

**Colorado's Water Plan - Public Input Received
March 5 through May 1, 2015**

Item Number	Date	Input Provided By	Method of Input Submission	Summary of Input	Documents Submitted for Review	Staff Responses and Recommendations
1	3/5/2015	Anne Esson, Colorado citizen	Email sent to cewaterplan@state.co.us through Hannah Holm, Water Center at Colorado Mesa University	Clearly the need for more water on either slope is influenced heavily by the sheer growing numbers of demands and users. Imprudent development and growing water-intensive crops in a semi-desert should be curtailed. The demand curve for water is already exceeding the supply one. Compromises offering more TMDs, even under very limited circumstances, will only encourage water addicts on the Front Range & elsewhere, while leading to further degradation of mountain streams and watersheds. However well-meaning, such compromises at this point make West Slope Roundtable participants little more than enablers. The first "theme" the State Plan should proclaim is that our rivers cannot sustainably supply all water demands. If decision-makers cannot solve this problem, they should at least not further harm our rivers with more TMDs, thus encouraging still more unrealistic demand.	N/A	The current course Colorado is heading down leads to several of the results that the commenter mentions. For instance, without action, up to 35% of Colorado's farms in the South Platte could be dried up. This is one impetus for why Colorado is pursuing the development of a water plan. Colorado's Water Plan will yield better results through support of conservation, reuse, sharing agreements between farmers and municipalities, incentive-based of water-smart land use, and the development of multi-purpose projects and methods. Colorado's Water Plan and the technical work that supports it includes three growth scenarios: low-growth, mid-growth, high-growth. As water planners, Colorado must prepare for any of these future possibilities as we do not have control over the state's economy and how many people are born or choose to move here. While some communities choose to limit growth, doing so on a broad statewide scale is untenable and unconstitutional. The CWCB worked with each basin on their Basin Implementation Plan and will continue to encourage all interested parties to do the same during implementation. With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC provided a draft Conceptual Framework which explored innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work.
2	3/9/2015	Bill DeOreo, Colorado citizen	Email sent to cewaterplan@state.co.us through Kevin Reidy	Specific, redline comments on Water Demands Chapter 5	1 document	Additional technical detail related to the comments and commenter's questions is provided in the Statewide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) 2010 report and more detail will be provided in the next SWSI update. CWCB will work to better define what recreation means in Colorado's Water Plan.
3	3/13/2015	Tania Landauer, Colorado citizen	Email sent to cewaterplan@state.co.us through Hannah Holm, Water Center at Colorado Mesa University	I think that rampant development and over-marketing of Colorado is a big part of the problem. Colorado is one of the fastest growing states in the Union, and development is approved without considering the impacts on our limited and fluctuating water supply. City and town governments need to look at the growing gap between water availability and existing demands on that water before new building is allowed. Municipalities need regulations with some teeth and they need to enforce the regulations, thereby ensuring that water will be available well into the future to meet the needs of each new development considered. No doubt, however, governments receive financial benefits by "being in bed" with developers and short term greed is going to kill the proverbial "goose that laid the golden egg" in Colorado as well as everywhere else in the U.S. that is over marketed as we are. We must consider the reality of global warming as it will most likely lead to diminished snowpack in the future thereby widening the gap between water supply and demand. Population explosion is at the root of this problem as is human greed. We have forgotten that we are part of the biosphere. We are not separate from the earth that supports us. We cannot continue to manipulate it ad infinitum. Eventually Mother Nature will wipe us out if we cannot figure out how to live in balance with her.	N/A	Colorado's Water Plan and the technical work that supports it includes three growth scenarios: low-growth, mid-growth, high-growth. As water planners, Colorado must prepare for any of these future possibilities as we do not have control over the state's economy and how many people are born or choose to move here. While some communities choose to limit growth, doing so on a broad statewide scale is untenable and unconstitutional. The CWCB worked with each basin on their Basin Implementation Plan and will continue to encourage all interested parties to do the same during implementation. Climate change could have a serious effect on Colorado's water supplies, consequently, Colorado's Water Plan factors in an altered climate in 3 of the 5 scenarios examined in the planning process. Additionally, climate change is addressed throughout Colorado's Water Plan, as it is likely to effect a multitude of sectors. However, the exact impacts of climate change remain uncertain; and while it is clear temperature's are, and will continue, rising, there is less consensus surrounding precipitation. Scenario planning enables the state to prepare for a wide range of possible futures to capture, and prepare for, such uncertainty. Specific climate change adaptation and mitigation recommendations are not addressed in Colorado's Water Plan but are being addressed through other statewide efforts.
4	3/20/2015	National Park Service - sent by Rob Billerbeck	Email to cewaterplan@state.co.us	We would like to respectfully submit the attached comment letter from the National Park Service to the CWCB regarding the Colorado Water Plan. We greatly appreciate the opportunity to comment on this process. I'm also CC'ing the chairs of 3 western basin roundtables as some of these comments are relevant to the revisions they are currently making to their BIPs and because these basins are most directly connected to Dinosaur, Black Canyon/Curecanti and Arches/Canyonlands national park units. Please feel free to contact me at 303-987-6789 if there are concerns or questions regarding this letter.	1 document	As is currently described in the No and Low Regrets Action Plan and Colorado's Water Plan, there should be a minimum statewide water conservation target of 320,000 acre-feet by 2050, which includes 150,000 acre-feet from passive and 170,000 acre-feet from active conservation efforts. As is currently described in the No and Low Regrets Action Plan and Colorado's Water Plan, there should be a minimum statewide water conservation target of 320,000 acre-feet by 2050, which includes 150,000 acre-feet from passive and 170,000 acre-feet from active conservation efforts. The section on municipal and industrial conservation will be updated in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan with an added conservation stretch goal, consistent with the IBCC's recent development of a 400,000 acre-feet aspirational active conservation stretch goal. Regarding stream management plans, there is currently \$1 million allocated in the 2015 Projects Bill, which just passed. CWCB is also currently working on guidance for a stream management plan grant program, and working to further define and clarify what stream management plan means in Colorado's Water Plan. With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC continues to work on developing a draft Conceptual Framework which explores innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. Regarding the comments on economic metrics, while CWCB would like to use consistent metrics for each category of water use, these data are not currently available. CWCB is exploring how to develop this level of information in future work. If Colorado and the other upper basin states had to implement the activities considered within contingency planning, it would do so in a manner consistent with the protection of instream flow resources, including the endangered fish species. Colorado's Water Plan will be updated to include this language.
5	3/20/2015	Drew Beckwith, Western Resource Advocates	Email to cewaterplan@state.co.us	Comments on section 6.3.1, 6.3.3. and overall comments.	1 document	As is currently described in the No and Low Regrets Action Plan and Colorado's Water Plan, there should be a minimum statewide water conservation target of 320,000 acre-feet by 2050, which includes 150,000 acre-feet from passive and 170,000 acre-feet from active conservation efforts. The section on municipal and industrial conservation will be updated in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan with an added conservation stretch goal, consistent with the IBCC's recent development of a 400,000 acre-feet aspirational active conservation stretch goal. CWCB will consider adding language regarding transmountain diversions, agricultural transfers, and storage into the conservation language in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan.

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6	3/25/2015	Gary Hausler, Colorado citizen	Webform	<p>The draft Water Plan ignores consideration of one action that can actually provide "new" water to Colorado and other states effected by water shortages. That action is water importation from out of state. Current HB 1167 proposes study of a pipeline from the Missouri River to Colorado's eastern slope. The Kansas Water Authority (KWA) has proposed the Kansas Aquaduct to pipe in excess of 1,000,000 af/year west almost to the Colorado border. This project also has a diversion on the Missouri above Kansas City. The problem with Colorado HB 1167 and the KWA proposal is that there is not adequate water in the Missouri River to provide for significant diversion. The State of Missouri realizes this and opposes both proposals. For over 10 years, I have advocated a project to import an initial 1,000,000 af/year from the main stem of the Mississippi River south of Cairo, Ill. The Mississippi in this area flows an average of 240,000,000 af/year based on over 100 years of US Army Corps of Engineers data. I urge the CWCB to consider my proposal. I have a detailed Power Point presentation which at 2.74 MB exceeds this site's max file size of 2 MB for upload. I made this presentation to most of the Basin Roundtables in the state, the CWCB staff, the Kansas Water Authority as well as many others and would be happy to make it to the CWCB Board. Importation from the Mississippi makes sense. A joint project with Kansas makes sense. The Mississippi represents an immense source of unused water that meets Colorado's future needs and eliminates the need for ag dry-up and additional trans-mountain diversion. This proposal has been ignored and derided for years for political reasons. I hope the CWCB will seriously evaluate it now. I have no financial interest in this project and am not selling anything. I await your reply.</p>	N/A	<p>Water sources from the Midwest have been explored and are not currently viable at this time due to several factors including logistics, federal vs. interstate issues, permitting issues, and energy costs. It is worth noting that other people have proposed this issue at the basin roundtable level, and there are discussions going on statewide.</p>
7	3/30/2015	First half of survey results - Colorado Basin Roundtable Survey - forwarded by Hannah Holm, Water Center at Colorado Mesa University	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	<p>Here are Colorado Basin RT survey responses in both summary and detailed form (which includes comments) -same responses, just different formats. Comments 1-6 from survey: 1. Don't let the political power of the Front Range water providers dominate the final outcomes of The Plan. 2. I have concerns about the increase in Oil and Gas Production in the Colorado River Basin and the amount of water needed for those activities 3. Science based on tree ring data suggests that major droughts may be common in the long term. Climate change models predict a significant decrease in flow over the next century. The upper basin states cannot fully utilize appropriated water that does not or will not exist. 4. State could put a price on the water. Limit population growth. 5. Stop development of front range until conservation goals are in place. Watered green lawns for Denver need to be a thing of the past unless they conserve to the level that cities like Las Vegas do. 6. Smarter agriculture use is paramount. Technology exists and must be adopted. Education is lacking. People don't get the connection between population energy and water.</p>	3 documents	<p>1. Colorado's Water Plan rests on the foundation of the Basin Implementation Plans, created by the Basin Roundtables. Each Basin Roundtable is made up of a diverse set of stakeholders and the inclusion of both an environmental and recreational representative is required by the Colorado Water for the 21st Century Act. In addition, representatives from each county, municipalities within each county, industry, agriculture, and domestic water suppliers are required. Lastly, a representative from each water conservation and conservancy district are also stipulated. There are also several other at large seats, and many of these are held by environmental interests, and many of the local government representatives are also focused on environmental and recreational issues since their citizens care about these topics and the area may be dependent on tourism. Additionally, all Basin Roundtable meetings are open to the public. 2. Fracking currently uses approximately 18,000 acre feet per year, which is a very small proportion of Colorado's overall water use. However, there may be some areas where there are greater regional effects. In addition, power plants that burn natural gas to make energy use less water than traditional power plants. Therefore, from an overall resource management perspective, fracking and the resulting energy production do not consume a significant amount of water compared to current levels. Colorado's Water Plan seeks to work collaboratively to uphold Colorado's water values and does not put a value judgment on any one beneficial use. 3. Nine out of every ten years some portion of the state experiences some level of drought. Moreover drought can carry serious economic and environmental consequences. Therefore it is a natural hazard that the state takes seriously. Colorado is a national leader in drought mitigation and planning efforts, much of which is outlined in the State of Colorado Drought Mitigation and Response Plan. Pieces of that plan have been incorporated into Colorado's Water Plan where appropriate. Climate change could have a serious effect on Colorado's water supplies, consequently, Colorado's Water Plan factors in an altered climate in 3 of the 5 scenarios examined in the planning process. Additionally, climate change is addressed throughout Colorado's Water Plan, as it is likely to effect a multitude of sectors. However, the exact impacts of climate change remain uncertain; and while it is clear temperature's are, and will continue, rising, there is less consensus surrounding precipitation. Scenario planning enables the state to prepare for a wide range of possible futures to capture, and prepare for, such uncertainty. Specific climate change adaptation and mitigation recommendations are not addressed in Colorado's Water Plan but are being addressed through other statewide efforts. 4. Colorado's Water Plan and the technical work that supports it includes three growth scenarios: low-growth, mid-growth, high-growth. As water planners, Colorado must prepare for any of these future possibilities as we do not have control over the state's economy and how many people are born or choose to move here. While some communities choose to limit growth, doing so on a broad statewide scale is untenable and unconstitutional. The CWCB worked with each basin on their Basin Implementation Plan and will continue to encourage all interested parties to do the same during implementation. 5. The Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan will incorporate conservation and reuse as critical components to helping meet future water needs, however those strategies alone might not be enough to meet Colorado's future water needs. Additional balanced options need to be explored. These topics are explored in Section 6.3. 6. Agricultural water sharing and modernizing agricultural efficiencies are aspects of Colorado's Water Plan and included in Section 6.4 and Subsection 6.3.4. The development of Colorado's Water Plan has helped to raise the level of importance placed on education and outreach statewide related to water supply planning. The CWCB is working together with the Basin Roundtables (BRTS) to expand education and outreach activities related to raising awareness and Section 9.5 Outreach, Education, and Public Engagement will include recommendations on continuing education on these topics long-term.</p>

