

IBCC MEETING

February 23, 2022



MEETING

Logistics

LOGISTICS

CONFIRM
RECORDING

CONFIRM
QUORUM

APPROVAL
OF MINUTES

APPROVAL
OF AGENDA

DIRECTOR'S
WELCOME

WELCOME

Dan Gibbs



BASIN UPDATES

IBCC Member Reports

REPORTS



PUBLIC EDUCATION

PARTICIPATION & OUTREACH UPDATES

PEPO

Lisa Darling



STAFF UPDATES

UPDATES

COLORADO RIVER Updates

Amy Ostdiek



COLORADO
Colorado Water
Conservation Board
Department of Natural Resources

February 23, 2022



Colorado River Updates

Amy Ostdiek

Section Chief

Federal, Interstate, and Water Information

Colorado Water Conservation Board



COLORADO

Colorado Water
Conservation Board

Department of Natural Resources

Drought Contingency Plan Implementation

Drought Response Operations Agreement (DROA)

- Mechanism to move water from Upper Basin Initial Units with requirements for recovery, consistent with authorities, permits, contracts, etc.
- Imminent need releases: 161,000 acre-feet already released.
- Planning process currently underway.

Demand Management Storage Agreement (DMSA)

- Feasibility investigation ongoing in Upper Basin States.
- Colorado's Decision-Making Roadmap adopted in September.

Weather Modification

- Expanded use and funding for Weather Modification program in the Upper Basin.



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Colorado Water
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Post-2026 Interim Reservoir Operations

Colorado's Goals:

- Additional water supply security and certainty
- Avoid risk of curtailment in the Upper Basin
- Improve operations of Lake Powell and Lake Mead
- Address overuse in Lower Basin
- Support coordination with Mexico
- Maintain compliance with established federal environmental law



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Conservation Board
Department of Natural Resources

Thank You

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COLORADO

Colorado Water
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COLORADO Water Plan

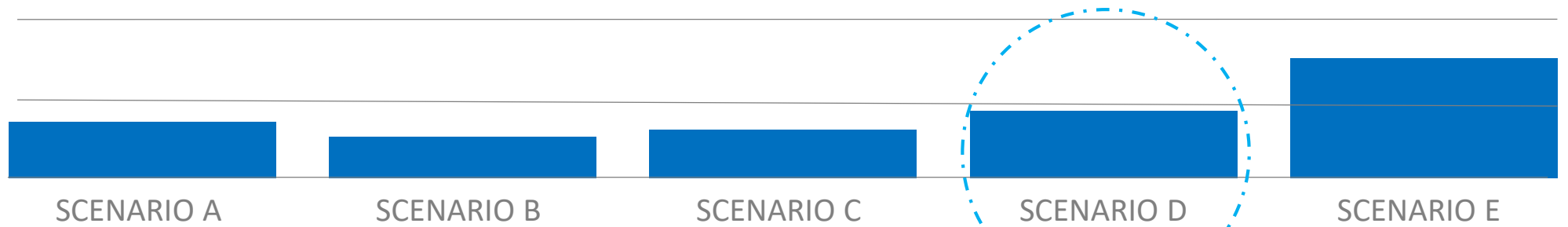
Russ Sands



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Colorado Water
Conservation Board
Department of Natural Resources

FUTURE RISK

1,000,000
500,000
0



WY

UT

CO

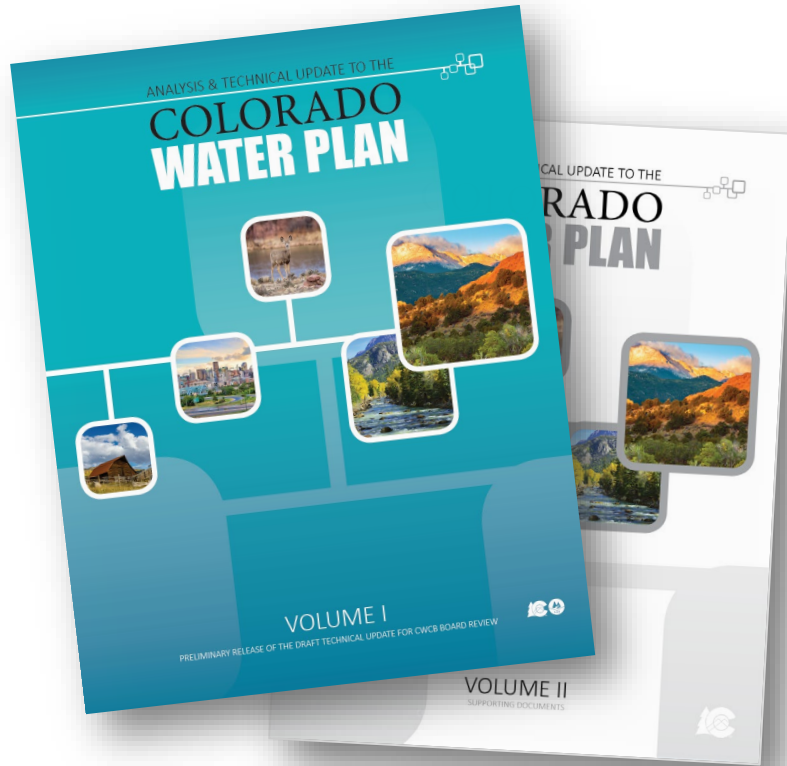
NM

750,000 AF

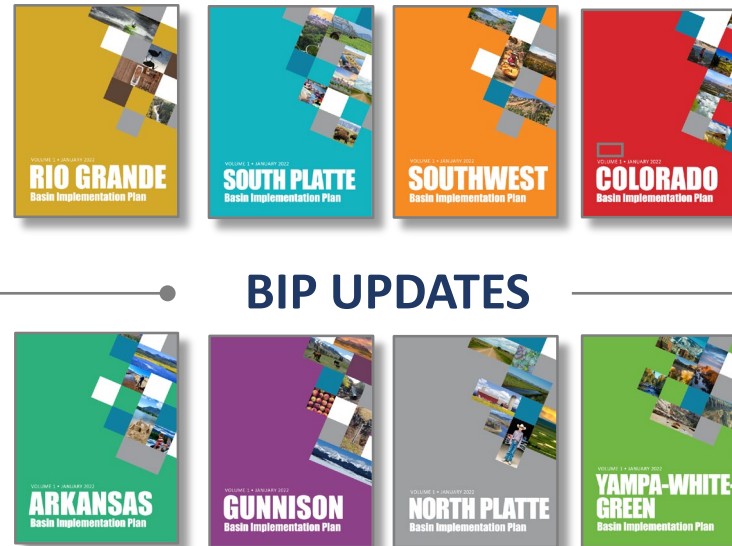
Climate Change is water change ...and there's hope.

