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# AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING STUDY SOUTHERN UTE & UTE MOUNTAIN UTE INDIAN RESERVATIONS

UTE MOUNTAIN UTE LA PLATA WATERSHED TASK D & E REPORT STEP A

DESIGN & COST ESTIMATE FOR OFF-FARM IRRIGATION FACILITIES & PRELIMINARY PIA DETERMINATION



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#### TASK D & E REPORT

#### UTE MOUNTAIN UTE LA PLATA WATERSHED

#### D.1 GENERAL

The purpose of this task report is to present the methodology for determining practicably irrigable acreage (PIA) for the Ute Mountain Ute La Plata Watershed on the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation. The test for PIA requires that the revenues exceed the cost. The land under consideration when cropped and irrigated must return sufficient net positive income to pay for the costs of providing irrigation water to the farm headgate. In order to determine PIA it is necessary to conceptually design an irrigation transmission system to deliver water to the farm headgate for each arable parcel. The annualized cost of the off-farm irrigation water transmission system is compared to the net positive income (payment capacity) of the parcel.

Arable lands were identified by Stoneman and Landers. Potential crops, irrigation water requirements, on-farm irrigation systems cost, and other related agronomic information were prepared by Boyle and presented in Task A and B reports. Economic methodology and net agricultural returns were prepared by Western Research Corporation.

This preliminary PIA analysis compares the preliminary net agricultural return with the cost of water delivery from the primary water source to the parcel headgate. For this preliminary analysis, the highest net agricultural return for each climatic zone is used.

Off-farm irrigation transmission facilities were conceptually designed for those parcels with preliminary payment capacities greater than the off-farm water pumping costs. The pumping cost was re-evaluated, added to the facilities cost, and compared to the preliminary payment capacity.

To complete the PIA analysis, the cropping pattern and payment capacities will be reviewed by the economist taking into account the practicality of the cropping pattern for the <u>particular parcel</u> and any agronomic costs that might be particular to the parcel. Several iterations of this process between the economist and the engineer may be necessary in order to develop the most economical parcel and facilities layout. Those parcels that still exhibit positive residual payment capacity after these further analyses are then determined to be practicably irrigable.

#### D.2 SELECTION OF PARCELS FOR OFF-FARM DESIGN

Parcels to be considered for PIA analysis were identified in the Task B Report along with on-farm irrigation costs. The Task B report identified irrigation costs for handmove sprinkler, sideroll sprinkler, gravity (furrow or basin), center pivot, and center pivot with sprinkler in the corners. Computer tabulation compared onfarm irrigation costs to the crop payment capacity for an alfalfa/malt barley rotation.

The first step in making this task analysis was determination of the

presently irrigated lands on Ute Mountain Ute Indian lands. W. W. Wheeler & Associates, Inc., hydrology consultant, identified from aerial photographs and other information available to them the lands presently irrigated and provided to Boyle a marked print of the base map. The amount of irrigated acreage was then planimetered from the base map and tabulated. It should be noted that presently irrigated land covers some land not classified and Class 6 (non-irrigable) soils as determined by Stoneman-Landers, soil consultants.

For the remaining irrigable parcels, an analysis was made to determine the residual water payment capacity when only the off-farm static pumping lift costs where added to the on-farm costs identified in Task B. Based on the elevation of the nearest water supply and the elevation of the highest point in each parcel, the static lift to serve the parcel was calculated using the computer program developed for the Task B report. The power cost to lift the annual water requirement to each field was then calculated assuming a 75 percent pumping plant efficiency which is a conservatively high assumption; and a field delivery pressure of 60 psi for all but gravity irrigated fields.