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7b	3/30/2015	Second half of survey results - Colorado Basin Roundtable Survey - forwarded by Hannah Holm, Water Center at Colorado Mesa University	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	Here are Colorado Basin RT survey responses in both summary and detailed form (which includes comments) -same responses, just different formats. Comments 7-16 from survey: 7. One of my greatest concerns is quality of water. Chlorine and fluoride are both toxins and are routinely added to water that we and other beings drink. Also concerned about mag chloride, pharmaceuticals, pesticides, ag runoff, and other toxins that are making their way into the water. 8. Trans mountain diversions are a travesty. No more TMD's. 9. I am strongly against TMD. They are not good for Denver and they are not good for western Colorado. 10. Only question 1 addresses recreational flows. These are extremely important to Colorado's (and ALL of the Colorado River basin) economy. Storage would result in loss of recreational places both under the reservoir and downstream. We've felt this loss acutely in the Dolores River basin which used to support outfitters and other local businesses. Sadly, no more. 11. impact of growing populations, particularly on the eastern slope and lower basin cities. 12. No more Transmontane diversions! The Colorado River Basin needs every drop of water for use in the Upper and Lower Basins where the water has been over allocated since 1922. Conservation and land use need to take priority on the East Slope - no Kentucky bluegrass, promote xeriscaping, better agricultural use of water, recycle water. Nature needs water - minimum stream flows are mandatory and should be improved. People need to conserve more water and/or pay graduated fees - more use means pay a lot more for water. Develop a basic level per person then increase fees a lot past that usage generally speaking. 13. Administration of TMD - build plan to get fair consideration in state legislature. Over-use by lower compact users creates habits, must learn to deal with shortages without insisting on drawing from up-river users. Water costs usually go up when shortages come along. Good administrative practices will control this. 14. Very concerned about new TMDs before we've done all the conservation we can. 15. It is unclear how conservation will be encouraged. The plan does not go far enough in laying out new policies for conservation, land use and ag transfers. 16. Irrigation ag and residential waste tremendous amounts of water. Education. Incentives may be a good approach. Address industrial use.		7. The Water Quality Division of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) regulates water quality issues of this nature in the state. Water Quality has been recognized as critical for Colorado's water future. The CWCB is working closely with the Water Quality Control Division and the Basin Roundtables in order to address Colorado's Water Quality needs. This is further explored in Section 7.3. 8, 9, 14. With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC provided a draft Conceptual Framework which explored innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. 10. The CWCB and the Basin Roundtables will be working to support conservation, environment, and recreation in the Basin Implementation Plans and draft of Colorado's Water Plan. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan. This is explored in Section 6.6. 11. Colorado's Water Plan and the technical work that supports it includes three growth scenarios: low-growth, mid-growth, high-growth. As water planners, Colorado must prepare for any of these future possibilities as we do not have control over the state's economy and how many people are born or choose to move here. While some communities choose to limit growth, doing so on a broad statewide scale is untenable and unconstitutional. The CWCB worked with each basin on their Basin Implementation Plan and will continue to encourage all interested parties to do the same during implementation. 12. With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC provided a draft conceptual agreement which explored innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. Xeriscape lawns are allowed statewide. Colorado water allocation and governance has always been guided by local users meeting local needs and Colorado's Water Plan will not change that. Rather than diminishing local control or authority over water, Colorado's Water Plan seeks to strengthen local decision-makers' ability to achieve regional and statewide water solutions. To that effect, Colorado's Water Plan will work to encourage, rather than mandate, several of the points presented in the comments. 13. The state is working vigorously with other upper basin states and the Colorado River Basin as a whole to mitigate any risks Colorado may face with regard to compact compliance and other interstate issues. 15 & 16. The development of Colorado's Water Plan has helped to raise the level of importance placed on education and outreach statewide related to water supply planning. The CWCB is working together with the Basin Roundtables (BRTS) to expand education and outreach activities related to raising awareness and Section 9.5 Outreach, Education, and Public Engagement will include recommendations on continuing education on these topics long-term. Agriculture uses the majority of water in Colorado and is an important economic driver in the state. The Basin Roundtables and the Colorado Water Conservation Board have engaged a number of agricultural representatives, pursuant to the Colorado Water for the 21st Century Act. For further information, please read Chapter 6.
8	3/31/2015	Stan Peters, PS Systems, Inc.	Webform	I would like to introduce you to porosity storage reservoirs (PSRs), and a new implementation strategy on how they might be used in solving Colorado's water challenges. I've attached a visual depiction of a PSR, as well as a copy of the existing SEO guidelines for operation and accounting for PSRs. A brief video clip and more information are available on our website.	4 documents	Colorado's Water Plan addresses aquifer storage and recharge in general, however the plan is not the right place for a discussion of the specifics of this topic. However, CWCB is happy to talk to the commenter and encourages the commenter to share the ideas with the South Platte and Metro Basin Roundtables.
9	4/1/2015	Colorado Agricultural Water Alliance (CAWA) - sent by Charlie Bartlett	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	I am attaching CAWA's comments to the draft Colorado Water Plan. CAWA would you like to thank all of you for the opportunity to work together in providing input for agriculture. If you would like to discuss the comments or have any questions please let us know. We are ready to meet and help you in any way we can.	1 document	The IBCC recently formed the Agricultural Viability Subcommittee to address these issues in Colorado's Water Plan and CAWA was invited to participate in that process. CWCB is very committed to further developing additional opportunities for continued agricultural viability in Colorado's Water Plan. Thank you for the comments.
10	4/1/2015	Holly Armstrong, Colorado citizen	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	We have to stop taking water from our rivers. We cannot do that forever and should be first implementing methods to save our existing water and use much less. I don't think taxpayers should pay for things like water grabs so that some people are able to continue to waste water.	N/A	The Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan will incorporate conservation and reuse as critical components to helping meet future water needs, however those strategies alone might not be enough to meet Colorado's future water needs. Additional balanced options need to be explored. These topics are explored in Section 6.3. The CWCB and the Basin Roundtables will be working to support conservation, environment, and recreation in the Basin Implementation Plans and draft of Colorado's Water Plan. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan.
11	4/4/2015	Sandy White, Member of Ark Basin RT, Colorado citizen	Email sent to cwaterplan@state.co.us through Becky Mitchell	Specific comments on sections and pages in Colorado's Water Plan.	1 document	In response to the comments related to climate change, Colorado's Water Plan will continue to rely on the best science, which does indicate that climate change is happening and therefore the state needs to be prepared as it could have a serious effect on Colorado's water supplies. Consequently, Colorado's Water Plan factors in an altered climate in 3 of the 5 scenarios examined in the planning process. Additionally, climate change is addressed throughout Colorado's Water Plan, as it is likely to effect a multitude of sectors. However, the exact impacts of climate change remain uncertain; and while it is clear temperature's are, and will continue, rising, there is less consensus surrounding precipitation. Scenario planning enables the state to prepare for a wide range of possible futures to capture, and prepare for, such uncertainty. Specific climate change adaptation and mitigation recommendations are not addressed in Colorado's Water Plan, but are being addressed through other statewide efforts. The commenter is concerned that environmental and recreational uses are not always nonconsumptive and CWCB will work to incorporate caveats similar to what's contained in the Arkansas BIP. Colorado's Water Plan will also include an action plan as part of the revised Chapter 10. Thank you for the detailed comments related to pagination, etc. and CWCB will work to incorporate changes into the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan.
12	4/6/2015	David Congour, Colorado citizen	Webform	After a partial reading of the Draft Water Plan, I have the following comment: I see no mention in the plan on the subject of hydraulic fracturing, or drilling in general. With somewhere around 50,000 active natural gas wells in the state, each one penetrating from one to many groundwater layers, I see this as a major item that needs to be addressed. Even when done properly, and cased with concrete, drilling and casing these wells turbulates the water contained in any aquifers that they intersect. Once the wells are abandoned, they also represent a conduit through the various layers in the geological strata for liquids (water, processed water, chemicals, and natural pollutants). Ground water will also be negatively affected by spillage that is inevitable from holding ponds, etc. As a citizen, I didn't read the entire document, so may have missed any references to hydraulic fracturing, in which case, I apologize.	N/A	The Water Quality Division of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) regulates water quality issues of this nature in the state. Water Quality has been recognized as critical for Colorado's water future. The CWCB is working closely with the Water Quality Control Division and the Basin Roundtables in order to address Colorado's Water Quality needs. This is further explored in Section 7.3. Fracking currently uses approximately 18,000 acre feet per year, which is a very small proportion of Colorado's overall water use. However, there may be some areas where there are greater regional effects. In addition, power plants that burn natural gas to make energy use less water than traditional power plants. Therefore, from an overall resource management perspective, fracking and the resulting energy production do not consume a significant amount of water compared to current levels. Colorado's Water Plan seeks to work collaboratively to uphold Colorado's water values and does not put a value judgment on any one beneficial use. You can read more about this in chapter 5 & 6.

