



## Appendix H - Summary of Public Comments

South Platte Basin Implementation Plan

South Platte Basin Roundtable/Metro Basin  
Roundtable

April 17, 2015



# 1 Phase I

## 1.1 Public Outreach Meeting Comments

The below table summarizes comments from a series of public meetings held in 2014. The meeting dates were February 26, March 3, March 5, March 19, and April 10.

No.	Date Received	Comment	Type (Email, Letter, or Comment Form)
1	2/26/14	Hard to see how 73% of irrigated acres [Decrease of 27% = 831,000 acres yr 2014 to 607,000 acres yr 2050] By 2050 will increase or stabilize or solidify our food supply. If another chance to present this info in Fort Morgan arises we would be able to get more attendance/input. See need for more storage reservoirs Against buy & dry	Comment Form
	<i>Response</i>	<i>The South Platte BRT will hold a roving BRT meeting in Sterling during the second phase. The South Platte BIP supports the IBCC water planning strategy "Four Legs of the Stool" which includes using Conservation, Reuse, IPPs and New Colorado Supply to meet the future gap. All these elements would not be able to be achieved without additional storage.</i>	
2	3/5/14	REAL TIME MONITORING & MODELING Solves high ground water problems – when you use interceptor wells when levels rise above optimal levels Lost Creek Basin – 500,000 acre feet & capacity Need some work to formalize agreements to satisfy concerns of farmers – municipal – MUCH less than \$20million I BET!  AVAILABLE NOW – BEEN TALKED about for decades!  HOW MUCH MORE WATER FLOWS OUT-OF-STATE BEFORE WE START TO UTILIZE IT?  WHAT BOB LONGENBAUGH SAID	Comment Form
	<i>Response</i>	<i>The CDWR has implemented a monitoring system under a WSRA grant. The SP BIP recommends that a sustainable funding source for this program be found so that it can continue in the future. Additionally, the SP BRT Groundwater subcommittee is reviewing recommendations from HB 1278 report. The BIP supports the implementation of more storage to further utilize South Platte native flows.</i>	
3	3/3/14	Non consumptive: Q. Existing Watershed Management Plans identifying critical watershed needs and management actions: Upper Clear Creek Watershed Plan – to be released March 2014 Includes management action & suggested project identification areas. Counties included – Jefferson, Adams, Gilpin, Clear Creek For information and electronic share of plan and maps contact either UCCWA – Upper Clear Creek Watershed Association or Dave Holm, Executive Director Clear Creek Watershed Foundation (3) 567-2699  * I understand various member of UCCWA have attended meetings related to this process over the years. I do not believe the most current information, which includes needs and management actions has been suggested that a formal presentation must be requested to the round tables to request inclusion in plans. I have included contact person/organization above to trigger that action.	Comment Form
	<i>Response</i>	<i>Various watershed plans were briefly reviewed during the reference review for the SP BIP. The summary of the review is included in Appendix D. Specific projects were included in the SP BIP as agreed upon by the environmental and recreational subcommittee.</i>	

4	3/3/14	<p>How are microplastics in estuary systems being prevented?  Microplastics are plastics deteriorating over time into smaller pieces, small plastics from makeup, litter and industrial spillage as well as other sources. Primary scientific studies are finding this phenomena become prevalent in the Great Lakes as well as estuaries and island beaches. Methods of remediation, including adequate storm water cleansing have been difficult to pass on a global level. I believe this should be examined in Colorado's long term awareness and planning to protect our ecosystems – see 5gyres.org</p> <p>Are public access water fountains being included in recreational planning? This can help minimize pollution while building awareness. Recycling should be available.</p> <p>Can you cut out single use plastic water bottles at your meetings?</p> <p>How is fracking water being recycled?</p>	Comment Form
	<i>Response</i>	<i>Thank you for you comments. Public access water fountains are a decision for individual water providers. Additional discussion was included regarding fracking water use.</i>	
5	3/5/2014	<p>P.A.U.L. E.D. Water  <u>P</u>rotect - Public interest in water  <u>A</u>ccess – Public Bridge Access to streams  <u>U</u>se (non-consumptive)  <u>L</u>abel – Label water value on food, etc like nutritional values in grocery stores  <u>E</u>ducate – increase integration of water uses in K-12 curriculum  Water</p>	Comment Form
	<i>Response</i>	<i>Thank you for your comments. We will consider these when developing the Draft BIP.</i>	
6	3/3/14	<p>The City of Black Hawk has 3 new reservoirs planed for a total of 1660AF plus an expansion of an existing reservoir by 600AF  I want to make sure the following reservoirs are listed as an identified projects list  Quartz Valley Reservoir – 600AF  Missouri Creek Reservoir – 600AF  Pickle Gulch Reservoir – 460AF</p> <p>Expand Chase Gulch Reservoir – 600AF</p>	Comment Form
	<i>Response</i>	<i>Thank you for your input. Additional information (i.e. project sponsor(s), estimated firm yield, construction timeline, anticipated cost) would be needed by CWCB staff to include as a new IPP.</i>	