It should be noted that the parcel water payment capacity residual analysis (Appendix D.1) was slightly modified from the analysis presented in the Task B draft report. Land leveling costs for gravity irrigated fields were not included in the Task B on-farm costs. The Task B report, however, estimated land leveling quantities in the range of one foot average cuts at a cost of \$0.50 to

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\$1.00 per cubic yard. As a conservatively low estimate, an average 6-inch cut at \$0.50 per cubic yard for a total cost of \$403 per acre was assumed for this Task D analysis. Amortizing this cost at 8-3/8 percent interest over 50 years gives a cost of \$34.40, or in round numbers, \$35 per acre. This cost was then included in the on-farm costs for gravity irrigation.

### D.3 OFF-FARM IRRIGATION TRANSMISSION SYSTEM COST

#### D.3.1 General

The off-farm irrigation transmission facilities will generally consist of transmission pipelines, pumping stations, and diversion facilities. Roads for access to pump stations; rights-of-way; and the extension of electrical power services to pumping stations were not included in the cost analysis. Costs for those items included are based on experience with similar facilities. All costs are then amortized using a discount rate of 8-3/8 percent over a 50 year project life.

#### D.3.2 Pumping Stations

Pump station costs were estimated using an equation which considers flow and horsepower as variables. The equation is based on Boyle's experience with various size agricultural pump stations which include pump motor, pump structure, valves, surge control, and power panel. The equation is:

Cost (\$) = 2441 x (GPM) 0.41 + 150 (HP) 1.05where GPM is the system flow rate in gallons per minute and HP is the gross horsepower.

#### D.3.3 Pipelines

The cost of pipelines is estimated based on experience in water transmission pipeline work. The least cost type of pipe material for the various diameters is reflected in the estimate. Pipeline costs have been compared with pipeline cost estimates from the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) Dolores Project as well as the Animas-La Plata Definite Plan Report. Installed estimated pipeline costs are shown in Table D.1.

#### D.3.4 River Diversion Structures

River diversion structures were included for parcels over 30 acres. The diversion structure would be constructed across the river to form a pool of water with sufficient depth for the pump to draw from. A weir type diversion structure consists of a 4 foot high wall with a footing and riprap on each side for stability and protection from ice damage. The estimated cost of the structure is \$210 per foot. The diversion structures were estimated to be 50 feet long for the La Plata River.

It may not be practical to build a massive diversion to serve a small parcel. A farmer farming a small parcel with low flow requirements would probably have a simple temporary diversion which could be nothing more than a berm graded across the river with a backhoe or dozer to form a shallow pool for his pump to take suction from if flows in the stream are low. If stream flows were too large to allow installation of a temporary diversion, a low flow could most likely

### UTE MOUNTAIN UTE LA PLATA WATERSHED

### TABLE D.1 PIPELINE COSTS

		Tng	stalled Cost	$\frac{1}{1}$		
Diamet.	100	150	200	250	300	350
(inch)	psi	psi	psi	psi	ps1	psi
4	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00
6	12.00	12.50	13.00	14.00	14.50	15.00
8	15.50	16,00	17.00	17.50	18.50	20.00
10	20.00	21.00	22.50	23.50	25.00	26.50
12	24.00	26.50	28.50	31.00	33.00	35.00
14	28.50	32.00	35.00	38.00	41.00	44.00
15	31.00	34.50	38.50	42.50	45.50	49.00
16	34.00	37.50	42.00	46.00	50.00	54.00
18	41.00	45.00	50.00	54.00	59.50	65.00
20	48.50	53.00	58.00	63.50	69.00	75.00
21	50.50	55.50	60.50	66.00	71.50	77.00
24	62.00	69.00	75.50	82.00	88.50	95.50
27	75.50	82.00	88.50	96.50	104.00	112.00
30	89.50	96.50	103.00	111.00	120.00	128.50
33	104.50	111.00	116.50	126.50	137.50	148.50
36	115.50	122.00	130.50	142.00	155.00	166.00

<u>1</u>/ Unit construction cost including 10% allowance for appurtenances.

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be pumped without a diversion.

The berm may require regrading several times during the irrigation season. However, the overall cost of such diversions is minimal. The decision on the type and size of diversion will vary with each parcel and would require extensive review in the field. Therefore, in order to simplify the analysis it is assumed that no special diversion structure will be required for parcels of 30 acres or less.

