

A. Balance All Needs and Reduce Conflict			
ID	Goals	Measurable Outcomes (by 2050)	2017 Update
A1	Pursue a high success rate for identified specific and unique IPPs to meet identified gaps and to address all water needs and values.	1. 100% of IPPs shall consider from the initial planning stage maintaining and enhancing environmental and recreational needs.	Roundtable added the following question to the WSRF Roundtable Evaluation Questionnaire: 1. What benefit(s) does the project provide? Are there multiple purposes? <i>Note: this does not mean that a single purpose project would be rejected, but for major funding requests, addressing multiple use needs would be an advantage.</i>
A2	Support specific and unique new IPPs important to maintaining the quality of life in this region, and to address multiple purposes including municipal, industrial, environmental, recreational, agricultural, risk management, and compact compliance needs.	2. Complete 27 multipurpose IPPs to meet identified gaps.	Per the <i>WSRF 2017 Annual Report</i> (October 2017), three multipurpose IPPs were funded since April of 2015. 1. Montrose County Firming Project Phase 1 (IPP#3-SM) for M, I, E, and R needs. 2. Mancos River Habitat and Diversion Project Phase III (IPP#3M) for Ag and E needs. 3. Wines Ditch Diversion Evaluation (IPP#22DM) for Ag, R, and E needs. 4. Colorado Dust-on-Snow Project (IPP#10MB) for monitoring water supply for all needs. 5. Southwest Colorado Weather Modification Strategic Plan for Winter Snow Pack Augmentation (IPP#11MB) for increases water supply for all needs.
A3	Implement multi-purpose IPPs (including the creative management of existing facilities and the development of new storage as needed).	3. Support and participate in 10 IPPs (such as processes) that promote dialogue, foster cooperation and resolve conflict.	Per the <i>WSRF 2017 Annual Report</i> (October 2017), three process IPPs were funded since April of 2015. 1. Colorado River Risk Study Phase 1 and Phase 2 to investigate future risk associated with all needs. 2. Animas River Community Forum (ARC) and outreach surrounding ARC to address concerns and data gaps within the Animas River basin. 3. San Miguel River Stream Management Plan Pilot Project to identified environmental and recreational needs.
A4	Promote dialogue, foster cooperation and resolve conflict among water interests in every basin and between basins for the purpose of implementing solutions to Southwest Colorado's and Colorado's water supply challenges (SWSI 2010).	4. At least 50% of identified watersheds have existing or planned IPPs that are protective of critical infrastructure and/or environmental and recreational areas.	The Roundtable has IPPs in every sub-basin that address needs.
A5	Maintain watershed health by protecting and/or restoring watersheds that could affect critical infrastructure and/or environmental and recreational areas.	5. All towns and major water supply systems with water supply infrastructure have watershed/ wildfire assessments that identify strategies/treatments necessary to mitigate the impacts that occur to hydrology in a post-fire environment.	The following is a list of the Colorado Community Wildlife Protection Plans (CWPPs) within southwest Colorado. See the table attached to this matrix (last page) for CWPPs listed by sub-basin. Click the following link to visit CWPPs in their entirety: https://csfs.colostate.edu/wildfire-mitigation/colorado-community-wildfire-protection-plans/
		6. All major reservoirs have watershed/wildfire assessments that identify strategies/treatments necessary to mitigate the impacts that occur to hydrology in a post-fire environment.	To date this has not be investigated and quantified.

