



OUTSIDE USE WATER PROHIBITED!

RWD RULES & REGULATIONS; SECTION 18. WASTING WATER. **WATER IS FOR INDOOR PERSONAL USE ONLY.** Because of the limited capacity of the water distribution system, no user shall be permitted to waste water. **As illustration, and not by way of limitation, landscaping or gardens which would require irrigation, watering, or sprinkling, such on a regular basis or for commercial purposes, washing of motor vehicles, and swimming pools would be considered the wasting of water and contrary to these Rules and Regulations.** **NOTE: Section 18 of the RWD Rules & Regulations is based upon Colorado State Statutes which govern RWD's domestic use well permits. These rules to ALL Colorado State water permits for land parcels under a specific acreage size. No outside water use is permitted per these types of well permits. Outside water usage requires an agricultural well permit. RWD does not have these types of permits.**

EXPLANATION OF WATER BILL

As explained in prior newsletters, RWD bills normally include two costs: (1) basic water charge (which increases with water used by the household) and (2) a water district upgrade surcharge for projects to update our system. The basic water charge covers the normal "operating" expenses of the water district. This includes water usage AND the costs associated with keeping the water running to your faucets. For example, these costs cover the water operator's salary, monthly meter readings, state required water tests, district insurance (infrastructure in the event of a catastrophe – think forest fire), board member stipends, supplies, replacement pumps due to normal wear and tear, etc.. All customers of the district pay this charge even if they do not use water (e.g., vacation home). The water district upgrade surcharge is being used for future projects to ensure that there is a reliable supply of water to your faucets. For example, water pipe replacement, new wells, storage tanks, etc.. All customers are charged this fee.

Your April bill contains a \$30 water delivery charge. This will not be a recurring fee after either May or June 2020. Since October 2019, we have had to pay for water delivery to keep up with the district's demands on three different occasions. The first incident occurred when a homeowner's construction crew inadvertently left an "outside" faucet on over the weekend. This resulted in a loss to the system of about 10,000 gallons. Due to the homeowner's failure to notify the district of this incident, additional costs were incurred looking for a leak that was non-existent. The second incident took place over the Christmas holiday. Our wells were not able to keep up to the "seasonal" demand. The third incident resulted in an actual leak on a customer's property.

The Board decided to pay for the first two incidents from the "basic water charge" (in other words, the RWD's budget). The homeowner in the first incident was charged for the 10,000 gallons. However, this did not cover the entire cost of the water delivery. The second incident was also covered by the RWD's budget. Both of these incidents required minimal water deliveries.

The third incident occurred when a small but serious water leak occurred within the system. Extensive effort went into the search for this leak. At one point, we were having water delivered 1 to 2 times a day to meet the demands of the system. Our wells were over-taxed during this time period. Besides the water delivery fees, the district also paid for a leak detection company to assist us in our efforts. The leak detection company's fees were paid from the RWD budget. The leak was subsequently discovered on a homeowner's property. The board made the decision to add a water delivery surcharge to all customer's water bill. This water delivery surcharge is being used to pay for the required water deliveries as a result of the leak. The Board made this decision with us as customers in mind. A water leak on a customer's property (outside the home) can happen at any time. The leak can result from ground movement, a harsh winter, driving over a line that has been driven over hundreds of times in the past with no adverse effect in the past, or a myriad of other reasons). This misfortune can happen on any of our properties, especially due to the age of most homes within the District. A leak of this magnitude impacts all of us. The Board decided that leaks of this type (outside the home and at no fault of the homeowner) should be covered by a minimal monthly fee vice charging the homeowner for the water delivery cost. This surcharge will only appear on your bill for two months. To keep this \$30 fee in perspective, one of the other Teller County water districts experienced a water leak that costs the district **\$70,000 IN WATER DELIVERY FEES**. Can you imagine what it would be like to receive a bill in the mail for \$70,000 due to a water leak on your property?