- Brad Udall

COLLABORATIVE. ITERATIVE. INTERCONNECTED.



2015-2019



2018 - JAN 2022



2019 - JAN 2023

VIBRANT COMMUNITIES



ACTIONS

ROBUST AGRICULTURE



ACTIONS

THRIVING WATERSHEDS



ACTIONS

- Environment
- Recreation
- Watershed Health
- Forest Health

RESILIENT PLANNING



ACTIONS

- Climate Adaptation
- Public Awareness
- Smart Government
- Inclusivity & Diversity



FUNDING



CONSERVATION



LAND USE



STORAGE



EDUCATION



SUPPLY



AGRICULTURE

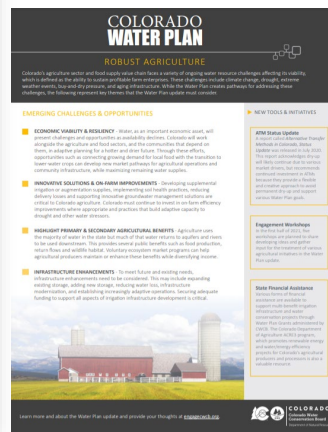
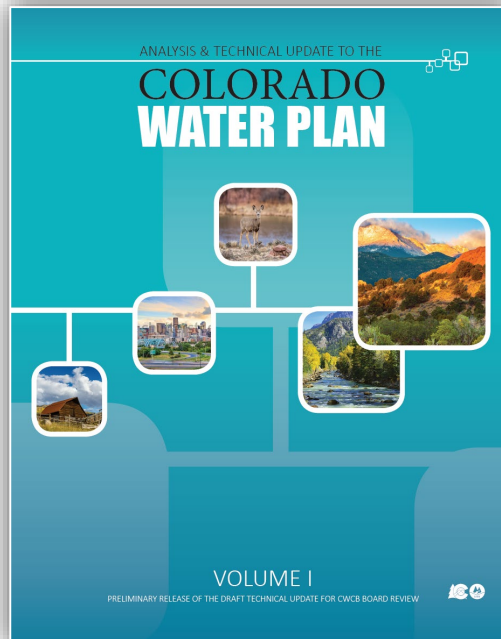
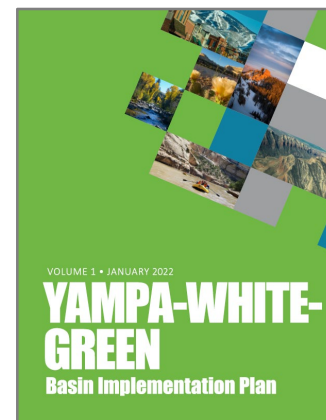
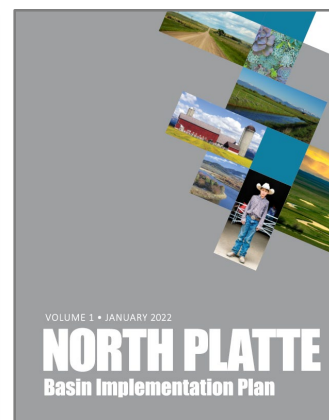
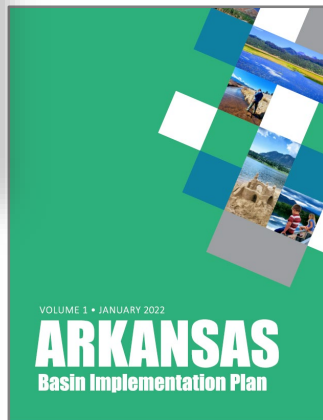
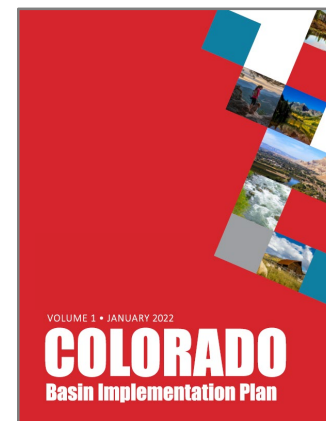
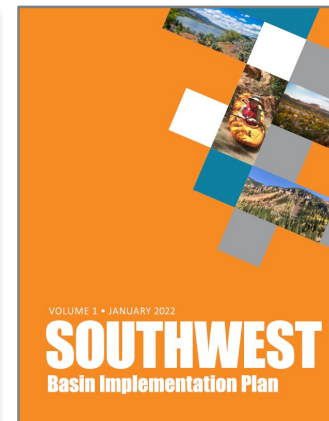
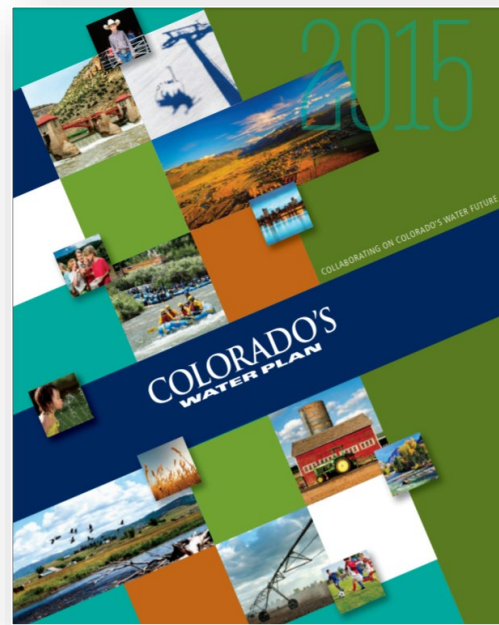


WATERSHED



ADDITIONAL

2,000
PAGES
INTO
200
PAGES



FOREST HEALTH

Wildfire Ready Watersheds

Chris Sturm



COLORADO

Colorado Water
Conservation Board

Department of Natural Resources

WILDFIRE READY WATERSHEDS

Mission

The CWCB will assess the susceptibility of Colorado's water resources, communities and critical infrastructure to post-wildfire impacts and advance a framework for communities to plan and implement mitigation strategies to minimize these impacts – before the wildfire occurs.

