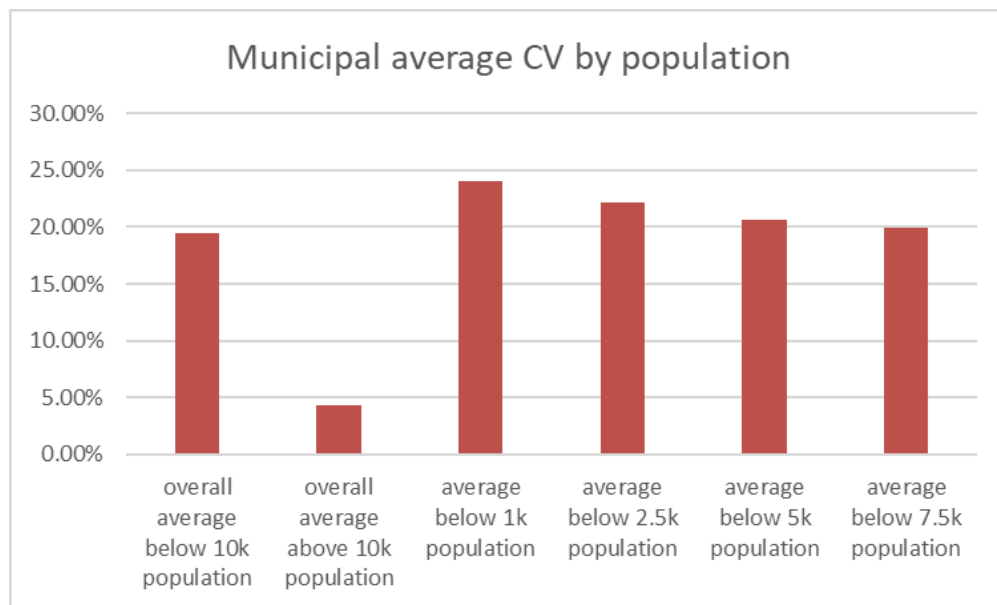
The SRF program has experienced a recent increase in business cases for disadvantaged community (DAC) status. This increase is both related to increased demand for funding and associated benefits, but also due to increased statistical unreliability of program data. A 2023 policy change increased Coefficient of Variation (CV) threshold to 18% from 12% which briefly improved the amount of business cases, but requests have increased sharply in 2025.



The CV is a way of standardizing the margin of error of an estimate, typically thought of as measuring the sampling error associated with each question on the American Communities Survey (ACS) questionnaire. Sampling error isn't a "mistake" but rather the expected difference in results between a sample and the entire population. The CV assesses how reliable an estimate is; it is one of the Census Bureau's statistical quality standard measures. Additionally, a high CV may be indicative of how spread out survey responses might be within the data rather than error. The ACS is the most comprehensive source of detailed information about people and housing in the US, there are no alternative datasets with a similar sample scale and level of information.

Options

- Maintain status quo
 - Pros
 - Simpler for program staff and participants to remember.
 - Cons
 - As ACS data reliability continues to be an issue, and program demand remains high, business cases for unreliable data will continue to be requested. It is possible the frequency of business cases will decline when the benefits of the IIJA/BIL funding are no longer available, as the benefits of being a DAC in the base program are more limited. Business cases are time consuming for staff, applicants, and the CWRPDA board.



- Establish a different CV benchmark for small communities
 - Pros
 - Targets the communities that are most likely to have data reliability issues.
 - Cons
 - While all of the business cases to date were due to an unreliable MHI were for communities under 5,000 population, with the average CV for communities under 10,000 population being about 20%, there could be future business case requests for these larger small communities.
 - It is simpler for staff to handle all DAC determinations using the same methodology. Likewise, it is simpler to explain the DAC methodology when the criteria are uniform.

