



Colorado's Water
Supply Future



IBCC Meeting

Denver, CO

April 22, 2010

Tribute to Ray Wright

*Tribute to
Ray Wright*



Vision Statement and Vision Goals

Vision Statement

We envision a Colorado that balances municipal, industrial, agricultural, environmental, and recreational water needs and promotes cooperation among all water uses.

Meeting Goals

Meeting Goals

1. Confirm Vision Statement and Goals, Status Quo Portfolio, and Mid-Demand/Mid-Supply Working Portfolio
2. Discuss New Supply Development and Nonconsumptive Needs Components of the Mid-Demand/Mid-Supply Portfolio
3. Begin examining other scenarios

Vision Goals

**Colorado's
Water Supply
Future Vision
Goals**

Meet M&I Demands

Meet Agricultural Demands

**Meet Colorado's Environment and
Recreation Demands**

**Promote Cooperation Between Water Supply
Planners and Land Use Planners**

**Promote More Cooperation Among All
Colorado Water Users**

Optimize Existing and Future Water Supplies

Promote Cost-Effectiveness

Minimize the Net Energy Used to Supply Water

**Protect Cultural Values Linked to
Water Resources**

**Provide Operational Flexibility
and Coordinated Infrastructure**

**Promote Increased Fairness When
Water is Moved Between Areas**

**Comply With all Applicable
Laws and Regulations**

**Educate all Coloradoans on the
Importance of Water**

Meet M&I Demands

Meet Agricultural Demands

Meet M&I Demands

Meet Agricultural Demands

**Meet Colorado's Environment and
Recreation Demands**

**Colorado's
Water Supply
Future Vision
Goals**

**Optimize Existing and Future Water
Supplies**

**Promote Increased Fairness When
Water is Moved Between Areas**

Laws and Regulations

**Educate all Coloradoans on the
Importance of Water**

Vision Statement and Vision Goals

Performance Measures Indicate How Well Goals are Being Achieved in 2050

Goals

Performance Measures

Meet M&I
Demands

Amount of firm yield to meet 2050
demands during a 1950s drought

Percent of water providers that
have shortages during 1950s
drought

Performance Measures Indicate How Well Goals are Being Achieved in 2050

Goals

Performance Measures

Meet Agricultural
Demands

Amount of firm yield to meet 2050 demands during a 1950s drought

Amount a strategy reduces identified agriculture shortages

Amount of irrigated acres that remain intact in a basin

Performance Measures Indicate How Well Goals are Being Achieved in 2050

Goals

Performance Measures

Meet Environment and
Recreation Demands

Qualitative score based on impacts to flows in Programmatic Biological Opinions (PBO) areas

Qualitative score based on impacts to flows in mapped focus areas

Examination of depletions in relation to base and peak flows

Performance Measures Indicate How Well Goals are Being Achieved in 2050

Goals

Performance Measures

Optimize Existing and
Future Water Supplies

Successive use of fully reusable
water supplies

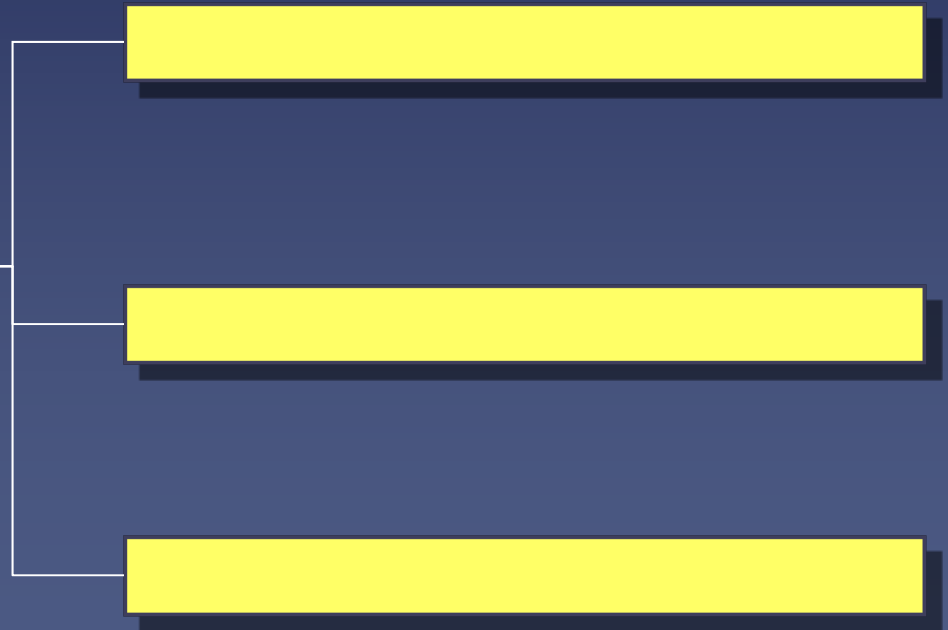
Percent of in-basin water supplies
that are fully used

Performance Measures Indicate How Well Goals are Being Achieved in 2050

Goals

Performance Measures

Provide Increased
Fairness When Water is
Moved Between Areas



Status Quo Portfolio

Status Quo Portfolio

- IPP - Success rate varied by basin
- Conservation – 5% (Passive Conservation) and assumes savings since 2000 can be made permanent
- New Supply – Future development of Colorado River water beyond IPPs will occur for uses on the West Slope
- Ag Transfer – Remaining East Slope M&I Demands will be met through ag transfers
- Reuse – 50% of reusable supplies

*Mid-Demand/Mid-Supply
Working Portfolio*

Mid-Demand/Mid-Supply Working Portfolio from March 2010 Meeting

- IPP – Increased from status quo
- Conservation – 15% from 2008 baseline on new demand
- New Supply – 350 KAF developed between west slope and east slope
- Ag Transfer – Remaining East Slope M&I Demands will be met through ag transfers
- Reuse – 70% of reusable supplies

Lunch

- *Water Supply Reserve Account Criteria and Guidelines*
- *Update on CWCB Water Conservation Technical Advisory Group*

Breakout Groups

*New Supply Development
Breakout Group*

New Water Supply Concepts

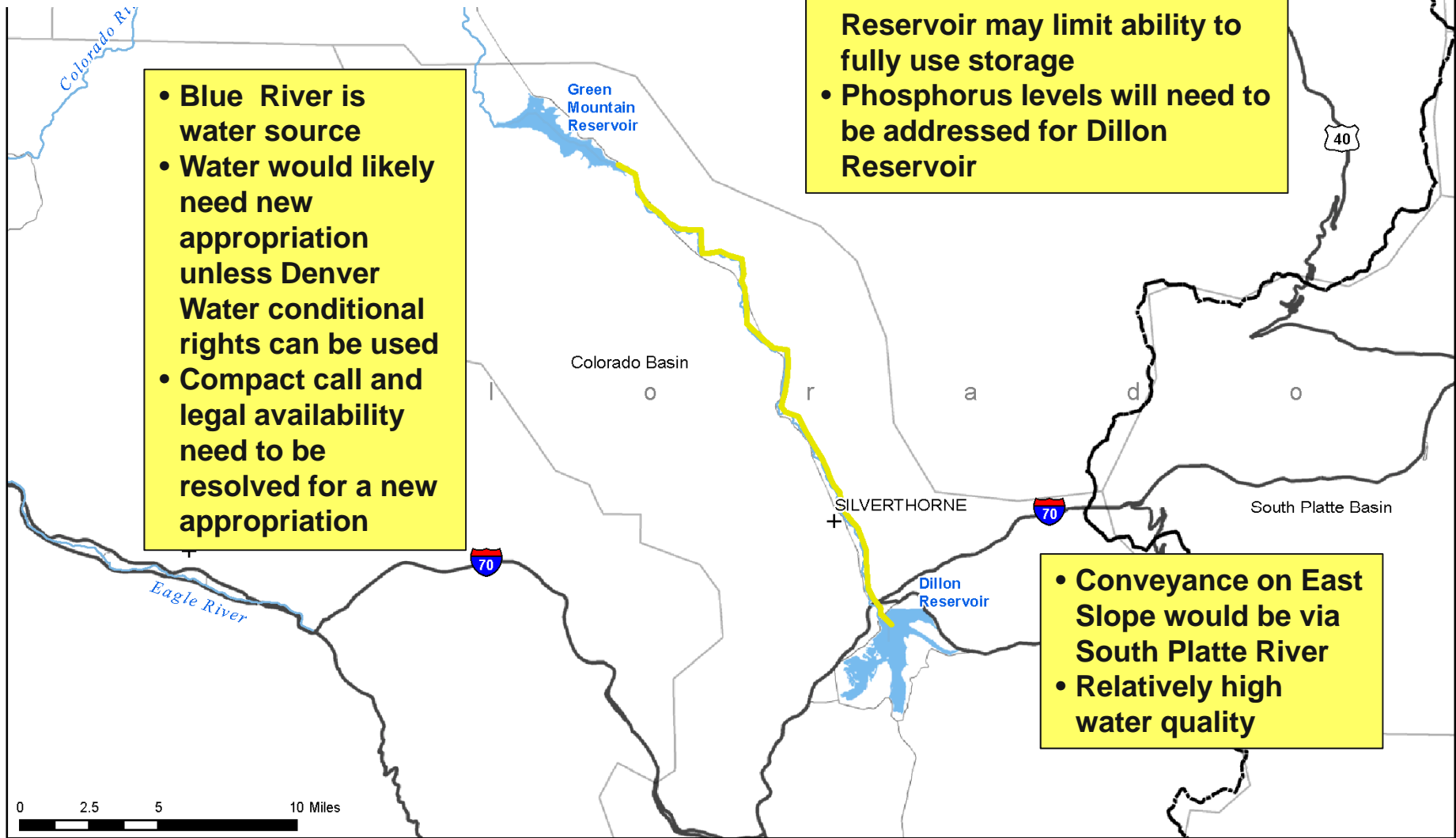
- Green Mountain concept <100,000 acre-ft
- Yampa concept 100,000 to 250,000 acre-ft
- Flaming Gorge concept 100,000 to 250,000 acre-ft
- Blue Mesa Concept 100,000 to 250,000 acre-ft

Green Mountain Concept

- Blue River is water source
- Water would likely need new appropriation unless Denver Water conditional rights can be used
- Compact call and legal availability need to be resolved for a new appropriation

- Landslides in Green Mountain Reservoir may limit ability to fully use storage
- Phosphorus levels will need to be addressed for Dillon Reservoir

- Conveyance on East Slope would be via South Platte River
- Relatively high water quality



Legend

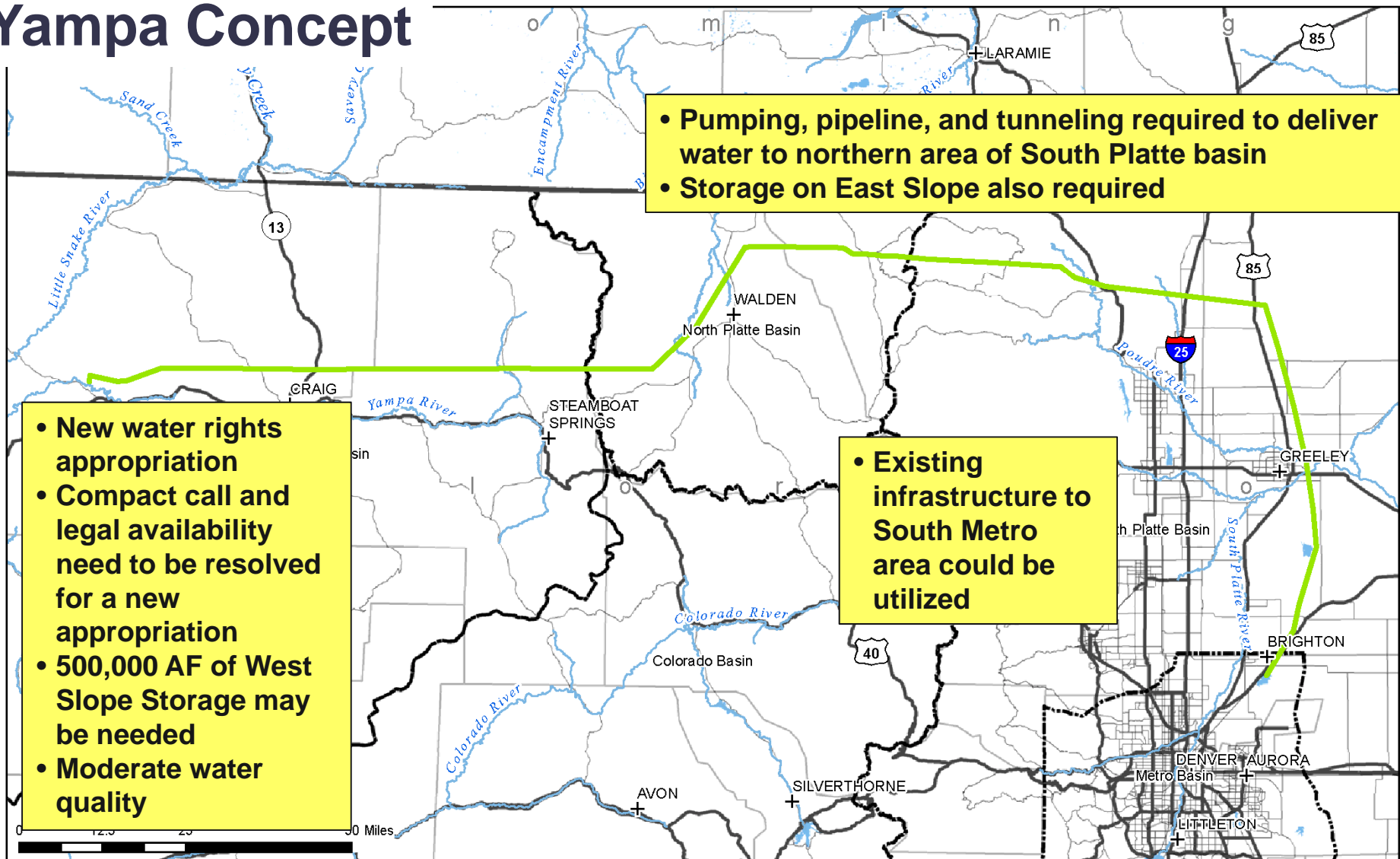
- + Cities
- Highways
- Other Roads
- Rivers and Streams
- Lakes and Reservoirs
- Colorado Basins
- Green Mountain Concept



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3/6/2009

Yampa Concept



Legend

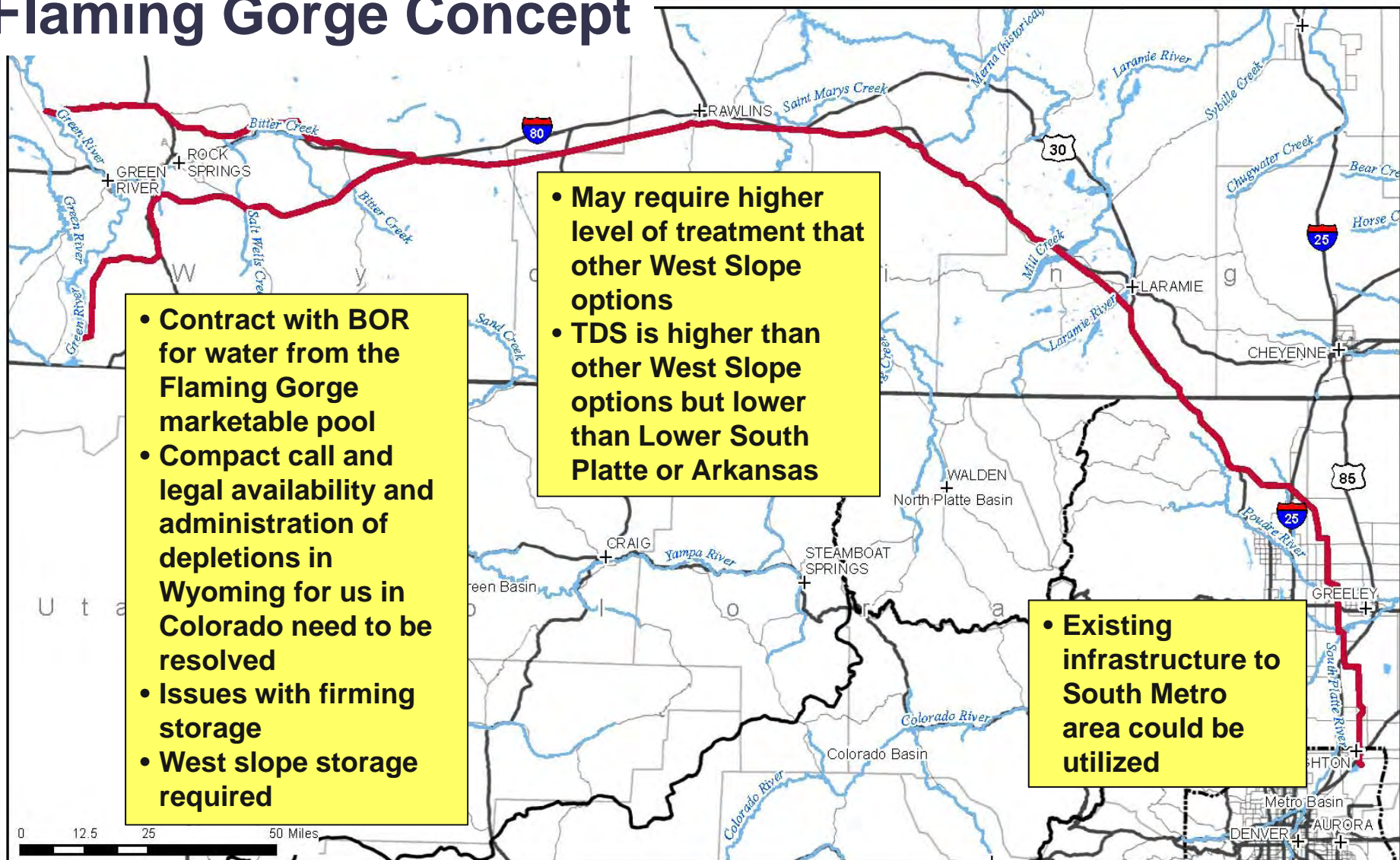
- + Cities
- Highways
- Other Roads
- Rivers and Streams
- Lakes and Reservoirs
- Colorado Basins
- Yampa River Concept



