

**Colorado's Water Plan - Public Input Received
June 19 through August 31, 2015**

Item Number	Date	Input Provided By	Method of Input Submission	Summary of Input	Documents Submitted for Review	Staff Responses and Recommendations
1	4/3/2015	Delta Board of County Commissioners	Sent letter to the CWCB		1 document	Thank you for your support. CWCB staff will pass your comment letter along to the Gunnison Basin Roundtable.
2	7/6/2015	Denver Metro Chamber of Commerce sent by Mizrain Cordero	Email to cwaterplan	Please find a letter as well as a set of goals and strategies attached. Thank you for your attention and please do not hesitate to let us know if you would like us to provide more concrete examples and detail if that would be helpful.	2 documents	Thank you for your comments, which are consistent with Colorado's Water Plan.
3	7/7/2015	Gregg Ten Eyck, Leonard Rice Engineers, Inc.	Form submission	A modest suggestion: Consider rephrasing the following sentence: A healthy environment that includes healthy watersheds, rivers, streams, and wildlife. (page 392) to read as: A healthy environment that includes healthy watersheds, rivers and aquifers, streams, and wildlife	N/A	This is an interesting suggestion and CWCB staff will consider making this change in the final draft of Colorado's Water Plan.
4	7/13/2015	Peter Nichols, BHGR Law	Email to cwaterplan, forwarded by CWCB staff Jacob Bornstein	Regarding Chapter 10, in case my thinking wasn't clear. What I envision is sort of like the scenarios where you show the sources in a stacked bar graph. What I'm hoping to see if the action items in a stacked bar graph to show how much each contributes to the respective legs of the stool, and environmental/recreational cushion. That will help illustrate which should be priorities, as well as any remaining distance that will require additional action to get to the ultimate goals for each source. Thanks for your consideration.	N/A	CWCB staff and Board are working to determine if and how the actions in the plan can be made measurable. The commenter's suggestion is an interesting way to accomplish this and will be considered as part of the final revisions of Colorado's Water Plan.
5	7/14/2015	Chet Haltom, citizen	Email to cwaterplan	Please read this article, as my comments relate directly to it. http://www.postindependent.com/news/17142711-113/aurora-colorado-springs-opposing-proposed-glenwood-whitewater-parks . In my humble opinion, 1,250 cfs is a bare minimum for the recreation industry of not only Glenwood springs, but as far as aspen, vail and parachute, to exist. I remember one summer, 2011 I believe, when the flow was allowed to drop below 1000 and all the fish started dying (yes, its already stated that we need a minimum of 1,250 cfs just to keep the water cold enough for trout to survive, not thrive.) The advertisements on the brochures lining displays across the entire state had a lot of living up to do that year. Colorado Water Conservation Board I hope you are checking your notes, because this is a thing already wink emoticon.	N/A	The CWCB and the Basin Roundtables will be working to support conservation, environment, and recreation in the Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan, and is explored in Section 6.6. Thank you for your comments.
6	7/23/2015	Upper Yampa Water Conservancy District sent by Kevin McBride	Email to cwaterplan	The Upper Yampa Water Conservancy District Board has asked me to send this letter in regards to the support of the Framework Agreement by the IBCC. As an aside, I want to tell you from my personal perspective what an excellent experience working on the IBCC with you, your staff, and IBCC Director Stulp is and I look forward to future discussions.	1 document	Thank you for bringing these concerns to CWCB staff's attention. It is important to note that the Conceptual Framework is a <i>framework</i> , not an agreement. As such, there will continue to be conversations concerning many aspects included in the Conceptual Framework, including topics related to your concern about native flows in the Yampa River.
7	7/31/2015	Laura Spann, citizen	Form submission	Just a small note: on page 24, water conservancy and water conservation districts are listed as special districts. They are technically not special districts but follow their own rules under separate statutes. I wonder if you could just address this by changing the title of the section to "Districts." It's a small detail, but it seems relevant because special districts have to abide by certain regulations that conservancy and conservation districts do not.	N/A	Thank you for this suggestion and CWCB staff will make this change in the final draft of Colorado's Water Plan.