In cases where several parcels can be served from one diversion and the combined acreage is over 30 acres, the cost of the diversion is divided between the parcels in proportion to parcel acreage. This approach is believed to be conservative (in favor of generating PIA) and realistic for this type of analysis.

#### D.3.5 Other Costs

Annual maintenance of major facilities including pipelines, pump stations, and river diversions is estimated at 0.5 percent of the initial construction cost.

The cost of electrical energy is assumed to be \$0.068605/KWhr for the Southern Ute area and \$0.065039/KWhr for the Mountain Ute area. These are commercial user rates being charged during the first half of 1985. A detailed discussion of the power costs was previously provided.

#### D.3.6 Other Costs not Included

Other known costs which could be considered are costs for access roads to the pump stations, right-of-way costs where pipelines or pump stations may be on non-Indian land, and costs to provide electric power service to the pump station. These costs are either minor and/or difficult to estimate with available information. Therefore, for these preliminary analyses, they have not been considered at this time.

The cost of power line extensions to serve pumping facilities could be quite high, especially if three phase power is required. Three phase power will be required for pump stations over 25 horsepower.

#### D.4 PRELIMINARY PRACTICABLE IRRIGABLE ACREAGE

#### D.4.1 Existing Irrigated Lands

Lands currently irrigated are assumed to be PIA requiring no further evaluation. No currently irrigated acreage was found in the Ute Mountain Ute La Plata Watershed.

#### D.4.2 Water Supply

An examination of the hydrology data for the La Plata River shows that there is sufficient virgin flow during the summer irrigation periods to serve the potential arable lands directly from the river. Therefore, it was not necessary to perform any operational studies involving storage reservoirs.

#### D.4.3 Cropping Pattern

For the preliminary analysis of PIA, a cropping pattern with the highest net agricultural returns for climatic Zone F was used. Table D.2 identifies this cropping pattern as well as the net agricultural return.

### D.4.4 Preliminary PIA Analysis

A preliminary PIA analysis was performed comparing a parcel's payment capacity with a preliminary estimate of the cost to pump water from the river to the parcel. This preliminary water cost was based on the static pumping lift (the difference in elevation from the water surface in the river to the elevation of the parcel) for gravity irrigated fields plus a field delivery pressure of 60 psi for sprinkler irrigation. The La Plata River, which would supply water to the parcels in the Ute Mountain Ute La Plata Watershed, is located to the west in the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation. The water surface elevation was taken at points where the river comes closest to the Ute Mountain Ute reservation. Detailed tabulations of the analysis are shown in Appendix D.1.

No parcels in the Ute Mountain Ute La Plata Watershed had a positive residual payment capacity. Table D.3 summarizes the results of the analysis.

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Climatic Zone	Elevation Range,ft.	1/ Crop Mix	Maximum Net Agricultural Return <u>2</u> / \$/ac/yr
A	<5,000	Corn, Soybeans	375
В	5,000-5,400	Corn, Soybeans	330
С	5,400-5,800	Corn, Soybeans	285
D	5,800-6,200	Alfalfa, Malt Barley	270
E	6,200-6,600	Alfalfa, Malt Barley	240
F	6,600-7,000	Alfalfa, Malt Barley	210
G	7,000-7,400	Alfalfa, Malt Barley	185
H	7,400-7,800	Alfalfa, Malt Barley	160
I	7,800-8,200	Grass Hay, Pasture	85
J	>8,200	Grass Hay, Pasture	70

TABLE D.2 PRELIMINARY CROPPING PATTERN

- 1/ Cropping mix and maximum net agricultural return provided by Western Research Corporation, April 11, 1986.
- <u>2</u>/ Maximum net agricultural returns do not include on-farm irrigation costs.