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Flaming Gorge Concept



Legend

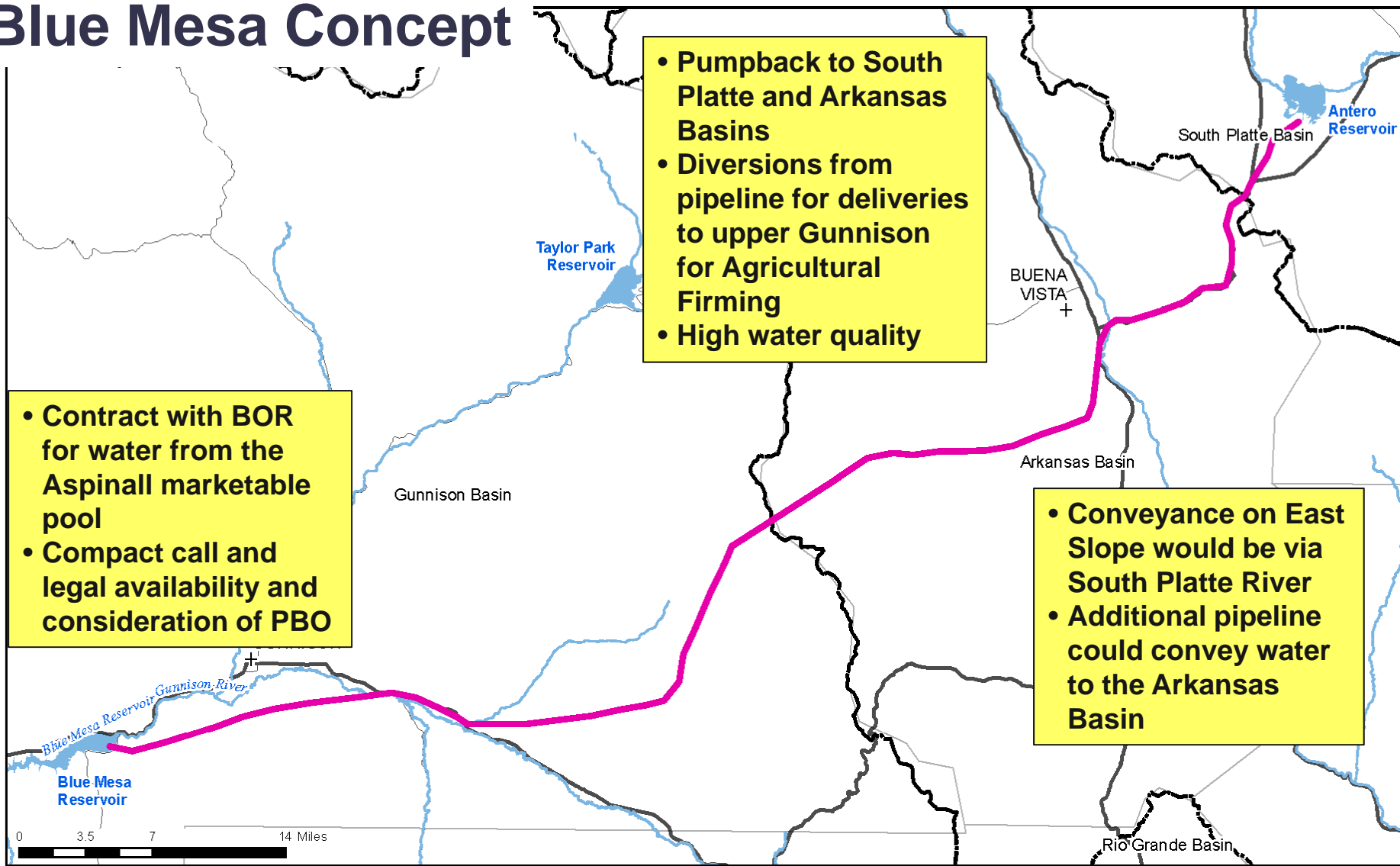
- + Cities
- Highways
- Other Roads
- Rivers and Streams
- Lakes and Reservoirs
- Colorado Basins
- Flaming Gorge Concept



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5/15/2009

Blue Mesa Concept

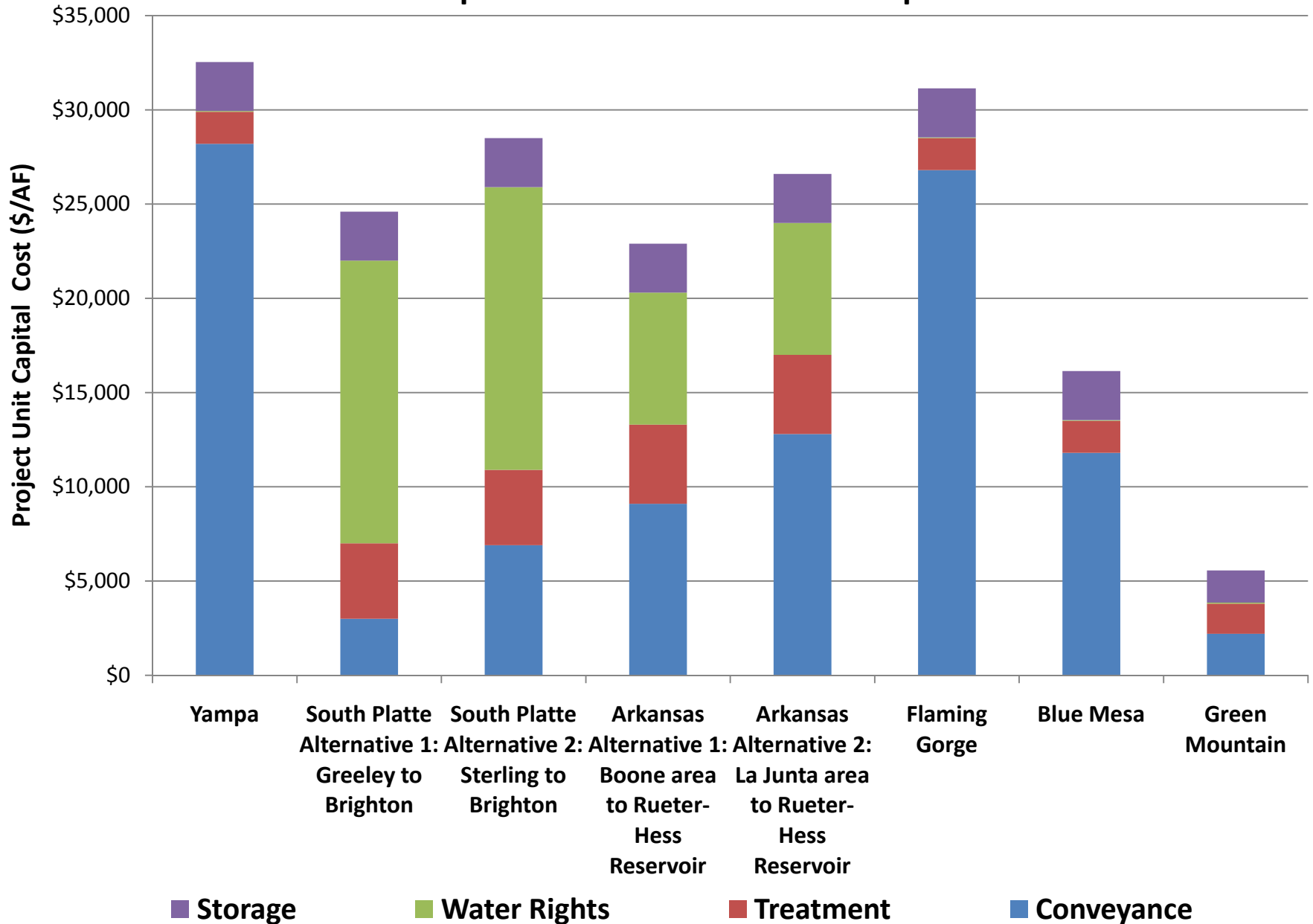


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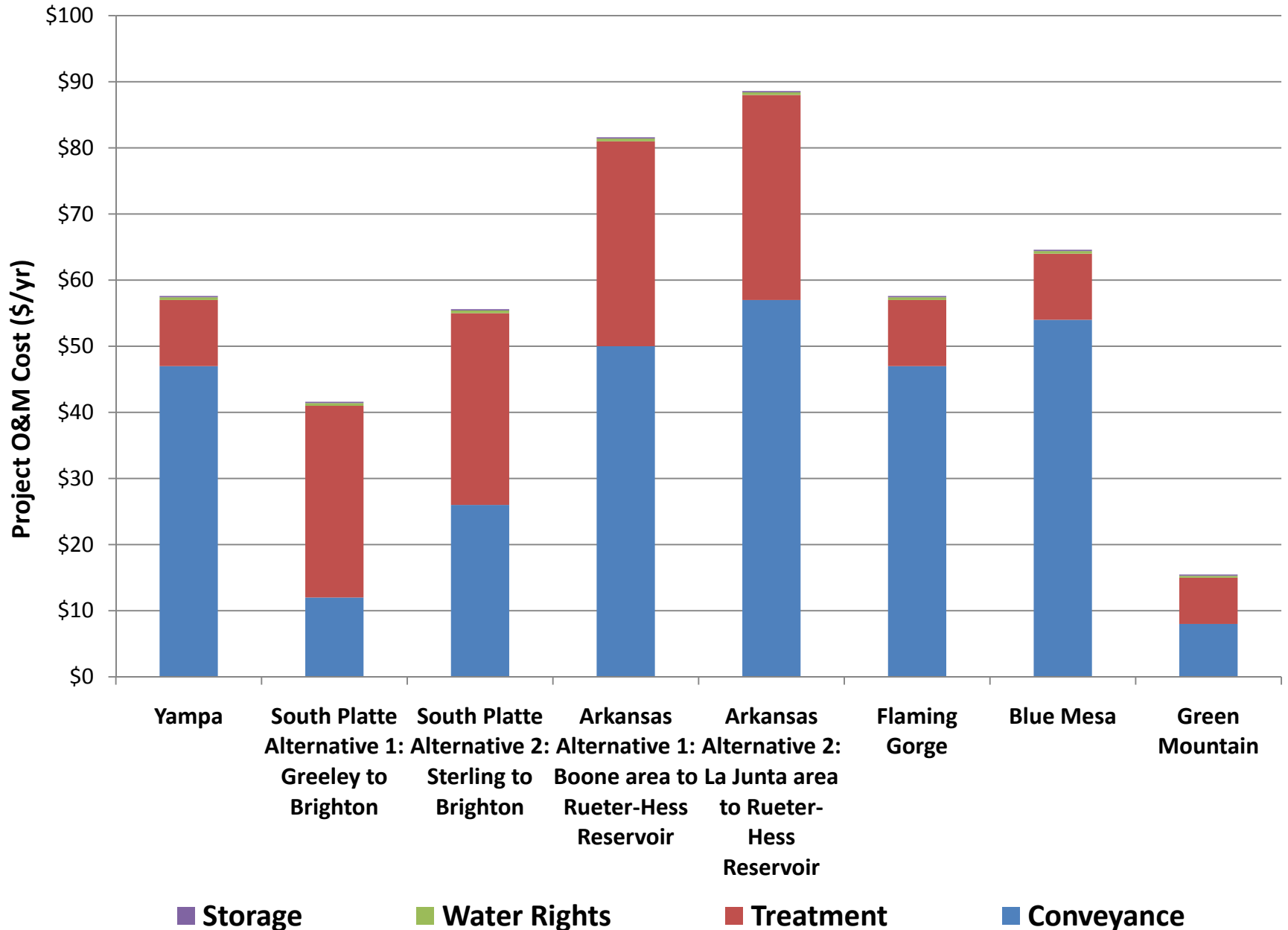
Cost Elements

- Water Rights
- Firming Storage
- Transmission Facilities
- Water Treatment
- Reuse

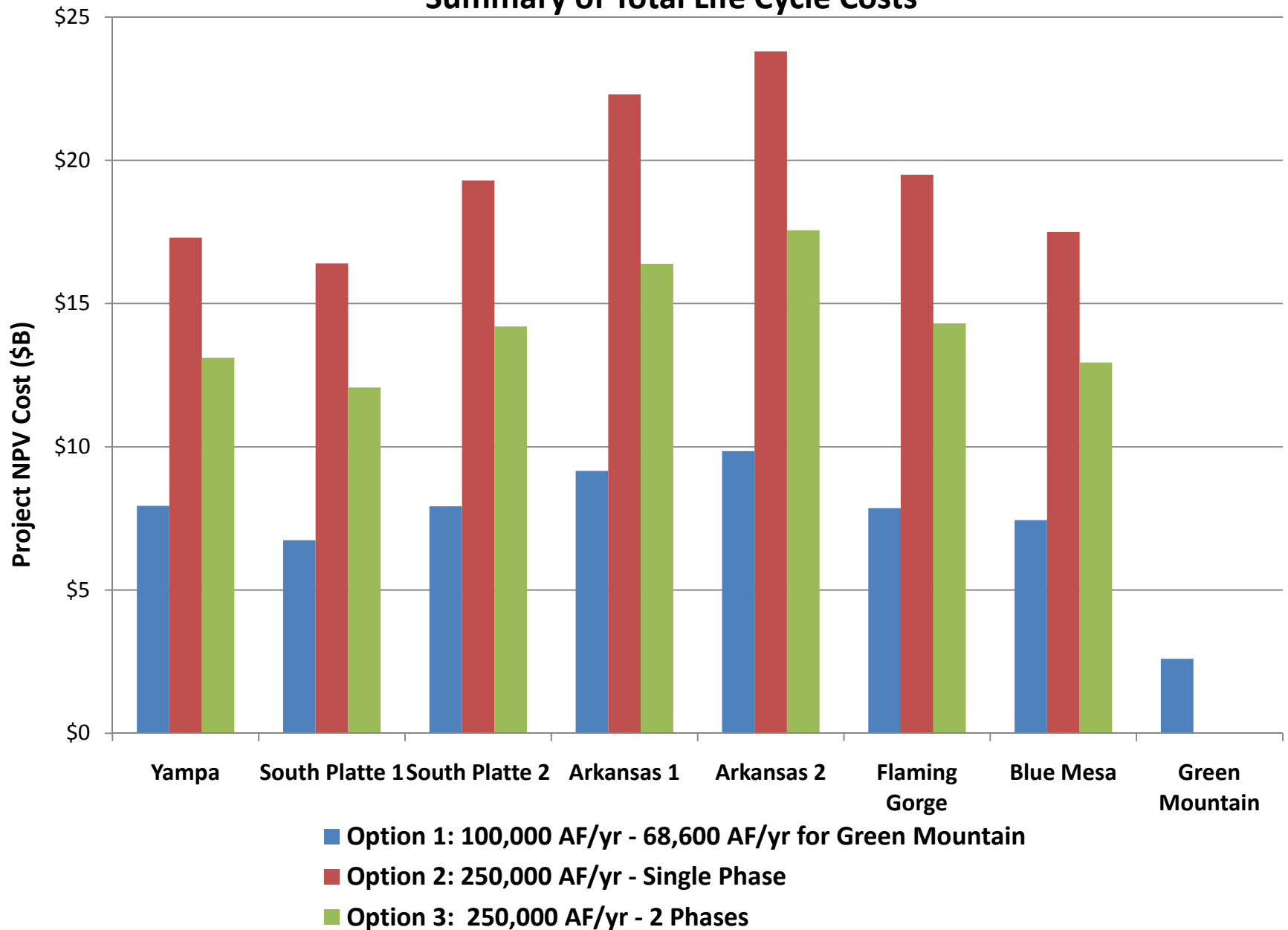
Total Capital Unit Costs Breakdown: Option 1



