

**Colorado's Water Plan - Public Input Received
May 1 through June 19, 2015**

Item Number	Date	Input Provided By	Method of Input Submission	Summary of Input	Documents Submitted for Review	Staff Responses and Recommendations
1	4/29/2015	Tracie Chadwick, citizen	Letter mailed to CWCB	Letter from Colorado citizen regarding Colorado's Water Plan.	1 letter	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. 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. 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 is also 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. 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. Thank you for taking the time to comment on Colorado's Water Plan.
2	4/30/2015	Front Range Water Council: Aurora Water, Colorado Springs Utilities, Denver Water, Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District, Pueblo Board of Water Works, Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District, Twin Lakes Reservoir and Canal Company	Letter mailed to CWCB	Five themes warrant significant consideration: 1. The need to further advance conservation and reuse efforts, while recognizing all that has been accomplished to date. 2. The need to lower existing barriers to the implementation of alternative transfer methods and other water sharing opportunities. 3. The advancement of concrete, identifiable refinements to the water project permitting process so as to reduce unnecessary costs and delays. 4. The future role of the state in the financing and construction of water projects, both consumptive and non-consumptive. 5. Support for the package of principles contained in the IBCC Conceptual Agreement.	1 letter	CWCB appreciates the extensive efforts provided by the Front Range Water Council (FRWC) in commenting on Colorado's Water Plan. Many of the actions recommended by the FRWC were incorporated into the second draft of the plan. Other suggestions are still under suggestion by the Legislative Subcommittee of the IBCC. Examples of how Colorado's Water Plan addresses the comments are as follows: further defining water use efficiency may be conducted as part of the next update to SWSI. The land use and water section was updated to incorporate recent stakeholder and technical work. Technical trainings concerning leak detection are incorporated in the plan. The CWCB will continue to engage stakeholders on other topics related to water loss such as the potential to require trainings for operators. The IBCC legislative subcommittee is examining ways to look at the "one water" approach and the CWCB looks forward to further discussing this with the FRWC. Continued efforts on developing the Conceptual Framework are underway and will be incorporated into the final Colorado's Water Plan and the IBCC will work with CWCB staff and the Director of IBCC Compact Negotiations to chart a path forward. As part of that discussion, the FRWC's recommended actions to preserve the future will be considered. Many of the recommendations concerning streamlining of the regulatory process are included in the update to 9.4 in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan. Section 6.4 on ATMs is largely consistent with the suggestions provided by the FRWC. Safeguarding Colorado River supplies is now further discussed as part of Section 9.1. While a need for climate adaption is integrated throughout Colorado's Water Plan, specific climate adaption actions are compiled in Chapter 10.
3	5/4/2015	Aspen City Council & the City of Aspen	Letter mailed to CWCB	This letter adopts and endorses the opinions expressed in the Pitkin County Board of County Commissioner's position and support letter dated April 28, 2015 regarding the First Draft of the Colorado Water Plan.	1 letter	1) The commenter is correct that drought planning should be further highlighted within Colorado's Water Plan and staff incorporated these comments into the second draft of 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 is also 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 is updated in the second draft. Thank you for your comments.
4	5/4/2015	USDA Forest Service Rocky Mountain Region	Letter mailed to CWCB	Letter from USDA Forest Service Rocky Mountain Region regarding Colorado's Water Plan.	1 letter	CWCB thanks the USDA Forest Service Rocky Mountain Region for their willingness to partner with the state. CWCB staff will work with USDA staff to better incorporate the role of National Forests and watershed health, and emphasize communication and constructive problems solving in Section 9.1 of the final draft of Colorado's Water Plan.
5	5/4/2015	Colorado Basin Roundtable sent via Jim Pokrandt	Email to cwaterplan	Comments on chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9	1 document	CWCB appreciates the Colorado Basin Roundtable for taking the time to comment in detail on first draft of Colorado's Water Plan. The second draft incorporates many of the suggestions detailed by the roundtable. Operational issues concerning the Colorado River System are more throughout described in the compacts and water law section (9.1). Throughout Colorado's Water Plan, additional language on water quality was added in partnership with the CDPHE Water Quality Control Division. Colorado's Water Plan embraces the conservation stretch goal. The water and land use section (6.3.3) was significantly updated based on comments and continued technical work. Many of the CAWA comments were incorporated into Section 6.5 to support agricultural viability. Environmental resiliency is further described in Section 6.6 and additional funding for the environment in the form of green bonds is described in the funding section (9.2). Stream management plans are thoroughly explored in Section 6.6. The sections on funding (9.2) and permitting (9.4) were reworked and updated to incorporate many of the comments received on Colorado's Water Plan and ongoing stakeholder work. Chapter 10 pulls together the critical actions identified in Colorado's Water Plan and will serve as the first step to producing solid ways for Colorado to move forward in addressing its water challenges.
6	5/5/2015	Mark Serour, citizen	Form submission	Please consider banning the practice of hydraulic fracturing in the entire State of Colorado. Just one fracking site uses hundreds of thousands of gallons of water and there are thousands of drill sites in the state. The math is staggering! I feel that water used for fracking is a colossal waste of this precious resource. Whether it is conserved or better used (for drinking water, agriculture, etc.), let Colorado stand with the State of New York and ban the toxic, water-wasting practice of hydraulic fracturing. Thank you for your time and attention.	N/A	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. 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. Thank you for your comments.

