



Basin Roundtable Education Survey

**Final Report
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Prepared by:



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1. Basin Roundtable Education Survey

1.1. Introduction

House Bill 05-1177, or the Colorado Water for the 21st Century Act, is based upon the premise that Coloradans must work together to address the water needs within our state. The legislation creates a framework to encourage dialogue on water, broadens the range of stakeholders actively participating in water decisions and creates a locally driven process where the decision-making power rests with those living in the state's river basins. The statewide structure, the Interbasin Compact Committee, and the local structures, the nine basin roundtables, bring over 300 diverse citizens into water supply planning discussions across the state.

As each basin roundtable carries out its charge to develop basin-wide water needs assessments, they are also required to advance the understanding of future water needs through educational programs and processes. In the statutes of HB 05-1177, each basin roundtable has powers and responsibilities that include the following:

- "(c) ... Basin roundtables shall actively seek the input and advice of affected local governments, water providers, and other interested stakeholders and persons in establishing its needs assessment, and shall propose projects or methods for meeting those needs.
- (d) Serve as a forum for education and debate regarding methods for meeting water supply needs; and
- (e) As needed, establish roundtable subcommittees or other mechanisms to facilitate dialogue and resolution of issues and conflicts within the basin."

Moreover, the Public Education, Participation, and Outreach (PEPO) Workgroup is a legislatively created committee of the Interbasin Compact Committee. This group is tasked with: creating a process to inform, involve, and educate the public on the IBCC's activities and the progress of the interbasin compact negotiations; creating a mechanism by which public input and feedback can be relayed to the Interbasin Compact Committee and compact negotiators; and educating IBCC and Roundtable members on water issues. The PEPO Workgroup's membership consists of the Education Liaisons, a volunteer position on each basin roundtable, members of the IBCC, statewide water education experts, staff of the Water Supply Planning section of the Colorado Water Conservation Board, and a consultant firm that facilitates the PEPO Workgroup. The members of this committee work to identify the best approaches for education and outreach at the statewide and basin-specific levels.

A well-informed basin roundtable increases its capacity to effectively contribute to water resource decisions. Furthermore, a well-educated member enhances their ability to better inform and involve their public stakeholders in the water supply planning process. As a result, the Colorado water community can have an improved awareness of its key water resource issues, leading to demonstrated support for the basin roundtables' strategies to meet their future water supply needs. For these reasons, the PEPO Workgroup and roundtable members are collectively defining the most helpful and meaningful ways in which the public can participate in the work of their basin roundtable.

1.2. Purpose of the Education Survey

In late 2008, the PEPO Workgroup embarked on a process to assess the educational needs of the basin roundtables. With the assistance of the PEPO Workgroup's facilitator, the Colorado Foundation for Water Education (CFWE), they developed a survey to identify what the roundtable members need to know in order to be more informed. The survey also sought to identify the resources necessary to better inform their public stakeholders on the basin roundtable process. When the initial results of the survey analysis were presented at a workshop for the Education Liaisons, the discussion revealed the importance of the survey in providing data to help move the entire roundtable process forward. This information will serve as an impetus for participants in the roundtable process to make good decisions on behalf of the future of Colorado's water resources.

Thus, the PEPO Workgroup can use the results and recommendations in this report to help advance the water supply planning process towards solutions. Likewise, the basin roundtables can use the results and recommendations to decide which issues are the most important to consider in developing their educational priorities. During the process, the PEPO Workgroup will work with the Education Liaisons to form an Education and Outreach Committee for their basin roundtable. The first task of this committee will be to develop an Education Action Plan (EAP) that reflects the progress and goals of the basin roundtable. As education is a continuous learning process of engagement and action, the priorities of each EAP may change throughout time based on roundtable member understanding of key water issues as well as the degree to which the public participates in the roundtable process.

1.3. Survey Methodology

The final basin roundtable education survey was designed by the PEPO Workgroup and CFWE to deliver both qualitative and quantitative information. Multiple choice, likert-scale and open-ended questions were constructed throughout the following four sections of the survey:

- Demographical information
- Educational needs of the respondents
- How the respondents get and transmit information
- Satisfaction with the roundtable process

The administration of the survey was coordinated with the roundtables' Education Liaisons and Chairpersons. Each basin roundtable reserved a meeting agenda item during the first quarter of 2009 for the eight-page anonymous survey to be introduced and administered. In order to deliver more comprehensive information regarding the participants of the roundtable process, voting and non-voting members as well as regular attendees were asked to take the survey. Completed surveys were collected and mailed back to CFWE for analysis. In addition, an online version of the survey was developed to reach those members not at the roundtable meeting when the survey was administered.

Responses from the paper and online surveys were collected and entered into an Excel spreadsheet for data analysis. CWCB staff and CFWE determined the suitable statistical techniques for the data. Each open-ended question was categorized into a range of general responses. All responses were then coded and analyzed using averages as well as weighted scoring. The initial results were presented to the Education Liaisons at an all-day workshop in July of 2009. At that time, CFWE and CWCB received feedback on the presentation and analysis of the information. The meeting was also productive in gathering input on how to use the survey data to inform the PEPO Workgroup's next scope of work.

Feedback from the workshop was incorporated into the survey analysis and basin-specific presentations were developed for each basin roundtable. CFWE delivered these presentations at a meeting from July through October of 2009. The Education Liaisons and Chairpersons assisted in facilitating a discussion with

their roundtable on how to best use this information to drive their educational programs forward. In addition, the statewide results were presented to the IBCC at the September 2009 meeting and feedback on the PEPO Workgroup's tasks was solicited. The comments from all of these presentations were recorded and are documented in the appropriate sections of this report.

2. Statewide Results

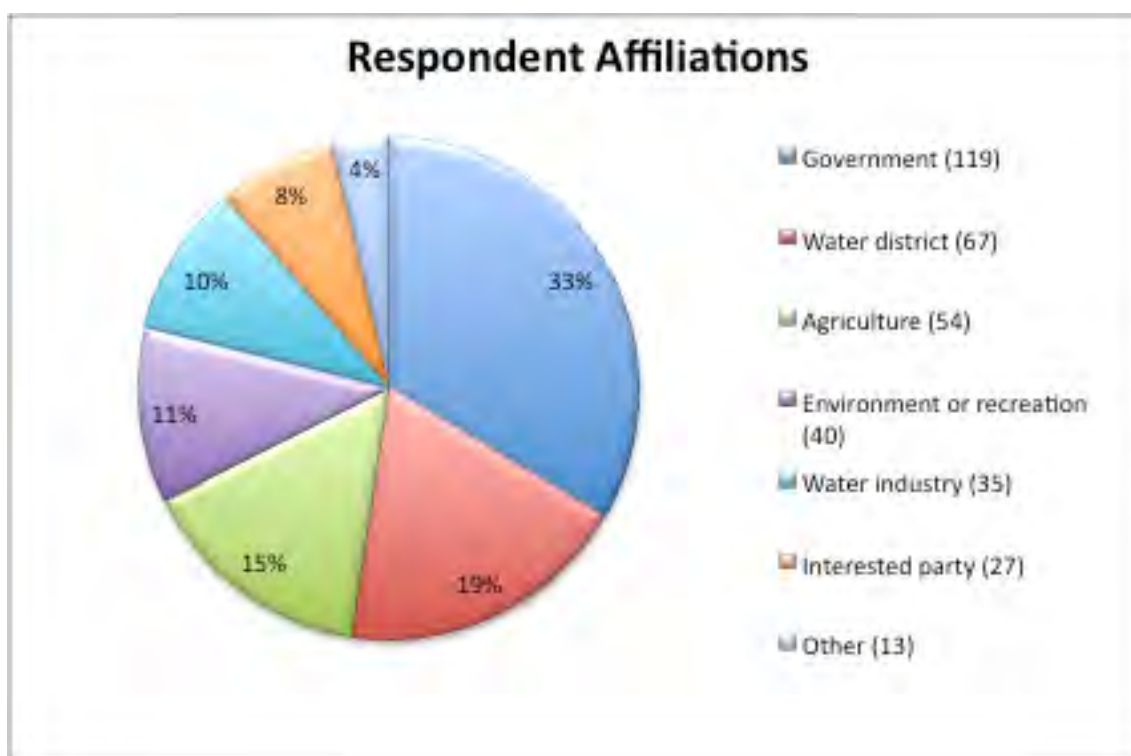
2.1. Introduction

Colorado's basin roundtables are tasked with identifying projects and processes to meet their future water demands through a grassroots process. The water management issues that roundtable members are facing and the decisions that they have to make have become increasingly complex as Colorado has experienced population growth and a greater emphasis on multiple uses of this precious resource. In this section, the results of the education survey are examined at a statewide level and reveal interesting trends in the educational needs of the roundtable members. Their needs are as diverse as the basins themselves, yet overall the paradigm of water supply planning has offered Colorado the opportunity to identify new approaches and collaborative solutions to water resource management.

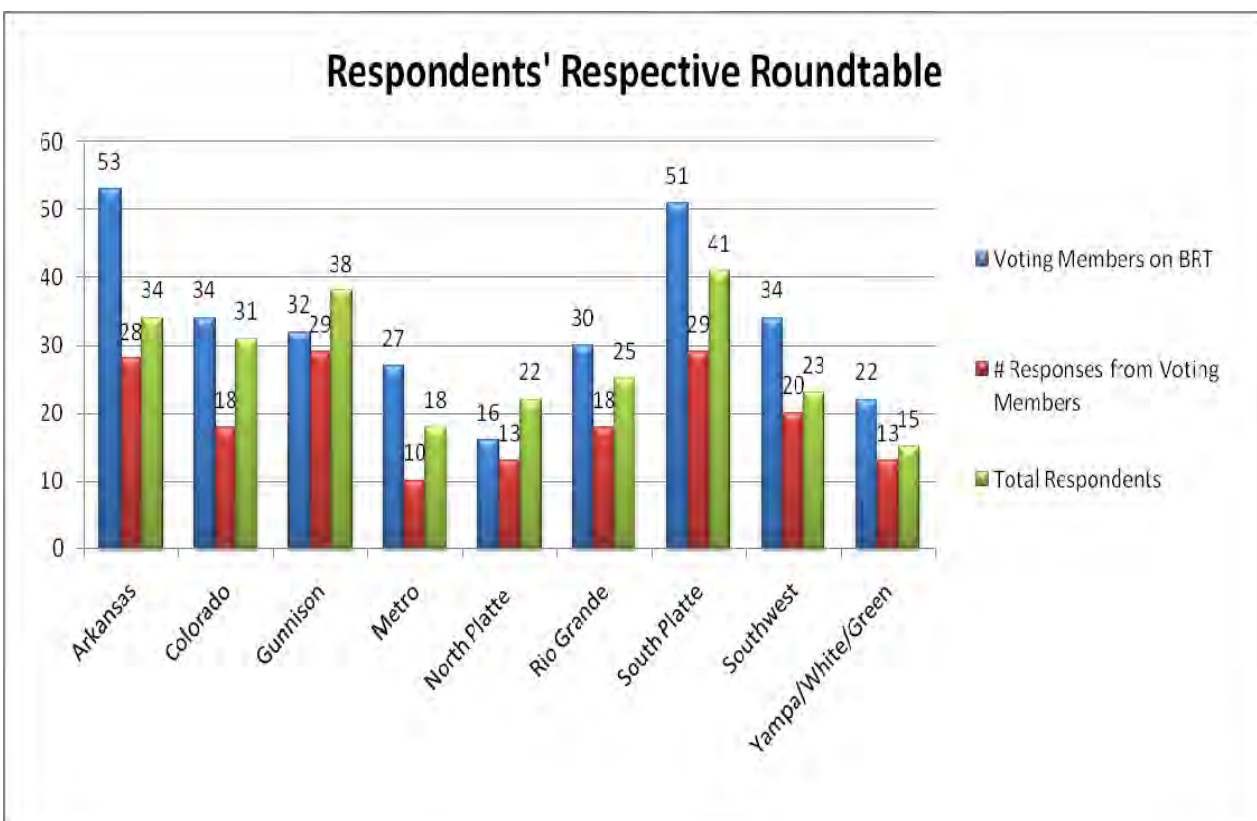
2.2. Important Results

2.2.1. Survey Demographics

Out of 299 voting members on all of the basin roundtables, responses were received from 178 of them for a reporting percentage of 60 percent. In addition, 69 responses were received from non-voting members and/or regular attendees for a total of 247 sets of responses. Respondents belonged to a diverse group of roundtable members, as the following chart illustrates. It also speaks to the diversity of representation on the basin roundtables in general.

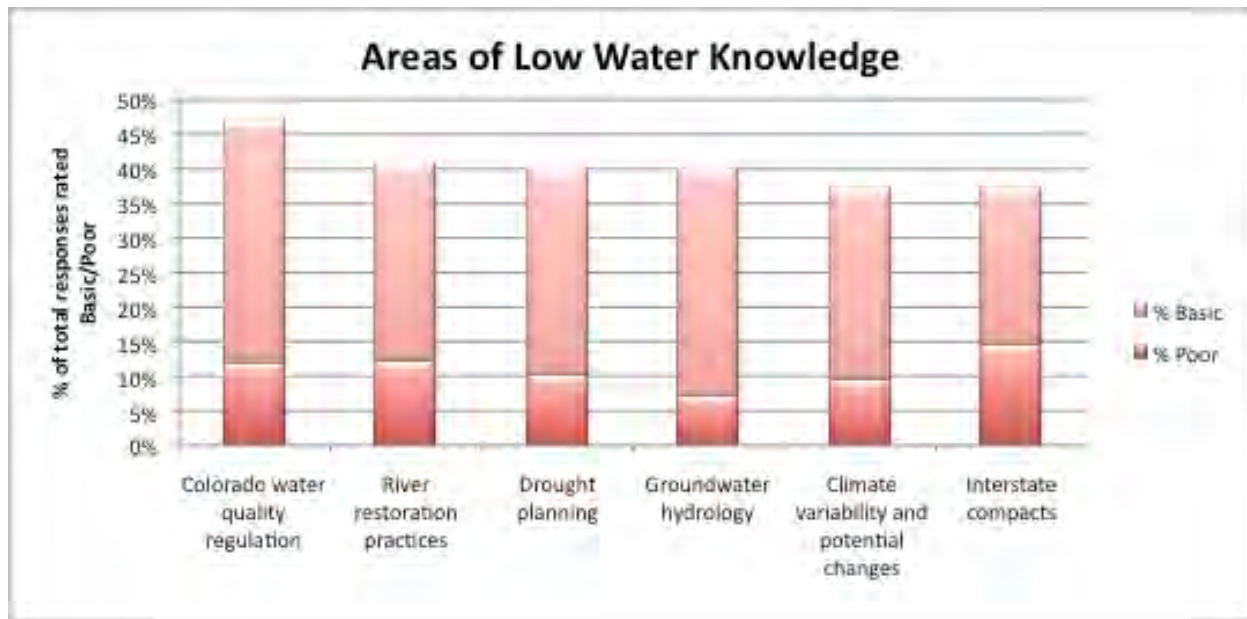


CFWE received a variable response rate and the following graph illustrates the total number of surveys completed by each basin roundtable as well as the number of surveys completed by voting members alone.

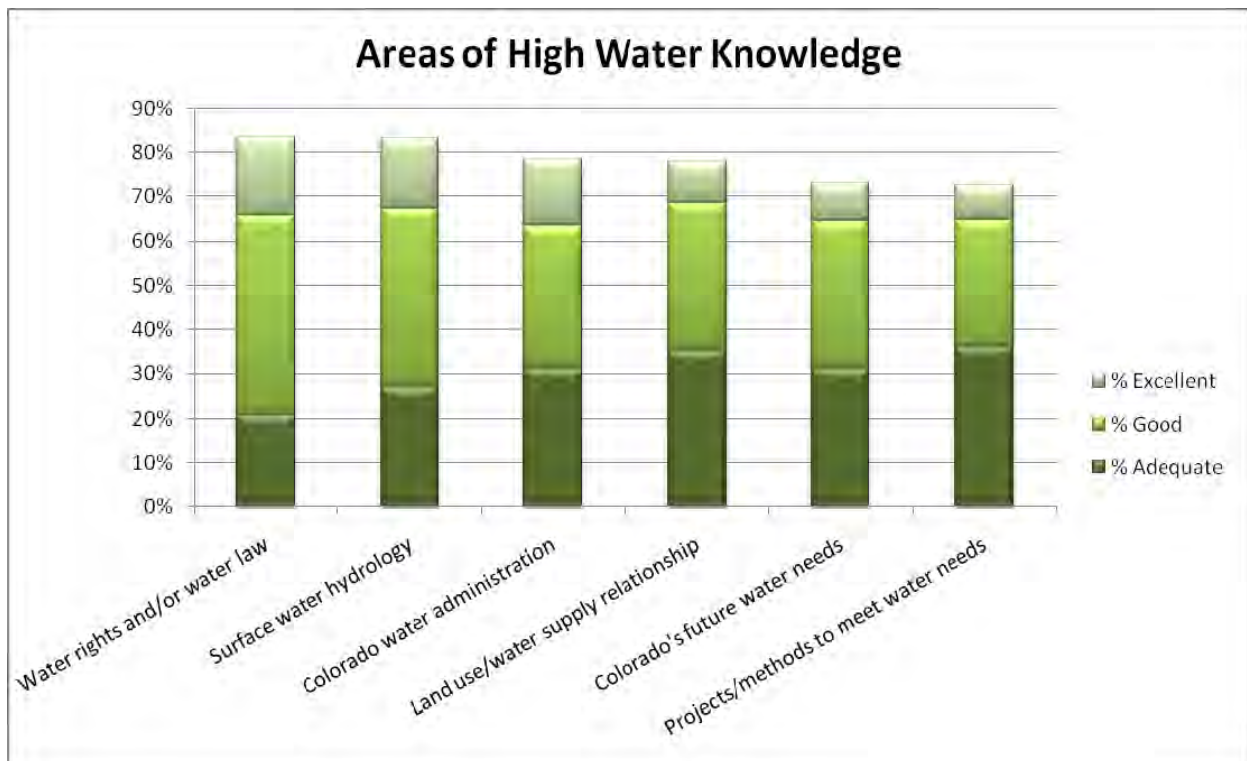


2.2.2. Educational Needs of Roundtable Members

To understand the roundtable members' knowledge and education needs, a survey question gave respondents a list of 17 general water concepts and asked them to rank their level of knowledge as a roundtable participant for each concept as poor, basic, adequate, good or excellent. CFWE combined the "Poor" and "Basic" scores to identify water concepts that may merit additional education to the basin roundtables. Concepts that could be considered for future roundtable educational efforts include: water quality regulation, river restoration, drought planning, groundwater hydrology, climate variability and interstate compacts.



Similarly, the analysis grouped the concepts that received a score of “Adequate” or above to demonstrate water concepts that the basin roundtables felt comfortable with, and thus are not priorities for future educational efforts. These include water rights and law, surface water hydrology, water administration, land use and water supply planning, Colorado’s future water needs and projects or methods to meet water needs.



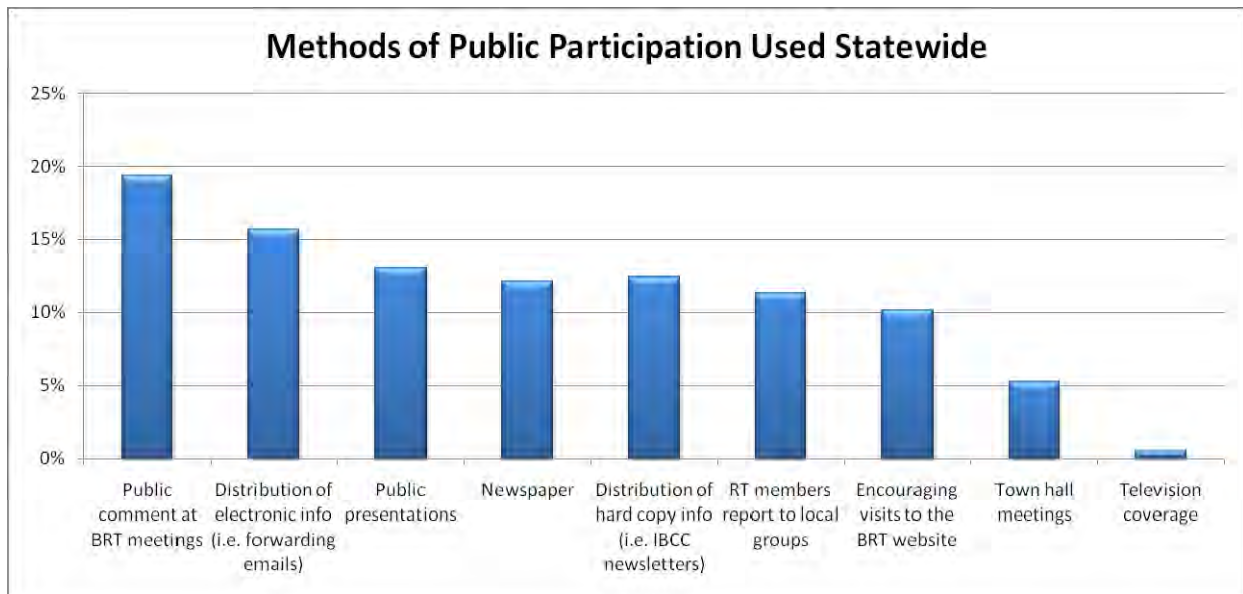
2.2.3. How Basin Roundtables Get and Transmit Information

To better understand what types of information delivery vehicles roundtable members prefer to remain informed about water issues in other basins and other roundtable activities, the survey asked respondents to rate a set of information delivery vehicles. The most popular vehicles were **presentations** (85% prefer, 3% do not prefer), **fact sheets** (80% prefer, 5% do not prefer), and **joint roundtable meetings** (69% prefer, 7% do not prefer). The least desirable methods were **media sources** (20% prefer, 48% do not prefer) and the **IBCC website** (39% prefer, 23% do not prefer). Interpretation of these results suggests that preferred methods of receiving information are interactive and collaborative in nature. The PEPO Workgroup will use this data as it develops the most effective educational programs for the basin roundtables.

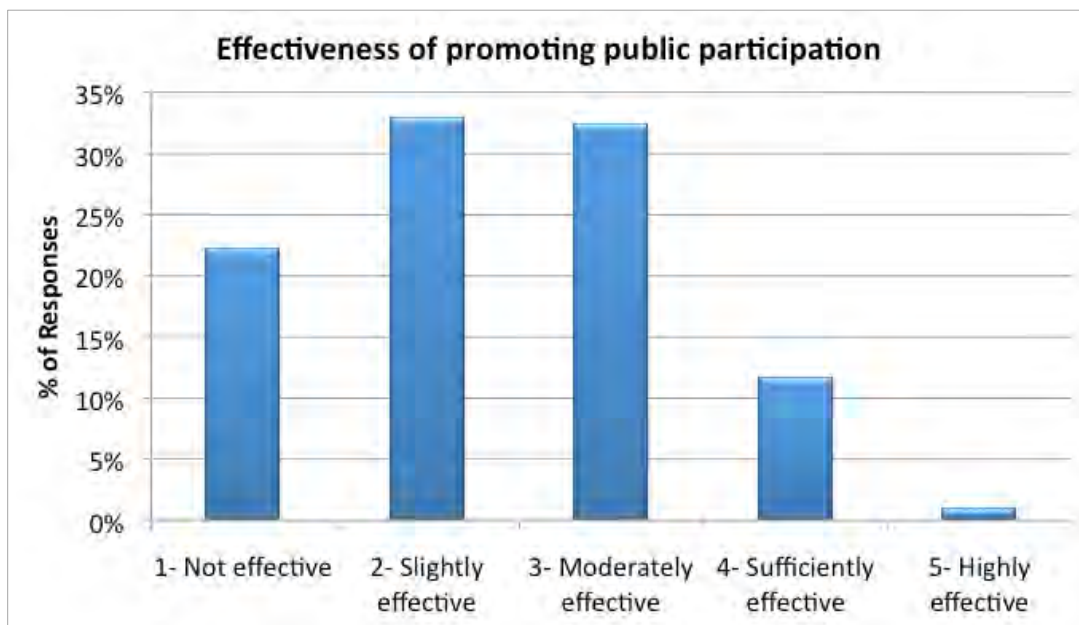
The survey asked respondents to indicate which water-related events they have attended and to rank them in terms of the event's helpfulness for their learning. The table below is ordered by the last row which indicates the percentage of the total survey respondents that attended each event. Roundtable members attend other basin roundtable meetings most frequently and 88 percent of those respondents said those meeting are helpful to very helpful. This reinforces the above information and encourages the PEPO Workgroup to continue providing an annual scholarship fund for the most helpful events.

	Other BRT	Colorado Water Congress	CWCB Board meetings	Colorado Foundation for Water Education	IBCC meetings	Colorado Water Workshop	Other
Helpful	88%	79%	73%	72%	64%	71%	100%
Neutral	8%	14%	18%	24%	28%	15%	0%
Not Helpful	5%	7%	9%	4%	8%	14%	0%
Respondents Attended Event	172	155	152	137	131	86	40
% of Total Respondents Attended Event	71%	64%	63%	56%	54%	35%	16%

House Bill 05-1177 requires that each basin roundtable serve as a public forum for education and debate on methods for meeting water supply needs. To assess the extent to which the roundtables are actively informing and involving their basin's public on the roundtable process, this survey asked which methods the roundtable has used to involve the public. The most commonly reported methods used by the basin roundtables are public comment at meetings and distribution of electronic information.



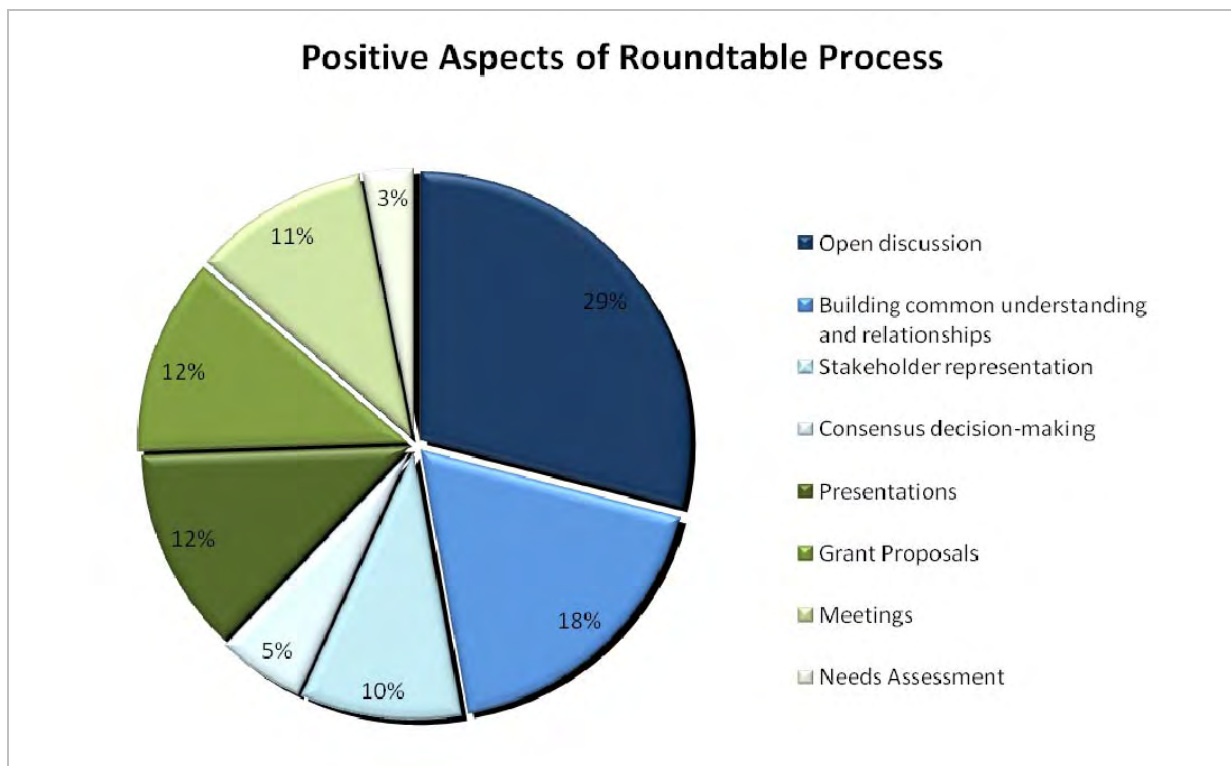
When asked how effective they have been at promoting public participation in the roundtable process, 87 percent of the basin roundtables respondents view itself as “Moderately Effective” to “Not Effective.” Only 1 percent of the respondents view the roundtable as being highly effective in promoting public participation.



2.2.4. **Satisfaction with the Roundtable Process**

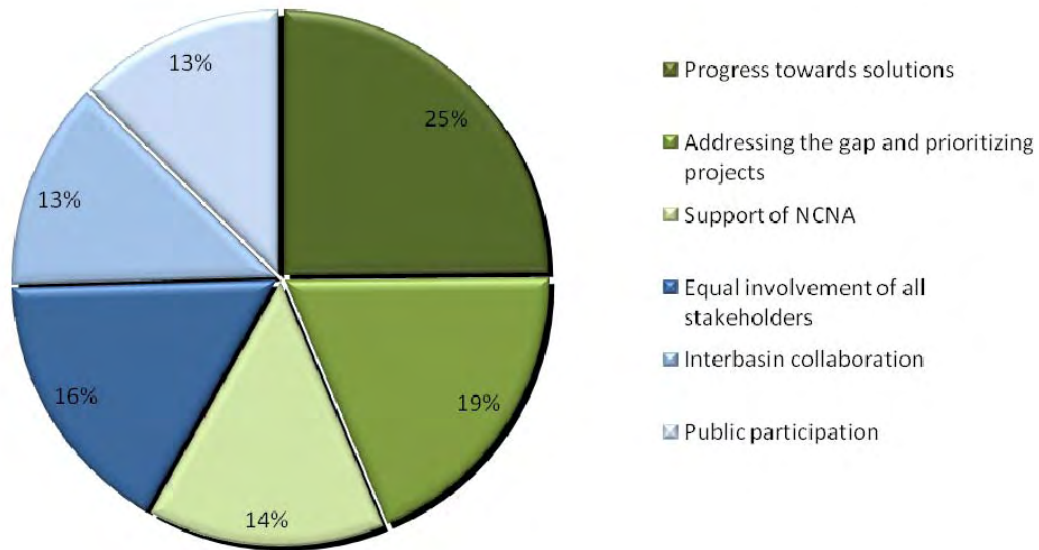
The last section of the basin roundtable education survey consisted of open-ended questions to gauge roundtable members' satisfaction with the process and identify areas of improvement. The response rate for this section varied from 32 to 63 percent. Survey analysis sorted the responses into five to eight categories for each question. The responses were then categorized and are displayed in the following three charts.

The first chart illustrates the respondents' perception of what is working well on their basin roundtable. The four categories coded in blue, open discussion, building common understanding, stakeholder representation and consensus, constitute 62 percent of the responses and relate to the roundtable process in general. The four categories coded in green, presentations, grants, meetings and needs assessments, constitute 38 percent of the responses and relate to the actual work and progress of the roundtable.



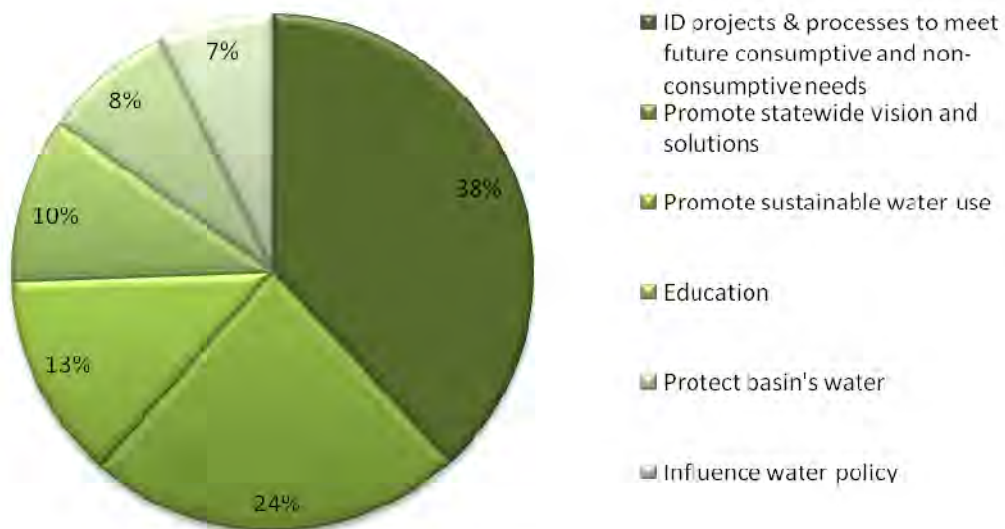
The next chart illustrates the respondents' perception of what is NOT working well on their basin roundtable. The three categories coded in green, progress towards solutions, addressing the gap and supporting the non-consumptive needs assessment, constitute 58 percent of the responses and are outcomes-oriented answers. The three categories coded in blue, equal involvement, interbasin collaboration and public participation constitute 42 percent of the responses and relate to roundtable process in general.