Chris Sturm
Colorado Water Conservation Board



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Colorado Water
Conservation Board
Department of Natural Resources

TWO PARTS

**STATEWIDE
SUSCEPTIBILITY**

**FRAMEWORK
FOR
COMMUNITIES**

SUSCEPTIBILITY

PART 1: IDENTIFICATION OF VALUES/ASSETS

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

**BUILT WATER
INFRASTRUCTURE**

**NATURAL WATER
INFRASTRUCTURE**

**HABITAT AND
CONSERVATION AREAS**

LIFE & PROPERTY

BUILDINGS

CRITICAL FACILITIES

**TRANSPORTATION
INFRASTRUCTURE**

**ENVIRONMENT, ECONOMIC &
RECREATION**

AGRICULTURE

RECREATION

Legend

Primary Evaluation
(Ongoing Analysis)

Enhanced Evaluation
(Still Evaluating Data)



SUSCEPTIBILITY

PART 2: IDENTIFICATION OF POST FIRE HAZARDS

WATER QUANTITY

**HYDROLOGIC
RESPONSE**

FLOOD HAZARDS

SEDIMENT

MUD & DEBRIS FLOW

**FLUVIAL HAZARDS
(EROSION/DEPOSITION)**

HILLSLOPE EROSION

WATER QUALITY

ASH/ORGANICS

**HAZARDOUS
MATERIALS**

NUTRIENTS

Legend

New Analysis or Existing
Data Set

Implied Hazard
(No New Analysis)

FRAMEWORK

WHAT IS THE FRAMEWORK

A comprehensive guide for local watershed advocacy groups and agencies that can be followed to produce local-level post-fire susceptibility evaluations on a watershed scale to direct pre-fire and post-fire mitigation actions. **#wildfireactionplan101**

WILDFIRE READY WATERSHEDS FRAMEWORK

PARTNERS & STAKEHOLDERS

Who are the federal, state, local, and NGO partners that I can work with? What funding mechanisms are available?

PERMITTING FOR PRE AND POST FIRE ACTIONS

What are the permit requirements for my mitigation projects? Agencies, schedule, budget implications.

GIS PREPAREDNESS

What data do I need to perform a susceptibility analysis? What data do I need for recovery after a fire?

HAZARD EVALUATIONS

What hazard evaluations need to be performed? What expertise do I need? What are the best practices?

SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS

How do I determine the post-fire impacts to my community?

PRE AND POST FIRE ACTIONS

What actions can I take before and after a fire to protect my community?

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FUNDING

State & Federal

Nate Pearson



Stimulus Categories

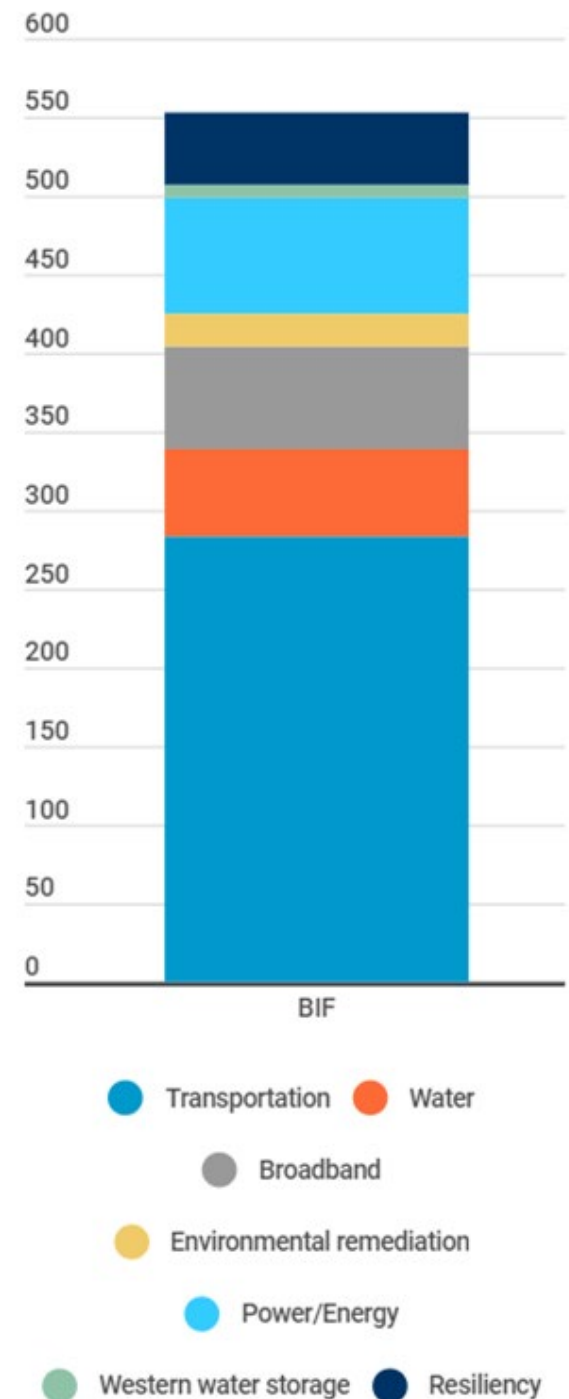
State Stimulus	American Rescue Plan	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	Build Back Better
<p>One time General Fund investments</p> <p>Six bills and three divisions currently impacted:</p> <p>-EDO, CWCB, & CPW</p>	<p>DNR is pursuing two ARPA appropriations from the Recovery and Relief Task Force, including:</p> <p>- \$15M for Republican and Rio Grande Basin Groundwater Recovery</p>	<p>Direct federal spending and grants to state agencies, local governments, and other entities, including:</p> <p>- Water resources and drought resiliency</p> <p>- Forest health & watershed resiliency</p>	<p>Direct federal spending, tax adjustments, and grants to state agencies, local governments, and other entities</p> <p>Significant uncertainty, but unlikely to include significant additional water funding.</p>

American Rescue Plan Act Funding

- ARPA includes funding for Colorado through Treasury's State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF). The total amount of SLFRF money granted to the state is \$3.8B.
- DNR is pursuing \$15 million for Groundwater Sustainability and Compact Compliance in the Rio Grande and Republican River basins
 - This funding will leverage existing federal programs to address the imminent threat of mandatory, uncompensated, permanent agricultural dry-up in the Republican and Rio Grande River Basins
 - It will also help sustain economic productivity, enhance resilience to drought and other natural hazards, encourage positive environmental outcomes, and conserve water for future generations.