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7	5/5/2015	Nicole Rosa, citizen	Form submission	We must stop diverting water to the front range where it is wasted on lawns, golf courses and uncontrolled growth. Instead of inventing new pipelines and dams, we must CONSERVE. We must repair aging infrastructure. Everywhere I go I see waste: Sprinklers running during the hot afternoon, sprinklers running during a rainstorm, new bluegrass being planted on medians. It's insanity! We are treating water like there will be enough forever and we are quickly running out. Get your heads out of the sand!!!	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. 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. Thank you for taking the time to comment on Colorado's Water Plan.
8	5/5/2015	Ralf Topper, citizen	Email to cwaterplan	Dear Colorado Water Plan coordinators: I was personally very disappointed with the current draft version of the Colorado Water Plan with regard to discussion of the state's groundwater resources. As a member and committee chairperson of the Colorado Ground-Water Association, I know that the Board of Directors has also expressed similar concerns. Two paragraphs in the Water Supply, Chapter 4, hardly does justice for a resource that 20% of the population relies on, and one of those paragraphs focuses solely on storage capability. I offer the following information and facts as well as support documents for your consideration and hopeful inclusion in the next draft of the Plan. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Groundwater supplies 18-20% of the state's total water supply needs 2. Groundwater resources exist throughout the state in alluvial, sedimentary, and crystalline-rock aquifers. 3. As a result of the state's complex and varied geology, multi-aquifer systems exist in numerous structural basins throughout Colorado. e.g. the Denver Basin 4. Groundwater resources on the western slope have seen little development. 5. Non-tributary groundwater offers the greatest opportunity for development within the constraints of Colorado Water Law, with significant increased potential with a minor change in statute that still fully protects senior surface water rights. 6. The U.S Geological Survey has published its 2010 Estimated Use of Water in the United States as Circular 1405. http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/1405/ <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Data for Colorado taken from this publication indicate that groundwater's component of total water supplies exceeds 20% in 23 of Colorado's 64 counties. b. As with surface water, irrigation use (85%) dominates groundwater withdrawals with public supply being the next highest at 8%. <p>I am attaching some MS Powerpoint slides that I have created both from the USGS water use data and Colorado's aquifer systems and recently used in my AWRA presentation. I would be happy to assist with/review of the groundwater discussion on the next draft of the Colorado Water Plan.</p>	1 document	Thank you for your letter. Several of your points have been addressed in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan. Groundwater resources are indeed a critical part of Colorado's water resources. It will be a challenge in the future to replace the largely nonrenewable groundwater resources that are being depleted in the Denver Basin and the Ogallala aquifers. Other undeveloped non-tributary groundwater resources may be a valuable supplemental source in times of drought.
9	5/7/2015	Briar Schumacher, citizen	Form submission	Supporting and encouraging grey water reuse (water from laundry machines, showers, and possibly dishwashers, NOT from toilets as that is black water) for watering of landscape could be hugely beneficial in the metro areas of Denver and Colorado Springs. Fundamentally it doesn't make sense to pour drinking water on the ground. Additionally it doesn't make sense to "throw out" once used water when it could provide further use. The use of rebaits along with allowing grey water reuse would result in less drinking water used in landscapes.	N/A	Conservation and reuse, including gray water, are strategies considered in Colorado's Water Plan. The issue of graywater in Colorado is addressed within Subsection 6.3.2 Reuse. 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. Thank you for taking the time to send your thoughts to the Colorado Water Conservation Board.
10	5/11/2015	Arkansas Groundwater Users Association letter to Colorado Springs Utilities	Email from Wayne Vanderschuere to John Stulp, forwarded to Kate McIntire, forwarded to cwaterplan email	Letter from Arkansas Groundwater Users Association to Colorado Springs Utilities.	1 letter	Thank you for your letter.
11	5/16/2015	Phyllis Thomas, PEPO member South Platte	Form submission	I know that someone has commented on this already, but I was surprised when reading the basin descriptions that there was a section on the South Platte River Basin and the South Platte Basin (including Metro). Also, the basin descriptions should be consistent, with links to the BIP or omitting links to the BIPs. Great job; a good read.	N/A	Your comment was considered in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan.
12	5/21/2015	William Henry, citizen	Form submission	What is the big deal about harvesting rainwater? If I use the water to irrigate my garden it goes to the same place as my leach field and I guess that does not belong to me either?	N/A	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 harvesting pilot program to explore how rainwater harvesting can be used. This is further discussed in Subsection 5.6.1. Thank you for sending comments.