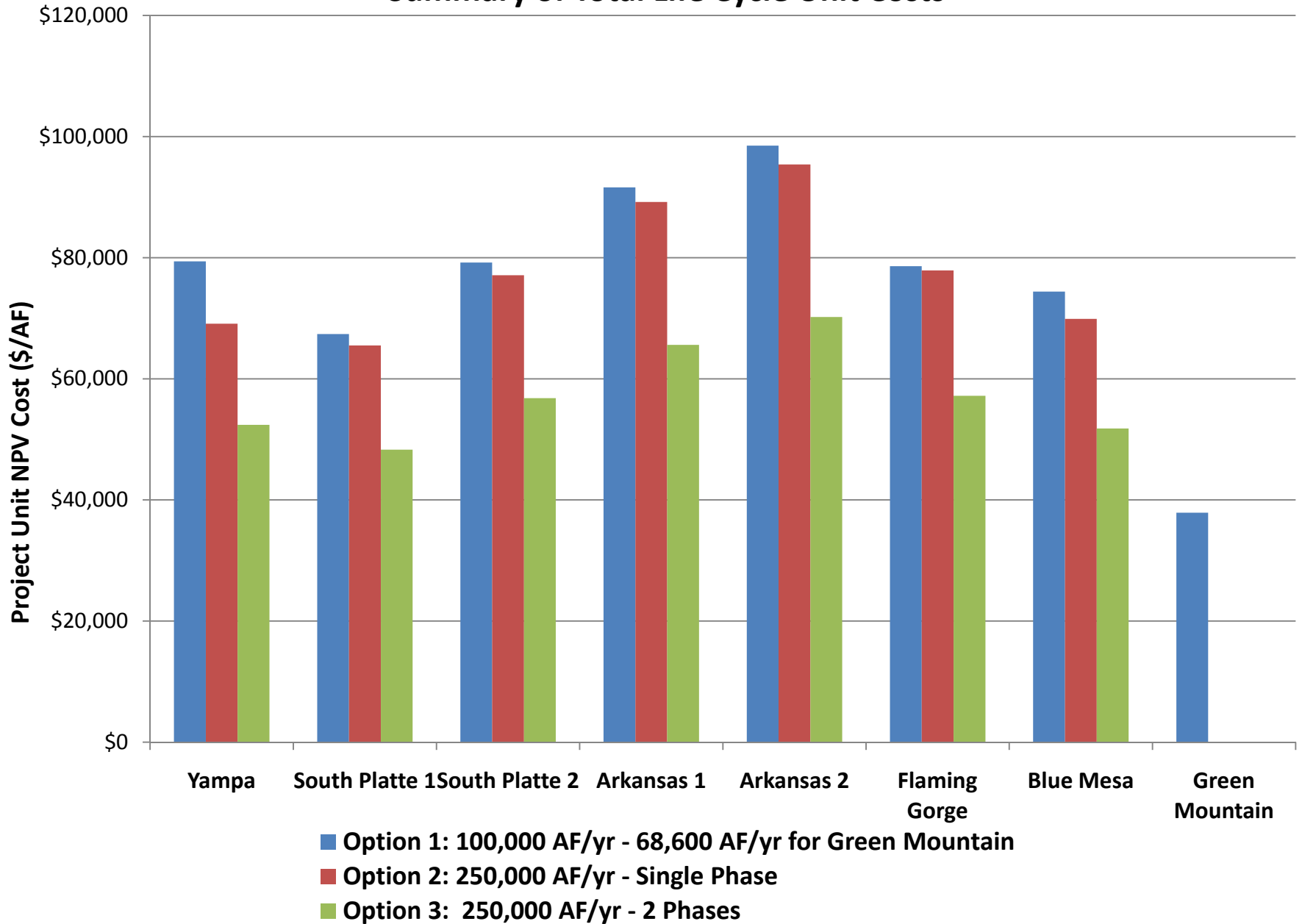
Total O&M Cost Breakdown: Option 1



Summary of Total Life Cycle Costs



Summary of Total Life Cycle Unit Costs



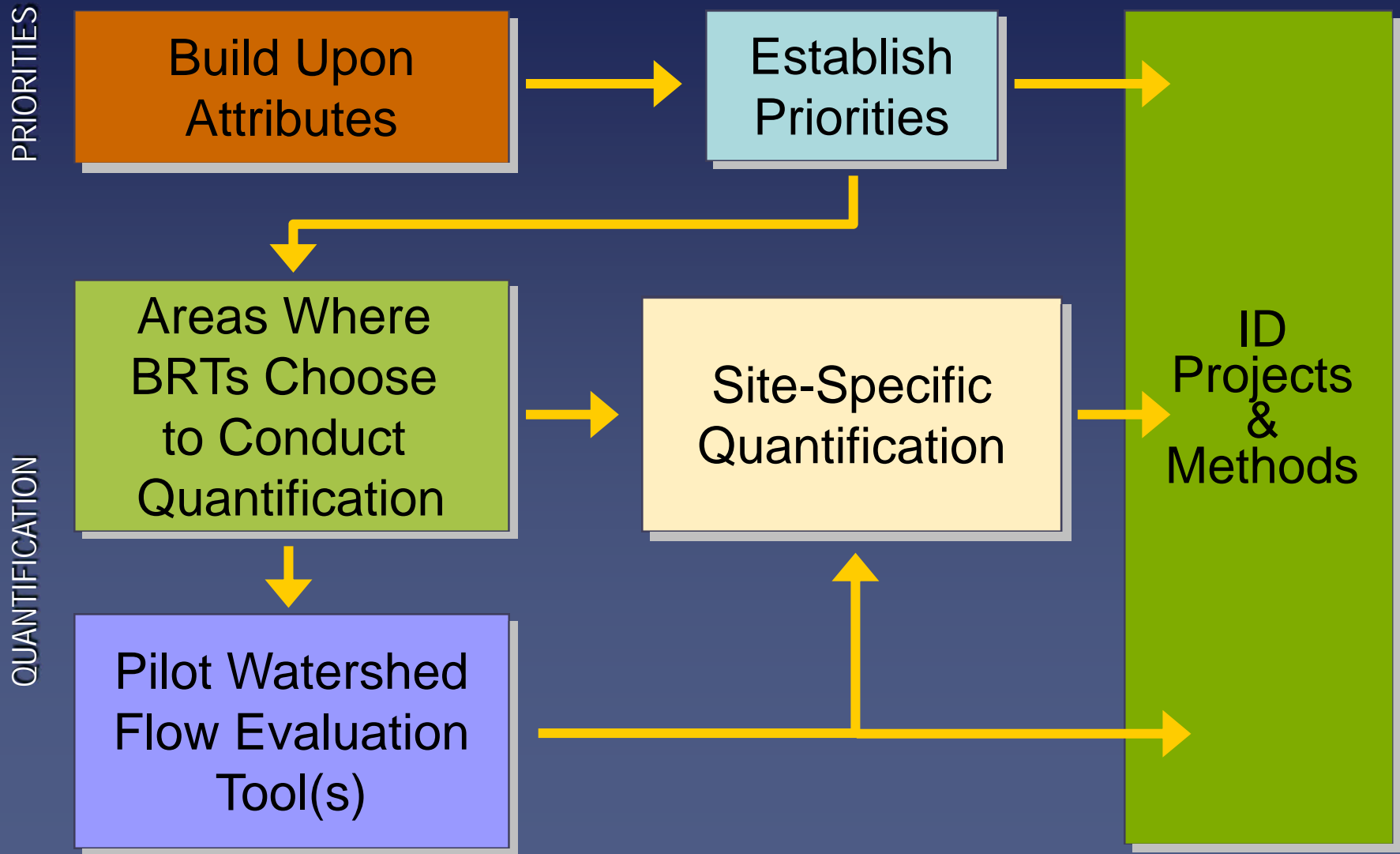
*Nonconsumptive Needs
Breakout Group*

Why are we here...

PLAN Upfront

- Provide valuable information to the roundtables so that they can determine sufficiency of protection and next steps
- Determine where CWCB should look at funding and supporting nonconsumptive projects
- Avoid long National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and litigation processes (be a useful guide for water supply planning up front),
- Avoiding Endangered Species Act “train wrecks” (help plan to prevent species of special concern from becoming federally listed),
- Inform Wild & Scenic Process
- Point to win/win opportunities for future multi-objective projects, and
- Help identify where future conflicts may occur

Nonconsumptive Needs Assessment Methodology



What the NCNA isn't...

- The NCNA will not identify all streams as important;
 - It will identify a small subset of streams.
- The NCNA will not dictate management actions;
 - The BRTs and other stakeholders will use the NCNA to set goals and determine effective strategies and multi-purpose projects.
- The NCNA will not create a water right for the environment.
 - It will provide tools and data to allow BRTs to integrate environmental protection into water supply planning.
- The NCNA shall not be interpreted to diminish, impair, or cause injury to existing absolute or conditional water rights.

What Phase I of the NCNA was...

- Objective, science-based set of maps representing Colorado's important environmental and recreational attributes
- Map of stream reaches with concentrations of environmental and recreational qualities
- Results of pilot flow evaluation tools and site-specific instream flow quantifications
- This is strictly an informational stage, not reflecting future actions

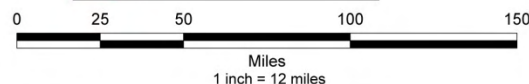
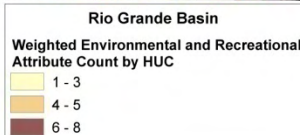
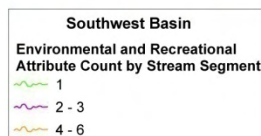
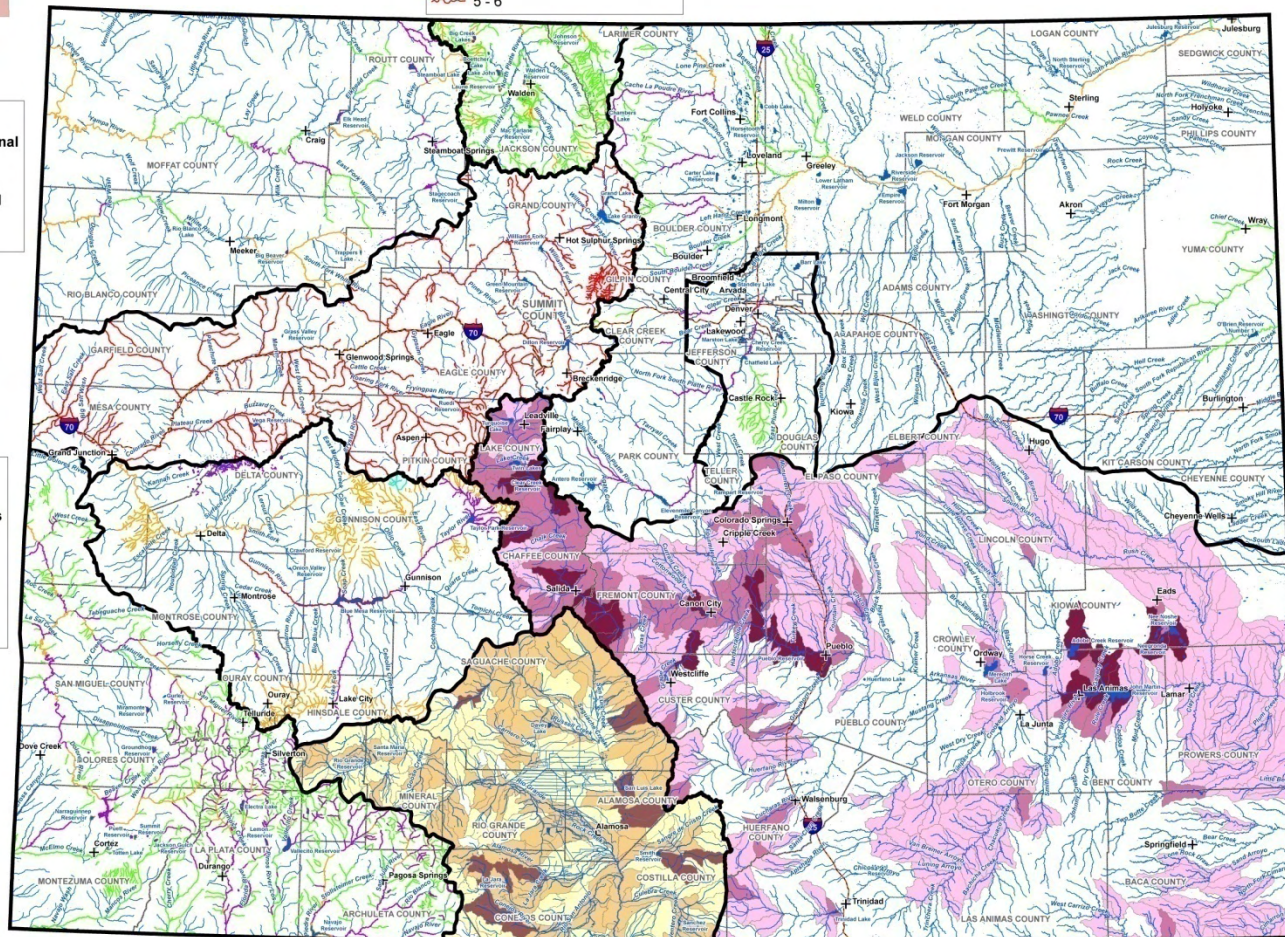
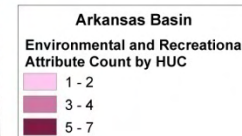
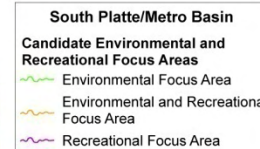
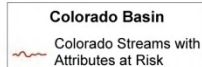
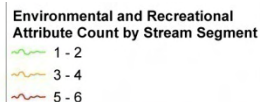
Phase I: Example Attributes, mapped & considered by the roundtables

- CWCB Instream Flow Rights
- CWCB Natural Lake Levels
- CWCB water rights where water availability had a role in appropriation
- Audubon important bird areas
- CDPHE WQCD 303(d) listed segments
- Rare Riparian Wetland Vascular Plants
- Significant Riparian/Wetland Communities
- Boreal Toad Critical Habitat
- Arkansas Darter
- Greenback Cutthroat Trout
- Colorado Pikeminnow
- Bonytail Chub
- Flannelmouth Sucker
- Colorado River Cutthroat Trout
- Razorback Sucker
- Humpback Chub
- Greenback Cutthroat Trout
- Bluehead Sucker
- Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout
- Rio Grande Sucker
- Roundtail Chub
- Gold Medal Trout Streams
- Gold Medal Trout Lakes
- Recreational In-Channel Diversions
- Rafting and Kayak reaches
- Eligible/Suitable Wild & Scenic Reaches