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13	4/7/2015	Mona Crane, Colorado citizen	Webform	Please help save our planet.	N/A	The CWCB and the Basin Roundtables are working to support conservation, environment, and recreation in implementation of the Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan.
14	4/9/2015	Modene Gaulke, Colorado citizen	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us through George Sibley	Specific comments on water values in Colorado's Water Plan and Gunnison Basin Water Plan.	1 document	The IBCC recently formed the Agricultural Viability Subcommittee to address these issues in Colorado's Water Plan. CWCB is very committed to further developing additional opportunities for continued agricultural viability in Colorado's Water Plan. Funding will help to improve aging infrastructure. Regarding comments related to the political nature of this process, Colorado's Water Plan rests on the foundation of the Basin Implementation Plans, created by the Basin Roundtables. Each Basin Roundtable is made up of a diverse set of stakeholders and the inclusion of both an environmental and recreational representative is required by the Colorado Water for the 21st Century Act. In addition, representatives from each county, municipalities within each county, industry, agriculture, and domestic water suppliers are required. Lastly, a representative from each water conservation and conservancy district are also stipulated. There are also several other at large seats, and many of these are held by environmental interests, and many of the local government representatives are also focused on environmental and recreational issues since their citizens care about these topics and the area may be dependent on tourism. Additionally, all Basin Roundtable meetings are open to the public.
15	4/9/2015	Nelson Chenkin, Colorado citizen	Webform	I live in Fort Collins and am writing regarding the Colorado Water Plan. The conclusion of the December draft states "While this body of work represents an increase in the understanding of Colorado's nonconsumptive needs, there is more work that needs to be done towards understanding and quantifying recreational and environmental needs." I appreciate that the first draft stresses the importance of our environment and recreation economy, and details many environmental and recreational attributes and opportunities. However, I hope statewide commitment for real steps and funding to support environmental and recreational river flows is strengthened as the process continues. Strategies requiring stream management plans for all of Colorado's rivers is important. Colorado needs healthy river flow and riparian areas to keep our state the wonderful jewel that it is. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	N/A	The CWCB and the Basin Roundtables will be working to support conservation, environment, and recreation in the Basin Implementation Plans and draft of Colorado's Water Plan. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan.
16	4/14/2015	Edward Morrison, Colorado citizen	Webform	I like the focus on multiple needs for water. It is important that we understand this complexity to reality. Diverting water is a very big undertaking, even locally. It must be done, if at all, with careful thought. It is true that water can be used for many things at one time and not noticeably decrease the access to water for another user. Agriculture, wildlife, and recreation can often share the same flow, as long as it remains clean and flowing. It can then still be used again downstream. I think municipalities, especially large ones like the front range, have a responsibility to conserve water at all times. I would propose permanent conservation restrictions on city-dwellers like myself as if we were in sever drought all the time; we sort of are in sever drought all the time. Even a good water year should not be an excuse for us to over-indulge - these years can be a chance for other downstream users (who often have actual pressing needs for water rather than lawn watering and long showers) to recover a little from drought years and for reservoirs to recharge significantly. Besides, it will be easier than going in and out of water restrictions. The time is probably coming when large cities will have to impose long-standing restrictions, it will only be helpful (and easier) to do this earlier rather than later.	N/A	With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC provided a draft Conceptual Framework which explored innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. The current course Colorado is heading down leads to several of the results that the commenter mentions. For instance, without action, up to 35% of Colorado's farms in the South Platte could be dried up. This is one impetus for why Colorado is pursuing the development of a water plan. Colorado's Water Plan will yield better results through support of conservation, reuse, sharing agreements between farmers and municipalities, incentive-based of water-smart land use, and the development of multi-purpose projects and methods.
17	4/14 & 4/24/2015	Audubon Society of Greater Denver - sent by Pauline Reetz	Webform	Specific comments on sections in Colorado's Water Plan.	1 document	As is currently described in the No and Low Regrets Action Plan and Colorado's Water Plan, there should be a minimum statewide water conservation target of 320,000 acre-feet by 2050, which includes 150,000 acre-feet from passive and 170,000 acre-feet from active conservation efforts. The section on municipal and industrial conservation will be updated in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan with an added conservation stretch goal, consistent with the IBCC's recent development of a 400,000 acre-feet aspirational active conservation stretch goal. Regarding stream management plans, there is currently \$1 million allocated in the 2015 Projects Bill. CWCB is also currently working on guidance for a stream management plan grant program, and working to further define and clarify what stream management plan means in Colorado's Water Plan. For decades, Colorado has viewed ground and surface water as inter-related systems. Colorado's Water Plan will be updated on a periodic basis.
18	4/14/2015	Ruedi Water and Power Authority sent by Mark Fuller	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	Attached document.	1 document	Regarding stream management plans, there is currently \$1 million allocated in the 2015 Projects Bill. CWCB is also currently working on guidance for a stream management plan grant program, and working to further define and clarify what stream management plan means in Colorado's Water Plan. While the ability to lease non-diverted agricultural and municipal water for instream flows failed in the last legislative sessions, there are opportunities such as voluntary flow agreements that can support some of the goals provided by the commenter. CWCB staff are happy to meet with the Ruedi Water and Power Authority and the Roaring Fork Watershed Collaborative, or other groups to explore these opportunities. CWCB will work to better describe these as viable options within Colorado's Water Plan. The IBCC continues to work on developing a draft Conceptual Framework which explores innovative ways to address the commenter's issues in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work at the time of drafting. CWCB applauds regional efforts of the Roaring Fork Watershed Collaborative and is continuing to further develop the water and land use sections of Colorado's Water Plan.
19	4/20/2015	Travis Elliot, Colorado citizen	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	TMD's should simply be off the table and not a part of the conversation. As I read the values and conceptual agreement of the IBCC, everything appears to be contradictory and hypocritical. You cannot balance future needs of the western slope with TMD's. There simply is not enough water, especially given trends in climate change, reduced snow-pack and precipitation overall. Diverted water today effects the region for generations to come, and to make the water plan with projections only until 2060 is short-sighted. This process appears to be flawed and a way to circumvent western slope opposition to planned TMD projects. If I had to guess, a new TMD project is already planned, regardless of this "water plan" and its outcome. Can someone please inform me on how to get involved?	N/A	With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC provided a draft Conceptual Framework which explored innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. The Conceptual Framework and related chapter will be updated based on the status of ongoing discussions of the IBCC.

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Item Number	Date	Input Provided By	Method of Input Submission	Summary of Input	Documents Submitted for Review	Staff Responses and Recommendations
20	4/22/2015	Pegh Rooney, Colorado citizen	Webform	Conservation, not diversion!!!! Tourism and wildlife watching/birding brought \$20 billion to Colorado. These activities depend on a healthy ecosystem which, in turn, depends on water. Require conservation measures to be adopted by agriculture, the oil/gas industry and municipal water districts rather than pretending that another diversion project on the already depleted Colorado River is going to help. Keep the Yampa River free-flowing and wild! Protect the Arkansas River! Colorado has a finite supply of water and all the diversions in the world aren't going to help. We must limit sprawl; demand recycling of fracking water; responsible agricultural irrigation; provide incentives for home water conservation; higher water rates for those who overuse water. Acting responsibly now is essential or in a few years we'll be wondering why the aquifers are depleted and the rivers are dry. California had to take drastic measures. Colorado, with responsible planning and less kissing up to developers, can be proactive instead of reactive in responding to this water crisis. Keep the environment strong and the tourism dollars will flow. Dry up the lakes and rivers, kill wildlife and flora and folks will spend their money elsewhere. And, Colorado will be just another dry, dusty ghost of its former self.	N/A	The Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan will incorporate conservation and reuse as critical components to helping meet future water needs, however those strategies alone might not be enough to meet Colorado's future water needs. Additional balanced options need to be explored. These topics are explored in Section 6.3. The CWCB and the Basin Roundtables will be working to support conservation, environment, and recreation in the Basin Implementation Plans and draft of Colorado's Water Plan. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan. Agricultural water sharing and modernizing agricultural efficiencies are aspects of Colorado's Water Plan and included in Section 6.4 and Subsection 6.3.4. With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC provided a draft Conceptual Framework which explored innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. The Conceptual Framework and related chapter will be updated based on the status of ongoing discussions of the IBCC.
21	4/23/2015	Sam Gluck, Colorado citizen	Webform	We believe that Colorado can work with groups like DU and landowners and municipalities to greatly improve the water preservation and conservation of our great state in short order. We are 4th generation family with farming Ag and Recreation implications and this conversation must take place soon. As well, I sit on the All Volunteer Ducks Unlimited State Committee as the recruiting chairman and this is a passionate conversation.	N/A	The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan recognize the importance of agriculture and the environment. Those four values are 1) vibrant and sustainable cities, 2) viable and productive agriculture, 3) a robust recreation and tourism industry, and 4) a thriving environment that includes healthy watersheds, rivers, streams, and wildlife. We recommend that you get involved with your local roundtable as you would be a valuable contributor with the roles you hold in your community.
22	4/23/2015	Larry Smith, Colorado citizen	Webform	I have invented a growing system that uses less than half the water and produces more end product than conventional methods. It will save more water than i can claim. all green houses all indoor grows will use less power less water less waste and again more end product.	N/A	Agriculture efficiency is discussed in section 6.3.4. Thank you for your comments.
23	4/24/2015	Trout Unlimited, the Colorado Wildlife Federation, Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, Back Country Hunters and Anglers, and Bull Moose Sportsmen sent by David Nickum	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	Attached find a comment letter highlighting some of the major interests that concerned sportsmen with TU, the Colorado Wildlife Federation, Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, Back Country Hunters and Anglers, and Bull Moose Sportsmen would like to share with the CWCB as you work in developing the new draft of Colorado's Water Plan. Thanks for your consideration. OVERALL SUMMARY: clean waters and healthy flowing rivers for fish and wildlife, increase water use efficiency and conservation, recycling instead of diverting, importance of outdoor recreation, modernize agriculture and water sharing practices, avoid TMDs,	1 document	In general, Colorado's Water Plan is in agreement with the values expressed in these comments. The IBCC continues to work on developing a draft Conceptual Framework which explores innovative ways to address the issue of transmountain diversions in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work at the time of drafting. As is currently described in the No and Low Regrets Action Plan and Colorado's Water Plan, there should be a minimum statewide water conservation target of 320,000 acre-feet by 2050, which includes 150,000 acre-feet from passive and 170,000 acre-feet from active conservation efforts. The section on municipal and industrial conservation will be updated in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan with an added conservation stretch goal, consistent with the IBCC's recent development of a 400,000 acre-feet aspirational active conservation stretch goal. Finally, Colorado's Water Plan will also include an action plan as part of the revised Chapter 10.
24	4/24/2015	Gene Reetz, Colorado citizen	Webform	Attached document.	1 document	As is currently described in the No and Low Regrets Action Plan and Colorado's Water Plan, there should be a minimum statewide water conservation target of 320,000 acre-feet by 2050, which includes 150,000 acre-feet from passive and 170,000 acre-feet from active conservation efforts. The section on municipal and industrial conservation will be updated in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan with an added conservation stretch goal, consistent with the IBCC's recent development of a 400,000 acre-feet aspirational active conservation stretch goal. Regarding stream management plans, there is currently \$1 million allocated in the 2015 Projects Bill. CWCB is also currently working on guidance for a stream management plan grant program, and working to further define and clarify what stream management plan means in Colorado's Water Plan. Colorado's Water Plan will also include an action plan as part of the revised Chapter 10. The IBCC continues to work on developing a draft Conceptual Framework which explores innovative ways to address the issue of transmountain diversions in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work at the time of drafting.
25	4/24/2015	Colorado Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association sent by Robert Sakata	Webform	Attached document.	1 document	The IBCC recently formed the Agricultural Viability Subcommittee to address these issues in Colorado's Water Plan. CWCB is very committed to further developing additional opportunities for continued agricultural viability in Colorado's Water Plan and will consider these comments within the related sections of the second draft.
26	4/24/2015	Water for Colorado sent by Sue Brown	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us through Kate McIntire	Please find attached a cover letter and a pdf with 1122 individual comments on the Colorado Water Plan generated in Feb and March 2015. Their comments call on the CWCB to include in the final Colorado Water Plan the following: 1) A state-wide municipal water conservation goal of 10% by 2020. 2) No new large trans-mountain diversions. They are costly, damaging, and unpopular with Coloradans. 3) Increased funding for programs that assess and protect the health of our rivers and their flows. 4) Provide farmers the funds and incentives they need to modernize agriculture and water-sharing practices that will keep more water in our rivers. 5) Increased and accelerated water recycling programs in the Front Range, which will decrease the need for new water projects. COMMENT LETTER: Dear Governor Hickenlooper, I wanted to thank you for featuring water issues prominently in your State of the State address and your recent remarks to the Colorado Water Congress. You've stated that "there is no magic" when it comes to balancing our booming population with our increasingly strained water supply, and I agree. As a citizen of Colorado, I want you to know that I support a Colorado Water Plan that establishes a clear water conservation goal for our cities and towns, fosters the reuse and recycling of water, avoids new large trans-mountain diversions, and incentivizes modern water sharing practices in our agricultural sector. As you know, water conservation is faster, better, and cheaper than new water projects, which would cost billions to build, harm our environment, wreck our rivers, and increase our water bills. Thank you for your leadership on this issue, and your ongoing efforts to protect the future of Colorado's rivers.	2 documents	The CWCB and the Basin Roundtables will be working to support conservation and reuse, environment, and recreation in the Basin Implementation Plans and draft of Colorado's Water Plan. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan. These topics are explored in Section 6.3. With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC provided a draft Conceptual Framework which explored innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. Agricultural water sharing and modernizing agricultural efficiencies are aspects of Colorado's Water Plan and included in Section 6.4 and Subsection 6.3.4.