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13	5/22/2015	Peter Bridgman, citizen	Form submission	A great deal has been mentioned about water re-use. This has almost always focused on taking the discharge from sewage treatment plants and piping it back to the water treatment plant, which I am sure is in our near future. In the rural areas of our state, sewage treatment is done with a septic tank and often a leach field. What about tapping into this water source for outside irrigation only? Then we rural folks would use less portable water for watering our xeriscape yards and still return the water to our streams and rivers for our neighbors downstream to use again. I feel much more needs to be done on stretching our water resources through many water efficiency plans in our yards and gardens by encouraging or even demanding local water authorities to get with the program. On the same note why are we not asking, encouraging or even demanding the Oil & Gas Industry to recycle ALL of the water they use to the same quality that they received it. Then downstream citizens can use this water again and again. I am told it is only a small amount of water but surely every Acre Foot counts. If we are going to lean on every town to cut down their use collectively by 400,000 AF why not include the Oil & Gas Industry as well? We also must build more reservoirs to store water from the spring run off for use in much later in the year, using traditional dams and old gravel pits and old rock quarries. Even if this requires us to bring more water from the Colorado River basin. With Climate Change happening today making the Spring runoff happening earlier we are losing the mountain snow reservoir increasing the need for man made reservoirs. We should defend our State Water Law of Prior Appropriation to the last man/woman standing. It has served us well even when we were just a Territory and still serves us well as a State. Perhaps we should get all the federal and state agencies together on water projects and have one permit for the bloody whole lot of them. Hopefully this would speed up the process and cost us Coloradans a few less millions of dollars on each project. Just like Climax Moly did decades ago. If the feds rejected Two Forks more than 21 years ago because we did not need the water then. Is it time for the State or the whole Metro Area to apply this time, as we sure need the water now?	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. Conservation and reuse, including gray water, are strategies considered in Colorado's Water Plan. The issue of graywater in Colorado is addressed within Subsection 6.3.2 Reuse. 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. Colorado's Water Plan will not include any specific water projects. The CWCB would like to encourage multipurpose projects and full mitigation. 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. Thank you for commenting on Colorado's Water Plan.
14	5/28/2015	Colorado Ground Water Association via Mark Hutson	Email to cwaterplan	Letter from Colorado Ground Water Association on Colorado's Water Plan.	1 letter	Thank you for your letter. Several of your points have been addressed in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan. Groundwater resources are indeed a critical part of Colorado's water resources. It will be a challenge in the future to replace the largely nonrenewable groundwater resources that are being depleted in the Denver Basin and the Ogallala aquifers. Other undeveloped non-tributary groundwater resources may be a valuable supplemental source in times of drought. The erroneous statement you pointed out on page 55 was an editing mistake and had already been corrected at the time of your letter.
15	6/2/2015	Bruce Gabow, citizen	Form submission	I have been a resident of the Frying Pan River valley for over 40 years. We are constantly being asked to supply more and more water for the Eastern Slope. I feel we have done more than our part contributing to the needs of the Eastern Slope and should not be once again asked to sacrifice more of our water. Please consider our needs!	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. Thank you for taking the time to comment.
16	6/8/2015	Leah Martinsson, BHGR Law	Email to Tom Browning, forwarded to Kate McIntire, forwarded to cwaterplan email	Hello Tom, Following up on our conversation last week, here are a few potential ideas for the Water Plan's discussion on ag-sharing projects/rotational lease-following. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State/CWCB to undertake additional efforts to foster and financially support agricultural sharing projects. The CWCB could solicit proposals and provide grant funding to defray some of the costs associated with putting together HB 1248/198 applications and/or post-approval operations. While the ATM grant program criteria are currently broad enough to cover this, specific reference to pilot project sponsors as potential applicants would be useful. - Seek to legislatively expand the broaden in number and time the HB 1248/198 pilot program. - Support expanded use of conservative, presumptive tools to determine consumptive use and return flow calculations. This may include tweaking the LFT and potentially refining it for certain geographic regions/hydrological conditions. - Support legislation that would create an administrative authorization for water sharing projects as a viable alternative to Water Court. Essentially establishing an "administrative track" that could be taken instead of water court for certain categories of water sharing projects/changes. This would allow for water sharing project to seek long-term renewable approvals from the State (potentially following the model of the 1248 pilot program with both the SEO and the CWCB playing a role) that are based on presumptive models with conservative factors that would require objecting parties to demonstrate material injury. A related idea would be for the successful, non-injurious operation for a set amount of time of such an administratively-approved project to shift of the burden of proving injury in Water Court if project sponsors decided to seek and make a project permanent through adjudication. Some water experts working with the Getches-Wilkinson Center at CU law have suggested something similar – basically setting up a means (using a tool/model) for the State to provide CU determinations (or credits) to farmers that would provide them with information critical in creating a functioning market for ag-sharing that could then be used via an administrative approval process. As you see, an underlying theme is to provide an administrative alternative to going to water court without supplanting the option of obtaining a permanent decree through a water court adjudication. Having such an alternative will provide a more timely, cost-effective approach for users who are willing at the front-end to take a more conservative approach to quantifying CU and return flows, thereby minimizing concerns over injury. 	N/A	Section 6.4 explores each of the suggestions made by the commenter.