- Increase CV threshold. Staff recommend 40%, which is generally accepted to be the upper end of “medium reliability” for data.
 - Pros
 - This threshold resolves the vast majority of data reliability issues, while maintaining a cut off past which less reliable data is unacceptable.
 - Cons
 - Does not eliminate the need for business cases that may be requested when data reliability issues arise. About 7% of municipalities have ACS data that exceeds 40% CV.
- Remove CV threshold
 - Pros
 - Eliminates business cases performed due to data reliability concerns. Business cases will be limited to situations where the community disputes the data provided by the American Community Survey.
 - Does not require an IUP change.
 - MHI estimates with extreme unreliability are already suppressed by the US Census Bureau.
 - Analysis of 2017-2025 business cases, shows that 12 of the 27 business cases are in situations where the MHI was below the benchmark but the CV exceeded the acceptability threshold. Under this change, all of these communities will qualify as disadvantaged without needing a business case.
 - Communities with an MHI that exceeds the benchmark that believe the data is inaccurate or unrepresentative will still need to request a business case.
 - This decision is consistent with other SRF programs.
 - In a recent CIFA survey of SRF practices with regards to MHI data, none of the 25 respondents answering the question (excluding Colorado) consider MOE when using US Census Bureau data.
 - When asked if states have found a more reliable data source, no respondents utilized an alternate nationally available data source.
 - Many of the other states allow for a business case type analysis or income survey when the MHI data is not representative of an applicant, though a couple noted how rarely the income surveys are successful.
 - Michigan noted: “It is important to note that out of 15-ish income surveys communities have started over the last 4 years only 1 yielded a MAHI that was lower than the Census. Many never even got enough responses to be statistically valid per the Rural Development guidelines. The Census and the income surveys only work if people in the community fill them out and that doesn't always happen.”

- Pennsylvania noted: “In 37 years, an actual [income] survey has never resulted in a benefit to the community.”
- The following are the responses needed to have a successful income survey in Colorado:

Total Number of Households in the Service Area	Sample Size: Number of Households
	95% Confidence Level Confidence Interval = 5
50	100% Census
60	47 – 57
80	61 – 71
110	81 – 91
150	103 – 113
200	127 – 137
300	164 – 174
400	191 – 201
500	212 – 222
700	243 – 253
1200	286 – 296
1800	312 – 322
2500	328 - 338

- Cons
 - A high CV means there will be a high margin of error for MHI estimates, which means the possibility the MHI estimate will be less accurate.

Recommendation

- Either increase the CV threshold to 40% or remove the CV threshold completely.



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MEMORANDUM

April 24, 2026

TO: Board of Directors and Karl Ohlsen
FROM: Wesley Williams, Finance Director
Ian Loffert, Assistant Finance Director and Compliance Officer
RE: Business Case Policy Recommendations Discussion

Under current SRF policy, applicants qualify as a Disadvantaged Community (“DAC”) by meeting one of three eligibility scenarios based on primary and secondary economic indicators. DAC determinations for special districts and other non-municipal entities remain a challenge due to limitations in geographically representative Median Household Income (“MHI”) ACS data. This has resulted in staff relying on Business Cases where available data do not accurately reflect representative service area conditions, similar to what we have seen with recent Business Cases like the Bailey Water and Sanitation District.

Staff were asked to evaluate whether modifications to DAC eligibility criteria could better address these challenges and improve the Business Case process. Staff have evaluated three approaches:

Option 1 – No Change

Maintains current criteria but does not address continued reliance on Business Cases for data limitations.

Option 2 – Modify Existing Qualifying Scenario 3

Expands qualifying scenario 3 to include cases where P1 (MHI) is “not reliable OR not representative.”

- Limited impact: only 1 of 9 reviewed cases would have qualified as a DAC under this change.
- Limited qualifying P3 data. Only 12 counties met one of the P3 benchmarks in 2026.

Option 3 – Add New Eligibility Scenario, Qualifying Scenario 4

Creates a new qualifying scenario where:

- P1 (MHI) is not reliable OR not representative,
- The applicant meets either P2 (MHV) OR P3 (unemployment/job loss criteria), and
- At least three secondary factors are met.