7	3/5/14	<p>According to "The Evolution of The South Platte River" by Bart Woodward The "Natural Flows" of the river were overappropriated about 1880. Ditch diversions constructed after that date created The South Platte River as we know it today. In the early years Nebraska encouraged development of diversions along the river, because every diversion created more return flows, that didn't exist before. Thus creating a live river for a longer time during the summer. Irrigation wells started being drilled from 1920-1950 &amp; 1960's. These wells were drilled to supply water when ditch diversions were inadequate during periods of drought. This once again to additional stream flows extending the live river. In 1965 the river was again overappropriated. This overappropriation is what led to the 1969 Water Act. You can see from the attached "South Platte River Facts" That there are from 13 to 15 million acre feet of Ground Water storage available. Since the drought of 2002 more than 500 augmentation plans have been implemented and another 200 are in planning stages. High water tables have been recorded &amp; recognized by results of HB-1278. Utilization of existing irrigation wells Brighton to Kersey would maximize "beneficial use" of ground water reservoir without spending a dime. High water tables would disappear. It is ludicrous to be sitting on a reservoir of 13 to 15 million AF and not use a portion of it. (see list below)</p> <div data-bbox="459 479 1463 1276" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>South Platte River Facts</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><b>Surface Reservoir Storage</b></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;"><b>1,000,000 AF</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><b>Groundwater Storage</b></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;"><b><u>10,500,000 AF</u> †</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><b>Potential More G.W. Storage</b></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;"><b>3,500,000 AF</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><b>Annual Diversions from River</b></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;"><b>4,000,000 AF</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><b>Number large capacity wells</b></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;"><b>9,000</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><b>Annual volume pumped</b></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;"><b>1,000,000 AF</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><b>Annual Flow from mountains</b></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;"><b>1,200,000 AF</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><b>2002 flow from mountains</b></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;"><b>300,000 AF</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><b>Transmountain Diversions</b></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;"><b>600,000 AF</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><b>Phreatophyte C.U. (consumptive Use)</b></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;"><b>429,000 AF</b></td> </tr> </table> </div>	<b>Surface Reservoir Storage</b>	<b>1,000,000 AF</b>	<b>Groundwater Storage</b>	<b><u>10,500,000 AF</u> †</b>	<b>Potential More G.W. Storage</b>	<b>3,500,000 AF</b>	<b>Annual Diversions from River</b>	<b>4,000,000 AF</b>	<b>Number large capacity wells</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>Annual volume pumped</b>	<b>1,000,000 AF</b>	<b>Annual Flow from mountains</b>	<b>1,200,000 AF</b>	<b>2002 flow from mountains</b>	<b>300,000 AF</b>	<b>Transmountain Diversions</b>	<b>600,000 AF</b>	<b>Phreatophyte C.U. (consumptive Use)</b>	<b>429,000 AF</b>	Comment Form
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<i>Response</i>		<i>Thank you for your comments. Consideration of increased groundwater use will be incorporated into the Draft SP BIP.</i>																					
8	03/17/14	<p>The water table is too high-our vegetable crops die because of too much water. Corn is stunted. The high water table is pushing salts up and killing the soil. Our septic tank system is straining to keep up.</p> <p>And to this, the wells on our farm have been shut off and people out East are allowed to drill new wells, install pivots and water previously dry land!</p> <p>This problem has been "studied" to death. How many years? How many millions? (SPDSS) Now more studies. Do something – They did 10 years ago without all these studies. Two lawyers using black magic and sky hooks got hundreds of wells shut off and caused all this. No proof, no science.</p> <p>We attended the annual CCWCD meeting held at Greeley, CO March 11, 2014. In the presentation, the water engineers, and Central Water District acknowledges that we have <u>Over Compensated</u> augmentation, resulting in these huge problems for many of us. The remedy is to allow more pumping (Presently) both irrigation wells have been shut off that once irrigated our fields, resulting in no water to irrigate the crops we grow to make a living. The very little surface water (5 shares) does not even reach the farm down the ditch, it seeps away before it can be used. We used the wells to supplement the irrigation.</p>	Comment Form, US Mail																				
<i>Response</i>		<i>The SP BRT Groundwater subcommittee is currently reviewing recommendations from HB 1278 report.</i>																					