Negative Aspects of the Roundtable Process



The last chart illustrates the respondents' stated priority of the entire roundtable process. This last open-ended question of the survey received the highest response rate. All seven of the categories are coded in green because these responses relate to the work and progress of the roundtable.

Stated Priority of Roundtable Process



In summary, the perceived strength of the basin roundtables is the process of building trust and relationships amongst the water community. On the other hand, the perceived weakness is actual progress towards solutions, indicating that roundtable members are ready to implement water supply strategies, both at the statewide and basin levels. This information verifies the need to work together towards a common goal as a state while preserving the grassroots nature of the roundtable process.

2.3. Statewide Recommendations

The results of the basin roundtable education survey can best serve as an impetus for the development and implementation of education and outreach programs. As the PEPO Workgroup, the basin roundtables and the IBCC explore the most effective methods for achieving these goals, there are several important considerations to be made during the planning process as outlined below.

2.3.1. Education Gap

First, the six areas of lowest water knowledge – water quality regulation, river restoration, drought planning, groundwater hydrology, climate variability and interstate compacts – may be areas in which the basin roundtables need education to be a more effective entity. It is necessary to first assess how each concept is relevant in moving the water supply planning process forward. For example, building roundtable members' education programs around drought planning, water conservation and potential climate change impacts may be a priority for the roundtable process. Then, the extent of progress in addressing these education gaps over the past year should be assessed to avoid redundant educational programming.

2.3.2. Interactive Education

The results indicate that preferred methods of receiving information are interactive and collaborative in nature (i.e. presentations and joint meetings). Thus, the PEPO Workgroup can foster these information-sharing experiences by developing cross-basin education initiatives such as a new member orientation program and a statewide roundtable symposium to foster the collaborative character of the roundtable process.

2.3.3. Public Education and Outreach

In terms of fulfilling their public education mandate, 87 percent of the respondents see their basin roundtable as less than sufficiently effective at promoting public participation in the roundtable process. In order to address this concern, basin roundtable members, the IBCC and the PEPO Workgroup must first articulate the purpose and benefits of involving the public in the water supply planning process. Once the public stakeholders are aware of the work of the basin roundtables, they are more likely to support the process and offer their input on identified strategies to meet our state's future water demands. This involvement allows the public to make informed decisions and actions during periods of water shortage. For example, public comment at roundtable meetings was the highest reported method used in the survey responses.

2.3.4. Education Action Plans

In the coming year, the PEPO Workgroup will be working with the basin roundtables to form education and outreach committees. These committees will be tasked with creating Education Action Plans (EAP), which will detail the educational goals and tasks most effective for those basin roundtables. An EAP will explore topics for roundtable member education that promotes a well-informed and high-functioning basin roundtable. It will also define public participation objectives and the most appropriate methods for the basin to implement. For example, these methods may include community workshops, different types of tours or an annual meeting that updates the public stakeholders on the past and future work of the basin roundtable. Additionally, the roundtable process receives considerable media exposure and a strong media relations program will ensure that these outlets are covering the aspects of the roundtable process that are

most important. The Colorado Water Conservation Board has dedicated an application-based education fund to assist the basin roundtables in implementing their EAPs.

2.3.5. Focus on Solutions

Overall, the statewide results suggest that Roundtable members are satisfied with the roundtable process in general and are now eager to make progress towards solutions. As members identify new approaches to meeting future water supplies, a vibrant education program is fundamental in order to help move the entire roundtable process forward. In this way, the PEPO Workgroup will assist the basin roundtables in designing a solutions-oriented educational program through the Education Action Plans, which will successfully represent the diverse goals of the basin's water community.

3. Arkansas Basin Roundtable

3.1. Introduction

The Arkansas Basin Roundtable is the largest roundtable in membership, reflecting the intensity and diversity of water use within the basin. This area of the state has recently seen explosive growth, resulting in increased competition for the same scarce water resources. Recreational, environmental, municipal, and agricultural water interests are all utilizing the same water resource that is further restricted by compact obligations with Kansas. Although the basin is facing many complex water resource challenges, the roundtable is working to create collaborative solutions.

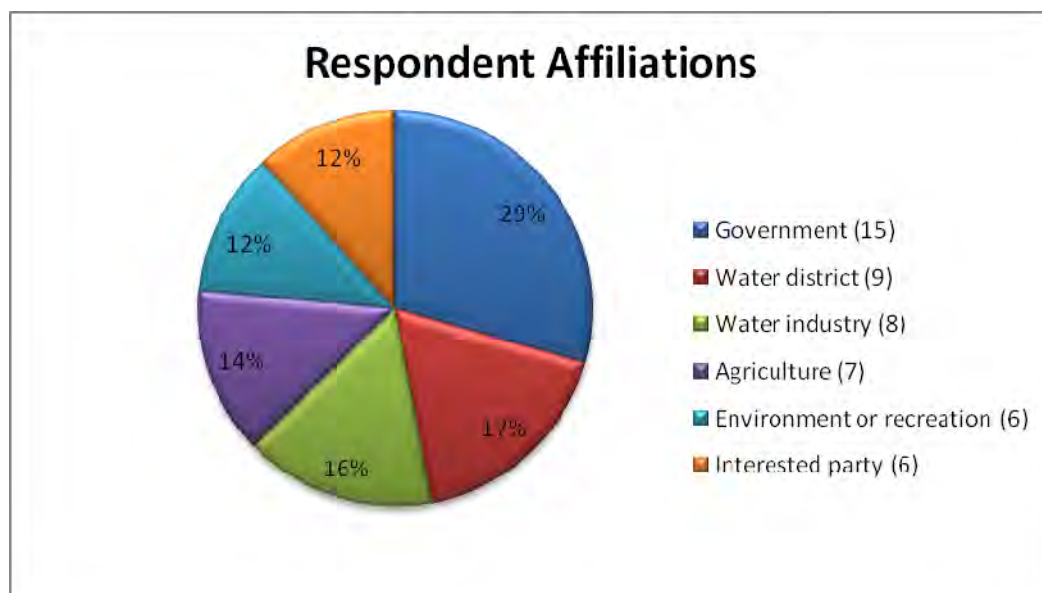
With these factors in mind, the ultimate information-related question to ask is “What do I need to know more about to best fulfill my role and function as a roundtable participant?” On the Arkansas Basin Roundtable, half or more of the survey respondents indicated that their knowledge of river restoration practices and water quality regulation is low, suggesting that education in these areas is needed. Although HB 05-1177 deals with water supply planning, this area of water management is inextricably linked with water quality and other relevant issues. For example, with a high rate of water reuse within the Arkansas Basin, water quality has been an increasing concern for many water users.

3.2. Important Results

CFWE administered the survey to the Arkansas Basin Roundtable on January 14, 2009 and reported the initial results to them on September 9, 2009. This report reflects the input from that September meeting.

3.2.1. Survey Demographics

Out of 53 voting members on the Arkansas Basin Roundtable, responses were received from 28 of them as well as 6 responses from non-voting members and/or regular attendees. CFWE received survey responses from a diverse group of roundtable members, as the following chart illustrates. It also speaks to the diversity of representation on the roundtable in general.



3.2.2. Educational Needs of Roundtable Members

When asked to identify the basin's top water issues for the 2007 IBCC Annual Report, the Arkansas Basin Roundtable identified the following:

- **Water Supply Availability** – the Arkansas River Compact and existing uses result in little to no water availability for new uses
- **M&I Headwater Needs** – Growth in the headwaters region will present challenges in obtaining water for these new demands
- **Agricultural to Urban Transfers** – Concerns over agricultural transfers and its impact on rural economies are significant in the lower portion of the basin
- **Environmental and Recreational Water Needs** – Recreation and the environmental are key economic drivers in the upper basin
- **Water Quality** – Concern over water quality and suitable drinking water are key concerns in the lower basin
- **Water Projects to Meet Identified Needs** – The success of several major water projects is important to meeting future water needs
- **Municipal Water Needs** – The urban landscape is very important to the economy and quality of life in the basin

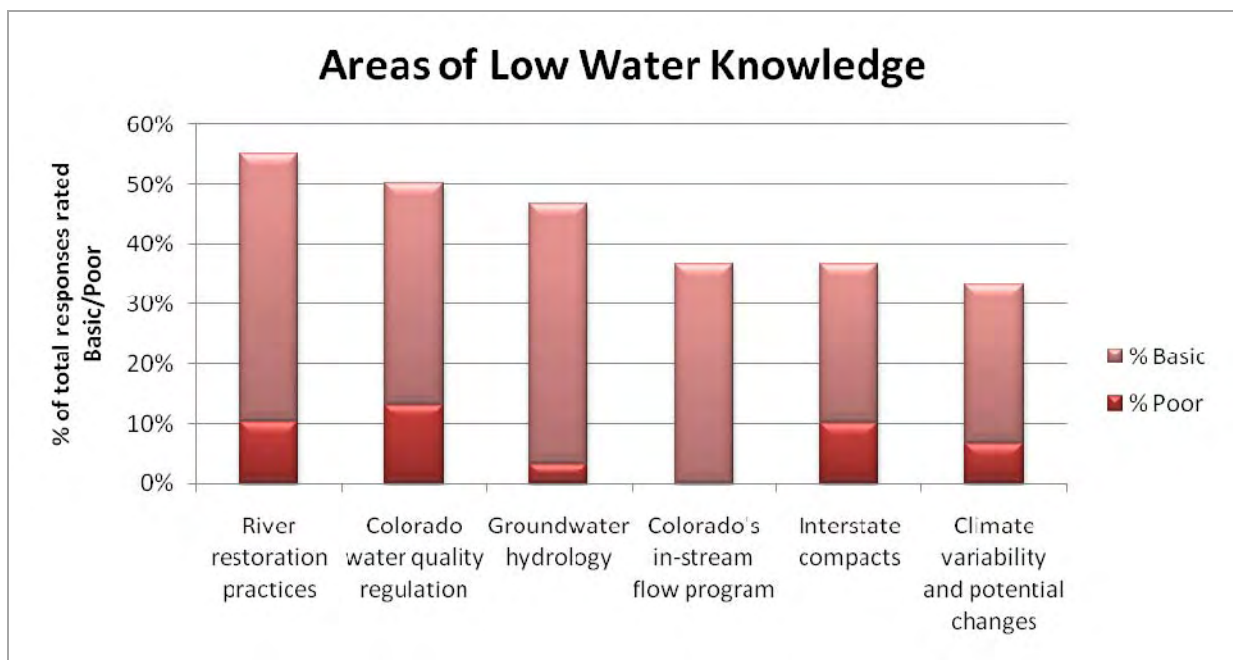
From these, survey respondents were asked to choose the issue with the first, second, and third highest priorities for their *personal* water education needs. Weighted scores revealed that the “**Water Quality**” issue received the highest score, followed by “**Water Supply Availability**” and “**Agricultural to Urban Transfers.**”

At the same time, respondents were asked to rank the same issues in terms of their *roundtable's* water education needs as a whole. Similar analysis revealed that the top three scoring issues in order were “**Agricultural to Urban Transfers,**” “**Water Quality**” and “**Environmental and Recreational Water Needs.**”

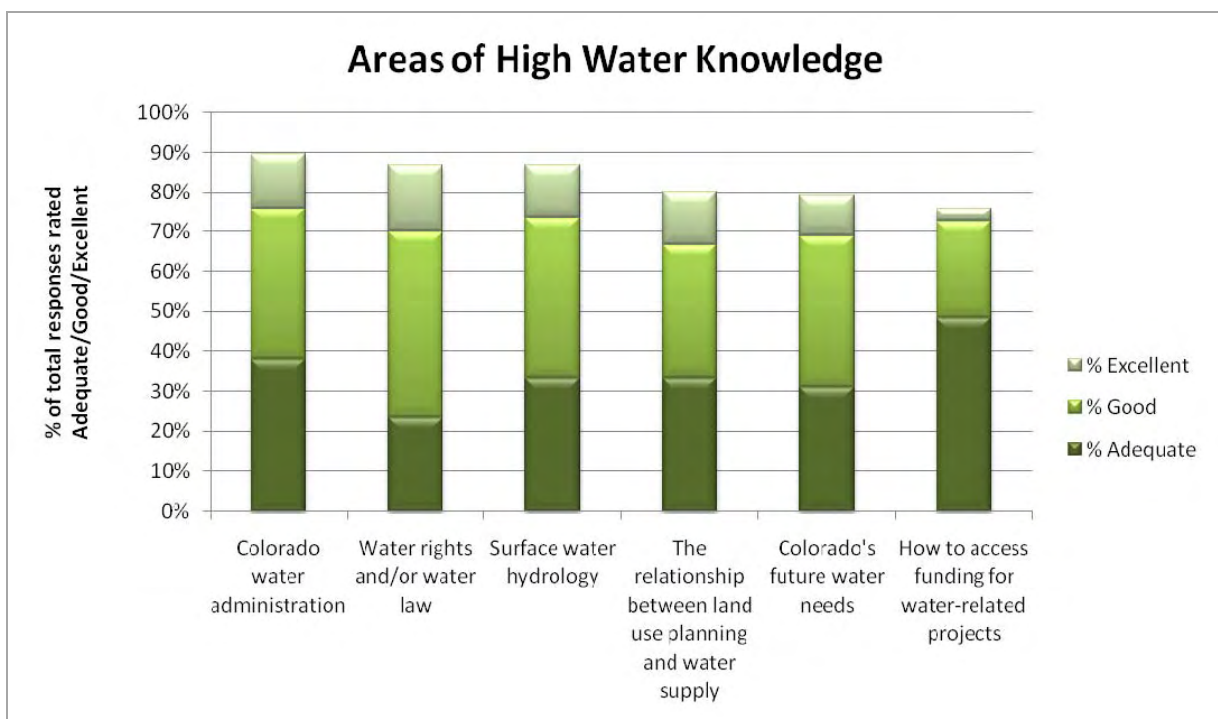
When the survey results were presented to the Arkansas Basin Roundtable on September 9, 2009, the Agricultural Transfers Committee voiced concern that “Agricultural to Urban Transfers” received high scores in both the individual and roundtable educational needs. The committee has invested considerable time and energy in educating their roundtable on this issue. Thus, many thought the high score can be interpreted as both reflective and directive: the committee has done a good job at informing members, but since it is such a critical water topic for the Arkansas basin, continuous education is imperative to address agricultural transfers now and into the future.

To further extract the roundtable's knowledge and education needs, a related question gave respondents a list of 17 general water concepts and asked them to rank their level of knowledge as a roundtable participant for each concept as poor, basic, adequate, good or excellent. CFWE combined the “Poor” and “Basic” scores to identify water concepts that may merit additional education to Arkansas Basin Roundtable members.

Concepts that could be considered for future roundtable educational efforts include: river restoration, water quality regulation, groundwater hydrology, Colorado's in-stream flow program, interstate compacts and climate variability.



Similarly, the analysis grouped the concepts that received a score of “Adequate” or above to demonstrate water concepts that the roundtable felt comfortable with, and thus are not priorities for future educational efforts. These include water administration, water rights and law, surface water hydrology, land use and water supply planning, Colorado’s future water needs and funding for projects.

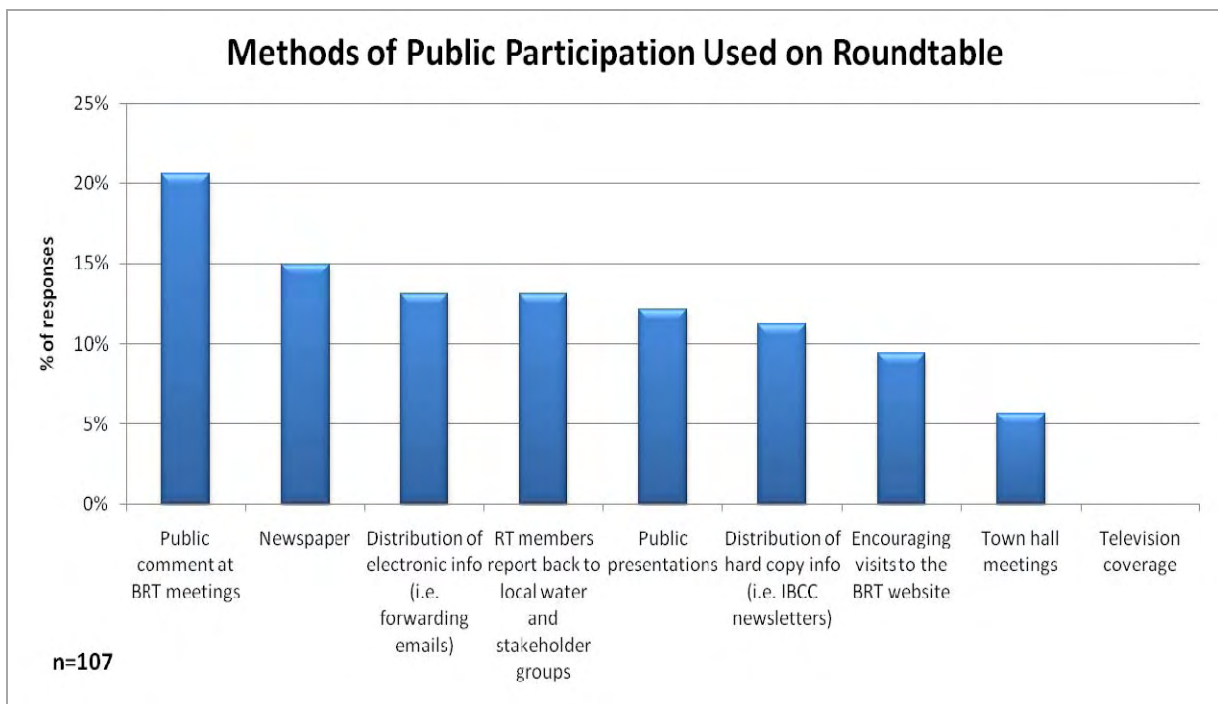


3.2.3. How Basin Roundtable Gets and Transmits Information

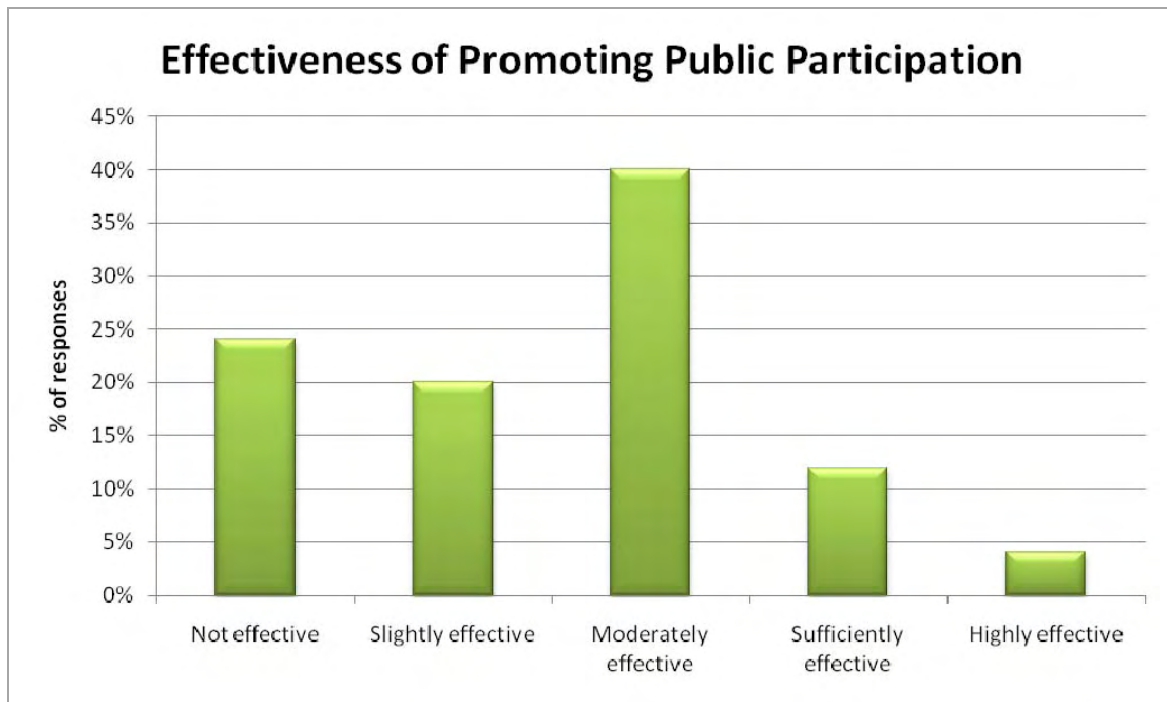
To better understand what types of information delivery vehicles (fact sheets, web site, presentations, etc.) roundtable members prefer to remain informed about water issues in other basins and other roundtable activities, the survey asked respondents to rate a set of information delivery vehicles.

The most popular vehicles were **presentations** (62% prefer, 8% do not prefer), **fact sheets** (57% prefer, 15% do not prefer), and **joint roundtable meetings** (50% prefer, 11% do not prefer). The least desirable methods were **media sources** (8% prefer, 31% do not prefer) and the **IBCC website** (14% prefer, 18% do not prefer). This holds true with the statewide as well: preferred methods of receiving information are interactive and collaborative in nature. The PEPO Workgroup will use this data as it develops the most effective educational programs for the basin roundtables.

House Bill 05-1177 requires that each basin roundtable serve as a public forum for education and debate on methods for meeting water supply needs. To assess the extent to which the roundtables are actively informing and involving their basin's public on the roundtable process, this survey asked about the methods used to involve the public. The most commonly reported methods used by the Arkansas Basin Roundtable public comment at meetings and newspaper coverage. When the survey results were presented to the Arkansas Basin Roundtable on September 9, 2009, it was brought to everyone's attention that the Pueblo Chieftain has published numerous articles regarding the work of the Roundtables and the IBCC process. Many members see potential for further public involvement through these newspaper articles.



When asked how effective they have been at promoting public participation in the roundtable process, 84% of the Arkansas Basin Roundtable respondents view itself as “Moderately Effective” to “Not Effective.”



3.3. Recommendations

3.3.1. Comparing and Contrasting with the Statewide Results

- Areas of low knowledge included “Colorado’s in-stream flow program” which was not included in the statewide results. Areas of high water knowledge included “how to access funding for water projects” which was not included in the statewide results.
- The top three preferred methods of receiving information, presentations, fact sheets and joint meetings, are the same as the preferred statewide methods.
- The Arkansas Basin Roundtable members view their effectiveness at promoting public participation nearly identical as the statewide data. Their use of newspaper articles to promote the roundtable’s activities is unique, however.

3.3.2. Considerations in Developing the Arkansas BRT’s Education Action Plan

- Are the three areas of lowest water knowledge, river restoration practices, water quality regulation and groundwater hydrology, areas in which the BRT needs education to be effective? If yes, how can the BRT develop education on these topics?
- The Arkansas BRT consistently gets the most media exposure of all roundtables in the state. Is the media covering the aspects of the roundtable process that are most important?
- Does the Arkansas BRT believe that public involvement in the roundtable process is important? If yes, in what form and for what purpose should the roundtable involve the public?

4. Colorado Basin Roundtable

4.1. Introduction

The Colorado Basin Roundtable is comprised of 34 voting members and a host of interested parties that regularly attend the meetings. Nearly every imaginable interest is represented in the Colorado basin; from recreational and environmental interests to municipal, industrial and agricultural users. The Colorado River is the most litigated in the world, and the basin's water users deal with demand for the river's water from Front Range communities while simultaneously upholding their compact obligations with Arizona, California, Nevada, Wyoming, New Mexico and Utah. Although the basin is facing many complex water resource challenges, the roundtable is working to create collaborative solutions.

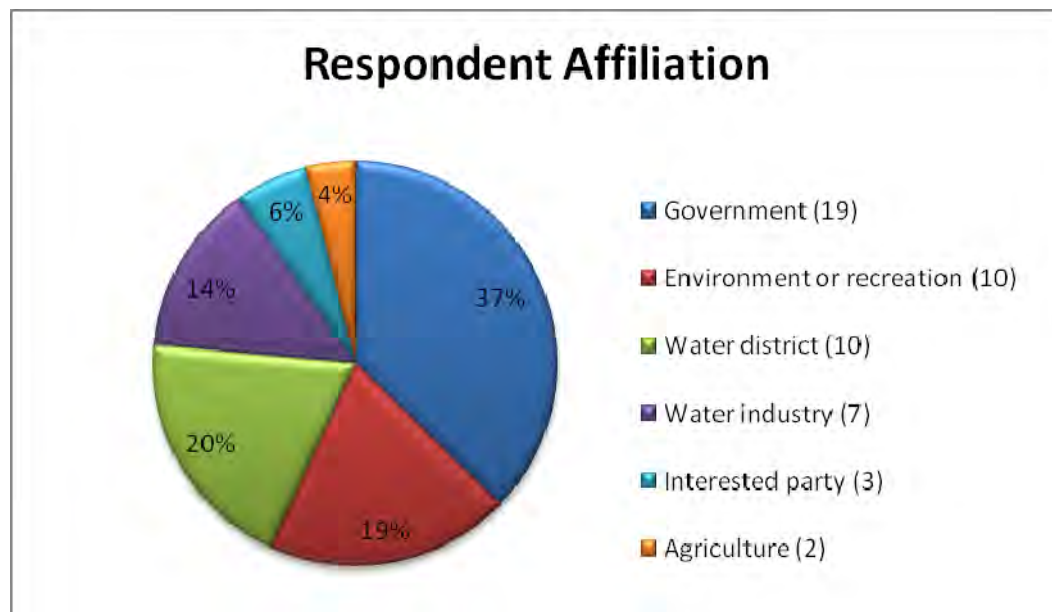
With these factors in mind, the ultimate information-related question to ask is "What do I need to know more about to best fulfill my role and function as a roundtable participant?" Over half of the Colorado Basin Roundtable survey participants indicated that their knowledge of groundwater hydrology and non-consumptive needs assessments is low suggesting that education in these areas is needed. HB 05-1177 deals with water supply planning, and knowledge of groundwater hydrology and the changing nature of water uses will be critical in developing appropriate strategies for the future.

4.2. Important Results

CFWE administered the survey to the Colorado Basin Roundtable on January 26, 2009 and reported the initial results to them on August 24, 2009. This report reflects the input from that August meeting.

4.2.1. Survey Demographics

Out of 34 voting members on the Colorado Basin Roundtable, responses were received from 18 of them as well as 13 responses from non-voting members and/or regular attendees. CFWE received survey responses from a diverse group of roundtable members, as the following chart illustrates. It also speaks to the diversity of representation on the roundtable in general.



4.2.2. Educational Needs of Roundtable Members

When asked to identify the basin's top water issues for the 2007 IBCC Annual Report, the Colorado Basin Roundtable identified the following:

- **Energy Needs Assessment** – Emerging development of energy resources is impacting water needs
- **Agricultural Water Needs** – Agriculture is important in the basin, especially in the lower basin (Grand Valley)
- **Environmental and Recreational Water Needs** – Recreation and the environment are key economic drivers in the basin
- **Endangered Species Recovery** – The success of the Upper Colorado Recovery Implementation Program for Colorado River Endangered Fish is important for protecting existing water uses and allowing for future uses
- **Colorado River Compact** – There is concern over a potential compact shortage during severe and sustained drought and potential impacts to in-basin supplies
- **Trans-Basin Diversions** – The development of water rights associated with trans-basin projects and their effect on in-basin supplies are a concern

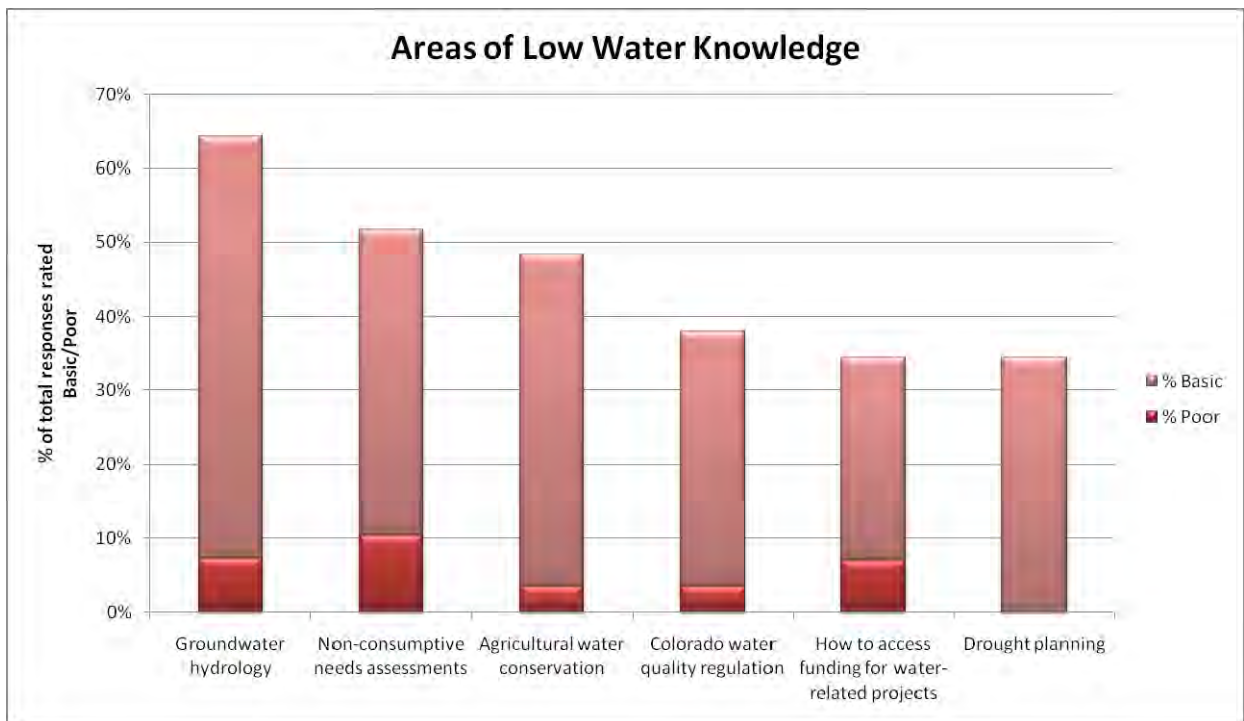
From these, survey respondents were asked to choose the issue with the first, second, and third highest priorities for their *personal* water education needs. Weighted scores revealed that the roundtable sees their largest educational need as related to “**Trans-Basin Diversion**” followed by “**Environmental and Recreational Water Needs**” and “**Agricultural Water Needs**” coming in third.

At the same time, respondents were asked to rank the same issues in terms of their roundtable's water education needs as a whole. Similar analysis revealed that the top three issues for roundtable education were the same, but in a different order.

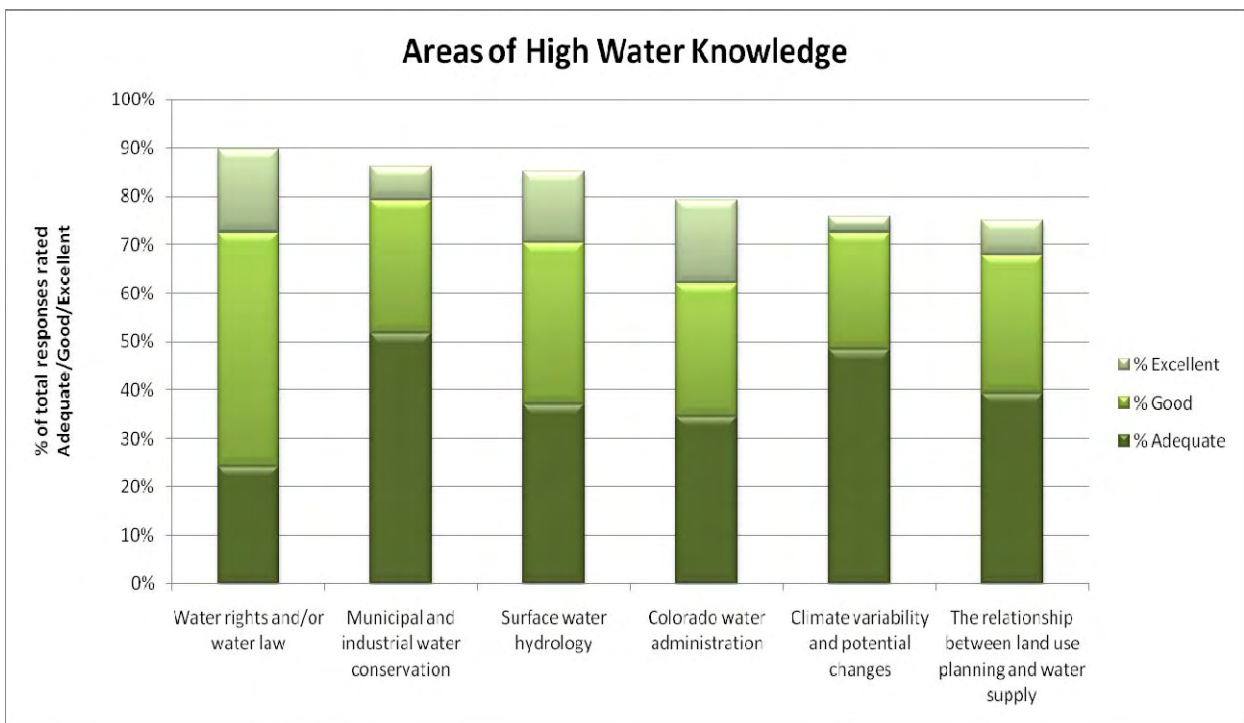
When the survey results were presented to the Colorado Basin Roundtable on August 24, 2009, the group discussed why trans-basin diversions received the highest score since the roundtable is generally knowledgeable on this topic. It may be more reflective of the fact that the roundtable is most concerned with the impacts of trans-basin diversions on their basin's water supply. Members indicated that the traditional snake diagram is not appropriate for understanding current and proposed diversions. They would benefit from better information that layers future impacts on top of current impacts to best understand the long-term implications of proposed projects.