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17	6/16/2015	Bettina Stepek, citizen	Form submission	Western Slope is concerned about bearing the weight of further transmountain diversions and supports having Front Range basins maximize urban conservation and smart land use.	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. 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. Thank you for taking the time to send the CWCB your thoughts.
18	6/21/2015	Denise Handrich	Form submission	Water has value in it's riverbed. Along with the ecological importance and down river needs, there is a recreation value as well. We moved to the Aspen area to enjoy this natural playground. If 600 cfs could be left in the Roaring Fork river most of the summer, it would be a huge tourist draw. Kayakers would come to paddle, raft companies would thrive and money would be generated from this tourism. Instead that water is sent through a diversion tunnel for the eastern slope to water their lawns. (could it be worked out so the diversion would close for the weekends so water would stay in the river then?) The Frying Pan river also is a joy to paddle when water flows freely there. The western slope has no more water to give, and people who get this water now should have to pay the real cost of it--not a state tax based subsidy! We who live on these western slope rivers deserve to have our needs and desires valued also.	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. 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. Thank you for your comments.
19	6/22/2015	Students from Dolores High School	Letters mailed to CWCB		26 letters	Individual responses to each of the 26 letters are provided below.
	2/23/2015	Katherine Kelly, Dolores High School student	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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 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. 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. 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. Thank you for taking the time to send your letter.
	2/25/2015	Autumn Seeber, Dolores High School student	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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 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. 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. 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. 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. Thank you for your comments.
	5/20/2015	Teegan Hite, Dolores High School student	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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. 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. 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. Thank you for sending a letter to the Colorado Water Conservation Board.