9

3/18/14

Farmers care about the environment as much as anyone. The environment is our Life and livelihood. However, the trees and plants in the South Platte River are out of control. The phreatophytes use approximately 350,000 to 400,000 Acre FT. of water per year. Agriculture uses about 80,000 Acre FT. a year, as presented at the annual CCWCD meeting on March 11, 2014.

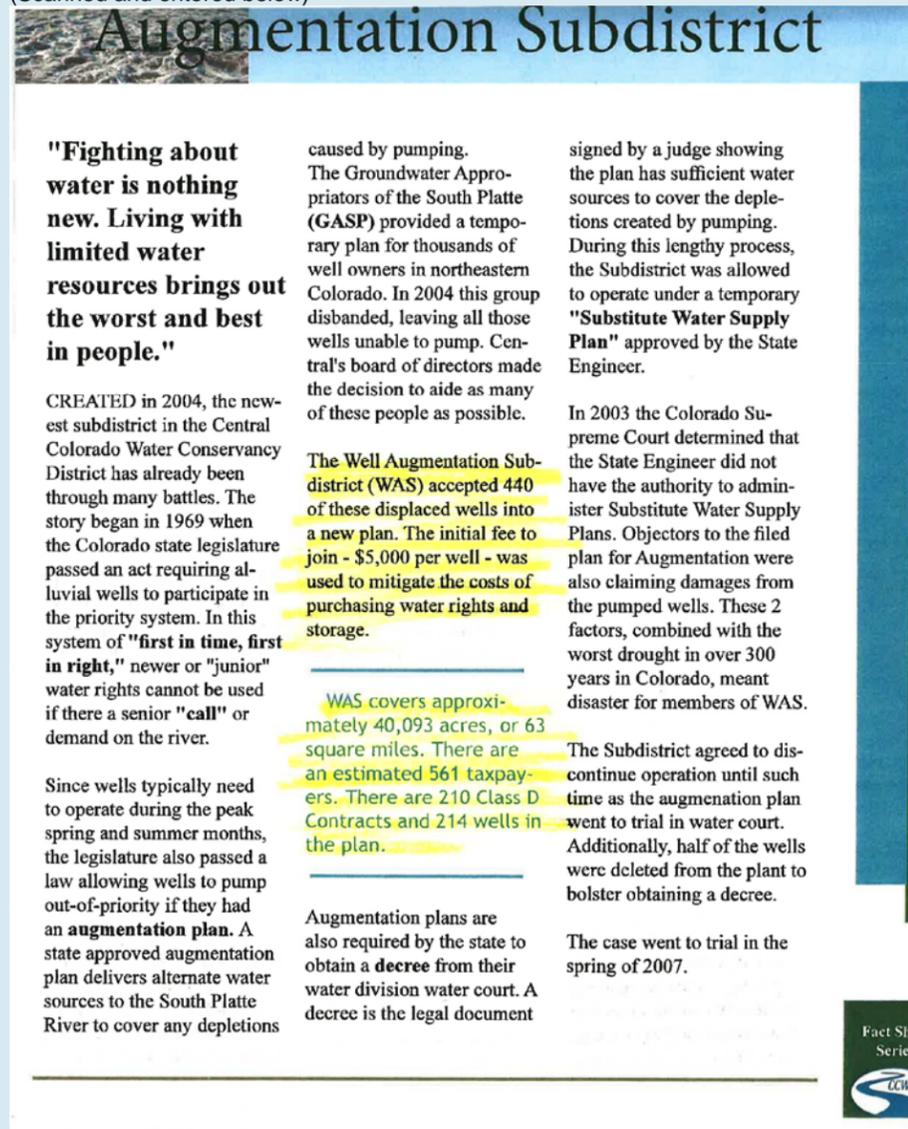
The 2 wells on our farm were totally shut down, which was the irrigation water. We tried to use the 5 shares of surface water ("ditch water"), to supplement the wells. The surface water is so little that it did not reach our farm from the headgate as it seeps away in the ditch before it arrives here.