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Parcel	Gross	Preli	m. Residua	l Paymen <sup>.</sup>	t Capacity(	<u>S/ac/yr)</u>
<u>No.</u>	Acres	Hndmve.1/	Sdroll.2/	Grav.3/	Cntrpvt.4/	Cpvt/Hmv.5/
ML201	52	-35	-53	-98	-165	-157
ML202	78	-35	-53	-102	-133	-126
ML203	31	-30	-60	-84		
ML204	83	-43	-61	-112	-135	-128
ML205	26	-49	-81	-101		
ML206a	123	-24	-43	-89	-58	-63
ML206b	787	-55	-75	-123	-72	-80
ML206c	289	-44	-64	-112	-63	-70
ML207	23	-37	-71	-86		
ML208a	248	-57	-77	-125	-74	-82
ML208b	2335	-88	-108	-159	-103	-112
ML209	24	-37	-70	-86		
ML210	41	-32	-51	-93		
ML211	144	-38	-58	-105	-62	-69

TABLE D.3 <u>SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY RESIDUAL PAYMENT CAPACITY</u> (Considering pumping only)

- 1/ Hndmve Handmove sprinkler, on-farm irrigation system.
- 2/ Sdroll Sideroll sprinkler, on-farm irrigation system.
- 3/ Grav Gravity on-farm irrigation systems.
- 4/ Cntrpvt Center pivot sprinkler, on-farm irrigation system.
- 5/ Cpvt/hmv Center pivot sprinkler, on-farm irrigation system with hand move in the corners.

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APPENDIX D.1

PRELIMINARY PIA ANALYSIS

#### APPENDIX D.1 LEGEND

Parcel I.D.: M13-ML-01, "M11" = Sheet 13; "ML" = Ute Mountain Ute La
Plata Watershed; "01" = parcel number.

Field Size: Gross size of parcel in acres.

<u>Reduction Factor</u>: Acreage reduction factor discussed in Task A Report.

Net Acreage: The product of field size times reduction factor.

Elevation High and Low: The maximum and minimum elevation within the parcel.

<u>Climatic Zone</u>: Discussed in Task A Report and determined by the parcel's elevation.

Irrigation System Type: Type of on-farm irrigation system. HNDMVE - Handmove sprinkler SDROLL - Side roll sprinkler GRAV - Gravity CNTRPVT- Center pivot sprinkler CPVT/HMV- Center pivot with handmove

Net Feet: The unit net average irrigation water requirement for the parcel in acre-feet per acre.

Irrigation Efficiency: Irrigation efficiency discussed in Task A Report.

Applied: The unit gross on-farm average irrigation water requirement in acre-feet per acre.

<u>Preliminary Net Ag Return</u>: The preliminary net agricultural return not including the on-farm irrigation system or off-farm irrigation water transmission/distribution system.

Capital: The amortized capital cost per acre per year for the onfarm irrigation system (at 8 3/8% for 50 years) from Task B Report.

Maintenance: The per acre per year maintenance cost of the on-farm irrigation system from the Task B Report.

Labor: The per acre per year labor cost for operation of the on-farm irrigation system from the Task B Report.

<u>Pumping</u>: The per acre per year cost of providing additional on-farm pumping to meet the higher pressure requirements of the center pivot irrigation system.

Preliminary Payment Capacity: The preliminary net ag. returns minus the on-farm irrigation capital, maintenance, labor, and pumping cost in dollars per acre.

Water Source Elevation: The water source diversion point nominal elevation.

Static Lift: The difference in elevation of the parcel's high elevation and and water source elevation in feet.

Annual Power Cost/Acre: The cost of electrical energy per acre per year to serve the parcel considering only the static lift in the case of gravity irrigation or the static lift plus 139 ft. (60 psi) for all types of sprinkler irrigation.

Residual Preliminary Payment Capacity: The result of the preliminary payment capacity minus the annual power cost for pumping at the water supply source in dollars per acre.