4 of 9 evaluated cases would have qualified under Option 3. This change requires an Intended Use Plan (“IUP”) amendment.

Option 3 provides a more transparent and consistent framework for evaluating applicants with limited or unrepresentative data, particularly special districts. However, it is difficult to fully assess the statewide impact of the proposed changes as special district DAC determinations must be done on a case-by-case basis. With P2 (MHV), staff is able to access real house value data through the assessor’s office.

Staff requests specific Board discussion and guidance on:

- The Board’s general policy direction and priorities regarding DAC eligibility and Business Cases, and whether DAC criteria should be expanded, maintained, or made more restrictive.
- What types of Business Cases the Board wants to see while empowering Staff to say no when data is not on the margins.
- How to formally and justifiably define “not representative” regarding data reliability.

Board Action: Review, discuss, and provide the Board strategies regarding DAC eligibility criteria and Business Cases, and offer guidance on recommendations to be brought forth for possible approval at the June 5, 2026, Board meeting.

Attachment: DAC Booklet and Glossary

Defining Disadvantaged Communities

Providing resources for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects
State Revolving Fund



What is a DAC?

Disadvantaged Communities

Colorado communities vary in population, socio-economic status and many other factors. In some cases, small communities have challenges completing water or wastewater projects that may be related to funding, population size or other factors. A disadvantaged community, in general terms, has a population of 10,000 or less and meets other defining factors. This community also has a median household income, or the money one household makes over the course of the year, that is 80 percent or less than the state value.

We want to help you understand the way the Colorado's State Revolving Fund program defines a disadvantaged community. If your community meets the criteria to be considered a disadvantaged community, your project may be eligible for planning grants, design/ engineering grants, principal forgiveness, and reduced interest rates.



Primary factors

Factor 1

Community MHI is equal to or less than 80 percent of State MHI.

Factor 2

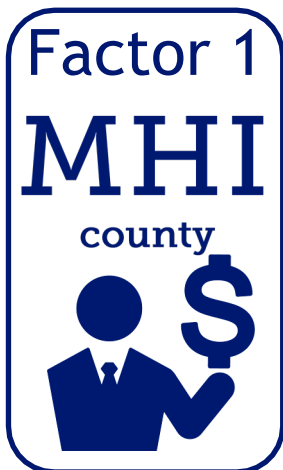
Community MHV is less than 100 percent of State MHV.

Factor 3

A.) County 24-month unemployment average is greater than the state average plus 1 percent. OR
 B.) Loss in the number of jobs in the county over 10-year period.



Secondary factors



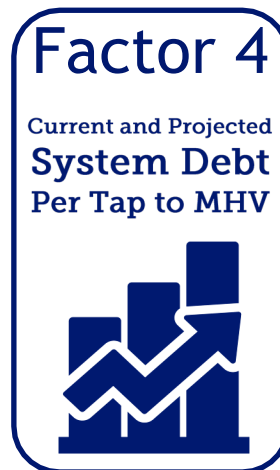
Community is in a county that is equal to or less than 80% of the state MHI.



Community or system shows a decline in population over a ten-year period.



Community's total assessed value per household is less than the median Colorado municipality's.



Community's current and projected debt per tap to median home value is more than median Colorado municipality.



A.) Revenue per tap to MHI necessary to cover operations and depreciation for a system. OR B.) Revenue per tap to MHI necessary to achieve 110 percent coverage ratio for approved SRF loan. Either must be greater than the median Colorado municipality

Definitions

County unemployment rate

24-monthly average of those who are jobless and actively seeking work and available to take a job as compared to the total labor force.

Current and projected system debt per tap to MHV

Measures an applicant's current and projected debt burden as a proportion of the community's median home value.

Current System full cost per tap

Estimates the average rate necessary as a proportion of the community's median household income.

