- The CWP2 is on the right track with the intent to integrate land use planning with water planning and also setting a reasonable urban conservation goal of saving 400,000 acre-feet of water by 2050, which equates to nearly 1% per year water use reduction in our cities and towns. And
- The plan emphasizes the importance of healthy rivers and streams in Colorado and acknowledges that $2-3 billion is needed to protect them.
- The plan discusses the need to improve Colorado Water Law to encourage efficiency, conservation, and reuse.

1. First off, the plan should provide for studies of what is needed to maintain healthy rivers, which would include flows that change in timing, frequency, duration, and amount over a single year. We need to know what a river needs and when it needs it. This information should be gathered first, then we can fill in the gaps with conservation, reuse, recycling, and efficiency, before we even talk about new storage. Non-consumptive needs should be quantified and funded.

2. Storage is not equal to yield. That is, you can build all the buckets you want but that doesn't guarantee that they will fill, what with climate change/drought/senior water rights. Regarding yield, the water plan should use the safe or firm yield, rather than average yield. Safe or firm yield is defined as the amount of water a project can deliver consistently, year after year, despite drought.

3. I oppose TMD from the western slope. I do not see how this would benefit the western slope, and the state's tourism industry & quality of life.

4. In chapter 6, p. 106, there is discussion of scenario planning and adaptive strategies. With the adaptive management approach, if a river system is seen to be deteriorating, will there be the will to adjust M&I needs to help the river?

5. Regarding energy and water: Can water for fracking be recycled water. The oil and gas industry and the COGCC should be brought into this discussion, but it also would be a savings for industry. b) for the Yampa, Green River, White River Basin, oil shale should be eliminated from the discussion. today's fracking technology has turned the equation from oil shale to shale oil, with a significant energy saving in bringing the resource to market, and an increasing increase in water conservation. c) drilling activities and production facilities should take place at an increased distance from waterways to prevent spills from contaminating waterways. Again, the COGCC needs to be brought into this discussion.

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