Colorado Basins

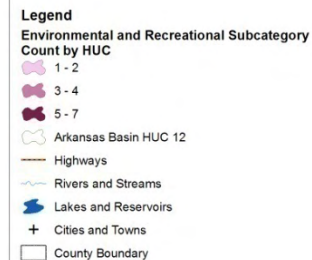
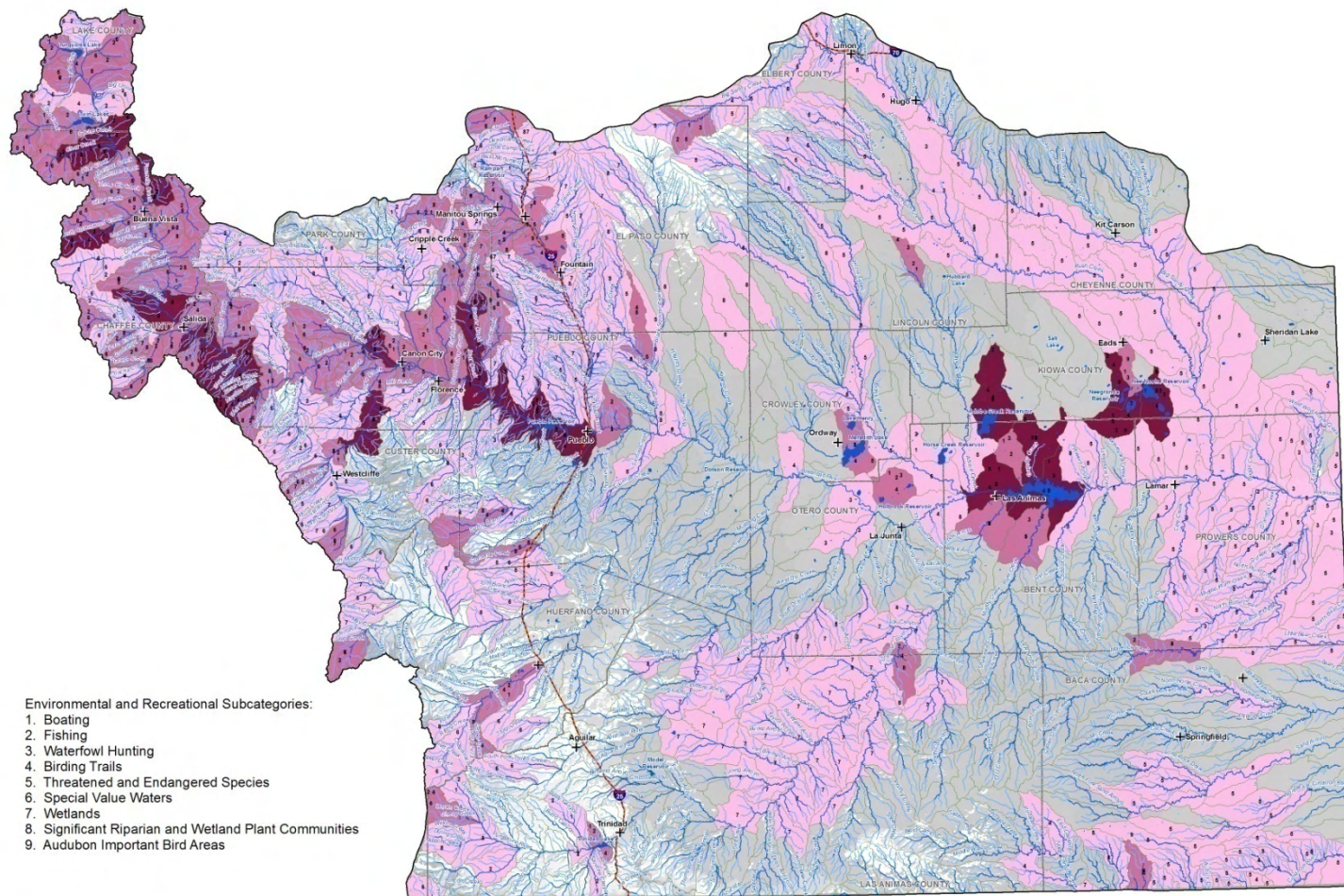
Statewide Nonconsumptive Needs Assessment Focus Areas Maps



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** Note: See individual basin maps for detailed Needs Assessment information. **





1 inch = 7 miles

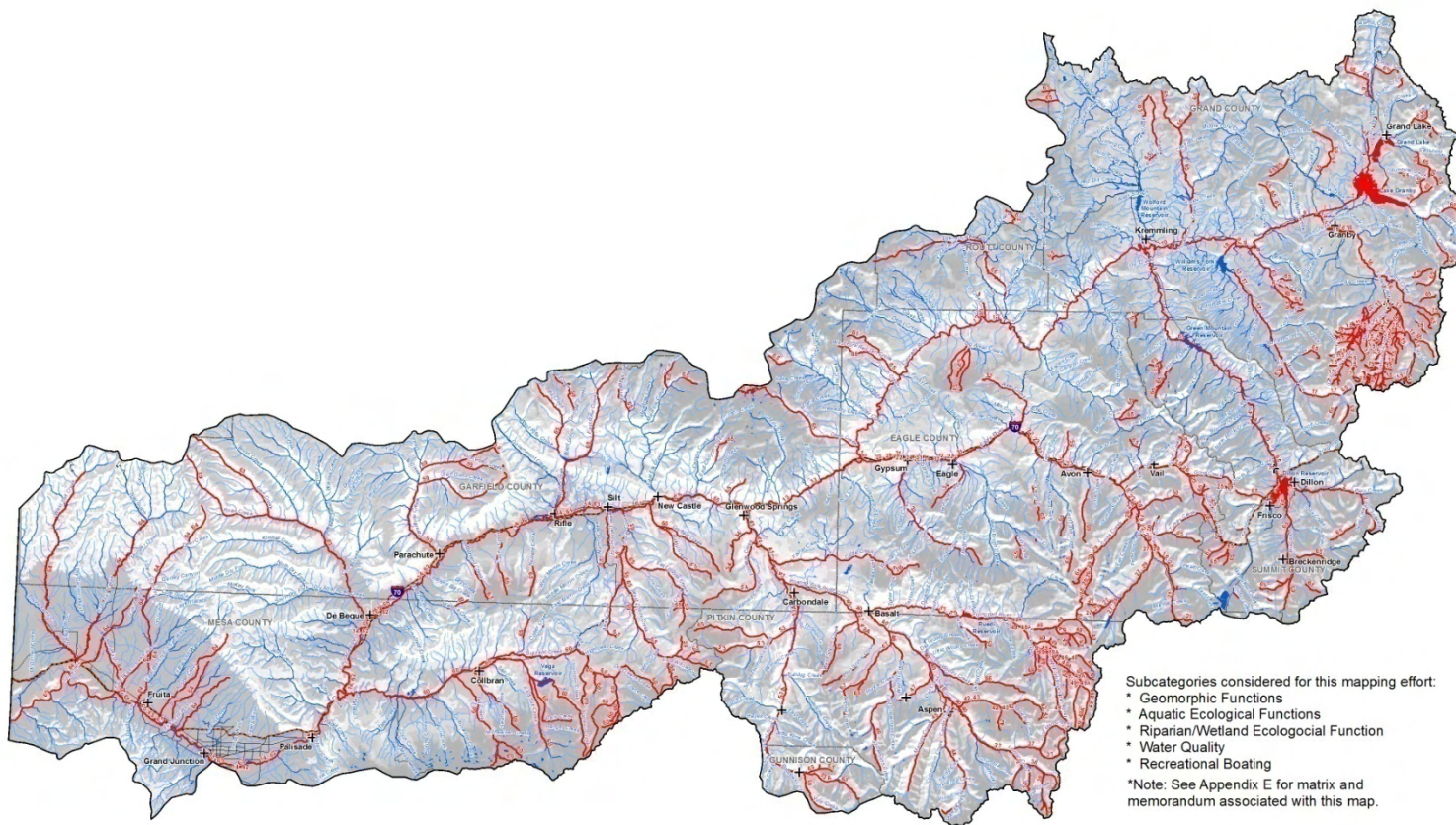
Figure 3-3
Arkansas Basin
Nonconsumptive Needs Assessment
Environmental and Recreational
Subcategories by 12-Digit HUC

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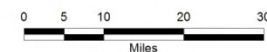
Refer to Appendix B of the NCNA Mapping Report for a complete list of data sources and Appendix D of the Mapping Report for other basin-specific mapping information.



CDM



- Legend**
- Environmental and Recreational Features at Risk
 - Highways
 - Roads
 - Rivers and Streams
 - Lakes and Reservoirs
 - + Cities and Towns
 - County Boundary



1 inch = 5 miles

Subcategories considered for this mapping effort:

- Geomorphic Functions
- Aquatic Ecological Functions
- Riparian/Wetland Ecological Function
- Water Quality
- Recreational Boating

*Note: See Appendix E for matrix and memorandum associated with this map.

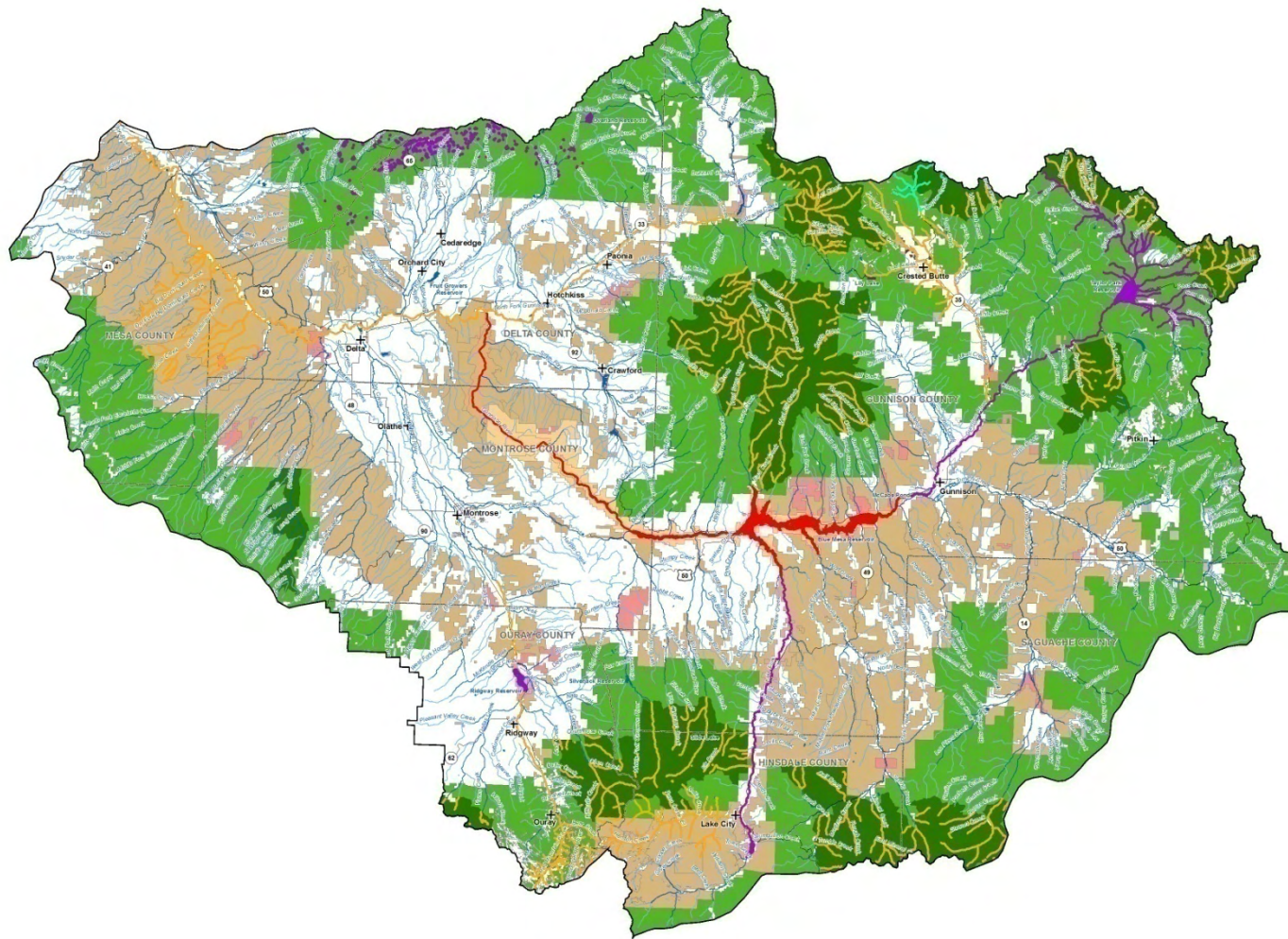
Figure 3-11
Colorado Basin
Nonconsumptive Needs Assessment
Environmental and Recreational
Features at Risk

DRAFT

Refer to Appendix B of the NCNA Mapping Report for a complete list of data sources and Appendix D of the Mapping Report for other basin-specific mapping information.



CDM



- Legend**
- Major Environmental, Recreational and Scientific/Educational Segments**
- Environmental and Recreational Segments
 - Recreational Segments
 - Scientific and Educational Segments
 - Environmental Segments
- Roads**
- Rivers and Streams**
- Lakes and Reservoirs**
- Cities and Towns**
- County Boundary**
- Wilderness Areas**
- Land Management**
- BLM
 - BOR
 - CDOW
 - CITY
 - COUNTY
 - FWS
 - LAND TRUST
 - NPS
 - PRIVATE
 - SCHOOL DISTRICT
 - SLB
 - STATE
 - STPARKS
 - USFS



1 inch = 4 miles

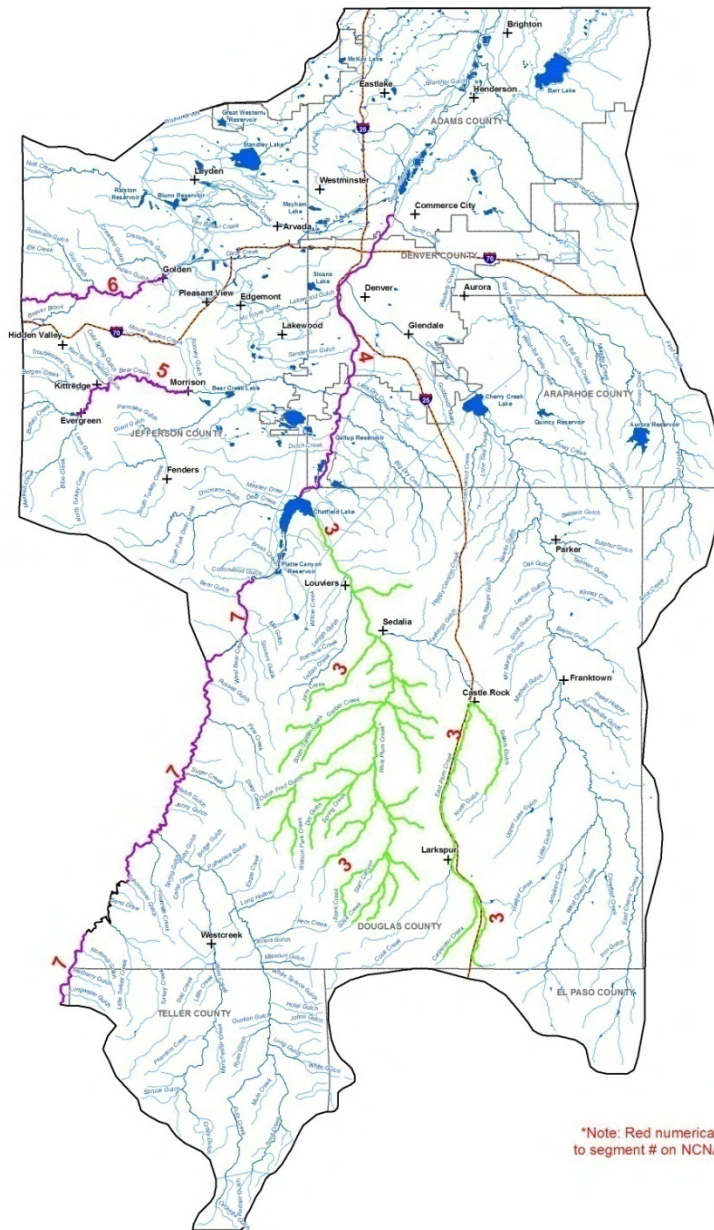
Figure 3-7
Gunnison Basin
Nonconsumptive Needs Assessment
Major Stream and Lake Segments

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CDM



*Note: Red numerical labels correspond to segment # on NCNA focus area matrix.