Household

A household includes all the people, related or not, who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Household income

A measure of the combined incomes of all people sharing a particular household or place of residence. It includes every form of income, e.g. salaries and wages, retirement income, near cash government transfers like food stamps, and investment gains. Data is from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.

Median household income (MHI)

The amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups. Half of the households above that amount and half of the households below that amount.



Home value

The estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale.

Median home value (MHV)

The amount that divides the home value distribution into two equal groups. Half of the homes above that amount and half of the homes below that amount.

Assessed home value

The dollar value assigned to a property to measure applicable taxes. Determine the county assessors value of a residence for tax purposes and takes comparable home sales into consideration.

Required revenue per tap to MHI

Projects the average revenue necessary as a proportion of MHI to meet SRF required loan covenant coverage ratio of 110 percent.

Unreliable data

Data from surveys of small or rural areas may be statistically unreliable. This definition takes this into account by allowing substitution of more reliable data using alternative measures or considering a business case scenario.



Testing for DAC

Starting scenarios

Determining disadvantaged communities
Tests have been created to help determine which communities fall within the disadvantaged community definition and are thereby eligible for additional resources during the life of their loan. Applicants are put through the test sequence to determine their category. Communities begin in one of the scenario positions and move forward through the factors until status is determined.

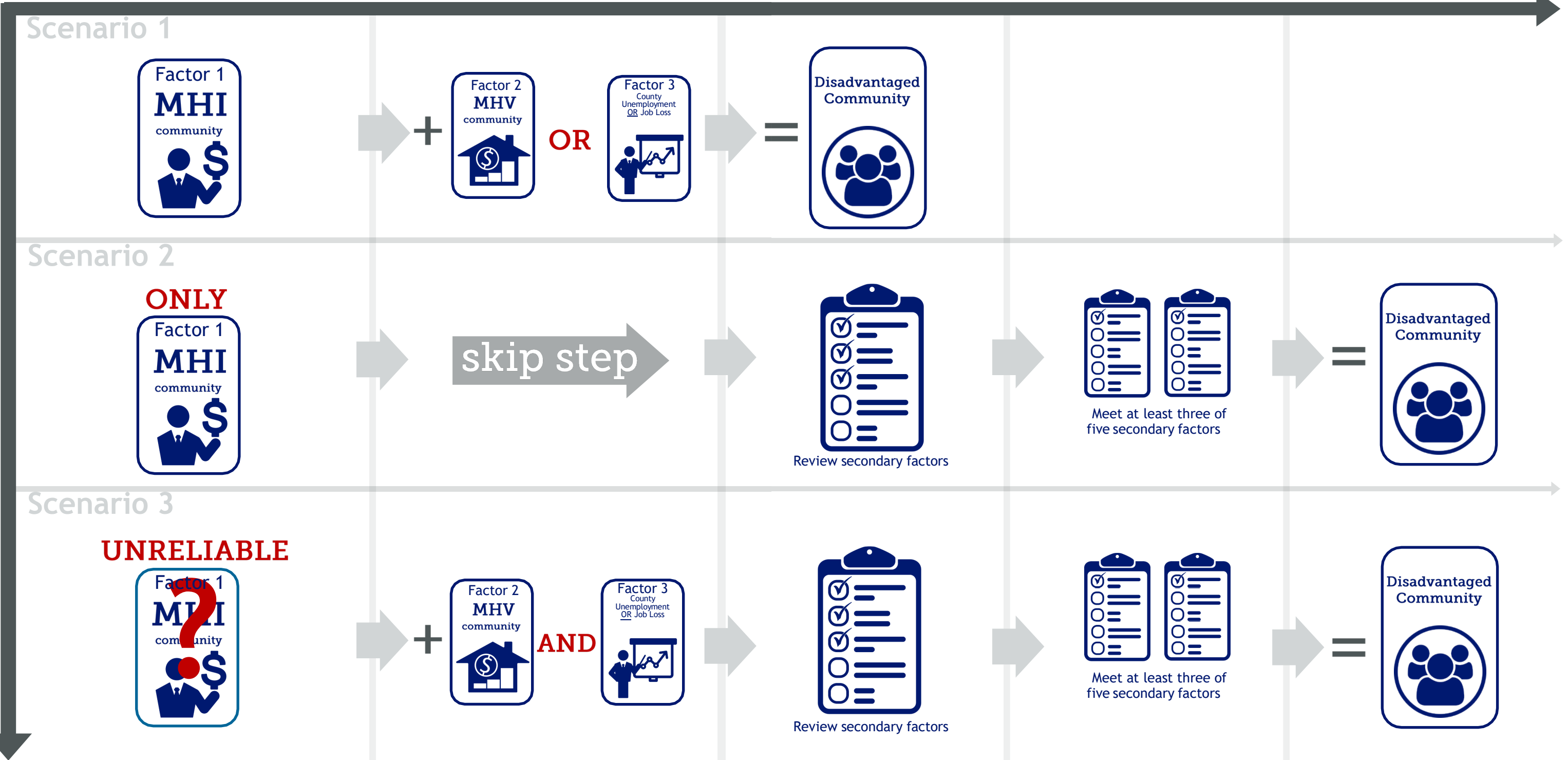
Starting Scenarios

Test 1

Results

Test 2

Results





DAC Categories

Category 1

Communities that meet Scenario 1, 2, or 3 are qualified to receive a 2.5%* or 2.75%* interest rate on loans up to \$3 million, or the prevailing direct loan limit.

Category 2

Communities that meet Scenario 1, 2 or 3, and both Current & Projected System Debt to MHV and Required Revenue per Tap to MHI exceed the municipal 80th percentile for each factor are qualified to receive a 1.5% or 1.75% interest rate* on loans up to \$3 million, or the prevailing direct loan limit.

Both categories are eligible for planning grants, design/engineering grants and other benefits, if available.

* Interest rates are reviewed semiannually and can change at the discretion of the Authority Board at any Board meeting.