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B. Maintain Agriculture Water Needs			
ID	Goals	Measurable Outcomes (by 2050)	2017 Update
B1	Minimize statewide and basin-wide acres transferred.	1. Implement projects (e.g. ATMs, efficiency, etc.) in order to help preserve agriculture and open space values, and to help address municipal, environmental, recreational, and industrial needs; while respecting private property rights.	No projects were funded by Roundtable since 2015 specific to this measurable outcome.
B2	Implement efficiency measures to maximize beneficial use and production.	2. Implement strategies that encourage continued agricultural use and discourage permanent dry-up of agricultural lands.	The Roundtable will host two agricultural workshops with managing for water scarcity and efficiency measures as agenda items.
B3	Implement IPPs that work towards meeting agricultural water supply shortages.	3. The water providers in the state that are using dry-up of agricultural land (defined as requiring a water court change case) and/or pursuing a new TMD (as defined by IBCC to be a new west slope to east slope diversion project) shall have a higher standard of conservation. The goal for these water providers is a ratio of 70% in-house use to 30% outdoor use (70/30 ratio).	
		4. Implement at least 10* agricultural water efficiency projects identified as IPPs (by sub-basin).	<p>Per the <i>WSRF 2017 Annual Report</i> (October 2017), 11 IPPs were funded since April of 2015.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hess Lateral Improvement Project (IPP#28A) 2. Mancos River Habitat and Diversion Project – Phase III (IPP#3M) 3. Jackson Lake – Bauer Lake #2 Ditch Upgrade Project (IPP#9M) 4. 48-inch Culvert Replacement Project (IPP#21A) 5. Sullivan Ditch Repair Project in Southwest River Basin (IPP#4MB) 6. Spring Creek Dich Siphon Replacement (IPP#4MB) 7. Gaging Station with Telemetry in the Southwest River Basin (IPP#4MB) 8. Joseph Freed & Red Mesa Headgate and Ditch Improvement Project (IPP#4MB) 9. McCrometer Automated Gaging Station with Satellite Telemetry (IPP#4MB) 10. Renovation, Little Blanco Highline Ditch (IPP#4MB) 11. Lightner Creek Canal Improvement and Water Efficiency Project (IPP#12LaP)

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C. Meet Municipal and Industrial Water Needs			
ID	Goals	Measurable Outcomes (by 2050)	2017 Update
C1	Pursue a high success rate for identified specific and unique IPPs to meet the municipal gap.	1. Complete 40* IPPs aimed at meeting municipal water needs.	Per the <i>WSRF 2017 Annual Report</i> (October 2017), two IPPs were funded since April of 2015. 1. Town of Mountain Village 2015 Waterline Extension Project (IPP#24M) 2. Town of Norwood Raw Water System (IPP#19SM) 3. Animas River Community Forum – Education and Outreach in the Southwest River Basin (IPP#37A)
C2	Provide safe drinking water to Southwest Colorado’s citizens and visitors.	2. Consistently meet 100% of residential, commercial and industrial water system demands identified in SWSI 2010 in each sub-basin, while also encouraging education and conservation to reduce demand.	
C3	Promote wise and efficient water use through implementation of municipal conservation strategies to reduce overall future water needs.	3. Implement at least 1* IPP that protects or enhances the ability of public water supply systems to access and deliver safe drinking water that meets all health-based standards.	Per the <i>WSRF 2017 Annual Report</i> (October 2017), two IPPs were funded since April of 2015. 1. Raw Water Pipeline Upgrade & Operations Funding for La Plata West Water Authority (IPP#1LaP) 2. Town of Mancos Raw Water Improvements (IPP#14M)
C4	Support and implement water reuse strategies.	4. Change the ratio of in-house to outside treated water use for municipal and domestic water systems (referred to as water providers herein) from the current ratio of 50% inhouse use and 50% outside use, to 60% inhouse use and 40% outside use (60/40 ratio) for Southwest Colorado and the entire State by 2030.	
		5. Implement 3 informational events about water reuse efforts, tools and strategies.	No events conducted to date.
		6. The water providers in the state that are using dry-up of agricultural land (defined as requiring a water court change case) and/or pursuing a new TMD (as defined by IBCC to be a new west slope to east slope diversion project) shall have a higher standard of conservation. The goal for these water providers is a 70/30 ratio by 2030. This is a prerequisite for the Roundtable to consider support of a new TMD.	