Legend

- Candidate Environmental and Recreational Focus Areas**
- Environmental Focus Area
 - Environmental and Recreational Focus Area
 - Recreational Focus Area
 - Highways
 - Rivers and Streams
 - Lakes and Reservoirs
 - + Cities and Towns
 - County Boundary



1 inch = 2.5 miles

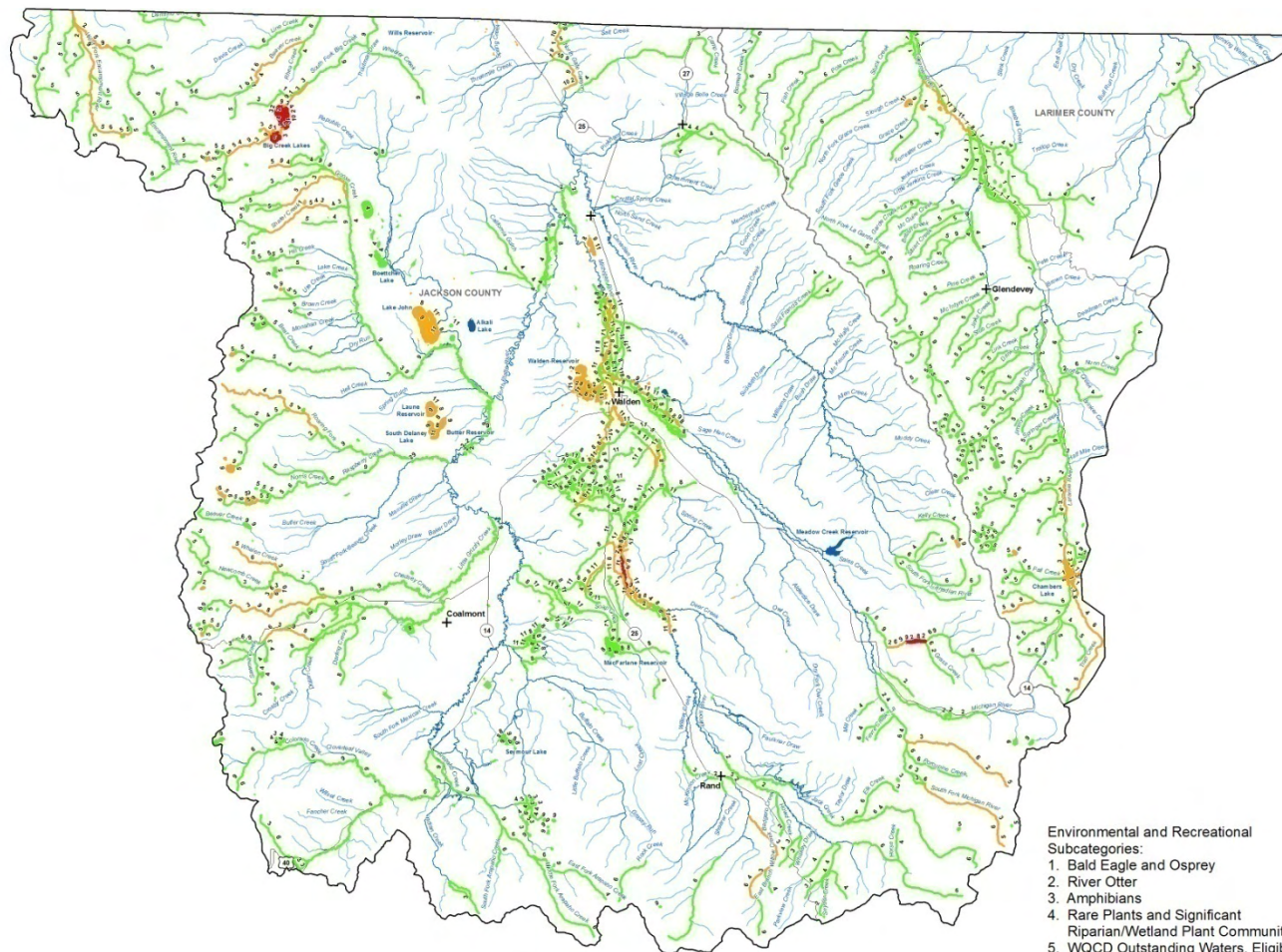
Figure 3-9
Rio Grande Basin
Nonconsumptive Needs Assessment
Candidate Environmental and Recreational Focus Areas



CDM

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Refer to Appendix B of the NCNA Mapping Report for a complete list of data sources and Appendix D of the Mapping Report for other basin-specific mapping information.



Legend

Environmental and Recreational Subcategory Count by Stream Segment

1 - 2

3 - 4

5; 6

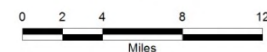
Roads

Rivers and Streams

Lakes and Reservoirs

+ Cities and Towns

County Boundary



1 inch = 2 miles

- Environmental and Recreational Subcategories:
1. Bald Eagle and Osprey
 2. River Otter
 3. Amphibians
 4. Rare Plants and Significant Riparian/Wetland Plant Communities
 5. WQCD Outstanding Waters, Eligible/Suitable Wild and Scenic River Reaches
 6. CWCB Instream Flow Waters
 7. Lake Chub
 8. Important Waterfowl and Crane Habitat
 9. Important Fishing
 10. Whitewater and Floatwater Boating
 11. Waterfowl Hunting and Riparian/Wetland Wildlife Viewing

Figure 3-5
North Platte Basin
Nonconsumptive Needs Assessment
Environmental and Recreational
Subcategory Count per
Stream Segment



CDM

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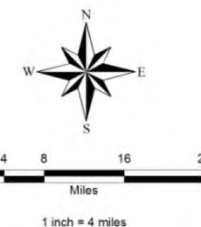
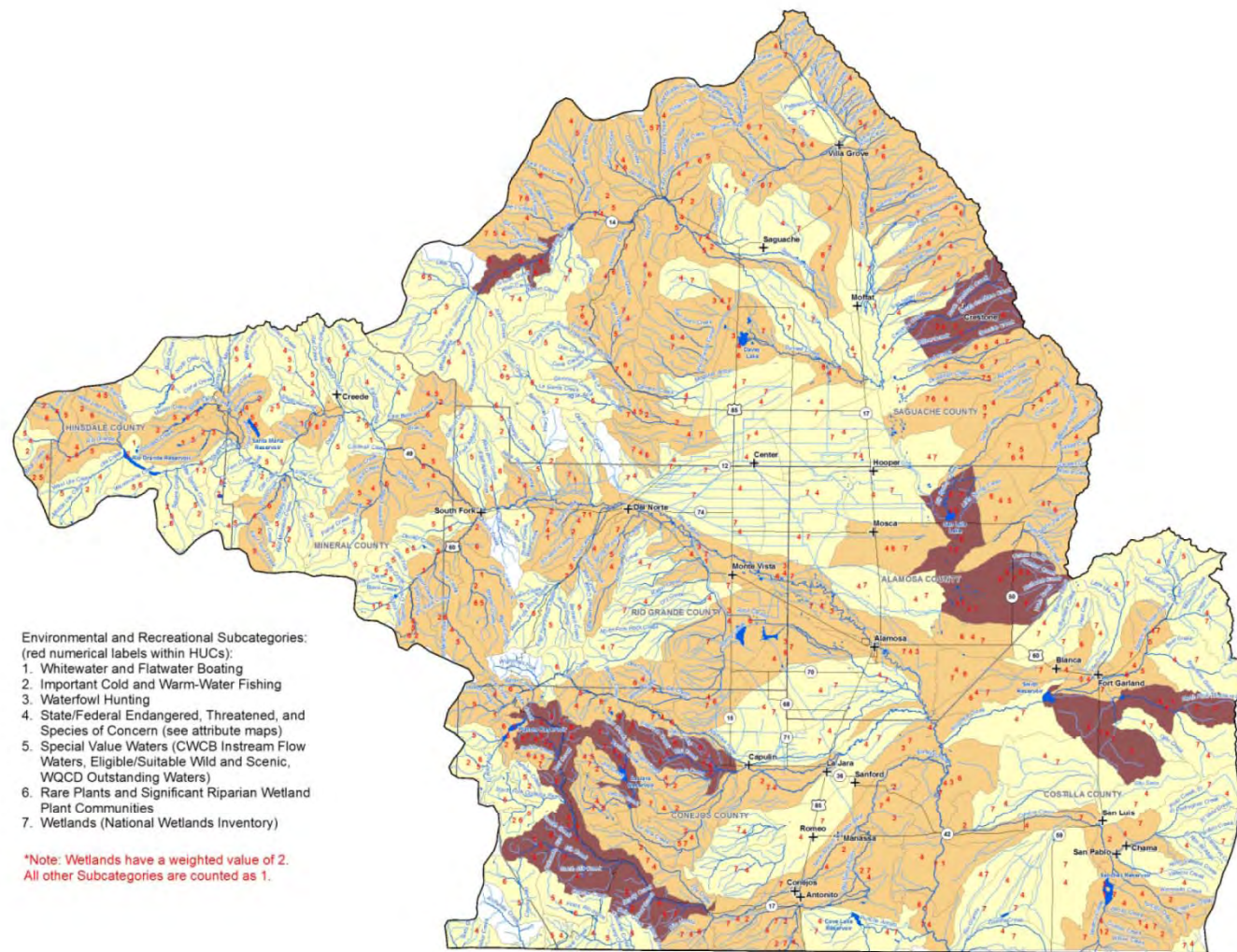


Figure 3-4
Rio Grande Basin
Nonconsumptive Needs Assessment
Environmental and Recreational
Subcategory Count per 12-Digit HUC

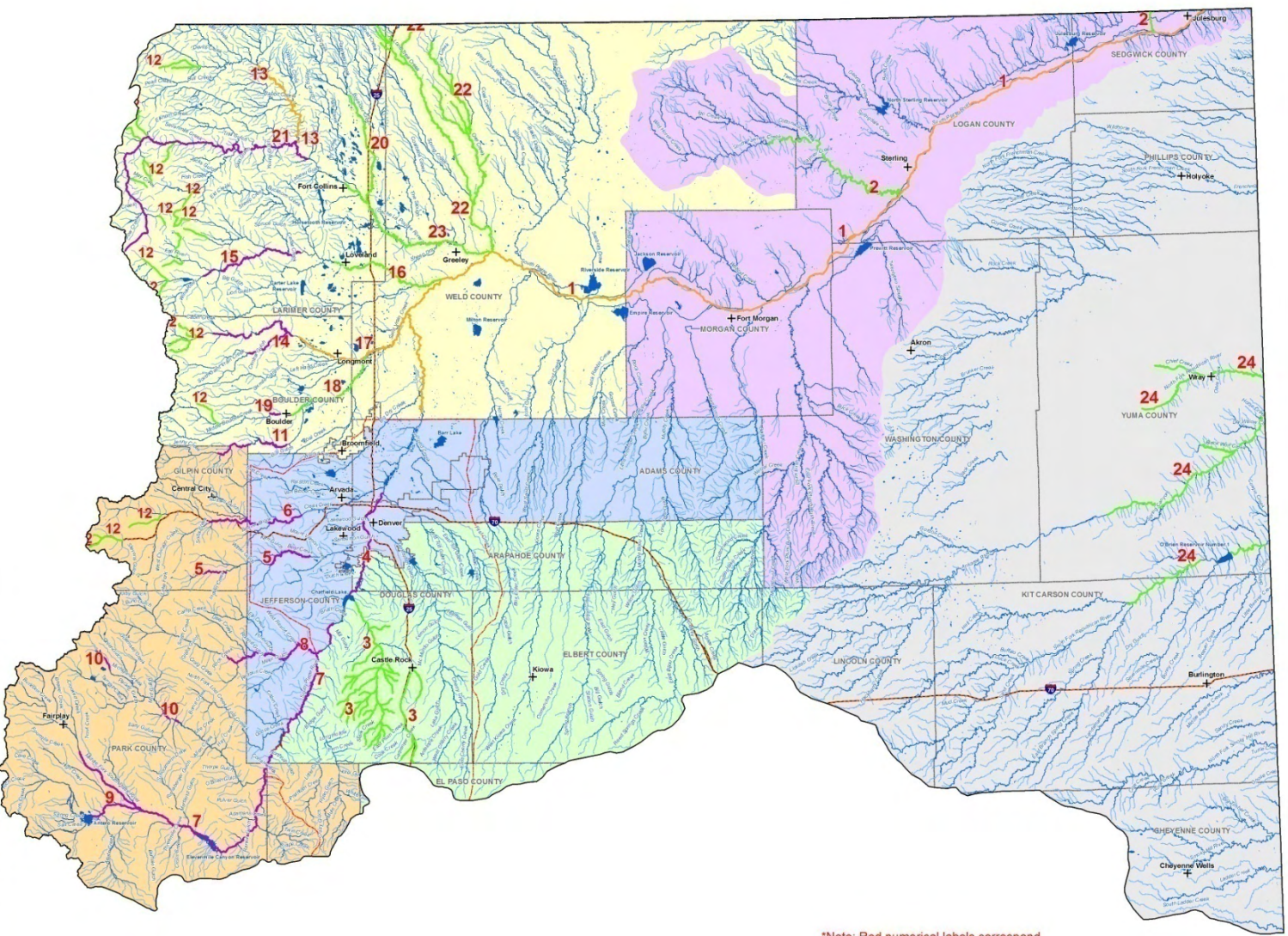
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CDM

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- Legend**
- Candidate Environmental and Recreational Focus Areas**
- Environmental Focus Area
 - Environmental and Recreational Focus Area
 - Recreational Focus Area
- High Plains
- Lower South Platte
- Northern
- Denver Metro
- South Metro
- Upper Mountains
- Highways
- Rivers and Streams
- Lakes and Reservoirs
- Cities and Towns
- Metro Roundtable Boundary
- County Boundary

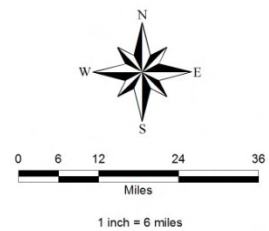


Figure 3-10
South Platte Basin
Nonconsumptive Needs Assessment
Candidate Environmental and Recreational Focus Areas

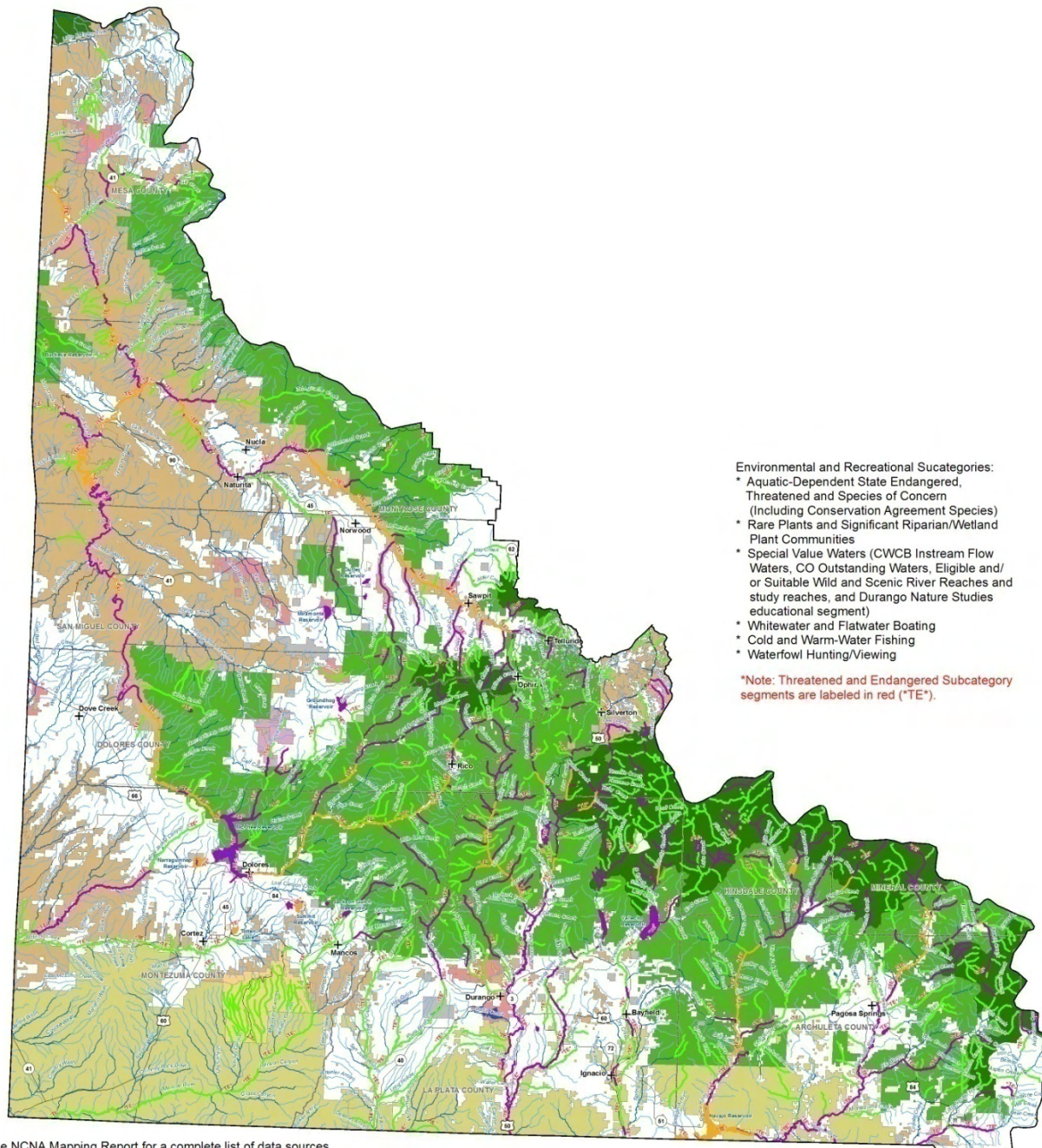
*Note: Red numerical labels correspond to segment # on NCNA focus area matrix.

