

**Colorado's Water Plan - Input Received
between 5/3/2014 and 6/20/2014**

Item Number	Date	Input Provided By	Method of Input Submission	Related Chapters of CWP Framework	Summary of Input	Documents Submitted for Review	Staff Responses and Recommendations
1	5/4/14	Richard Maslow, Colorado Citizen	Webform submission on coloradowaterplan.com	1, 5.9	Comments to be considered in Colorado's Water Plan: Please remember environmental needs, especially for birds in future water assessments.	None	Staff Response: The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan include attention to environmental needs. 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. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan. The Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan will incorporate conservation as a critical component to helping meet future water needs.
2	5/8/14	William Coates, Colorado Citizen	Webform submission on coloradowaterplan.com	5.11	Comments to be considered in Colorado's Water Plan: Squeezing extra water out of the Western Slope thru costly diversions to feed the urban sociopathology of Denver is futile. Look to a place with a surplus, like the big flood-control dams on the Missouri River, about 400 to 500 easy miles from Denver across Nebraska. Pipelines and pumping from there should have relatively lower construction costs, easy geology, better access for maintenance & repair. No problem with international treaties on that river, just need an interstate compact.	None	Staff Response: 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 projects, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. CWCB staff suggests that the commenter read the "Citizen's Guide to Interstate Compacts" published by the Colorado Foundation for Water Education.
3	5/13/14	Pricilladean Vance, Colorado Citizen	Email to cewaterplan@state.co.us	5.9, 5.6.1, 5.6.4, 5.7, 5.11	Text from email: " Dear CWCB, 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."	None	Staff Response: Colorado's Water Plan will support Colorado's rivers as will be described in Section 5.9, address the need for increased conservation as described in Subsection 5.6.1, and the need for agricultural efficiencies and water sharing practices as described in 5.6.4 and 5.7. With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC is exploring 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.
4	5/14/14	Ken Ransford, Colorado Citizen	Email to cewaterplan@state.co.us	General	Text from email: "Stamping DRAFT on the review copies makes them very difficult to read – Please put the Draft in the footer in the future."	None	Staff Response: CWCB staff stamps DRAFT across copies to clearly indicate the version of the chapters that are out for review. Our apologies for the inconvenience.
5	5/14/14	Ann Tartre, Protect the Flows	Email to James Eklund, forwarded to cewaterplan@state.co.us	1, 5.9	Text from email: "...Our members agree that for 150 years, we have done a good job of tapping water resources to support agriculture, industries and cities — in the 21st century, we have valid economic reasons to keep our rivers healthy and flowing: Quality of life economy — why companies and employees want to locate/live/grow in Colorado. Tourism economy. Recreation economy — Colorado River system drives a \$26B recreation economy and 250,000 sustainable, American jobs. To that end, in developing the Colorado Water Plan, we support the following: 1) Keeping Colorado's rivers healthy and flowing: To leverage Colorado's assets and drive small business, 21st-century economics demand that the health and viability of our rivers as natural and economic resources be prioritized in water policy and management. 2) A call for municipal conservation: With Colorado's population projected to double by 2050, Colorado should commit to the top target set by the State Water Supply Initiative—reducing per capita municipal water use by 35 percent by 2050. 3) Investment in agricultural water delivery and reuse: Better than 70 percent of water diverted from our rivers feeds our farms and ranches. Modernizing infrastructure for delivery, irrigation and reuse promotes this foundational industry and Colorado tradition. 4) Modernizing and maximizing existing storage systems: Demand exceeds supply on basins across the state. Drought and the specter of future diversions challenge our rivers, in-stream flows, wildlife and recreation. Investment in efficient use of our current reservoirs and delivery systems should take precedent over new diversions. We hope you will take our members' views into account when crafting the final version of the State Water Plan. We look forward to staying engaged in the process. Thank you for all the work you are doing on behalf of the Colorado River and the residents of Colorado! "	None	Staff Response: The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan recognize the economic and quality of life benefits that our rivers provide. 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. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan. The Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan will incorporate conservation as a critical component to helping meet future water needs. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan. The Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan will incorporate conservation as a critical component to helping meet future water needs. "Colorado's Water Plan will support Colorado's rivers as will be described in Section 5.9, address the need for increased conservation as described in Subsection 5.6.1, and the need for agricultural efficiencies and water sharing practices as described in 5.6.4 and 5.7.
6	5/16/14	John Gale, National Sportsmen	Email to cewaterplan@state.co.us	5.9, 5.6.1, 5.6.4, 5.7, 5.11	Summary of attachment: The Bull Moose Sportsmen's Alliance, the Colorado Backcountry Hunters & Anglers, Colorado Trout Unlimited, Colorado Wildlife Federation, the National Wildlife Federation, and the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership signed a letter requesting that Colorado's Water Plan honor outdoor recreation and tourism by 1) keeping the rivers healthy and flowing, 2) increase efficiency and conservation for municipal use, 3) modernize agriculture and water-sharing practice, 4) Avoid new trans-mountain diversions.	Letter	Staff Response: Colorado's Water Plan will support Colorado's rivers as will be described in Section 5.9, address the need for increased conservation as described in Subsection 5.6.1, and the need for agricultural efficiencies and water sharing practices as described in 5.6.4 and 5.7. With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC is exploring 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 projects, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. The CWCB would like encourage to multipurpose projects and full mitigation.
7	5/12/14	Hilary Back, Colorado Citizen	Webform submission on coloradowaterplan.com	1, 5.6	Comments to be considered in Colorado's Water Plan: Please keep our rivers wet. We want water in all of our rivers at all times. Please protect fish and all wildlife by having water in our rivers.	None	Staff Response: The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan include attention to environmental needs. 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. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan. The Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan will incorporate conservation as a critical component to helping meet future water needs.