To further extract the roundtable's knowledge and education needs, a related question gave respondents a list of 17 general water concepts and asked them to rank their level of knowledge as a roundtable participant for each concept as poor, basic, adequate, good or excellent. CFWE combined the “Poor” and “Basic” scores to identify water concepts that may merit additional education to Colorado Basin Roundtable members.

Concepts that could be considered for future roundtable educational efforts include: groundwater hydrology, non-consumptive needs assessment, agricultural water conservation, water quality regulation, funding for projects and drought planning.



Similarly, the analysis grouped the concepts that received a score of “Adequate” or above to demonstrate water concepts that the roundtable felt comfortable with, and thus are not priorities for future educational efforts. These include water rights and law, M&I water conservation and surface water hydrology.

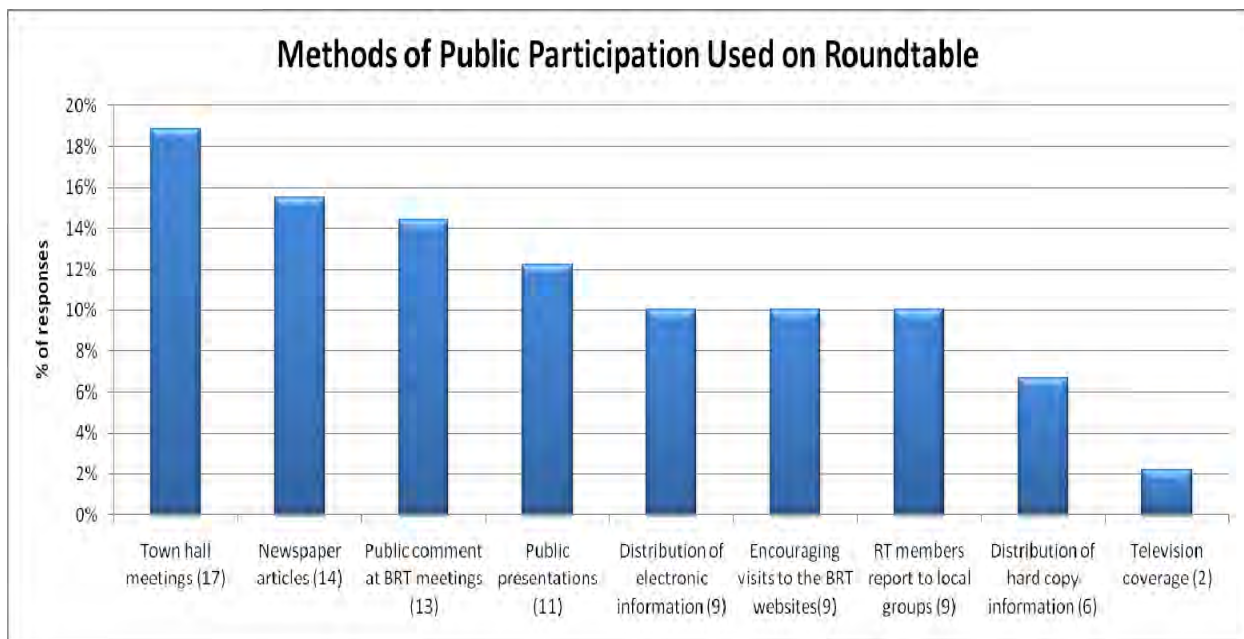


4.2.3. How Basin Roundtable Gets and Transmits Information

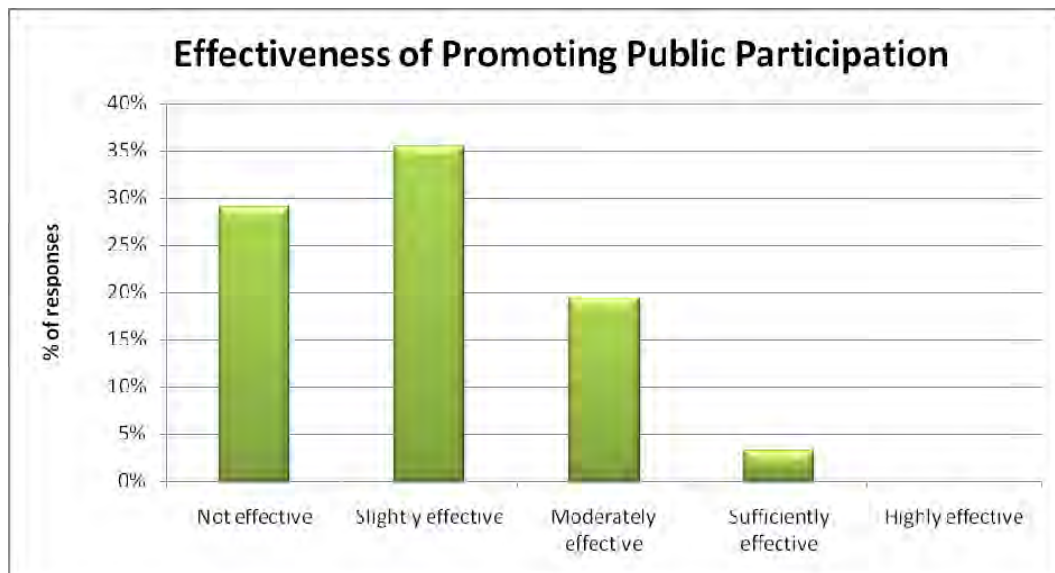
To better understand what types of information delivery vehicles (fact sheets, web site, presentations, etc.) roundtable members prefer to remain informed about water issues in other basins and other roundtable activities, the survey asked respondents to rate a set of information delivery vehicles. The most popular vehicles were **presentations** (76% prefer, 3% do not prefer), **fact sheets** (72% prefer, 3% do not prefer) and **joint roundtable meetings** (68% prefer, 4% do not prefer) to get their information. The least desirable methods were **media sources** (25% prefer, 32% do not prefer) and the **IBCC website** (29% prefer, 25% do not prefer). An analysis of the statewide survey responses indicated that preferred methods of receiving information are interactive and collaborative in nature. The PEPO Workgroup will use this data as it develops the most effective educational programs for the Basin Roundtables.

House Bill 05-1177 requires that each basin roundtable serve as a public forum for education and debate on methods for meeting water supply needs. To assess the extent to which the roundtables are actively informing and involving their basin's public on the roundtable process, this survey asked about the methods used to involve the public. The most commonly reported methods used by the Colorado Basin Roundtable include town hall meetings, newspaper coverage and public comment at roundtable meetings.

When the survey results were presented to the Colorado Basin Roundtable on August 24, 2009, members pointed out that they have done a good job at reporting back to their respective constituency, but the "public" has not been defined for roundtable participation purposes. The group discussed how the public becomes involved only in a crisis so the roundtable needs to craft a compelling message that encourages their ongoing participation. Public presentations would offer an interactive opportunity to receive their feedback. Many thought that a paid public relations consultant would help with these tasks.



When asked how effective they have been at promoting public participation in the roundtable process, 97% of the Colorado Basin Roundtable respondents view themselves as “Moderately Effective” to “Not Effective” and no respondents consider themselves “Highly Effective.”



4.3. Recommendations

4.3.1. Comparing and Contrasting with the Statewide Results

- Respondents from environmental and recreational interests were more prevalent than statewide responses and agricultural interests were less prevalent.
- Areas of low knowledge included “non-consumptive needs assessment,” “agricultural water conservation” and “how to access funding for water related projects” which were not included in the statewide results. Areas of high water knowledge included “municipal & industrial conservation” and “climate variability,” which were not included in the statewide results
- Colorado Basin Roundtable members view their effectiveness at promoting public participation less favorably than statewide data. The roundtables reports using town hall meetings as a public outreach tool much more frequently than other roundtables.

4.3.2. Considerations in Developing the Colorado BRT’s Education Action Plan

- Are the three areas of lowest water knowledge, groundwater hydrology, non-consumptive needs assessment, and agricultural water conservation, areas in which the BRT needs education to be effective? If yes, how can the BRT develop education on these topics?
- The Colorado BRT has received a moderate amount of media exposure. Is courting more media attention a good strategy to increase public awareness and involvement? What other strategies could be employed? Is public involvement important to the roundtable process? How?
- What is the most effective way of educating roundtable members on the areas of highest priority? What will need to be done to ensure everyone receives the appropriate amount of information on trans-basin diversions, environmental and recreational water needs, and agricultural water needs?

5. Gunnison Basin Roundtable

5.1. Introduction

The Gunnison Basin Roundtable is comprised of 32 voting members and a host of interested parties that regularly attend the meetings. Municipal, agricultural and recreational interests all have a say in determining the water supply future of the basin. In addition to dealing with the diverse water uses in the basin, the roundtable must also consider potential trans-basin diversions and federal water issues. Although the basin is facing many complex water resource challenges, the Roundtable is working to create collaborative solutions.

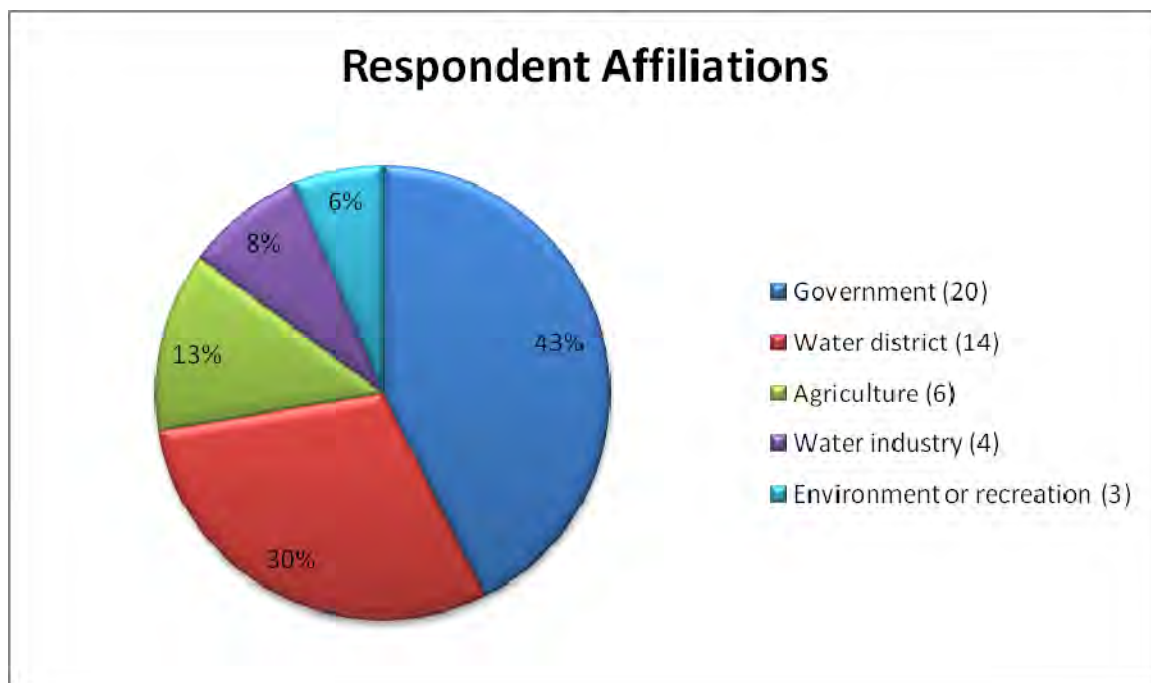
With these factors in mind, the ultimate information-related question to ask is “What do I need to know more about to best fulfill my role and function as a roundtable participant?” Nearly half of the Gunnison Basin Roundtable survey participants indicated that their knowledge of groundwater hydrology, river restoration practices and water quality regulation is low suggesting that education in these areas is needed. HB 05-1177 deals with water supply planning, but well-rounded water knowledge will prove crucial as decisions are made in the future.

5.2. Significant Results

CFWE administered the survey to the Gunnison Basin Roundtable on January 5, 2009 and reported the initial results to them on August 3, 2009. This report reflects the input from that August meeting.

5.2.1. Survey Demographics

Out of 32 voting members on the Gunnison Basin Roundtable, responses were received from 29 of them as well as 9 responses from non-voting members and/or regular attendees. The following chart illustrates the diversity of representation of the survey respondents’ affiliations with their participation on the Roundtable.



5.2.2. Educational Needs of Roundtable Members

When asked to identify the basin's top water issues for the 2007 IBCC Annual Report, the Gunnison Basin Roundtable identified the following:

- **M&I Water Needs** – Growth in the headwaters will require additional water management strategies. The area between Ouray and Montrose is rapidly growing and growth in the Uncompahgre Valley may dramatically change the agricultural uses and land uses in the area
- **Agricultural Water Needs** – Addressing agricultural water shortages in the upper portion of the basin is an important goal of the community; however, limited financial resources remains an impediment
- **Potential Trans-Basin Diversions** – There is concern over possible future trans-basin diversions and the effect this might have on the basin's future
- **Federal Water Issues** – Resolving federal issues is important. These include the Black Canyon Federal Reserved Water Right, the Blue Mesa/Aspinall reoperations EIS, and a Programmatic Biological Opinion for addressing endangered species issues in the lower Gunnison River

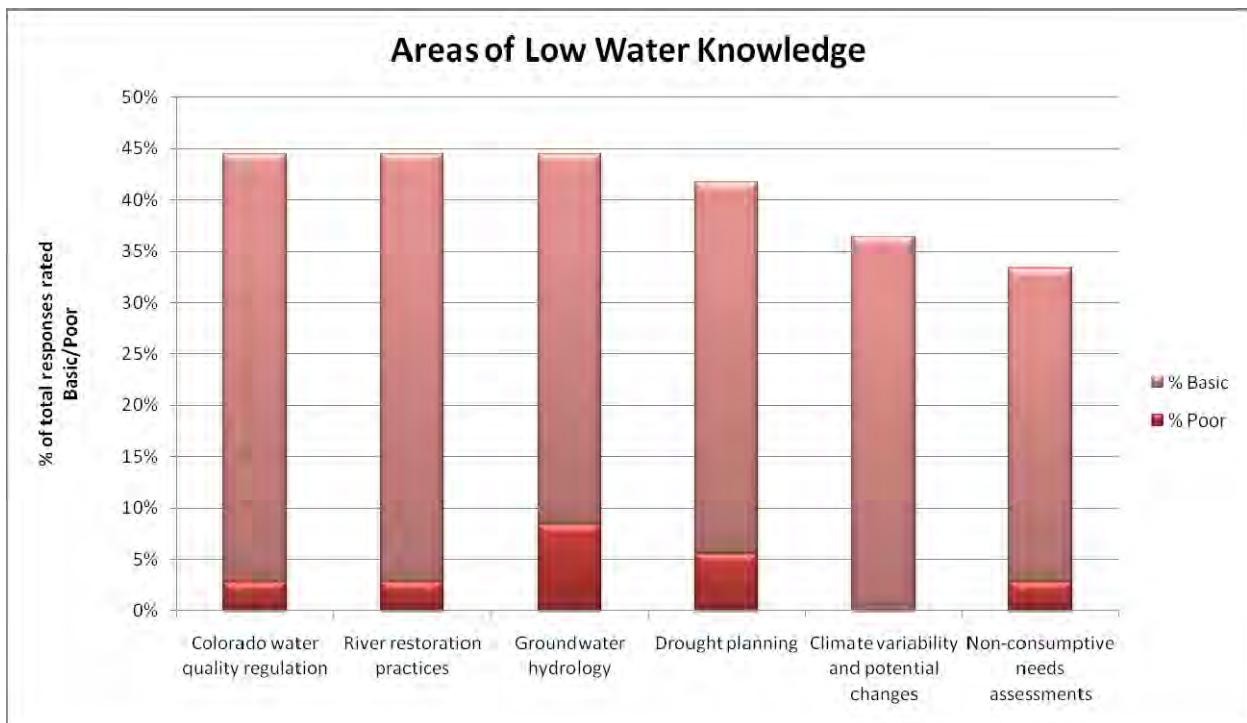
From these, survey respondents chose the issues with the first, second, and third highest priorities for their *personal* water education needs. Weighted scores revealed that the roundtable sees their largest educational need as related to “**Federal Water Issues**” followed by “**M&I Water Needs.**”

At the same time, respondents were asked to rank the same issues in terms of their *roundtable's* water education needs. Similar analysis revealed that the top scoring issues were “**Federal Water Issues,**” followed by “**Potential Trans-basin Diversions.**”

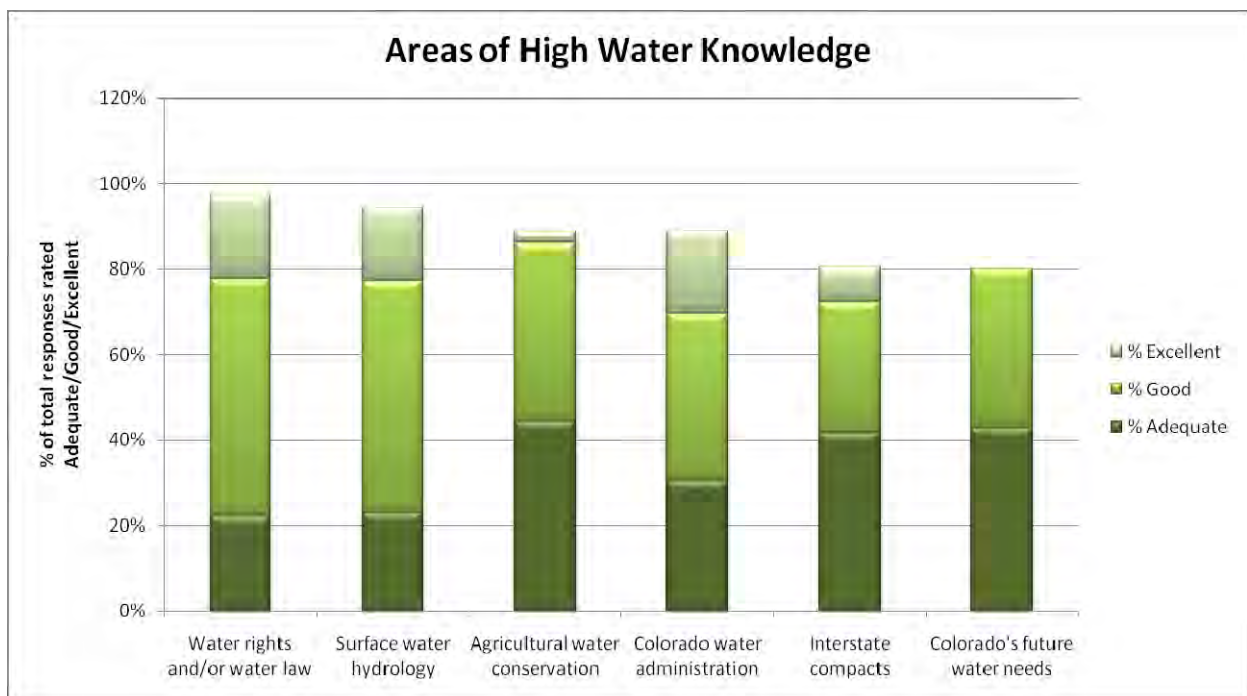
When the survey results were presented to the Gunnison Basin Roundtable on August 3, 2009, the Education Liaison distributed a questionnaire in order to update these educational priorities. When the survey itself was administered, the major concern at that time was federal water issues (Black Canyon water right, Aspinall Unit reoperation and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife programmatic biological opinion on selenium and endangered fish) but since that time those issues have been largely resolved.

To further extract the roundtable's knowledge and education needs, a related question gave respondents a list of 17 general water concepts and asked them to rank their level of knowledge as a roundtable participant for each concept as poor, basic, adequate, good or excellent. CFWE combined the “Poor” and “Basic” scores to identify water concepts that may merit additional education to Gunnison Basin Roundtable members.

Concepts that could be considered for future roundtable educational efforts include: water quality regulation, river restoration, groundwater hydrology, drought planning, climate variability and non-consumptive needs assessments.



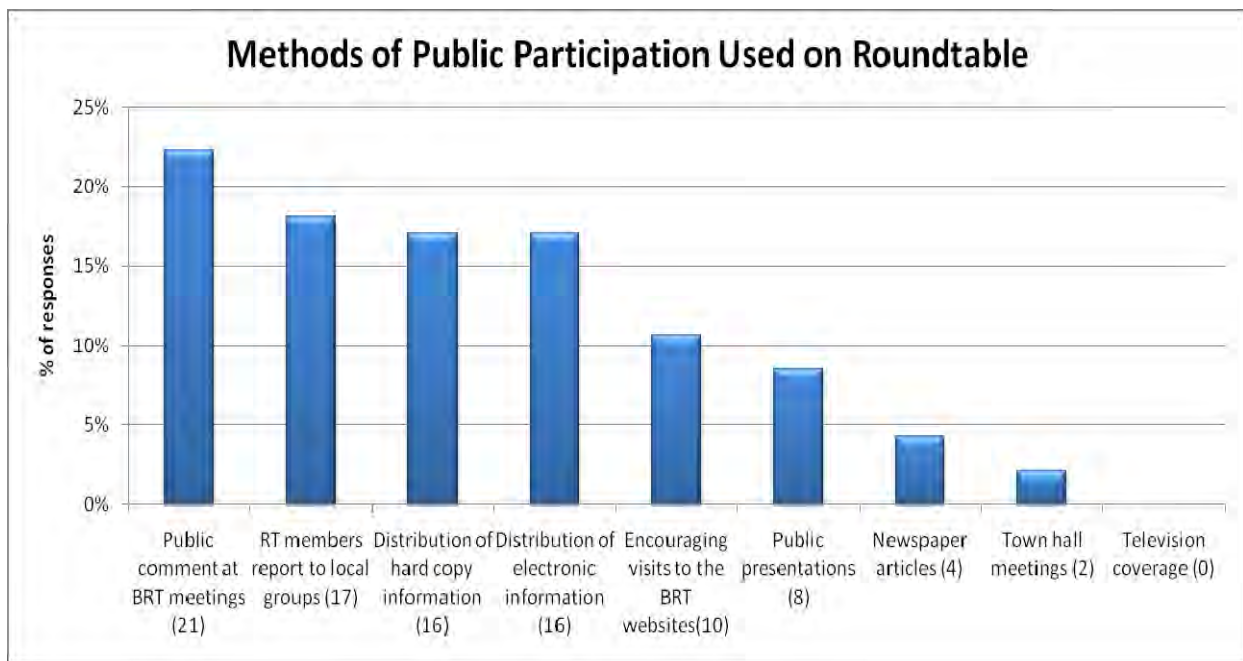
Similarly, the analysis grouped the concepts that received a score of “Adequate” or above to demonstrate water concepts that the roundtable felt comfortable with, and thus are not priorities for future educational efforts. These include water rights and law, surface water hydrology and agricultural water conservation.



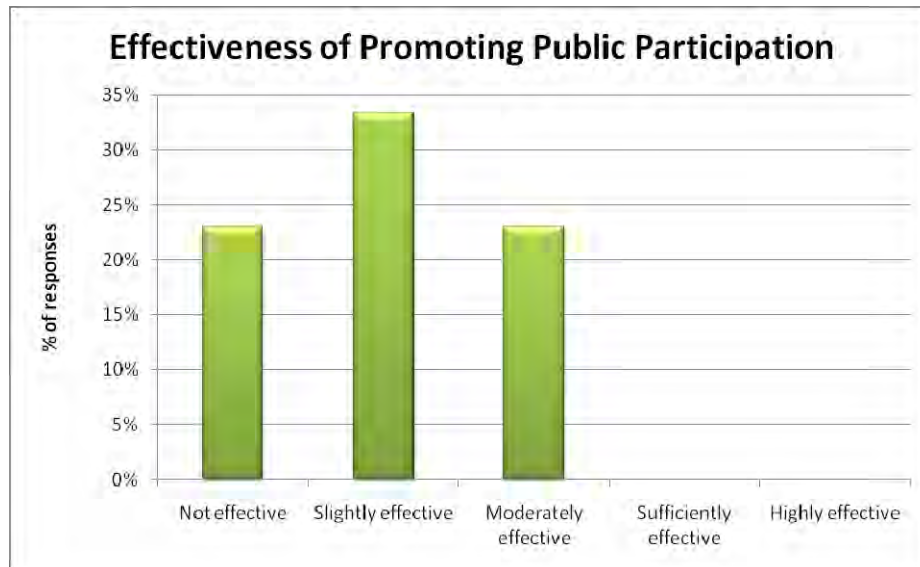
5.2.3. How Basin Roundtable Gets and Transmits Information

To better understand what types of information delivery vehicles (fact sheets, web site, presentations, etc.) roundtable members prefer to remain informed about water issues in other basins and other roundtable activities, the survey asked respondents to rate a set of information delivery vehicles. The most popular vehicles were **presentations** (86% prefer, 0% do not prefer), **fact sheets** (72% prefer, 3% do not prefer), and **joint roundtable meetings** (69% prefer, 11% do not prefer), to get their information. The least desirable methods were **media sources** (19% prefer, 32% do not prefer), and the **IBCC website** (36% prefer, 28% do not prefer). This information holds true for the statewide results where that analysis indicates that preferred methods of receiving information are interactive and collaborative in nature. The PEPO Workgroup will use this data as it develops the most effective educational programs for the Basin Roundtables.

House Bill 05-1177 requires that each basin roundtable serve as a public forum for education and debate on methods for meeting water supply needs. To assess the extent to which the roundtables are actively informing and involving their basin's public on the roundtable process, this survey asked about the methods used to involve the public. The most commonly reported methods used by the Gunnison Basin Roundtable include public comment at roundtable meetings, reporting back to local groups and distribution of hard copy information.



When asked how effective they have been at promoting public participation in the roundtable process, 100% of the Gunnison Basin Roundtable respondents view themselves as “Moderately Effective” to “Not Effective” and no respondents consider themselves “Highly Effective.”



5.3. Recommendations

5.3.1. Comparing and Contrasting with the Statewide Results

- Respondents’ affiliations were less diverse than the statewide data, with almost three quarters of the responses coming from government or water district interests.
- Areas of low knowledge were nearly identical to the statewide results except for the inclusion of non-consumptive needs assessments. Areas of high water knowledge included “agricultural water conservation” and “interstate compacts,” which were not included in the statewide results.
- Gunnison BRT members view their effectiveness at promoting public participation less favorably than statewide data, with more than three quarters saying they are “slightly to not effective.”

5.3.2. Considerations in Developing the Gunnison BRT’s Education Action Plan

- Are the three areas of lowest water knowledge, groundwater hydrology, river restoration practices and water quality regulation, areas in which the BRT needs education to be effective? If yes, how can the BRT develop education on these topics?
- Is public involvement important to the roundtable process? How? What strategies could be employed to increase public awareness and participation?
- What types of education and outreach programs will best promote a positive solutions-oriented approach to the roundtable process? How can the Gunnison BRT work within statewide initiatives to achieve this outcome?
- Do you think that the “federal water issues” have been resolved? What are the basin’s current water education priorities (i.e. trans-basin diversions)? What is the most effective way of educating roundtable members on the areas of highest priority? What will need to be done to ensure everyone receives the appropriate amount of information?

6. Metro Roundtable

6.1. Introduction

The Metro Basin Roundtable is comprised of 27 voting members and a host of interested parties that regularly attend the meetings. It is the only roundtable not designated out of a natural hydrological river basin. The Metro region's unique needs and water uses necessitated its designation apart from the South Platte River Basin (within which it lies) because it utilizes imported water from basins throughout Colorado. Municipal water supply issues dominate the basin, yet the ability to secure future supplies will involve negotiating with a diverse number of interests. The Metro Basin Roundtable will have to balance a number of concerns as it faces the inevitable realities of population growth that will necessitate supply solutions in the coming century. Although the basin is facing many complex water resource challenges, the Roundtable is working to create collaborative solutions.

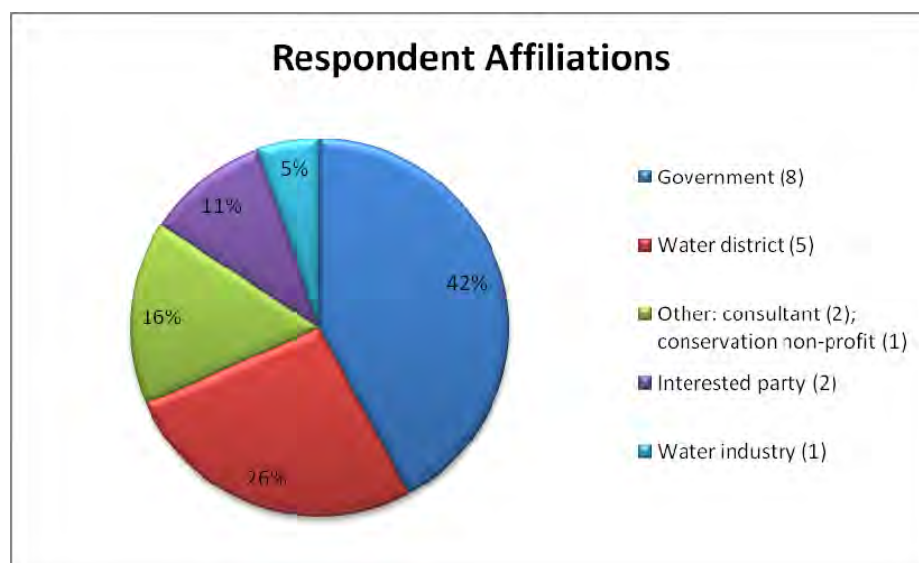
With these factors in mind, the ultimate information-related question to ask is "What do I need to know more about to best fulfill my role and function as a roundtable participant?" Nearly 40% of the Metro Basin Roundtable survey participants indicated that their knowledge of Colorado's in-stream flow program and potential changes of climate variability is low suggesting that education in these areas is needed. HB 05-1177 deals with water supply planning, and understanding factors that could influence the available supply of water is of importance.

6.2. Important Results

CFWE administered the survey to the Metro Basin Roundtable on February 11, 2009 and reported the initial results to them on August 12, 2009. This report reflects the input from that August meeting.

6.2.1. Survey Demographics

Out of 27 voting members on the Metro Basin Roundtable, responses were received from 10 of them as well as 8 responses from non-voting members and/or regular attendees. CFWE received survey responses from a diverse group of roundtable members, as the following chart illustrates. It also speaks to the diversity of representation on the roundtable in general.