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#### COLORADO UTE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING STUDY PRELIMINARY PIA ANALYSIS Nountain Ute La Plata Watershed

	* * * * * ACREAGE * * * * *						WATER REQU	JIREMENTS Acae	****	11111 PR	ELIMINARY	ANNUAL PA Per acre	AYMENT CA	APACITY X		PRELIN. OFF-FARM WATER CO			IT CO	
PARCEL I.D.	FIELD SIZE [ACRES]	REDUCTION Factor	NET	ELEVA Hich	TION Low	CLIMATIC ZONE	IRRIG. System Type	NET FEET	IRNIC. EFF.	APPLIED	PAELIMINARY NET AG. RETURN	* # # ON CAPITAL	-FARM IR MAINT.	RIC. COST	TS & # # Puhping	PRELIM. PAYMENT CAPACITY	WATER SDURCE ELEY.	STATIC Lift	ANNUAL Power Cost/Acre	PRELIM. PAYNENT CAPACITY
M13-ML-201	52	. 99	51.4	6960	6849	 F	HADAVE	1.36		2.22	\$ 210	. 34	• 4	• 26		1 143	6240	720	+ 179	1-35
H13-KL-201	52	. 99	51.4	6760	6840	F	SDROLL	1.56	.7	2.22	\$ 210	\$ 55	\$ 16	\$ 12		\$ 125	6240	720	1 179	8-53
M13-ML-201	52	.99	51.4	6769	6840	F	GRAV	1.56	.65	24	A 210	\$ 112	14	\$ 27		\$ 63	4240	720	\$ 161	\$-98
N13-KL-201	52	.83	43 3	6960	6840	F	CNTRPUT	1.56	.75	2.98	B 210	\$ 127	\$ 51	16	\$ 23	\$ 1	4240	720	▲ 167	9-165
113-ML-201	52	. 98	51.1	6969	6940	F	CPVT/HMV	1.56	.74	2.1	• 210	\$ 117	\$ 45	\$ 10	¥ 23	\$ 11	6240	720	\$ 167	4-157
M13-NL-202	78	. 99	77.2	6960	6840	F	HNDMVE	1.56	.7	2.22	\$ 210	\$ 34	54	1 26	<b>3</b> Q	\$ 149	6240	720	\$ 179	¥-35
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M13-NL-202	78	.99	77.2	6960	6840	F	CRAU	1.56	. 45	2 4	\$ 210	• 116	\$ 7	\$ 27	S 0	\$ 39	6240	720	\$ 161	9-102
113-NL-202	78	. 83	64.9	6960	6840	F	CNTRPUT	1.56	75	2.08	\$ 210	\$ 108	\$ 43	15	\$ 20	1 33	6240	720	1 167	\$-133
K13-ML-202	78	. 98	76.6	6960	6840	F	CPVT/HKV	1.56	.74	2.1	\$ 210	\$ 100	9 37	• 8	1 20	\$ 43	6240	720	\$ 169	9-126
N13-NL-203	31	1.	31	6920	6800	F	HNDMVE	1.56	.1	2.22	¢ 210	\$ 36	64	\$ 28	B 0	8 140	6240	680	\$ 170	\$-30
M13-ML-203	31	1	31	6920	6800	F	SDROLL	1.56	.7	2.22	\$ 210	\$ 61	<b>\$</b> 17	\$ 19	8.0	8 110	6240	680	\$ 170	\$-60
M13-KL-203	31	1	91	6920	6800	F	GRAV	1.56	. 65	2.4	\$ 210	\$ 108	\$ 5	\$ 27	5 0	\$ 68	6240	480	\$ 152	\$-84
N13-NL-204	83	. 97	82.1	7000	6790	F	HNDMVE	1.56	.7	2.22	\$ 219	1 34	14	1 26	50	\$ 143	6240	760	\$ 187	8-43
M13-ML-204	83	. 99	82.1	7000	6790	F	SORDLL	1.56	.7	2.22	\$ 210	\$ 55	\$ 16	1 12	5 0	\$ 125	6240	760	\$ 187	\$-61
113-NL-204	63	. 99	82.1	7000	6790	F	CRAV	1.56	. 65	2.4	\$ 210	\$ 116	\$ 7	1 27	\$ 0	\$ 38	6240	760	\$ 170	9-112
13-ML-204	83	.83	69 1	7000	6790	F	CNTRPUT	1.56	.75	2 08	\$ 210	\$ 104	9 41	\$ 4	\$ 19	1 39	6240	760	¥ 175	\$-135
M13-ML-204	83	.98	81.5	7000	6799	F	CPVT/HHV	1 56	.74	2.1	1 210	\$ 97	\$ 36	\$ 8	\$ 19	\$ 48	6240	760	• 176 <sub>.</sub>	\$-128
113-ML-205	26	1	26	7000	6880	F	HNDAVE	1.56	.7	2.22	\$ 210	\$ 38	\$ 5	\$ 28		\$ 138	6240	760	\$ 167	s-49