What if you don't qualify?

Business Case Scenario

If your community does not pass the traditional tests to qualify as a disadvantaged community, you may still be able to receive benefits. Business case scenarios are presented in situations when there is no data, data is marginal or data does not capture recent socio-economic changes in a community. Check with your Water Quality Control Division project manager for more information.





Disadvantaged Community Glossary

Term	Definition	Source of Data	What can be substituted	What capacity or effort is it measuring?
County Data				
Unemployment rate	24-month average of those who are jobless, actively seeking work and available to take a job as compared to the total labor force.	US Bureau of Labor Statistics/LAUS.	10-year average change in jobs	A measurement of short-term changes to resources (wages, purchasing power, production) available in a county. A high or increasing unemployment rate may indicate fewer resources are available.
10-year average change in jobs	Increase or decrease in total jobs which is comprised of wage and salary jobs as well as self-employed proprietor jobs.	Department of Local Affairs/State Demography Office.	Unemployment rate	A longer-term look at changes to economic resources available in a county. A declining trend indicates a long-term loss of jobs in that area.
Median Household Income (County)	Data that divides county households into two parts with 1/2 earning more than the median income and the other half earning less.	Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year		Measures the income resources directly available to a household on a countywide basis.
Local/Community Data				
Median Household Income (Community)	Data that divides local households into two parts with 1/2 earning more than the median income and the other half earning less.	Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year	Community Survey completed by DOLA	Measures the income resources directly available to a household in a specific area served by the water or wastewater system.
Median House Value	Data that divides the value distribution into two parts with 1/2 of the houses falling below the median value and 1/2 above.	Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year	County Assessor list of parcel values	Serves as a proxy measure of wealth or income accumulated over time.
Assessed Value/Household	Taxable resources on a household basis	Department of Local Affairs- Divisions of Local Government and Property Taxation, State Demographers Office - Population Estimates and ACS	County Assessor list of parcel values	A high ratio identifies communities that may have commercial/industrial resource capacity which can be used to support residential users.