8	8/5/2015	Charles & Patricia Kurnik, citizen	Form submission	We applaud your efforts to date working to conserve Colorado's vital river resources. Living in Longmont, we enjoy walking along the wildlife corridor that exists along the St. Vrain River. Our life also depends on this water for obvious reasons – drinking, bathing, and local produce we purchase at the Boulder County Farmer's Market each weekend in the spring, summer, and fall. We would like to see the antiquated system of water rights updated to address the challenges of the 21st century. This system may have been needed to help grow the population of the American West in the 19th century, but Colorado hardly needs help growing at this point in time. Absent modernizing these antiquated laws, we urge the Board to examine a leasing scheme being implemented in California by the Palo Verde Irrigation District and the Metropolitan Water District. We would also like to see state-wide efficiency programs for water implemented. These programs have proven to be effective in the electricity space. Colorado has an annual savings target of 3.7% of electrical load annually. A similar target for water would prove invaluable to our river resources, likely avoiding the damaging effects of constructing additional diversion projects such as the Northern Integrated Supply Project. We urge the Board to address Colorado's water needs through conservation and modernizing water law. We realize this may be politically difficult, but losing the water resources we currently have would not be easily forgiven by future generations of locals and tourists alike.	N/A	Colorado's water law affords significant agility in the face of new challenges the state may face. In addition, Colorado's Water Plan proposes some amendments. For instance, while water leasing such as that suggested by the commenter is allowable under current law, the plan encourages more of this. Some legal modifications may be needed to allow leasing to be accomplished more easily. 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.
9	8/6/2015	Special District Association of Colorado sent by Michael Valdez	Form submission	We offer the following revisions for your consideration. I am attaching a letter that has WORD track changes to assist you in seeing the proposed amendments.	1 document	Thank you for this suggestion and CWCB staff will consider making these changes in the final draft of Colorado's Water Plan.

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10	8/9/2015	Larry Fancher, citizen of Pueblo, SB 115 process	Form submission	At this time Black Hills Energy is in the process of demolishing Electrical Power Plant in Pueblo, Unit 5,6. This operation has 200cfs water rights, Priority No5, established Oct 1932 and storage rights of 105 Acre feet. Since these rights are Industrial water rights they may not be transferred, sold or leased. In demolition plans submitted to the Public Utilities Commission for these power units there is nothing indicating that the intake on the Arkansas River is to be demolished. At the Clark Power Plant in Canon City on the Arkansas River when that plant was demolished last year the intake structure on the river was demolished. With no plan to demolish intake structure on Arkansas that allows take of water for BHE Units 5,6 does this mean that this water, 200cfs, will be allowed to continue to allow flow into city of Pueblo for recreational uses which is not one of the uses of Industrial water rights? In addition will the 105 acre feet storage tights mentioned also be allowed after demolition of the BHE Units 5,6? To further struggle with this issue one must realize that this flow through of 200 cfs has allowed storage without augmentation plans of 450 acre feet in what is called Runyon Lake, an old gravel pit structure previously owned by Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation. The allowed `105 acre feet storage BHE right is used in three separate ponds westerly of the BHE power plant Units5,6. It seems that once the BHE unit is demolished that flow should not be allowed, take should not be allowed, upon completion of demolition. Storage of water in Runyon Lake must have an augmentation plan as well. What is the position of the Div 2 Water Engineer Steve Witte on this matter? Will this water right of 200cfs be placed on the Abandonment List? If so when? There are in priority water rights east of Units 5,6 on the Arkansas River that get no water as depletion due to upstream use or evaporation or seepage keeps any from reaching those who have priority rights. I have put these same questions to Mr. Witte and received no answer to date. I have placed these same questions to Black Hills Energy staff and have not had answer. Would this board consider these questions and give me and answer and give an explanation of such to those in priority who do not get water due to depletion by BHE water rights and the illegal storage of water in Lake Runyon, not a Colorado Parks Lake? Explain why the intake structure is not planned for demolition at the BHE site on the Arkansas. Explain why there is no augmentation Plan for Lake Runyon. Explain what is in plan for the 200cfs rights BHE has for power plant in demolition phase. Explain why Div 2 Staff have not related to the water in storage at Runyon Lake and required an augmentation plan. There are additional issues about the keeping of water from storms in Lake Minnequa on the south end of Pueblo. Storm water may be kept for 72 hours. There is no way to release this water from Lake Minnequa. Whomever designed this containment system should be asked this question. Thank you.	N/A	As this comment is not directly related to Colorado's Water Plan, CWCB staff will follow up separately with the commenter on this issue.