Fortunately, our leak was found in a timely manner and the expenses involved were kept to a minimum. Thanks to all those who put in time in locating the leak. A big thank you for those customers who submitted information regarding their home's curb stop (main water shut off valve). Having this information is (was) helpful in locating the leak. If you haven't been successful in locating your leak, please contact the Board for assistance. We are compiling a district wide book for all District customers' curb stops. A big thanks to

our water operator and board members who put in the time and great effort in locating the leak. There were many sleepless nights on behalf of the water operation and the board members while the search for the leak was underway.



VARIOUS QUESTIONS FROM CUSTOMERS

1. **Question:** Why do I have to pay for a leak on another person's property?

Answer: See above.

2. **Question:** Why doesn't the leak charge come out of the monthly upgrade fee?

Answer: See below.

3. **Question (actually a statement):** I didn't have any input regarding the water delivery surcharge so I'm not going to pay it.

Answer: Failure to pay your water bill (to include the \$30 water delivery surcharge) will result in the monthly accrual of a \$15 late fee. This monthly fee will be added to your bill until your bill is paid in full. Additional penalties for failing to pay your water bill are possible to include having your water turned off and/or a lien placed against your home.

4. **Question (actually another statement):** I'm not happy with how the Board is running the District.

Answer: See section on board vacancies.

RIDGEWOOD WATER DISTRICT AND SCHEDULED IMPROVEMENTS

Ridgewood has been around for some time. It won't be too long until we as a neighborhood can celebrate 50 years! With that in mind, our water district has been around for that same amount of time. Sometime ago, former board members determined that the district needed to be upgraded. This current board agreed with their assessment. Besides having an infrastructure, we have seen a change in our neighborhood which has had a direct impact on our water usage. Our neighborhood has gone from vacation and retirement homes to year-round residents with numerous occupants per home.

RWD has two operating wells. One well is located near the entrance to our development and the other one is located in the Warren pasture. The wells have a combined daily output (on a good day) of about 6,500 gallons. Our current daily customer is about 6000 to 6200 gallons. Sometimes lower, sometimes higher. As you can see, we do not have a large margin between supply and demand. Think of what too many car washes (which are prohibited by the way) or watering outside plants can do to this small margin. Would you rather have water to flush your toilet or wash your car? Is the point being made that outside water usage is prohibited for a reason in the District?

Our "old" goal for your upgrade surcharge funds was to save money to pay for the replacement of water delivery pipes. At this time, the board has made the decision to postpone the replacement of water distribution pipe. We need WATER. It won't matter to any of us if we have new pipes but not enough water to keep them filled! Our "NEW" goal is to increase the water supply for the District.

Last year, the board commissioned a Denver based firm (BBA Water Consultants, Incorporated) to conduct a "top to bottom" review of our District. This review costs about \$8,000. Your upgrade surcharge fees were used to pay for this.

The review determined that our District has an "IMMEDIATE DEMAND" and a "NEAR-TERM DEMAND.": The Immediate Demand estimated that we need approximately 8,850 gallons per day (NOW). The Near-Term Demand estimated that we will need (in the near future) about 13,200 gallons per day.

The firm identified two projects that are feasible to conduct this summer. The firm determined that our existing well pumps are oversized (over-powered). This means that the pumps work too hard and remove too much water at any given time. Isn't removing too much water a good thing since we need water? No. Removing all the water from our wells is detrimental to the health of our wells and has a negative impact on the life span of our pumps. The current pumps are the size of the pumps originally designed for our system. Somewhere along the way, someone or some company thought "MORE POWER" - bigger pumps - more water - good thing. The review suggested that we replace the current pumps with pumps specifically sized for our wells. The review continued in their recommendation that we replace the old pumps with variable speed pumps. This means the replacement pumps will work harder when there is more water in the wells to pump. When the water level drops, a transducer (which we do not have on our current system and think sounding gauge) directs the pump to work at a slower rate. This prevents the pumps from removing all of the water from our wells. This also allows for the wells to have a "rest period." Rest periods are crucial to the health of our wells just like they are crucial to our physical well-being.