Disadvantaged Community Glossary

Term	Definition	Source of Data	What can be substituted	What capacity or effort is it measuring?
System Data				
Projected W&S Debt/Tap/MHV	Measures an entity's proposed debt per household as compared to the community median house value, which is an indicator of wealth.	Division of Local Government	County Assessor list of parcel values	When compared to state benchmarks, how much additional effort will the system be required to make for current and proposed debt?
10 year Population Trend	Average annual change for a location spanning ten years.	State Demography Office	Overlapping Census geography Taps or Accounts	Can help demonstrate long-term decrease in economic resources.
Current full cost/Tap/MHI @ 100 percent coverage	Average rate necessary as a proportion of MHI to fully cover operations and depreciation for a system.	Division of Local Government		Demonstrates what percentage the Median Household's Income is needed to fully fund the system (enterprise fund).
System Data Continued				
Projected residential rates/Tap/MHI @ 110 percent Debt Service Coverage	Annual rates necessary as a proportion of household income to cover operations and debt service at 110 percent for a system.	Division of Local Government and SRF application		Demonstrates what percentage of the Median Household's Income will be required to maintain system (enterprise fund) and service debt at required coverage of 110 percent.
Projected W&S Debt/Assessed Value (AV)	Measures an applicant's current and proposed debt burden as a proportion of the community's median home value.	AV: Department of Local Affairs, Divisions of Local Government and Property taxation	County assessors list of parcel values for entities and areas without property tax ability.	Measures existing and new debt effort as a proportion of taxable valuation. A high ratio of debt to AV may indicate low capacity for additional borrowing.
Other Terms				
Total Housing Units	Total number of both vacant and occupied residential units in a specific geographical area.	Census and State Demographers Office	Single Family Equivalents (SFE's)	Measures the potential number of households that can contribute to a systems fixed costs.
Household Occupancy	Percentage of total housing units that are reported occupied rather than vacant.	Census and State Demographers Office		Measures the number of households from which to derive operating revenues.
Coefficient of Variation (CV)	A measure of statistical reliability. The lower the CV percentage, the more likely the data is reliable.	Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year		CV less than 12 percent indicates highly reliable data. From 12-40 percent = medium reliability. 40 percent or more = less reliable.



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MEMORANDUM

April 24, 2026

TO: Board of Directors and Karl Ohlsen

FROM: Keith McLaughlin, Executive Director

RE: Congressionally Directed Spending (CDS) and SRF Loan Applications

Congressionally Directed Spending (CDS), formerly known as earmarks, refers to funds allocated by Congress in federal appropriations bills for specific, high-priority constituent water projects. In four of the last five years, CDS funding has reduced the national appropriation of State Revolving Funds by approximately \$5.8 billion. This equates to a cumulative loss of approximately \$72 million in SRF funding for the State of Colorado. CDS funds are distributed through EPA grant agreements and consist of 100% grant funds.

Additional funding is often required for communities applying for CDS projects. To our knowledge, the SRF has co-funded four CDS projects over the last two years. All SRF applicants, including CDS applicants, are allocated principal forgiveness (PF) funds based on current availability, IUP criteria, and limits as set by the Authority Board.

To potentially address communities receiving both a CDS grant and PF SRF funds, Authority staff would offer the following options:

1. Reduce future SRF PF awards by the amount of CDS funds approved for the same project.
2. Prohibit CDS applicants from receiving any PF funds for the same project.
3. No changes from the current process.

Staff would recommend that, if option 1 or 2 is selected, this change does not apply until FFY 2027 CDS projects are approved. This would give staff time to properly document this change in the 2027 IUP and to effectively communicate with congressional offices and CDS projects in the SRF pipeline.