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#### COLORADO UTE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING STUDY PRELIMINARY PIA ANALYSIS Mountain Use La Plasa Watershed

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	Э	PARCEL I.D.	FIELD SIZE (ACRES)	REDUCTION		ELEVA High	LON LON	CLIMATIC ZDHE	IRRIG. System Type	NET FEET	IARIG. EFF.	APPLIED	PRELIMINARY NET AG. RETURN	S S S ON CAPITAL	-FARM IRI MAINT.	RIG. COST Labor	IS # # # PUMPING	PRELIN. PAYMENT CAPACITY	WATER Source Elev.	STATIC LIFT	ANNUAL POWER COST/ACRE	PRELIN. PAYNENT CAPACITY
	5	N13-ML-206a	123	. 99	121.7	6900	6800	F	HNDAVE	1.54	.7	2.22	\$ 210	\$ 37	\$ 4	\$ 26	\$ 0	\$ 141	6240	660	\$ 166	€-24
		M13-KL-2064	123	. 99	121.7	6700	6800	F	SDROLL	1.56	.1	2.22	• 210	ē 58	\$ 16	\$ 12	50	\$ 122	6240	660	\$ 166	\$-43
	<b>,</b>	M13-HL-206#	123	. 99	121.7	6900	6800	F	GRAV	1.56	. 65	2.4	. 210	\$ 117	16	\$ 27	\$ 0	\$ 58	6240	660	\$ 148	\$-B9
	•	H13-HL-206a	123	. 63	102.4	6900	6800	F	CNTRPUT	1.56	.75	2.08	\$ 210	1 74	\$ 28	8 2	\$ 7	\$ 96	6240	660	\$ 155	1-58
I	5	M13-ML-2062	123	. 98	120.9	6900	6800	F	CPVT/HNV	1.56	.74	2.1	\$ 210	\$ 69	\$ 25	\$ 6	\$ 14	1 93	6240	660	\$ 157	\$-63
	9	M13-ML-2066	767	.97	763.3	7050	6840	F	HNDRVE	1.56	.7	2.22	\$ 210	\$ 35	\$4	\$ 26	5 0	\$ 142	6240	810	\$ 197	s-55
	3	N13-ML-2066	787	.97	763.3	7050	6840	F	SOROLL	1.56	.7	2.22	\$ 210	\$ 5B	8 16	\$ 12	5 0	\$ 122	6240	810	\$ 197	8-75
,	3	M13-NL-2065	787	.97	763.3	7050	6840	F	CRAV	1.56	. 65	24	\$ 210	\$ 118	\$ 6	\$ 27	50	1 58	6240	810	\$ 182	\$-123
	5	N13-H1-2065	787	. 83	655.5	7050	6840	F	CNTRPUT	1.56	75	2.08	\$ 210	\$ 63	1 24	\$ 2	\$ 8	\$ 111	6240	810	\$ 184	\$-72