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Item Number	Date	Input Provided By	Method of Input Submission	Summary of Input	Documents Submitted for Review	Staff Responses and Recommendations
27	4/28/2015	Mark Squillace, Professor of Law	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	Attached document.	1 document	As is currently described in the No and Low Regrets Action Plan and Colorado's Water Plan, there should be a minimum statewide water conservation target of 320,000 acre-feet by 2050, which includes 150,000 acre-feet from passive and 170,000 acre-feet from active conservation efforts. The section on municipal and industrial conservation will be updated in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan with an added conservation stretch goal, consistent with the IBCC's recent development of a 400,000 acre-feet aspirational active conservation stretch goal. Regarding stream management plans, there is currently \$1 million allocated in the 2015 Projects Bill. CWCB is also currently working on guidance for a stream management plan grant program, and working to further define and clarify what stream management plan means in Colorado's Water Plan. Colorado's Water Plan will also include an action plan as part of the revised Chapter 10. The adaptive strategy scheme is further described in the SWSI update (Ch 7) and will be further defined in future drafts.
28	4/28/2015	Rebecca Smith, PhD candidate	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	Attached document.	1 document	1) The commenter's suggestion that the actions be compiled into a concise document is currently being developed as part of the update to Chapter 10. 2) The commenter suggests that Colorado's Water Plan be crafted within an adaptive management framework. Chapter 11 will discuss the iterative and adaptive process of continued water planning. In addition, the revision of Chapter 10 will include some of the suggestions, such as monitoring success provided by the commenter. 3) The BIPs will also be placed on a regular update and monitoring schedule including an assessment of whether or not the goals were met between BIP versions. 4) CWCB has guidelines, guidance and sample drought and conservation planning documents. These are specifically designed for small to midsize utilities to help them assess their risk. 5) Conservation research is ongoing. Past examples include the Best Practice Guide Book, and the next SWSI update will include additional technical work concerning conservation practices. 6) Colorado is exploring water shortage sharing to a number of different avenues such as water bank studies, the insurance policy described in the Conceptual Framework, and contingency planning. This is an important aspect of Colorado's Water Plan and will be further updated in the next draft.
29	4/28/2015	Nancy Stocker, Colorado citizen	Webform	Attached document.	1 document	It is currently illegal for Homeowners' Associations in Colorado to require bluegrass lawns, and xeriscape lawns are allowed statewide. Colorado water allocation and governance has always been guided by local users meeting local needs and Colorado's Water Plan will not change that. Rather than diminishing local control or authority over water, Colorado's Water Plan seeks to strengthen local decision-makers' ability to achieve regional and statewide water solutions. To that effect, Colorado's Water Plan will work to encourage, rather than mandate, several of the points presented in the comments. Agricultural water sharing and modernizing agricultural efficiencies are aspects of Colorado's Water Plan and included in Section 6.4 and Subsection 6.3.4. The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan recognize the importance of the environment. Those four values are 1) vibrant and sustainable cities, 2) viable and productive agriculture, 3) a robust recreation and tourism industry, and 4) a thriving environment that includes healthy watersheds, rivers, streams, and wildlife. With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC provided a draft Conceptual Framework which explored innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. Colorado's Water Plan and the technical work that supports it includes three growth scenarios: low-growth, mid-growth, high-growth. As water planners, Colorado must prepare for any of these future possibilities as we do not have control over the state's economy and how many people are born or choose to move here. While some communities choose to limit growth, doing so on a broad statewide scale is untenable and unconstitutional. The CWCB is worked with each basin on their Basin Implementation Plan and will continue to encourage all interested parties to do the same during implementation. The water-energy nexus is discussed in Section 6.3.5 of Colorado's Water Plan.
30	4/28/2015	Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc. sent by Michael Sorensen	Webform	Attached document.	1 document	CWCB looks forward to continued work with Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc. and is happy to meet to discuss the company's concerns.
31	4/29/2015	Brad Johnson, Johnson Environmental Consulting, LLC	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	Attached document.	3 documents	Regarding the comments related to Chapter 4, CWCB will address the typo. The other comments on Chapter 4 are related to work done by the Division of Water Resources (DWR) and CWCB will work with DWR to address the issues. CWCB will address the comments related to water quality within the next draft of Chapter 4. Regarding the comments related to Chapter 6, many of the commenter's suggestions are more closely related to the permitting section within Chapter 9. CWCB would like to meet with Dr. Johnson to further explore how the tools he's assisted in developing could potentially be incorporated into Colorado's Water Plan. CWCB will clarify that the Clean Water Act and NEPA provide a base level of protection for wetlands and streams. Regarding the other comments related to Chapter 6, the suggestions will be incorporated as appropriate in the next draft. Regarding the comments related to Chapter 7, the suggestions will be incorporated as appropriate in the next draft. Regarding stream management plans, there is currently \$1 million allocated in the 2015 Projects Bill. CWCB is also currently working on guidance for a stream management plan grant program, and working to further define and clarify what stream management plan means in Colorado's Water Plan.
32	4/29/2015	Colorado Springs Utilities sent by Julia Gallucci	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	Please find attached our feedback on Chapter 9.5 of the DRAFT State Water Plan.	1 document	Thank you for the comments on Section 9.5. The commenter's suggestions will be incorporated into the second draft of this section as appropriate.

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Item Number	Date	Input Provided By	Method of Input Submission	Summary of Input	Documents Submitted for Review	Staff Responses and Recommendations
33	4/29/2015	Christi Findling, Colorado citizen	Webform	As a Colorado native, daughter of a ranching family, Front Range living outdoor recreationist I think I have a broad perspective on Colorado's water. We need to protect our agricultural and business interests while safeguarding our natural inheritance. I believe we need to be better stewards of our water resource by modernizing agriculture's use and management, incentivizing business to conserve and above all having municipalities reduce consumption significantly. I am highly opposed to trans-mountain diversions and feel healthy rivers are a healthy state. Our tourism industry is very important for across the state employment and river flows are tied to many of those industries.	N/A	The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan are 1) vibrant and sustainable cities, 2) viable and productive agriculture, 3) a robust recreation and tourism industry, and 4) a thriving environment that includes healthy watersheds, rivers, streams, and wildlife. With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC provided a draft Conceptual Framework which explored innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. Agricultural water sharing and modernizing agricultural efficiencies are aspects of Colorado's Water Plan and included in Section 6.4 and Subsection 6.3.4. The CWCB and the Basin Roundtables will be working to support conservation and reuse, environment, and recreation in the Basin Implementation Plans and draft of Colorado's Water Plan. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan. These topics are explored in Section 6.3.
34	4/29/2015	Allison Elliot, Colorado citizen	Webform	Thank you Governor Higgenlopper, for creating the Colorado Water Plan process. What I have learned out of the many meeting that I have attended is that there needs to be more funding to assure healthy rivers for all of Coloradoin. The best ways to make sure we have have enough water for people as well as our beloved wildlife, we need to implement: 1. State-wide water conservation goal of 10% by 2020 and 20% by 2030 2. No new large trans-mountain diversions – especially from the Gunnison Basin 3. Modernized agriculture and water-sharing practices 4. Commitment from the state to focus on water recycling 5. Funding for environmental needs and assessment studies 6. Strong rules that protect our water supplies from irresponsible oil and gas development 7. Protection for more instream flows	N/A	The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan are 1) vibrant and sustainable cities, 2) viable and productive agriculture, 3) a robust recreation and tourism industry, and 4) a thriving environment that includes healthy watersheds, rivers, streams, and wildlife. With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC provided a draft Conceptual Framework which explored innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. Agricultural water sharing and modernizing agricultural efficiencies are aspects of Colorado's Water Plan and included in Section 6.4 and Subsection 6.3.4. The CWCB and the Basin Roundtables will be working to support conservation and reuse, environment, and recreation in the Basin Implementation Plans and draft of Colorado's Water Plan. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan. These topics are explored in Section 6.3. The Water Quality Division of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) regulates water quality issues of this nature in the state, including those with respect to fracking. Water Quality has been recognized as critical for Colorado's water future. The CWCB is working closely with the Water Quality Control Division and the Basin Roundtables in order to address Colorado's Water Quality needs. This is further explored in Section 7.3. The Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan will incorporate conservation, reuse and recycling as critical components to helping meet future water needs, however those strategies alone might not be enough to meet Colorado's future water needs. Additional balanced options need to be explored. These topics are explored in Section 6.3.
35	4/29/2015	Jerry Daidian, Colorado citizen	Webform	Eliminate production of livestock feed as a beneficial use. Returning the vast amount of surface water used to produce livestock feed will allow the use of that vast amount of water for truly beneficial uses. This would result in a tremendous shift in water use and have the most profound effect of any possible change. The disproportionate use of Colorado's surface water by the livestock industry lies at the core of the problem.	N/A	Agricultural water sharing and modernizing agricultural efficiencies are aspects of Colorado's Water Plan and included in Section 6.4 and Subsection 6.3.4.
36	4/29/2015	Taylor Maggert, Colorado citizen	Webform	We need to protect and encourage more in stream recreational water rights. These boost tourism, economies, and environments.	N/A	CWCB maintains and operates In Stream Flow and Natural Lake Level programs, both of which are highly regarded as some of the most successful programs of their kind in the Western US. Nonconsumptive needs are critically important aspects of the Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan. Although not fully tested, instream flows can be designed to directly benefit riparian areas, and the CWCB Stream and Lake Protection Section has been working with the BLM to design an approach to in-stream flows by providing a flood flow component in the spring.
37	4/29/2015	Alyssa Pinkerton, Colorado citizen	Webform	1. No new large trans-mountain diversions. 2. Clear rules that protect our water supplies from irresponsible oil and gas development. 3. Modernized agriculture and water-sharing practices. 4. Commitment from the state to focus on water recycling. 5. Funding for environmental needs and assessment studies. 6. State-wide water conservation goal of 10% by 2020 and 20% by 2030. 7. More funding for healthy rivers	N/A	With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC provided a draft Conceptual Framework which explored innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. Fracking currently uses approximately 18,000 acre feet per year, which is a very small proportion of Colorado's overall water use. However, there may be some areas where there are greater regional effects. In addition, power plants that burn natural gas to make energy use less water than traditional power plants. Therefore, from an overall resource management perspective, fracking and the resulting energy production do not consume a significant amount of water compared to current levels. Colorado's Water Plan seeks to work collaboratively to uphold Colorado's water values and does not put a value judgment on any one beneficial use. Agricultural water sharing and modernizing agricultural efficiencies are aspects of Colorado's Water Plan and included in Section 6.4 and Subsection 6.3.4. The CWCB and the Basin Roundtables will be working to support conservation, environment, and recreation in the Basin Implementation Plans and draft of Colorado's Water Plan. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan.