Global Corporate Trust
950 17th Street, 5th
Denver, CO 80202

Exhibit A
CUSTODIAN FEE SCHEDULE

U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association (“U.S. Bank”) Global Corporate Trust
Schedule of Fees to provide Custodial Services

Custody Agreement

Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority (“Authority”)

Direct Loan Custody Administration for:

Drinking Water Revolving Fund (DWRF)

Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (WPCRF)

Small Hydro Loan Program (SHLP)

Interim Loan Program

Authority Loan Program

Effective 2/8/2026 through 2/8/2029

Annual Custody Fee During Construction: Per Loan	\$340.00
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Annual Custody Fee Post Construction: Per Loan	\$230.00
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An annual fee that covers custodian duties as defined by the governing document; electronic and/or hard copy trust account statements; including loan disbursements by check or wire, requisition processing and reporting status of payments to the Authority. This fee is payable annually on a calendar year basis and will be prorated from the day of loan closing and in the event of early termination.

Legal Counsel Fees and Expenses:	As Incurred
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U.S. Bank may use external legal counsel to review the financing documents, and will charge those legal fees and expenses at cost. In the event that the transaction should fail to close or if U.S. Bank determines not to participate in the transaction through no fault of its own, U.S. Bank reserves the right to charge the Issuer for legal fees and expenses incurred during the document negotiation phase of the transaction. Except in the case of an "event of default" as defined in the bond documents, U.S. Bank agrees to only employ or consult outside legal counsel with prior approval from the Authority.

Investments:

U.S. Bank does not charge 12b1, sweep fees or asset management fees on funds invested in U.S. Bank Money Market Funds or any other fund offered by our corporate trust department. However, we do reserve the right to charge transaction fees related to investments outside of the U.S. Bank investment offerings, based on the following: 1) \$25 per purchase/sale for US Government or Agency securities, including State and Local Government Series (SLGs); and other marketable securities which settle through the Depository Trust and Clearing Corporation or the Federal Reserve; guaranteed investment contracts, repurchase contracts or forward purchase/put contracts; and 2) \$25 per purchase/sale for local bank Certificates of Deposits.

Fees for the initial set-up and review of Guaranteed Investment Contracts, Repurchase Agreements and Forward Purchase/Delivery/Put Contracts shall be \$1,000.00. In addition, should any investment agreement or contract be substituted, collateralized or amended, additional charges may apply.



Global Corporate Trust
950 17th Street, 5th
Denver, CO 80202

Fees for non-standard agreements, physical securities or other transactions requiring manual processing, or for the investment of funds held outside the bank will be negotiated separately.

Out-of-Pocket Expenses:

As Incurred

U.S. Bank does not typically charge out-of-pocket expenses, but reserves the right to charge for any significant, unanticipated out-of-pocket expenses incurred, which may include, but is not limited to, application for CUSIPs, and travel associated with bond closings and Board meetings held outside of Denver. U.S. Bank agrees to only incur out-of-pocket expenses with prior approval from the Authority.

Extraordinary Fees:

As Appraisal

Extraordinary fees are payable to the Trustee for duties or responsibilities not expected to be incurred at the outset of the transaction, not routine or customary, and not incurred in the ordinary course of business. Payment of extraordinary fees is appropriate where particular inquiries, events or developments are unexpected, even if the possibility of such things could have been identified at the inception of the transaction. Extraordinary services might include, without limitation, amendments or supplements, specialized reporting, non-routine calculations, foreign currency conversions, UCC filings including continuations and terminations, optional redemptions, use of investments not automated with the Trustee’s trust accounting system, and actual or threatened litigation or arbitration proceedings.

Terms and Conditions

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT PROCEDURES FOR OPENING A NEW ACCOUNT: *To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, Federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. For a non-individual person such as a business entity, a charity, a Trust or other legal entity we will ask for documentation to verify its formation and existence as a legal entity. We may also ask to see financial statements, licenses, identification and authorization documents from individuals claiming authority to represent the entity or other relevant documentation.*

I, on behalf of the undersigned, am duly authorized to sign on behalf of and bind the undersigned and hereby confirm receipt and agreement with all of the terms and conditions of this Schedule of Fees.