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

- \$1.2 trillion total in the bill
 - Of which \$550 billion is entirely new spending (shown right)
- The bill generally gives Federal agencies broad leeway to determine distribution formulas, program requirements, and timelines.
- Federal agencies are working now to establish many new programs.
 - Now is the time to engage with relevant Federal partners to advocate for Colorado priorities and projects in the initial formulation of programs.
- A significant portion of the funds will flow directly to local governments, districts, and other entities.
 - The Department is ready to support these entities and guide implementation.



Types of Water Investments

- Aging Infrastructure
- Rural Water Supply
- Dam Safety & Repair
- Water Storage
- Water & Wastewater Reuse/Recycling
- Water & Wastewater Efficiency
- Watershed Health & Management
- Aquatic Ecosystem Health
- Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery
- Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan
- Clean Water & Drinking Water
- Groundwater and Aquifer Recharge
- Flood Risk Management
- Emergency Watershed Protection
- Post-fire Restoration
- Invasive Species Eradication



IIJA Relevant Federal Agencies

Colorado agencies, including DNR, CDPHE, CDA, and DOLA, are expecting to be impacted by IIJA water investments in the following federal agencies:

- **Department of Agriculture**

Natural Resources Conservation Service

US Forest Service

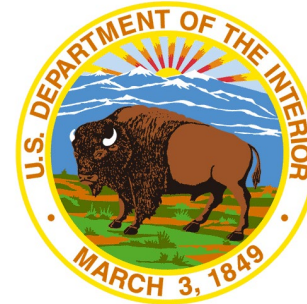


- **Department of Interior**

Bureau of Reclamation

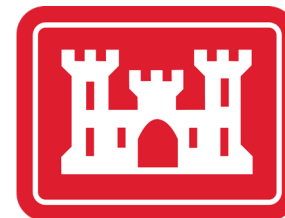
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Environmental Protection Agency



- **Department of Defense**

Army Corps of Engineers



IIJA Process



Funding opportunities can generally be considered in three buckets:

1) Direct federal spending on federally-owned assets

- Example: BOR Aging Infrastructure

2) Formula grants to states

- Example: Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds

3) Competitive grants to states, tribes, locals, and other entities

- Example: Small Surface/Groundwater Storage Project Grants

IIJA Next Steps

- DNR will continue to engage with stakeholders, federal partners, the Governor's Office, the General Assembly, and other state agencies to build a structure and network that best positions Colorado to execute on funding opportunities.
- Department staff are considering values, priorities, and specific projects that we would like to see reflected in existing and newly established federal programs.
- **We want to hear from stakeholders about your priorities as well!**



QUESTIONS?

QUESTIONS?

Charting a Path Forward

Foundation and Future for the IBCC

Dan Gibbs



ACCOMPLISHMENTS

17

YEARS OF
THE IBCC

5

MAJOR
OUTPUTS

2

KEY
THEMES



#1 IBCC CHARTER

- 2005-2006 Assembled and created the IBCC Charter.

THE COLORADO WATER FOR THE 21ST CENTURY INTERBASIN COMPACT COMMITTEE

CHARTER

I. PREAMBLE

The Colorado Water for the 21st Century Act creates a voluntary, collaborative process to help the state address its water challenges. The process is based upon the premise that Coloradans can work together to address the water needs within the state. The Act sets up a framework that provides a permanent forum for broad-based water discussions. It creates nine Basin Roundtables and the Interbasin Compact Committee (IBCC), a statewide committee that will guide discussions and voluntary negotiations between basins.

The IBCC is mandated to: 1) Establish bylaws to govern its actions, 2) Establish and refer to the general assembly an interbasin compact charter that shall govern and guide all negotiations between Basin Roundtables, 3) Submit an annual report to the legislature concerning the status of compact negotiations, and 4) Develop a public education, participation, and outreach working group.

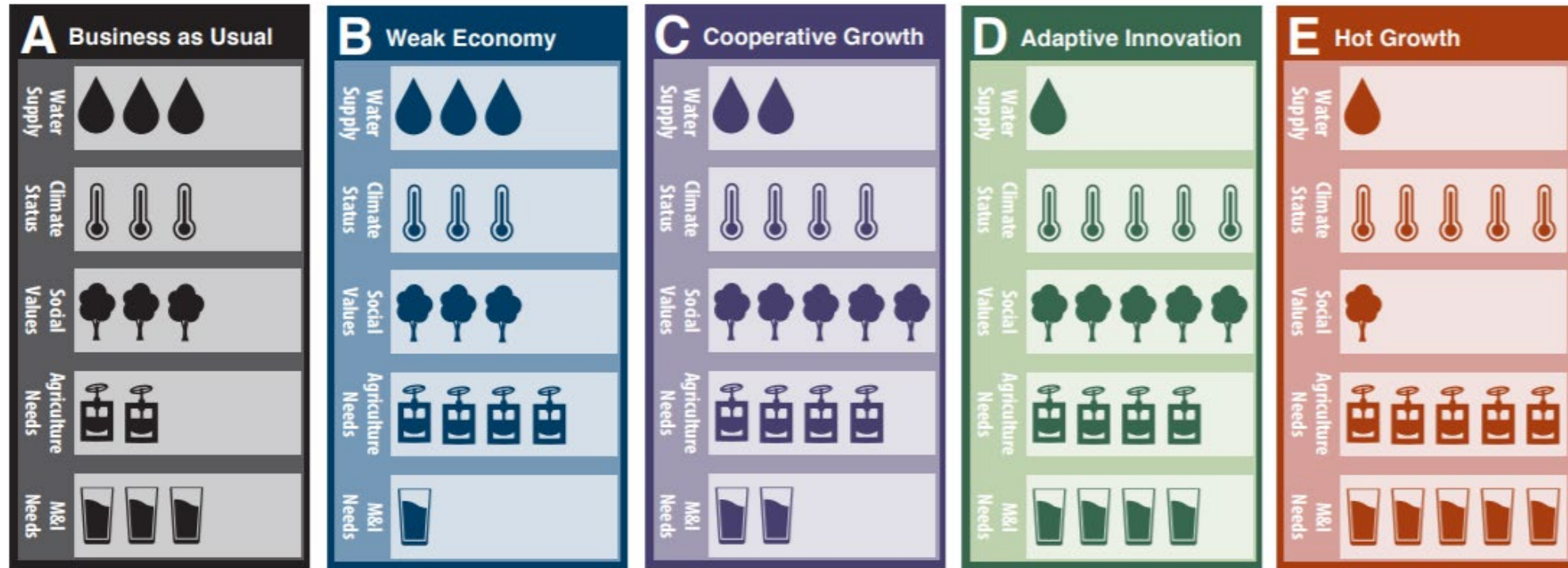
HB 05-1177 states that the IBCC Charter should contain a negotiating framework and foundational principles to guide voluntary negotiations between Basin Roundtables, including present and future consumptive and nonconsumptive water uses and such policies as may be necessary to ensure that compacts or other agreements between Roundtables do not conflict or otherwise not conform with one another.