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8	5/15/14	Ken Scott, Colorado Citizen	Webform submission on coloradowaterplan.com	1, 5.9	Comments to be considered in Colorado's Water Plan: Five generations of my family have lived on Colorado's Front Range - primarily within the city of Denver though also in Arvada and Highlands Ranch. I love it here. As long as I can continue to find meaningful and gainful employment, I expect to stay and raise a family of my own here. I don't consider myself to be very politically engaged (for better or worse) and, like many of my fellow Coloradans, I probably fall somewhere in between (or outside of) the polarized red and blue camps that so influence people running for elected office and people working for mass media news outlets. I respect other peoples' right to build the lives they want, just as I hope they respect mine. I do not understand, though, why our region has developed to favor lawns seeded with bluegrass and other non-native water-intensive foliage. Front Range cities are (and probably always will be) more-or-less suburban by nature. That's fine. I don't want to live in downtown New York or Chicago. But we seem to have imported a vision of the American Dream that is simply incompatible with the ecology of our semi-arid environment. I don't know who initially promoted green lawns in Front Range developments. I'm guessing responsibility could be shared by developers and elected officials, and in part by consumers. Attributing responsibility is only useful in so much that it helps us identify a path forward. So lets just say that I view a plan for Colorado's water to be a "shared responsibility." This is sometimes framed as solely a personal choice. That people can choose to xeriscape their lawns and manage their water better. I agree with this perspective. I choose to live in a place without a grassy lawn because I believe water is the most precious resource we have in this state and I personally feel that spraying it onto a tiny patch of grass that sees little use is wasteful and kind of pointless. That said, I object to framing it ONLY as an issue of personal responsibility. After all, a choice has already been made for many people living in or moving to the front range. It just so happens that the choice is an unnaturally green, water-intensive one. So now, if a government body wants to develop a more sustainable development plan by requiring or incentivizing homeowners or developers to xeriscape, they could be seen as "taking away" something from citizens or businesses. Because a wasteful and unsustainable "norm" has been set, it will require government intervention to change the rules of the game. I suspect, given the current political climate in Colorado and the nation at large, that government intervention of any kind - and this kind in particular - would be met with ideological resistance. Even so I would support, for Colorado's Water Plan, aggressive measures to drastically limit the Front Range's use of water. I would support government regulation in order to shift the norm from our current default standard of beauty (that comes from LA or Ohio or Kentucky or who knows where) to one that's more within Colorado's water budget. I recognize that this would be politically challenging for whoever is responsible for reading my comment and doing something with it. But you can be assured that my lone vote and lone voice would lend what weight they can to drastic measures that keep our state's water in the rivers and lakes that sustain fish, wildlife and agriculture rather than someone else's vision of home.	None	Staff Response: The comments expressed are consistent with many of Colorado's Water Plan values. Colorado needs both vibrant cities with urban landscapes and robust recreation and tourism.
9	5/20/14	John Wiener, Colorado Citizen	Webform submission on coloradowaterplan.com	Ark BIP, 5.4, 5.9, 5.7, 5.1, 5.3, 5.5., 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 5.10	Summary of attachment: This set of comments includes (1) comments on the set of materials posted as of 19 May 2014; (2) A general comment from John Wiener – Jumping the Ditch... what is needed. (3) Two stories from the Denver Post (copyright Denver Post), on business as usual – Denver Water deals on the Fraser River. The private property rights in water mean that the market continues to work no matter who is talking; what does that mean for the State Water Plan? And (4) a short sample of background on land loss in Colorado Agriculture. There is serious need for an update on the extent of rural residential development, particularly affecting agricultural and irrigated lands. The damage from landscape perforation is not limited to making the Wildland-Urban Interface an indefensible unmanageable mingling of public and private property.	Review	Staff Response: First, concerning comments related to the Arkansas Basin, CWCB staff will work with the Basin Roundtable to help clarify that one third of irrigational lands are currently irrigated and agriculture as whole benefits from these lands. There is no additional information about the impacts of irrigation efficiency rules on irrigated acreages. Second, CWCB staff will pass any discussion water quality comments to the Water Quality Control Division and Commission. Third, in regard to comments related to climate change and vulnerability of environmental values, this will be discussed in Section 5.9. Fourth, the commenter indicated that the most productive irrigated lands may dry up, and that this should be noted in the plan. CWCB staff will incorporate these comments into Section 5.7. Fifth, additional agricultural comments related to Section 5.1 are not appropriate for the level of detail in this section but will be considered for inclusion in other sections. Sixth, comments related to Section 5.3 will be considered during the development of this section and an initial draft will be available at the September CWCB Board meeting. Seventh, in regards to comments related to Section 5.4, including the water quality concerns around ground water and fracking, these comments will be passed along to the Water Quality Control Division and Commission. Eighth, with regards to comments related to Section 5.5 and the need to incorporate climate change to the consumptive and nonconsumptive gap, the 2016 State Water Supply Initiative update will fully incorporate climate change and to the analysis of the gaps and the first draft of Colorado's Water Plan will include some discussion of this topic. Ninth, comments related to Section 5.6 are largely covered in the draft chapter already posted, including some discussion related to scaled agricultural conservation. Tenth, comments related to Section 5.7 encourage the chapter to include examples from other states. CWCB staff will work to incorporate such examples. Eleventh, additional comments related to Section 5.7 include the authors opinions relating to several ATM methodologies. These will be considered as the chapter is revised. Twelfth, the author encourages Section 5.8 to analyze the feasibility of significant low cost increases in surface storage. The need for such projects and methods will be part of the Basin Implementation Plans. Thirteenth, the commenter is concerned that Section 5.10 on permitting will discourage high quality and costly studies. A draft chapter has been published and it is clear that the intent is not only more efficient but more effective permitting studies.

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10	5/20/14	Russell Clayshulte, Bear Creek Watershed Association	Webform submission on coloradowaterplan.com	5.4	Comments to be considered in Colorado's Water Plan: The Bear Creek Watershed Association is a water quality management agency. The Association has long recognized the linkage between water quality and water quantity. The Association believes it is critical that the State Water Plan have strong linkages between quality and quantity with more equality between these sometimes conflicting elements. There needs to be better linkage or even union between state regulatory agencies that deal with water issues (e.g., DNR and CDPHE). The State plan should use an adaptive management process to make the plan dynamic and remain updated. The vision of the Association is "The Bear Creek Watershed Association protects and restores water and environmental quality within the Bear Creek Watershed from the effects of land use." How we use the land will greatly influence the state water plan; so the plan should encourage smart land use practices that protect our state water resources. The Association encourages the State plan to consider increasing public awareness of nonpoint source pollution potential, prevention, restoration and involvement in watershed management; develop a statewide education program; make provisions for public review of program progress and success. The state plan should support existing watershed programs and efforts and encourage these watershed program to be part of process. Given resources, local watershed programs can better reach local citizens and help enhance the efforts of a state water management plan. The Association strongly supports the development and implementation of a Colorado Water Plan; long past due. The Association would like to be an asset for this planning process	None	Staff Response: A draft of Section 5.4 has been published and the draft chapter discusses the linkages of water supply and water quality. CWCB staff will pass the comments along to the Water Quality Control Division and Commission for further discussion.