6.2.2. Educational Needs of Roundtable Members

When asked to identify the basin's top water issues for the 2007 IBCC Annual Report, the Metro Basin Roundtable identified the following:

- **Competition for Water** – Competition for water is fierce and there is likely competition for the same water supplies
- **Water Projects to Meet Identified Needs** – The success of several water projects is important to meeting future water needs
- **Non-Renewable Groundwater** – The lack of any new major water storage in the last 20 years has led to reliance on non-renewable groundwater in the South Metro area
- **Municipal Water Reuse and Conservation** – Water reuse and conservation are major components to meeting future water needs but this will not meet all of the area's future needs and will put added pressure on agriculture as return flows diminish
- **Agricultural to Urban Transfers** – Transfers of agricultural water rights to M&I uses will continue to be a significant option for meeting future needs

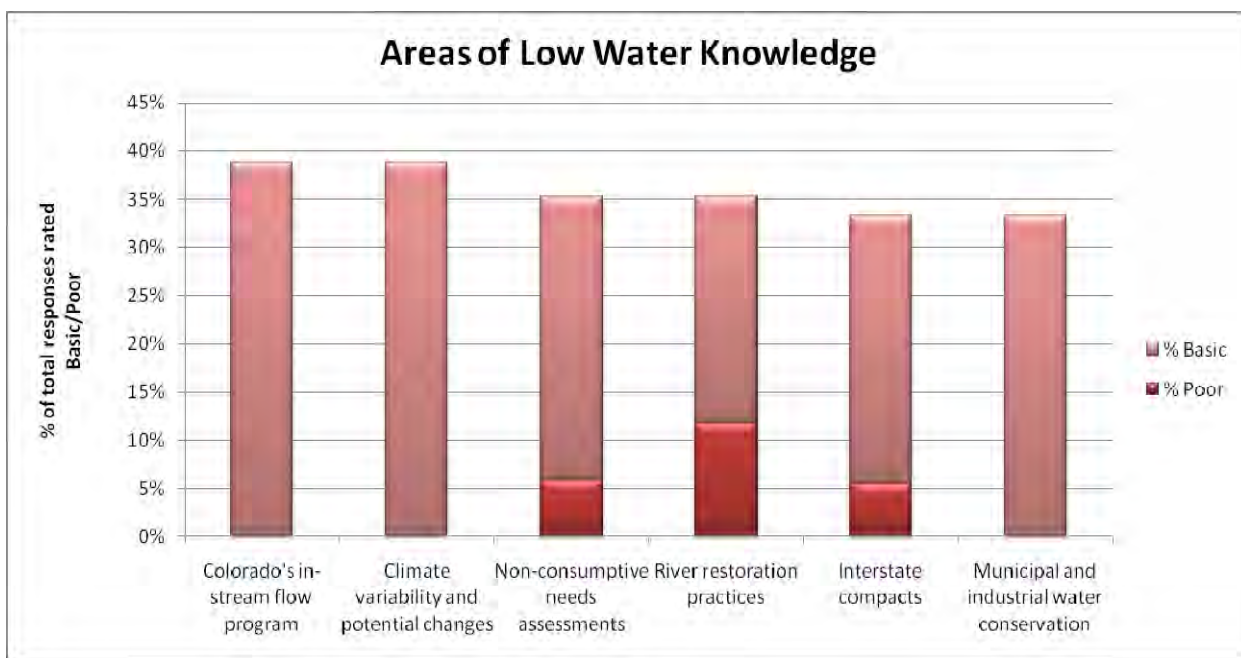
From these, survey respondents chose the issues with the first, second, and third highest priorities for their *personal* water education needs. Weighted scores revealed that the roundtable sees their largest educational need as related to **“Water Projects to Meet Identified Needs”** followed by **“Competition for Water.”**

At the same time, respondents were asked to rank the same issues in terms of their *roundtable's* water education needs. Similar analysis revealed that the top scoring issues in order the same as individual rankings.

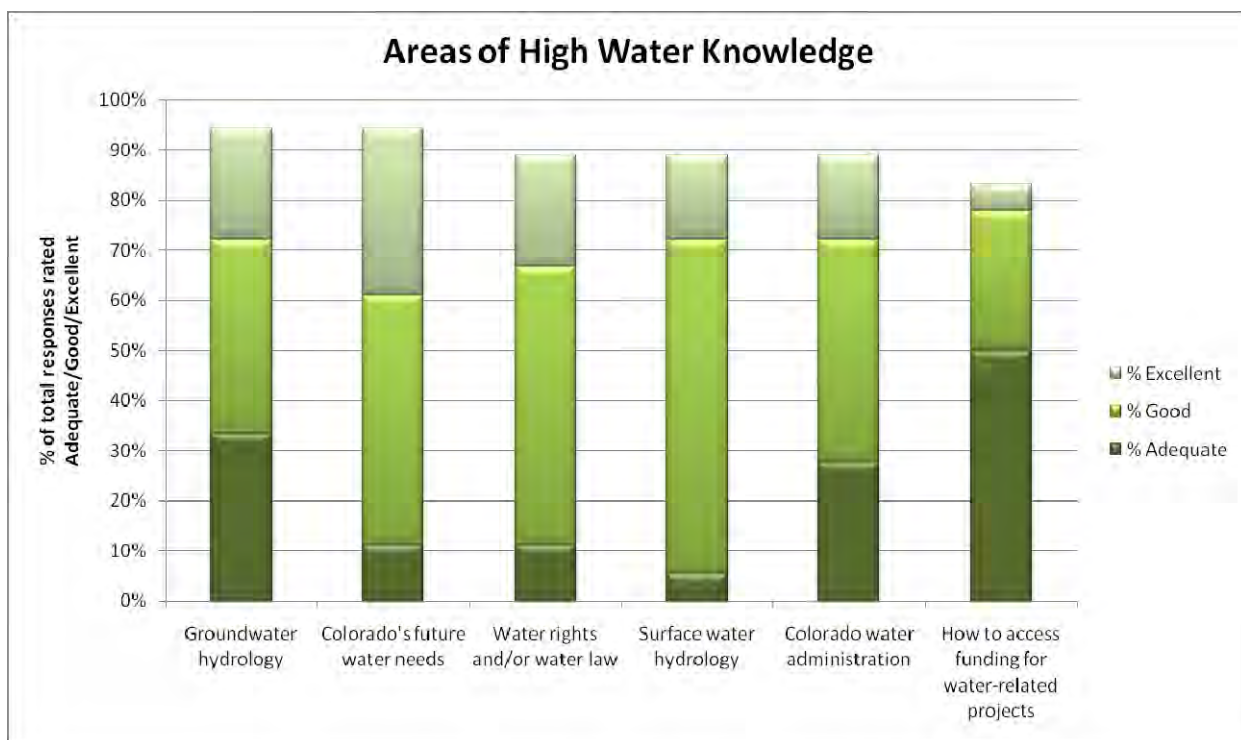
To further extract the roundtable's knowledge and education needs, a related question gave respondents a list of 17 general water concepts and asked them to rank their level of knowledge as a roundtable participant for each concept as poor, basic, adequate, good or excellent. CFWE combined the “Poor” and “Basic” scores to identify water concepts that may merit additional education to Metro Basin Roundtable members.

Concepts that could be considered for future roundtable educational efforts include: Colorado's in-stream flow program, climate variability, non-consumptive needs assessments, river restoration, interstate compacts and municipal and industrial water conservation

When the survey results were presented to the Metro Basin Roundtable on August 12, 2009, the group expressed interest in scheduling presentations on the in-stream flow program and interstate compacts. A member suggested a CDM presentation on river restoration practices.



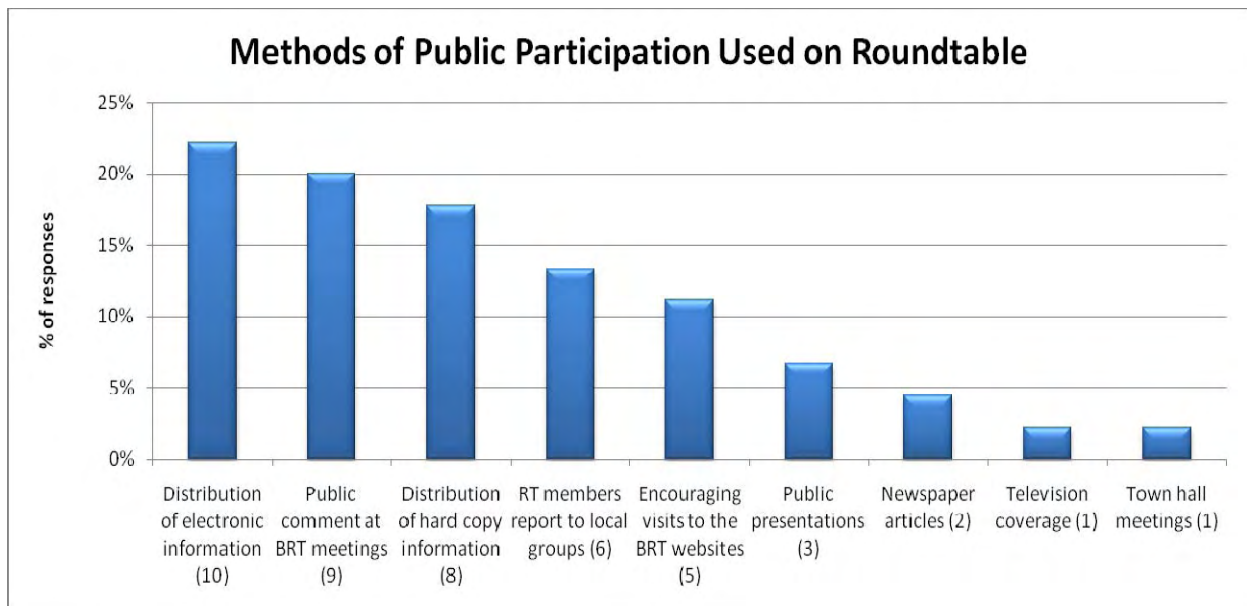
Similarly, the analysis grouped the concepts that received a score of “Adequate” or above to demonstrate water concepts that the roundtable felt comfortable with, and thus are not priorities for future educational efforts. These include groundwater hydrology, future water needs and water rights and law.



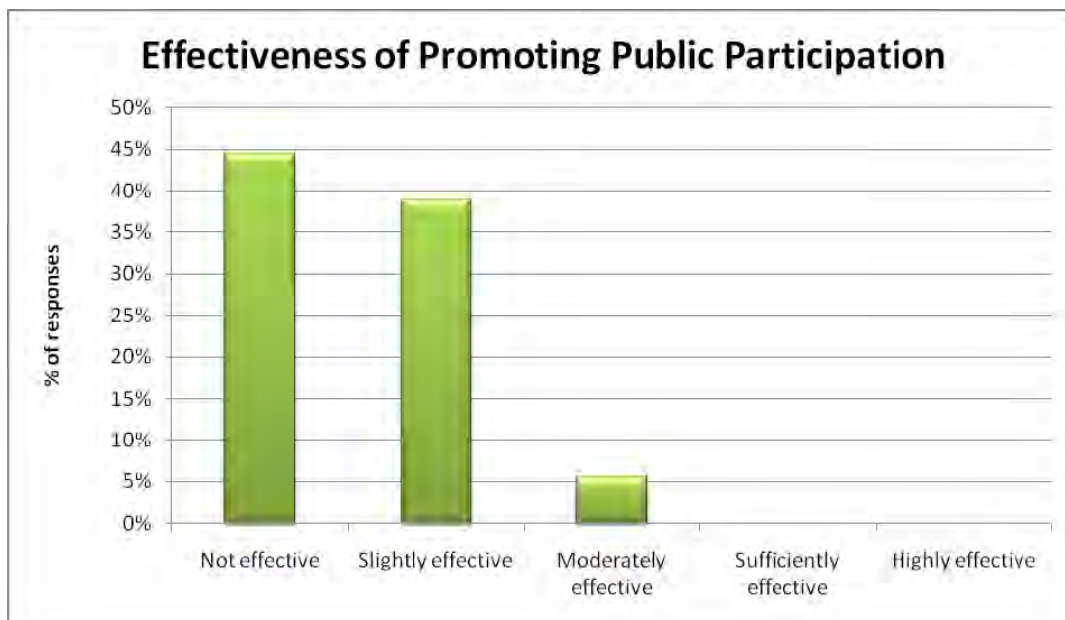
6.2.3. How Basin Roundtable Gets and Transmits Information

To better understand what types of information delivery vehicles (fact sheets, web site, presentations, etc.) roundtable members prefer to remain informed about water issues in other basins and other roundtable activities, the survey asked respondents to rate a set of information delivery vehicles. The most popular vehicles were **fact sheets** (94% prefer, 0% do not prefer), **presentations** (86% prefer, 0% do not prefer), and **joint roundtable meetings** (78% prefer, 0% do not prefer) to get their information. The least desirable method to receive information on the Roundtable is through **media sources** (22% prefer, 50% do not prefer). An analysis of the statewide survey responses indicated that preferred methods of receiving information are interactive and collaborative in nature. The PEPO Workgroup will use this data as it develops the most effective educational programs for the Basin Roundtables.

House Bill 05-1177 requires that each basin roundtable serve as a public forum for education and debate on methods for meeting water supply needs. To assess the extent to which the roundtables are actively informing and involving their basin's public on the roundtable process, this survey asked about the methods used to involve the public. The most commonly reported methods used by the Metro Basin Roundtable include distribution of electronic and hard copy information and public comment at roundtable meetings.



When asked how effective they have been at promoting public participation in the roundtable process, 100% of the Metro Basin Roundtable respondents view themselves as “Moderately Effective” to “Not Effective” and no respondents consider themselves “Highly Effective.” When the survey results were presented to the Metro Basin Roundtable on August 12, 2009, a discussion ensued on articulating the specific purposes for public participation. The diversity and complexity of the Metro’s public make this task more challenging. Members see potential for work with existing groups to make presentations on behalf of the water projects and processes.



6.3. Recommendations

6.3.1. Comparing and Contrasting with the Statewide Results

- There were no survey respondents from the agricultural community as opposed to a statewide agricultural affiliation rate of 15 percent
- “Colorado’s in-stream flow program” was reported as the lowest area of knowledge, including “non-consumptive needs assessment” as another, both of which were not included in the statewide results. The highest area of water knowledge was reported to be “groundwater hydrology” which was not included in the statewide areas of high water knowledge
- The Metro BRT view their effectiveness at promoting public participation less favorably than statewide data, with twice as many saying they are “not effective”

6.3.2. Considerations in Developing the Metro BRT’s Education Action Plan

- Are the three areas of lowest water knowledge, in-stream flows, climate variability and non-consumptive needs, areas in which the BRT needs education to be effective? If yes, how can the BRT develop education on these topics?
- The Metro BRT only views itself as moderately successful or worse at courting public involvement. What other strategies could be employed to increase awareness and participation? Is public involvement important to the roundtable process? How?
- What is the most effective way of educating roundtable members on the areas of highest priority? What will need to be done to ensure everyone receives the appropriate amount of information on ag-to-urban transfers, potential new projects, competition for supply and non-renewable groundwater?

7. North Platte Roundtable

7.1. Introduction

The North Platte Basin Roundtable is comprised of 16 voting members and a host of interested parties that regularly attend the meetings. Although predominantly agricultural, M&I concerns for the town of Walden and issues centered on natural resource development are being considered. The North Platte roundtable will have to continue to provide a place for disparate interests to flesh out their problems. Although the basin is facing many complex water resource challenges, the roundtable is working to create collaborative solutions.

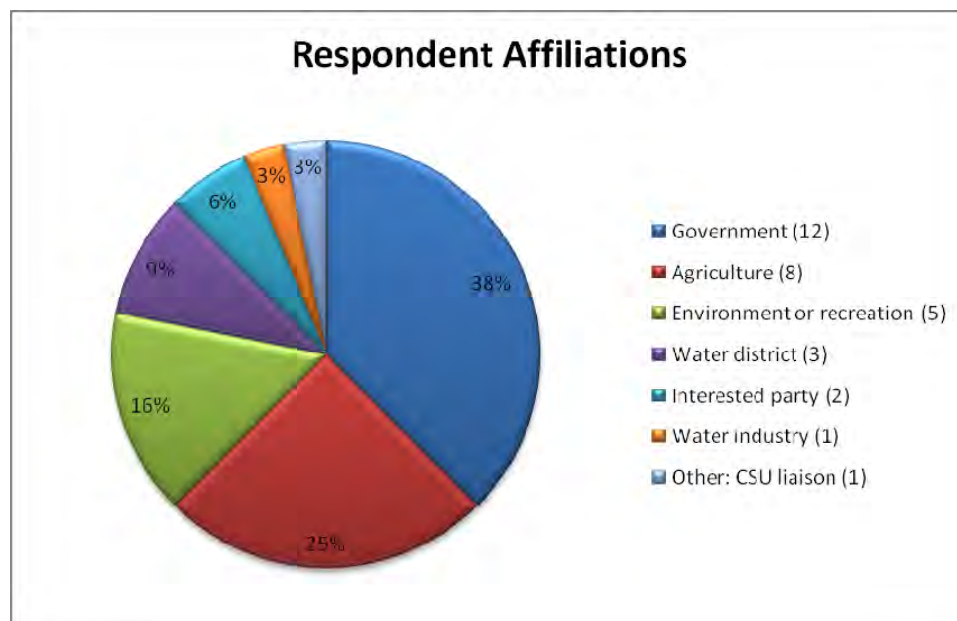
With these factors in mind, the ultimate information-related question to ask is “What do I need to know more about to best fulfill my role and function as a roundtable participant?” Nearly 50% of the North Platte Roundtable survey participants indicated that their knowledge of groundwater hydrology, water quality regulation and M&I water conservation is low suggesting that education in these areas is needed. HB 05-1177 deals with water supply planning, and developing knowledge to deal with issues of supply and knowledge can only be beneficial.

7.2. Important Results

CFWE administered the survey to the North Platte Basin Roundtable on January 27, 2009 and reported the initial results to them on August 25, 2009. This report reflects the input from that August meeting.

7.2.1. Survey Demographics

Out of 16 voting members on the North Platte Roundtable, responses were received from 13 of them as well as 9 responses from non-voting members and/or regular attendees. CFWE received survey responses from a diverse group of roundtable members, as the following chart illustrates. It also speaks to the diversity of representation on the roundtable in general.



7.2.2. Educational Needs of Roundtable Members

When asked to identify the basin's top water issues for the 2007 IBCC Annual Report, the North Platte Basin Roundtable identified the following:

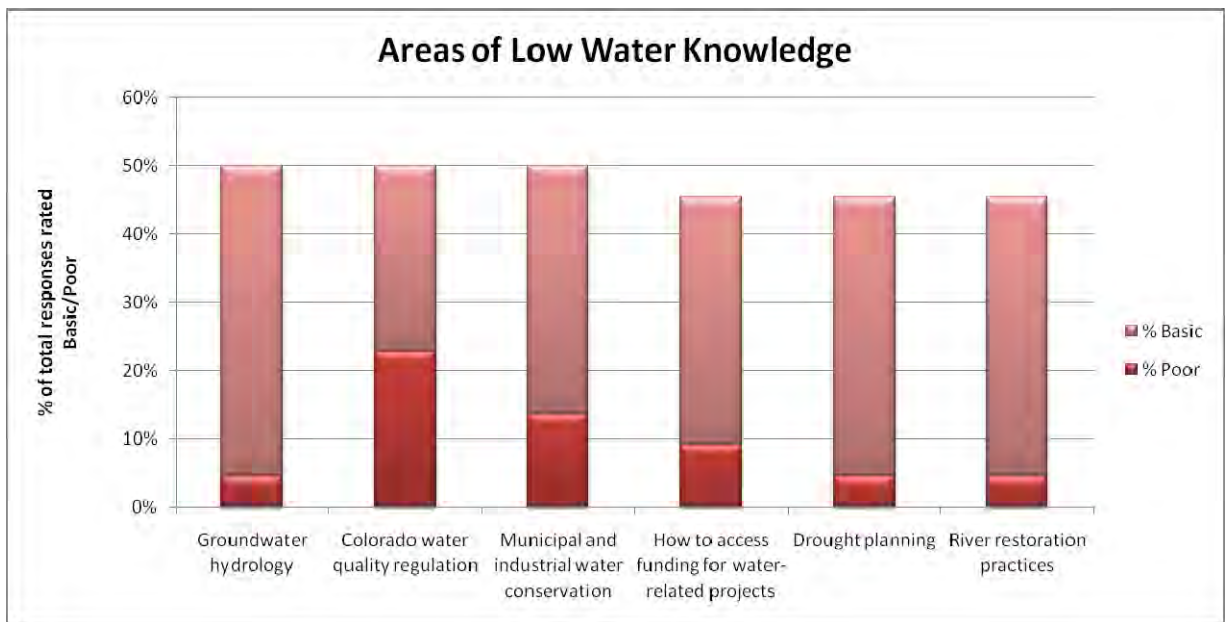
- **M&I Needs for the Town of Walden** – Storage, existing diversion structures and water rights for the Town of Walden
- **Energy Development** – Potential impacts from oil and gas development
- **Forest Management** – Forest management in light of extensive mountain pine beetle and the potential damage to watersheds and water supplies from catastrophic wildland fire
- **Agricultural Water Needs** – Consumptive uses and losses and high-altitude crop coefficients
- **Water Supply Availability** – Quantification of available unappropriated waters within the basin

From these, survey respondents chose the issues with the first, second, and third highest priorities for their *personal* water education needs. Weighted scores revealed that the roundtable sees their largest educational need as related to “**Water Supply Availability**” followed by “**Energy Development**” and “**Agricultural Water Needs**” coming in third.

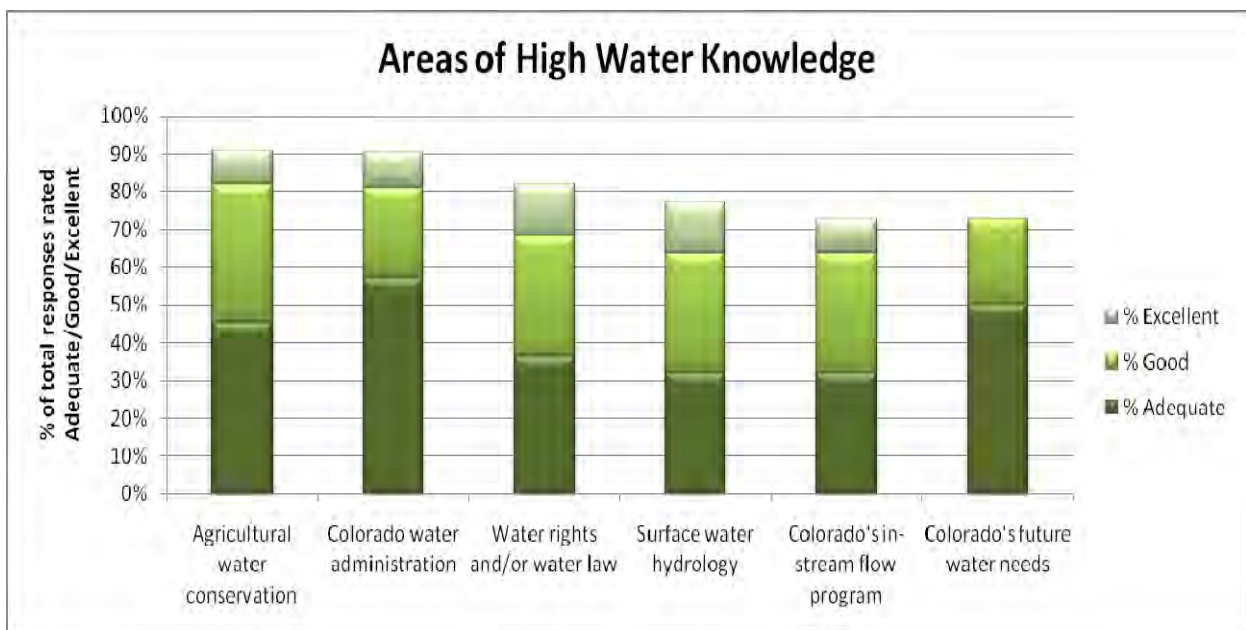
At the same time, respondents were asked to rank the same issues in terms of their *roundtable's* water education needs. Similar analysis revealed that the top three issues for roundtable education were the same, but in a different order. When the survey results were presented to the North Platte Basin Roundtable on August 25, 2009, some members questioned why agricultural water was rated as a priority since the roundtable is largely represented by the agricultural community. It was brought to attention that the concepts embedded in the definition (“high-altitude crop coefficients”) may be difficult to grasp.

To further extract the roundtable's knowledge and education needs, a related question gave respondents a list of 17 general water concepts and asked them to rank their level of knowledge as a roundtable participant for each concept as poor, basic, adequate, good or excellent. CFWE combined the “Poor” and “Basic” scores to identify water concepts that may merit additional education to North Platte Basin Roundtable members.

Concepts that could be considered for future roundtable educational efforts include: groundwater hydrology, water quality regulation, municipal and industrial water conservation, funding for water projects, drought planning and river restoration. During the survey results presentation, it was pointed out that a questionnaire on topics that roundtable members actually want to know more about will help the roundtable plan educational strategies.



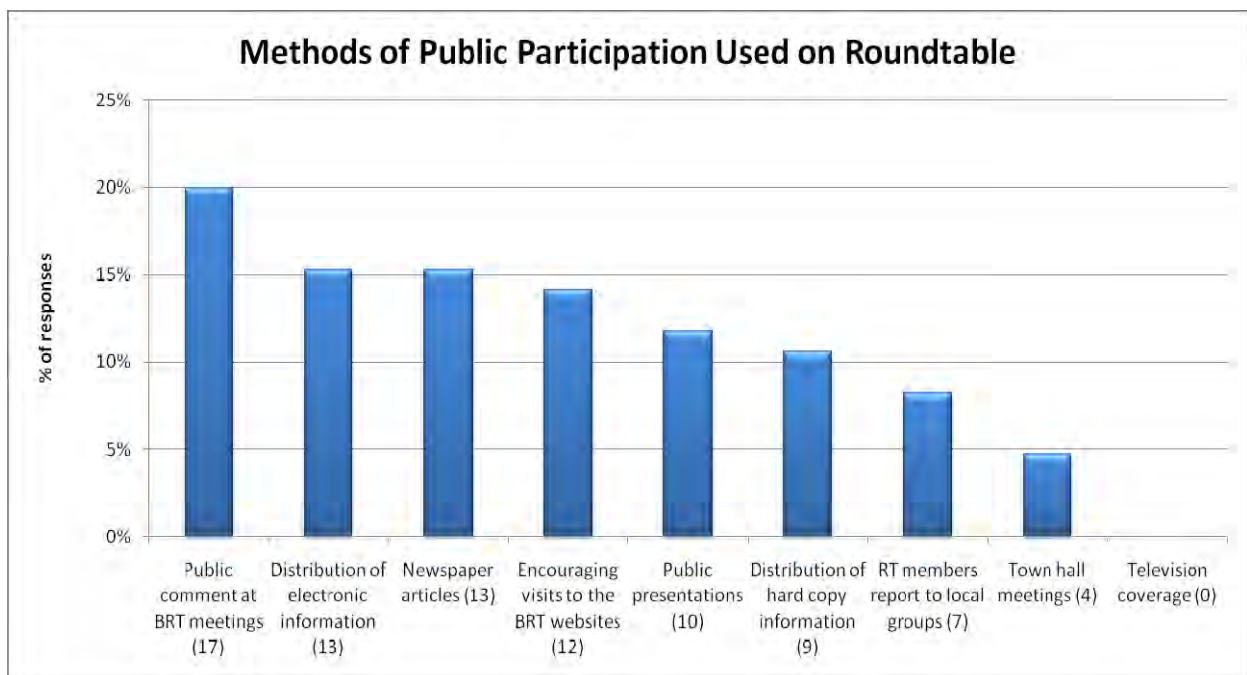
Similarly, the analysis grouped the concepts that received a score of “Adequate” or above to demonstrate water concepts that the roundtable felt comfortable with, and thus are not priorities for future educational efforts. These include agricultural water conservation, water administration and water rights and law.



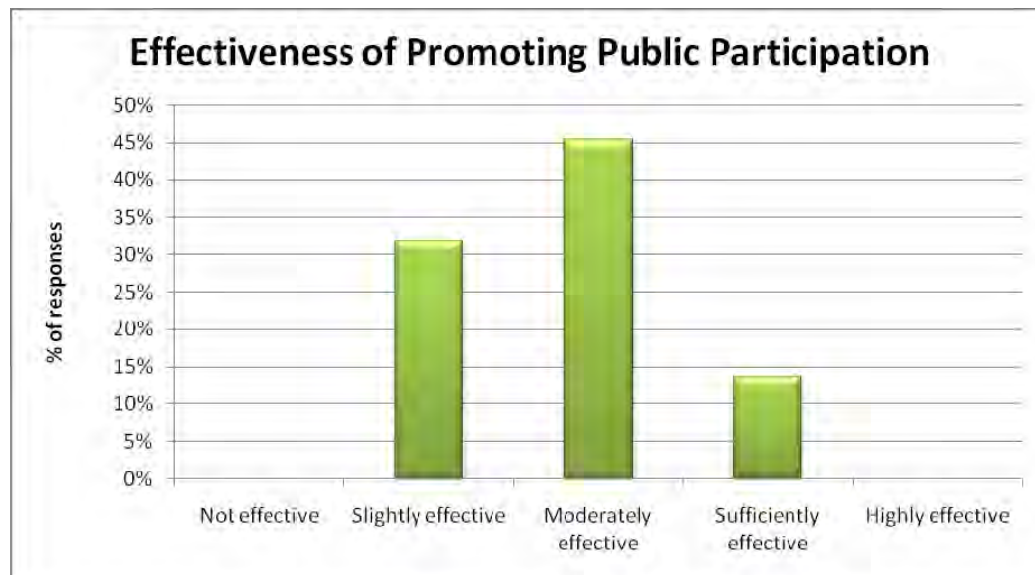
7.2.3. How Basin Roundtable Gets and Transmits Information

To better understand what types of information delivery vehicles (fact sheets, web site, presentations, etc.) roundtable members prefer to remain informed about water issues in other basins and other roundtable activities, the survey asked respondents to rate a set of information delivery vehicles. The most popular vehicles were **presentations** (68% prefer, 9% do not prefer), **fact sheets** (64% prefer, 9% do not prefer), and **tours** (52% prefer, 24% do not prefer) to get their information. The least desirable methods were **media sources** (5% prefer, 64% do not prefer) and **special events** (32% prefer, 32% do not prefer). An analysis of the statewide survey responses indicated that preferred methods of receiving information are interactive and collaborative in nature. The PEPO Workgroup will use this data as it develops the most effective educational programs for the Basin Roundtables.

House Bill 05-1177 requires that each basin roundtable serve as a public forum for education and debate on methods for meeting water supply needs. To assess the extent to which the roundtables are actively informing and involving their basin's public on the roundtable process, this survey asked about the methods used to involve the public. The most commonly reported methods used by the North Platte Basin Roundtable include public comment at roundtable meetings, distribution of electronic information and newspaper articles.



When asked how effective they have been at promoting public participation in the roundtable process, 86% of the North Platte Basin Roundtable respondents view themselves as “Moderately Effective” to “Not Effective” and no respondents consider themselves “Highly Effective.” During the survey results presentation on August 25, 2009, roundtable members discussed their objectives for promoting public participation. A higher percentage of the North Platte’s public is already participating in the roundtable and word of mouth goes a long way in this small community. A member commented that the non-consumptive needs committee might want to gather more public comment to strengthen this study.



7.3. Recommendations

7.3.1. Comparing and Contrasting with the Statewide Results

- Survey respondents from agriculture were more prevalent than statewide data
- Areas of low knowledge included “how to access funding for water related projects” and “agricultural and municipal & industrial conservation” which were not included in the statewide results. “Agricultural water conservation” was reported as the lowest area of knowledge, including “Colorado’s in-stream flow program” as another, both of which were not included in the statewide results
- No roundtable members ranked their effectiveness at promoting public participation as “Not Effective”

7.3.2. Considerations in Developing the North Platte BRT’s Education Action Plan

- Are the three areas of lowest water knowledge, groundwater hydrology, water quality regulation and M&I conservation, areas in which the BRT needs education to be effective? If yes, how can the BRT develop education on these topics?
- 80% of the North Platte BRT views itself as moderately successful or worse at courting public involvement. What other strategies could be employed to increase awareness and participation? Is public involvement important to the roundtable process? How?
- What is the most effective way of educating roundtable members on the areas of highest priority? What will need to be done to ensure everyone receives the appropriate amount of information on agricultural water needs, energy development, and water supply availability?

8. Rio Grande Basin Roundtable

8.1. Introduction

The Rio Grande Basin Roundtable brings together diverse water interests from San Luis Valley farmers to river restoration ecologists. Water managers are proactively planning for sustainable groundwater use in the Closed Basin area of the valley. Recreational, environmental, municipal, and agricultural water interests are all utilizing the same scarce water resource that is further restricted by compact obligations with New Mexico and Texas. Although the basin is facing many complex water resource challenges, the roundtable is working to create collaborative solutions. It has pursued an educational agenda for its members and plans on expanding this program into the larger community, believing water sustainability requires, and depends upon, a well-educated public.

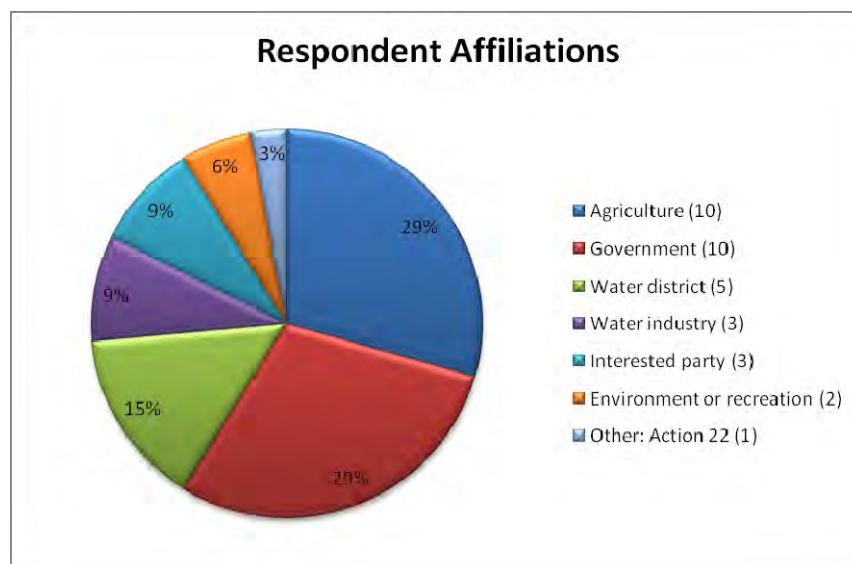
With these factors in mind, the ultimate information-related question to ask is “What do I need to know more about to best fulfill my role and function as a roundtable participant?” On the Rio Grande Basin Roundtable, more than half of the survey respondents indicated that their knowledge of drought planning is low suggesting that education in this area is needed for the roundtable. HB 05-1177 deals with water supply planning and this topic is inextricably linked with planning for periods of drought and conservation strategies.