The second project that was recommended to us in the initial stage involves the well located near the main entrance to Ridgewood. Initially, this well was the major producer for our water system. For some unknown reason, the bottom 19 feet of this well was never cased. Over time, this section of the well (19 feet) has filled in with sediment. This has robbed the well of producing at its maximum capacity. We plan on hiring a company to "clean" sediment from this well when we replace the pumps. This will occur simultaneously with the pump replacement project.

There is a small risk that this cleaning procedure can have a negative impact on the well's production. Our other option is to drill a new well. Cleaning our existing well is significantly more cost effective than drilling a new well. Drilling a new well is an expensive and time-consuming project. There are other costs associated with a new well (e.g., piping and pumps to the existing system, drill permits, lawyer fees to obtain the required permits from the state, etc.) besides the initial cost of the drilling. Also, there are risks associated with drilling a new well. Recently another Teller County water district found out the risks of drilling a new well. They spent about \$60,000 in drilling the well. The new well only produced about 3 gallons of water per minute. This district determined that it was not worth the extra cost of piping this "non-producing" well into their system. The district raised their customer's monthly bill \$100 to recover this expense.

The estimated costs for this summer's projects is about \$35,000. It is anticipated these projects will enable our existing wells to produce 20 percent more than their current production. The Near-Term demand project clearly identifies a need for a new well. Working on our existing wells buys us time to plan for a new well. BBA's review included recommendations of where to dig a new well in the future.

The Board would like to be able to tell you that the upgrade surcharge fee will disappear in the near future. As you can see, this is not going to happen anytime soon. At this time, the Board still believes that we save for the expenses and then spend the money. There are other options but these all include the District going into debt. A local vote would be required to pursue these options. However, it is important to remember that loan money (even low interest loan money) still requires REPAYMENT by the District. We own and operate an old system. The system needs upgrades to ensure that we will always have water in our faucets. Unfortunately these upgrades need to be paid for by us in one way or another. If you would like to have input into these decisions, please either join the board or come to the board meetings.

US MAIL DELAYS AND NEW ELECTRONIC PAYMENT OPTION

We continue to see late fees (\$15) imposed on customer bills as a result of the US Postal Service delays. No one likes to see this happen. As set forth in the District's Rules and Regulations (2015, Section 24), payment for water and services MUST be received by the 25th of each month. Failure by the US Postal Service to deliver your payment to us in a timely manner does not prevent the \$15 late fee from being assessed. It is strongly recommended to mail payments EARLY or to use the District's electronic Bill Pay. Paying your bill can be made by using the US Postal Service (not specifically recommended), paying electronically on-line through the District's Bill Pay (highly recommended), or paying in person (35 Spruce Circle). It is strongly recommended to call ahead (719-686-8698) to make sure that someone is home to accept the payment. No cash is accepted. The District is not responsible for payments left unattended on the front porch. Access to this link can be found on the District's website (www.ridgewoodwater.org) or by the following link: www.ridgewoodwater.org/billpay/. If you choose to make your payment by the US Postal Service, please use the District's Post Office Box (as listed on your bill or see below). **PLEASE DISCONTINUE SENDING PAYMENTS TO THE RIDGEWOOD WATER DISTRICT'S STREET ADDRESS.**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

BILLING ADDRESS & INFO:

- 1 Please send all payments to PO Box 523, Woodland Park, CO 80866. A late fee of \$15 will be assessed if payment is not **received** by the 25th of each month. (Ridgewood Water District Rules & Regulations, 2015, Section 24)
- 2 DISTRICT PHONE NUMBER: (719) 687-9718
- 3 DISTRICT EMAIL: ridgewoodh2o@gmail.com
- 4 DISTRICT WEBSITE: RidgewoodWater.org

BOARD MEMBER VACANCIES

The Ridgewood Water District is a small government entity (e.g, Special District) within the State of Colorado. The District is governed by and operates under Colorado State Statutes. The Board and the District are accountable to the State of Colorado. The Board is comprised of seven members – President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three members at large. Currently, there are two vacancies on the board. Board members receive a small stipend for their service.