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Item Number	Date	Input Provided By	Method of Input Submission	Summary of Input	Documents Submitted for Review	Staff Responses and Recommendations
38	4/29/2015	Aurora Water sent by Joseph Stibrich	Email to cewaterplan@state.co.us	Attached document.	1 document	Thank you for the comments. Responses to the comments are as follows: 1) The final draft of Colorado's Water Plan will be fully reformatted. 2) The exploration of climate change in the water supply section of Colorado's Water Plan will be further expanded based on these and other comments. 3) The conservation section will be updated based on recent IBCC discussions, and the definition of passive and active conservation will be updated per the commenter's suggestion. 4) The commenter's suggestions related to alternative transfer methods (ATMs) will be considered and incorporated as appropriate. 5) Comments related to the Upper Colorado River Recovery Program were passed on to Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) for further consideration. At the Department of Natural Resource's direction, CPW has convened a multi-agency group to discuss potential applications of must-kill regulations, along with other management options, for more effective suppression of problematic non-native fish. This "Non-native Fish Management Strategy Work Group" has met three times over the past several months with three more meetings scheduled, and has accomplished a good deal of work and productive dialogue. Members include representatives of CPW, CWCB, US Fish & Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, water providers (Tom Pitts, Kirsta Scherff-Norris), anglers, and environmental interests. 6) The description of WISE in Chapter 8 will be modified per the commenter's suggestion. 7) The commenter's suggestion regarding funding, which is largely consistent with the 2015 Basin Roundtable Statewide Summit discussion, will be added. 8) The commenter suggests moving forward with a state water project. The state of Colorado is exploring opportunities to become more involved in water projects and will explore the possibility of a pilot project. 9) Comments related to the section on natural disaster management will be considered for incorporation. 10) The commenter makes several suggestions related to permitting and these, along with permitting suggestions from other comments on the BIPs, will be incorporated as appropriate into this section.
39	4/29/2015	Gail Tubbs, Colorado citizen	webform	I'm submitting these comments as a landowner on the Arkansas River, recreational river user across the state, and homeowner in Denver. My highest priority is to preserve recreational uses on the rivers even if it comes at the expense of further development on the front range. In truth, to the extent the lack of water availability on the front range constrains new development I'm in favor of that outcome as well. As such, I oppose new trans-mountain diversions and encourage both conservation and realistic pricing of water consumed on the front range. I moved to Colorado to take advantage of our outdoor recreation and am opposed to diminishing those recreational opportunities. Toward this end I'm supportive of more recreational in-channel diversions (RICD). I'm also supportive of increased reclamation of unused agricultural water rights to the extent possible. It's troubling to I drive down the Arkansas valley and see vast uses of water for relatively low value crops just to protect agricultural water rights. As a landowner on the Arkansas around Buena Vista I'm also opposed to any new dams or structures on the river. Thank you.	N/A	With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC provided a draft Conceptual Framework which explored innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan are 1) vibrant and sustainable cities, 2) viable and productive agriculture, 3) a robust recreation and tourism industry, and 4) a thriving environment that includes healthy watersheds, rivers, streams, and wildlife.
40	4/29/2015	Peggy Baxter, The Conservation Center	webform	I live in Cedaredge. Our watershed lies in Grand Mesa National Forest. A substantial portion of our watershed has been leased for oil and gas development. When our town tried to protect the watershed, it was threatened by our Ranger District. We were told that in order to protect our watershed we would need to have a special use permit that was exorbitantly expensive. It became clear from the Forest Service action that they were not going to partner with us to protect our water. Consequently I would like to see strong regulations with regard to Colorado's water and oil and gas development.	N/A	The Water Quality Division of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) regulates water quality issues of this nature in the state. Water Quality has been recognized as critical for Colorado's water future. The CWCB is working closely with the Water Quality Control Division and the Basin Roundtables in order to address Colorado's Water Quality needs. This is further explored in Section 7.3. The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan are 1) vibrant and sustainable cities, 2) viable and productive agriculture, 3) a robust recreation and tourism industry, and 4) a thriving environment that includes healthy watersheds, rivers, streams, and wildlife.
41	4/30/2015	WaterReuse Colorado sent by Laura Belanger	Email to cewaterplan@state.co.us	Attached document.	1 document	The commenter is correct that some of the obstacles facing the implementation of water reuse are not unique and the text within that section will be updated to reflect that. The commenter asks for specific statistics to update the reuse section, and the section will be updated based on the forthcoming whitepaper currently entitled Considering the Implementation of Direct Potable Reuse in Colorado, being produced by Water Environment Research Foundation and funded by CWCB.
42	4/30/2015	High Country Conservation Advocates sent by Julie Nania	Email to cewaterplan@state.co.us through Governor's Office, M.E. Smith. 107 comment letters (same text) signed by business owners	Dear Governor Hickenlooper: Please accept these comments from Western Slope businesses regarding the draft Colorado Water Plan (CWP). High Country Conservation Advocates (HCCA) has collected these comments from businesses owners that earn their livelihoods by working in the Gunnison Basin. HCCA's mission is to protect the health and natural beauty of the land, rivers, and wildlife in and around the Gunnison Basin. Many business owners share our concern that natural flows are protected to sustain our tourist, recreation, and hunting-based economy. It's clear that the Colorado Water Conservation Board worked hard to arrive at an initial CWP draft that represents a range of interests. Gunnison Basin businesses want to recognize that work while urging that environmental, recreational, and ecosystem needs are adequately protected in the final draft. The attached comments ask that you encourage strong water conservation measures, protect instream flows, prohibit new transmountain diversions, and encourage the funding of environmental needs assessments in the final Plan. Over 100 businesses have weighed in by signing letters supporting the inclusion of strong environmental protections for river flows in the final CWP. We believe that these elements are integral to supporting the values that you articulated in the May 2013 executive order. In that order you discussed protecting a productive economy that supports vibrant and sustainable cities, viable and productive agriculture, and a robust skiing, recreation and tourism industry and a strong environment that includes healthy watersheds, rivers and streams, and wildlife. Here in the Gunnison Basin, healthy rivers and streams are an integral part of the economy. Our businesses benefit directly and indirectly from healthy streamflows. Some depend directly on stream flows, including rafting operations and angling shops. Others indirectly benefit from residents and visitors drawn here to use and enjoy our streams for recreational and aesthetic reasons. The attached pdf contains copies of letters from Gunnison Basin businesses. HCCA has also attached an excel spreadsheet summarizing these comments and concerns. We look forward to a final Colorado Water Plan that protects our way of life on the Western Slope.	1 document	CWCB appreciates the business community's engagement in this process and CWCB will forward these comments to the Gunnison BRT. The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan are 1) vibrant and sustainable cities, 2) viable and productive agriculture, 3) a robust recreation and tourism industry, and 4) a thriving environment that includes healthy watersheds, rivers, streams, and wildlife. With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC provided a draft Conceptual Framework which explored innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. Agricultural water sharing and modernizing agricultural efficiencies are aspects of Colorado's Water Plan and included in Section 6.4 and Subsection 6.3.4. The CWCB and the Basin Roundtables will be working to support conservation and reuse, environment, and recreation in the Basin Implementation Plans and draft of Colorado's Water Plan. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan. These topics are explored in Section 6.3. The Water Quality Division of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) regulates water quality issues of this nature in the state, including those with respect to fracking. Water Quality has been recognized as critical for Colorado's water future. The CWCB is working closely with the Water Quality Control Division and the Basin Roundtables in order to address Colorado's Water Quality needs. This is further explored in Section 7.3. The Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan will incorporate conservation, reuse and recycling as critical components to helping meet future water needs, however those strategies alone might not be enough to meet Colorado's future water needs. Additional balanced options need to be explored. These topics are explored in Section 6.3.

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43	4/30/2015	High Country Conservation Advocates sent by Julie Nania	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us through Governor's Office, M.E. Smith. 292 comment letters (same text) signed by west slope citizens	Dear Governor Hickenlooper: Please accept these comments from Western Slope citizens regarding the draft Colorado Water Plan (CWP). High Country Conservation Advocates (HCCA) has collected comments from over 300 individuals in an effort to ensure that our environmental, recreational, and economic concerns are adequately represented in the final CWP. HCCA's mission is to protect the health and natural beauty of the land, rivers, and wildlife in and around the Gunnison Basin. Gunnison Basin rivers provide our members and the individuals commenting with recreational opportunities and a quality of life that is preserved by the wildlife, habitat, recreational and economic opportunities provided by our water resources. It's clear that the Colorado Water Conservation Board worked hard to arrive at a CWP draft that represents a range of interests. We want to recognize that work while urging you to ensure that environmental, recreational, and ecosystem needs are adequately protected in the final draft. The attached documents include 292 comments from individuals that live, work, and recreate in from the Gunnison Valley. Additional comments have been submitted to the CWCB via HCCA's web portal. These comments ask that you include language in the final CWP that supports strong conservation measures, prohibits new transmountain diversions, and encourages the funding of environmental needs assessments. They support instream flow protections for a variety of reasons, ranging from the role that healthy streamflows play in protecting our ecosystems to their role in protecting local economic interests. Citizens have a range of other environmental concerns that they would like to see prioritized in the final plan. One man encouraged you to "Prioritize the headwaters!" while a woman from Crested Butte asked that you emphasize water quality protections. Strengthening these will help protect a strong environment that includes healthy watersheds, rivers and streams, and wildlife. We look forward to a final Colorado Water Plan that protects these values and our river resources for generations to come.	1 document	CWCB appreciates the business community's engagement in this process and CWCB will forward these comments to the Gunnison BRT . With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC provided a draft Conceptual Framework which explored innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. The CWCB and the Basin Roundtables will be working to support conservation and reuse, environment, and recreation in the Basin Implementation Plans and draft of Colorado's Water Plan. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan. These topics are explored in Section 6.3. CWCB maintains and operates In Stream Flow and Natural Lake Level programs, both of which are highly regarded as some of the most successful programs of their kind in the Western US. Nonconsumptive needs are critically important aspects of the Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan. Although not fully tested, instream flows can be designed to directly benefit riparian areas, and the CWCB Stream and Lake Protection Section has been working with the BLM to design an approach to in-stream flows by providing a flood flow component in the spring.
44	4/30/2015	Roaring Fork Conservancy sent by Heather Tattersall Lewin	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	Attached document.	1 document	CWCB appreciates the Roaring Fork Conservancy's offer to leverage their education and outreach capacity and will include them in the implementation of Section 9.5 . With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC provided a draft Conceptual Framework which explored innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan recognize the importance of the environment. Those four values are 1) vibrant and sustainable cities, 2) viable and productive agriculture, 3) a robust recreation and tourism industry, and 4) a thriving environment that includes healthy watersheds, rivers, streams, and wildlife. The conservation and land use sections will be updated based on recent discussions of the IBCC Conservation Subcommittee and the Colorado Water and Growth Dialogue facilitated by Keystone Policy Center. With regard to integrating water quality and quantity, the commenter suggests the need to bring together instream flow and Section 303(d) regulations. CWCB will discuss this with the CDPHE Water Quality Control Division.
45	4/30/2015	Northwest Colorado Council of Governments Water Quality/Quantity Committee (QQ) sent by Torie Jarvis	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	Attached document.	1 document	1) The conservation section of Colorado's Water Plan will be updated in the next draft to incorporate additional discussion on municipal and industrial conservation, as well as land use. 2) The next draft of Colorado's Water Plan will be more explicit in terms of defining stream management plans. 3) The gaps section, as well as other relevant sections, will be updated with the most recent BIP information. 4) A review of which sections local governments should be added to will be conducted. 5) Updates to the status of the Windy Gap project will be incorporated per the commenter's suggestion. 6) The Conceptual Framework and related chapter will be updated based on the status of ongoing discussions of the IBCC. 7) Thank you for the comments regarding Colorado's compacts and water law, they will be incorporated as appropriate. 8) As the economics and funding chapter and the permitting section are updated, CWCB will consider NWCCOG's comments.
46	4/30/2015	Eugenie McGuire, Colorado citizen	webform	Water is the lifeblood of our agriculture in the state. The water plan must prevent any additional across basin diversions and must mandate all cities and towns reduce water consumption so that we can continue to grow food. A major threat to our water is the irresponsible use of fresh water in oil and gas development. The state should require that NO fresh water ever be used in any energy development and must also require pre and post monitoring of water quality and quantity. The state should require additional bonds of all energy developers so that in the event of ANY contamination at all there will be a full restitution for all damages. These bonds must be high enough to actually cover the true costs of restoring the environment from any spill. We've seen how millions of dollars can be required so bonds must cover at least that amount or more depending on the number of wells to be covered. We cannot depend on the companies to be good citizens given the track record of so many spills. We've seen how companies can avoid paying fines or for full clean-up plus all lost business and other expenses to people harmed by declaring bankruptcy or just walking away. Punitive damages must be enforced to require that energy extraction does not have ANY adverse effects on our water supply at all. Our regulations are far too weak and do not protect our farms and ranches from disaster.	N/A	With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC provided a draft Conceptual Framework which explored innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. The Water Quality Division of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) regulates water quality issues of this nature in the state. Water Quality has been recognized as critical for Colorado's water future. The CWCB is working closely with the Water Quality Control Division and the Basin Roundtables in order to address Colorado's Water Quality needs. This is further explored in Section 7.3. Agricultural water sharing and modernizing agricultural efficiencies are aspects of Colorado's Water Plan and included in Section 6.4 and Subsection 6.3.4. Colorado's Water Plan seeks to work collaboratively to uphold Colorado's water values and does not put a value judgment on any one beneficial use.
47	4/30/2015	Robert Stocker, Colorado citizen	webform	Attached document.	1 document	Thank you for your comments and legislative recommendations. In the revised plan, Chapter 10 will be an action plan and will include legislative recommendations. Several of your suggestions are already laws and others have been considered in the past. Colorado's Water Plan and the technical work that supports it includes three growth scenarios: low-growth, mid-growth, high-growth. As water planners, Colorado must prepare for any of these future possibilities as we do not have control over the state's economy and how many people are born or choose to move here. While some communities choose to limit growth, doing so on a broad statewide scale is untenable and unconstitutional. The CWCB is working with each basin on their Basin Implementation Plan and will continue to encourage all interested parties to do the same.