II. FOUNDATIONAL LEGAL PRINCIPLES

The following foundational legal principles are drawn from the text of the legislation.

1. The current system of allocating water within Colorado shall not be superseded, abrogated, or otherwise impaired by this article.
2. Nothing in HB 05-1177 shall be interpreted to repeal or in any manner amend the existing water rights adjudication system.

2 NEEDS, PORTFOLIOS, STRATEGIES & SCENARIOS



- 2006-2013 Developed basin needs, water portfolios and “No and Low Regrets Strategies”
- Led to IBCC and roundtables working with the CWCB Board to include scenarios in the Water Plan.

#3 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Ensure agricultural and non-consumptive (recreational and environmental) resilience that focuses on partnerships and considers impacts in and beyond Colorado.



Inherent risk and a lack of firm yield from the new TMD should be accepted.

TMD contingency plans, diverse portfolios and firm yield absent of the TMD should be developed.

Adaptable triggers for TMD diversions and curtailment are needed.

Voluntary partnerships can help protect existing water systems; not the new TMD.

TMD provisions should support and accommodate future west slope water needs (including growth)

Continue to focus on water conservation, promoting reuse, identify land-use opportunities, and agricultural efficiencies.

- 2013-2015 IBCC and roundtables work with the CWCB to put the framework in the Water Plan.

#4 FUNDING BUCKETS / FOR THE LOVE OF COLORADO

HEALTHY RIVERS + AQUIFERS

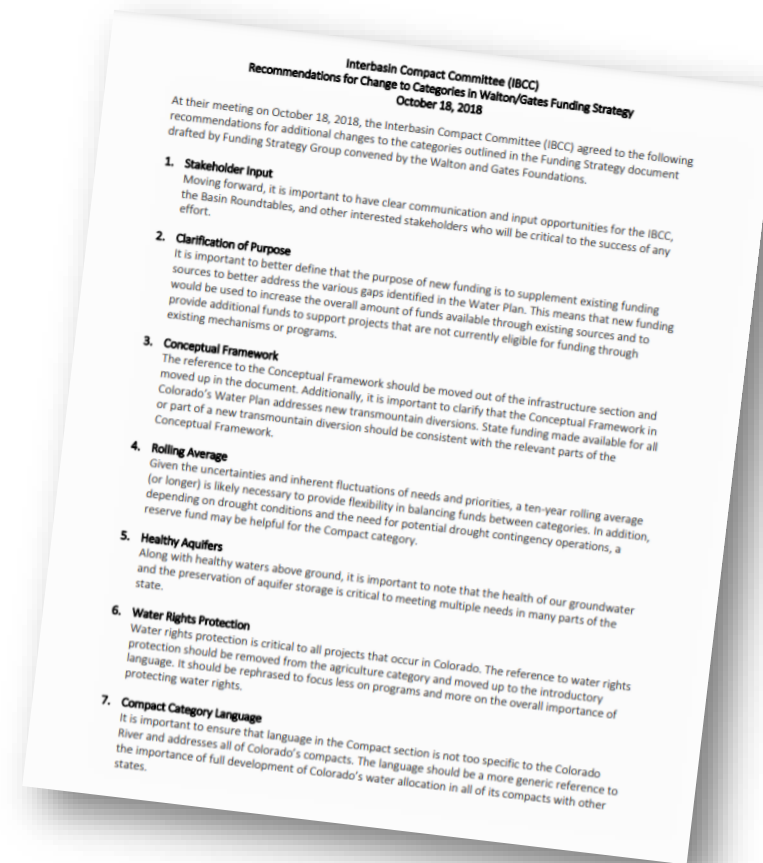
WATER QUALITY

CONSERVATION + EFFICIENCY

PRODUCTIVE AGRICULTURE

INFRASTRUCTURE

COLORADO COMPACT OBLIGATIONS



- **2018-2019** Coordinated on funding buckets that need to be explored if additional funding comes in.
- A precursor to Proposition DD discussion and the added funding for CWCB Water Plan Grants.

#5 DM WORKGROUP INPUT ON EQUITY

Summary of IBCC Discussions Surrounding Equity in Demand Management

Background:

As defined in the CWCB Board-approved [2019 Work Plan for Demand Management Feasibility Investigations \(Work Plan\)](#), eight Demand Management (DM) Workgroups were established to explore key DM-related topics for Fiscal Year 2019/2020 including: 1) Agricultural Impacts 2) Economic Impacts and Local Government, 3) Education and Outreach, 4) Environmental Considerations, 5) Funding, 6) Law & Policy, 7) Monitoring and Verification, 8) Water Rights Administration and Accounting. The work plan further directed that the concept of equity be considered throughout the feasibility investigation.

Although it had been discussed in almost all of the workgroups, the concept of equity, defined here as "sense of fairness," was not specifically being addressed by any one workgroup, though it has been a topic of discussion for many of the workgroups. In 2019, CWCB coordinated with the Interbasin Compact Committee (IBCC) to explore the concept of equity – effectively having IBCC act as an additional, de facto DM workgroup, looking at the equity issue specifically. The DM workgroup and IBCC discussions were still being formulated (formally starting in August 2019) by the July 2019 CWCB board meeting - a joint meeting with IBCC. In order to match the DM workgroup timeline and to have input included in the forthcoming July 2020 CWCB board meeting memo packet, IBCC's October (2019), March and June (2020) meetings included time to discuss DM equity. There is also one IBCC member on all but one of the eight DM workgroups.