11	8/13/2015	Linda Marsh, citizen	Form submission	Dam up the Gunnison at Doinquez canyon. That will create recreation, economy, jobs. Let CA. come up with a cheaper way to get salt water turned into fresh water. That's where all the nerds live in Silicone Valley. Las Vegas can turn more of its' grey water into irrigation water and use turf. Help small farmers in Colorado by working with Agriculture department to create more agriculture so we don't depend on CA. Work with Irrigation departments so we can water earlier in the morning and later at night to conserve on evaporation.	N/A	Thank you for your comment. 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 four values driving Colorado's Water Plan recognize the importance of recreation and agriculture. 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.
12	8/18/2015	Gary Hausler, citizen	Form submission	Neither the first or second draft of the SWP addresses importation as a source of meeting the 2050 supply gap. Both drafts do not rule out additional trans-mountain diversions. A presentation is available that demonstrates consideration of further trans-mountain diversion to meet Front Range requirements is not a viable option. The water in the Colorado River Basin may be available on paper but is not available on the ground. A proposal, which I have developed, for importation of water from the Mississippi River has been publicized for over 10 yrs. More than adequate water is available in the main stem of the Mississippi River south of Cairo, Ill (240,000,000 AF\yr) with a pipeline system to bring the water to the Colorado's Front Range economically feasible. This project has been ignored by CWCB and the water community in the state. With the State of Kansas actively studying a pipeline to bring 1,000,000 + AF\ft of water annually from the Missouri River to its western border, it appears to me that Colorado should contact the Kansas Water Authority and explore a combined project that would be mutually beneficial to both states. The proposal that is referred to in these comments is available but exceeds the maximum file size for uploading to this site. The CWCB is remiss if not negligent if this importation scheme is not considered.	N/A	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. Thank you for your comment.
13	8/18/2015	State Representative Kathleen Curry	Email to cwaterplan	Hi everyone at Colorado Water Plan office! This is former State Rep Kathleen Curry writing to complement you on the second draft of the CWP. I just tried to read it top to bottom, but have to admit that I focused on the agriculture-related sections and kind of speed-read the rest. I thought that the way you approached the ET discussion, and tried to explain the complications with terminology, in the ag efficiency section was one of the best and most readable analyses of this topic that I have ever come across! Excellent. I am a member of the Upper Gunnison River Water Conservancy District Board of Directors, and I think we will be developing some comments on behalf of the District, so I won't go into too much detail here. But speaking as a small business owner and as the spouse of a local rancher, I was so very pleased that the plan acknowledged the challenges associated with the re-timing of flows, the fact that agricultural production is a business, and that we are contributing to local and national food security. If you would please forward this email to the folks that worked on the ag sections of the plan I would be most grateful. I think they did a really good job. My personal opinion is that there just isn't enough water to do everything we want to do, and that we need to face that fact. It is going to be challenging, but this document is useful as a tool that states the problem, identifies some options, and moves the conversation to the next level.	N/A	Thank you for your comments, they were passed along to the staff involved in writing the sections related to agriculture.

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14	8/19/2015	Clean Water Action	Dropped off letters to the CWCB	700 letters from the community	700 letters	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. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan, and is explored in Section 6.6. 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. In addition, 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
15	8/19/2015	Peter Bridgman, citizen	Form submission	Why is the CO Plumbing Board dragging their feet on the introduction of Grey Water in all CO homes both new and old to be used for flushing toilets? As flushing toilets is the biggest water user inside the home. I hope you are able the answer this question a little faster than the first one I asked. As I am still waiting for that answer despite being publically promised an answer very soon at the Water Fluency Course and that was a week ago now.	N/A	Thank you for comment. The Executive Director of the Colorado Department of Natural Resources testified at the latest Plumbing Board meeting in late August explaining the importance of adopting the greywater standards in order to help meet the future water supply gap and support the implementation of Colorado's Water Plan. The Executive Director is confident that the Plumbing Board will adopt the greywater standards within the near future at an upcoming meeting. Please be in touch with the Colorado Plumbing Board directly as current legislation states that the Plumbing Board will come up with plumbing specifications for indoor greywater use.