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48	4/30/2015	Eric Wilkinson, Northern Water & Jim Hall, South Platte BRT, Northern Water Rep	webform	Attached document.	1 document	1) As the permitting section is updated, CWCB will consider Northern Water's comments. 2) CWCB will update the discussion of storage in Section 6.5, taking into consideration the commenter's thoughts. 3) Regarding the safeguarding of Colorado River supplies, Colorado will continue to support an ATM program, water banking, and the avoidance of compact curtailments. Colorado will continue to explore how a compact curtailment protocol would be administered. 4) As the ATM section is being updated, the commenter's suggestions, in particular the concept of third party compensation, will be considered. 5) In relation to the comments regarding conservation and reuse, updates will include the recognition of progress made to date. The discussion on the additional 25,000 acre-feet of reuse water will clarify that this reuse should stem from projects above and beyond the identified projects and processes (IPPs). 6) As sections related to climate change are updated, these comments will be considered. 7) CWCB will make sure that the alternatives to the Wild and Scenic process are supported in Chapter 9. Statements regarding conservancy and conservation districts will be corrected. 9) A review of Colorado's Water Plan to ensure that the distinction between consumed and diverted water will be conducted.
49	4/30/2015	Lisa Stone-Muntz, Jackson Project Water	webform	Water is and will continue to be our most precious resource. First and foremost water must be prioritized for drinking, daily living, and growing food. There is a movement in the Mancos Valley to grow food and expand orchards. The state should be proactive in setting restrictions for golf courses, lawns, and fracking. Incentives for homeowners to replace lawns with xeriscaping would be important to do now rather than later. As a state, we might also consider if cattle is a food source that will sustain us in the future.	N/A	The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan are 1) vibrant and sustainable cities, 2) viable and productive agriculture, 3) a robust recreation and tourism industry, and 4) a thriving environment that includes healthy watersheds, rivers, streams, and wildlife. The plan aims to balance all values. Xeriscape lawns are allowed statewide. Colorado water allocation and governance has always been guided by local users meeting local needs and Colorado's Water Plan will not change that. Rather than diminishing local control or authority over water, Colorado's Water Plan seeks to strengthen local decision-makers' ability to achieve regional and statewide water solutions. To that effect, Colorado's Water Plan will work to encourage, rather than mandate, several of the points presented in the comments. Thank you for your comments and the CWCB will take them into consideration in the second draft.
50	4/30/2015	Susan Nedell, Environmental Entrepreneurs	webform	Please accept this report and Executive Summary (links below) as comments for the state water plan from Environmental Entrepreneurs.	2 documents	The Colorado Climate Plan is currently under development and addresses some of the issues presented by the commenter. The Colorado Climate Plan will be incorporated into Colorado's Water Plan where relevant.
51	4/30/2015	Colorado Water Working Group, Getches-Wilkinson Center, University of Colorado sent by Lawrence MacDonnell	webform	Attached document.	1 document	With regard to recommendation 1, Ch 10 will be retooled as an action plan. With regard to recommendation 2, the aforementioned action plan will describe incentives to water providers to develop projects and methods that are in line with Colorado's Water Plan. With regard to recommendation 3, the watershed section will clarify the need for watershed and stream management plans and the criteria written for these grant programs will include the recommendations provided by the commenter. With regard to recommendation 4, the maintenance and improvement of existing infrastructure is an important part of Colorado's water future and is an aspect of Section 6.5. With regard to recommendation 5, Colorado's Water Plan will update actions related to climate change including the monitoring of climate related conditions and the continuation of the climate change technical advisory group to help identify water uses that are most at risk.
52	4/30/2015	Bill Day, Colorado citizen	webform	Good job on the draft. We can see where the water goes by basin and segment, and that shows where to work on conserving it. I do not favor moving water out of west slope basins to solve east slope waste. All basins need to conserve more and leave more in the streams. The future economy of the state depends largely on tourism and quality of life, which require more in stream water. This must consider climate change, which it looks like you're doing. Many areas do not have enough water to spare for new water hungry industry, namely oil and gas development. Whenever possible make these decisions based on real science.	N/A	With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC provided a draft Conceptual Framework which explored innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. Climate change could have a serious effect on Colorado's water supplies, consequently, Colorado's Water Plan factors in an altered climate in 3 of the 5 scenarios examined in the planning process. Additionally, climate change is addressed throughout Colorado's Water Plan, as it is likely to effect a multitude of sectors. However, the exact impacts of climate change remain uncertain; and while it is clear temperature's are, and will continue, rising, there is less consensus surrounding precipitation. Scenario planning enables the state to prepare for a wide range of possible futures to capture, and prepare for, such uncertainty. Specific climate change adaptation and mitigation recommendations are not addressed in Colorado's Water Plan but are being addressed through other statewide efforts. The Water Quality Division of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) regulates water quality issues of this nature in the state. Water Quality has been recognized as critical for Colorado's water future. The CWCB is working closely with the Water Quality Control Division and the Basin Roundtables in order to address Colorado's Water Quality needs. This is further explored in Section 7.3. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan, and is explored in Section 6.6.
53	4/30/2015	Trout Unlimited	webform	Attached document.	1 document	CWCB appreciates the comments regarding how Colorado's Water Plan could specifically address the previously mentioned principles. The principles are largely consistent with Colorado's Water Plan and as part of this, additional funding sources will be explored. The notion of voluntary flow agreements to provide diverted water for instream benefits will be described. Stream management plans will be further explored, and the recommendations described by the commenter will be considered as part of that. The projects bill being considered by the General Assembly at the time of this response includes an additional \$1 million to support stream management plans. The Conceptual Framework discussion in Colorado's Water Plan will be updated to reflect the current status of those IBCC discussions.
54	4/30/2015	Justina Mickelson, Colorado citizen	webform	As a citizen of Colorado, I appreciate everyone's hard work in developing our Colorado Water Plan. As a recreational water user I support keeping water in rivers for boaters and for those on land to enjoy the beauty of Colorado from the river bank. A state without water for recreational uses would not be Colorado anymore	N/A	The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan are 1) vibrant and sustainable cities, 2) viable and productive agriculture, 3) a robust recreation and tourism industry, and 4) a thriving environment that includes healthy watersheds, rivers, streams, and wildlife. The CWCB and the Basin Roundtables will be working to support conservation, environment, and recreation in the Basin Implementation Plans and draft of Colorado's Water Plan. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan.
55	4/30/2015	Colorado Cattlemen's Association sent by Terry Fankhauser	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	Attached document.	1 document	Colorado's Water Plan will further address agricultural viability within the next draft and will consider the recommendations made by the Colorado Cattlemen's Association. Some of the recommendations fall outside of the bounds of Colorado's Water Plan and CWCB will pass these comments onto the Colorado Department of Agriculture.

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56	5/1/2015	City of Aurora sent by Roberto Venegas	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	Attached document.	1 document	CWCB appreciate the significant conservation work conducted by the City of Aurora and Aurora Water. Aurora's conservation practices are highlighted in Colorado's Water Plan and serve as an example. The commenter asks for the consideration of agricultural and recreational efficiencies. Currently the plan addresses conservation and efficiency. Recreational efficiency examples will be incorporated into the next draft of Colorado's Water Plan. CWCB agrees with the commenter regarding the statement that regional partnerships will be required as part of meeting Colorado's future water needs. The WISE partnership is provided as an example of that type of work.
57	5/1/2015	Julie McCaleb, Colorado citizen	webform	<p>Comment 1. I believe more focus should be placed on importance of groundwater for agriculture in the CWP. Groundwater depletions in certain aquifers and restrictions in others will significantly increase the agricultural water gap and vulnerabilities for Ag production in the near future, particularly as drought and high temperature events occur. The CWP should explicitly recognize the importance of groundwater as a reliable supply during drought and appropriate focus should be placed on institutional mechanisms to improve sustainable groundwater use within the scope of Prior Appropriations Doctrine. The importance of better groundwater management is outlined in the South Platte and Rio Grande BIPs (draft CWP, 4th bullet on page 40 and 5th bullet page 44). Additionally, the draft CWP (Page 54) mentions the importance of groundwater in meeting the state's water needs. However, little attention is given in the draft CWP to developing innovations in brackish groundwater utilization, treatment of produced waters, or the development of new institutional mechanisms to provide sustainable utilization of Colorado's groundwater resources. The company that employ me can demonstrate that we have underutilized our existing water rights and due to dropping of groundwater table continue to struggle to keep water for livestock at our of our locations. I recommend that the CWP call for the state to launch an effort focused specifically on groundwater to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with agricultural organizations to develop additional surface water storage specifically for more reliable augmentation supplies in the San Luis Valley, Ark Valley and S. Platte. • Develop a program of aquifer storage and recovery programs for increasing conjunctive use where feasible. • Develop a program to help producers become more water efficient in situations where their primary supply is pumped groundwater; perhaps with a program of voluntary financial incentives and risk management alternatives to reduce groundwater pumping where needed. • Work within each water basin to identify those that have historically been under utilizing their water share and allow these individuals to bring old water sources back into existence without being docked for not enough historical use. 	N/A	CWCB and Colorado's Water Plan support water supply management strategies that will allow the state to better conjunctively utilize groundwater within currently existing legal constraints. SWSI 2010 found that unappropriated water in the South Platte, Arkansas, and Rio Grande Basins is extremely limited, and reliance on nonrenewable, nontributary groundwater as a permanent water supply creates reliability and sustainability concerns, particularly along the Front Range. The CWCB and DWR also maintain Decision Support Systems (DSS) tools that could serve as useful resources to be used in groundwater modeling in the future. CWCB will forward your comments on to the South Platte and Rio Grande Basin Roundtable.
58	5/1/2015	Water Center at Colorado Mesa University sent by Hannah Holm	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	Specific redline comments for Ch. 9.5 Outreach, Education, Public Engagement	1 document	Thank you for your comments and the CWCB will update the chapter with most suggestions in the revised draft of Section 9.5.
59	5/1/2015	Audubon Rockies Rocky Mountain Regional Office sent by Abby Burk	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	As promised, here is our CO WRAN input summary and accompanying spreadsheets for our 1,523 CWP individual comments from February to April 30th 2015.	3 documents	CWCB appreciates the Audubon Rockies' efforts to summarize the high level of public comment collected by this organization. The efforts of Audubon Rockies and other organizations contribute to two important changes in CWP. 1) The section on municipal and industrial conservation will be updated in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan with an added conservation stretch goal, consistent with the IBCC's recent development of a 400,000 acre-feet aspirational active conservation stretch goal. That is largely consistent with the Audubon Rockies' suggested target. 2) Additional detail on the need for stream management plans will also be included in the next draft of Colorado's Water Plan.
60	5/1/2015	Steve Child, Pitkin County Commissioner, Cattle rancher, Colorado native	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	Colorado Water Conservation Board, Please find attached (in 2 different formats) my personal comments about the draft of the Colorado Water Plan. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this very important document. Sincerely, Steve Child, Pitkin County Commissioner, cattle rancher, Colorado native	1 document	As is currently described in the No and Low Regrets Action Plan and Colorado's Water Plan, there should be a minimum statewide water conservation target of 320,000 acre-feet by 2050, which includes 150,000 acre-feet from passive and 170,000 acre-feet from active conservation efforts. The section on municipal and industrial conservation will be updated in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan with an added conservation stretch goal, consistent with the IBCC's recent development of a 400,000 acre-feet aspirational active conservation stretch goal. 2) The commenter suggests a large on-channel South Platte reservoir. The South Platte BIP does call for additional storage on the South Platte, however Colorado's Water Plan does not advocate for any specific projects. As project proponents gather support for such a project, it will then be evaluated on its merits. 3) There's a gross misinterpretation of the "use it or lose it" concept of Colorado's current water law system. The right to "use it" is based off of the amount of water consumptively used, and not the amount diverted. The second draft of Colorado's Water Plan will clarify this fact and propose the use of local voluntary flow agreements. 4) The lower basin states including California are already overusing the amount of water allocated to them under the Colorado River Compact. It is not in Colorado's best interest to help pay for desalinization projects until the lower basin implements demand management and conservation practices consistent with ongoing interstate discussions. Colorado will continue to monitor the state of Kansas' activities in relation to the Missouri River Aqueduct, however this option is not considered a near-term solution due to water quality and cost concerns. 5) The conservation and land use sections will be updated based on recent discussions of the IBCC Conservation Subcommittee and the Colorado Water and Growth Dialogue facilitated by Keystone Policy Center. 6) Comments concerning agricultural efficiency are largely addressed in the existing Section 6.3.4, however while large changes in crop type may be effective mechanisms for reducing crop-consumptive use, such changes also need to respect private property rights and water rights. Colorado's Water Plan offers incentives to help farmers consider conservation and efficiency methodologies including crop changes. 7) Many of Colorado's thermal electric power plants are already shifting toward lower water use, and energy water use is a very small percentage of Colorado's total water use. However, Colorado's Water Plan does include a section on conservation and efficiency for the energy sector as part of Section 6.3.5 Self-Supplied Industrial.
61	5/1/2015	Peter Nichols, BHGR Law	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	Specific comments for section 6.4	1 document	CWCB appreciates these specific comments provided by Mr. Nichols. These comments will be incorporated into the revision of section 6.4 as appropriate.