CWCB Board Process, Policy & Stakeholder Input:

The work done pursuant to the FY 2019/2020 Work Plan, including IBCC input on equity, will be delivered to the CWCB board consistent with the [CWCB Board's Demand Management Policy Statement](#) which was adopted by the CWCB Board in November 2018. Three key elements of the CWCB policy statement should be noted as they relate to IBCC's DM equity discussion. They include the board's stated policy to:

- "Develop the state's position and approach on whether and how to develop any Upper Basin Demand Management Program that could potentially be implemented within Colorado consistent with state law to avoid or mitigate the risk of involuntary compact curtailment and to enhance certainty and security in the Colorado River water supply."
- "Prioritize avoidance of disproportionate negative economic or environmental impacts to any single subbasin or region within Colorado while protecting the legal rights of water rights holders. The Board will work with water rights holders and stakeholders to assess the feasibility of and promote mechanisms for obtaining roughly proportionate contributions of water consumptively used from the Colorado River System to a Demand Management program over a given timeframe from participants on each side of the Continental Divide."
- "Investigate voluntary, temporary, and compensated reductions in consumptive use of waters that otherwise would deplete the flow of the Upper Colorado River System for the specific purpose of helping assure compact compliance. Consistent with the Upper Basin Demand Management Storage agreement, the Board may also join the UICRC and other Upper Basin States in any evaluation of importing of waters from outside the natural Colorado River watershed to augment the Upper Colorado River System for compact compliance purposes."

Lavitt, it should be noted that while IBCC and the workgroups are providing their input to the board, neither the workgroups nor the IBCC are making recommendations to the CWCB Board. Rather, these inputs and considerations help broaden and frame the public discussion around issues the CWCB Board should be aware of.

IBCC Discussion Summary Overview & CWCB Board Request

The following represents a summary of IBCC's last three meetings where DM equity was discussed and this document is only meant to capture the main discussion points from those meetings. Broadly, the IBCC has acknowledged that a DM program that shares the burden across Colorado may create greater opportunities for equity than curtailment. Unlike curtailment, the concept of a DM program could be used to develop more equitable solutions for mitigating risks by providing Colorado with choices and flexibility that serve to mitigate risks.

At the same time, risk tolerance may be different across the state. This is the central challenge, and this summary does not presume to have solved it nor should it be taken to mean or otherwise imply that IBCC has reached consensus on the topic of DM equity. It has not. This is because some IBCC members did not feel they had the time to fully explore hypotheticals or scenarios that may have allowed them to reach consensus, noting that at this initial stage in the feasibility investigation, it was difficult to speak in concrete terms about what equity may mean. To that end, the IBCC would like the CWCB Board to consider how to continue engaging IBCC in a meaningful way on the important issue of equity.

IBCC Discussion Summary to Date

The IBCC talked about DM equity issues at the [October 23, 2019 IBCC meeting](#), the [March 4, 2020 IBCC meeting](#), the combined [March 5, 2020 IBCC & DM Workgroup Meeting](#), and the June 17, 2020 IBCC meetings. The latter will be posted to the [CWCB website](#) when the minutes are available. For reference, the DM Workgroup [March 2020 Joint IBCC & Demand Management Report](#) is also linked here. The IBCC summary is meant to capture the major pieces of those discussions while recognizing that IBCC has not reached a consensus direction (as noted in the section above).

In tackling the issues of DM equity, conversations have centered largely on two things:

1. How to define "equity" and,
2. Whether it is possible to create an equitable DM program.

Broadly defined as a sense of fairness, IBCC has been keen to point out that equity is in the eye of the beholder or "what is fair to me." In other words, if a DM program were to be established it would need to consider equity issues in and across each basin so as not to create disproportionate impacts to any one geographic area, sector, economy, etc. At the same time, because one's sense of fairness is often heavily influenced by their level of trust, building trust is inherent in building equity.

Regarding whether or not a program could actually be equitably created, IBCC is uncertain – member polling was split. In fact, IBCC explored several hypothetical DM approaches during a March 4, 2020 IBCC meeting exercise (slides for March 4 and March 5 can be found on the [CWCB website](#)). The exercise helped highlight how ostensibly equitable approaches to DM might still be perceived as inequitable. At the same time, this exercise and other IBCC discussions also illustrate how stakeholders, if consulted, will work to identify challenges, mitigate issues and develop more equitable outcomes.

The collective input of IBCC suggests that the structure of any potential DM program would have to be flexible enough to address both existing and potentially emerging basin-specific concerns across any number of issues. However, flexibility itself may not be sufficient to address equity concerns. Additionally, because building trust is fundamental to establishing equity, any process to develop a DM program or any resultant program would need to be open, transparent and responsive.

To provide context, specific comments taken directly from the IBCC minutes are listed on the following pages. Those bullets capture the main points of IBCC discussions related either directly or indirectly to equity. The full minutes from each meeting (linked above) can be referenced for additional detail.