16	8/20/2015	Collin Robinson, citizen	Form submission	Consider adding to 10.3(IV)a legislative measure modifying Water Court and ATM proceedings that change irrigation water rights to add criteria for retaining or replacing associated agricultural production in time, place, and amount, in order to prevent injury to local economic and food security interests, similar to the existing augmentation plan requirement that water be made available to offset stream depletions in time, place, and amount to prevent injury to local water rights. e.g. a change case could dry-up a hayfield that produced X dollars worth of hay during every Y years in County Z, so long as it applies an adequate fraction of the CU credit to, say, vegetable production not previously in place, that can reasonably be expected to yield the same X dollars worth of vegetables per Y years in County Z, and then dedicate the remaining CU credit to whatever uses desired in whatever location tenable under existing water law.	N/A	The exploration of evaluations of agricultural transfers will allow municipalities to demonstrate how the local economy will continue to be supported. The Arkansas Basin Roundtable produced a report that shows how transfers can be made while keeping local communities whole. Several municipalities such as Aurora Water have implemented many of these measures.
17	8/24/2015	Barbara Coddington, citizen	Email to cwaterplan	PLEASE READ AND COMMENT ON HOW COLORADO WILL AVOID A SIMILAR FATE: Attention In some areas, fracking makes up a significant share of overall water demand. In 2010, for example, fracking in the Barnett Shale region of Texas consumed an amount of water equivalent to 9 percent of the city of Dallas' annual water use. ²¹ An official at the Texas Water Development Board estimated that one county in the Eagle Ford Shale region will see the share of water consumption devoted to fracking and similar activities increase from zero a few years ago to 40 percent by 2020. ²² Unlike other uses, water used in fracking is permanently lost to the water cycle, as it either remains in the well, is "recycled" (used in the fracking of new wells), or is disposed of in deep injection wells, where it is unavailable to recharge aquifers. Already, demand for water by oil and gas companies has harmed farmers and local communities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Texas, water withdrawals by drilling companies caused drinking water wells in the town of Barnhart to dry up. Companies drilling in the Permian Basin have drilled wells and purchased well water drawn from the Edwards-Trinity-Plateau Aquifer, drying up water supplies for residential and agricultural use.²³ • Wells that provided water to farms near Carlsbad, New Mexico, have gone dry due to demand for water for drilling and years of low rainfall.²⁴ Competition for limited water resources from fracking can increase water prices for farmers and communities—especially in arid western states. 	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. Thank you for your comments.
18	8/27/2015	Andrew Massell, Blue River Group, Sierra Club	Email to cwaterplan	First, high conservation should be a priority in every water district! Less use of grass should be a priority. Quality of life is enhanced by healthy water sources. The economy of Colorado is highly dependent on high country tourism, which requires healthy water sources.	N/A	The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan recognize the importance of healthy water sources and tourism. 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 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. Thank you for your comments.
19	8/27/2015	Dave Miller, citizen	Dropped off a letter to the CWCB		1 document	The commenter asks several questions. First, the Basin Roundtables represent diverse stakeholders, made up of Colorado water users and providers, as well as environmental interests and local governments. The Colorado's Water Plan development process is also open through 9/17/2015 to any member of the public who wishes to comment. Secondly, Colorado's Water Plan does not include any specific projects. Further analysis of any specific projects will be part of the next update of the Statewide Water Supply Initiative and further Basin Roundtable work.

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20	8/28/2015	Shane Wright, citizen	Email to cwaterplan	As you must know, the Colorado Water Conservation Board was created to "conserve" every drop of water from running from the state. Not to conserve or protect rivers. The water community such as the IBCC Metro and South Platte Roundtable disproportionately represent the views of water developers. This is not the viewpoint that the people of Colorado hold. It is the last vestiges of Water Buffalo mentality that lacks creativity, big picture thinking and any sort of innovative conservation ideas. The people of Colorado want clean and wild rivers that are fish able and swim able. Not more dams. Not more diversions. It is time for the politics of the water world to catch up to the conservation visions of the people. This plan reflects the water providers and politicians perspective and is not inclusive of real people. Old law. Old ideas. It is time that we regulate development and agriculture and build a more innovative vision for Colorado Water that reflects the values of the people. This plan is a joke.	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. 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. 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. Thank you for your comments.