	<b>.</b>	M13-KL-2066	787	99	772.4	7050	6840	F	CPVT/HKV	1.56	.74	2.1	\$ 210	\$ 59	\$ 21	16	\$ 17	\$ 106	6240	810	186	<b>\$-80</b>
	9	¥19-¥1-264a	200	99	293.2	7000	6840	F	HNDHVE	1.56	.7	2.22	\$ 210	\$ 35	14	¥ 26	50	\$ 142	6240	760	\$ 187	8-44
	. a	N13-61-2060	289	 98	283.2	7000	6840	F	SDADLL	1.56	.1	2 22	\$ 210	\$ 58	\$ 16	ŧ 12		\$ 122	6240	760	\$ 1B7	\$-64
	-	M12-NL-20(-	207	. / 0	263.2	7000	6840	F	CDAU	1 56	.65	24	\$ 210	\$ 119	16	\$ 27	<b>\$</b> 0	\$ 58	6240	760	\$ 170	\$-112
	)	M13-M-5040	289	. 70 R3	240 7	7080	4940	F	CNTRPUT	1.56	.75	2.08	\$ 210	\$ 63	1 24	12	\$ B	\$ 111	6240	760	+ 175	\$-63
		N12-N1-2640	207	99	289.4	7000	6840	F	CPVT/HNV	1.56	74	2.1	\$ 210	\$ 5B	\$ 21	\$ 6	\$ 17	\$ 106	6240	760	\$ 176	s-70
	-	UT3-05-5495	207	10	200.0		•••		-													
		N13-ML-207	23	1	23	6820	6760	F	HKDMVE	1.56	.7	2.22	\$ 210	\$ 39	\$ 5	\$ 28	50	\$ 137	6120	700	\$ 175	<b>8-3</b> 7
	<u>د</u>	N13-NL-207	23	I	23	6850	6760	F	SDROLL	1.56	.7	2.22	\$ 210	\$ 67	\$ 19	\$ 19	10	\$ 103	6120	700	\$ 175	8-71
	-	M13-HL-207	23	1	53	6820	6760	F	CRAV	1.56	.65	24	\$ 210	1 105	\$ 5	\$ 27	\$ 0	\$ 70	6120	700	\$ 157	¥-86
	j j	M13-ML-20Ba	248	. 98	243	6940	6840	F	HNDAVE	1.56	.1	2.22	\$ 210	\$ 35	14	1 26	5 0	\$ 142	6120	820	\$ 200	\$- <b>5</b> 7
	,	N13-ML-208a	248	.98	243	6940	6840	F	5DROLL	1.56	.7	2.22	\$ 210	\$ 58	1 16	1 12		\$ 122	6120	820	\$ 200	\$-77
	1	M13-KL-2084	248	98	243	6940	6840	F	CRAV	1.56	. 65	2.4	\$ 210	\$ 110	\$ 6	\$ 27		\$ 58	6120	820	\$ 184	1-125
	_)	H13-HL-208a	248	.83	206 5	6940	6840	F	CNTRPVT	1.56	.75	2.08	\$ 210	\$ 63	\$ 24	\$ 2	\$ B	\$ 111	6120	820	\$ 186	8-74