IBCC MINUTES THAT INDIRECTLY RELATE TO EQUITY AND/OR WERE CONSISTENTLY DISCUSSED

- *One way to frame the demand management conversation is through the perspective of risk. Water users want to know the likelihood that the state will be in a curtailment scenario and to what degree it will impact water usage in the state.*
- *One reason that it is important to know the State Engineer's Office's plan for a potential curtailment scenario is that it allows water users to understand their risk and act accordingly. For example, if the State Engineer's Office plans to administer a curtailment program based on prior appropriation, low and high priority water users should understand the risk to their water usage that is associated with that plan.*
- *Demand management has been an elusive idea, and the IBCC and the basin roundtables have exercised patience as they have worked to define and understand the problem. When problems are not solved quickly, some people assume the worst.*
- *There are similarities to be made between the Colorado River, the Rio Grande, and other rivers, like the Republican River. It is important to learn how different river basins are managing their water resources, and there are many lessons to take from the Rio Grande River Basin. The producers and water users of the Rio Grande have long worked with the State Engineer's Office to develop a system of self-government. It is likely that the federal government in some form will need to provide funding to the state and basin roundtables, so understanding how the federal government participates and funds the program in the Rio Grande is essential.*
- *A common theme among the groups was a discussion of a free market versus guided market versus government program for implementing demand management.**
- *Another common theme was that no two water rights are alike. There are remaining questions about how to analyze the value of water rights and the socioeconomic impacts of a demand management program. There may be a need for a ditch wide analysis of socioeconomic impacts.*
- *The value of water can be difficult to quantify because the value of water goes beyond its transactional value. The value of water also comes from the economic activities and recreation tourism it generates as well as from its social and aesthetic values.**
- *There is not one solution that will solve everything; there will likely need to be a combination of factors and sideboards that go into a program. There should be a list of all the factors that need to go into an assessment of a program. Having some type of criteria was a common discussion topic, including determining who develops the criteria and who evaluates programs and projects using the criteria. Some participants said that local grassroot organizations or basin roundtables could develop criteria and evaluate projects. Other tables discussed that sectors could develop criteria and decide how to allocate resources, but there is still an important task of identifying who speaks for a certain sector.*
- *The industry sector is missing from the discussion. The Economic Considerations and Local Government workgroup have discussed incentivizing power plants downstream that use hydrological power to participate in a demand management program. The Economic Considerations and Local Government workgroup also has discussed the water rights of some of these retiring power plants and whether they could be used to address water deficits under the Colorado River Compact. It is important to involve industry in the discussion because in some counties, they may represent a significant portion of water use.*
- *There are remaining questions about how to decide who participates, who defines the terminology, who decides how to measure socioeconomic impact, and whether a voluntary program is actually voluntary if there are pressures from the community.*

*Bullets marked with an asterisk have been adjusted from the original minutes to better reflect IBCC feedback on the final draft going to the CWCB board.

IBCC MINUTES THAT DIRECTLY RELATE TO EQUITY

- *One of the largest issues is how to build trust in a demand management program.*
- *One of the benefits of the demand management process is that the conversation can focus on equity. While curtailment is a top-down and reactive management process, demand management is a proactive process that creates the opportunity to engage with communities.*
- *Fairness is an important concept in the equity discussion. Whenever a decision is made, people will evaluate whether they were treated fairly. Despite the complexity of the problem, the program must be managed fairly.*
- *Some expressed the view that equity should not serve as a barrier to implementing a demand management program, and it should not be used as a way to prevent water from getting to Lake Powell.*
- *Building trust is an important factor in the process of developing a demand management program. Water is a serious topic, which makes it easy for people to be afraid or suspicious. IBCC members should continue to have conversations with their communities to gather community perspectives to assist in developing a demand management program that works for the communities across the state.*
- *All groups across Colorado working together may be able to develop solutions for the water issues in Colorado; it is important to continue to think about tackling water issues in cooperation with one another.*
- *The term equity makes some people uncomfortable. Other terms, like shared responsibility, were also discussed, with some emphasizing that concept of shared responsibility changes the conversation to how citizens can help protect the state most effectively by providing water to Lake Powell. [Note: any potential Demand Management program would be strictly voluntary, with nobody being forced to participate if they do not choose to do so. Therefore, while the concept of "shared responsibility" may be open to interpretation, it does not refer to or imply any potential Demand Management program design that would involve mandatory participation*]*
- *One common theme is that each group discussed concerns with disproportionately affecting different geographic areas within and among the basins. Fairness is related to proportionality, and proportionality by basin and geography is important. Fairness is also related to proportional impacts across the state.*
- *Various issues associated with management of the program should be explored further, including how market forces impact participation in a potential program, the concept of credits associated with the pool, and other issues.**
- *There is also a question as to if DM might be enabling speculation and creating a market for agricultural water rights.**
- *There are two different types of equity: equity of impact and equity of opportunity. Equity of impact is making sure that not one basin takes on the burden of demand management. Equity of opportunity is making sure that the benefits of a demand management program are distributed more evenly and that not only a couple of water rights users benefit from the program.*
- *It is not possible to talk about fairness until there is recognition that there is a lack of trust in developing a demand management program. Some of the mistrust is historic, but there is a willingness to trust as the IBCC comes together to listen to each other in open and candid conversation to determine what each person needs to make a demand management program fair.*
- *Market mechanisms and finance could drive a demand management program with caps by geographic locations. Different sectors could then decide how much to contribute to a program.*

- 2020 -2021 Highlighted inherent complexities of equity/proportionality and broad areas to explore.
- Delivered to the CWCB Board for consideration as the board evaluates if DM is feasible/advisable.

OTHER RECENT IBCC CONTRIBUTIONS

- 2018 — ■ [Letter to candidates](#) highlighting IBCC and water challenges
- 2019 — ■ [Presenting](#) to the Water Resources Review Committee
- ONGOING
(LAST IN 2021) — ■ Working with CWCB on [Water Supply Reserve Fund criteria](#) changes
- ONGOING
(REVIVED IN 2021) — ■ Public Education, Outreach and Education ([PEPO](#)) leadership
- ONGOING
(LAST IN 2022) — ■ Regular [report outs](#) to the CWCB Board
- 2017 - 2022 — ■ Input on SWSI/Technical Update, BIPs and the [Basin Implementation Working Group](#)

KEY THEME FOR SUCCESS #1

- **IBCC has a close relationship with the CWCB Board**, IBCC outputs have been supported by the board and those outputs have been strengthened when the board incorporates them into policy.

“The IBCC serves a critical role as a brain trust and think tank to discuss statewide water issues and provide recommendations to the CWCB.”

– John Stulp
Former IBCC Chair

KEY THEME FOR SUCCESS #2

- **IBCC has a close relationship with the roundtables**, helps elevate roundtable discussions and finds common ground on thinking that can inform the CWCB board and other decision makers.

“Consensus can move mountains.”

– Russ George
Former IBCC Chair

WHAT ARE YOU MOST PROUD OF?

Anything to add?

Anything to highlight?

Anything that might have been missed?

QUESTIONS?

QUESTIONS?