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D. Meet Recreational Water Needs			
ID	Goals	Measurable Outcomes (by 2050)	2017 Update
D1	Maintain, protect and enhance recreational values and economic values to local and statewide economies derived from recreational water uses, such as fishing, boating, hunting, wildlife watching, camping, and hiking.	1. Implement 10* IPPs to benefit recreational values and the economic value they provide.	Per the <i>WSRF 2017 Annual Report</i> (October 2017), one IPP was funded since April of 2015. 1. Upper Dolores CAMP (Coldwater Fisheries Adaptive Management Plan) (IPP#21DM) 2. Animas River Community Forum – Education and Outreach in the Southwest River Basin (IPP#37A)
		2. At least 80% of the areas with recreational opportunities have existing or planned IPPs that secure these opportunities and supporting flows/lake levels within the contemporary legal and water management context. Based on the map of recreational attributes generated for SWSI 2010 (Figure 1) 80% of each specific value equates to approximately 428 miles of whitewater boating, 185 miles of flat-water boating, 4 miles of Gold medal Trout Streams, 545 miles of other fishing streams and lakes, 3 miles of Audubon Important Bird Area, 143 miles of waterfowl hunting/viewing parcels, and 6 miles of Ducks Unlimited projects.	The percent of total stream miles with an attribute that has some level of benefit from existing protections and/or existing or planned IPPs are listed below. ➤ 83% for Whitewater Boating ➤ 4% for Flatwater Boating ➤ 1% for Goldmedal Trout Streams ➤ 60% for Other Fishing Streams & Lakes ➤ 8% for Audubon Important Bird Areas ➤ 52% for Waterfowl Hunting/Viewing Parcels ➤ 22% for Ducks Unlimited Projects
		3. Address recreational data needs.	Per the <i>WSRF 2017 Annual Report</i> (October 2017), one IPP was funded since April of 2015. 1. San Miguel River Stream Management Plan Pilot Project (IPP#1MB)

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E. Meet Environmental Water Needs			
ID	Goals	Measurable Outcomes (by 2050)	2017 Update
E1	Encourage and support restoration, recovery, and sustainability of endangered, threatened, and imperiled aquatic and riparian dependent species and plant communities. (See list of such species in the Southwest Basin)**	1. Implement 15* IPPs to directly restore, recover or sustain endangered, threatened, and sensitive aquatic and riparian dependent species and plant communities.	No projects were funded by Roundtable since 2015 that meet this measurable outcome.
E2	Protect, maintain, monitor and improve the condition and natural function of streams, lakes, wetlands, and riparian areas to promote self-sustaining fisheries, and to support native species and functional habitat in the long term, and adapt to changing conditions.	2. At least 95% of the areas with federally listed water dependent species have existing or planned IPPs that secure the species in these reaches as much as they can be secured within the existing legal and water management context.	As of the April 2015 BIP IPP list and SWSI 2010 mapping of Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (SWFL) attribute in the Southwest Basin, 44% (6.5 miles) of the areas mapped with this species have some level of existing protections and/or existing or planned IPPs. (Note: Cautions should be taken with SWSI 2010 mapping of this attribute and may need updating in the future with best available data). To date, no mapping of reaches supporting NM Meadow Jumping Mouse, Yellow Billed Cuckoo or Gunnison Sage Grouse have been generated.
		3. At least 90% of areas with identified sensitive species (other than ESA species) have existing or planned IPPs that provide direct protection to these values. Based on the map of environmental attributes generated for SWSI 2010 (Figure 1) 90% for individual species equates to approximately 169 miles for Colorado River cutthroat trout, 483 miles for roundtail chub, 794 miles for bluehead sucker, 700 miles for flannelmouth sucker, 724 miles for river otter, 122 miles for northern leopard frog, 921 miles for active bald eagle nesting areas and 229 miles for rare plants.	The percent of total stream miles with an attribute that has some level of benefit from existing protections and/or existing or planned IPPs are listed below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 72% for Colorado River Cutthroat Trout ➤ 66% for River Otter ➤ 54% for Flannelmouth Sucker ➤ 49% for Bluehead Sucker ➤ 43% for Roundtail Chub ➤ 42% for Rare Plants ➤ 40% for Active Bald Eagle Nests ➤ 32% for Northern Leopard Frog
		4. Implement 26* IPPs to benefit the condition of fisheries and riparian/wetland habitat.	Per the <i>WSRF 2017 Annual Report</i> (October 2017), three IPPs were funded since April of 2015. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valley Floor River Restoration Reach One (IPP#12SM) 2. San Miguel River Stream Management Plan Pilot Project (IPP#1MB) 3. Mancos River Habitat and Diversion Project – Phase III (IPP#3M)
		5. At least 80% of areas with environmental values have existing or planned IPPs that provide direct protection to these values.	To date this has not been investigated and quantified.