11	5/22/14	Jim Pokrandt	Email to Sean Cronin, forwarded to cewaterplane@state.co.us		Response letter to Twin Lakes Reservoir and Canal Co. & Front Range Water Council from Arkansas, Colorado, Gunnison, Metro, South Platte, Southwest and Yampa-White-Green Roundtable chairs regarding recent letters of concern on how to address "New Supply".	Memorandum	Staff Response: The CWCB appreciates the hard work of the Basin Roundtable chairs.
12	5/28/14	Steve Harris, Southwestern Water Conservancy District	Email to cewaterplan@state.co.us	5.4, 5.6,5.7, 5.10	Text from email: Section 5.4 – In subsection 5.4.4.2 there is concern expressed about reuse and "net environmental benefits". Reuse of water that can be consumed to extinction (e.g. existing TMD water and ag dry up) is essential to meeting the 2050 water demand and though stream flows are an environmental issue, the ability to reuse to extinction must be protected. Section 5.6.1 Page 6 – The Conservation goal and measurable outcome proposed by the SW Roundtable is not included and is requested to be included. Section 5.6.1 Page 10 "Incentives for outdoor water conservation measures:" Las Vegas will pay \$1.50 per square foot to removed grass and does not allow grass in the front of new homes. This type of outdoor conservation should be described in this "bullet" point as an example of what other large municipalities in the Colorado River basin are doing to reduce outdoor water use. Section 5.6.1 Page 11 "Multi-Scale Regulation": Add to first sentence of first sub-bullet "limitation of amount of grass on new residential lots". Section 5.6.3 Page 22 Land use policy is a major topic that local governments have a significant amount of concern over state mandates. I am not sure this concern is adequately recognized on this page. Also, limiting the amount of grass per lot is a way to reduce water use without increasing density. Section 5.6.4 Page 30 item #4 last line should be the word "salvaged" not "savaged". Again under item #7 there is word "wither" in second line that looks like it should be removed. Section 5.7 – No comments. Section 5.10 – A general comment – Under "Next Steps", a step should be included to review CWP to make sure it does not add to the gauntlet of permits. The BIP's and CWP could easily, with good intentions, add layers of approvals and extra work unless permitting is reduced in some other manner.	None	Staff Response: CWCB staff will include each of the conservation goals developed by the Basin Roundtables, including the Southwest's. Staff will also work to ensure that subsection 5.6.2 on reuse is coordinated with 5.4. Staff will correct the typographical errors indicated by Mr. Harris. Lastly, staff will take Mr. Harris' concerns about adding additional layers of permitting into account when reviewing Colorado's Water Plan drafts.
13	5/29/14	John Bartholow, Colorado Citizen	Email to cewaterplan@state.co.us	5.2, 5.7, 5.6.2, 5.8, 5.10, SP/Metro BIP	Summary of attachment: The letter expressed the importance of healthy rivers and offered comments on consumptive uses including: rate structures; drought criteria; climate change; agricultural dry-up; growth of industries that consume large quantities of water; recycled water; respecting existing federal, state, and local regulations; and reevaluating storage.	Letter	Staff Response: Several of the commenter's suggestions are incorporated into draft chapters, such as Section 5.2 on natural disasters in relation to drought. Many municipal providers have some type of watering restrictions every year. Concerns about farm land dry up are incorporated into Section 5.7 on ATMs. Comments related to aquifer storage and reuse relate to sub-Section 5.6.2 on reuse and Section 5.8 on municipal and industrial (M&I) projects and methods. Aquifer storage and recharge, while a promising and important part of Colorado's water future, is not a panacea and requires surface storage to stage water injection. Concerns relating to "willful disregard of the applicable federal state and local regulations" should largely be assuaged by the draft of Section 5.10 on permitting. The commenter is right that in some circumstance the trade-offs between adequate storage and evaporation must be balanced, however the South Platte Basin Roundtable will have to consider this balance on the Cache la Poudre. General comments related to increasing the cost of water to represent the "real marginal cost of service" are important considerations that must be balanced with local control and access to water for all citizen of Colorado. CWCB has encouraged the Basin Implementation Plans to grapple with the best methods for water conservation. CWCB will pass this letter on to the South Platte and Metro Basin Roundtables.
14	5/29/14	John Bartholow, Save the Poudre	Email to cewaterplan@state.co.us	SP/Metro BIP	Summary of attachment: The resolution from Save the Poudre stated that status quo policies are harming the Cache la Poudre river and that the organization would support a draft plan that includes aggressive water conservation, optimizing existing water supplies, investigating in river-friendly water projects, and rejects consumptive IPPs and transmountain diversions.	Letter	Staff Response: CWCB staff will pass this letter on to the South Platte and Metro Basin Roundtables.
15	5/30/14	Drew Beckwith, Western Resource Advocates	Webform submission on coloradowaterplan.com	5.6.1	Summary of attachment: The letter offered a copy of the remarks provided to the CWCB Board at the May 2014 meeting.	Letter	Staff Response: CWCB appreciates Mr. Beckwith providing a written record of his comments to CWCB Board at the May 2014 Board meeting. The consideration of an increased level of conservation will have to be considered after reviewing the Basin Implementation Plans.

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16	5/31/14	Danica Ramgoolam, Colorado Citizen	Webform submission on coloradowaterplan.com	1, 5.6, 5.11	Comments to be considered in Colorado's Water Plan: Please consider NOT pumping water from the western slope to the Front Range. Our watersheds need the water to support healthy ecosystems, river flows for recreation and fish habitat	None	Staff Response: 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 projects, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work. CWCB staff suggests that the commenter read the "Citizen's Guide to Interstate Compacts" published by the Colorado Foundation for Water Education. The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan include attention to environmental needs. 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. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan. The Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan will incorporate conservation as a critical component to helping meet future water needs.