BREAK

BREAK

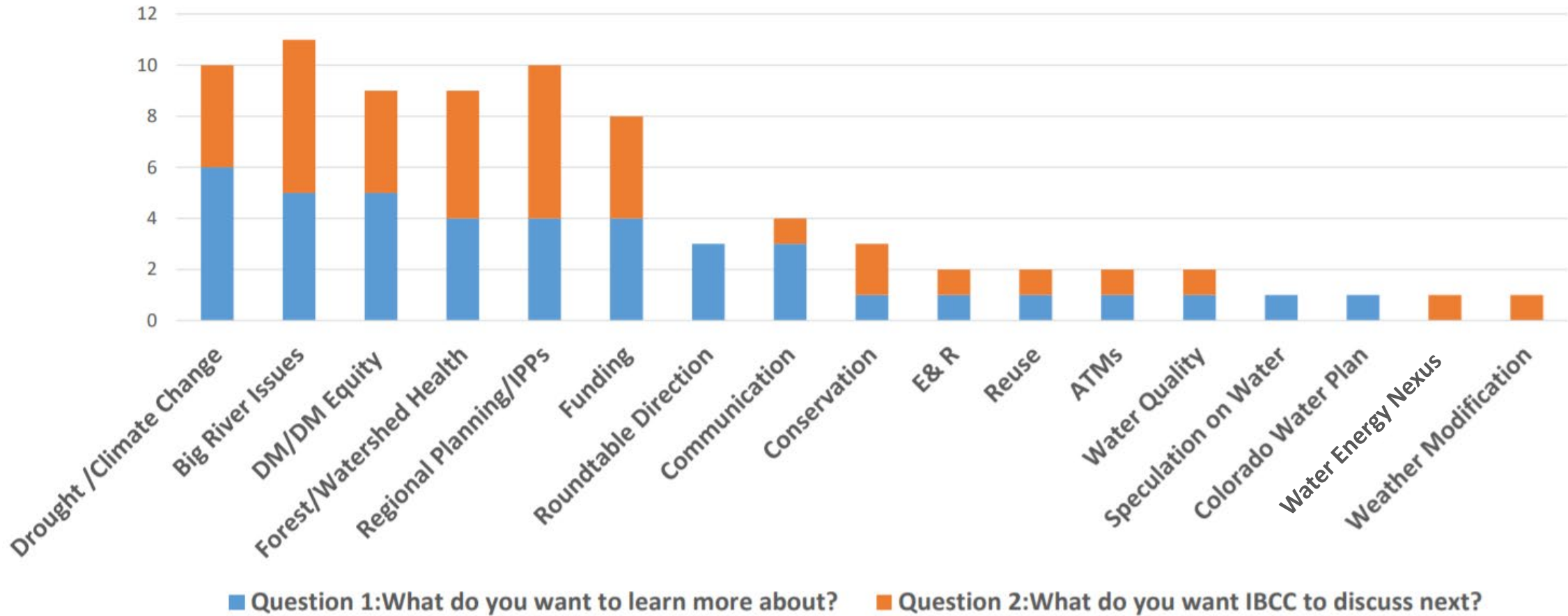
TOPICS FOR IBCC to Explore

Emily Zmak & Jonathan Bartsch



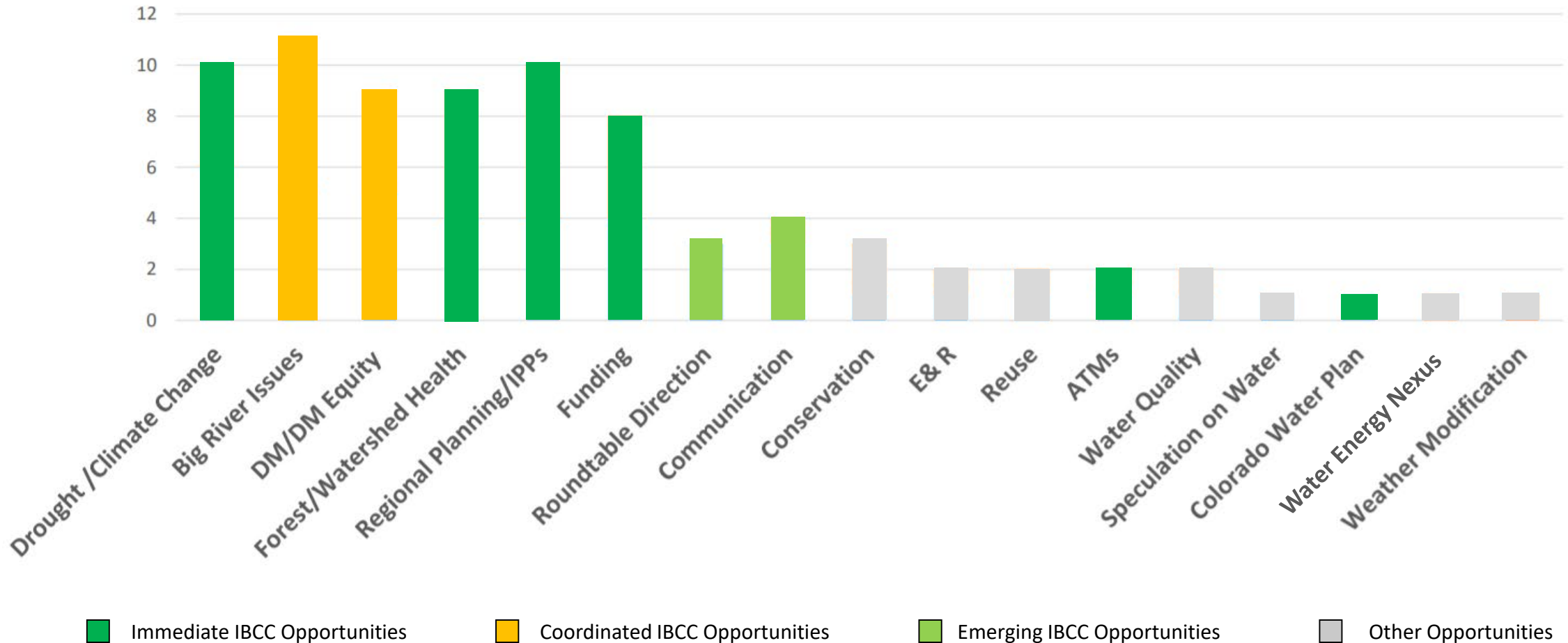
2020 ROUNDTABLE & IBCC SURVEY

2020 ROUNDTABLE SURVEY RESULTS



2020 ROUNDTABLE & IBCC SURVEY

2020 ROUNDTABLE SURVEY OVERLAYED WITH IBCC SURVEY AND OPPORTUNITY



TOPICS FOR IBCC
to Explore

OPEN DISCUSSION



FINAL

Thoughts

Dan Gibbs



THANK YOU

THANK YOU