If you are interested in serving on the board, please contact the District via the District's phone and/or website. A board member will contact you to discuss your interest. Board members can be elected to the board during the normal election cycle, self-appointed to the board during the normal election cycle when no one contests the position, and appointed to the board whenever there is a vacancy.

PLEASE BE MINDFUL OF OTHERS

Using water in violation of RWD's Rules and Regulations **IMPACTS** all of the District's customers. Is washing my car in my driveway or watering outside plants worth it? Is taking a 30-minute shower or running a half empty washing machine or dish washer worth it? Wasting water quickly accumulates when more than one household or person is doing it. The attitude that I can do this since no one else is doing it usually results in everyone doing it. Please keep in mind that we are all in this together. We **NEED** water! Not only for the essentials of living but also to maintain the property value of our homes! Please take the time to read the enclosed handout regarding water conservation.

*When the well is dry,
we will know the worth of water*

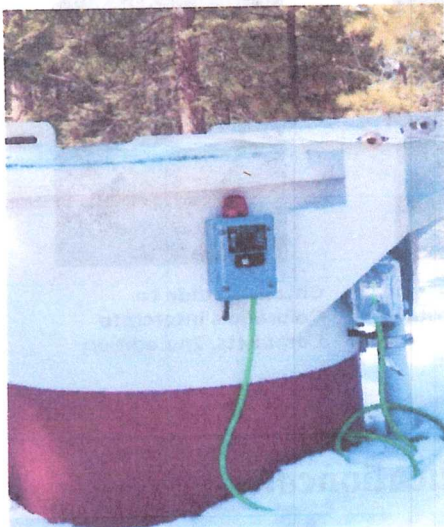
- Benjamin Franklin



LOW WATER ALARM INSTALLED

A low water alarm was recently installed on our water storage/distribution tank.

**In the event you see the "RED LIGHT" on and the alarm sounding,
please call the District's phone number (719) 687-9718 ASAP.**



The alarm will activate when the tank has approximately 12,000 gallons left in it. This equates to about a two-day reserve. Water deliveries scheduled during working hours are more cost effective than "emergency" water deliveries on holidays, weekends or after hours. The alarm will help prevent after hour water deliveries.

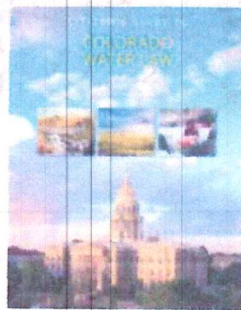
\$\$ - THE NEWS THAT NOBODY WANTS TO HEAR WATER RATE INCREASE FORTHCOMING

The Board has approved a small rate increase due to the rise in operating costs. The new rate increase will become effective July 2020. Large water users will see a larger increase in their monthly statements. Smaller users will see a smaller rate increase in their bills. RWD has not had a rate increase since 2012. Water conservation is an important and vital practice for living in the mountains. Water is a limited resource. Water conservation (just like any other type of energy conversation – e.g., turn your lights off when not in use) will have an impact on your bill.

RECOMMENDED READING MATERIAL



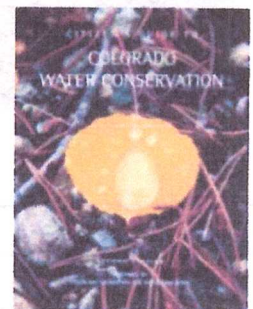
Citizen's Guide Set
\$80.00



Citizen's Guide to Colorado Water Law, 4th edition
\$10.00



Citizen's Guide to Colorado Groundwater
\$10.00



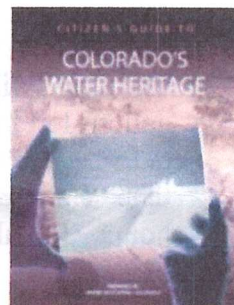
Citizen's Guide to Colorado Water Conservation, 2nd edition
\$10.00