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F. Preserve Water Quality			
ID	Goals	Measurable Outcomes (by 2050)	2017 Update
F1	Monitor, protect and improve water quality for all classified uses.	<p>1. By 2016, replace the following statewide outcomes with outcomes based on the current status of these measures in the Roundtable area, followed by a periodic status review every five years.</p> <p>a. 60% of stream miles and 40% of reservoir acres attain water quality standards and support all designated uses.</p> <p>b. 15% of impaired stream miles and reservoir acres are restored to meet all applicable water quality standards.</p> <p>c. 50% of stream miles and 30% of reservoir acres are attaining water quality standards.</p> <p>d. 100% of existing direct use and conveyance use reservoirs attain the applicable standards that protect the water supply use classification.</p>	<p>Colorado's 2016 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report. Click the following link to visit CWPPs in the entire report: https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/2016-Integrated-Report_FINAL.pdf</p> <p>a) 34% of stream miles (2744 mi) and 2% of reservoir acres (414 ac) attain water quality standards and support all designated uses.</p> <p>b) 15% of 585mi of impaired stream miles and 7972ac of impaired reservoir acres are restored to meet all applicable water quality standards. Goal equivalent: 88 stream miles and 1196 acres are restored to meet all applicable water quality standards.</p> <p>c) Same as letter (a)</p> <p>d) There are 68 reservoirs designated for water supply use in the Southwest Basin. Of these, 16 (24%) attain the water supply standards. While none of the 68 are listed as not attaining the standards, the attainment status for 52 (76%) reservoirs is unknown.</p>
		<p>2. Implement 6* IPPs to monitor, protect or improve water quality.</p>	<p>Per the <i>WSRF 2017 Annual Report</i> (October 2017), two IPPs were funded since April of 2015.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Animas River Community Forum – Education & Outreach in the Southwest River Basin (IPP#37A) Mancos River Habitat and Diversion Project – Phase III (IPP#3M)

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G. Comply with Colorado River Compact and Manage Risk			
ID	Goals	Measurable Outcomes (by 2050)	2017 Update
G1	Plan and preserve water supply options for all existing and new uses and values.	1. Water providers proposing a new TMD shall achieve a 60/40 ratio by 2020 and 70/30 ratio by 2030 as a prerequisite for the Roundtable to consider support of a new TMD.	
G2	Recognize and address the challenges faced by water users in southwest Colorado due to continued development and pressures from users in the State of New Mexico; protect interests in southwest Colorado, while complying with existing Compact obligations. New Mexico's entitlement to Colorado River flows are based on deliveries from southwest Colorado (SWCD Statement of Importance).	2. A conceptual agreement is developed between roundtables regarding how to approach a potential future TMD from the West Slope to the East.	The Colorado Water Plan included the "Seven Point Conceptual Framework" that includes points related to TMDs. The IBCC is addressing this framework and working with results from the Risk Study to inform their discussions.
G3	Preserve Southwest Basin's ability to develop CO River compact entitlement to meet our water supply gaps. (SWCD Statement of Importance).	3. Protect 100% of pre-compact water rights in the Southwest Basin Area.	
G4	Recognize and uphold the unique settlement of tribal reserved water rights claims in the 1988 Tribal Water Rights Settlement and the 1991 Consent Decree. (SWCD Statement of Importance).	4. Implement 2* IPPs aimed at utilizing Tribal Water Rights Settlement water.	Per the <i>WSRF 2017 Annual Report</i> (October 2017), one IPP was funded since April of 2015. 3. Raw Water Pipeline Upgrade & Operations Funding for La Plata West Water Authority (IPP#1LaP)
G5	Support strategies to reduce demand in the Colorado River Basin to ensure levels in Lake Powell are adequate to produce power.	5. Implement 2* IPPs aimed at meeting La Plata River compact.	No projects were funded by Roundtable since 2015 that meet this measurable outcome.
G6	Support strategies to mitigate the impact of a Colorado River Compact curtailment should it occur.	6. Participate in Compact Water Bank efforts.	Southwestern Water Conservation District participates in the Colorado River Water Bank Work Group. Per the <i>WSRF 2017 Annual Report</i> (October 2017), the Roundtable has funded two phases of the Risk Study since April of 2015. 1. Colorado River Risk Study Phase 1 and Phase 2 investigates future risk associated with all needs and how to model a potential water bank.