ACCEPTED BY:

Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority

By: _____

Print Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____



Global Corporate Trust
950 17th Street, 5th
Denver, CO 80202

Exhibit A Trustee Fee Agreement

U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association (“U.S.Bank”) Global Corporate Trust
Schedule of Fees to provide to Trustee, Loan Servicer, Registrar, Transfer Agent,
Escrow Agent and Paying Agent Services

Trustee Agreement

Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority (the “Authority”)
Leveraged/Bond Administration for:
Drinking Water Revolving Fund (DWRF)
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (WPCRF)
Water Revenue Bonds Program (WRBP)

Effective 2/8/2026 through 2/8/2029

Acceptance Fee: Per New Series	\$3,150.00
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A one-time fee covering our initial review of documents, account set-up and normal duties and responsibilities related to the closing. This fee is payable at closing.

Annual Trustee Fee: Per Series	\$4,200.00
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An annual fee that covers normal trustee, registrar and paying agent duties as defined by the governing documents; electronic and/or hard copy trust account statements; access to our Investment Advisory Services group to assist with investment of bond proceeds. This fee is payable annually on a calendar year basis in advance per series and will not be prorated in the event of early termination.

Annual Leveraged Loan Administration Fee

Annual Fee During Construction: Per Loan	\$340.00
Annual Fee Post Construction: Per Loan	\$230.00

An annual fee that covers invoicing of loan payments to the Borrowers; requisition processing; collection and monitoring of loan payments; and reporting status of payments to Authority. Annual Loan Administration fees for new bond issues will be prorated from the day of the bond closing and in the event of early termination.

Annual Refunding Escrow and other Escrow Agent Fees: (Per Refunding Escrow)	\$500.00
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For services of the agent described in the refunding escrow or other escrow agreement. This fee is payable annually in advance per year and is not subject to proration in the event of early termination. NOTE: The Issuer may elect to pay a one-time fee at closing which covers normal duties and responsibilities through final maturity.



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Legal Counsel Fees and Expenses:	As Incurred
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U.S. Bank may use external legal counsel to review the financing documents, and will charge those legal fees and expenses at cost. In the event that the transaction should fail to close or if U.S. Bank determines not to participate in the transaction through no fault of its own, U.S. Bank reserves the right to charge the Issuer for legal fees and expenses incurred during the document negotiation phase of the transaction. Except in the case of an "event of default" as defined in the bond documents, U.S. Bank agrees to only employ or consult outside legal counsel with prior approval from the Authority.

Investments:

U.S. Bank does not charge 12b1, sweep fees or asset management fees on funds invested in U.S. Bank Money Market Funds or any other fund offered by our corporate trust department. However, we do reserve the right to charge transaction fees related to investments outside of the U.S. Bank investment offerings, based on the following: 1) \$25 per purchase/sale for US Government or Agency securities, including State and Local Government Series (SLGs); and other marketable securities which settle through the Depository Trust and Clearing Corporation or the Federal Reserve; guaranteed investment contracts, repurchase contracts or forward purchase/put contracts; and 2) \$25 per purchase/sale for local bank Certificates of Deposits.

Fees for the initial set-up and review of Guaranteed Investment Contracts, Repurchase Agreements and Forward Purchase/Delivery/Put Contracts shall be \$1,000.00. In addition, should any investment agreement or contract be substituted, collateralized or amended, additional charges may apply.

Fees for non-standard agreements, physical securities or other transactions requiring manual processing, or for the investment of funds held outside the bank will be negotiated separately.

Out-of-Pocket Expenses:	As Incurred
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U.S. Bank does not typically charge out-of-pocket expenses, but reserves the right to charge for any significant, unanticipated out-of-pocket expenses incurred, which may include, but is not limited to, application for CUSIPs, and travel associated with bond closings and Board meetings held outside of Denver. U.S. Bank agrees to only incur out-of-pocket expenses with prior approval from the Authority.

Extraordinary Fees:	As Appraisal
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Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority

By: _____

Print Name: _____

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