We joined Central in a water substitute plan (WAS). To join was \$5,000.00 and annual assessments were \$3,000.00 and rising to \$5,000.00. Because of very little income from the farm, and the financial hardship imposed upon us, we could not remain in the WAS plan of CCWCD, and dropped out. We are in a special taxing District for WAS. We are located 1 1/2 miles east of the So. Platte River in District 2 in the Platteville/Gilcrest area. Our post pumping depletions were paid back (replaced) while we were still members of WAS as confirmed by engineering. Now, we are getting a "second hit" and more damages. We are not able to use the ground water conjunctively causing our agriculture land to be unproductive, and by being burdened with high water levels, with water rising in the fields and in our septic systems. WE NEED RELIEF. It is not fair, but is wrong and immoral to take our hundreds of new wells for irrigating land that have not been previously irrigated, this is because of over water augmentation resulting in a high water table. At the CCWCD meeting, CCWCD and Colo. State speakers said the wells have been overaugmented causing the high water table.

PS. Please see enclosed information regarding the well augmentation subdistrict (WAS).

Comment Form by mail

(Scanned and entered below)



**Augmentation Subdistrict**

**"Fighting about water is nothing new. Living with limited water resources brings out the worst and best in people."**

CREATED in 2004, the newest subdistrict in the Central Colorado Water Conservancy District has already been through many battles. The story began in 1969 when the Colorado state legislature passed an act requiring alluvial wells to participate in the priority system. In this system of "first in time, first in right," newer or "junior" water rights cannot be used if there is a senior "call" or demand on the river.

Since wells typically need to operate during the peak spring and summer months, the legislature also passed a law allowing wells to pump out-of-priority if they had an **augmentation plan**. A state approved augmentation plan delivers alternate water sources to the South Platte River to cover any depletions

caused by pumping. The Groundwater Appropriators of the South Platte (GASP) provided a temporary plan for thousands of well owners in northeastern Colorado. In 2004 this group disbanded, leaving all those wells unable to pump. Central's board of directors made the decision to aide as many of these people as possible.

The Well Augmentation Subdistrict (WAS) accepted 440 of these displaced wells into a new plan. The initial fee to join - \$5,000 per well - was used to mitigate the costs of purchasing water rights and storage.

WAS covers approximately 40,093 acres, or 63 square miles. There are an estimated 561 taxpay-ers. There are 210 Class D Contracts and 214 wells in the plan.

Augmentation plans are also required by the state to obtain a **decree** from their water division water court. A decree is the legal document

signed by a judge showing the plan has sufficient water sources to cover the depletions created by pumping. During this lengthy process, the Subdistrict was allowed to operate under a temporary **"Substitute Water Supply Plan"** approved by the State Engineer.

In 2003 the Colorado Supreme Court determined that the State Engineer did not have the authority to administer Substitute Water Supply Plans. Objectors to the filed plan for Augmentation were also claiming damages from the pumped wells. These 2 factors, combined with the worst drought in over 300 years in Colorado, meant disaster for members of WAS.

The Subdistrict agreed to discontinue operation until such time as the augmentation plan went to trial in water court. Additionally, half of the wells were deleted from the plan to bolster obtaining a decree.