DRAFT

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Refer to Appendix B of the NCNA Mapping Report for a complete list of data sources and Appendix D of the Mapping Report for other basin-specific mapping information.



Legend
Environmental and Recreational Subcategory
Count by Stream Segment

1
2 - 3
4 - 6

— Roads
— Rivers and Streams
+ Cities and Towns
□ County Boundary
■ Wilderness Areas

Land Management

■ BLM
■ BOR
■ CDOW
■ CITY
■ COUNTY
■ FWS
■ LAND TRUST
■ NPS
■ PRIVATE
■ SCHOOL DISTRICT
■ SLB
■ STATE
■ STPARKS
■ TRIBE
■ USFS

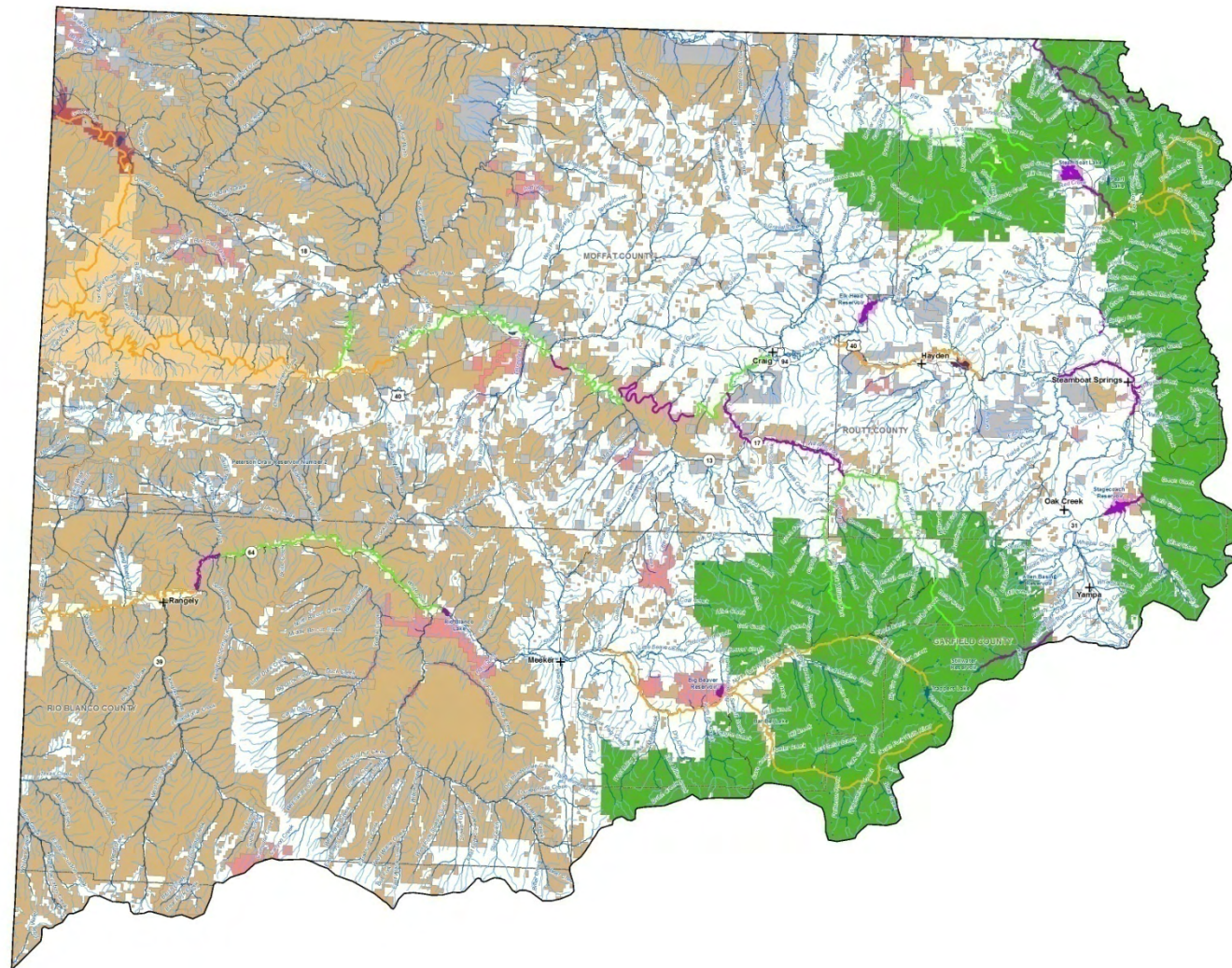


1 inch = 4.5 miles

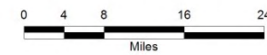
**Figure 3-6
Southwest Basin
Nonconsumptive Needs Assessment
Environmental and Recreational
Subcategory Count per
Stream Segment**



CDM



- Legend**
- Major Environmental and Recreational Segments**
- Environmental Segments
 - Environmental and Recreational Segments
 - Recreational Segments
 - Roads
 - Rivers and Streams
 - Lakes and Reservoirs
 - County Boundary
- Land Management**
- BLM
 - BOR
 - CDOW
 - CITY
 - COUNTY
 - FWS
 - LAND TRUST
 - NPS
 - PRIVATE
 - SCHOOL DISTRICT
 - SLB
 - STATE
 - STPARKS
 - USFS



1 inch = 4 miles

Figure 3-8
Yampa/White Basin
Nonconsumptive Needs Assessment
Major Environmental and
Recreational Segments

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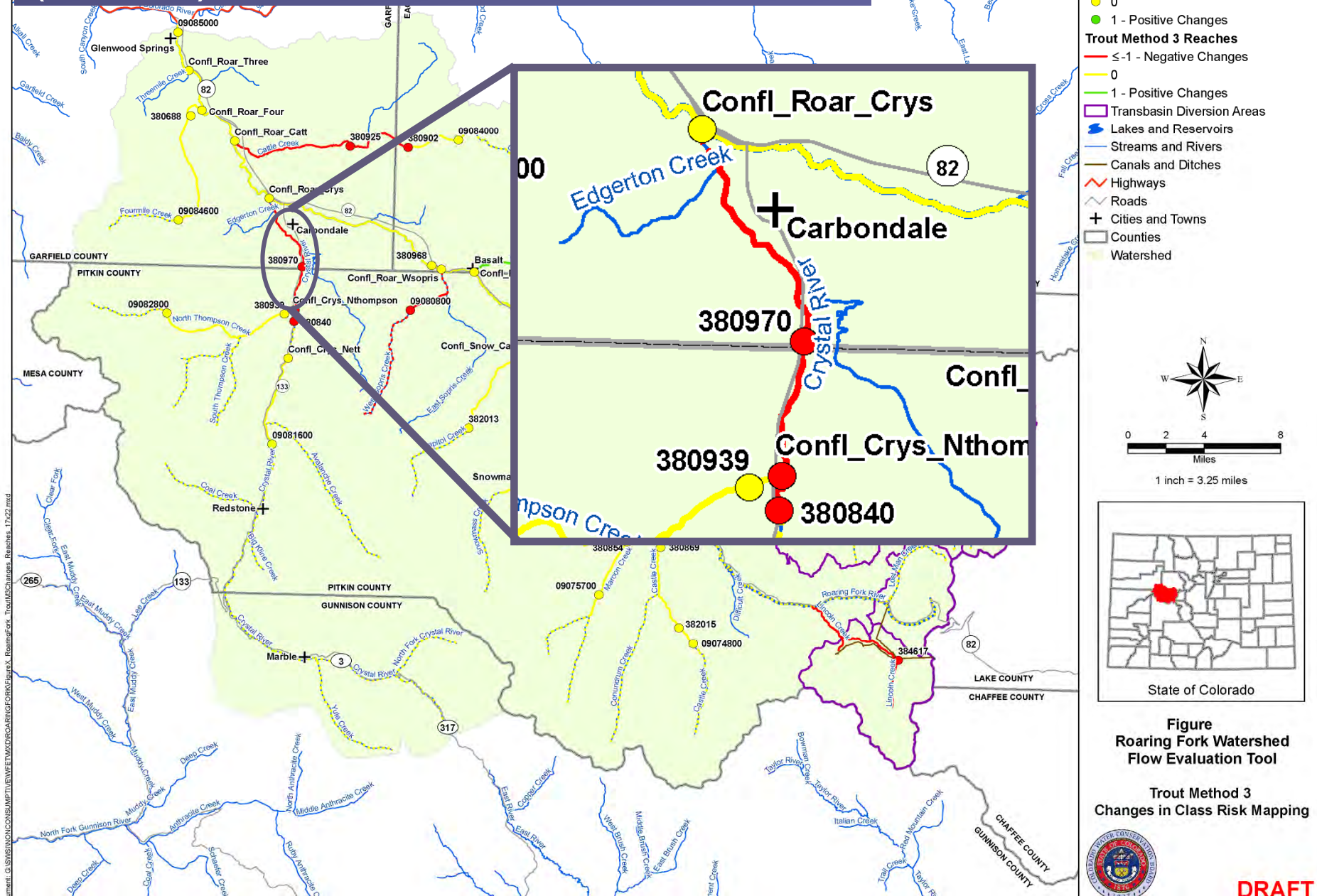


CDM

Results/Conclusions

- Methodologies differed based on basin-specific needs
- Mapping provides framework for focus areas of recreational and environmental needs
- BRTs now have a tool to assist in determining focus areas where quantifications may be developed
- Mapping also may be used to support future implementation actions for protecting water for nonconsumptive needs

Watershed Flow Evaluation Tool (WFET) Pilot



WFET Pilot Findings and Next Steps

- WFET provides a watershed scale, science-based perspective on ecological risks throughout drainage networks where site-specific studies are sparse or lacking
- Flow-ecology relationships derived for several key environmental and recreational attributes across the state
- For Roaring Fork, preliminary validation shows that WFET results are comparable with site-specific data
- For Roaring Fork, results build upon and support previous watershed efforts
- WFET is best utilized in areas with detailed hydrologic data or models

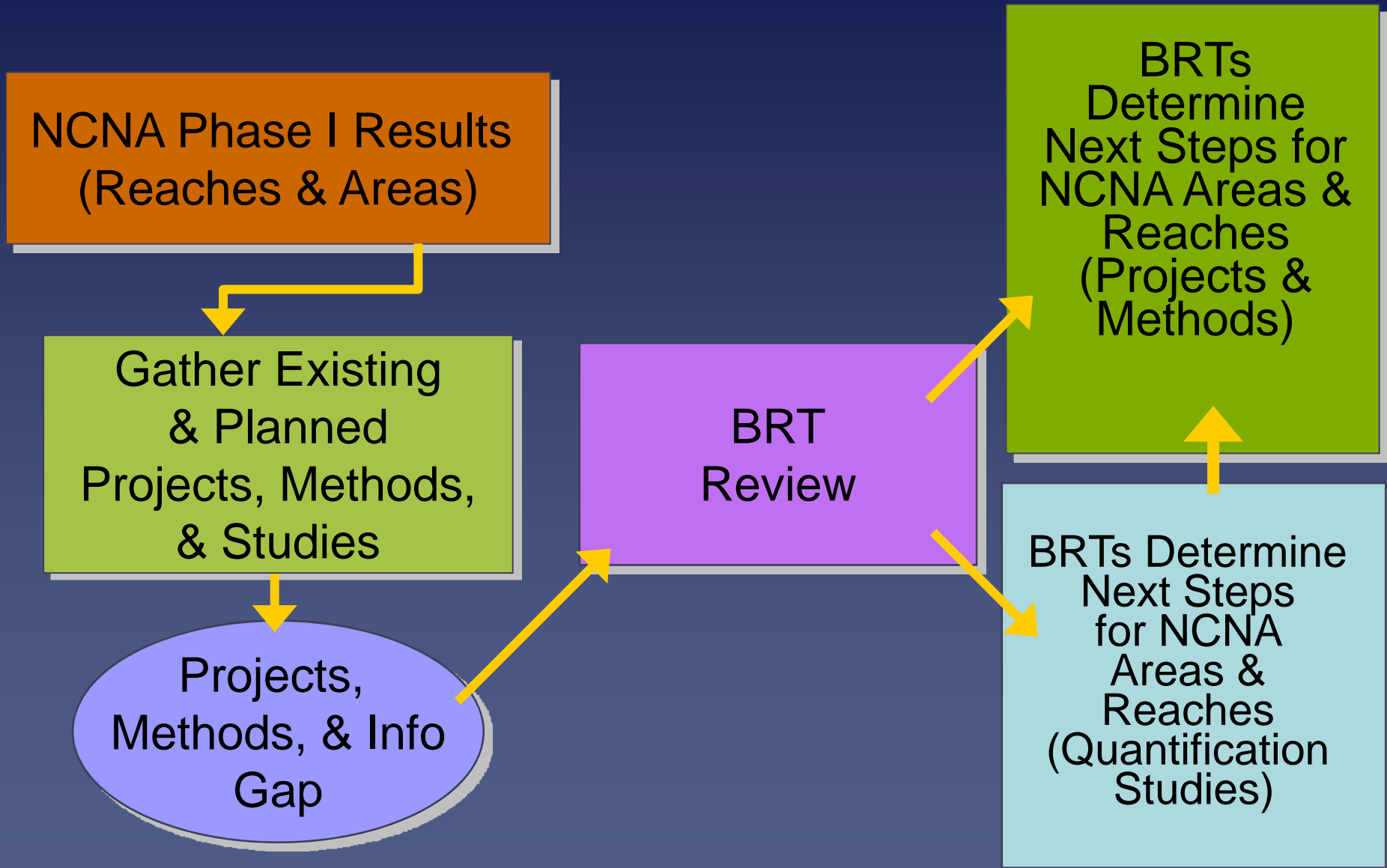
WFET Pilot Findings and Next Steps

- WFET not intended to set flow prescriptions or rules for flow needs to the level of that detailed that would be required for NEPA analysis
- WSRA Grants for Colorado and Yampa Basins
- Refinement of flow-ecology relationship for riparian areas
- Refinement of recreational relationships from pilot
- Further validation and calibration needed as part of future application

CWCB NCNA Next Steps

- Identify Projects and Methods to meet Nonconsumptive Needs
 - Basin directed “status” of focus areas
 - Basin directed flow evaluations
 - Basin determined identification of nonconsumptive projects or methods

Phase II NCNA Methodology Detail



*Report Out from
Breakout Groups*

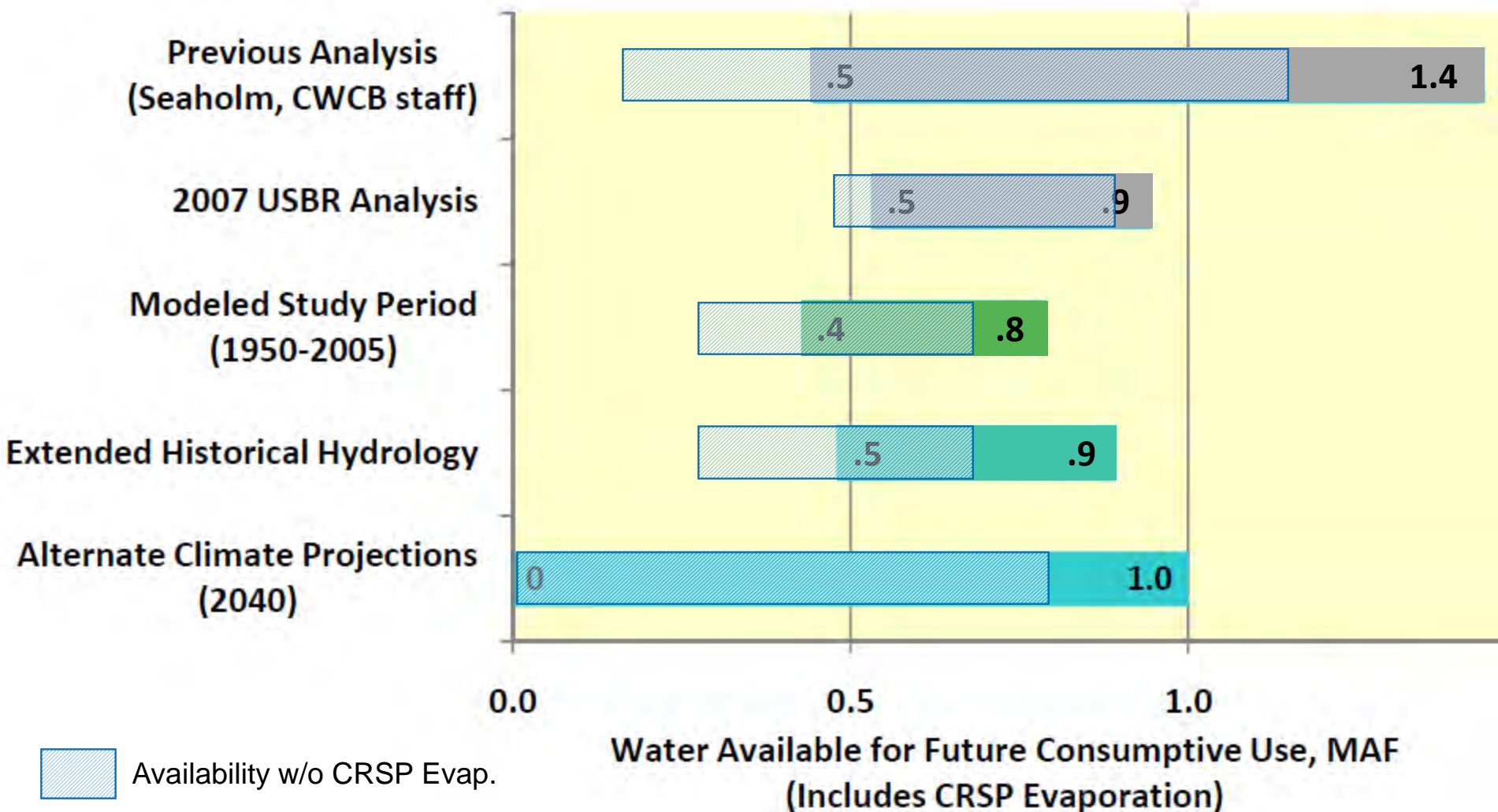
Portfolios for Mid-Demand/Low-Supply and Mid-Demand/High-Supply