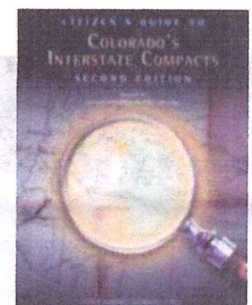
Citizen's Guide to Where Your Water Comes From, 2nd edition
\$10.00



Citizen's Guide to Colorado Water Quality Protection
\$10.00



Citizen's Guide to Colorado's Water Heritage
\$10.00



Citizen's Guide to Colorado's Interstate Compacts, 2nd edition
\$10.00

Available for purchase from <https://shop.watereducationcolorado.org/>

HOMEOWNER'S GUIDE TO: Household Water Conservation

XCM-219

Colorado's semi-arid climate is frequently punctuated with multi-year droughts, reminding us of the value of plentiful water supplies. Fortunately, most of the water supply for Colorado's urban dwellers is renewed annually as snowpack in the Rocky Mountains. However, as Colorado's population grows, competition for the supply will grow as well, forcing municipalities to develop other water supplies by buying water from farms, building new projects, or using groundwater. The results of these water transfers to urban use are permanent and come at a cost to rural communities and the environment. Water conservation in your home can help slow this process and provide your household considerable savings on your monthly water bill.

Water supply planners estimate that a typical household needs about half an acre-foot of water per year (approximately 150,000 gal) to satisfy the demands of a residential home and lawn. However, we can get by on less by reducing our water consumption in and around the home. Outdoor water use accounts for about 55% of the residential water use in urban areas along the Front Range, most of which is used on turf. As a percentage of total water use in

the urban Front Range, outdoor water accounts for about 40 percent of all urban water use. Many Colorado residents use over 170 gallons of water per capita per day. In contrast, some western U.S. cities use less than 150 gallons per capita per day.

WATER CONSERVATION IN THE HOME

Home water use varies considerably, depending upon the number of people in a household, plumbing fixtures, appliances, lot size, and other factors. The largest water users in the home are toilets, clothes washers, faucets, and showers. Consider the following actions for savings in these areas.

Bathroom Water and Shower Savings

- Turn off the water when brushing teeth and save 25 gallons per month.
- Turn off the water when shaving and save up to 300 gallons per month.
- Install low-flow faucet aerators on all your household faucets. Some aerators can restrict flow to less than 1.0 gpm.
- Check and repair faucet leaks and save up to 140 gallons of water per week.



Check the flow rate of your showerhead by using a 5-gallon bucket and a clock. Turn the shower on full and place a 5-gallon bucket under the shower for two minutes. A 2.5 gpm showerhead will fill the bucket up in that two-minute time frame. Use the water for plants or pets.



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- Install a low-flow showerhead.
- Keep your showers brief. A shower that lasts for five minutes using a low-flow showerhead uses 12 gallons of water. Consider using a timer to help control the time you are in the shower.
- Turn off the water while you lather up with soap and shampoo.
- Check and repair leaks from all shower and tub valves.

TOILET EFFICIENCY

Toilets made before 1993 use 3.5 to 8 gallons per flush (gpf). High-efficiency toilets manufactured after 1993 use 1.6 gpf. Newer high-efficiency toilets use 1.28 gpf and dual-flush toilets use even less. The date of manufacture of most toilets is printed on the underside of the tank lid. A family of four can save 14,000 to 25,000 gallons per year by switching from conventional toilets to the newer, more efficient ones. Your water utility may even offer rebates for replacing conventional toilets. Additional water savings can occur by making sure your toilet is not leaking and the flapper is working properly.

Other suggestions for increasing toilet-use efficiency include:

- Install vacuum assisted, dual flush or low-volume toilets.
- Consider not flushing the toilet unless necessary.
- Regularly check for toilet leaks by placing food coloring in your toilet tank. Repairing leaking toilets can save more than 600 gallons of water per month.
- Do not use your toilet as a wastebasket.
- Make sure your toilet flapper does not remain open after flushing.