21	8/28/2015	Shane Wright, citizen	Email to cwaterplan	I heard John Stulp say smugly how they were proud that so many letters did not get into the final format. This is politics and old archaic thinking in my opinion. Not valuing conservation or recreation and giving all the control as always to big agriculture and municipal water developers. Its old. Dumb. Tired thinking. We can do so much better. Protecting and conserving our rivers and our environment is good for our long term economy it is just not as good for short term political cycles. This whole process makes me sad and is a living example of what happens when there is power of the few overwhelming the voices of the many. One of the most back room political and inside public processes I have ever seen. Big Bummer.	N/A	At each CWCB Board meeting since September, 2013 there has been a public input agenda item regarding Colorado's Water Plan. All of the comments received via the Colorado's Water Plan website or by email to cwaterplan@state.co.us were included in the CWCB Board packets for review and comment and are also linked. Depending on the date of submission, input has or will be reviewed at the next scheduled CWCB Board meeting. While not every individual receives a direct email reply regarding their input, a CWCB staff response and/or recommendation regarding all input received is included in a summary spreadsheet within the related Board packet and also available for review online, the link is provided here: http://coloradowaterplan.com/ . Additionally, the 9 statewide Basin Roundtables were all involved in drafting the Basin Implementation Plans, which are a large part of Colorado's Water Plan. 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. The CWCB has been in regular communication with environmental groups and many of their comments on the plan were incorporated.
22	8/30/2015	Fred Bauder, citizen	Email to cwaterplan	My comments on the Colorado Water Plan: Agriculture takes nearly all Colorado water, 90% or so, with about 50% used to raise hay. Agriculture produces about 2% of Colorado's gross economic product. Clearly, there is plenty of room for flexibility. Irrigated hay meadows are pretty, if they have not been planted for optimum yield with one high-yielding grass variety, but so are dry meadows. Often those water rights are high in priority, but, in terms of economic yield, very low. There is plenty of room for transferring water from uses which produce minimum return to uses which return high rates of return.	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 these values to ensure the best future for Colorado. Thanks for taking the time to comment.
23	8/30/2015	Susan Williams, citizen	Form submission	The reason government has projected an increase in our population upon which it is creating this policy is because it is actively seeking more population in order to boost its economic outlook. Every city in the Metro area and every city of any size in the State of Colorado has an Eco-Devo Dept. all hewing to the same line - bring your business to Colorado, we'll give you tax breaks and mountains and pie in the sky. Never a mention of the water we don't have. In fact, when concerned citizens pushed for a law requiring information on water supply to be included in all real estate transactions, they were shot down by their own government. We are being hijacked by the eco-devo element in this state into a disaster that will kill our agriculture, our wildlife and eventually our tourism as well. Agriculture is going to be incredibly important to our country when climate change takes hold of the U.S. Any locale like Colorado that can still grow crops will be essential to our stability. So, cut off the promotion of our state as a destination. Stop selling Colorado like a product. Stop letting the gas and oil industry irrevocably taint the water that it uses, that cannot be reused. Remember the Colorado that refused the Olympics bid on account of its negative ecological footprint. Conserve the precious water we have.	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 these values to ensure the best future for Colorado. Thanks for your comment.

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24	8/31/2015	South Metro Water Supply Authority, sent by	Email to cwaterplan	Please find the attached letter outlining SMWSA's comments on the 2nd Draft Colorado Water Plan. Thank you for all your work on the CWP, and we appreciate the opportunity to contribute to the development and further improvement of the final document.	1 document	<p>Staff appreciates the detailed comment letter provided by SMWSA. Below are responses to each major category of discussion in the comment letter:</p> <p>Municipal conservation tone: Staff will review the tone concerning urban landscapes to ensure that its benefits are described not only in Chapter 5, but also in Section 6.3.1. Urban landscapes will continue to play an important role providing benefits to the urban environment, such as cooling effects, storm water retention, and recreational spaces but their composition, design, and water saving capacity will most likely look different in the future than they do today.</p> <p>Conservation goal: SMWSA expressed several comments concerning the IBCC's conservation stretch goal. This goal was clarified by the IBCC during the August meeting to ensure that the intent of allowing for local flexibility is expressed. This language was also adjusted in the conceptual framework and the intent is not to affect the federal permitting process by instituting a numerical conservation target that a local water provider would need to reach. Staff recognizes that this is an IBCC aspirational goal that allows for local flexibility and will review the language to ensure this is adequately expressed. The changes discussed in August will be incorporated into the final plan.