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	5/20/2015	Rachelle Tulio, Dolores High School student	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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. The Conceptual Framework and related chapter will be updated based on the status of ongoing discussions of the IBCC. 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. 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. Thank you for sending your letter.
	5/21/2015	Brianna Milligin & Aeyden Violette, Dolores High School students	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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. 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. 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. 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. Thank you for your comments.
	5/21/2015	Micah Martinez & Olivia Benson-Hibbs, Dolores High School students	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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 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. 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. 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. 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 letter.
	5/21/2015	Kody Gregory, Dolores High School student	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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. 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. 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. Thank you for taking the time to comment on Colorado's Water Plan. Thank you for your letter.

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	5/21/2015	Leslie Umberger, Dolores High School student	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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. 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. 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. 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 sending a letter.
	5/21/2015	Brianna Nuss, Dolores High School student	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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 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. 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. Thank you for your comments.
	5/21/2015	Joshua Bratton, Dolores High School	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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 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. 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. 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. 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. Thank you for taking the time to comment.
	5/21/2015	Larissa Umberger, Dolores High School student	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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. 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. 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. Thank you for your comments.
	5/21/2015	Sarah Vass, Dolores High School student	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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. 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. 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. Thank you for your letter.
	5/21/2015	Avery Bullon, Dolores High School student	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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. 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. 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. 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. 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. Thank you for your letter.

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	5/21/2015	Michael Sawyer & Garrett Leavell, Dolores High School students	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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 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. 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. 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. 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. Thank you for your letter.
	5/21/2015	Julia Sellers & Sydney Giddings, Dolores High School students	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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. 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. 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 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. 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!
	5/21/2015	Liz Loschert, Dolores High School student	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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. 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. 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 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. 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 on Colorado's Water Plan.
	5/21/2015	Angelica Heman, Dolores High School student	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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. 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. 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 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. 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 letter.
	5/21/2015	Branden Donaldson & Nichole Kibel, Dolores High School students	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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. 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. 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 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. 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!

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	5/21/2015	Molly Cumpton, Dolores High School student	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	<p>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. 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. 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. 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. 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. These topics are explored in Section 6.3. The CWCB greatly appreciates the time each student took to voice their concerns and share their ideas. Thank you.</p>
	5/21/2015	Kayla & Krystal Davis, Dolores High School students	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	<p>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. 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. 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. 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. 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. These topics are explored in Section 6.3. The CWCB greatly appreciates the time each student took to voice their concerns and share their ideas.</p>
	5/21/2015	James Cochrane, Dolores High School student	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	<p>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 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. 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. 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. Thank you for your letter.</p>
	5/22/2015	Selah Kabakoro, Dolores High School student	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	<p>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 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. 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. 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. Thank you for your comments.</p>

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	5/26/2015	Erin Ryan, Dolores High School student	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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 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. 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. 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. Thank you for your letter.
	5/26/2015	Thomas Nelligan & Daniel Jimenez, Dolores High School students	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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 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. 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 is also 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. 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 taking the time to comment on Colorado's Water Plan.
	5/28/2015	Kyerstin McNutt, Dolores High School student	Letter mailed to CWCB		1 letter	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. Thank you for your letter.
46	5/1/2015-6/19/2015	Put Water Conservation First	51 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.
47	5/1/2015-6/19/2015	1 Percent Could Make a Big Difference in Colorado's Water Plan & Make Water Conservation the Priority in Our Cities and Towns	109 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 is also 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 .

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May 1 through June 19, 2015**