CRWAS Options for Statewide Planning

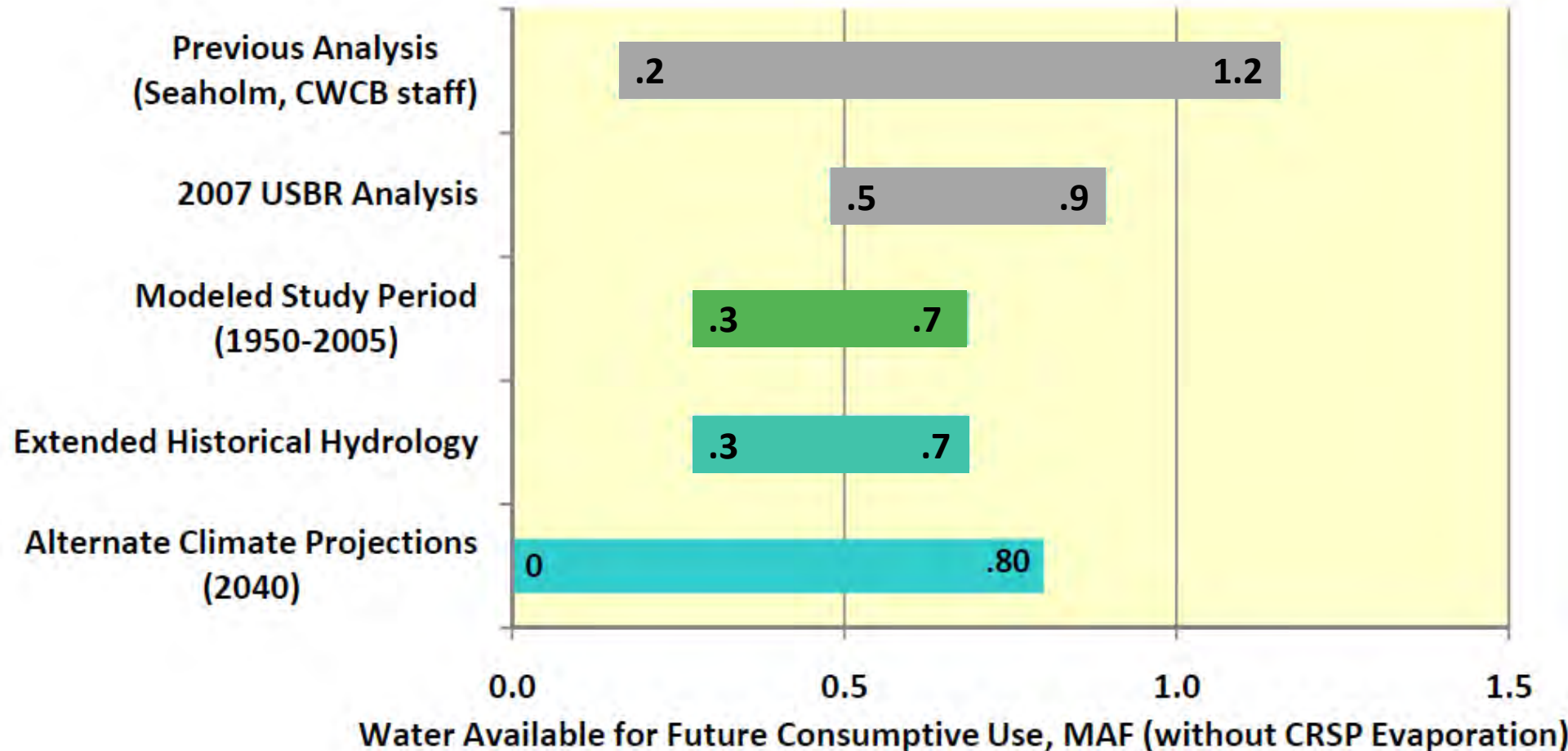
for discussion purposes

Colorado Water Availability for Future Consumptive Use

(with CRSP evaporation)

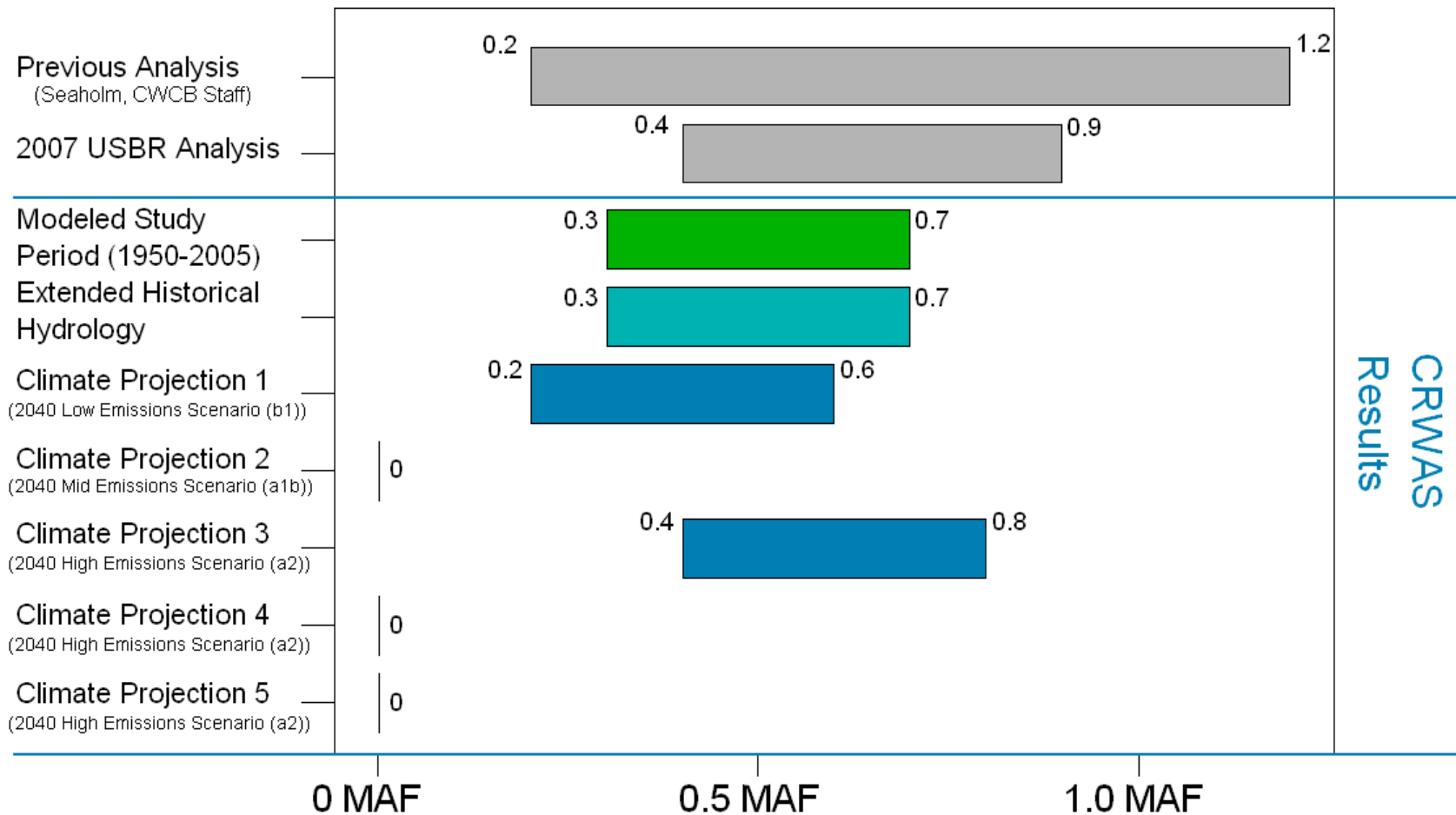


Colorado Water Availability for Future Consumptive Use (without CRSP evaporation)



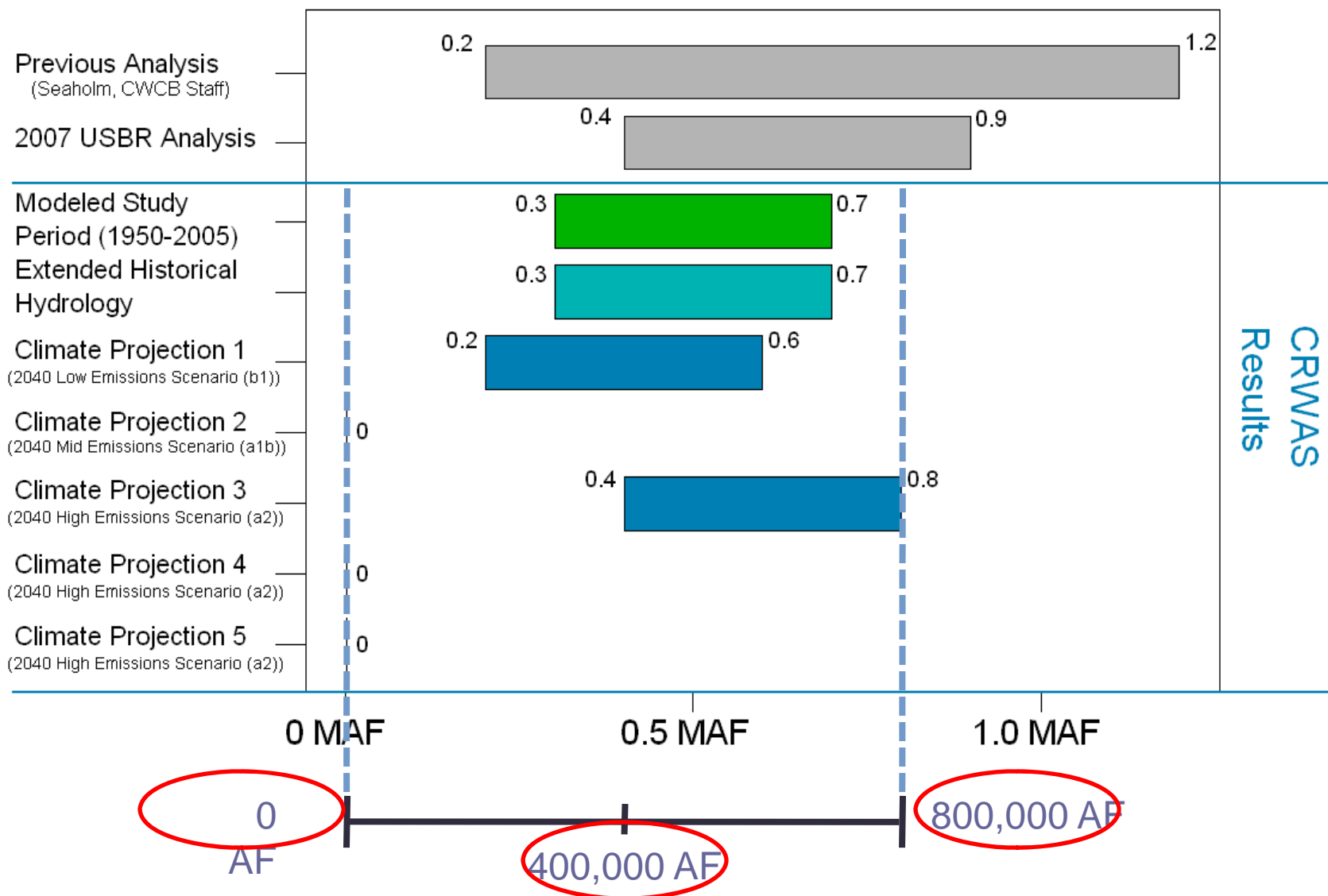
Results Summary

Colorado's Water Availability for Future Consumptive Use (Without CRSP Evaporation)



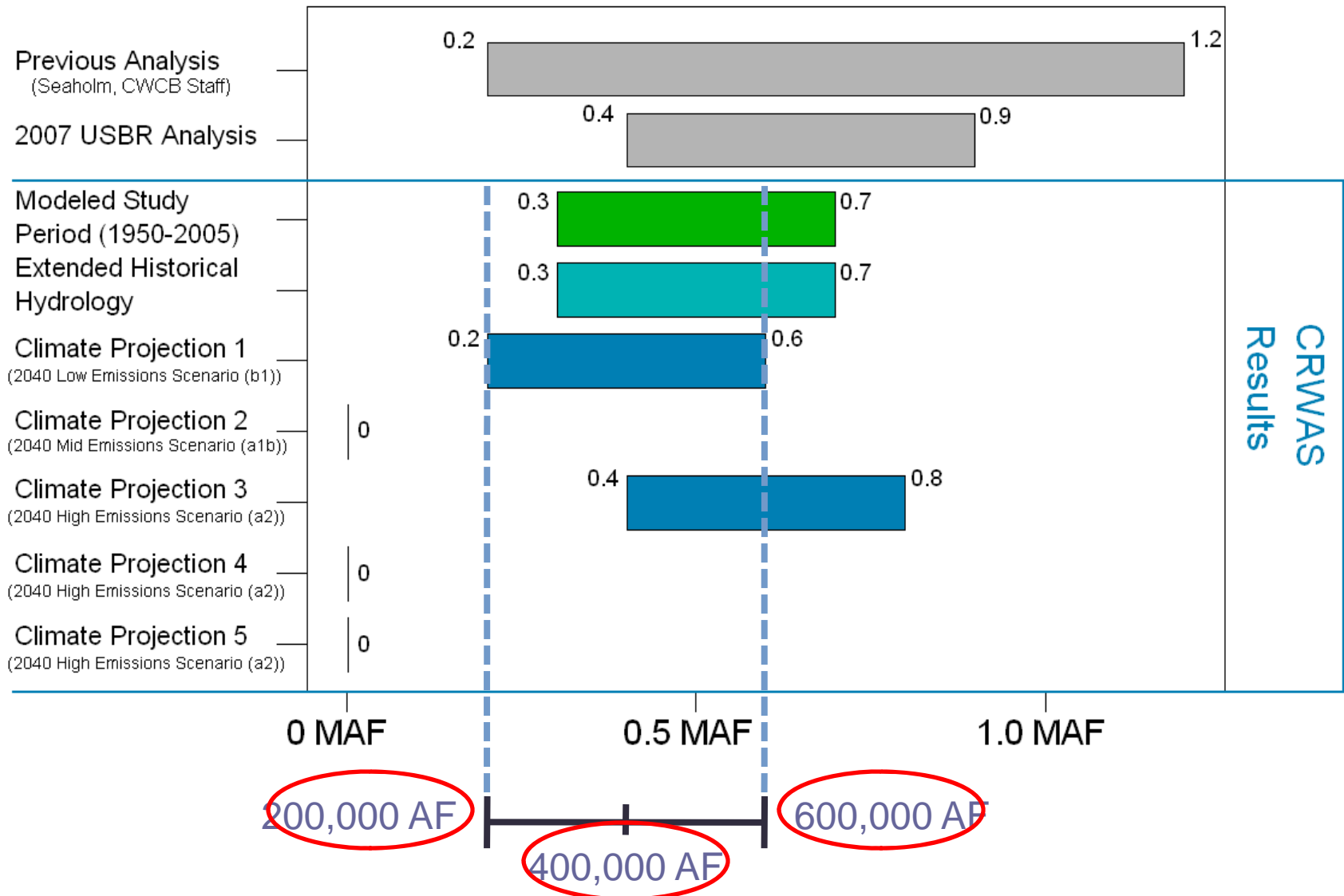
Option 1: Full Range Approach

Colorado's Water Availability for Future Consumptive Use (Without CRSP Evaporation)