ESTIMATED FAUCET LEAKAGE RATES

60 drops/minute = 192 gallons/month

90 drops/minute = 210 gallons/month

120 drops/minute = 429 gallons/month

- Avoid using toilet bowl cleaners such as toilet tank tablets. These products affect the pH of water in your toilet tank, can cause leaks by damaging the rubber and plastic parts, and are a water quality concern.

CLOTHES WASHING EFFICIENCY

Conventional washing machines use between 35 to 50 gallons per load (gpl). Front-loading machines are more efficient and use between 18 to 20 gpl. Consider the following suggestions for reducing water use while washing clothes.

- Run the washing machine only when you have a full load of laundry.
- For lightly soiled laundry loads, use the shortest wash cycle.
- Pre-treat stains on your clothes to reduce the need to rewash items.
- Select the minimum water volume per load if your washer has a variable water volume setting.
- Regularly check washing machine hoses for leaks.

DISHWASHER AND KITCHEN FAUCET EFFICIENCY

- Install a high-efficiency dishwasher machine.
- Run the dishwasher only when it's full to save up to 1,000 gallons of water per month.
- Running a full dishwasher usually uses less water than washing the same number of dishes by hand.
- Do not run the faucet continuously while washing dishes. If you have a double-basin, fill one with soapy water and one with rinse water, or use pans and then pour the leftover water on the lawn or garden.
- Instead of running water from the tap, wash fruits and vegetables, such as leafy greens, in a clean bowl of water, and then rinse under running water or use a salad spinner. Scrub melons in a bowl of water with a clean vegetable brush before rinsing under running water.
- Collect the water used for rinsing fruits and vegetables, then reuse it to water houseplants.
- Old pet water can also be used to water indoor or outdoor plants.

AVERAGE INDOOR HOUSEHOLD USE

	AMOUNT PER USE (GAL.)	USES PER DAY	TOTAL USE PER HOUSEHOLD PER DAY (GAL.)
TOILETS	3.1	12.6	39.5
CLOTHES WASHERS	38.7	0.7	25.6
FAUCETS	1.2	20.6	24.3
SHOWERS	13.1	2.2	29.0
BATHS			2.9
DISHWASHERS	7.9	0.3	2.5
LEAKS			24.5
OTHER/MISC.			5.7
TOTAL			154.1

*(Denver Water 2005 End Use Study)
2.5 people per household

SMALL CHANGES ADD UP

- Check your water meter and bill and talk to family members about setting water conservation goals.
- Turn off your sprinkler when water needs are low or rainfall has been sufficient to meet your lawn's water demands.
- Accept having a slightly dirty car and a less green lawn.
- Use a car wash that recycles water instead of washing your car in the driveway. If that is not possible, wash your car on the lawn so you can simultaneously water your grass.
- Direct downspouts or gutters toward shrubs or trees.
- If remodeling, use porous materials for patios and walkways to reduce runoff.
- When buying a new appliance, look for models that are more water and energy-efficient.
- Take advantage of local water utility incentives or in-home water audit programs.
- Insulate your hot water pipes to shorten the wait for hot water.
- Collect warm-up water in a bucket for watering indoor plants.
- Keep drinking water in the refrigerator during the summer instead of letting the faucet run until water is cool.

Changing water use habits is easy, saves you money, and offers a way for you and your family to work together on conservation. For more ideas on water conservation, check with your local water utility or CSU Extension office.