17	5/31/14	Billy Rankin, Colorado Citizen	Webform submission on coloradowaterplan.com	5.11	Comments to be considered in Colorado's Water Plan: I feel in this day in age trans-mountain diversions should never be considered. The west slope of Colorado and the Colorado River Basin have enough of their own issues to think about diverting water towards the front range of Colorado. The front range growth needs to happen with water availability in mind and that needs to be the controlling factor. West slope water needs to stay on the west slope, bottom line. Also for ecological integrity of our watersheds i feel as best possible Dam controlled rivers should try and mock the spring flood cycle. The rivers need the flood stage to help the entire system remain ecologically intact.	None	Staff Response: 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. 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. - instream flows conserve riparian areas
18	6/4/14	Emails generated from individuals who submitted a form letter online through Conservation Colorado's website	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	5.6.4	Text from email: I urge you to sign Senate Bill 23, which helps protect our rivers, promotes voluntary modernization of irrigation practices, and creates much needed flexibility in our water law system. This bill will allow ranchers and farmers to secure investments in much-needed irrigation infrastructure upgrades and to improve the health of our rivers and streams. As you know healthy rivers enhance our local economies and support our agricultural, recreation, and tourism industries. This legislation helps keep more water in our rivers while protecting agricultural water rights. As you have said before "every conversation about water should start with conservation", Senate Bill 23 offers a great opportunity to do just that. Diverse stakeholders ranging from conservationists, ranchers, water providers and citizens like me support Senate Bill 23. I hope that you'll join us in supporting this bill by signing it into law. Please support Senate Bill 23!	82 copies received	Staff Response: On June 5th, 2014 Governor Hickenlooper vetoed SB14-023. In the Governor's veto message, he agrees with the commenter that the goals of the bill are important for our water future but he believes that the breakdown of consensus over the legislation would have made it difficult to adequately implement the bill. The Governor's message continued by asking the Department of Natural Resources and CWCB staff to work with stakeholders to develop a pilot project that addresses opponent's concerns. The CWCB staff is committed to collaboration and consensus building and will continue to incorporate discussions on conservation and agricultural water rights into Colorado's Water Plan.
19	6/4/14	Drew Beckwith, Western Resource Advocates	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us and Kevin Reidy	5.6	Summary of attachments: Western Resource Advocates' commented on CWP Draft Chapter 5.6, included a spreadsheet of future reductions by county, and two whitepapers providing more specific direction for the state to consider on urban water efficiency and reuse.	Redlined section	Staff Response: CWCB appreciates Mr. Beckwith's comments and will work to incorporate them into the section when making revisions. Regarding the comment on Section 5.6.1, page 2, paragraph 1, Mr. Beckwith is correct. It comes from the IBCC work with no and low regrets. Staff will attempt to clarify. Regarding the comment on Section 5.6.1, page 3 on state knowledge of conservation, both regulations and money were called out from the state level down to the local level to achieve the savings in the reports. Much of the regulations focused on indoor but also had to do with outdoor - landscape, irrigation codes, etc. specifically for new construction. A paragraph has been added to clarify. Regarding the comment on Section 5.6.1, page 9 on past legislative action (paragraph 2), staff moved this legislation to the reuse section as opposed to the conservation section. Regarding the comment on Section 5.6.1, page 9 recommendations before the first bullet, as the Basin Implementation Plans are completed CWCB staff will revisit the idea of a statewide goal and possibly adjust the savings estimate. Until that time, the no and low regrets goal is a good placeholder. A 1%/year reduction is a laudable goal but CWCB staff does not know that this can be sustained to 2050 as programs mature. Regarding the comment on Section 5.6.1, page 9 recommendations on the fourth bullet, CWW current efforts prompted the addition but specifics were still a bit up in air. Staff will check back with them. Regarding the comment on Section 5.6.1, page 9 recommendations on the seventh bullet, this is a good example but not sure if it will work in this fashion. If the providers aren't sure of the savings they will get, would they take the chance on a project not being fully funded? Who would guarantee this? I think a third party would be needed to be involved to guarantee the savings. The state could put up some portion of initial money but would need something else to guarantee savings. Regarding the comment on Section 5.6.3, page 23 at the end of recommendations, this comment can be explored but CWCB staff would like to incorporate ideas from the Basin Implementation plans to ensure future directions are aligned with local perspectives. Regarding the comment on Section 5.6.5, page 32 at the beginning of the section, CWCB staff has received it and will document comments made in that submission. Regarding the comment on Section 5.6.6, page 35 in the second paragraph, most likely these numbers are high due to the numbers not being normalized for weather and other factors.

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20	6/4/14	Gary Wockner, Save the Colorado	Email to James Eklund, forwarded to cwaterplan@state.co.us	General	Text from email: Hello James, Over the last 2 weeks, supporters of the Save The Colorado River Campaign have sent you 1,180 emails as official "input" into the public process for the Colorado Water Plan. These emails have been sent to this email address: cwaterplan@state.co.us (I have copied in one of the emails below -- they are addressed to Governor Hickenlooper). Can you please tell me how you will be using this input in the Plan process? - How will you provide this input to the Roundtables, CWCB Board, and Governor? - How will you summarize this input in your public materials? Thank you! Gary	None	Staff Response: At each Colorado Water Conservation Board (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 have been included in the CWCB Board packets for review and comment are also linked below. 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 below. For all input received between May 3 through June 20, there will be a formal response from the CWCB included in the July, 2014 Board packet. Input received between June 21 through August 20 will be included in the September Board packet. Additional deadlines for input received beyond that can be found online here: https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cwaterplan/get-involved . At this time, the CWCB is in coordination with the Governor's Office regarding comments related to Colorado's Water Plan. As you know, the first draft version of the plan will be submitted to the Governor on December 10, 2014. Please review the updated schedule including public comment deadlines on the draft of Colorado's Water Plan through 2015 online here: https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/CWP-Timeline-052014.pdf You can also learn more by reading the May 2014 Statewide and Basin Status Update for Outreach link on the webpage where you can view a record of input received to date (including links to summary spreadsheets and all of the documents received including all form letters): https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cwaterplan/record-input-received-date Please email cwaterplan@state.co.us with any additional questions regarding your group's public input.