8.2. Important Results

CFWE administered the survey to the Rio Grande Basin Roundtable on January 13, 2009 and reported the initial results to them on September 8, 2009. This report reflects the input from that September meeting.

8.2.1. Survey Demographics

Out of 30 voting members on the Rio Grande Basin Roundtable, responses were received from 18 of them as well as 7 responses from non-voting members and/or regular attendees. CFWE received survey responses from a diverse group of roundtable members, as the following chart illustrates. It also speaks to the diversity of representation on the roundtable in general.



8.2.2. Educational Needs of Roundtable Members

When asked to identify the basin's top water issues for the 2007 IBCC Annual Report, the Rio Grande Basin Roundtable identified the following:

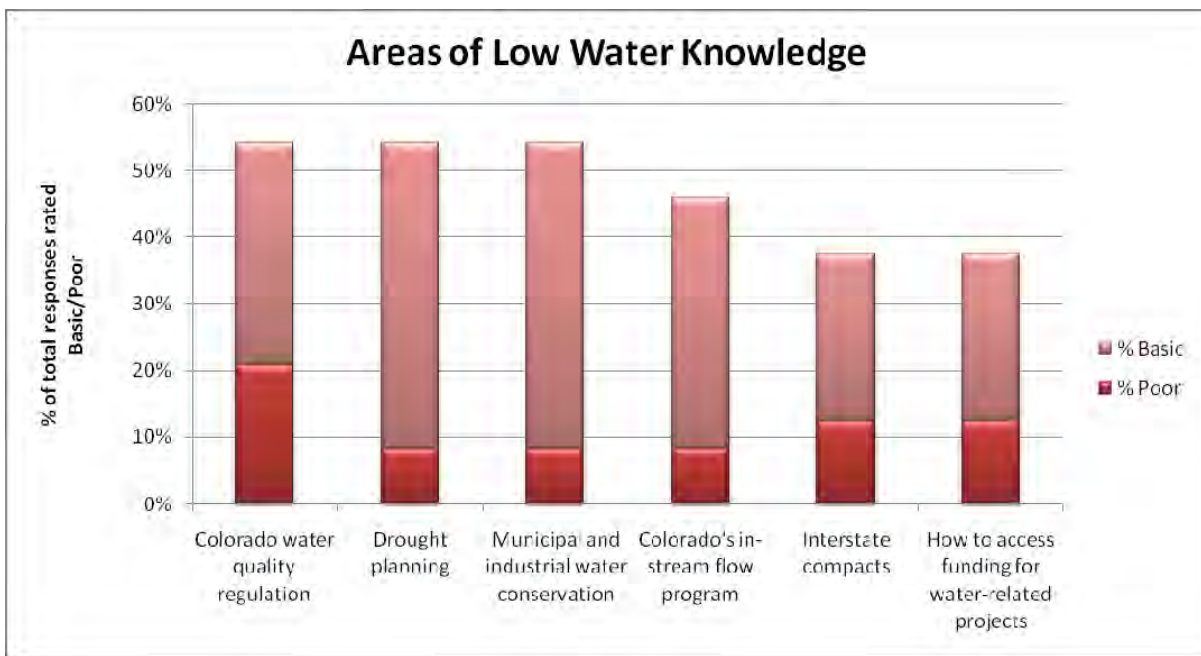
- **Rio Grande Compact** – The effects of prolonged drought and achieving sustainability
- **Agricultural Water Needs** – Agricultural groundwater use is currently at unsustainable levels
- **Economic Impacts of Reduced Groundwater Irrigation** – Community based solutions offer the best hope of minimizing economic impacts
- **Residential Growth** – Rapid growth, especially in the South Fork area, is creating a need for augmentation of water supplies
- **Municipal, Industrial and Agricultural Water Needs** – Groundwater is a key component of water use in the basin for both M&I and agriculture

From these, survey respondents chose the issues with the first, second, and third highest priorities for their *personal* water education needs. Weighted scores revealed that the roundtable sees their largest educational need as related to “**Economic Impacts of Reduced Groundwater Irrigation**” followed by “**Agricultural Water Needs**” and “**Municipal, Industrial and Agricultural Water Needs**” coming in third.

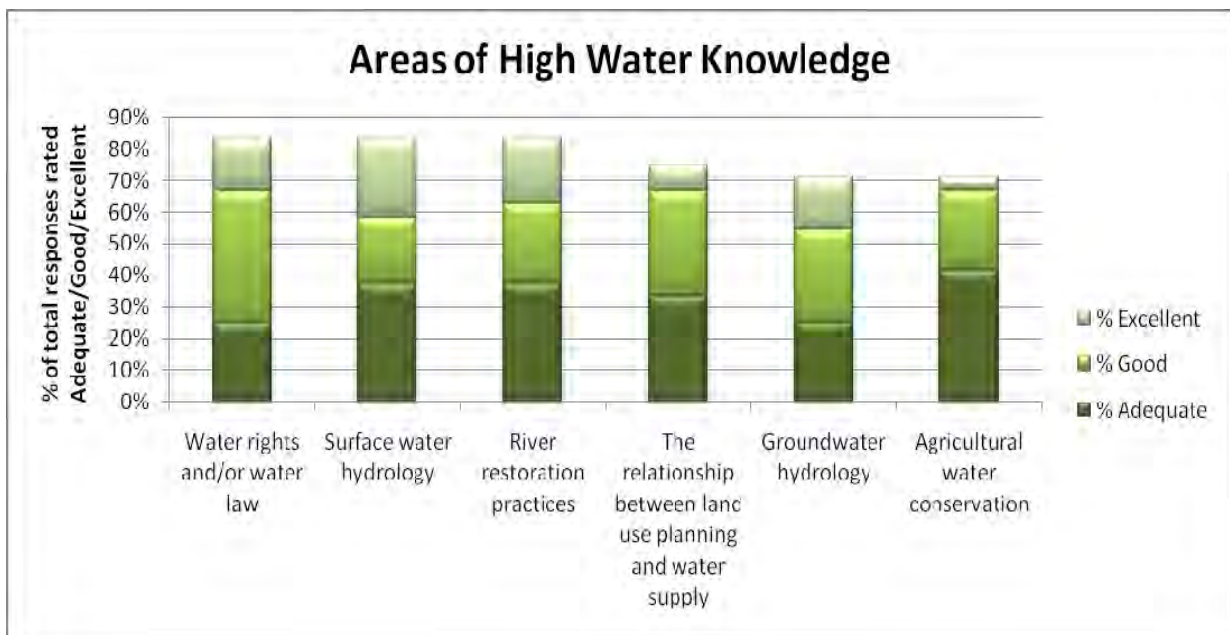
At the same time, respondents were asked to rank the same issues in terms of their *roundtable's* water education needs. Similar analysis revealed that the top two issues were the same with “**Rio Grande Compact**” coming in third. When the survey results were presented to the Rio Grande Basin Roundtable on September 8, 2009, it was stated that these results are not surprising, considering the issues the basin is currently facing.

To further extract the roundtable's knowledge and education needs, a related question gave respondents a list of 17 general water concepts and asked them to rank their level of knowledge as a roundtable participant for each concept as poor, basic, adequate, good or excellent. CFWE combined the “Poor” and “Basic” scores to identify water concepts that may merit additional education to Rio Grande Basin Roundtable members.

Concepts that could be considered for future roundtable educational efforts include: water quality regulation, drought planning, municipal and industrial water conservation, Colorado's in-stream flow program, interstate compacts and funding for water projects. During the results presentation, members indicated that drought planning is most relevant to the basin's arid geography and the other concepts are not necessarily on the radar screen of all roundtable members. A discussion ensued regarding new member orientation as an area of improvement for the roundtable to get new members up to speed on major water issues.



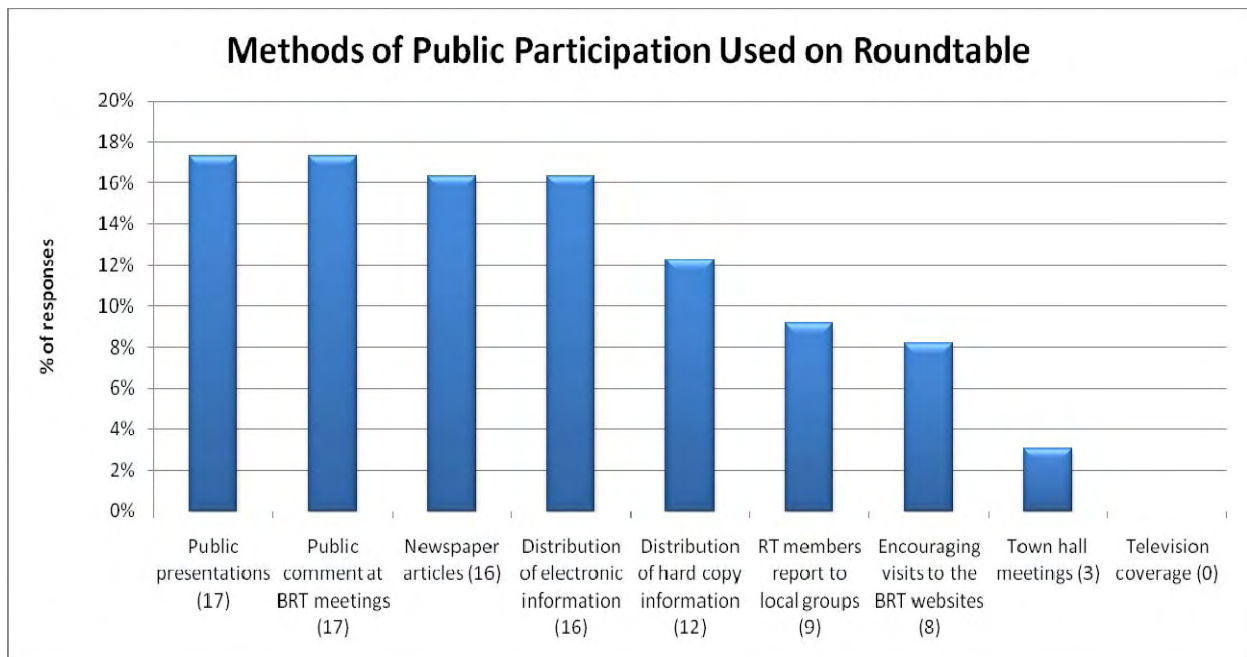
Similarly, the analysis grouped the concepts that received a score of “Adequate” or above to demonstrate water concepts that the roundtable felt comfortable with, and thus are not priorities for future educational efforts. These include water rights and law, surface water hydrology and river restoration.



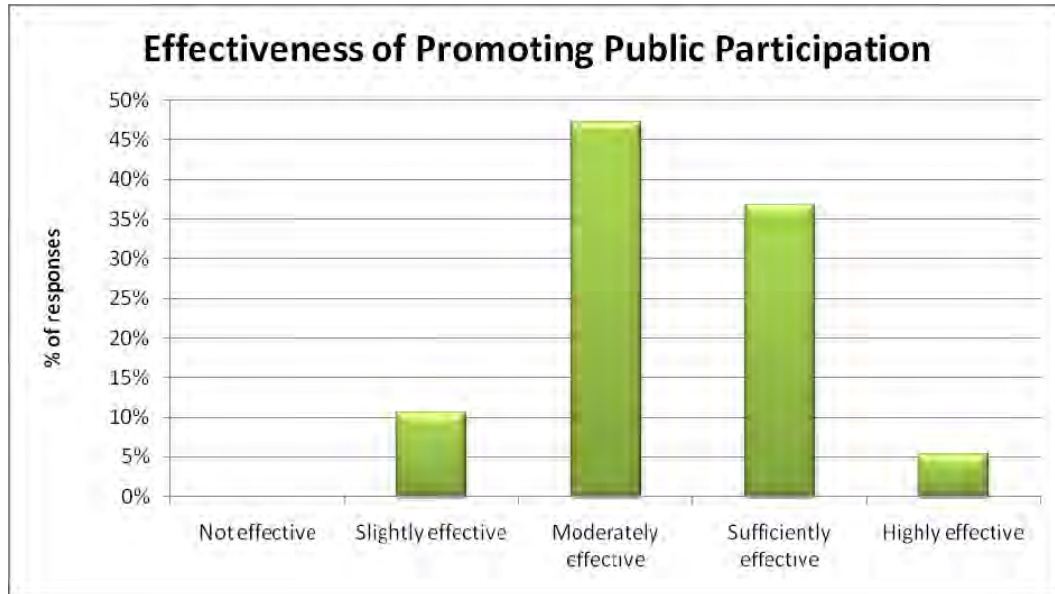
8.2.3. How Basin Roundtable Gets and Transmits Information

To better understand what types of information delivery vehicles (fact sheets, web site, presentations, etc.) roundtable members prefer to remain informed about water issues in other basins and other roundtable activities, the survey asked respondents to rate a set of information delivery vehicles. The most popular vehicles were presentations (68% prefer, 9% do not prefer), fact sheets (64% prefer, 9% do not prefer) and tours (52% prefer, 24% do not prefer) to get their information. The least desirable method to receive information was through media sources (5% prefer, 64% do not prefer). An analysis of the statewide survey responses indicated that preferred methods of receiving information are interactive and collaborative in nature. The PEPO Workgroup will use this data as it develops the most effective educational programs for the Basin Roundtables.

House Bill 05-1177 requires that each basin roundtable serve as a public forum for education and debate on methods for meeting water supply needs. To assess the extent to which the roundtables are actively informing and involving their basin's public on the roundtable process, this survey asked about the methods used to involve the public. The most commonly reported methods used by the Southwest roundtable include public presentations, public comment at roundtable meetings and newspaper articles.



When asked how effective they have been at promoting public participation in the roundtable process, 58% of the Rio Grande Basin Roundtable respondents view themselves as “Moderately Effective” to “Not Effective” and 42% consider themselves as “Sufficiently Effective” to “Highly Effective.” During the survey results presentation on September 8, 2009, the group discussed how the public gets involved only during times of crisis. However, if that’s the only time that they participate, the risk is an ill-informed public, which can result in poor decisions. Roundtable members felt that their meetings can be publicized better.



8.3. Recommendations

8.3.1. Comparing and Contrasting with the Statewide Results

- Survey respondents affiliated with agriculture were more prevalent than statewide data
- Areas of low knowledge included “municipal and industrial water conservation” and “Colorado’s in-stream flow program” which were not included in the statewide results. Areas of high water knowledge included “river restoration” and “groundwater hydrology,” which were not included in the statewide results
- Rio Grande BRT respondents view their effectiveness at promoting public participation as the highest in the statewide data, with three times as many saying they are “sufficiently effective”

8.3.2. Considerations in Developing the Rio Grande BRT’s Education Action Plan

- Are the three areas of lowest water knowledge, water quality regulation, drought planning and municipal and industrial water conservation, topics in which the BRT needs education to be effective? If yes, how can the BRT develop an educational program on these topics?
- If the Rio Grande BRT believes that public involvement in the roundtable process is important, in what form and for what purpose should the roundtable involve the public?
- What resources are needed for public outreach? Is the roundtable’s media exposure covering the aspects of the process that are most important? What are the most valuable assets the roundtable members possess that can be utilized for this task?

9. South Platte Basin Roundtable

9.1. Introduction

The South Platte Basin Roundtable represents a large and varied geography, from the high mountain areas of the upper South Platte River in Clear Creek and Park counties, to outlying Denver suburbs, to the farms of Weld and Morgan counties. Water demand in the South Platte basin already exceeds supplies, so finding a way to meet those demands, plus future demands from new populations, is a top priority for the roundtable. In particular, finding a way to meet these demands without permanently drying up agricultural lands within its boundaries is important. Although the basin is facing many complex water resource challenges, the roundtable is working to create collaborative solutions.

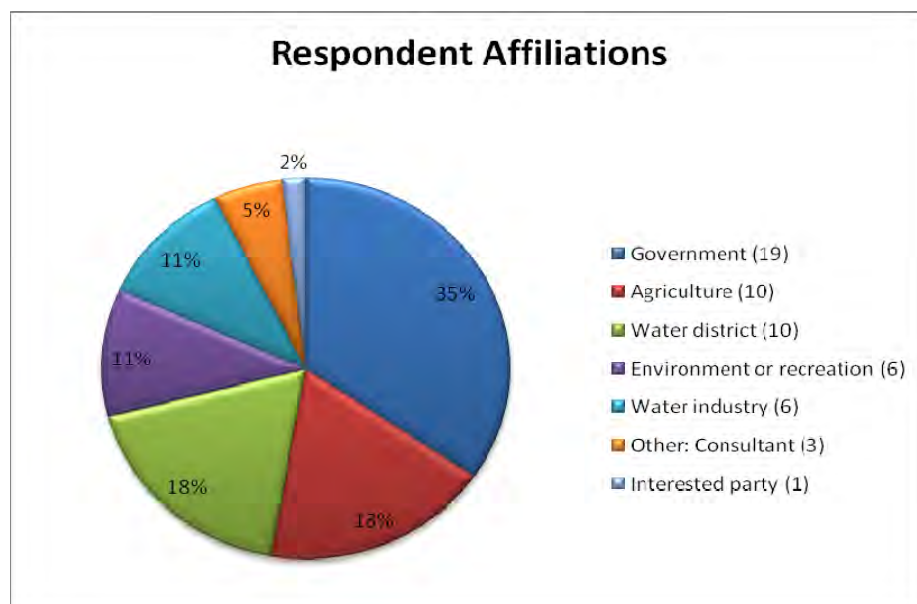
With these factors in mind, the ultimate information-related question to ask is “What do I need to know more about to best fulfill my role and function as a roundtable participant?” On the South Platte Basin Roundtable, half or more of the survey respondents indicated that their knowledge of water quality regulation is low suggesting that education in this area is needed for the roundtable. Although HB 05-1177 deals with water supply planning, this area of management is inextricably linked with water quality issues. For example, with a high rate of water reuse within the South Platte Basin, water quality will be an increasing concern for many water users.

9.2. Important Results

CFWE administered the survey to the South Platte Basin Roundtable on January 13, 2009 and reported the initial results to them on July 17, 2009. This report reflects the input from that July meeting.

9.2.1. Survey Demographics

Out of 51 voting members on the South Platte Basin Roundtable, responses were received from 29 of them as well as 12 responses from non-voting members and/or regular attendees. CFWE received survey responses from a diverse group of roundtable members, as the following chart illustrates. It also speaks to the diversity of representation on the roundtable in general.



9.2.2. Educational Needs of Roundtable Members

When asked to identify the basin's top water issues for the 2007 IBCC Annual Report, the South Platte Basin Roundtable identified the following:

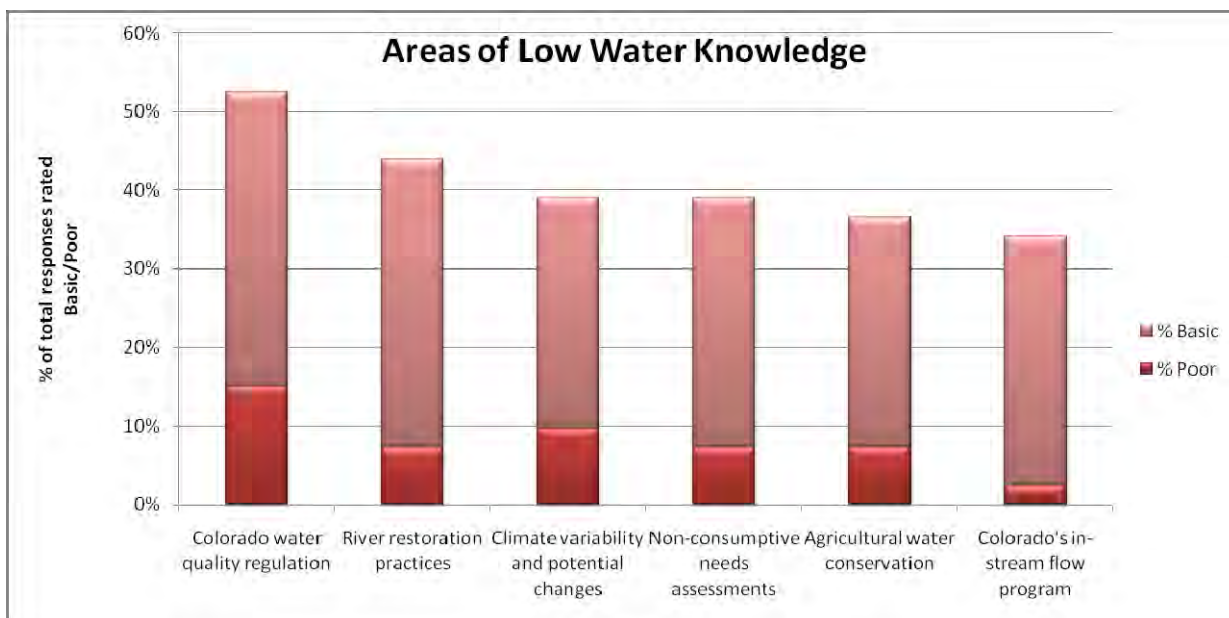
- **Rural Areas** – Agriculture is still a dominant water use but rapid changes are occurring and the impacts to rural communities are a key concern
- **Competition for Water** – It is unclear how much competition there is for the same water supplies
- **Endangered Species Recovery** – The success of the Recovery Implementation Program for Colorado River Endangered Fish is important for protecting existing water uses and allowing for future uses
- **Non-Renewable Groundwater** – The lack of any new major water storage in the last 20 years has led to reliance on non-renewable groundwater in the South Metro area
- **Municipal Water Reuse and Conservation** – These are major components to meeting future water needs but will not meet all of the area's future needs and will put added pressure on agriculture as return flows diminish
- **Municipal Water Needs** – The urban landscape is very important to the economy and quality of life in the basin
- **Agricultural to Urban Transfers** – Transfers of agricultural water rights to M&I uses will continue to be a significant option for meeting future needs

From these, survey respondents chose the issue with the first, second, and third highest priorities for their *personal* water education needs. Weighted scores revealed that the roundtable sees their largest educational need as related to “**Competition for Water**”, with “**Rural Areas**” and “**Agricultural to Urban Transfers**” as second and third.

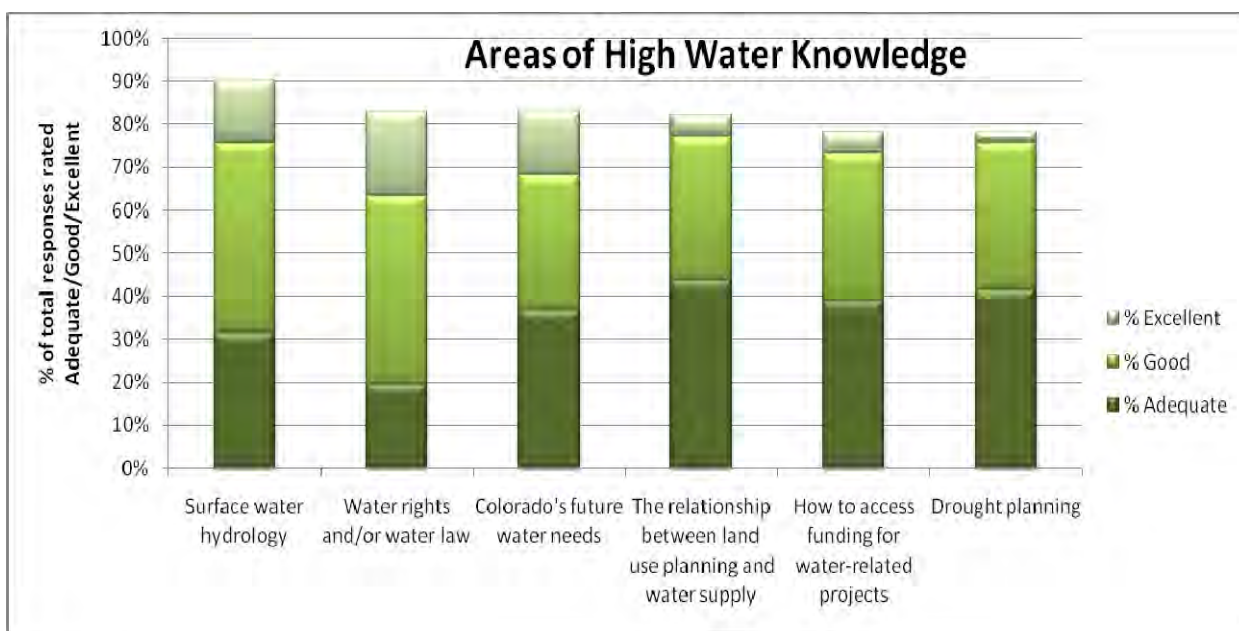
At the same time, respondents were asked to rank the same issues in terms of their *roundtable's* water education needs. Similar analysis revealed that the top three issues for roundtable education were the same, but in a different order.

To further extract the roundtable's knowledge and education needs, a related question gave respondents a list of 17 general water concepts and asked them to rank their level of knowledge as a roundtable participant for each concept as poor, basic, adequate, good or excellent. CFWE combined the “Poor” and “Basic” scores to identify water concepts that may merit additional education to South Platte Basin Roundtable members.

Concepts that could be considered for future roundtable educational efforts include: water quality regulation, river restoration, climate variability, non-consumptive needs, agricultural water conservation and Colorado's in-stream flow program.



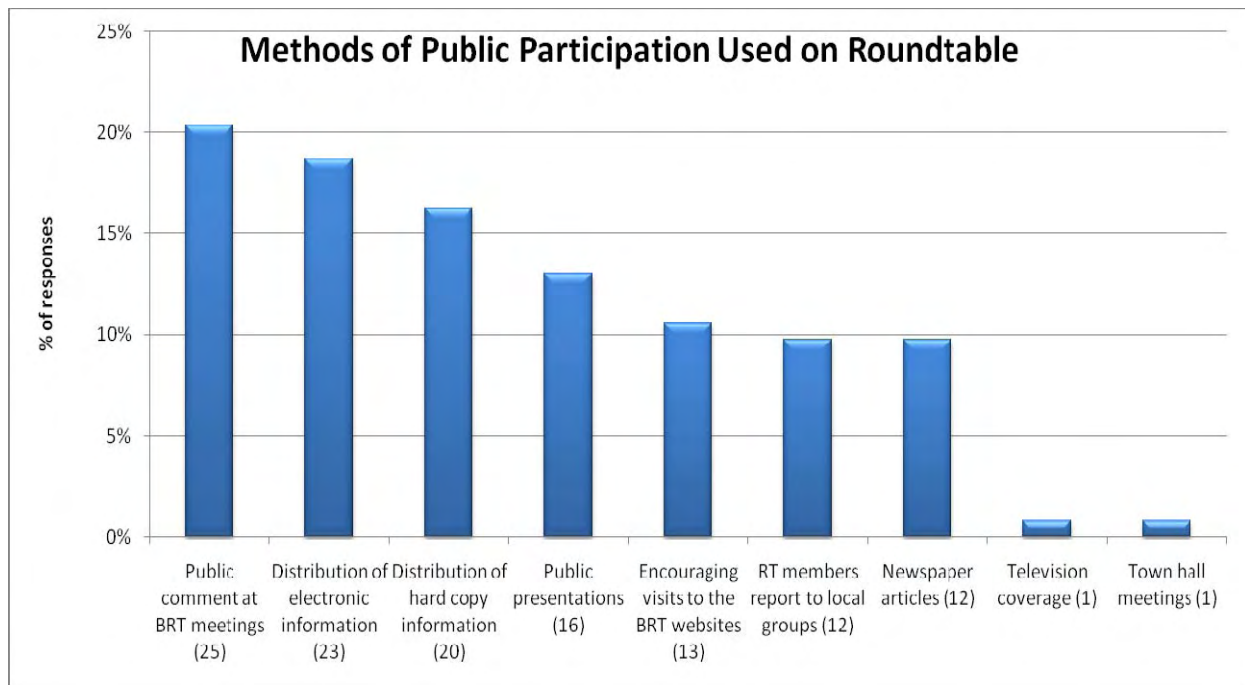
Similarly, the analysis grouped the concepts that received a score of “Adequate” or above to demonstrate water concepts that the roundtable felt comfortable with, and thus are not priorities for future educational efforts. These include surface water hydrology, water rights and law, Colorado’s future water needs, land use and water supply planning, funding for projects and drought planning.



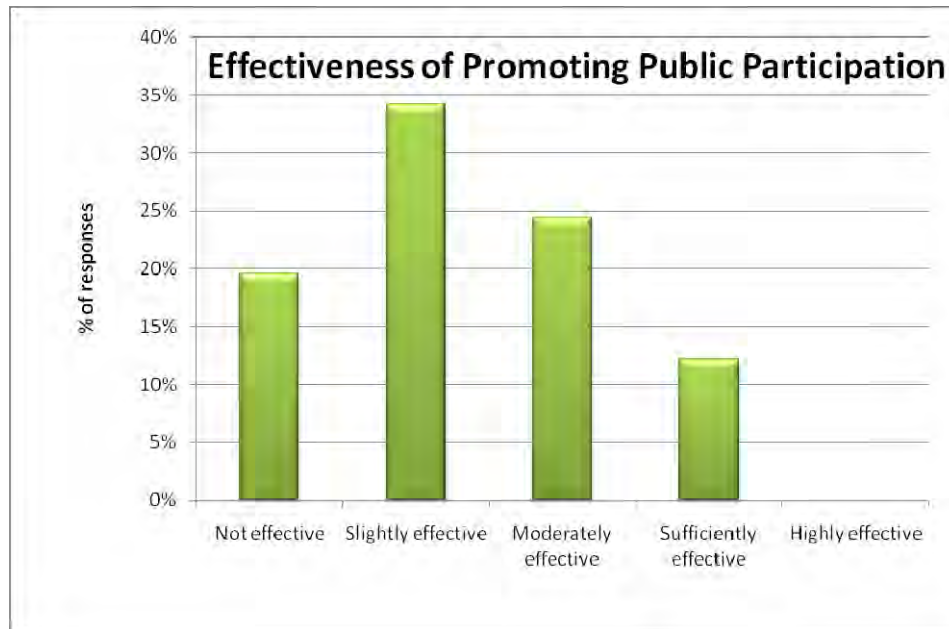
9.2.3. How Basin Roundtable Gets and Transmits Information

To better understand what types of information delivery vehicles (fact sheets, web site, presentations, etc.) roundtable members prefer to remain informed about water issues in other basins and other roundtable activities, the survey asked respondents to rate a set of information delivery vehicles. The most popular vehicles were **presentations** (88% prefer, 3% do not prefer), **fact sheets** (83% prefer, 5% do not prefer) and **joint roundtable meetings** (73% prefer, 5% do not prefer). The least desirable methods were **media sources** (22% prefer and 54% would not prefer) and the **IBCC website** (30% prefer and 20% would not prefer). This holds true with the statewide as well: preferred methods of receiving information are interactive and collaborative in nature. The PEPO Workgroup will use this data as it develops the most effective educational programs for the Basin Roundtables.

House Bill 05-1177 requires that each basin roundtable serve as a public forum for education and debate on methods for meeting water supply needs. To assess the extent to which the roundtables are actively informing and involving their basin's public on the roundtable process, this survey asked about the methods used to involve the public. The most commonly reported methods used by the South Platte Basin Roundtable include public comment at meetings and distribution of hard copy and electronic information.



When asked how effective they have been at promoting public participation in the roundtable process, 88% of the South Platte Basin Roundtable respondents view themselves as “Moderately Effective” to “Not Effective” and no respondents consider themselves “Highly Effective.”



9.3. Recommendations

9.3.1. Comparing and Contrasting with the Statewide Results

- Reported affiliations of survey respondents were nearly identical to statewide data
- Areas of low knowledge included “non-consumptive needs assessments” and “agricultural water conservation” which were not included in the statewide results. Areas of high water knowledge included “drought planning,” which was actually in the statewide results for areas of low knowledge
- South Platte BRT respondents view their effectiveness at promoting public participation similar to statewide data

9.3.2. Considerations in Developing the South Platte BRT’s Education Action Plan

- Are the three areas of lowest water knowledge, water quality, river restoration and climate variability, areas in which the BRT needs education to be effective? If yes, how can the BRT develop education on these topics?
- Is the fact that no one on the South Platte BRT considers themselves “Highly Effective” at public involvement important or an issue? If yes, in what form and for what purpose should the roundtable involve the public?
- The South Platte BRT held a meeting to update the public on their work in December of 2009. Was this event successful in promoting additional support and input on the roundtable process? What were some of the lessons learned in planning this meeting to help define future educational strategies?

10. Southwest Basin Roundtable

10.1. Introduction

The Southwest Basin Roundtable is unique because it encompasses multiple watersheds: the San Juan, Dolores and San Miguel, plus seven or eight sub-basins whose rivers leave the state in different directions. The roundtable membership reflects this varied geography, with members from high mountain areas like Telluride as well as the desert landscape of Cortez. Although the basin is facing many complex water resource challenges, the roundtable is working to create collaborative solutions.