The case went to trial in the spring of 2007.

Fact Sheet Series  
CCWCD

Response

Thank you for your comment

10	4/01/14	<p>At the March 19 SPBIP meeting in Fairplay a Park County Commissioner stated that there was no new supply of water available to the South Platte River Basin. I am writing this letter to disagree and to suggest new water supply sources.</p> <p>I heard three possible sources of new supply mentioned at the March 19 meeting. They were conservation, re-use, and the capture of excess water in new or expanded reservoirs or the pumping of excess water into underground aquifers. These are all good ideas and I would like to support them. I would like to offer five more suggestions for new supplies of water.</p> <p>Cutting trees in the mountain forests to create gaps in the canopy. The gaps could collect snow during the winter and allow it to melt into streams in the spring. Leaving the canopy intact would allow the snow to either not be deposited or to evaporate into the air. Cutting Gaps in the trees would require coordination with the Forest Service and possibly the EPA.</p> <p>Cutting trees along rivers to reduce the amount of water transpired to the atmosphere by the trees. This was suggested by a water engineer (retired?) at the March 3 SPBIP meeting at the Tivoli center. Cutting a significant number of trees along the South Platte would require co-ordination with recreational groups that would want their riverside paths shaded.</p> <p>Recover the water produced by our power plants that burn natural gas. Conceptually this could be accomplished by running the power plant exhaust through a condenser to collect the water produced by burning methane, <math>[CH_4 + 2O_2 = CO_2 + 2H_2O]</math>. Condensing water from flue gas is already being done in the Middle East and North Africa. My calculations suggest that for every Mcf of Natural Gas burned .02 acre feet of water can be recovered. In 2010, Colorado burned 150000 Mcf of natural gas for electrical power. That could mean 3000 acre feet of new supply.</p> <p>Recover water produced from oil and natural gas wells when they hit horizons of brine in the drilling process. The brine would have to be desalinated and there might be only enough produced to offset the water required for fracking. Still, buried seawater is a potential source of new supply and should be investigated.</p> <p>Desalination of ocean water is a source of new supply. Colorado could help build a desalination plant in California or Texas, supply natural gas to run the plant and arrange for the water produced to be exchanged for water that Colorado would no longer be required to let flow out of the state. New laws would have to be created to allow exchanges between states, but creating new laws to facilitate problem solving is what governments should do. Whether any of the above ideas would be considered outlandish or not depends on the cost of every acre-foot produced. A good decision point for landish or outlandish might be \$2000 per acre-foot, the price San Diego has decided to pay for desalinated water in California.</p> <p>I would consider water transfers from Hudson Bay, the Missouri river or even the Western Slope outlandish because the transfers do not create water they merely move existing water someplace else, possibly creating shortages for the source areas.</p>	Comment form/by mail
	<i>Response</i>	<i>Thank you for your comment. These suggestions will be considered in the development of the Draft SP BIP.</i>	
11	4-10-14	<p>One of Largest Water Storage Facilities in World.  Hardly any Evaporation  Ogallala Aquifer  Pick a location or multiple locations  Red lion Road, to State Line.  Develop a way to inject extra water that flows in high water flow times w/low use  Never let 1 extra gallon flow into Nebraska than what is required.  Store the water there (in Aquifer) until needed allowing republican River basin to remove half of it and save half of it for later for urban use.  Would have to change basin rules to allow export of water but if importing could export it as long as below amount injected. Say 50%  Challenges: Management, \$\$, underground loss to Nebraska.  Compact,</p>	Comment Form
	<i>Response</i>	<i>Thank you for your comment. Both groundwater and surface water resources are important components within the South Platte Basin. These suggestions will be considered in the development of the Draft BIP.</i>	

## 1.2 Online Survey Responses

The questions below were part of the Phase II online survey available at [www.southplattebasin.com](http://www.southplattebasin.com). The Phase I survey was available online from 02/2014 – 12/2014.