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62	5/1/2015	Western Landowners Alliance sent by Lesli Allison	webform	Attached document	1 document	The comments provided by the Western Landowners Alliance are in large part consistent with Colorado's Water Plan. For instance, Colorado's Water Plan operates within the framework of scenario planning as described by section 6.1. Planning efforts continue to be led by a grassroots approach in order to incorporate the full spectrum of interests. CWCB staff will examine the American Planning Association paper referenced in the comment letter for future SWSI updates.
63	5/1/2015	Western Resource Advocates, American Rivers, American Whitewater, Audubon, Conservation Colorado, Environmental Defense Fund, High Country Conservation Advocates, and San Juan Citizens' Alliance sent by Bart Miller	webform	Please see the attached "Conservation Essentials for Colorado's Water Plan" submitted jointly by Western Resource Advocates, American Rivers, American Whitewater, Audubon, Conservation Colorado, Environmental Defense Fund, High Country Conservation Advocates, and San Juan Citizens' Alliance	1 document	1. The section on municipal and industrial conservation will be updated in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan with an added conservation stretch goal, consistent with the IBCC's recent development of a 400,000 acre-feet aspirational active conservation stretch goal. 2. The commenter's recommendations for implementing ATMs will be considered as part of the update to this section. 3. Regarding stream management plans, there is currently \$1 million allocated in the 2015 Projects Bill. CWCB is also currently working on guidance for a stream management plan grant program, and working to further define and clarify what stream management plan means in Colorado's Water Plan. CWCB will consider these comments when developing the language for stream management plans, such as "collaboration with other state agencies". 4. CWCB will consider the incorporation of lessons learned from flood recovery efforts into Colorado's Water Plan. CWCB will also consider the suggestions with regard to funding as part of the update to that section. The Conceptual Framework discussion in Colorado's Water Plan will be updated to reflect the current status of those IBCC discussions. CWCB agrees that much of the focus of Colorado's Water Plan needs to be on near-term implementation. In the update of section 9.3, the suggestions by Western Resource Advocates will be considered. With regard to the comments related to permitting, CWCB, in partnership with the Water Quality Control Division, will consider avenues for improving regulations for reusable water. CWCB will consider the additional comments concerning permitting, in partnership with the Water Quality Control Division during the revision process. It should be noted that the CWCB does have a role to play in wildlife mitigation plan approvals. The intent was to elevate the water quality and quantity integration goal at the beginning of the section. This is included in the blue box on page 256. The revised Chapter 10 is still under development and the suggestions made by the commenter will be considered during the writing of that chapter.
64	5/1/2015	Rocky Mountain Climate Organization sent by Tom Easley	webform	I am uploading comments on the December 2014 draft of Colorado's Water Plan.	1 document	CWCB will consider these comments when updating the climate change section of Colorado's Water Plan. Additional technical work related to quantifying the scenarios and gaps will be completed as part of the next SWSI update. Currently, CWCB manages the Climate Change Technical Advisory Group and will consider further expansion of this group in the future.
65	5/1/2015	National Parks Conservation Association sent by Vanessa Mazal	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	Please find NPCA's comments on the first draft of the Colorado Water Plan attached.	1 document	Regarding stream management plans, there is currently \$1 million allocated in the 2015 Projects Bill. CWCB is also currently working on guidance for a streamflow management plan grant program, and working to further define and clarify what streamflow management plan means in Colorado's Water Plan. CWCB will consider studying the economics of watersheds and ecosystem services for future work. The ATM section will be updated with expanded uses beyond municipal and agricultural sharing. CWCB will reexamine the multi-purpose example on page 213, and the plan will continue to support projects and methods that have the primary purpose to support environment and recreation. Chapter 8 will be updated with the current status of the Conceptual Framework. The thumb poll at the 2015 Statewide Basin Roundtable Summit (Summit) was not intended to be used as a statement of statewide consensus, but rather to understand where attendees of the Summit were coming from. However, as part of the stakeholder process, it is important that stakeholders voice their opinions. Only through such demonstration of opinions can we be successful. The Conceptual Framework should not be considered as state support for transmountain diversions, but it does leave the door open for this possibility in the future. The commenter suggests that this door should be closed, and through the the stakeholder process it is clear that many stakeholders believe that this door cannot be closed, either from a policy perspective or revision of Colorado's constitution, which allows for water to be put to beneficial uses. The Conceptual Framework seeks to discuss the realities of what a future transmountain diversion may have to contend with and there is a strong public process to seek input beyond the Summit.
66	5/1/2015	Conservation Colorado sent by Theresa Conley	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	Attached please find a letter summarizing the actions taken by members of Conservation Colorado who utilized our online comment system (submits comments from our website to the CO Water Plan). Members have generated over 425 comments. We also direct individuals to our website as well. Please note, we did not generate postcard submissions for this comment period but will resume that platform over the summer as its a great way to engage citizens broadly.	1 document	Thank you for summarizing the 425 comments generated by Conservation Colorado. The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan are 1) vibrant and sustainable cities, 2) viable and productive agriculture, 3) a robust recreation and tourism industry, and 4) a thriving environment that includes healthy watersheds, rivers, streams, and wildlife. The Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan incorporate conservation and reuse as critical components to helping meet future water needs, however those strategies alone are not be enough to meet Colorado's future water needs. Additional balanced options need to be examined. These topics are explored in Section 6.3. As is currently described in the No and Low Regrets Action Plan and Colorado's Water Plan, there should be a minimum statewide water conservation target of 320,000 acre-feet by 2050, which includes 150,000 acre-feet from passive and 170,000 acre-feet from active conservation efforts. The section on municipal and industrial conservation will be updated in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan with an added conservation stretch goal, consistent with the IBCC's recent development of a 400,000 acre-feet aspirational active conservation stretch goal.
67	5/1/2015	Six boards of county commissioners, including Boulder, City & County of Denver, Eagle, Grand, Pitkin and Summit & Mayor Randy Ahrens and city council member Sam Taylor from City & County of Broomfield sent by Torie Jarvis	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	Attached are comments from a group of counties regarding the Land Use Section, 6.3.3, of the Dec. 2014 draft of Colorado's Water Plan. Please feel free to contact me with any further questions.	1 document	CWCB appreciates the efforts of the 6 counties in putting together these comments related to land use. During the revision of the section on water and land use, CWCB will incorporate these thoughts as appropriate.
68	5/1/2015	American Rivers sent by Ken Neubecker	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	Attached are some additional comments from American Rivers on the CWP. I'll be working more on the concepts of river ecosystem health, resilience and stream management plans, so you can expect that as well!	1 document	CWCB will clarify the definition within Section 6.6 of environmental resiliency, and the definition offered by the commenter is a good start. In addition, other environmental tools such as voluntary flow agreements will be highlighted.