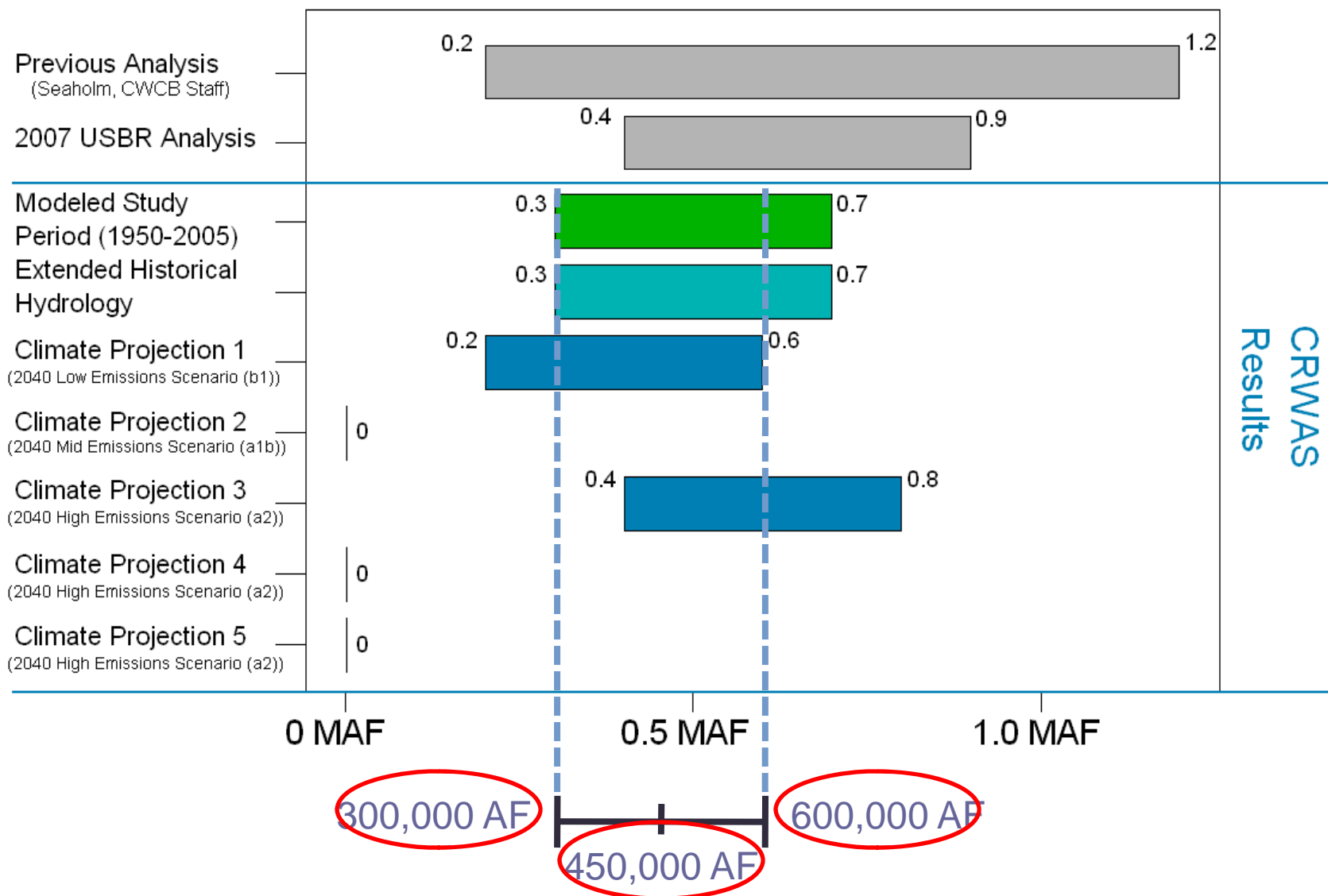
Option 2: Midpoint / Average Approach

Colorado's Water Availability for Future Consumptive Use (Without CRSP Evaporation)



Option 3: Overlap Approach

Colorado's Water Availability for Future Consumptive Use (Without CRSP Evaporation)



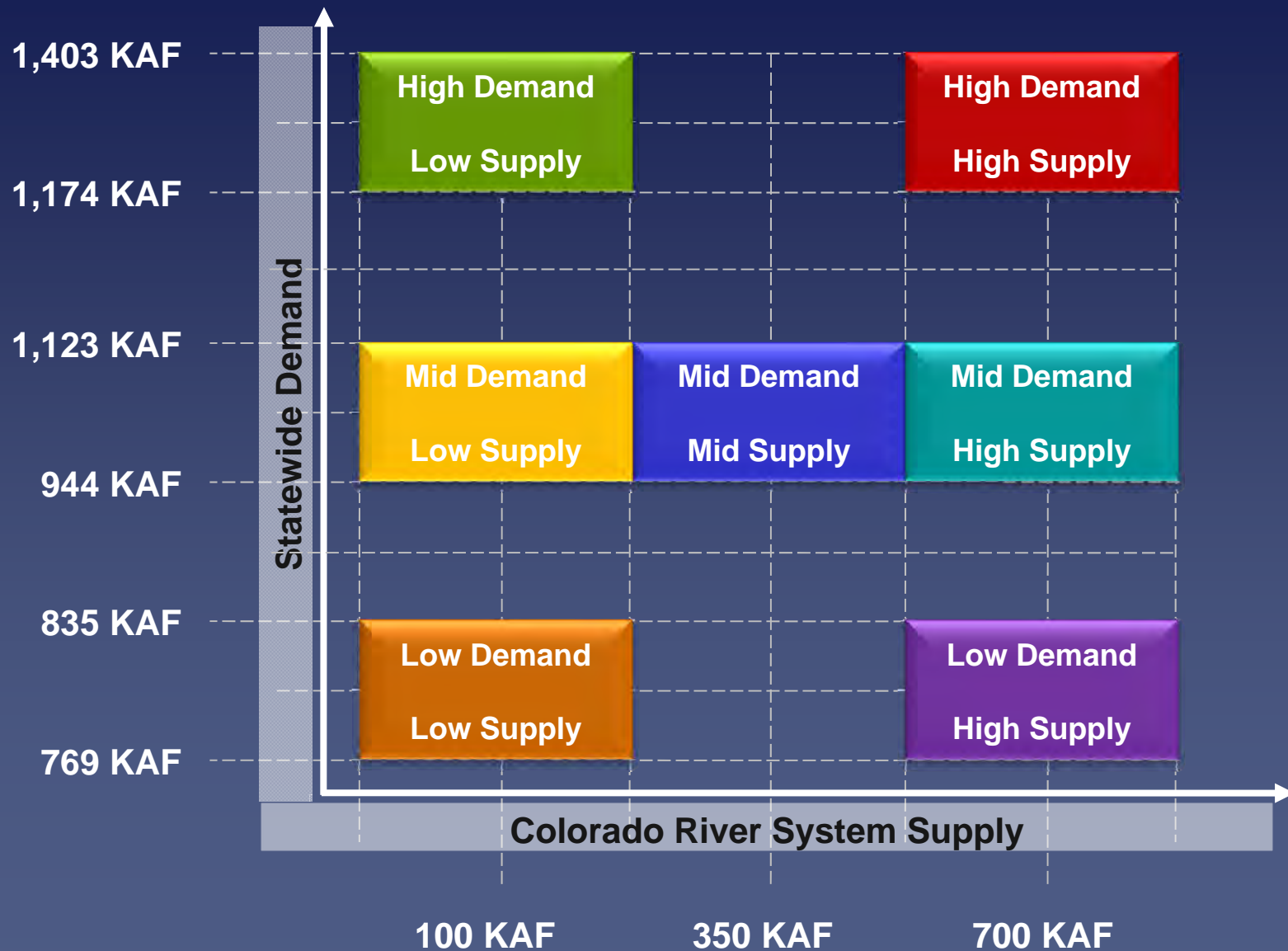
Combined Approach

- Define the mid-range as the overlap area.
- Define the low-range as anything below the mid-range and the high range as anything above the mid-range.
- Take the midpoints of each range as a starting point.
- Conduct a sensitivity analysis to determine how representative the midpoint is and the affect of the extremes of each range on the trade-offs.

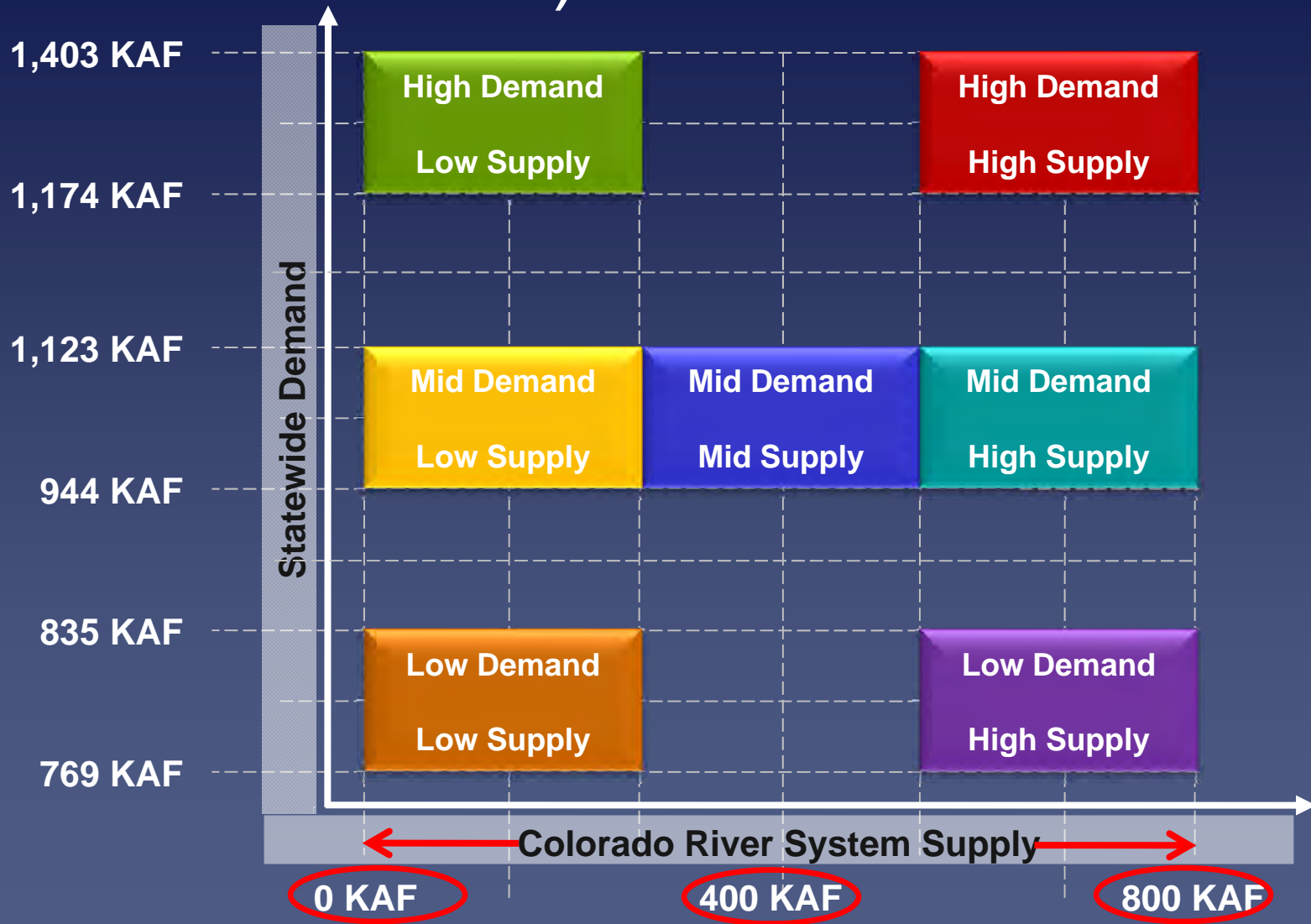
Assumptions

- IPP – same as mid-demand/mid-supply portfolio
- Conservation – same as mid-demand/mid-supply portfolio
- New Supply – varies from 0, 200, 400, 600 and 800 KAF/year
- Ag Transfer – Remaining East Slope M&I Demands will be met through ag transfers
- Reuse – same as mid-demand/mid-supply portfolio

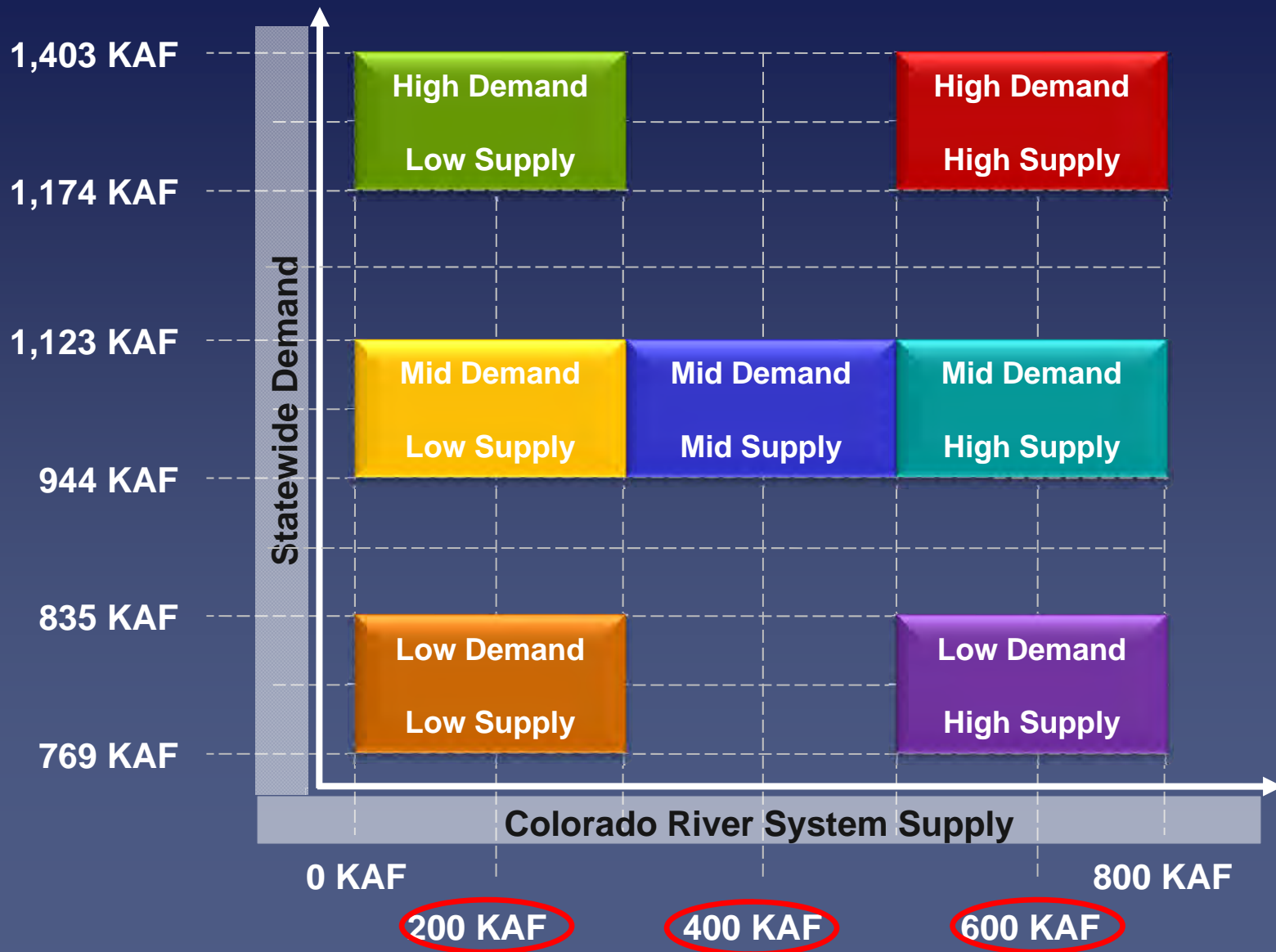
Current Planning Range (100 KAF to 700 KAF)



Option 1: Full Range Approach (0 KAF to 800 KAF)



Option 2: Average Approach (200 KAF to 600 KAF)



Option 3 Overlap Approach (300 KAF to 600 KAF)