Item Number	Date	Input Provided By	Method of Input Submission	Summary of Input	Documents Submitted for Review	Staff Responses and Recommendations
48	5/1/2015-6/19/2015	Protect Our Rivers	6 form emails	I am writing to support your efforts to create the first ever statewide water plan. Thank you for reiterating the importance of the plan, and water conservation, in your recent State of the State address. As our state's communities grow, our rivers are becoming increasingly strained. That means we need to change the status quo. We need our rivers to be clean and flowing - to support our fish and wildlife, tourism, recreation, and future generations. Colorado's Water Plan has the potential to chart an innovative path forward for our state. I urge you to stand up for measures to protect and restore our rivers, push for conservation, and for cities to live within their means. We need to help agriculture modernize and increase efficiency, and stop looking to the West Slope to solve our water issues. We need to maintain working landscapes, support growing communities, and protect river health. Please ensure that Colorado's Water Plan uses our state's ingenuity to "be prepared" for our water future."	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. 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. 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 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.
49	5/1/2015-6/19/2015	Please fund Stream Flow Management Plans	2 form emails	Thank you for creating the first state water plan. As we hear about water crises around the West, we know it's time for a plan to protect Colorado's water. I am writing to express my concern that the plan prioritize keeping our rivers healthy and flowing. For decades we have treated our rivers like workhorses, diverting them until they are dry. We must change the status quo in order to preserve our environment and river based economy for the future. A healthy river is like a healthy circulatory system. Just as cardiovascular activity flushes out toxins; healthy flushing flows can move sediment, support ecosystems, and create recreational opportunities. That's why we need stream flow management plans to quantify the flows needed to preserve the environmental and recreational attributes, identified by basins, within specific river stretches, and commit to stream flow protections going forward. These basin-level stream management plans should be a top tier priority within the basin plans and the state plan.	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. 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. 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 further defined and clarified what stream management plan means in the second draft of Colorado's Water Plan. 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.
50	5/1/2015-6/19/2015	Take the Lead on Conservation	1 form email	I am writing in support of your efforts to create Colorado's Water Plan and urge you to include a high statewide conservation goal in the Plan. Conservation is a sure step in securing our water future without damaging rivers or diminishing agriculture. Water conservation is effective, cost efficient and has bipartisan support-- a recent poll shows that 78% of Coloradans support investment in finding new ways to use current water supplies more wisely. Colorado is counting on your leadership to protect the resources that make our state great and maintain our quality of life. Conservation is a commonsense approach to smart water management. By including a statewide conservation goal in the plan, we have a shared commitment to using water wisely and the freedom to decide how to best reduce use. Please make sure we have a state plan that turns to conservation first, our rivers, rural communities, local economies and concerned Coloradans will thank you for it.	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 is also 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.
51	5/1/2015-6/19/2015	Set a strong statewide water conservation goal	1 form email	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 is also 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..
52	5/1/2015-6/19/2015	Ensure a secure water future for Colorado	1 form email	Dear Governor Hickenlooper, As a citizen of Colorado, I want you to know that I support a Colorado Water Plan that establishes a clear goal of 10% water conservation by 2020 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	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 is also 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. 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. 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. 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 - Public Input Received
May 1 through June 19, 2015**

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53	5/1/2015-6/19/2015	Support conservation, not dams and diversion, in that Colorado Water Plan	1 form email	<p>In your State of the State address, you have said that "every discussion about water should start with conservation." I could not agree more -- now it's time to put your words into action! Many of Colorado's rivers -- including the Colorado River itself, which flows from Colorado to Los Angeles and Mexico -- are already drained and depleted. Further, climate change is a new and bigger threat that will likely decrease the water flowing in our rivers. Despite this, some Colorado cities are trying to build more dams and diversions to take even more water out of our rivers. This is the wrong path forward! We need to protect and restore the rivers in Colorado so that people in the Southwest can have safe, clean, drinking water and healthy rivers flowing throughout our region of the U.S.</p> <p>As you and your staff formulate Colorado's Water Plan, please provide leadership in three key areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Push for water conservation, reuse, and recycling as key steps in securing our future water needs. 2. Do not support new dams and diversions from Colorado's rivers. 3. Start focusing on river restoration. <p>I urge you and Colorado's Water Conservation Board to protect Colorado's future by safeguarding our rivers for future generations.</p>	N/A	<p>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 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 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. River restoration will be an important tool for addressing our environmental and recreational needs and this is consistent with the goals of Colorado's Water Plan.</p>
54	5/1/2015-6/19/2015	Coloradans are ready for water conservation	1 form email	<p>The initial draft of Colorado's Water Plan lays the groundwork for protecting our rivers and making more efficient use of our existing water supply, but we need meaningful, substantive goals if we are going to have a sustainable water future. As a citizen of Colorado, I want you to know I support a water plan that establishes a clear water conservation goal for our cities and towns, increases in reuse and recycling of water, and focuses on water projects that are multi-purpose to maximize conservation. This helps protect our rivers, our farms and our future. The Governor supports water conservation and I do too. Conservation and efficiency will help protect Colorado's natural environment and way-of-life that depends on robust outdoor recreation and agricultural economies. I am counting on you, and the Colorado Water Conservation Board, to ensure Colorado has sustainable water use that supports all our state's needs.</p>	N/A	<p>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. 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 is also 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. 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.</p>