21	6/6/14	Eric Hecox, South Metro	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	5.1	Summary of attachments: The letter from the South Metro Water Supply Authority (SMWSA) and their represented 14 water providers expressed concerns about the current draft of Section 5.10. SMWSA successions the section should 1) describe the current inefficiencies and problems with the current permitting process; and 2) recommend specific and actionable items on how to make the permitting process more efficient, consistent, and predictable. The SMWSA encourages the CWCB to consider the day-to-day challenges of water supply when developing big picture policy statements.	Letter	Staff Response: CWCB appreciates the detailed letter from the South Metro Water Supply Authority and will consider the permitting improvement suggestion during the revision process of Section 5.10
22	6/9/2014 - 6/11/2014	Emails generated from individuals who submitted a form letter online through Clean Water Fund's "failuretlead.org" campaign	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	5.6.4	Copy of form letter: "Dear Governor Hickenlooper, You have said in the past that every conversation about water needs to start with conservation. I am hoping you will do just that in the upcoming state water plan which presents an opportunity to create policies that will protect our rivers and our water future. Senate Bill 14-023 would have created an innovative, collaborative, and modest sharing practice that would have helped our farmers, ranchers and our rivers. I am disappointed that you chose to veto this important water conservation measure. As the state water plan develops, I am asking you to make a real commitment to protecting our rivers and streams. It's no longer enough to just have 'conversations about conservation.' We need action as well -- at the legislature, within the plan, in our homes, and from our top leaders like you. The more the state supports collaborative practices that help us save water, the better able we will be to meet our future water challenges and needs. Support Colorado's best interests by taking leadership to create change and to implement creative, collaborative solutions that protect our farms, rivers, and growing communities. "	14 copies received	Staff Response: On June 5th, 2014 Governor Hickenlooper vetoed SB14-023. In the Governor's veto message, he agrees with the commenter that the goals of the bill are important for our water future but he believes that the breakdown of consensus over the legislation would have made it difficult to adequately implement the bill. The Governor's message continued by asking the Department of Natural Resources and CWCB staff to work with stakeholders to develop a pilot project that addresses opponent's concerns. The CWCB staff is committed to collaboration and consensus building and will continue incorporate discussions of conservation and agricultural water rights into Colorado's Water Plan.
23	6/6/2014 - 6/12/2014	Emails generated from individuals who submitted a form letter online through Clean Water Fund's "failuretlead.org" campaign	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	5.6.4	Copy of form letter: "Dear CWCB,; The upcoming state water plan presents an opportunity to break from the status quo and create water policy for the future that reflects - and protects - our diverse water values. Senate Bill 14-023 would have created an innovative, collaborative, and modest sharing practice that would have helped our farmers, ranchers and our streams. I am disappointed that you chose to veto this important water conservation measure. As the water plan develops, we ask that you make a real commitment to protecting our rivers and streams. It's no longer enough to just have 'conversations about conservation', we need action as well - at the legislature, within the plan, in our homes, and from our top leaders like you. The more the state supports collaborative practices that help us save water, the better able we will be to meet our future water challenges and needs. We need your leadership to create change and to implement creative, collaborative solutions that protect our farms, rivers, and growing communities. You failed to lead on Senate Bill 14-023, please don't fail to lead on our state water plan. "	469 copies received	Staff Response: On June 5th, 2014 Governor Hickenlooper vetoed SB14-023. In the Governor's veto message, he agrees with the commenter that the goals of the bill are important for our water future but he believes that the breakdown of consensus over the legislation would have made it difficult to adequately implement the bill. The Governor's message continued by asking the Department of Natural Resources and CWCB staff to work with stakeholders to develop a pilot project that addresses opponent's concerns. The CWCB staff is committed to collaboration and consensus building and will continue incorporate discussions of conservation and agricultural water rights into Colorado's Water Plan.
24	5/22/2014 - 6/5/2014	Emails generated from individuals who submitted a form letter online through Save the Colorado website	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	1, 5.6, 5.9	Copy of form letter: "Dear Governor Hickenlooper, 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. Thank you!"	1695 copies received	Staff Response: The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan include attention to environmental needs. 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 as a critical component to helping meet future water needs. Initial work indicates that conservation will likely be able to meet the needs of an additional one million people. This is not enough to meet all of Colorado's future water demand, so Colorado's Water Plan will also encourage balanced multi-purpose projects to meet our future water needs. The state is working vigorously with other upper basin states and the Colorado River Basin as a whole to mitigate any risks Colorado may face with regard to compact compliance and other interstate issues.

**Colorado's Water Plan - Input Received
between 5/3/2014 and 6/20/2014**

Item Number	Date	Input Provided By	Method of Input Submission	Related Chapters of CWP Framework	Summary of Input	Documents Submitted for Review	Staff Responses and Recommendations
25	5/13/14 - 6/3/2014	Emails generated from individuals who submitted a form letter online through Conservation Colorado website	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	5.6.4, 5.7, 5.11	Copy of form letter: "Dear CWCB, 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."	5 copies received since the previous Board meeting	Staff response: Colorado's Water Plan will support Colorado's rivers as will be described in Section 5.9, address the need for increased conservation as described in Subsection 5.6.1, and the need for agricultural efficiencies and water sharing practices as described in 5.6.4 and 5.7. With regard to new transmountain diversion projects, the IBCC is exploring 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 projects, but it will discuss how we can move forward with this option should it be needed, based on the IBCC's work.