Questions	What ideas do you have for meeting existing and future water needs?	Response	Do you have additional input for the South Platte Basin Implementation Plan? If so, please provide:	Response	
Responses	09/23/2014	More water storage for wet years.	<i>The South Platte BIP supports the IBCC water planning strategy "Four Legs of the Stool" which includes uses Conservation, Reuse, IPPs and New Colorado River Basin Supply to meet the future M&amp;I gap. Additional storage is integral to all of these components.</i>		
	06/25/2014	Stop the unfettered urban sprawl, for which we don't have the resources. Our population had grown dramatically since the last water agreement with surrounding states, but we still only get the Orion of water for a small population. Perhaps revisiting that agreement to gain more water based on our percentage of population over our historical levels would be a better place to start. Why do other staff have green yards, but we want to raid and pave over our farms and further delete or natural resources. We're only cannibalizing our own state.	<i>An overarching theme of the SP BIP is to identify solutions that are pragmatic, balanced and consistent with Colorado Law and property rights.</i>	Moving water from the W. Slope and San Luis Valley to meet Metro needs eliminated the source of exasperation that eventually falls here. If we dry that up to waser our yards, we will create an ever greater drought and dust bowl situation than we've seen over the past twelve years. The more we cover the natural ground with more asphalt and homes, the more heat this area released, endorsing and drugging up even the small amount of water we have available here.	<i>Additional supplies from the Colorado River Basin may be needed to meet future M&amp;I demands in the South Platte Basin. The Roundtables support a balance program to plan and preserve options to develop Colorado River Basin Water in the future.</i>
	05/13/2014			We reviewed the "WQCD_20140418_CWP Revised Water Quality Section.pdf" document and have the following comments: 1) Page 2, Section 5.4.1.1. This bullet is very confusing with the way it is structured, needs to be rewritten. The ideas switch back and forth from one topic to another with no transition. Doesn't explain how recreational fishing is related to stratification and release from dams. 2) Page 4, Section 5.4.1.2. Third paragraph. Needs to be rewritten for clarity. Starts out with discussion of 401 then jumps to 404 without any transition. Definitions are unclear. Run-on sentences.	<i>This comment refers to the Draft CWP.</i>
	05/07/2014	Lots of conservation in the cities, particularly landscaping. Follow some farms in drought and willing seller sales of agricultural water rights. Don't ruin the mountain streams with crazy ideas about diverting them, we've done enough of that. Protect the environment of Colorado. We're in the west man, there will never be enough water, you'll be talking about the next need the next drought.	<i>South Platte and Metro Basins are one of the leaders in conservation practices. Alternative Transfer Methods (ATMs) may provide a means for agricultural producers to "share" their water with M&amp;I users. The SP BIP strives to proactively identify and implement methods to protect and enhance environmental and recreational water uses.</i>		
	04/21/2014				
	4/21/2014				
	04/15/2014				
	04/15/2014	I believe we need more reservoirs for the larger populated areas and for recreation. I also believe landowners should have more flexibility in retaining water on their property for both fire prevention and personal use.	<i>The South Platte BIP supports the IBCC water planning strategy "Four Legs of the Stool" which includes uses Conservation, Reuse, IPPs and New Colorado Supply to meet the future gap. Additional storage is integral to all of these components.</i>		
	04/15/2014	Allow food growers to have a high priority, allow the use of water for energy production.	<i>One of the ten "Plan Elements" in Section 5.5.4 of the SP BIP is to "minimize traditional agricultural buy-and-dry and maximize ATMs to where Practical and Reliable". The South Platte Basin is the leading agricultural producer in the State and the Plan supports maintaining the agricultural economy within the South Platte Basin.</i>		