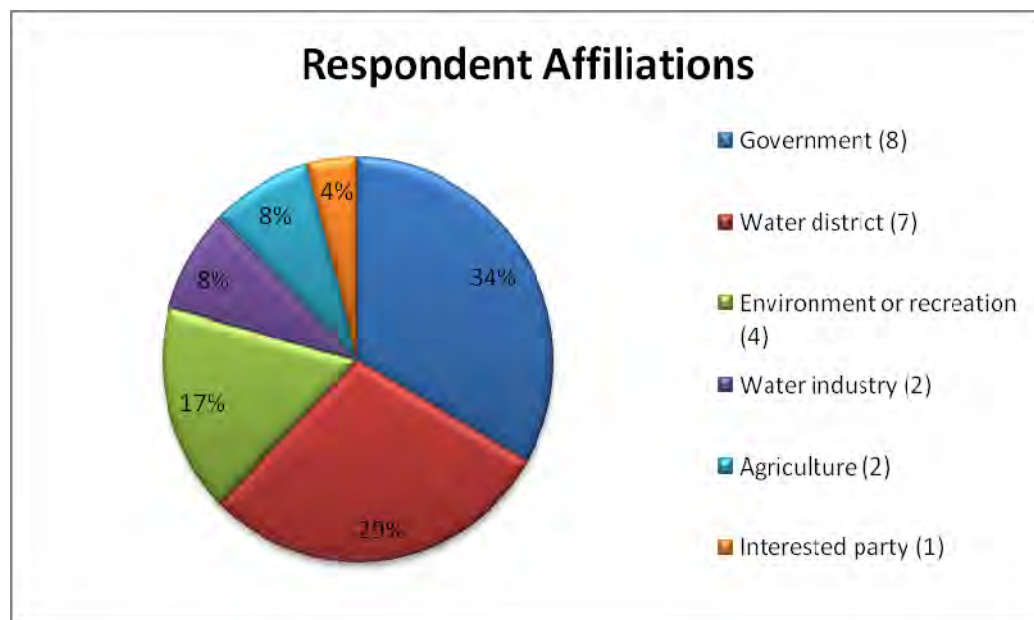
With these factors in mind, the ultimate information-related question to ask is “What do I need to know more about to best fulfill my role and function as a roundtable participant?” On the Southwest Basin Roundtable, more than half of the survey respondents indicated that their knowledge of drought planning is low suggesting that education in this area is needed. HB 05-1177 deals with water supply planning and this topic is inextricably linked with planning for periods of drought and conservation strategies.

10.2. Important Results

CFWE administered the survey to the Southwest Basin Roundtable on March 11, 2009 and reported the initial results to them on September 8, 2009. This report reflects the input from that September meeting.

10.2.1. Survey Demographics

Out of 34 voting members on the Southwest Basin Roundtable, CFWE received responses from 17, as well as 3 responses from non-voting members/regular attendees. CFWE received survey responses from a diverse group of roundtable members, as the following chart illustrates. It also speaks to the diversity of representation on the roundtable in general.



10.2.2. Educational Needs of Roundtable Members

When asked to identify the basin's top water issues for the 2007 IBCC Annual Report, the Southwest Basin Roundtable identified the following:

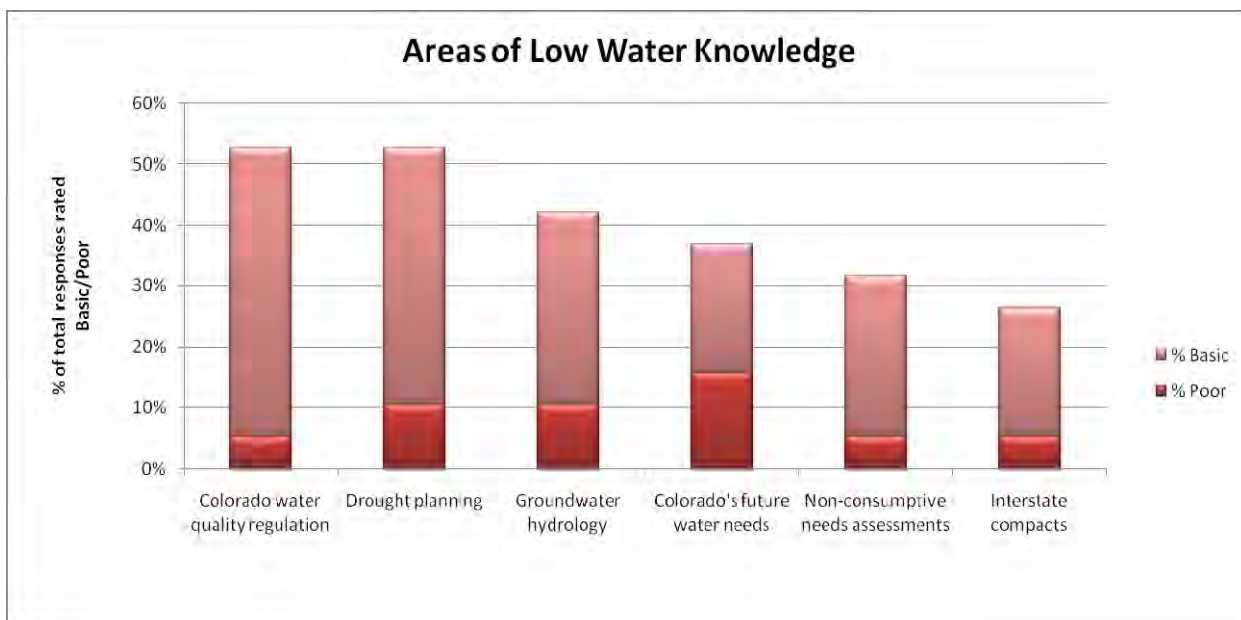
- **Changing Demographics** – This multiple basin area of the state is extremely diverse with changing demographics
- **Pagosa Springs-Bayfield-Durango** – This area is rapidly growing, has areas of localized water shortage, and is transitioning from mining/agriculture to tourism, recreation, and retirement/second home area
- **Cortez Area** – This area remains strongly agricultural but is also seeing rapid growth
- **San Miguel Area** – This area is a mix of recreation and tourism along with a strong desire to maintain agriculture
- **Water Supply Availability** – Overall water supply is available but getting sufficient infrastructure and water distribution is important
- **Endangered Species Recovery** – The success of the Recovery Implementation Program for Colorado River Endangered Fish is important for protecting existing water uses and allowing for future uses
- **Colorado River Compact** – The Colorado River Compact places pressure on uses of the San Juan River because New Mexico's primary source of the upper Colorado River Basin supplies is the San Juan River.

From these, survey respondents chose the issues with the first, second, and third highest priorities for their *personal* water education needs. Weighted scores revealed that the roundtable sees their largest educational need as related to “**Water Supply Availability**” and the “**Colorado River Compact**” with “**Changing Demographics**” coming in third.

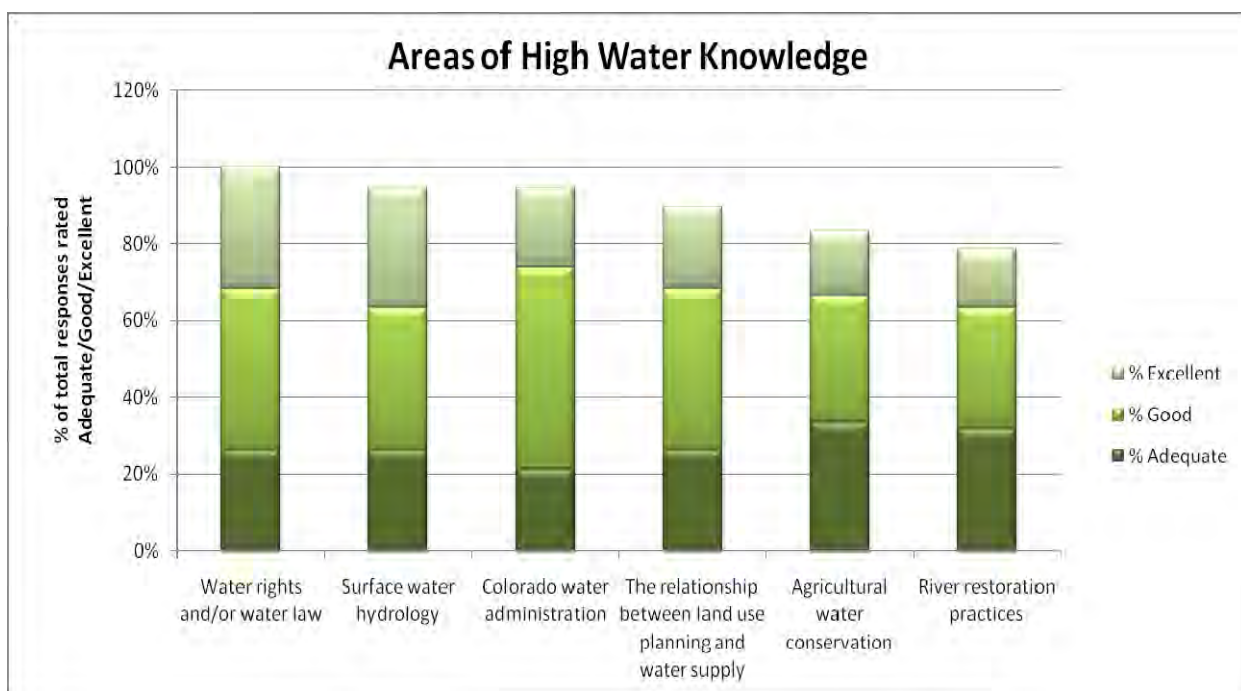
At the same time, respondents were asked to rank the same issues in terms of their *roundtable's* water education needs. Similar analysis revealed that the top three issues for roundtable education were the same, but in a different order.

To further mine the roundtable's knowledge and education needs, a related question gave respondents a list of 17 general water concepts and asked them to rank their level of knowledge as a roundtable participant for each concept as poor, basic, adequate, good or excellent. CFWE combined the “Poor” and “Basic” scores to identify water concepts that may merit additional education to Southwest Basin Roundtable members.

Concepts that could be considered for future roundtable educational efforts include: water quality regulation, drought planning, groundwater hydrology, Colorado's future water needs, non-consumptive needs assessments and interstate compacts. When the survey results were presented to the Southwest Basin Roundtable on September 8, 2009, many members recognized the benefits of developing workshops on these topics with the roundtable's education committee.



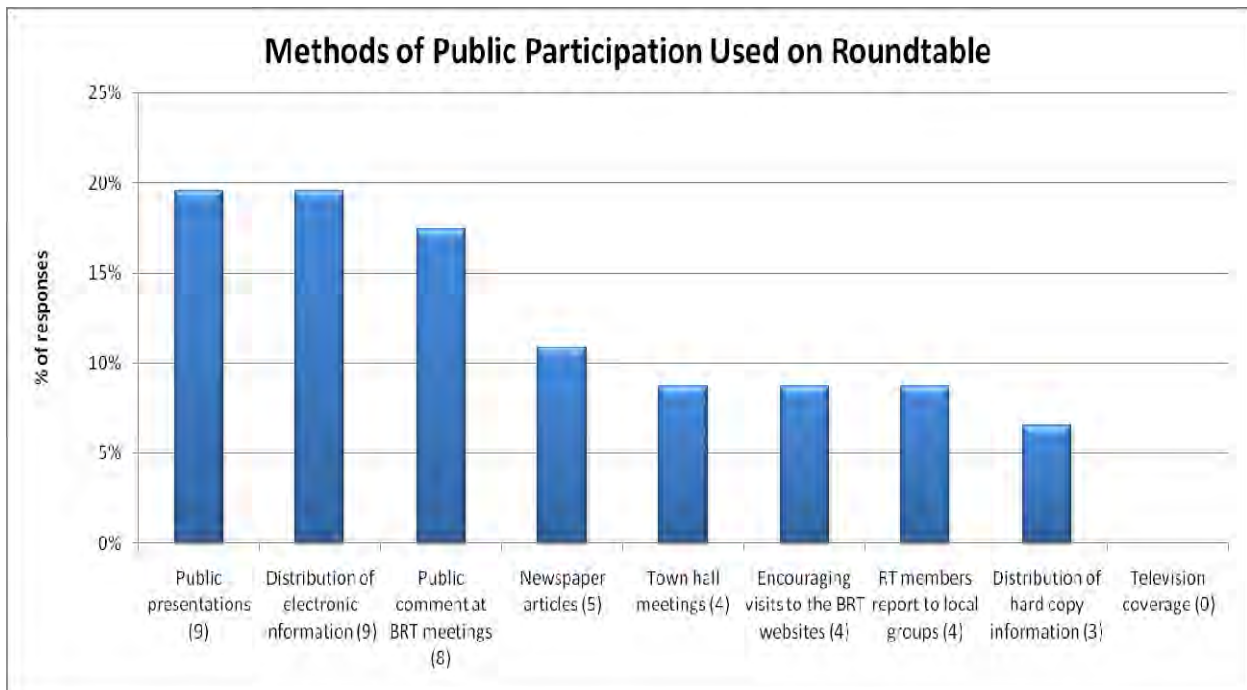
Similarly, the analysis grouped the concepts that received a score of “Adequate” or above to demonstrate water concepts that the roundtable felt comfortable with, and thus are not priorities for future educational efforts. These include water rights and law, surface water hydrology and water administration.



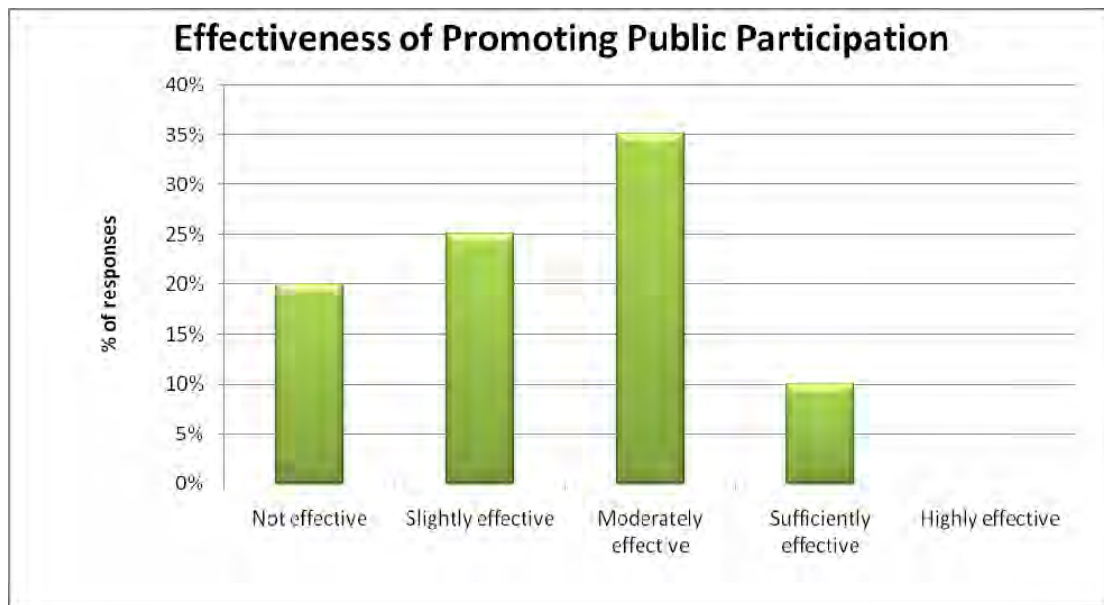
10.2.3. How Basin Roundtable Gets and Transmits Information

To better understand what types of information delivery vehicles (fact sheets, web site, presentations, etc.) roundtable members prefer to remain informed about water issues in other basins and other roundtable activities, the survey asked respondents to rate a set of information delivery vehicles. The most popular vehicles were **fact sheets** (89% prefer, 6% do not prefer), **presentations** (84% prefer, 0% do not prefer), and **email** (74% prefer, 0% do not prefer). The least desirable methods were **media sources** (16% prefer and 32% would not prefer), **special events** (47% prefer and 5% would not prefer) and **tours** (53% prefer and 16% would not prefer). This is slightly different than the statewide data, which indicated that the preferred methods of receiving information are interactive and collaborative in nature such as presentations and joint roundtable meetings. The PEPO Workgroup will use this data as it develops the most effective educational programs for the Basin Roundtables.

House Bill 05-1177 requires that each basin roundtable serve as a public forum for education and debate on methods for meeting water supply needs. To assess the extent to which the roundtables are actively informing and involving their basin's public on the roundtable process, this survey asked about the methods used to involve the public. The most commonly reported methods used by the Southwest basin Roundtable include public presentations, distribution of electronic information and public comment at roundtable meetings.



When asked how effective they have been at promoting public participation in the roundtable process, 90% of the Southwest Basin Roundtable respondents view themselves as “Moderately Effective” to “Not Effective” and no respondents consider themselves “Highly Effective.”



10.3. Recommendations

10.3.1. Comparing and Contrasting with the Statewide Results

- Survey respondents from agriculture were fewer than statewide data, while respondents from environmental and recreational affiliations were greater
- Areas of low knowledge included “Colorado’s future water needs” which was not included in the statewide results
- Survey respondents are much more likely to use the IBCC website than other roundtables
- Southwest BRT members view their effectiveness at promoting public participation similar to the statewide results

10.3.2. Considerations in Developing the Southwest BRT’s Education Action Plan

- Are the three areas of lowest water knowledge, water quality, drought planning and groundwater hydrology, areas in which the BRT needs education to be effective? If yes, how can the BRT develop education on these topics?
- Is the fact that no one on the SW BRT considers themselves “Highly Effective” at public involvement important or an issue? If yes, in what form and for what purpose should the roundtable involve the public?
- The Southwest Basin Roundtable held a series of meetings to get input on their non-consumptive needs assessments in 2009 which were viewed as very successful. Would holding another set of workshops to follow up with these, or holding workshops on a different topic be a worthwhile use of the roundtable’s time?

11. Yampa/White/Green Basin Roundtable

11.1. Introduction

The Yampa/White/Green Basin Roundtable in northwestern Colorado covers geography that is often considered wild and untouched. They've worked to identify the most logical and sensitive options to manage environmental and recreational needs with future water development in the state. The roundtable has completed several reports to thoroughly examine its own future uses and priorities for both consumptive and non-consumptive needs. Although the basin is facing many complex water resource challenges, the roundtable is working to create collaborative solutions.

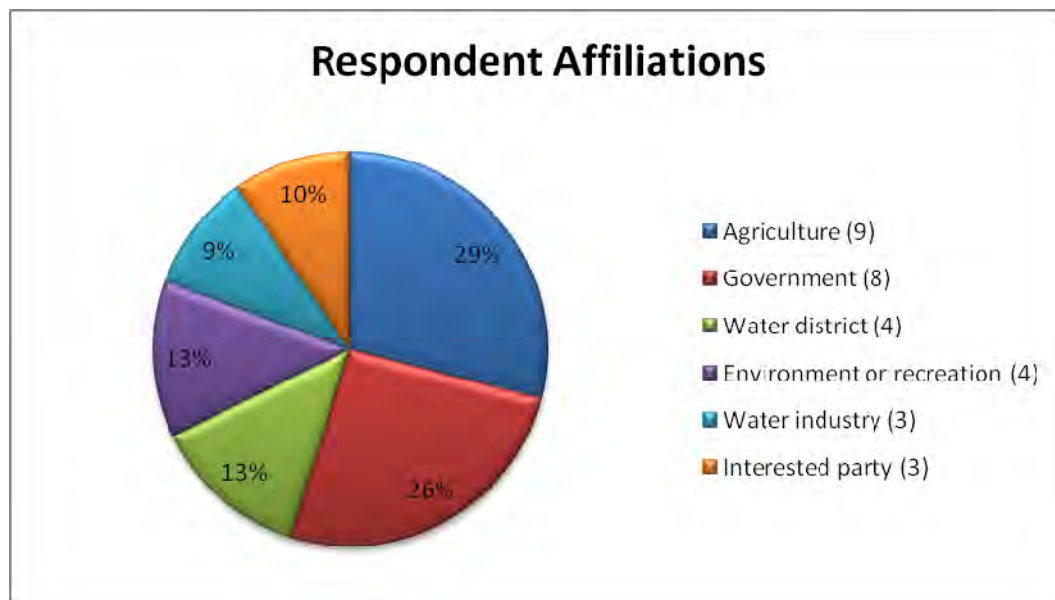
With these factors in mind, the ultimate information-related question to ask is "What do I need to know more about to best fulfill my role and function as a roundtable participant?" On the Yampa/White/Green Basin Roundtable, almost half of the survey respondents indicated that their knowledge of accessing funding for water projects is low suggesting that education in this area is needed. HB 05-1177 deals with water supply planning and ensuring adequate funding for the identified projects and processes is crucial for the roundtable's success.

11.2. Important Results

CFWE administered the survey to the Yampa/White/Green Basin Roundtable on April 15, 2009 and reported the initial results to them on October 21, 2009. This report reflects the input from that October meeting.

11.2.1. Survey Demographics

Out of 22 voting members on the Yampa/White/Green Basin Roundtable, CFWE received responses from 12, as well as 3 responses from non-voting members/regular attendees. CFWE received survey responses from a diverse group of roundtable members, as the following chart illustrates. It also speaks to the diversity of representation on the roundtable in general.



11.2.2. Educational Needs of Roundtable Members

When asked to identify the basin's top water issues for the 2007 IBCC Annual Report, the Yampa/White/Green Basin Roundtable identified the following:

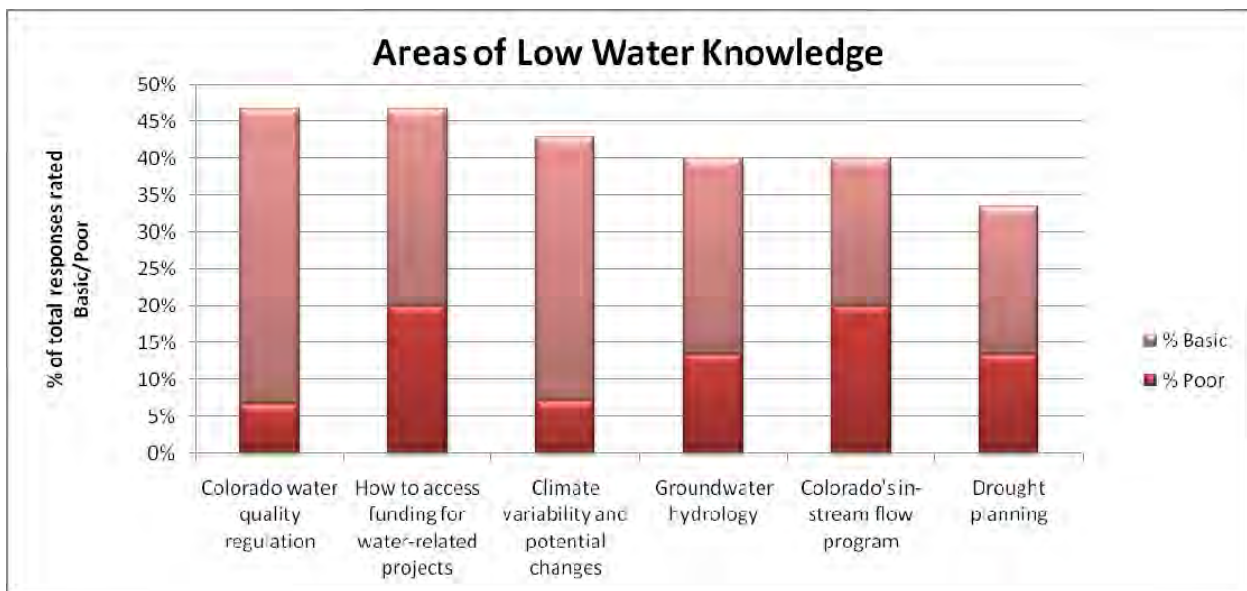
- **Energy Water Needs** – Emerging development of gas and oil shale resources is impacting water needs both for the direct production needs and the associated increase in municipal use
- **Agricultural and Recreational Water Needs** – Agriculture, tourism, and recreation are vital components to this basin's economy
- **Industrial Water Use** – Industrial uses, especially power development, are a major water use. Future energy development is less certain
- **Colorado River Compact** – While rapidly growing in some areas, the basin is not developing as rapidly as other portions of the state. This has led to concern that the basin will not get a "fair share" of water use afforded to Colorado under the Colorado River Compact
- **Endangered Species Program** – Implementation of a successful Endangered Species Program is vital to ensuring protection of existing and future water uses

From these, survey respondents chose the issues with the first, second, and third highest priorities for their *personal* water education needs. Weighted scores revealed that the roundtable sees their largest educational need as related to "**Energy Water Needs**" and the "**Colorado River Compact**," with "**Agricultural and Recreational Water Needs**" coming in third.

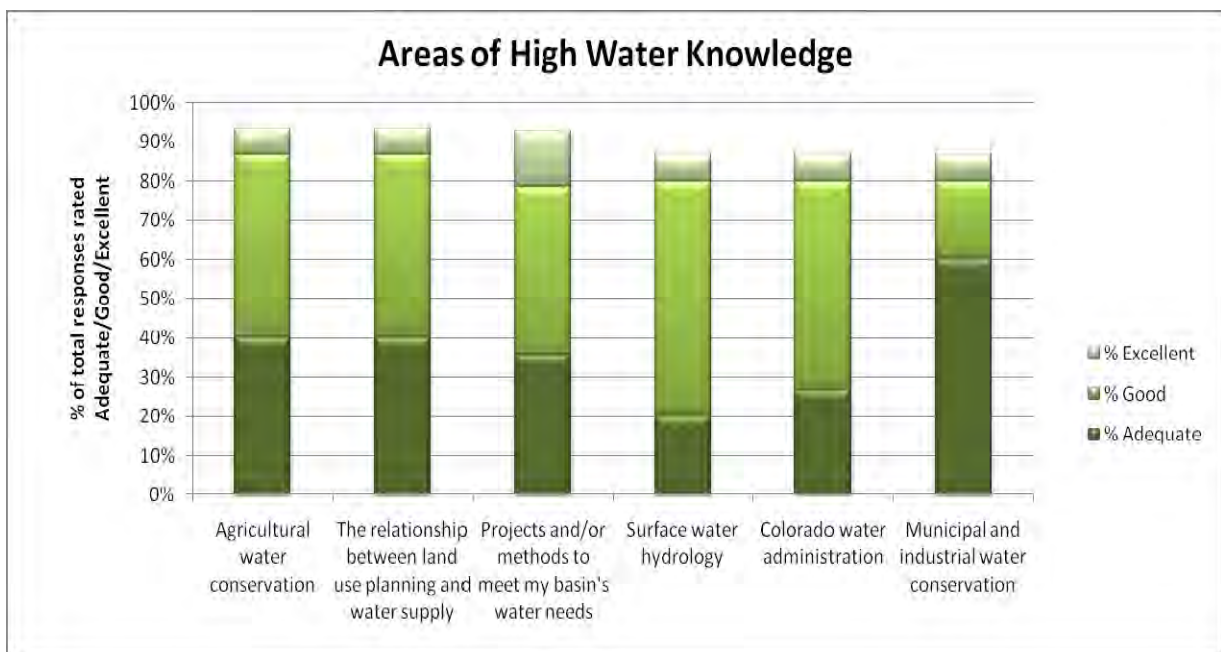
At the same time, respondents were asked to rank the same issues in terms of their *roundtable's* water education needs. Similar analysis revealed that the top two issues for roundtable education were the same, with the third being "**Industrial Water Use**" instead of the compact.

To further mine the roundtable's knowledge and education needs, a related question gave respondents a list of 17 general water concepts and asked them to rank their level of knowledge as a roundtable participant for each concept as poor, basic, adequate, good or excellent. CFWE combined the "Poor" and "Basic" scores to identify water concepts that may merit additional education to Yampa/White/Green Basin Roundtable members.

Concepts that could be considered for future roundtable educational efforts include: water quality regulation, funding for water projects, climate variability, groundwater hydrology, Colorado's in-stream flow program and drought planning.



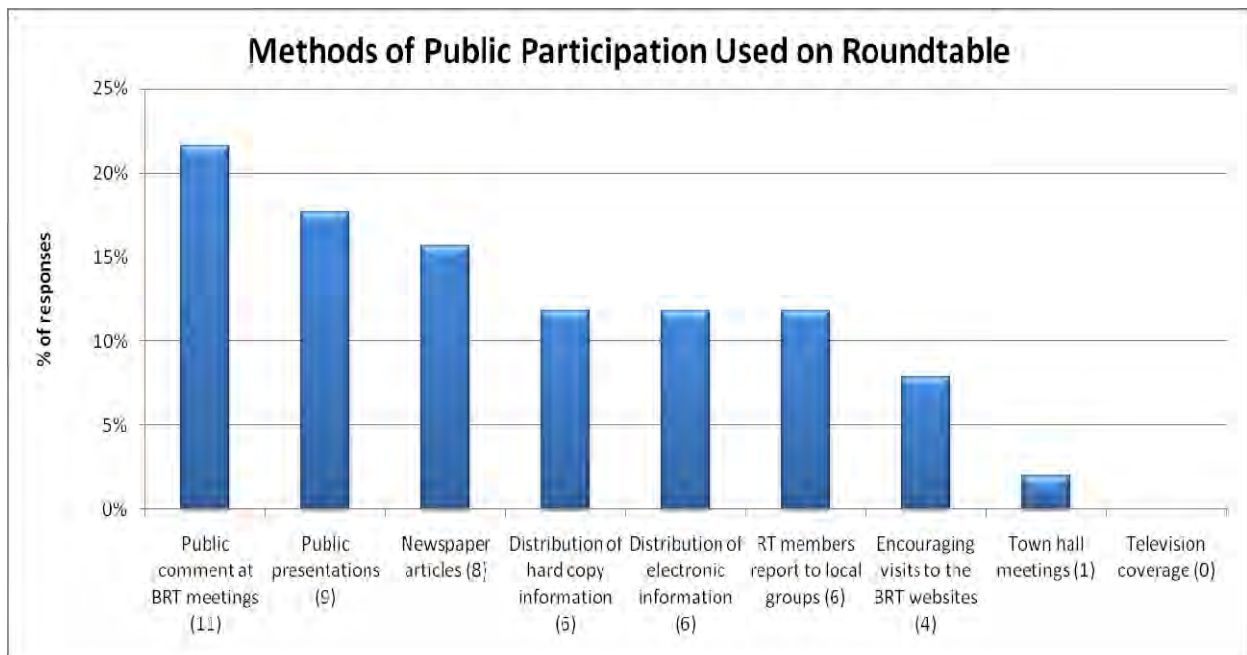
Similarly, the analysis grouped the concepts that received a score of “Adequate” or above to demonstrate water concepts that the roundtable felt comfortable with, and thus are not priorities for future educational efforts. These include agricultural water conservation, land use and water planning relationships and projects and methods to meet the basin’s water needs.



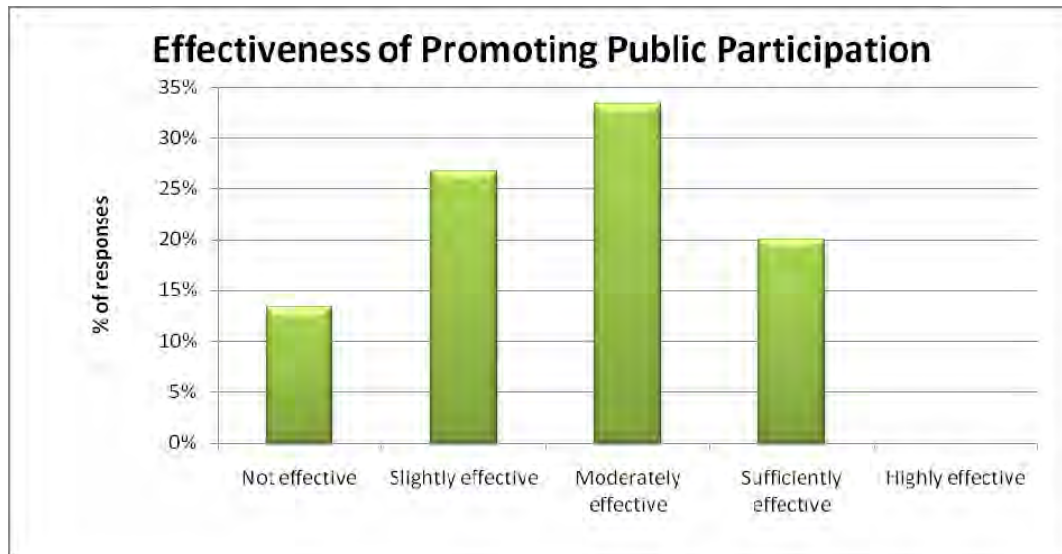
11.2.3. How Basin Roundtable Gets and Transmits Information

To better understand what types of information delivery vehicles (fact sheets, web site, presentations, etc.) roundtable members prefer to remain informed about water issues in other basins and other roundtable activities, the survey asked respondents to rate a set of information delivery vehicles. The most popular vehicles were **joint roundtable meetings** (67% prefer, 0% do not prefer), **email** (67% prefer, 13% do not prefer) and **fact sheets** (60% prefer, 7% do not prefer). The least desirable methods were **media sources** (13% prefer and 47% would not prefer) and the **IBCC website** (40% prefer and 20% would not prefer). This is similar to the statewide results, which indicated that the preferred methods of receiving information are interactive and collaborative in nature. The PEPO Workgroup will use this data as it develops the most effective educational programs for the Basin Roundtables.