**Colorado's Water Plan - Public Input Received
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Item Number	Date	Input Provided By	Method of Input Submission	Summary of Input	Documents Submitted for Review	Staff Responses and Recommendations
69	4/24/2015	San Miguel County Board of Commissioners	Sent by mail	Attached document.	1 document	Regarding stream management plans, there is currently \$1 million allocated in the 2015 Projects Bill. CWCB is also currently working on guidance for a streamflow management plan grant program, and working to further define and clarify what streamflow management plan means in Colorado's Water Plan. Colorado's Water Plan currently includes an action regarding supporting the capacity of watershed groups. CWCB is still working on how to generate funding to support this and many other actions in Colorado's Water Plan. Agricultural efficiency and flexibility are important themes in Colorado's Water Plan as found in Sections 6.3.4 and 6.4. The land use planning section will be updated. The suggestion to better coordinate land use and water supply planning is part of recent legislation expected to be signed by the Governor. Reservoir evaporation does lead to water loss. Viable solutions to this problem are currently under examination. CWCB agrees that the actions should be incorporated into a single document, and that will be within the revised Chapter 10.
70	5/1/2015	Robert L. Grossman, Colorado citizen	Sent by mail	Attached document.	1 document	Reservoir evaporation does lead to water loss. Viable solutions to this problem are currently under examination. The current Projects Bill seeks to improve climate monitoring, including evaporation. CWCB hopes that, if successful, this work can continue in the future. Colorado's Water Plan will refer to these efforts in the next draft. CWCB encourages the commenter to provide updated information related to the topic as available.
71	4/28/2015	Pitkin County Board of Commissioners sent by Steven Child	Sent by mail	Attached document.	1 document	1) The commenter is correct that drought planning should be further highlighted within CWP and staff will incorporate these comments into Chapter 7. 2) As is currently described in the No and Low Regrets Action Plan and Colorado's Water Plan, there should be a minimum statewide water conservation target of 320,000 acre-feet by 2050, which includes 150,000 acre-feet from passive and 170,000 acre-feet from active conservation efforts. The section on municipal and industrial conservation will be updated in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan with an added conservation stretch goal, consistent with the IBCC's recent development of a 400,000 acre-feet aspirational active conservation stretch goal. 3) The Conceptual Framework discussion in Colorado's Water Plan will be updated to reflect the current status of those IBCC discussions. CWP does not assume that all identified projects and processes (IPPs) will be successful. In fact there's a statewide average of 80% with lower success rates in the South Platte and Metro BIP. 4) The land use section of Colorado's Water Plan will be updated in the second draft.
72	4/20/2015	Tri-County Water sent by Frank Kugel	Sent by mail	Attached document.	1 document	CWCB will forward these comments to the Gunnison BRT.
73	4/24/2015	Middle Park Water Conservancy District sent by Duane Scholl	Sent by mail	Attached document.	1 document	1) Water sources from the Midwest have been explored and are not currently viable at this time due to several factors including logistics, federal vs. interstate issues, permitting issues, and energy costs. It is worth noting that other people have proposed this issue at the basin roundtable level, and there are discussions going on statewide. 2) California's severe drought is extremely concerning, as the commenter mentions. Colorado's Water Plan will further encourage drought planning throughout Colorado. 3) The IBCC recently formed an agricultural viability subcommittee to address these issues and this section of Colorado's Water Plan will be updated based on the outcome of those discussions. 4) The commenter is correct that drought planning should be further highlighted within Colorado's Water Plan and staff will incorporate these comments into Chapter 7. 2) As is currently described in the No and Low Regrets Action Plan and Colorado's Water Plan, there should be a minimum statewide water conservation target of 320,000 acre-feet by 2050, which includes 150,000 acre-feet from passive and 170,000 acre-feet from active conservation efforts. The section on municipal and industrial conservation will be updated in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan with an added conservation stretch goal, consistent with the IBCC's recent development of a 400,000 acre-feet aspirational active conservation stretch goal. 5) CWCB will examine the Windy Gap Firming example described on page 276 and update it to include the agreement as appropriate. 6) The original Conceptual Agreement is now deemed a Conceptual Framework. 7) The clarification suggested on the Conceptual Framework is part of the ongoing discussion and Chapter 8 will be updated with the current status of the Conceptual Framework. 8) The funding chapter will be updated with additional ideas. The past technical efforts defining possible transmountain diversions, as well as large agricultural transfers indicated that the costs were approximately equivalent. Projects that were examined included Flaming Gorge and Blue Mesa Pumpbacks, as well as South Platte and Arkansas agricultural transfers. Colorado's Water Plan explicitly does not support specific projects, and it would be the burden of the project proponent to determine how to pay for such a project. 9) The focus of the funding chapter is primarily on funding near-term projects and methods.
73	3/5/2015 - 5/1/2015	Ensure a secure water future for Colorado	8 form emails	Dear Governor Hickenlooper: I wanted to thank you for featuring water issues prominently in your State of the State address and your recent remarks to the Colorado Water Congress. You've stated that "there is no magic" when it comes to balancing our booming population with our increasingly strained water supply, and I agree. As a citizen of Colorado, I want you to know that I support a Colorado Water Plan that establishes a clear water conservation goal for our cities and towns, fosters the reuse and recycling of water, avoids new large trans-mountain diversions, and incentivizes modern water sharing practices in our agricultural sector. As you know, water conservation is faster, better, and cheaper than new water projects, which would cost billions to build, harm our environment, wreck our rivers, and increase our water bills. Thank you for your leadership on this issue, and your ongoing efforts to protect the future of Colorado's rivers.	N/A	The Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan incorporate conservation and reuse as critical components to helping meet future water needs, however those strategies alone are not be enough to meet Colorado's future water needs. Additional balanced options need to be examined. These topics are explored in Section 6.3. With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC provided a draft conceptual agreement which explored innovative ways to address this issue in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan does not include any specific transmountain water project, but it discusses how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work.
74	3/5/2015 - 5/1/2015	1 Percent Could Make a Big Difference in Colorado's Water Plan & Make Water Conservation the Priority in Our Cities and Towns	1140 form emails	Thank you for your leadership in developing Colorado's first-ever water plan. I want you to know that I support prioritizing water conservation in our cities and towns. Water conservation is faster, better, and cheaper than new water projects, which would cost billions to build, harm our environment, wreck our rivers, and increase our water bills. With just a 1 percent annual reduction in our water usage, we can conserve enough water to serve 1.8 million families in Colorado. We should adopt this 1 percent annual goal through 2050 in our state water plan. Thank you for your leadership and for protecting the future of Colorado's rivers.	N/A	The Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan incorporate conservation and reuse as critical components to helping meet future water needs, however those strategies alone are not be enough to meet Colorado's future water needs. Additional balanced options need to be examined. These topics are explored in Section 6.3. As is currently described in the No and Low Regrets Action Plan and Colorado's Water Plan, there should be a minimum statewide water conservation target of 320,000 acre-feet by 2050, which includes 150,000 acre-feet from passive and 170,000 acre-feet from active conservation efforts. The section on municipal and industrial conservation will be updated in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan with an added conservation stretch goal, consistent with the IBCC's recent development of a 400,000 acre-feet aspirational active conservation stretch goal. For more information and a calendar visit www.coloradowaterplan.com .

**Colorado's Water Plan - Public Input Received
March 5 through May 1, 2015**

Item Number	Date	Input Provided By	Method of Input Submission	Summary of Input	Documents Submitted for Review	Staff Responses and Recommendations
75	3/5/2015 - 5/1/2015	Set a strong statewide water conservation goal	116 form emails	Our rivers are overworked today, and with expectations of continued population growth, we need commitments to ensure our rivers remain healthy into the future. I am not alone in this concern. According to Colorado College's 2015 State of the Rockies poll, 82 percent of Coloradans are concerned with low levels of water in rivers. A priority for the water plan must be to keep rivers healthy and sufficiently flowing. We need a strong statewide water conservation goal within the water plan. By reducing per person use in our cities and towns 10 percent by 2020, we can help reduce the increasing burden of demand and keep more water in rivers. We can meet the vast majority of our projected new water demands with cost-effective conservation, reuse, and other common sense solutions. Aggressive water conservation is effective, less expensive, faster to implement, and more flexible than developing environmentally harmful new West Slope supplies for Front Range use. I thank you, the Basin Roundtables, and the Colorado Water Conservation Board for drafting our first water plan. The plan must provide water security for both people and the environment alike. Solutions to our future water imbalance must include incentives for changing water use patterns. A strong urban water conservation goal is a common sense action that could be invaluable for sufficiently flowing rivers. As you have said, "every conversation needs to start with conservation."	N/A	The Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan incorporate conservation and reuse as critical components to helping meet future water needs, however those strategies alone are not be enough to meet Colorado's future water needs. Additional balanced options need to be examined. These topics are explored in Section 6.3. As is currently described in the No and Low Regrets Action Plan and Colorado's Water Plan, there should be a minimum statewide water conservation target of 320,000 acre-feet by 2050, which includes 150,000 acre-feet from passive and 170,000 acre-feet from active conservation efforts. The section on municipal and industrial conservation will be updated in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan with an added conservation stretch goal, consistent with the IBCC's recent development of a 400,000 acre-feet aspirational active conservation stretch goal.
76	3/5/2015 - 5/1/2015	Require stream management plans for all of Colorado's rivers & Colorado's rivers need a Water Plan that protects birds, fish, & wildlife, as well as people	821 form emails	This December, Coloradans will have our first Water Plan. If the Plan is done well, it will provide measurable water security for society, our environment, and recreation opportunities equally. The first draft of the plan is a start toward these goals. This draft includes details for \$20 billion dollars of water projects and infrastructure, but notes that "...there is more work that needs to be done towards understanding and quantifying recreational and environmental needs." The current draft lacks actionable steps to adequately fund and close the environmental and recreational gap. I am one of the 82% majority of Coloradans who are concerned about low levels of water in our rivers. This is a serious problem facing our state and threatens our environmental and recreational river legacy. I appreciate that the first draft stresses the importance of our environment and recreation economy, and details many environmental and recreational attributes and opportunities. However, we need a firm, statewide commitment for true actionable steps and sufficient funding to support environmental and recreational river flows. The first step would be for the Colorado Water Conservation Board to ensure an evaluation of needs and strategies by requiring stream management plans for all of Colorado's rivers. Thank you, the basin roundtables, and the Colorado Water Conservation Board for drafting our first water plan. I appreciate the opportunity to comment, and together we can create a truly comprehensive Colorado Water Plan to guide Colorado's diverse water future.	N/A	Regarding stream management plans, there is currently \$1 million allocated in the 2015 Projects Bill. CWCB is also currently working on guidance for a stream management plan grant program, and working to further define and clarify what stream management plan means in Colorado's Water Plan. Colorado's Water Plan will also include an action plan as part of the revised Chapter 10.
77	3/5/2015 - 5/1/2015	Save our Colorado River!	2 form emails	I want to see: 1. Absolutely NO NEW large trans-mountain water diversions; 2. Colorado to have an easily reachable goal of saving 10-20% of water by 2018, 3. Revisit water rights, make sure we can legally use water from rains. That way demand on tap water is less, 4. And last - Colorado state needs take action on reuse and recycling of water, With drought hitting our South West, and weather patterns changing , let's be smart, use time to educate the public, I would be honored to work with you on this issue, I know how, and it can be fun for those who are learning to protect our living environment for our future.	N/A	1) The IBCC continues to work on developing a draft Conceptual Framework which explores innovative ways to address the issue of transmountain diversions in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work at the time of drafting. 2) As is currently described in the No and Low Regrets Action Plan and Colorado's Water Plan, there should be a minimum statewide water conservation target of 320,000 acre-feet by 2050, which includes 150,000 acre-feet from passive and 170,000 acre-feet from active conservation efforts. The section on municipal and industrial conservation will be updated in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan with an added conservation stretch goal, consistent with the IBCC's recent development of a 400,000 acre-feet aspirational active conservation stretch goal. 3) Rainwater harvesting does have some limitations within current Colorado water law. The Prior Appropriation Doctrine, which is in Colorado's Constitution, typically dictates that rainwater is used by a downstream user. However, the CWCB maintains a rainwater 6.1. 4) The Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan incorporate conservation and reuse as critical components to helping meet future water needs, however those strategies alone are not be enough to meet Colorado's future water needs. Additional balanced options need to be examined. These topics are explored in Section 6.3.
78	3/5/2015 - 5/1/2015	Put Water Conservation First, Environmental destruction precedes economic collapse	583 form emails	The final Colorado Water Plan must contain a commitment to conservation and actionable steps to effectively serve as the blueprint for Colorado's water. Specifically, the Plan needs the following meaningful goals and actions to be successful: 1) Increased funding for programs that assess and protect the health of our rivers and their flows. 2) A state-wide municipal water conservation goal of 10% by 2020. 3) No new large trans-mountain diversions. They are costly, damaging, and unpopular with Coloradans. 4) Provide farmers the funds and incentives they need to modernize agriculture and water-sharing practices that will keep more water in our rivers. 5) Increased and accelerated water recycling programs in the Front Range, which will decrease the need for new water projects. As a Coloradan who understands the value of one of our most precious and limited resources, you have my full support to create as strong of a Colorado Water Plan as possible to protect our rivers, promote conservation and efficiency, and guide our use of water for decades to come. Thank you for your continued dedication and hard work on this issue.	N/A	1) Regarding streamflow management plans, there is currently \$1 million allocated in the 2015 Projects Bill. CWCB is also currently working on guidance for a streamflow management plan grant program, and working to further define and clarify what streamflow management plan means in Colorado's Water Plan. 2) As is currently described in the No and Low Regrets Action Plan and Colorado's Water Plan, there should be a minimum statewide water conservation target of 320,000 acre-feet by 2050, which includes 150,000 acre-feet from passive and 170,000 acre-feet from active conservation efforts. The section on municipal and industrial conservation will be updated in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan with an added conservation stretch goal, consistent with the IBCC's recent development of a 400,000 acre-feet aspirational active conservation stretch goal. 3) The IBCC continues to work on developing a draft Conceptual Framework which explores innovative ways to address the issue of transmountain diversions in a balanced manner. Scenario planning indicates that a new transmountain diversion may not be needed in the future, however some futures suggest that new transmountain diversions may be a necessary part of Colorado's water supply portfolio. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific transmountain water project, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work at the time of drafting. 4) Agricultural water sharing and modernizing agricultural efficiencies are aspects of Colorado's Water Plan and included in Section 6.4 and Subsection 6.3.4. 5) The Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan incorporate conservation and reuse as critical components to helping meet future water needs, however those strategies alone are not be enough to meet Colorado's future water needs. Additional balanced options need to be examined. These topics are explored in Section 6.3.