04/08/2014	Since ag is the primary use of water, I would encourage more conservation initiatives for ag, with possible subsidies.	<i>ATMs may provide a means for agricultural producers to "share" their water with M&amp;I users and potentially reduce the negative socioeconomic effects to agricultural communities.</i>		
03/27/2014	Urban and suburban water conservation should be the top priority in our basin. Smart growth and careful land use management is critical!	<i>The South Platte Basin and Metro basin have already achieve great reductions in their gallon per capita use and are pursuing even more aggressive conservation goals for the future.</i>		
03/19/2014	water sharing between ag and utilities - longer term contracts (ATMs) for drought firming, recovery and unforeseen events (fire, floods, construction etc.). This includes helping utilities use the ag water they own w/o a change case (3 in 10) and or leasing of water owned by producers for these purposes.	<i>The South Platte is further exploring making ATMs a feasible options for agricultural and M&amp;I users.</i>	The Poudre Basin Water Sharing Working Group funded by CWCB is working on prototype contracts for several water sharing mechanisms. They will improve the basin-wide data base, survey irrigators and utilities and ditch companies about their perceptions of each of 4 possible water sharing mechanisms: decree swaps, 2 kinds of interruptible supply and short-term leases. Contact is Mary Lou Smith at the Colorado Water Institute. We hope to look at potential for shared storage, dredging and water banking after the current work is completed	<i>Thank you for your comment. Your suggestions will be considered in the development of the Draft SP BIP</i>
03/19/2014				
03/14/2014	Improve open channel delivery systems through new technology	<i>Thank you for the recommendation. This type of improvement may be considered by individual water users or diverters throughout the basin as a mechanism for improving delivery efficiency.</i>	Improving the operation of canal systems could make 50% water more available to its intended use. This was proven in Australia	<i>Thank you for this recommendation. Implementation of canal system improvements may be too expensive for individual systems to implement. Cost sharing mechanisms will need to be explored to make efficiency improvements economical.</i>

## 2 Phase II

### 2.1 Online Survey

The questions below were part of the Phase II online survey available at [www.southplattebasin.com](http://www.southplattebasin.com). The survey was available online from 01/2015 - present.

Question 1	What water needs are most important to you? Select all that apply.					
Survey Date	Agricultural	Environmental	Industrial	Municipal / Residential	Recreational	Other
02/25/2015						Other
02/10/2015	Agricultural	Environmental	Industrial	Municipal / Residential	Recreational	
02/04/2015	Agricultural					
01/25/2015	Agricultural			Municipal / Residential		
01/18/2015	Agricultural	Environmental	Industrial	Municipal / Residential		
01/14/2015						
<b>Totals</b>	4	2	2	3	1	1

Question 2	Comment	Response
The solutions to our water supply challenges as proposed in the South Platte Basin Implementation Plan are comprehensive.	Strongly agree	
	Agree	What of the once-considered idea of transferring water from the Missouri River in eastern Nebraska/Kansas via pipeline? The Colorado River Basin cannot be the solution for the front range issues, IMO.
	Strongly disagree	Nothing new in this document
	Agree	Need to get the Bur. of Reclamation involved. For Olympus Dam and Lake Estes: use for flood control as well as agriculture goals. During flood water conditions, need to have capacity and rules that allow such water to be diverted to the Flat Iron/Carter Lake complex (note: Carter Lake was at low water levels during the 2013 Flood.
	Strongly agree	One major source of water waste is dirt irrigation ditches that leak badly. There are many miles of ditches in that condition in the South Platte basin. The issue must be addressed.
		<i>Thank you for your comment. Importing water from other basin outside of Colorado may be considered in the future.</i>
		<i>Noted.</i>
		<i>Thank you for your comment. Expansion of existing infrastructure, such as reservoirs, may be a more economical solution than development of new reservoirs. This type of option will be incorporated into the Final SP BIP.</i>
		<i>Thank you for your comment. Development of irrigation ditches in Colorado began in the 1850s. Lining of ditches throughout to SP Basin would be cost prohibitive, however, localized solutions may be explored to improve delivery efficiency.</i>