House Bill 05-1177 requires that each basin roundtable serve as a public forum for education and debate on methods for meeting water supply needs. To assess the extent to which the roundtables are actively informing and involving their basin's public on the roundtable process, this survey asked about the methods used to involve the public. The most commonly reported methods used by the Yampa/White/Green roundtable include public comment at roundtable meetings, public presentations and newspaper articles.



When asked how effective they have been at promoting public participation in the roundtable process, 80% of the Yampa/White/Green Basin Roundtable respondents view themselves as “Moderately Effective” to “Not Effective” and no respondents consider themselves “Highly Effective.”



11.3. Recommendations

11.3.1. Comparing and Contrasting with the Statewide Results

- Survey respondents from agriculture were more prevalent than statewide data
- Areas of low knowledge included “how to access funding for water related projects” and “Colorado’s in-stream flow program” which were not included in the statewide results. The highest area of water knowledge included “agricultural water conservation,” which was not included in the statewide results
- Yampa/White/Green BRT members view their effectiveness at promoting public participation more favorably than statewide data, with almost twice as many saying they are “sufficiently effective” as “not effective”

11.3.2. Considerations in Developing the Yampa/White/Green BRT’s Education Action Plan

- Are the three areas of lowest water knowledge, water quality regulation, funding for water projects, climate variability, areas in which the BRT needs education to be effective? If yes, how can the BRT develop education on these topics?
- Is the fact that no one on the YWG BRT considers themselves “Highly Effective” at public involvement important or an issue? If yes, in what form and for what purpose should the roundtable involve the public?
- A note of importance is that the Yampa/White/Green BRT will hold series of public meetings in 2010 to talk about the roundtable’s activities through a WSRA grant for the Community Ag Alliance

12. Appendices

12.1. Sample BRT Education Survey

The following is a sample of the Basin Roundtable Education Survey that was administered to all roundtables. The survey was identical for all basins, with the exception of question #4, which dealt with each basin's top water issues identified in the 2007 IBCC Annual Report. Those issues can be found in each of the "Educational Needs of Roundtable Members" sections of this report.



Arkansas Basin Roundtable Education Survey

Thank you for taking the time to complete the Basin Roundtable Education Survey.



This survey was designed by the members of the Public Education, Participation, and Outreach (PEPO) Workgroup of the IBCC. Its purpose is to assess your Roundtable's internal and external educational needs to help you fulfill your role as a Basin Roundtable member as best you can. Your internal needs are what water education materials you need in order to be a better informed Roundtable member. Your external needs are what you need in order to better inform your constituents on the Roundtable process. Once the surveys are completed and analyzed, a PEPO Workgroup representative will present the results to your Roundtable.

Please answer each question as thoroughly as possible so we can best understand the water education needs facing your basin. Feel free to provide additional comments at any point in the survey or in the space provided at the end. When your survey is complete, please give it to your Education Liaison or survey administrator to be mailed back to the PEPO Workgroup.

SECTION I: Internal Educational Needs on Substantive Water Issues

1. Identify your position on your Roundtable

- ☐ Voting Member
- ☐ Regular Attendee -- approximately how many Roundtable meetings have you attended? _____

2. How long have you served on your Roundtable?

- ☐ Less than 3 months ☐ 1-2 years
- ☐ 3-6 months ☐ 2-3 years
- ☐ 6-12 months

3. Identify your affiliation(s) on your Roundtable (check all that apply).

- ☐ Environment or recreation
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Water district
- ☐ Water industry
- ☐ Government
- ☐ Interested party
- ☐ Other affiliation(s) _____

4. Your Basin Roundtable identified the basin's top water issues in the IBCC 2007 Annual Report. Those issues are listed below. Of these, rank up to three issues for which you personally need additional education and/or information.

- A) Assign a one (1), two (2), or three (3) to your top three issues, with (1) as the issue about which you most need education and/or information, (2) as the second issue, and (3) as the third issue.
- B) In addition, rank up to three issues in which you think your Roundtable as a whole needs education and/or information.

ARKANSAS BASIN WATER ISSUES	Your Top 3 Education Needs	RT's Top 3 Education Needs
Water Supply Availability – the Arkansas River Compact and existing uses result in little to no water availability for new uses		
M&I Headwater Needs – Growth in the headwaters region will present challenges in obtaining water for these new demands		
Agricultural to Urban Transfers – Concerns over agricultural transfers and its impact on rural economies are significant in the lower portion of the basin		
Environmental and Recreational Water Needs – Recreation and the environmental are key economic drivers in the upper basin		
Water Quality – Concern over water quality and suitable drinking water are key concerns in the lower basin		
Water Projects to Meet Identified Needs – The success of several major water projects is important to meeting future water needs		
Municipal Water Needs – The urban landscape is very important to the economy and quality of life in the basin		
Other:		
Other:		
I do not need education/information in any of these areas		n/a

The PEPO Workgroup would like to assess your individual education and information needs. For questions #5-7, read the statements and circle the appropriate number for each one.

5. As a Roundtable participant, how do you rate your knowledge on the following general water concepts?

Please rate according to the scale (1=poor, 2=basic, 3=adequate, 4=good, 5=excellent)

General Water Education Needs	Level of Knowledge				
a. My knowledge on water rights and/or water law is:	1	2	3	4	5
b. My knowledge on groundwater hydrology is:	1	2	3	4	5
c. My knowledge on surface water hydrology is:	1	2	3	4	5
d. My knowledge on interstate compacts is:	1	2	3	4	5
e. My knowledge on Colorado water quality regulation is:	1	2	3	4	5
f. My knowledge on Colorado water administration is:	1	2	3	4	5
g. My knowledge on how to access funding for water-related projects is:	1	2	3	4	5
h. My knowledge on Colorado's in-stream flow program is:	1	2	3	4	5
i. My knowledge on Colorado's future water needs is:	1	2	3	4	5
j. My knowledge on drought planning is:	1	2	3	4	5
k. My knowledge on climate variability and potential changes is:	1	2	3	4	5
l. My knowledge on municipal and industrial water conservation is:	1	2	3	4	5
m. My knowledge on agricultural water conservation is:	1	2	3	4	5
n. My knowledge on river restoration practices is:	1	2	3	4	5
o. My knowledge on non-consumptive needs assessments is:	1	2	3	4	5
p. My knowledge on projects and/or methods to meet my basin's water needs is:	1	2	3	4	5
q. My knowledge on the relationship between land use planning and water supply is:	1	2	3	4	5
r. I would like more knowledge on _____					
s. I would like more knowledge on _____					

6. What types of information would you use if available to keep informed about water issues in other basins and other Roundtable activities?

Please rate according to the scale (1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=maybe, 4=agree, 5=strongly agree)

Information Sources on Other Basin Water Issues	Level of Agreement				
a. I would use information from fact sheets	1	2	3	4	5
b. I would use information from tours	1	2	3	4	5
c. I would use information from presentations	1	2	3	4	5
d. I would use information from joint Roundtable meetings	1	2	3	4	5
e. I would use information from special events (i.e., conferences)	1	2	3	4	5
f. I would use information from email communication	1	2	3	4	5
g. I would use information from the IBCC website	1	2	3	4	5
h. I would use information from mass media (i.e., print, radio, TV)	1	2	3	4	5
i. I would use information through other sources: _____					

7. The Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) is currently using the following five methods to keep Roundtable members and the public informed. What CWCB information methods do you use to keep informed about IBCC and Basin Roundtable activities?

Please rate according to the scale (1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=maybe, 4=agree, 5=strongly agree)

CWCB Methods to Inform You of IBCC Activities	Level of Agreement				
a. I use information from the quarterly newsletters	1	2	3	4	5
b. I use information from email communication	1	2	3	4	5
c. I use information from CWCB fact sheets	1	2	3	4	5
d. I use information from reports from my IBCC representative	1	2	3	4	5
e. I use information from CWCB/DNR staff attendance at Roundtable meetings	1	2	3	4	5
f. I use information from other sources: _____					

8. Of the following educational events, please check those that you have attended and rate their level of helpfulness for your learning. Please rate according to the scale (1=not helpful, 2=neutral, 3=moderately helpful, 4=very helpful, 5=extremely helpful)

<u>Have attended</u>	<u>Rate helpfulness</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Colorado Water Congress conventions	1---2---3---4---5
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Basin Roundtable meetings	1---2---3---4---5
<input type="checkbox"/> CWCB Board meetings	1---2---3---4---5
<input type="checkbox"/> IBCC meetings	1---2---3---4---5
<input type="checkbox"/> Colorado Foundation for Water Education events.....	1---2---3---4---5
<input type="checkbox"/> Colorado Water Workshop (Gunnison).....	1---2---3---4---5
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	1---2---3---4---5
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	1---2---3---4---5
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	1---2---3---4---5
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	1---2---3---4---5

9. What has been your major obstacle(s) for event attendance?

10. In the past, the PEPO Workgroup has provided scholarships for attendance at educational events. Is this a worthwhile investment of the workgroup's funds (check one)?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know

11. If you answered 'yes' on question #10, for what types of educational events should the PEPO Workgroup offer scholarships?

12. Please review the following tasks of the Public Education, Participation, and Outreach (PEPO) Workgroup. Rank the three tasks below in order of their importance in meeting your water education needs with (1) as the most important task, (2) as the second most important task, and (3) as the third most important task.

- ☐ Create a process to inform, involve, and educate the public on the IBCC's activities and the progress of the interbasin compact negotiations
- ☐ Create a mechanism by which public input and feedback can be relayed to the IBCC and compact negotiators
- ☐ Educate IBCC and Roundtable members on water issues

13. What specific tasks or duties would you like for your Basin Roundtable's Education Liaison to focus on?

House Bill 05-1177, the Colorado Water for the 21st Century Act, states that each Basin Roundtable shall “serve as a forum for education and debate regarding methods for meeting water supply needs.”

- ☐ Newspaper articles
- ☐ Television coverage
- ☐ Public presentations
- ☐ Town hall meetings
- ☐ Public comment at roundtable meetings
- ☐ Distribution of hard copy information (i.e. passing out IBCC newsletters)
- ☐ Distribution of electronic information (i.e. forwarding emails)
- ☐ Encouraging visits to the appropriate roundtable websites
- ☐ RT members make community presentations/reports back to local water and stakeholder groups
- ☐ Other

1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5
Not effective Moderately effective Highly effective

B) Please explain your rating: _____

18. What aspects of the Roundtable process do not seem to be working well?

19. In what ways can the Roundtable process be improved to meet your needs?

20. What should be the top priority of the Roundtable process?

PLEASE PROVIDE ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Thank you very much for your participation in this survey!

12.2. Arkansas Basin Roundtable Open-Ended Responses

Question 18: What specific tasks or duties would you like for your Basin Roundtable's Education Liaison to focus on?

- Progress- let's do something about the looming water shortage
- Property rights
- Although normally concentrating on the Arkansas RIVER Basin, the Arkansas Roundtable boundaries do extend into northern El Paso County and the Denver Basin Aquifers. This roundtable should be initially "educated" and continually updated about issues regarding residents with private wells in the Denver Basin Aquifers. There are over 27,000 private wells in El Paso County. Everyone knows the aquifers are declining, however not the locations or the rate of decline. It is essential that the roundtable members become familiar with this issue. Recommend they initially obtain water supply availability statistics for all four aquifers in El Paso County and the number of private wells (not water provider wells) in order to determine where there are problem areas, make those statistics available to the public, and continue to update. I have spoken to Roundtable members who have never heard of the Denver Basin Aquifers and some who have heard of them but don't know where they are. Private wells have been completely ignored in most state water documents and private well owners have no input into the water planning process. Using population statistics for El Paso County will skew the figures, since they would then include wells from areas other than the Denver Basin. Thank you for any assistance you may be able to provide. The results of the current USGS Denver Basin study may be helpful. Also, in answering Item #12 above, we cannot use much information from IBCC, CWCB because there is seldom, if ever, any information about the Denver Basin Bedrock Aquifers, only surface water. Of course we hope that everyone will eventually get plenty of water, but our primary interest here is the Denver Basin. We get most of our information from our local weekly newspapers (New Falcon Herald, Ranchland News, and Black Forest News).
- Community outreach
- Develop specific conferences on important issues
- Provide a venue for ag producers to make their opinions known
- Figure out a way to mesh land use planning with water quantity and water quality planning

Question 21: Please explain your answer in question #20 (How effective has your Roundtable been in promoting public participation?).

- I think along the main stem the promotion has been better than on the extremities.
- I believe we have educated our members, opened up dialogue by more diverse set of stakeholders and taken on some challenging issues.
- How many of "Public" attend, not the people classed as public (interested water people) but PUBLIC- none to few!
- There hasn't been much
- Have never seen any publicity in El Paso County about the Roundtable.

- We haven't promoted public participation though we do have public comments if someone attends
- Very little public participation (which may not be bad if RT reps bring public issues to the Roundtable)
- Not a high priority but should be
- Lack of funds and advertising make this difficult
- It's always available but often not taken advantage of
- Not much attendance by non-water people
- At least elected officials are more knowledgeable of RT issues
- I haven't always seen it opened up during a meeting for public participation. It seems like it is "hit or miss"
- I'm not sure the general public is aware of the process at hand.
- Don't get much of the public to attend Roundtable meetings but most people work. Perhaps need to develop an email list of interested people to email IBCC reports and a summary of Roundtable happenings.

Question 22: What opportunities do you see for public education and participation in your Basin Roundtable process?

- Continue presentations on a variety of topics.
- What is publicity about meeting in the city where event takes place?????
- Best opportunities in local weekly papers.
- Could get more information on their website, i.e. newsletter-style articles about their activities. There is nothing between minutes. Unless there is more information about the Denver Basin, there will not be much participation from this area.
- RT members should go on the many TV and radio shows throughout the basin to tell the public what we do and what issues we all face in the basin
- Needs to be developed
- The process seems to be limited to only addressing water needs for front range M&I, not very much to the needs of the smaller communities especially those who have been raided of their water
- Mostly done
- Make sure CWCB staff goes to other Roundtable meetings and present summaries of what is going on in the Round tables they are assigned to.

Question 23: What aspects of your Roundtable work best?

- Those who are involved are really involved.
- Needs assessments
- some of the presentations and grant proposals
- open discussion
- I believe the representatives to various agencies are well informed.

- having all the major stakeholders represented, using the consensus model the Arkansas BRT adopted
- Education, common and better understanding
- learning together, working on water needs assessment
- consensus approach, good/honest working relationships and dialogue
- committees and smaller work groups where individuals feel more comfortable expressing their opinions
- networking
- consensus discussions, informational presentations
- approving project funding request
- frank discussion
- discussion, presentations
- Presentations at our roundtables, funding projects

Question 24: What aspects of the Roundtable process do not seem to be working well?

- I don't care for the consensus arrangement as it is. If consensus isn't achieved the first time it should revert to a vote immediately.
- Some stakeholder representatives have not attended regularly and do not get involved.
- accomplishment- not in pages of minutes or reports presented, but in Progress
- too many presentations
- The majority of the Roundtable appear to be spectators. I would like to see input from more members. The same people do most of the speaking and decision making.
- not addressing bigger issues
- sometimes consensus can be confusing
- working with other basins and IBCC to move state vision forward
- public input
- too much continues in the water world that doesn't go through RT
- filling the gap
- consensus is very frustrating for someone who has a lot to accomplish in a limited amount of time and wants to just get settled and move on
- prioritization of projects instead of first come-first funded
- Ag people still resistant to understanding and supporting non-consumptive needs.

Question 25: In what ways can the Roundtable process be improved to meet your needs?

- It is meeting my needs.
- it took almost a year to get a mission statement
- more open discussion
- Include information about the Denver Basin at each meeting.
- More details about projects and presentations in the minutes.

- I would like to attend workshops to improve my knowledge base but I would likely need a full scholarship
- expanding the directive!
- keep issues out front
- provide more informational presentations
- more education presentations (water law, water exchanges, consumptive use calculation) other basin RT issues
- Make sure funding continues for a minimum of 2 more years

Question 26: What should be the top priority of the Roundtable process?

- Attaining a sustainable water source, driving a change in current regulations that actually promote conservation or ways to store excess water during large storm events.
- Identifying projects and means to meet both our consumptive and non consumptive needs in the future.
- meeting the gap
- progress
- to promote understanding throughout the basins
- The crisis of the day.
- make proper use of water statewide, not send all water to municipal use, we must keep agriculture working so we can eat food we grow in Colorado
- move state vision forward
- develop processes to meet the basin gap
- look at ways to apply water law equally to all
- education
- to get third party interests involved in water issues in basin and state
- to help fill the gap
- needs assessment and solving non-appropriated waters to meet statewide needs, irrigation efficiency challenges
- projects to meet gap
- understanding the diverse needs within the basin and striving to meet those needs
- Determining if more water can be moved from one basin to others, mostly Colorado Basins to Front Range with the object being win-win as much as possible.

Question 27: Please provide additional comments that you may have.

- "Members do not wear nametags. Nameplates at roundtable cannot be seen from where attendees sit.
- Members cannot be heard by attendees. Only those occasionally holding the microphone. Members only identified by first names.
- Lettering on presentation slides are often too small and cannot be seen by attendees and sometimes by their own members in the back.

- concern that members identify any potential conflicts of interest when voting and making decisions for the group that may benefit an individual voting on that item personally, abstention may be required if conflict is identified
- survey is too long
- The State Legislature needs to pass legislation to require land use and water planning to work together for the greater good.

12.3. Colorado Basin Roundtable Open-Ended Responses

Question 18: What specific tasks or duties would you like for your Basin Roundtable's Education Liaison to focus on?

- Public involvement, education and input
- coordinating and sharing each study that all the roundtables are working on.
- Long term, beyond fifty years solutions to water shortages.
- what is prioritized on the educational needs for this basin by this survey
- getting the general public up to speed on the threats to their rivers
- Local ramifications to administration and use in my Water Division.
- coordination with other Roundtables

Question 21: Please explain your answer in question #20 (How effective has your Roundtable been in promoting public participation?).

- Not enough effort has been spent to let the public know that we exist or what we are doing
- Attendance is diminishing and participation by other than members is nonexistent.
- Not enough Public participation
- Need to market meetings for public to get involved
- Few, if any come. There is a HUGE disparity between the knowledge base of the attendees and the general public. The public would be overwhelmed. They come only when there is an immediate issue like drought or trans basin diversions.
- No members of the public show up.
- There are still vacant seats at the meetings.
- Not aware of a strong effort towards Public participation
- Town hall meetings were good idea but lacked follow through by members
- Haven't been active, not sure if we even have Education Liaison
- Difficult subject, time, lack of crisis to motivate interest
- the big water providers do not want to engage the public
- I have noticed more "new" people attending recent roundtable meetings and actively participating in the discussions.
- difficult to engage general public in water issues
- It's all the "choir" not the congregation at large!
- large number of people, diverse demography
- public do not attend meetings, and no articles are written informing the public

Question 22: What opportunities do you see for public education and participation in your Basin Roundtable process?

- The meetings, Town Hall meetings, presentations to civic groups like Rotary.

- don't know
- slim to none unless the word gets out more
- Not many opportunities for public to get involved
- Do they really want to be involved?
- we need to formalize and fund an education effort.
- All of #19, above
- I am still confused as to what the Roundtable process has become so it's hard to educate the public
- If we have another 2002 drought, that is the time to speak loudly
- the public needs to better understand the choice between more water diversion and its impacts on stream flows
- More public presentations throughout the basin about what the roundtable is actually doing for the public good.
- summary of discussion in local papers
- write newspaper articles

Question 23: What aspects of your Roundtable work best?

- The meetings and sub-committees, for the most part
- open discussion
- Meetings when there are topics that are of interest and concern to members
- committees
- Networking with other water users to understand issues
- Dialogue with a very diverse group.
- Giving away money
- Discussion among user types and different user communities
- Communication among participants
- good exchange of information and ideas
- Monthly meetings with presentations, working on special studies (energy, non-consumptive use)
- education, discussion, funding grants
- the communication between all users and groups of users up and down the river
- Not too many.
- networking with all the basin members, specific informational/educational matters
- opportunity for members to meet and talk

Question 24: What aspects of the Roundtable process do not seem to be working well?

- Getting as full participation as we could, from RT members or the public
- involving everyone in comment on every issue
- Agendas with little or no meat.

- funding review and decision making. Information from other BRT
- We don't talk amongst ourselves any more. All we do is get lectures, many of which are way over my head.
- Giving away money wisely.
- Parochialism
- Decision definition and public participation
- NCNA
- In-depth discussions among inter-basin projects (Yampa pumpback, Colorado River Basin proposal)
- what is the end game? we cannot do "deals"
- too early to tell
- Not enough public involvement in the process.
- negotiations with other Roundtables
- the Front Range is not candid. It sends representatives from Aurora, Denver Water, Colorado Springs and Northern. They never share any information or contribute to the discussion, but we can be sure they report back to their constituencies like spies. The Colorado Basin is essentially talking to itself.

Question 25: In what ways can the Roundtable process be improved to meet your needs?

- We seem to feel we should be doing more to affect the water world. We need first to follow the original Act as was passed into being. The priority system works, support it!
- More interaction with other roundtables and the IBCC.
- More time for discussion.
- I'm not sure that is possible.
- Define goals and timelines for meeting goals more effectively
- Is there a way to identify what stakeholder groups are looking to gain from the process?
- More inter-basin discussion but time distance and location can be a problem
- I think 2009 will be better thanks to new staff at CWCB assigned to RT
- more solution oriented on issues like ag
- More information about the function of the group.
- accelerate objectives of identifying non-consumptive and consumptive needs and water availability study
- Let's get candid about the following: 1. How much water remains under the 22 Compact? 2. How much water will it take to keep streams alive and healthy? 3. Let's put money toward educating the public.

Question 26: What should be the top priority of the Roundtable process?

- Finalizing our understanding of the Basin water needs, starting to talk with the other basins, South Platte, Metro and Arkansas in particular, and getting the public informed
- Keep participation high and provide information that helps the group to make good decisions and recommendations

- To get all BRT together to understand the statewide issues and formulate statewide solutions.
- Dialogue
- Encouraging the basin to move forward on efforts to meet their 2030 water needs.
- Identifying critical demands in the basin, and working with other roundtables to meet the State's needs.
- Establish joint goals and timelines with other Roundtables and IBCC
- Bring together the Roundtables in joint meeting semi-annually or annually and particularly east slop-west slope to discuss the needs and issues of each basin
- A (compromise) agreement on what Colorado should look like in 2050 needs to be achieved otherwise it remains a reactive process rather than the proactive process it was designed to be
- inter-basin negotiations
- gain a voice to influence decisions made by others
- to guarantee that we have healthy rivers at the end of the day
- Public education regarding its goals and finding win win solutions to perceived problems.
- identify goals vis-a-vis other basins and proceed accordingly
- Getting municipalities, ag, and enviro's together and coming up with a plan they can all agree upon that keeps enough water in streams to keep streams healthy, preserves enough water so the state can feed itself, and determines how much remains to be diverted.

12.4. Gunnison Basin Roundtable Open-Ended Responses

Question 18: What specific tasks or duties would you like for your Basin Roundtable's Education Liaison to focus on?

- Ex-officio member input
- providing ex-officio member input/presentations
- distribution of information.
- drought, climate change, invasives
- informative presentation at each meeting; speakers can be from within RT to give overview of their concerns; organized tours to areas of interest in basin
- trans-mountain diversions, oil shale impact, growth impact
- economic impacts of different water use scenarios
- priorities for water supply outreach within the basin
- educate the non-water professional public of the need for more interest and participation after learning the issues
- outreach to other water groups; continue educational process for RT
- update and strategic planning
- in-basin values
- water needs and demands statewide; discussion on water banking and energy development demands
- inform public of work of RT
- meet with other PEPO reps to accomplish 3 goals above
- simplifying the important lessons and topics for the IBCC, RT, and public
- our education committee has been doing a good job
- UNK
- preparation of coordinated and targeted outreach to specific audiences that need water info
- Liaison to other RTs and educate our RT on most important statewide issue

Question 21: Please explain your answer in question #20 (What opportunities do you see for public education and participation in your Basin Roundtable process?).

- don't see much, or hear much via local media to explain or promote public attendance or involvement beyond those that regularly attend the meetings
- depending on the specific topic, there may or may not be public interest in our work.
- people tired of meetings
- public apathy
- I don't think the public knows the group exists or understands its function, things move to slow to spark much interest
- no attempt made to inform public
- we encourage the public but we cannot educate those that are uninterested

- most participation is from already involved water entities
- not enough information out to the general public
- publicity about the existence and activity of the RT has been very limited
- staff would be required to educate the public
- most people don't understand the importance of water to their well-being, if they do, they tend to have an inflexible agenda
- the RT has really addressed its duty to educate; public participation is always welcome
- have not done much to raise public awareness, no time for this task
- I know there is an effort but I don't know of the impact
- the public knows very little about the RT process
- have not focused on this
- low attendance by public at meetings
- participation beyond members is minimal
- don't see any publicity by RT in local media
- haven't done much
- public announcement is lacking

Question 22: What opportunities do you see for public education and participation in your Basin Roundtable process?

- attempting to involve the local press, but I doubt seriously that they will participate at any higher level of participation
- invite news media
- RT meetings, external activities, tours
- public participation will not be forth coming until negative information or negative decisions have been made
- many new residents to the basin are not from CO and their numbers are growing, water law and water scarcity issues are often misunderstood by this group
- the Basin RT is not the place to educate the public, we cannot do Water 101
- need a concrete vision of what this implies
- make the public more aware of the functions of the RT
- there could be open public presentation on an annual basis for activity updates and feedback
- need help with providing information back to the organizations that we represent on the RT
- local newspaper articles, provide RT summary on quarterly basis with schedule of upcoming events to distribute to stakeholders and media, MAPS
- more, and regular, publicity in local media throughout the media
- none without some staff
- opportunities are limited because people don't feel pinched, yet. they prefer to ignore the eventualities because they are comfortable now
- press coverage and word of mouth, website access
- newspaper articles, presentations at ag groups

- local newspaper articles, encourage press coverage
- organized workshops at community events where input can be gathered
- where would the funding come from?
- newspaper articles
- it appears to me that the door is wide open for interested parties to participate
- forums on significant issues
- someone needs to be tasked with dissemination of info to public
- unlimited!

Question 23: What aspects of your Roundtable work best?

- Committee work seems to be productive
- well run by moderator
- presentations
- group thoroughly reviews everything and does not rush in making decisions
- conversation among members, educational presentations, IBCC rep. report
- development of basin knowledge
- committed group, willing to share their vast knowledge
- discussion process about local issues
- opportunity to interact with different areas of the basin
- the working together of people and groups that have not functioned together before
- presentation of specific issues
- good communication
- meetings are concise, members seem to be open to discussion/debate
- communication within the RT, consensus on issues facing the basin and needed projects
- cooperation within RT
- mechanics of the RT, forum for decision making
- collaboration and diversity of ideas, open discussion, education
- open discussion of issues, Chair is respected and respectful,
- sharing knowledge between members of our RT and with other RTs
- semantics
- high level of trust in each other
- cohesiveness of group working together, organizational structure and operation of the meetings
- not many
- open, honest communications
- regular communication among diverse interests
- forum for dialog
- getting all entities together
- communication between upper and lower valleys, basin-wide needs assessment
- monthly scheduled meetings with mandatory attendance

Question 24: What aspects of the Roundtable process do not seem to be working well?

- discussion during the meetings, seems to me to be excessive and at times, very non productive and frustrating.
- It is difficult to make progress when there is poor attendance.
- maintaining enthusiasm
- in some ways the group seems suspicious and perhaps is too slow to move forward for fear of making the wrong decision; too many tasks required of group
- attendance
- talking about statewide issues
- completing NCNA and engaging the public, strong suspicion of the process among most members
- we are too hung up on process rather than progress, the state process for loans is too cumbersome
- bogging down in discussions
- process stifled due to uncertainty on how the needs assessments will be used, particularly in the political arena
- meeting time is not always used effectively
- meetings need to be held later in day, new members should be assigned a mentor to acclimate and get historical view of RT
- attendance and participations
- ideas and policies from bottom up
- needs assessments processes are floundering because there are such diverse opinions that are not willing to compromise
- can be bogged down in minutia and lose focus on big picture topics, need to solicit participation from all attendees
- NCNA, private property issues have muddied the water
- defining and attaining goals
- following up on tasks and solving problems
- NCNA follow up
- no planning for the future
- NCNA
- NCNA, no progress on statewide solutions, east vs. west tolerance
- public outreach, measurable progress
- not much action
- a few run the show, too much emphasis on consumptive uses and not enough on NCNA
- making decisions, RT does not use Liaisons as a means to disseminate information
- quorum, distance to travel
- issues from state's perspective are not discussed at length

Question 25: In what ways can the Roundtable process be improved to meet your needs?

- I'm not sure to be honest
- Filling vacancies quicker
- faster response from state agencies
- willingness to host and support public outreach events
- educate and promote good projects
- future and water use of hydro generation needs to be addressed
- agenda needs to be tightly controlled
- cut the top down policy making
- more background support on ways to educate the public on general water issues
- make the meetings only 2 hours
- focus on the mission of the IBCC/RT process
- identify problems that the RT can effect and make an effort to do so
- more public education and exposure
- adequately fund the overall process, have meaningful communication between the policy arm of DNR and the RT
- work more on long-term objectives of basin
- whole process of moving forward on actual project takes too long
- more on NCNA
- be more task oriented, don't spend time on minor issues,
- every other month meetings
- let's start discussing solutions!

Question 26: What should be the top priority of the Roundtable process?

- to identify, protect, and procure projects that benefit our basin
- To create more certainty or recognize that we have to live with more uncertainty than we might like.
- feedback to Denver
- better define goals and purpose
- protecting colorado water from a compact call
- dealing with statewide issues
- ensure sustainable water use, leverage changes to water management within other natural resources sections
- building projects
- identifying and meeting water needs, protecting basin water
- help develop and preserve water within the basin
- reinforce the need to maintain current water flow, annual capacity requirements in the basin
- accurate needs assessment, education on other RT
- identifying and securing water rights for Western slope 2. promoting new water storage projects
- 3. liaison to state agencies for proposed rule making 4. public education
- complete needs assessments, interbasin communication

- reduce CWCB "guidance"
- educate water leaders as to what the people's needs and desires really are and educate people how important water is to their well-being
- address regional water needs and projections while having discussions on statewide needs, protect Colorado's water resources
- planning to meet 2050 water needs and beyond
- public education
- relieving potentially damaging effects of drought, teach conservation, move money into projects
- understand long term needs and the needs of the compact so we don't short ourselves any transbasin transfers
- completion of Colorado River availability study, raising awareness of the demands on water supply created by growth, coordination among all water users in basin
- sustain watershed function, keep agriculture viable
- statewide solutions to water needs
- moving from studies to projects
- water resource planning at local, regional and statewide level
- developing basin-wide consensus on important water issues
- solutions to statewide issues and problems

Question 27: Please provide additional comments that you may have.

- this has been a very painful process that seems to me to be moving very slowly
- RT rules need to be changed to allow members to react, RT needs to focus on problems that they can solve and not try to do the work of governmental agencies!

12.5. Metro Basin Roundtable Open-Ended Responses

Question 18: What specific tasks or duties would you like for your Basin Roundtable's Education Liaison to focus on?

- NA
- Meaningful discussions on the value and use of water conservation by municipal water providers in the Metro Basin,.. including some pointed discussion regarding ongoing programs and the relative value of ongoing programs versus AMR, audits, monthly billings, rebates and retrofits, etc. Lots of education going on but not a lot of tracking of results and not a lot of concern for "measurable" outcomes.
- how to moderate the politics of water development
- water availability and the crises that will ensue without renewable supplies to replace non-renewable groundwater pumping
- greater public involvement
- update the website to accept feedback
- Communicate to the group that funding is needed to help solve the Gap
- how to get water to the front range
- public outreach
- get state support to meet the gap
- public education
- educate IBCC and RT members on water issues

Question 21: Please explain your answer in question #20 (How effective has your Roundtable been in promoting public participation?).