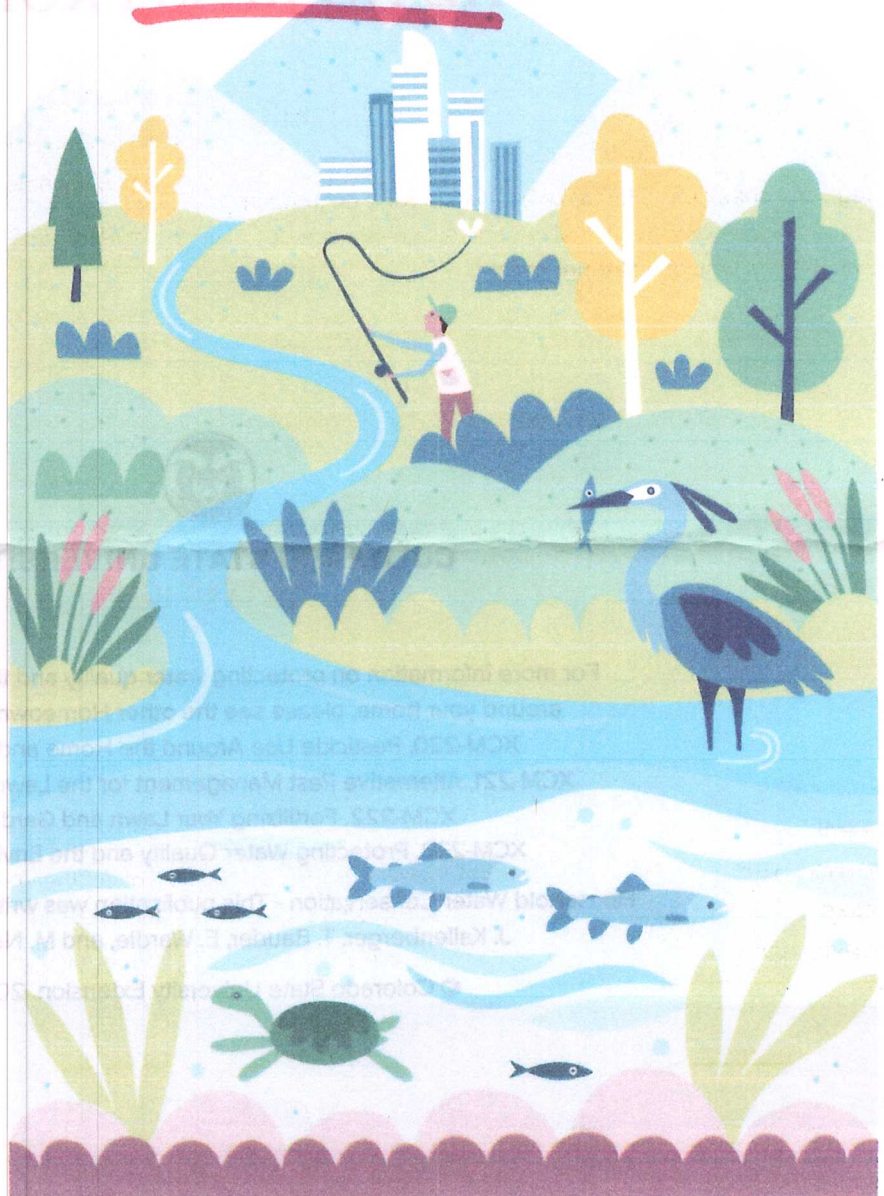
SMALL CHANGES

PROHIBITED!

GOOD IDEA!

PROHIBITED!

ADD UP



**PER RIDGEWOOD WATER
DISTRICT RULES
& REGULATIONS AND
RWD's COLORADO
STATE WELL PERMITS
USING WATER OUTSIDE
THE HOME IS PROHIBITED.**



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For more information on protecting water quality and the environment
around your home, please see the other Homeowner's Guides:

XCM-220, Pesticide Use Around the Home and Garden

XCM-221, Alternative Pest Management for the Lawn and Garden

XCM-222, Fertilizing Your Lawn and Garden

XCM-223, Protecting Water Quality and the Environment

Household Water Conservation - This publication was written by R. Waskom,
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1. What is the purpose of the Ridgewood Water District (RWD)?