</p> <p>Storage goal: SMWSA expresses an interest in developing a storage stretch goal prior to finalization of the plan. Please note that work by the IBCC's conservation subcommittee on the conservation stretch goal began prior to the executive order calling for a water plan. Thus far, no entity has submitted in writing a suggestion for what a storage stretch goal should be. If a viable stretch goal for storage cannot be developed between now and the finalization of Colorado's Water Plan, staff will commit to adding an action, such as suggested by SMWSA, to develop and work with the Board to adopt such a stretch goal.</p> <p>Storage action: The storage action concerning the assessment of storage will be broadened.</p> <p>Evaluation of agricultural transfers: Concerns were expressed regarding the Evaluation of Agricultural Transfers. Staff will clarify the language to allow for the possibility that such an evaluation may not be appropriate after consideration by a stakeholder group.</p> <p>Developing Colorado's compact entitlements: Several of SMWSA comments ask for sections discussing Colorado's compacts to ensure that Colorado not only protects compact entitlements but also seeks to develop them. Staff will work on the language to make many of these suggestions, as it is important to defend and develop remaining compact entitlements.</p> <p>Permitting: Many of the commenter's concerns regarding state and federal permitting processes will be worked through as part of the series of lean events. CWCB is currently working to schedule the first of these events with state and federal partners, and will host the first event by the end of January, 2016. In addition to working with federal agencies as part of the lean events, CWCB will meet with members of Colorado's congressional delegation to discuss some of the suggestions provided by SMWSA and the BIPs, as well as any challenges that come out of the lean events and require a federal legal change. An action to meet with members of Colorado's congressional delegation concerning these issues will be added to the plan.</p> <p>Funding: SMWSA suggests that in the funding section the P3 center of excellence consult with other sectors, the development of a common grant inquiry process be expanded for all types of projects and methods, and that the repayment guarantee fund action state that the purpose is to encourage regional partnerships and multipurpose projects. These changes will be incorporated into the final draft.</p> <p>Water Quality: The water quality actions in chapter 10 grouped the major categories of actions described in Section 7.3. To comment on a specific action, please review the additional detail contained in Section 7.3. Modifications to Chapter 10 will be made to clarify the intent of the language.</p> <p>Reuse: The following language is currently in the plan. The first bullet describes what exists as a regulatory framework now and the second what action we are going to do to change that:</p> <p>"While there is not a specific and defined regulatory pathway for DPR in Colorado, there are currently no regulations prohibiting or limiting a utility's pursuit of this option."</p> <p>"Clarify the regulatory environment: Over the next two years, the CWCB and the CDPHE will work with stakeholders to examine the application of water-quality regulations to reuse water. The aim will be to identify potential change that fosters permanent growth in the reuse of limited water supplies, and that protects public health and the environment."</p> <p>Given the context of the document, the second bullet clearly includes direct potable reuse. In addition, CWCB will add to the action to "provide financial incentives for reuse innovation" the need to evaluate and promote new and emerging technologies for inland desalination. Furthermore, the commenter suggests that the plan should not discourage individual reuse projects. It is not the intent of the plan to do that, and language will be added to make sure this is clear.</p>
25	8/31/2015	Terry Dikeman, citizen	Form submission	Prioritize reservoir over habitats , a large reservoir like flaming gorge ,lake mead would be such a large source of income from game and fish ,recreation, water supply	N/A	Thank you for taking the time to send your comment. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan, and is explored in Section 6.6.
26	8/31/2015	Philip Weathers, citizen	Form submission	Reuse or Recycling of Fracking water> This is not a commentary on fracking. It is a suggesting on water conservation as it applies to the fracking water after it has been used. As I understand it, there are 3 options for "used/contaminated" fracking water. 1. Sequester it underground after the petroleum is removed 2. Clean it to the point it can be reused in another fracking location 3. Clean it to the point it can be reintroduced into the waterways. My understanding is that the most common is sequestration. Reuse or recycle into the waterways is a way to significant conservation. Reuse or recycle will cost more than sequestration but for the sake of water supply and environmental protection, Reuse or recycle should be a requirement and part of the cost of doing business.	N/A	Many oil and gas companies use recycled water as part of the fracking process and operation. 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 comment.