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INPUT FILE= A:NLAPL1 OUTPUT FILE= A:NLAPL1.OUT

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#### COLORADD UTE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING STUDY PRELININARY PIA ANALYSIS Mountain Ute La Plata Watershed

	)			¥ ACREAGE 1					****	NATER REQU Per A	IIREMENTS Icre		<b>* * * * * *</b> PRE	LIMINARY	ANNUAL PA Per acre	YNENT C	APACITY #	11111	PRELIM.	OFF-FARM	WATER COST	RESIDUAL
·	3	PARCEL I.D.	FIELD SIZE (ACRES)	REDUCTION FACTOR	NET	ELEVA <u>High</u>	LOW	CLINATIC	IARIG. System <u>Type</u>	NET FEET	IARIC EFF.	APPLIED	PRELIMINARY NET AG. RETURN	X X X DN CAPITAL	-FARM IRF MAINT.	RIG. COST	TS # # # Pumping	PAYMENT CAPACITY	SOURCE ELEV.	STATIC LIFT	POWER COST/ACRE	PAYNENT
I	9	M13-ML-208b	2335	.97	2264 9	7090	6850	F	HNDKVE	1.56	.7	2.22	\$ 210	6 95	14	\$ 26	\$ 0	\$ 142	6120	970	\$ 231	\$-88
		M13-ML-2086	2335	.97	2264.9	7090	6830	F	SDROLL	1.56	.7	2.22	• 210	\$ 58	\$ 16	\$ 12	<b>\$</b> 0	\$ 122	6120	970	1 231	\$-108
	9	M13-ML-2086	2335	.97	2264.9	7090	6850	F	GRAV	1.56	. 65	2.4	\$ 210	\$ 118	\$ 6	\$ 27	6 0	\$ 58	6120	970	\$ 218	8-159
	)	N13-KL-2086	2335	. 63	1945	7090	6650	Ŧ	CNTRPUT	1 56	. 75	2.08	1 210	\$ 63	\$ 24	• 2	\$ 8	\$ 111	6120	970	\$ 215	\$-103
	2	N13-NL-2086	2335	. 98	. 2288.3	709 <b>0</b>	6850	F	CDAI/HHA	1.56	.74	2.1	6 210	\$ 59	¥ 21	\$ 6	\$ 17	# 106	6120	970	\$ 218	\$-112
	~	M13-NL-209	24	1	24	6859	6760	F	HNDAVE	1.56	.7	2 22	\$ 210	\$ 39	15	\$ 28	50	\$ 137	6120	700	¢ 175	<b>\$-</b> 37
I	3	H13-HL-209	24	1	24	6820	6760	F	SORDLL	1.56	.7	2.22	\$ 210	\$ 66	\$ 19	\$ 19	\$ 8	9 104	6120	700	¥ 175	1-70
	9	M13-ML-209	24	1	24	6820	6760	F	GRAV	1.56	.65	24	\$ 210	\$ 105	\$ 5	\$ 27	\$ 0	\$ 70	6120	700	\$ 157	9-86
ī	-)	M13-ML-210	41	. 99	40.5	6830	6760	F	нирмие	1 56	.7	2.22	\$ 210	\$ 33	¥ 4	\$ 26	\$ O	8 144	6120	710	<b>\$ 177</b>	1-32
	<b>7</b> 3	N13-NL-210	41	1	41	6830	6760	۴	SDROLL	1.56	.7	5 25	<b>1</b> 210	\$ 55	\$ 16	\$ 12	\$ 0	\$ 125	6120	710	177	\$-51
Ι	12 <b>7</b>	M13-KL-210	41	i	41	6830	6760	F	CRAV	1.56	.65	2.4	\$ 210	\$ 111	\$ 6	\$ 27	5 0	\$ 65	6120	710	\$ 159	8-93
	.)	M13-WL-211	144	. 99	142.5	6850	6720	F	HNDMVE	1.56	.7	2.22	\$ 210	\$ 36	+ 4	1 26	• 0	\$ 142	6120	730	♦ 181	\$-38
	)	M13-ML-211	144	. 99	142.5	6850	6720	F	SDROLL	1.56	.7	2.22	\$ 210	\$ 58	\$ 16	<b>\$ 12</b>	8 0	\$ 122	6120	730	\$ 181	<b>1−58</b>
		H13-HL-211	144	. 99	142.5	6B50	6720	F	GRAV	1.56	.65	24	\$ 210	\$ 117	\$ 6	1 27	\$ 0	\$ 58	6120	730	\$ 164	\$-105
	· 7	H13-HL-211	544	. 83	119.9	6850	6720	F	CNTAPVT	1.56	.75	2.08	\$ 210	\$ 67	\$ 25	\$ 2	\$ 7	\$ 104	6120	730	\$ 169	\$-65
İ	Э	M13-NL-211	144	. 9B	141.5	6850	6720	F	CPVT/HMV	1.56	74	2.1	\$ 210	\$ 63	1 22	\$ 6	\$ 16	9 101	6120	730	\$ 171	\$~69

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