The purpose/goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water under the governance of the State of Colorado. The District was created over 40 years ago to provide potable water to the ~2 acre lots in Ridgewood's Filings 1 and 2 and 3.

2. What is the structure and governance of the Ridgewood Water District (RWD)?

The RWD is managed by an elected Board of Directors consisting of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three members at large. The RWD is a "Special District".

- Special Districts in Colorado are local governments, i.e., political subdivisions of the state, which make up a third level of government in the United States. (The federal and state governments are the other two levels.) Local governments include county, municipalities, school districts, and other types of government entities such as "authorities" and "special districts". Colorado law limits the types of services that county governments can provide to residents. Districts were created to fill the gaps that may exist in the services counties provide and the services the residents may desire.
- As political subdivision of the State of Colorado, special districts are required to submit a number of required filings to various state agencies throughout the year. These filings are primarily financial, but include election results and lists of boards of directors.
- RWD is a member of the Special District Associations of Colorado, a non-profit created in 1975 to serve the interests of the individual Special District in Colorado.

3. How is the Ridgewood Water District different from the Ridgewood Home Owners Association? They are significantly different.

- Ridgewood HOA is an incorporated 501(c)3 non-profit. Belonging to the HOA is voluntary, as are the suggested annual dues. The stated goal of the HOA is to "always preserve and enhance the value of our neighborhood for our property owners." The HOA motto is: "Safety, Security & Serenity".
- The Ridgewood Water District is a Public Water System (ID: CO0160400) that is regulated as a Special District in many ways. Each parcel in the Ridgewood neighborhood that has water available from the District is required to be a patron whether they use water or not.

4. What is the biggest benefit of the Ridgewood Water District to customers?

First and foremost is that you have a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Second is that the RWD provides the most economical means of getting that water. If it weren't for the RWD Board of Directors to manage the Water District, the State of Colorado would assume responsibility for the Water District and hire a for-profit commercial firm to manage the water system, and your water bill would be much more expensive.

5. Why do we have to pay the \$29.75 monthly "Improvement Fee"?

This fee helps to pay for capital improvements in the Ridgewood water system according to a Master Plan originally prepared in 2001 to upgrade the aging infrastructure (wells, pipes, storage, pumps, controls, etc.). The money is held in the Capital Account. The RWD Board decides how best to spend

the accumulated funds in an effort to avoid a major system failure, such as pump outage or the need to replace a burst water main. The current Board has held the position that capital improvement projects will be initiated once sufficient funds are held in reserve, without jeopardizing the ability to operate and maintain the system.

If there was not a monthly improvement fee to build the Capital Fund, it is probable that all system users would be subject to paying an assessment fee every time there were major repairs.

It is possible that the monthly fee could go away when the Ridgewood water system is fully upgraded, but that is probably not a likely scenario for the near future.

6. What are the recent and anticipated maintenance issues that are being addressed? Projects over the last few years include:

- Replacement of the original 10,000 gallon storage tank system with a single 20,000 gallon storage tank in 2009.
- 1,000 feet of water main was replaced on Spruce Road in 2015.
- Addition of radio controls to the wells to keep the storage tank filled (SCDATA) in 2016.
- The outdated DOS based computer system that controlled water pumping was upgraded in 2017.
- Installation of electronic components to enable the usage of portable generators in the event of a power failure.
- Replacement of the well pump and casing for the well at the entrance to Ridgewood in 2018.
- Installation of electronic leak detection meters is in process in 2019.
- Commissioning of district current status and proposed changes to maximize water production & distribution by BBA Water Consultants in 2020.

7. How can I reach the water board and/or interact with them?

You can reach the RWD by phone at 719-687-9718 or by email at ridgewoodh2o@gmail.com. Board Meetings are typically held on the second Tuesday of each month @ 7:00 PM. Each meeting is open to the public, and this is the forum to bring any issues and/or comments to the Board.

By State Law, side conversations with Board members regarding RWD policy are not allowed outside of the monthly meetings.