26	5/2/2014 - 6/5/2014	Emails generated from individuals who submitted a form letter online through saveourevironment.org	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	5.9, 5.6.1, 5.6.4, 5.11	Copy of form letter: " Gov. Hickenlooper has said that "every conversation about water should begin with conservation," and I could not agree more. Water is our most precious natural resource and we must take steps now to protect and preserve it in a way that will benefit Colorado's rivers, wildlife, recreation, agriculture, businesses and residents. As you oversee the creation of a plan to meet our future water needs, I urge you to prioritize the following goals: 1. Keep Colorado's rivers healthy and flowing. Colorado's rivers are an integral part of our unique heritage and way of life. Rivers support our wildlife, agriculture, and a multi-billion dollar tourism industry. Protecting and restoring our rivers must be a top priority. 2. Increase and prioritize efficiency and conservation. Finding ways to reduce our water usage is crucial to our ability to meet our growing water needs. State studies have shown that water providers will need to reduce current water use by 35% by 2050 in order to meet our future demands. Expand conservation incentives, increase indoor and outdoor efficiency and support recycling programs. 3. Modernize agricultural and water sharing practices. The state should support voluntary, compensated, and flexible water-sharing agreements between agricultural producers and growing communities while respecting their water rights, as well as incentives to improve agricultural infrastructure that benefits operations and rivers. 4. Avoid new, large, trans-mountain water diversion projects. Trans-mountain diversion projects that drain water from West Slope rivers to supply growing Front Range demands are controversial, costly and damaging. Prioritize conservation and reuse so we can make every drop count and avoid the need for these projects. Thank you for helping to keep these four goals at the forefront of Colorado's water plan drafting process."	71 copies received since the previous Board meeting	Staff response: 1) 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. In addition, the CWCB's Water Supply Reserve Account (WSRA) grant program has been used by several basins to analyze water flow requirements related to ecological values. 2) With regard to conservation, the Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan will incorporate conservation as a critical component to helping meet future water needs. Initial work indicates that conservation will likely be able to meet the needs of an additional one million people. This is not enough to meet all of Colorado's future water demand, so Colorado's Water Plan will also encourage balanced multi-purpose projects to meet our future water needs. 3) Agricultural water sharing and modernizing agricultural efficiencies are aspects of Colorado's Water Plan and included in Section 5.7 and Subsection 5.6.4. 4) Colorado's Water Plan will incorporate conservation and reuse, however those strategies alone might not be enough to meet Colorado's future water needs. Additional balanced options need to be explored.
27	6/16/14	Mark Pfiher, Front Range Water Council	Email to Rebecca.Mitchell@state.co.us, forwarded to cwaterplan@state.co.us	5.10,	Text from email: "Becky, in conjunction with the permitting section of the Water Plan, I previously forwarded to you a copy of E.O. 13604. I had one of our summer interns do some follow-up work regarding actions taken under the E.O. See attachment. There are some concepts referenced that may be useful at the state level. I think that this section of the plan could benefit from some additional concrete proposals/recommendations and FRWC members will be taking a closer look with that in mind. Hope this helps."	Memorandum on EO13604 actions	Staff Recommendation: CWCB staff will incorporate a description of the presidential executive order into Section 5.10, and will consider additional concepts that may be helpful when developing revisions to the section.
29	6/17/2014	Reed Dils, Colorado Citizen	Webform submission on coloradowaterplan.com	General	Comments on Colorado's Water Plan Website: You need more photos. I have plenty for the Arkansas	None	Staff Response: Thank you Reed! CWCB staff is beginning to collect photos to be included in Colorado's Water Plan. If you are interested in donating any of your photos, please email cwaterplan@state.co.us.
30	6/16/2014	Stacy Tellinghuisen, Western Resource Advocates	Email to Kevin Reidy, Jacob Bornstein, forwarded to cwaterplan@state.co.us	5.6.3	Copy of email: "CWCB Board, Kevin, and Jacob: Please find attached several documents related to the energy-water nexus and the Self-Supplied Industrial subsection of Draft Chapter 5.6 of the Colorado Water Plan. I hope these might be useful resources as you fill out the chapter. Kevin and Jacob, I've included new information on Colorado's emissions trajectory (and likely implications for water resources), and again, I hope it is useful. Please let me know if you have any questions; I look forward to seeing future drafts of the water plan."	Comments on draft chapter 5.6, an article on water use in electrical generation, and a NREL Review	Staff Response: CWCB staff appreciates the forwarded resources to assist with development of 5.6.3 and will work to incorporate them into the subsection during drafting.
31	6/18/2014	Sean Saville, Audubon	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	5.9.	Summary of attachments: A cover letter and 671 copies of public comment are attached. The Audubon highlighted a number of comments in full that highlight the values and concerns on their commenters.	Excel spreadsheet of 671 comments, highlighted comments and a cover letter	Staff Response: CWCB staff appreciates the Audubon Society's efforts to work with staff to provide a summary of the comments and to discuss Audubon Society's plans to undergo a letter campaign. CWCB provided guidance to Basin Roundtables regarding the need to determine environmental reaches that need additional projects and methods to meet environmental needs, whether flow or habitat related. CWCB has committed its' contractors, CDM Smith and The Nature Conservancy, to assist roundtables to better determine where there is a projects and methods gap for nonconsumptive needs. Several BRTs have decided to work closely with them, such as the Arkansas. In addition, others have proceeded with a "Flow Evaluation Tool, and still others are looking at the benefits of agriculture to the environment, which are particularly relevant to migratory birds. Common metrics to assess flows statewide are difficult. CWCB paid for a pilot of the Watershed Flow Evaluation Tool in the Colorado and the Arkansas. It was successful in the Colorado largely because the Colorado Decision Support system was available. Unfortunately, such a model is not yet available for the East Slope basins. As these models become available CWCB will work with partners and continue to assess how flow, one critical factor in the health of native species, can be better assessed on a broader statewide scale. In the mean-time, staff expects the first version of the Basin Implementation Plans will yield valuable information regarding environmental needs, projects, and methods. Staff hopes the Audubon Society will support future efforts to complete or develop basin models that can help determine natural flows and potential benefits or impacts of future projects.

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32	6/19/2014	Peter McMahon, Colorado Citizen	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	General	Copy of email: "after reading today's (6/19/14) story about the Colorado water plan in the Denver post, I became concerned that there is not a fair representation of water interests in the roundtables. most notably, there appears to be a lack of representation of environmental interests there. I can only hope that whatever plans the roundtable develops, that the public is given a fair chance to comment on them. let's not once again have moneyed interest dominate the discussion of how the public's resources should be allocated. "	None	Staff Response: 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. Lastly, the public will have the ability to comment on Colorado's Water Plan over the course of this year and next through several iterations. Many roundtables will also be having public review, and CWCB is encouraging this.