	Strongly agree	Much water can be saved if we look at lawn watering usage. I know my water consumption goes up, (I live in town), 300-400% in the summer months. Restrictions on the sizes of grass lawns, in ratio to house size, could be implemented, over time. These lawns are mostly just something pretty to look at and could be replaced by fake grass or xeriscaping, retaining aesthetic value, and saving a lot of water.	<i>Thank you for your comment. Higher levels of conservation will require broad statewide support and political will beyond the purview of water utilities within the South Platte Basin alone. Greater savings in outdoor water use would require major changes in landscaping that moves beyond just efficiency measures; this would involve lifestyle considerations about our urban environments. These decisions must be made and implemented at the broader community level, as well as at the water planner level.</i>
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Question 3		Comment	Response
Finding solutions to the water supply challenges faced by the South Platte Basin is critical to the future quality of life and economic prosperity of the region.	Strongly agree		
	Strongly agree	See above	<i>Noted.</i>
	Strongly agree		
	Strongly agree	Regarding my list in question 1, I could have checked all of them. I only checked two of them so as to rank them higher in priority.	<i>Noted.</i>
	Strongly agree		
	Strongly agree	The criminalizing of catching rain water off my roof, to water my vegetable garden, I find oppressive and criminal in itself. If you figure out the roof areas, compared to open ground in Colorado, I think you'd find it very minimal, therefore effecting the recharging of aquifers very little. And if you take into account that people using this rainwater, would not have to pump it out of there wells, or tap city supplies, nobody is gaining anything. The only thing this law really does, is oppress the people, with another useless law.	<i>Thank you for your comment. The solutions identified in the SP BIP must be consistent with existing Colorado Water Law and property rights. Future legislative changes may provide an opportunity for rainwater harvesting on a statewide basis. The State of Colorado has authorized a pilot study for rain water harvesting.</i>

Question 4		Comment	Response
Do you agree that the Basin Roundtables are working to create balanced plans that consider all water needs?	Agree		
	Neutral		
	Strongly disagree	The Ag representatives don't say much...	<i>Noted.</i>
	Neutral	Saw a notice, but could not attend. So I don't know. Hope they weren't all one-sided, like "Save-the-Poudre.	<i>Noted.</i>
	Neutral		

Question 5		Comment
How would you rank your understanding of overall water resource issues in the South Platte Basin?	Strong	
	Intermediate	
	Strong	
	Intermediate	My training was (am now retired) in geology and earth sciences.
	Fair	
	Intermediate	

Question 6	Comment	
Before visiting this site, rank your understanding of the BIP's purpose and content.	Intermediate	
	Poor	
	Intermediate	
	Intermediate	
	Fair	
	Fair	

Question 8	How did you hear about this survey?					
	Internet	Newspaper	Email	Referral	Word of mouth	Other (please specify)
02/25/2015	Internet					
02/10/2015				Referral		
02/04/2015			Email			
01/25/2015		Newspaper				
01/18/2015		Newspaper				
01/14/2015		Newspaper				
<b>Totals</b>	1	3	1	1	0	0

Question 9	In the future, I would like to learn more about the BIPs via:					
	Website	Public meeting	Emails	Webinars	Written articles	Presentations
02/25/2015			Emails			
02/10/2015	Website				Written articles	
02/04/2015		Public meeting				
01/25/2015			Emails			
01/18/2015	Website	Public meeting				
01/14/2015						
<b>Totals</b>	2	2	2	0	1	0

## 2.2 Phase II - Roving Basin Roundtable Meeting Surveys

Please answer the following:									
Questions	The scope and goals of the Basin Implementation Plans were adequately explained in this meeting.	The solutions to our water supply challenges provided at tonight's meeting are comprehensive.	Finding solutions to the water supply challenges faced by the South Platte Basin is critical to the future quality of life and economic prosperity.	Based on the information presented tonight, do you agree that the Basin Roundtables are working to create balanced plans that consider all water needs?	How would you rank your understanding of overall water resource issues in the South Platte Basin?	Before tonight's meeting, rank your understanding of the BIP's purpose and content.	Before tonight's meeting, were you aware of the Basin Implementation Plans and Colorado's Water Plan?	How did you hear about this survey?	In the future, I would like to learn more about the BIPs via:
Responses	1/13/2015	Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly Agree	Strong	Strong	Strong	
	1/13/2015	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Agree	Neutral	Strong	Strong	Strong	
	1/13/2015	Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Agree	Intermediate	Intermediate	Strong	Email
	1/13/2015	Neutral	Neutral	Strongly Agree	Neutral	Strong	Intermediate	Strong	
	1/13/2015	Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly Agree	Strong	Intermediate	Strong	Word of Mouth
	2/10/2015	Agree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Strong	Intermediate	Strong	Email
	2/10/2015	Agree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Strong	Intermediate	Strong	Email / Referral