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27	8/31/2015	Ken Baker, citizen	Email to Alan Hamel, Board member. Forwarded to cwaterplan	The Colorado Plan speaks only to "clean water", and water available only in the Colorado Basin and the Arkansas Basin. The abundant, but not so clean, water of the Platte is left out of consideration because of the cost of cleaning the water. My point of reference here is that it is not even a consideration. There may be ways of using the Platte water for outside uses, uses other than drinking, bathing, clothes washing, etc. that do require clean water. The not-so-clean water may have acceptable uses that could justify piping the water back to the Great Metro Complex—uses that could justify the expense of flow back. Clean water uses could be limited to clean water needs, and not to other uses where clean water is not required. In my vision, I could see a South Platte Water Authority, or similar legal administration, charged with the duty of creating storage and reuse of surface and ground water. The UAWCD created a regional augmentation plan several years ago, and in a thumb nail sketch of what could happen in the South Platte, has continued to provide a limited, but effective water source for small capacity users. The same principle, under the 1969 Act, or an expansion of that scheme, could allow less than clean water to be captured in surface or alluvial storage and returned for uses other than clean water use. This would mean a grand scale, State supported project. Eventually, a filtering process will be developed. It may be expensive, but it will happen. New subdivisions and new commercial and industrial developments can be designed to integrate both clean water and less than clean water. In the meantime, the water users in basins of origin for clean water can continue to irrigate, and continue to expand their industry and population growth without concern for developing future water use from an exhausted supply, and eventually exhausting irrigation uses. The technology developed in the South Platte project will pour over to other water users in the State. I mention this, because I have always considered the Great Plains reservoir to be a potential further resource when an economic filtering process has been developed.	N/A	Colorado's Water Plan considers more than just clean water sources, as the commenter suggests. Furthermore, it does not propose specific projects. Specific projects are found in the Basin Implementation Plans (BIP), and the South Platte BIP does consider further development of South Platte River water. Thank you.
28	8/31/2015	M. Esposito	Form submission	Years ago, Roy Romer suggested something to do with replenishing aquifers, because we were using more water from the state's aquifers than natural processes were putting back into the aquifers. That comment should have been taken more seriously. In years when rain is plentiful, we can fill our reservoirs, but any water we can't store goes out of state. Romer suggested filling aquifers during these times of plentiful water, instead of losing the water. Why not drill wells down to the aquifers, not to take out water but to put it back in? The current Colorado Plan is based upon supplying a future population with a limited available supply of clean water. The clean water source is basically a trans-mountain source that will confront future growth of population in the basin of origin with a limited, or unavailable clean water source. The subject of my query is whether the available abundant source of water in the north eastern South Platte region can be developed in a 30, 40, or 50 year State project that could pump back usable water to new developments in the greater Metro area.	N/A	Thank you for your comment. Aquifer storage and recharge are highlighted in the plan in Section 6.5.
29	6/19/2015-9/17/2015	Put Water Conservation First	1 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 enough to meet Colorado's future water needs. Additional balanced options need to be examined. These topics are explored in Section 6.3.

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30	6/19/2015-9/17/2015	Prioritize Urban Water Conservation in CO Water Plan, Put urban water conservation in Colorado's water plan, 1 Percent Could Make a Big Difference in Colorado's Water Plan & Make Water Conservation the Priority in Our Cities and Towns	55 form emails	I want you to know that I support prioritizing water conservation in our cities and towns. As a citizen of Colorado, I cherish our state's healthy and free-flowing rivers and streams. I also value the wildlife and recreation-based economies that are dependent on healthy river systems. 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 .
31	6/19/2015-9/17/2015	Support conservation, not dams and diversion, in that Colorado Water Plan	171 form emails	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. As you and your staff formulate Colorado's Water Plan, please provide leadership in three key areas: 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. I urge you and Colorado's Water Conservation Board to protect Colorado's future by safeguarding our rivers for future generations.	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 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.