33	6/19/2014	Gary Wockner, Save the Colorado	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	General, 5.6.3	Copy of email: "A great new editorial in the Denver Post by me: http://www.denverpost.com/opinion/ci_25986715/colorados-water-plan-is-being-hijacked Please insert this editorial as public comment in the Colorado Water Plan process. I'd be happy to talk to you about this. Thanks!!"	Copy of editorial	Staff Response: The current course of Colorado Water leads to several of the results the commentator mentions. For instance, without alternatives, 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. With regard to conservation, the Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan will incorporate conservation as a critical component to help meet future water needs. Initial work indicates that conservation will likely be able to meet the needs of an additional one million people. This is not enough to meet all of Colorado's future water demand, so Colorado's Water Plan will also encourage balanced multi-purpose projects to meet our future water needs. 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. In addition to the environmental representative members of the South Platte Basin Roundtable, several environmental interest groups statewide have been actively involved in development of the South Platte BIP and Colorado's Water Plan. Regarding agricultural water sharing and modernizing agricultural efficiencies, those concepts are already aspects of Colorado's Water Plan and included in Section 5.7 and Subsection 5.6.4. Colorado's Water Plan will incorporate conservation and reuse, however those strategies alone might not be enough to meet Colorado's future water needs. Additional balanced options need to be explored. With regard to the creation of public debt the commenter mentions, this draft chapter of Colorado's Water Plan has not yet been released for review - Chapter 6. Funding and Financing is due to be released in draft form in September, 2014 and will be available online for public review along with all other chapters currently posted in draft form. With regards to fracking, this practice 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. Colorado's Water Plan will recognize that there is an energy water nexus.
34	6/19/2014	Lodore Brown, Colorado Citizen	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	1, 5.6, 5.9	Copy of email: "Please don't kill our rivers! No more dams and water wasting fracking. Let's focus on conserving the water we have, (no more sprawl!) and coming up with sustainable energy solutions. (Why doesn't the entire city of Denver have solar panels on its public buildings?)Please. Once this water is gone, it's gone. We will have to conserve at some point; better to start now than when we're desperate."	None	Staff Response: The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan include attention to environmental needs. 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. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan. The Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan will incorporate conservation as a critical component to helping meet future water needs.
35	6/19/2014	Jess Rodriguez, Colorado Citizen	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	General, 5.6.3	Copy of email: "I am against unlimited Sprawl and invasion and loss of farm land! Wake up! Why are we always building on farm land ? You think food comes from stores? This constant loss of our water and diversion to outside state Interests smacks of personal gain ... Recreation , fishing and farming always taking a back seat to more growth "Bigger is Better " Capitalistic endless drain on Natural resources instead of conservation and good management... Fracking is \$ to certain elected officials...more water for Fracking less for farming !!! When does the madness stop ?"	None	Staff Response: 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. With regards to fracking, this practice 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 statewide municipal and industrial water use. Under Colorado's constitution there is a right to use water for beneficial purposes if it is available. Colorado's Water Plan is not geared toward restricting specific beneficial uses such as fracking.

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36	6/20/2014	Torie Jarvis, NWCCOG/QQ	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	5.6, 5.10	Copy of email: "attached please find comments from NWCCOG/QQ on the May 2014 draft sections of Colorado's Water Plan. We've included 3 documents: Narrative comments on Chapter 5.6 and 5.10 in PDF form. • Redline comments for chapter 5.6 • The summary from the Land Use Water Conservation Workshop QQ hosted in early May. Thank you, and please let us know if you have any questions."	Narrative Comments, Redline 5.6, Summary of Workshop	Staff Response: CWCB appreciates the edits and suggestions provided by NWCCOG/QQ committee, and will consider these comments during the revisions of these subsections. Regarding Section 5.6.1, page 2, paragraph 1, potential savings is discussed a bit further into the section. Regarding Section 5.6.1, page 4 on state's knowledge of conservation (paragraph 4), this statement refers to putting saved water into drought reserves or something similar. Although it is not the full potential, it is the minimum that should be tried for. Regarding Section 5.6.1, page 6 on IBCC actions, the consensus at the IBCC was that this should be the absolute minimum that should be accomplished not just planned for. Regarding Section 5.6.1, page 8 on recent legislative actions, the Governor's rationale for vetoing SB14-023 belongs in the Agricultural Conservation Section. Regarding Section 5.6.1, page 1 on partnership recommendations, local governments are the land use authority while the water provider have direct control over the water supply and demand management. This is handled in the land use section. Regarding Section 5.6.3, page 15, land use was originally included in the M&I water conservation section but was separated out as its own section but retained in the overall water conservation section due to how it relates to water conservation. Regarding Section 5.6.3, page 17, incentives are and will be a very important part of saving water. The incentives based approach can be explained in another part of the water plan (i.e. introduction chapter) as opposed to just this section.
37	6/12/2014	Jared McDaniel, Colorado Citizen	Webform submission on coloradowaterplan.com	1, 5.6.1	Comments to be considered in Colorado's Water Plan: The first consideration should be the quality of our rivers. It will do us no good to steal from the future to pay the present. Water in this state is a finite resource and future efforts should be focused on conservation of existing allotments, not diverting more from our already "poor" waterways. Keep the rivers wet and cold!	None	Staff Response: The four values driving Colorado's Water Plan include attention to environmental needs. 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. Meeting Colorado's nonconsumptive needs is a critical aspect of Colorado's Water Plan. The Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan will incorporate conservation as a critical component to helping meet future water needs.
38	6/19/2014	Laura Belanger, Colorado Section of the WateReuse Association	Webform submission on coloradowaterplan.com	5.6.2	Summary of attachment: Redline of Section 5.6.2	Redlined section	Staff Response: CWCB appreciates Ms. Belanger's comments and will work to incorporate them into the section when making revisions. As the Basin Implementation Plans are completed, CWCB staff will incorporate the ideas generated out of these to further describe possible future actions.