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Table of Watershed Groups and/or Plans in the Southwest Basins, as of 2018

Sub-Basin	Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs)	Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs)	Forest Health Groups/Plans	Water Quality Groups/Plans
San Juan	none	Archuleta County, Mineral County, Echo Canyon Ranch	San Juan Headwaters Forest Health Partnership, San Juan Chama Watershed Partnership	Southern Ute Water Quality Program
Piedra	None	Archuleta County, Hinsdale County, San Juan Ranch Estates Subdivision	San Juan Headwaters Forest Health Partnership	Southern Ute Water Quality Program
Pine	None	La Plata County, Coolwater and Los Pinos, Deer Valley Estates, Pine River Ranches, Forest Lakes, Heartwood Ranch, Timberdale Ranch, Tween Lakes Estates, Vallecito		Southern Ute Water Quality Program
Animas	Town of Silverton, Glacier Club, Hermosa MHV, Animas WC, Purgatory MD, Blue Sky Ranch, Falls Creek Ranch, City of Durango, Edgemont Ranch MD, Forrest Groves Estates, Colorado Trails Ranch, Colvig Silver Camps, El Rancho Florida, Durango, La Plata County Airport	La Plata County, Edgemont Highlands, Los Ranchitos Estates, Rancho Mira Sol, Falls Creek Ranch Homeowners Association, Durango West MD #1, Durango West MD #2, Forrest Groves Estates Subdivision		Animas River Stakeholders Group, Animas Watershed Partnership, Animas River Community Forum, Southern Ute Water Quality Program
La Plata	None	La Plata County, Vista de Oro, East Canyon		Southern Ute Water Quality Program
Mancos	Mesa Verde National Park, Mancos Rural Water Company, Town of Mancos	Montezuma County, Cedar Mesa Ranches, East Canyon	Mancos River Watershed Group/Mancos River Resilience Project	Mancos River Watershed Group/Mancos Watershed-Based Plan, Ute Mountain Ute Water Quality Assessment
McElmo	None	Montezuma County, Cedar Mesa Ranches, Cash Canyon/Stinking Springs		
Dolores	Rico, Montezuma Water Company, Town of Dolores, City of Cortez, Dove Creek	Montezuma County, Dolores County, San Miguel County, Montrose County	Dolores Watershed and Resilient Forest (DWRF), Dolores River Restoration Partnership (DRRP)	TU/Coldwater Aquatic Management Framework for the Upper Dolores; DRD/ Dolores River Non-Point Source Pollution Watershed Plan, Lower Dolores Working Group Implementation Team
San Miguel	None	San Miguel County	Uncompahgre Plateau Collaborative Restoration Project (UP CFLRP)	San Miguel Watershed Coalition

The WSRF 2017 Annual Report (October 2017) lists 29 IPPs approved for funding since April of 2015. Below are figures summarizing these IPPs by need and location.