32	6/19/2015-9/17/2015	Time is of the essence for water conservation	1 form email	Unless Colorado acts now to prepare for the growing demand on our water supply, California's present day could be in our not--so--distant future. We need the next Colorado Water Plan draft to set clear goals and actions, have measurable targets, and place the health of our rivers at the top of the priority list. I support a water plan that includes: - A 10% by 2020 water conservation goal for Colorado's cities and municipalities - More funding for our rivers to monitor and protect their health, with clear targets and strategies - No new, large transmountain diversions disrupting our state and costing taxpayers tons of money - Incentives and funding to modernize our agricultural infrastructure and support voluntary, flexible, compensated water-sharing agreements - A specific path for improving water recycling along the Front Range, including spelled out incentives and funding. Poll after poll has shown that Coloradans are ready for innovative solutions for conserving and managing our water, NOW it's time for our state to act.	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 these values to ensure the best future for Colorado. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan, and is explored in Section 6.6. 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. 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. 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

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33	6/19/2015-9/17/2015	Keep the Water plan strong, make it smarter, Colorado's Water Plan	328 form emails	<p>The second draft shows that Colorado's Water Plan is headed in the right direction. There are still several issues that need to be resolved in order for the final Plan to lead Colorado into a smart water future that protects our rivers, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Maintaining the reasonable urban conservation goal of saving 400,000 acre-feet of water by 2050 — which equates to nearly a 1% per year water use reduction in our cities and towns. 2) Avoiding new large trans-mountain diversions. 3) Establishing strong criteria to ensure we avoid impacts to rivers, promote water conservation and involve local communities. 4) Providing specific funding for the protection of Colorado's rivers and streams. <p>The second draft's setting of a common-sense goal for water conservation, creation of a framework for scrutinizing large new trans-mountain diversions, and acknowledgment of the need for specific river protection plans is the right direction for Colorado's water future. While the second draft continues to be transformed into the final Plan, the issues above must be addressed so that the plan can truly guide Colorado's water policy for decades to come.</p>	N/A	<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 plan aims to balance these values to ensure the best future for Colorado. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan, and is explored in Section 6.6. 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. 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. 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</p>
34	6/19/2015-9/17/2015	Make Colorado's Water Plan Emphasize Healthy Rivers, Conservation, and Partnerships	1 form email	<p>As you work to finalize Colorado's Water Plan in 2015, I urge you to ensure that the final plan puts its greatest emphasis on aggressive water conservation, maintaining healthy rivers, and promoting water partnerships - and avoids controversial and damaging new projects for large transbasin diversions. Healthy rivers are a vital part of Colorado's quality of life, recreational economy, and environment. Irrigated lands are also key in providing locally-produced food, sustaining local economies, and providing quality habitat. These are critical values for me as a Colorado sportsperson. Instead of drying up our rivers and farms, Colorado should emphasize water conservation so that we can use our water supplies as wisely as possible. Colorado's Water Plan should set strong but achievable goals - reducing per capita consumption by even 1% a year would help reduce the drain on rivers and agriculture, and represents a level of conservation improvement that we've easily exceeded over the past 10 years -- yet the Draft Plan does not embrace even this modest goal. Conservation needs to be more strongly emphasized. Colorado also needs to invest in its healthy rivers. Investment in healthy rivers depends on the State to make investments on behalf of its citizens. Investing in the health of our rivers is simple common sense given the vital role rivers play in Colorado's multi-billion fishing and outdoor recreation economy, in drawing other businesses, residents, and visitors to our State, and in maintaining a high quality of life for our citizens. Large transbasin diversion projects are not the answer for Colorado and should not be promoted in the Plan. Such projects will hurt our rivers, fisheries, and west slope communities, and it isn't even clear that there is enough undeveloped water legally available to support the projects in the future. Conservation and innovative partnerships for water sharing are better solutions. Thank you.</p>	N/A	<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 plan aims to balance these values to ensure the best future for Colorado. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan, and is explored in Section 6.6. 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. 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. 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</p>
35	6/19/2015-9/17/2015	Input on Poudre and South Platte Water Plan	4 form emails	<p>The Colorado Water Plan process for the Poudre and South Platte Rivers is going the wrong direction because no river protection organizations like Save The Poudre were allowed to help write it. Your Colorado Water Conservation Board needs to fix this problem so that the Plan represents the diversity of Coloradans and protects our rivers. Here's three things the Colorado Water Plan for the Poudre and South Platte Rivers should do: 1. The Plan should not endorse any dam/reservoir schemes, especially the billion-dollar boondoggle Northern Integrated Supply Project and its Glade Reservoir. 2. The Plan should focus on alternatives to new dams and reservoirs, including water conservation, efficiency, recycling, and water-sharing agreements with farmers. 3. The Plan should focus on restoring our rivers -- we need to put more water back in the Poudre River, not take more water out.</p>	N/A	<p>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 mandated. 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. 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 these values to ensure the best future for Colorado. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan, and is explored in Section 6.6. 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. 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. Thank you for your comment.</p>