- Not organized to accomplish public participation.
- The public where I live has no knowledge of water issues in Colorado, let alone the IBCC process, or whether or not their water provider has ongoing water conservation programs that are meaningful or are in compliance with the State regs. We have a huge amount of water education to do to engage the general public
- little to no public attend meetings or raise issues to legislators about simplifying project development which can begin to address the growing problem of water supply
- usually the same attendees
- lack of knowledge even within the group of what are mission, goals, objectives are
- the general public has little knowledge or interest in the IBCC
- does not appear to be a priority of the roundtable (focus is to find new water resources)
- lack of public participation at RT meetings
- not much public involvement
- the public doesn't care about the technical issues but how supply translates into costs for them
- not been a priority for non-participants
- much to do about nothing
- not much public attendance at meetings, not much news about what we're doing

- could do more

Question 22: What opportunities do you see for public education and participation in your Basin Roundtable process?

- It can't hurt!
- K-12 education is a start,.. then colleges, universities, community colleges,.. even trade schools (where plumbers and landscape installers and irrigation professionals are trained. We have an entire value chain from the manufacturer to the sales rep to the wholesale buyer to the consumer that knows very little about how to be water wise. Lots can be done, but lots is not being done.
- It's wide open, mention the ibbc round table to any outsider and you will receive a blank stare.
- understanding of the participants of an educational strategy
- many of the previously listed opportunities
- resource allocation
- invite the media
- explain how we are going to accrue funds to solve the problem
- forums
- local forums, outreach through providers
- CWCB needs to be visible and lead the activities
- greater interest

Question 23: What aspects of your Roundtable work best?

- Consistent communication.
- Dissemination of SWSI results was good and important, even though Water Conservation was not well treated.
- information sharing
- making available some funding for some worthy projects
- dialogue
- discussions, CWCB presentations, consistent meetings, email notices from IBCC
- relationship building
- meeting the basin requirements of HB 1177
- limited success to date on what we're going to do about the problem and how we're going to pay for it
- dialogue
- info sharing, problem identification
- RT participants expressing needs
- face to face meetings
- discussions
- discussions to move forward and implement

Question 24: What aspects of the Roundtable process do not seem to be working well?

- People are very territorial.
- Open and honest dialogue is not part of the process. With the new leadership, too much grandstanding and the lack of earnest engagement in meaningful discussions has kept me away.
- no effort to discuss how to solve the problem, what projects can proceed, how to overcome political obstacles
- doesn't seem to have generated any kind of visible interbasin cooperation yet.
- coming to consensus on a strategy to move forward on an issue
- ineffective resolution of initial charge, lack of specific knowledge on proposed IPPs, bogged down on assessments and studies
- difficulty moving forward and getting to the hard questions
- interbasin interaction
- too much duplication
- how much this is going to cost, what the timelines are for developing new projects
- progress towards water development
- general public awareness
- state participation
- commitment to solve issues cooperatively, powerpoints eat time and don't foster forward movement
- not much focus on pursuing solutions
- slow process

Question 25: In what ways can the Roundtable process be improved to meet your needs?

- The roundtable brings all the stakeholders together to discuss the water issue.
- This is an excellent question with no easy answer. The old school water folks seem to have wrestled control of the process away from the "new blood" that Russell George worked so hard to install. It is difficult to get many of the folks in the room to talk about what they think or believe because of the few dominant personalities that control the conversation. Perhaps some electronic polling on key issues in real time conducted anonymously would be helpful,... using trained facilitators such as the Adams Group to lead the dialogue and get to the key issues at hand. We still have a water politic that does not embrace water conservation in a meaningful fashion, and this is based on a lack of understanding of the overall western politic of water and the cost/benefit analysis of meaningful water conservation. Until that behavior is changed, our communities and water providing organizations will suffer. This requires to some degree a level of change management, which can be challenging, and for some painful. But we need to get beyond being so polite to one another and make some real progress regarding our water resources stewardship, or we will fail the straight faced test regarding future water development (which is clearly part of the long-term solution).
- gain support for projects
- a retreat of 5-6 members to deliberate and present recommendations to the group would provide a good direction forward
- increase community outreach

- streamline the process for developing new supplies (legislation, state's role), public generally doesn't understand the degree of fighting over supplies and projects
- focus on working together to develop beneficial water supply projects
- be more problem specific
- state support for projects
- Harris could show commitment to success by attending meetings
- we need the state of Colorado to be a greater leader

Question 26: What should be the top priority of the Roundtable process?

- Keep water in the State of Colorado, so Colorado can use it.
- Get an honest and direct connection for all those pursuing water development regarding the vital importance of meaningful water conservation - well funded and deliberately tracked and verified.
- development and advancement of projects
- I believe the roundtable is focused on the top priority, that is to develop with fairness water on the statewide basis.
- mechanisms to bring renewable water to the South Platte that does not unnecessarily injure ag users and balances the impact to western slop interests
- development of water supply strategies
- get to the hard questions
- completing the needs assessments
- effective allocation of resources resulting in physical water system improvements
- to work in collaboration instead of competing against each other
- identify how the next supply gets developed and how to do it easier and cheaper,
- develop water! get results, not just process
- new water development, recognize water is a state resource to be shared equitably
- meet future water needs and protect state's water
- finding solutions that everyone can live with
- looking at Colorado's water problems

Question 27: Please provide additional comments that you may have.

- Mass media is not going to be very effective to help in this goal. It will take substantial hands-on education starting in the schools, to make a difference that will slowly evolve over the coming years. Without the investment, we will most likely be waiting for an emergency or public health crisis to change the level of awareness and/or engagement. The choice is truly ours to make.
- we all recognize that this an eastslope/westslope battle that the lower states will win if we can't agree on development.

12.6. North Platte Basin Roundtable Open-Ended Responses

Question 18: What specific tasks or duties would you like for your Basin Roundtable's Education Liaison to focus on?

- she is doing a good job with the resources and time she has available
- how to protect existing water users and their existing rights
- new storage development
- how to inform general public, other water users
- public involvement, technical education for RT members
- educational opportunities available to RT members, including scholarships
- educate general public on basic water rights and uses in ag and municipal
- basin area water projects
- keep us apprised of upcoming opportunities, convey our ideas to PEPO
- consumptive use
- consistent, long-term plan for informing people about the efforts and the importance of RTs
- education on Front Range water needs
- help us keep up to speed when we are in an era of information
- use of groundwater in oil drilling

Question 21: Please explain your answer in question #20 (How effective has your Roundtable been in promoting public participation?).

- most everyone who is interested is already involved with RT so it's hard to make the public interested beyond that
- apathy
- the word is getting out to the people, local projects that are funded attracts attention
- not sure how much general public knows of RT
- public participation increases for meetings with important items
- RT membership is a large portion of county residents
- most of the general public does not care about their water until they don't have it
- the group doesn't encourage as much public participation as they should
- it's always the same people
- we haven't pushed public participation but have invested energy in educating ourselves
- covering the basin on all phases and being open for any ideas
- could just be lack of interest rather than lack of effort
- not in paper, no letters sent out
- the public hasn't responded too well
- public is more informed now than last year

Question 22: What opportunities do you see for public education and participation in your Basin Roundtable process?

- the public is welcome at all meetings, we send out notices and point them to the appropriate websites, also inform by newspaper articles
- more local press
- challenges facing Colorado's water future
- more public presentations by RT members
- public school system
- newspaper articles
- stockgrowers meeting presentation
- we're about ready to do more via newspaper and workshops
- regular, short articles on RT activities and projects in the local paper and on website
- as we get to more important issues, the public may become more interested
- attendance at board meetings, school classes

Question 23: What aspects of your Roundtable work best?

- open discussion, good communication
- effective dialogue, mutual respect
- participation of the members, information brought to the area
- open discussion
- open discussion, agenda items have reflected interests or requests of RT members
- diverse representation, honest discussion, forum for respectful dialogue
- open, informal meetings, controversial decisions settled by vote
- presenters, one on one discussion, everyone has a say in what the RT does
- the meetings work best when the subcommittees work through the problems and issues first
- time and place
- communication between RT and subcommittee, having information available for review prior to meeting
- diverse group working together increases communication and understanding for all
- well balance, members try to get along
- board discussions, feedback from CWCB and IBCC

Question 24: What aspects of the Roundtable process do not seem to be working well?

- making people aware of WSRA money and finding eligible entities that could apply
- drawing in the public
- involvement of RT in discussion and decision making regarding creative negotiations with CWCB and conservancy district
- project proposals from "outside" groups, people to sponsor projects
- developing a common understanding of how NCNA will be utilized
- when the discussions lean toward the rights issues and the fear that study data would be used against them

- there is often a lot to cover during meeting and we have to spend a lot of time updating members to bring up their knowledge level
- participation by folks not directly part of the RT
- reaching a consensus may never happen

Question 25: In what ways can the Roundtable process be improved to meet your needs?

- make sure it keeps going! we don't want this to die because the public is apathetic and the state is under a budget crisis
- more involvement from technical contractors IBCC staff in facilitating dialogue on how to advance work of NCNA and to address concerns that such an assessment may inhibit future water uses
- seems to be meeting needs at this time
- ours is going well
- by protecting the laws in space and protecting ag in the basin and within the state
- input on website and have someone check website over time

Question 26: What should be the top priority of the Roundtable process?

- solving the state's imminent water crisis
- protect our basin
- common sense usage of water for agriculture first, then to the greater benefit of the basin
- seeing a project through from beginning to end
- to insure water for North Park's future
- to identify consumptive and non-consumptive needs and projects that may address those needs if they exist
- meeting the consumptive and non-consumptive needs prioritized by RT members
- find common ground between ag and non-consumptive that does not kill ag
- qualify excess water
- finding win-win ag/habitat projects
- make sure all stakeholders' perspectives are heard and/or brought forward during meetings
- keeping water law to fit the basin and protect the basin as needed
- continued communication focusing on common ground and education for Colorado citizens on the importance of agriculture and benefits of ag to wildlife, recreation, and a healthy state
- preservation of agricultural water rights in an era of development and water running uphill to monied interests
- helping protect and oversee our basin's needs

Question 27: Please provide additional comments that you may have.

- this is an important part of the RT process - keep it up!

12.7. Rio Grande Basin Roundtable Open-Ended Responses

Question 18: What specific tasks or duties would you like for your Basin Roundtable's Education Liaison to focus on?

- Focus on resolution of statewide water needs with local priorities.
- Create a process to inform, involve, and educate the public on the IBCC's activities and the progress of the interbasin compact negotiations
- youth education, involvement in local water decision-making
- water law, process of water rights
- education is an ongoing task in this valley
- At this point, educate public first then provide public input to IBCC
- public education
- Educational topics addressing other Roundtables issues and State wide issues, and how others are addressing these matters.
- Regular public information releases about roundtable activities and decisions.

Question 21: Please explain your answer in question #20 (How effective has your Roundtable been in promoting public participation?).

- Not many people attend even though they are well publicized
- The water establishment dictates inquiry and suggested solutions
- The public has been informed of round table meetings, but there could be more participation especially from the minority community.
- well rounded meetings
- Thanks to excellent leadership (chair) and participation as well as good press outreach
- the population is small and spread out, it's hard to get all interested parties together
- There is a high degree of interest in the water user community and little beyond
- Have created good public awareness/attendance at meetings
- compared to other basins, I think we have quite a number of citizens attending
- Don't know, first need is way to measure effects
- water leadership
- Public attendees typically already have an interest in water and the Basin. Need to get those without this interest to meetings.
- Not enough members of the general public attend out meetings.
- We welcome public participation at our meetings but involvement of the public has been average.
- Small place same people attend for all different issues

Question 22: What opportunities do you see for public education and participation in your Basin Roundtable process?

- Most meeting have great education and information messages

- Grappling with the resolution of the conflict between statewide needs and local concerns
- There would be a big opportunity to reach out to water users in other counties by considering to move the meetings around the valley for some meetings
- younger people involved in water education, how to get them involved in local boards, etc. to build future leaders
- We should have a well advertised general public meeting to review what we're doing and what has been done
- impart to the people how the RT must work with local land use planning authority to effect long range allocation of water to benefit communities
- young people of the valley
- Roundtable meetings are advertised in local papers and on local radio stations inviting the public to attend.

Question 23: What aspects of your Roundtable work best?

- Input on proposed projects
- Pleasant atmosphere and civility
- The very professional way the applications for funding are processed.
- Fostering cooperation, keeping all members well informed, forwarding funding requests
- excellent participation, cooperation, and collaboration on developing and implementing important projects
- presentations and discussion
- collaboration, consensus building, funding projects
- evaluation of proposals, group discussions
- cooperation, respect
- Most members are on the "same page" regarding understanding issues. Open and free dialog. A cadre of experts to inform others.
- Informing the members and building consensus.
- Finding water projects to work on.

Question 24: What aspects of the Roundtable process do not seem to be working well?

- attendance by members and needs assessments
- Top down control by the water establishment
- Communication with water users all over the valley about what the round table has to offer.
- Getting participation from all possible members
- don't have good progress on consumptive needs, stalled on non-consumptive, no clear path on how to quantify these, still need to reach out to more environmental groups for education, minimize misinformation
- poor attendance can create quorum challenges
- finalizing needs assessment
- interbasin communication, bringing together consumptive and non-consumptive needs
- Broader attendance from the Community.

- We are not tackling some of the very basic issues, e.g., is global warming real and if so, will it have a significant impact on water supplies in the RG basin? or, should we be more concerned with the soundness of current interpretations of aquifer geology and hydrology?

Question 25: In what ways can the Roundtable process be improved to meet your needs?

- RT recognize reality of the water supply in the valley and there isn't much way to improve it
- A sincere effort to engage in consensus decision making
- I believe we are doing a good job for the most part; but we need to do more with looking at future needs and opportunities (eg, hydropower, solar water needs, improving ag water use efficiency)
- continuing reliable funding for projects from CWCB, distance learning opportunities
- participation via web-based technology

Question 26: What should be the top priority of the Roundtable process?

- Approve worthy projects and seeing them to fruition
- Resolution of statewide water needs with local concerns
- to make sure that as many people as possible know about what the round table is doing.
- Increasing water supply and minimizing water use
- for the Rio Grande: support our current top priority (working towards sustainability for our basin) statewide: look at ways to bring water conservation and supply issue to land use patterns, growth management
- consensus within the water user community
- community building by bringing diverse stakeholders together regularly
- providing wise quantitative and qualitative assessment of consumptive and non-consumptive needs and the creation of a strategic plan that leads to sustainable water resources for the valley
- long range water resources needs in context of entire state allocation and compacts and becoming leader in engaging counties in long term land use decisions involving water allocation
- Addressing Basin issues and understanding the broader State issues by developing options.
- Finding ways to increase our water storage capacity, either in existing surface reservoirs, or in underground reservoirs.
- Trying to plan for long range sustainability for the resource.

Question 27: Please provide additional comments that you may have.

- I've pretty much dropped out as the process, while pleasant, is futile
- I also use information from water-related publications
- Thanks to the Education Committee for pursuing this! Especially Judy Lopez!
- I would like more knowledge on economic sustainability and water and funding for conservation
- Education of our communities is important.
- We should strive to become too complacent; we should continue to learn more about water supply, water needs, and how to deal with shortages.

12.8. South Platte Basin Roundtable Open-Ended Responses

Question 18: What specific tasks or duties would you like for your Basin Roundtable's Education Liaison to focus on?

- more public engagement -- beyond water insiders -- would be a good outcome/goal for the roundtables.
- Storage issues and time table need to act now.
- Involve & educate public
- Increasing the public's general knowledge level.
- "Other Roundtable Tours
- Presentation that a group of us could give to city councils, county commissioners, planning commissions throughout the basin."
- media attention to severe future shortage, stay "in our face", maybe use economic crisis as a parallel
- This is a good start
- I assume IBCC and Roundtable Members have enough knowledge to be on the IBCC and Roundtable, so the education liaison should focus on the public.
- Getting documents posted and organized. Instruct DNR on organization and timely posting of documents
- -public involvement, public education
- -focusing on presenting information on a spectrum of issues
- i.e. emphasize trade-offs (consumptive v. non consumptive) on approaches to address gap in future supplies and idea that sacrifices must be made somewhere
- Increasing public awareness of RT/IBCC purpose, activities and programs
- More education on Colorado's future water needs and how to get there.
- future water needs
- Education on Colorado's future water needs
- impact on affected communities by water transfer
- Performance monitoring in meeting public education objectives
- Actions of other basin roundtables
- Intertwining of different entities
- educate the governor
- regular info to public media
- Begin a program of water curriculum for public school elective use
- Provide input for districts already doing education such as Northern and Central Colorado.
- SWSI and power point presentation
- synopsis fact sheets on proposed projects and programs
- Getting information into concise formats so we are not overwhelmed by volume
- educating public

Question 21: Please explain your answer in question #20 (How effective has your Roundtable been in promoting public participation?).

- There is not much - other than listeners- public participation.
- not a lot of outreach beyond roundtable itself.
- I don't think this is a priority
- low public education and participation. need to educate high school and college students
- Based on number of public participants
- Don't Know
- I'm not sure we reached out as well as we should
- patron attendance and comments
- Prior to being a voting member, I attended RTMTeS and was encouraged to participate
- I have seen efforts made and have seen less public participation than the effort expended.
- Very little public attendance
- haven't seen any effort at all. at large ag rep seat available but no advertising to public-just selected from within
- unknown
- Not sure public knows about meetings
- not enough exposure to public
- meetings are well publicized
- So much to do. A good job done for the allotted time.
- I can't think of any great accomplishments re: public participation
- Average effort, nothing extraordinary
- No vehicle has been developed to solicit input from outside
- one of the members asked me to attend
- I don't believe a lot has been done up to this point in time.
- simply put-the SPRT has not reached out beyond our circle of "insiders"!
- not a mechanism for encouraging media coverage
- The public would largely be disinterested
- education to the public is lacking
- no active effort
- Many worked on the Headwaters articles to get the message out.
- Not much public shows up at our meetings
- SPRT has not reached out beyond traditional water user communities
- Don't seem to spend much time on it. May be appropriate, though.

Question 22: What opportunities do you see for public education and participation in your Basin Roundtable process?

- Being a new member, I am still figuring how I fit in, so I am watching and learning. Not much to offer at this point.
- establish outreach

- big opportunities through news, web and presentations for public and kids
- need more of a media effort
- As I stated in Q 13, a group of us should present to other entities willing to hear from us,
- lots... keep members pumped to report back to our Constituencies about rd. table progress and info.
- Perhaps more news items, both print, TV and radio.
- RT member participating in public meetings and forums.
- the sky is wide open if it were truly valued. everyone assumes the public isn't interested, but they are. If we don't involve them pro-actively, they will bite us reactively by vetoing actions needed to meet water supply/demand gap.
- more public presentation
- Great opportunities in using press (media) and maybe town hall meetings
- public schools, civic groups, elected officials
- "word of mouth
- presentations to civic clubs
- media releases"
- Invite youth groups and school representatives to table meetings with written invitations.
- linkage with universities and schools.
- unlimited & a great need!
- the public must be shown that water issues do not end at the tap above the sink
- see number 13
- meetings need to be advertised better
- presentation to water groups in Basin districts conservation groups, etc.
- town hall meeting type opportunity
- Sky is the limit.
- Press releases that are sent in a timely manner and targeted towards publications or news media that will use them might generate more interest in the process.
- Wide open
- Door's always open...

Question 23: What aspects of your Roundtable work best?

- Hearing the legislative water issues, the IBCC & NCWCD reports
- Good information exchange between water users and DNR
- cooperation- communication with each other
- Developing a working relationship with the other members
- Discussion and debate
- Getting various interests together and giving each a voice
- "monthly meetings
- approval of WRSA \$
- synergy among members

- attempts to bridge divide w/ other round tables"
- The dialogue between differing users (ag/env/m&i) to discuss issues of water needs.
- Excellent forum to transfer information on the activities of the State, CWCB and IBCC as well as other basin R.T.'s
- Good place to vet projects for state funds
- seems to be spurring a reasonable level of positive activity on several issues of importance, i.e. transfers, etc.
- Presentations
- Legislative reports (DNR did have an employee listing all bills which explained issues. Could we get this report for all meetings?)
- networking
- The collaborative nature of process where different users and groups are at the same table
- Collaborative planning and assessment, project funding
- Our monthly meeting reports and presentations by water experts.
- Open dialogue from a number of water parties
- Working together toward a common goal, willingness to look at other opinions
- Communication between groups/individuals representing different constituencies.
- open thought process meetings are organized and everyone has a chance to participate
- 1. Reaching consensus on issues 2. Reports back from people working on committees and projects.3. Bringing in informational speakers
- evaluating proposed projects
- sharing information on projects
- Funding projects
- cooperation between entities to get projects done
- funding for basin projects (although small)
- Approving projects
- getting divergent views expressed and considered objectively
- funding wet water projects with broad partnerships in our basin
- participation and discussion
- open dialogue, number of presentations from outside of the basin.
- member dialogue, WRSA presentations at meeting
- A forum to speak about the issue of water.
- Good discussion on topics such as non-consumptive and consumptive needs assessment. We do seem to get some good dialogue going at times.
- meeting discussions; subcommittee
- Report outs from CWCB and IBCC as well as discussion of basin wide issues

Question 24: What aspects of the Roundtable process do not seem to be working well?

- outreach
- communication with public and other basins

- Lack of moving projects forward
- Conceptual understanding of complex interrelationships of the Water System. Cause and effect complexities.
- Focus on where we are heading and our purpose.
- Too many studies and too many consultants
- some of our approved projects have not even been commenced
- The meetings are always the same: the agenda follows the same format. This does not foster new ways of exchanging ideas.
- making progress (or not) on closing the gap
- facilitating decisions on statewide direction and projects
- Lack of in depth background to frame presentations. Sometimes background would help
- taking action on anything other than grants
- too early to tell but balanced proposals and strategies to meet consumptive and non-consumptive needs will be a challenge
- identification of specific water projects that roundtable members are/will advocating or planning.
- Addressing trans-basin supply projects
- Full acceptance of nonconsumptive use as a valid and equal beneficial use of the State's water.
- Need more time to discuss strategies for future water needs.
- This process needs funding to keep support for the basins alive
- Working with other round tables. Commitments from members to tour the state and get involved with other round tables.
- Finding wet water!!
- 1. Teaching the different interests that perfection is progress's biggest enemy 2. Need to fix as you go, but for heaven sakes START!
- outreach/education of general public, city councils, county planning commissions, etc.
- Interbasin understanding and cooperation
- projects that yield new water
- the different concepts of ground and surface water
- making real progress toward any meaningful fulfillment of future needs
- too much time and energy spent on trying to grab the basin and state-wide \$\$
- Focusing on specific challenges
- getting any type of public involvement
- Too DAMN many studies and not enough DAMS.
- we would like to see less studies and more into implementation
- slow process in identifying needs
- tackling the real issues; moving the needs process forward; proposed water supply projects
- NA
- Get too hung up on process and don't spend enough time on issues.
- outreach; interest in non-consumptive needs; outreach to public; dropping attendance, interest

- Not really making much progress on statewide issues, especially interbasin issues.

Question 25: In what ways can the Roundtable process be improved to meet your needs?

- A little more aggressive in impressing on society how critical the situation is!
- more funding for small/mid range projects
- my needs are being met
- Due to my lack of time to immerse myself fully in this subject, it appears to me that the SPBRT is on task. As I learn more I maybe abler to provide more useful input
- Wouldn't mind bi-monthly meetings until more \$\$ were available.
- The IBCC website is somewhat difficult to navigate
- set up a process of hard deadlines to identify strategies and projects and set up a process to implement them (streamlined implementation)
- Do the above
- draw out all members to get their active participation-learn from their experiences. Only the same few seem to actively participate.
- Find ways to speed up educational process and find solutions to problems in front of us
- We need to develop a plan for moving forward in a meaningful way. We have been nibbling at the edges.
- More commitment to the bigger picture
- At the present time, our leadership has been very good--continue the good work
- Generally words as well or better than any other process in which I have participated.
- Better understanding about overlapping public policy activities, e.g. land use planning, roles of regional organizations, competition between local jurisdictions vs. statewide perspective
- establish one or two priorities and pursue them with diligence
- not sure
- pay mileage
- "Focus on legislative change
- Additional education
- get members to recommit to common goals & reenergize group
- IBCC reps continue to visit, write and represent all RT interests"
- an e-mail newsletter
- See previous 2 answers
- it's a work in progress
- South Platte- reduce meeting time commitment (4 hrs is too long)
- Reduce number of educational presentations
- tackle water supply option issue
- Get projects funded and implemented.
- We are finishing our consumptive needs assessment. This document needs to get distribution across the State. The South Platte and Arkansas basins are the two that have the most problems

with future supply. The rest of the State needs to understand that just saying no is not an option that will serve us well as a whole.

- Leadership; take on specific issues of broad interest
- Stop the round tables from preventing progress by hiding behind a never ending series of studies.

Question 26: What should be the top priority of the Roundtable process?

- common understanding of issues and agreement towards balanced solutions for water supply.
- The water storage issue is at a "crisis" point we need to start doing "something."
- solving/meeting the gap!
- finish the needs assessment
- Patience. Good things take time and hard work.
- Building relationship and distribution of truthful, accurate information
- Collaboration with the entire state
- Identify needs of basin (water supply) & continue to foster exchange of differing ideas.
- close the gap
- focus education on those General Water Education needs with low scores.
- Focusing on basin-wide water issues and providing an open forum for meaningful sharing of needs to come up with creative strategies that move beyond parochial interests.
- identifying specific projects to meet consumptive & non-consumptive needs
- Fair, equitable and efficient allocation of the State's water supply to the benefit of all users.
- Find alternatives to ag dry up and building new storage facilities.
- Find water solutions for the future that balances our needs for a beautiful Colorado.
- From the south Platte, water projects, statewide to educate elected officials about water issues and concerns
- to help identify and fund water storage projects
- find ways to establish long range storage when water is available! We need reservoirs and dams
Our plains reservoirs that were in place in the early 1900's are examples of a generation of people that looked to the future and got the job done
- Attack single minded concepts. Our future water use demands compromise.
- Improved communication/education with land use planning entities
- Consensus building
- statewide understanding and cooperation
- moving forward to meet the future needs of the South Platte Basin
- water information and current events
- Review 1177 legislation and systematically meet the charge--soon.
- conservation, developing new sources, cooperation
- I don't believe public education should be a high priority for Round tables. I think this is representative government and we already represent. We need to provide water for the gaps.
- implementation of water projects

- identify needs and way to meet gaps of water shortages in basin and then identify projects or possible projects to help meet needs.
- identify, promote and implement water supply alternatives
- Keep Colorado water in Colorado.
- Figuring out where we are going to get future water supplies for the basin, supporting projects and publicizing our support.
- Complete legislative direction; come together on highest priority water project to meet joint needs
- Negotiating interbasin solutions.

Question 27: Please provide additional comments that you may have.

- 40 meetings later, this has been a very useful process and I believe relationships have been forged that would not have been possible without the roundtable process
- Communication is very good, but isn't necessarily the solution. Strong leadership is needed at the state level to lead through the well communicated difference of opinion and position to a solution for the common good.
- good idea for survey
- Does the roundtable process allow the/a specific roundtable to make decisions about its basin's future.
- Thank you for the survey. It gives me pause to review and think about ways to better participate in the process.
- attendance has waned over past year
- some members still are looking only at what they or their seats can gain
- geographic separation by river basins reinforces the east/west slope conflict. Annual meeting of all roundtables in one day workshop/conference should be considered.
- There are some members that never attend. We should have a process to remove and replace those members that are chronically impaired from participating and get new people in that care enough to attend.

12.9. Southwest Basin Roundtable Open-Ended Responses

Question 18: What specific tasks or duties would you like for your Basin Roundtable's Education Liaison to focus on?

- Loss of ag land
- get info out from CWCB/legislature/conference that does not make news or might take time to reach rural CO
- identify opportunities for education modules that can be incorporated into RT meetings
- value of additional storage
- reports on other RT activities
- continuing education
- Educate RT about statewide issues
- interbasin education

Question 21: Please explain your answer in question #20 (How effective has your Roundtable been in promoting public participation?).

- I am not aware that they have made a significant effort to promote public participation.
- same old faces
- RT meetings are well attended by interested public
- We do not do much outreach
- very few public attendees
- info gets out to water interested groups but not to general public
- not of participation from the public
- public is welcome, not that many come
- we have focused internally
- It's not clear to me the substantial public participation is possible.
- I have not seen any notices about meetings
- We have focused on promoting projects

Question 22: What opportunities do you see for public education and participation in your Basin Roundtable process?

- RT members take information to local groups, newspaper updates with reference to websites
- not much unless we restructure the meetings and start to talk about real issues like priorities rather than being just a grant machine
- review our needs assessments, Colorado compact issues
- meeting announcements to give the public the opportunity to participate
- press release for newspaper
- newspaper coverage, public notice of meetings
- The NCNA meetings were a good start

Question 23: What aspects of your Roundtable work best?

- Giving Grant Money out
- Discussion among voting members of proposals for funding and of IBCC initiatives/process.
- email distribution of info, IBCC rep reports
- giving money to worthy and unworthy projects
- open and regular communication and relationship building among water people 2. WSRA recommendations 3. education of RT members 4. broadening our participation
- evaluation of projects
- informing RT members on basin activities; state reports
- information to the RT members of basin's water needs
- understanding basin wide water issues
- information sharing within the water community
- attendance at meetings, interbasin collaboration on west slope

Question 24: What aspects of the Roundtable process do not seem to be working well?

- Giving Grant Money out
- Promoting awareness on the part of the public and soliciting broad input.
- meetings seem to deal with more mundane stuff as we go along
- we have simply become a conduit for funding any and all projects, consensus doesn't work because people refuse to speak up when they have concerns for fear of payback
- technical support for needs assessment
- NCNA needs implementation guidelines at state level
- too many agendas, not enough evaluation of suitable water development
- grant approval process
- I do not like consensus by "silence" many times there are parties who should indicate a conflict
- updating (non)consumptive water needs
- does not seem to be creating a greater respect and appreciation for non-consumptive needs

Question 25: In what ways can the Roundtable process be improved to meet your needs?

Need to improved process

- stop funding projects. we need the CWCB board to determine funding. we have never really denied a project.
- we need to keep building on the foundation that has been created; WSRA funds need to continue
- fix the consensus process

Question 26: What should be the top priority of the Roundtable process?

- Protecting the Natural Resources (irrigated lands, water, rivers & population growth)
- Identifying consumptive and non-consumptive water needs and challenges, and identifying integrated strategies for addressing these challenges.
- monitor government actions and influence on water matters

- determine a vision for our basin and prioritize needs based on that vision
- to complete needs assessments and use results effectively in WSRA deliberations; education at RT meetings
- quantify both (non)consumptive water needs
- water development
- generate available water use to areas in need, education
- meet all water needs of the basin for 21st century
- find ways to increase the use of water to benefit the citizens of the State, especially in economic development
- providing a forum for committed members of the public to participate in resolving water problems
- dealing with the statewide issues, how much water might be left to develop, if any, how to deal with ag transfers across the state, how to deal with growing municipal demand
- address the water supply needs identified in SWSI 1 and 2

Question 27: Please provide additional comments that you may have.

- We need to start protecting all of our agricultural land, stop putting house on crop land.
- continued availability of WSRA funds is a key element in providing the link between needs assessment and action

12.10. Yampa/White/Green Basin Roundtable Open-Ended Responses

Question 18: What specific tasks or duties would you like for your Basin Roundtable's Education Liaison to focus on?

- education opportunities to roundtable
- Information
- working on press releases to get the word out to our public to attend our meetings.
- how to balance competing needs
- Basin Visioning

Question 21: Please explain your answer in question #20 (How effective has your Roundtable been in promoting public participation?).

- acknowledging the importance of water for northern Colorado, agriculture, industrial and then population growth
- We have visitors participate at every meeting
- maybe even leading to not effective.
- Rural information networks are difficult
- They come when there is an issue
- Public participation is increasing slowly
- we have many visitors at each meeting

Question 22: What opportunities do you see for public education and participation in your Basin Roundtable process?

- enlighten people in the priorities of water uses in our state, basin; and potential impacts
- Expand communication with people in the basin
- Possible outreach with other groups
- The need to capture a share of the remaining compact allocation
- make community more aware of the positive and negative effects of water conservation, development, etc.

Question 23: What aspects of your Roundtable work best?

- email communication
- Decision making
- the openness we are given to provide feedback to each other. Having the big players in the water world come to discuss their plans and programs with us. Having all of the basins top water folks in one room.
- Consensus and attendance
- Committees
- well organized, free exchange of ideas

Question 24: What aspects of the Roundtable process do not seem to be working well?

- Communication with the public about what we are doing
- finalizing the non-consumptive needs assessment. We only meet 4 times a year so it is hard for us to finish certain items, especially ones like the NCNA which is so volatile.
- Outreach
- Leadership

Question 25: In what ways can the Roundtable process be improved to meet your needs?

- record meetings or have online attendance opportunities
- Keep it going
- create mutual understanding and solutions
- limit time for presentations

Question 26: What should be the top priority of the Roundtable process?

- managing water that we have in Colorado to benefit agriculture, industrial then population
- Study and understand the potential problems in the future.
- making sure the Yampa River retains high peak flows that allow for endangered fish and big water recreational boating.
- Continue the work
- determine the basins future water needs
- protect and enhance the water supply and availability in basin

Question 27: Please provide additional comments that you may have.

- great opportunity to have a voice in Colorado's water future