39	6/20/2014	Mike Kissack, Arkansas River Outfitters Association	Webform submission on coloradowaterplan.com	Ark BIP	Comments to be considered in Colorado's Water Plan: Organization: Arkansas River Outfitters Association Name: Mike Kissack, President Contact Information: mike@americanadventure.com Telephone: 719-395-2409 County: Chaffee The following table identifies important needs in the Arkansas River basin, describes actions to address these needs and/or specific projects or recommendations. These issues involve non-consumptive uses in the upper Arkansas River, described herein as the river reach extending from headwaters of the Arkansas River and its tributaries downstream to Pueblo Reservoir. 1. Upper Arkansas: Cooperation with stakeholders for the continued management of the Voluntary Flow Management Program 2. Upper Arkansas: Acquisition of 2,000 acre-feet of water to supplement river flows associated with the Voluntary Flow Management Program 3. Upper Arkansas: Acquisition of a total of 2,000 acre-feet of storage in upper basin reservoirs, including Clear Creek, Twin Lakes, Turquoise, Trout Creek and Box Creek (proposed) Reservoirs 4. Turquoise Reservoir: Develop a recreational management plan identifying water level targets for recreational needs 5. Pueblo Reservoir: Allow for flexibility in the annual operation of the flood control pool 6. Upper Arkansas: Build partnerships between consumptive and non-consumptive users to improve recreational opportunities and promote efficient water management 7. Upper Arkansas: Develop management basin-wide scenarios for water management in low, average, and high runoff years 8. Arkansas River: Water rights coordination between upper and lower basin users to provide efficient and effective water management that benefit to all	None	Staff Response: Staff will pass this information onto the Arkansas Basin Roundtable.

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between 5/3/2014 and 6/20/2014**

Item Number	Date	Input Provided By	Method of Input Submission	Related Chapters of CWP Framework	Summary of Input	Documents Submitted for Review	Staff Responses and Recommendations
40	4/18/10	Peg Rooney, Colorado Citizen	Webform submission on coloradowaterplan.com	5.9, 5.10, 5.6.3, 8	Comments to be considered in Colorado's Water Plan: Plan needs: 1. Quantifiable water needs for environmental and recreational uses 2. Assessment of river ecosystems and their actual water needs 3. Projects go forward only after these water needs are identified 4. Growth is allowed based on water supply 5. Antiquated water laws need updating for the 21st century 6. Wildlife/bird watching brings in billions of dollars; water and habitat protection are essential 7. Frackers MUST recycle the water they use 7. We are "borrowing" this land from our children, let's take care of it!	None	Staff Response: With regard to points 1 and 2: CWCB provided guidance to Basin Roundtables regarding the need to determine environmental reaches that need additional projects and methods to meet environmental needs, whether flow or habitat related. CWCB has committed its' contractors, CDM Smith and The Nature Conservancy, to assist roundtables to better determine where there is a projects and methods gap for nonconsumptive needs. Several BRTs have decided to work closely with them. In addition, others have proceeded with a "Flow Evaluation Tool, and still others are looking at the benefits of agriculture to the environment, which are particularly relevant to migratory birds. Common metrics to assess flows statewide are difficult. CWCB paid for a pilot of the Watershed Flow Evaluation Tool in the Colorado and the Arkansas. It was successful in the Colorado largely because the Colorado Decision Support system was available. Unfortunately, such a model is not yet available for the East Slope basins. As these models become available CWCB will work with partners and continue to assess how flow, one critical factor in the health of native species, can be better assessed on a broader statewide scale. In the mean-time, staff expects the first version of the Basin Implementation Plans will yield valuable information regarding environmental needs, projects, and methods. Staff hopes the Audubon Society will support future efforts to complete or develop basin models that can help determine natural flows and potential benefits or impacts of future projects. With regard to point 3: Currently water projects must comply with state and federal laws that protect the health of the environment through permitting. A project proponent typically undergoes a process that averages about a decade long and costs approximately \$10 M to select the least damaging project and to find ways to mitigate any impacts to the project. Mitigation and enhancement costs are often on the order of \$150 M for large projects. This process identifies the needs of the river system as part of the analysis and no project moves forward through permitting unless these concerns are addressed. Project permitting is further examined in Section 5.10, as it can be made both more effective and efficient. With regard to point 4: In 2008, the Colorado General Assembly passed H.B. 08-1141 concerning adequate water supply for new developments. The legislation was signed by the Governor and requires a local government to make a determination as to whether an applicant for a development in excess of 50 units or single-family equivalents has demonstrated that the proposed water supply is adequate to serve the proposed development. The act was further amended in 2013 (S.B. 13-258) to clarify several aspects of the 2008 act. With regard to point 5: Water law is updated nearly every year and provides more flexibility and meets a more diverse set of beneficial uses than ever before. Additional changes to water law will continue to be considered through Colorado's Water Plan and other stakeholder processes. With regard to point 6: CWCB, the state government, and the stakeholders directly involved in developing Colorado's Water Plan understand the importance of recreation and the environment both from an economic and ecological perspective. With regard to point 7: Fracking practice 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. Many fracking operations recycle the water they use. Under Colorado's constitution there is a right to use water for beneficial purposes if it is available. Colorado's Water Plan is not geared toward restricting specific beneficial uses such as fracking. CWCB Staff will discuss with the board whether or not additional regulations to require reuse of fracking water should be further considered.
41	6/20/2014	Melinda Kassen, IBCC member; Bart Miller, Western Resource Advocates, Theresa Conley, Conservation Colorado	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	5.10.	Summary of attachment: Comments on Chapter 5.10 including - Existing Process Descriptions, Permitting Process Improvements, Ensuring Appropriate Input, and Criteria for State Support.	Comments on draft chapter 5.10	Staff Response: CWCB appreciates the detailed letter from several NGO's representing the conservation community and will consider the permitting improvement suggestion during the revision process of Section 5.10
42	6/20/2014	Sara Avery, Colorado Citizen	Email to cwaterplan@state.co.us	5.7	Copy of email: "I'm writing about the first draft of the water plan. I've learned that it proposes to dam and drain rivers, subdivide and pave over farms, support more water for fracking, and force massive amounts of public debt onto ratepayers. Especially in this time of drought, water is our most precious resource and needs great protections from these activities. Our water plan needs to promote water conservation and efficiency, water recycling, water-sharing agreements with farmers, and cost-effective alternatives. Please save our aquifers!"	None	Staff Response: 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.