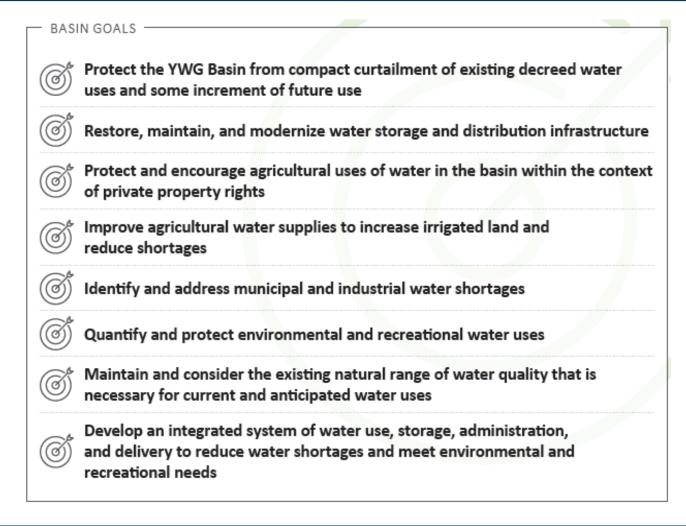
### YAMPA WHITE GREEN BASIN ROUNDTABLE

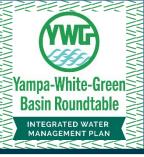


- One of **9 Basin** Roundtables established in 2007 by State of Colorado
- Offers local communities a strong voice in how water is managed by developing locallydriven plans
- Provides grant funds to implement 8 basin goals





## YAMPA RIVER INTEGRATED WATER PLAN



**GOAL:** Combine community input with science and engineering assessments to identify actions to protect existing and future water uses and support healthy river ecosystems

#### **TASKS**

- Gather community concerns & ideas
- Assess diversion infrastructure
- Assess river conditions
- Develop action plans



### IT IS...

...a volunteer-driven, collaborative process with voluntary participation ...about identifying common ground and strategies that provide multiple benefits for both people and the river

### IT IS NOT...

...a tool to increase regulatory oversight

...meant to tell people how to manage their land or water

...a top-down water management plan

### FOCUS AREAS FROM RESEARCH & INTERVIEWS



### Water Shortages & Low Flows

Improve the basin's ability to meet the river flow needs of the fishery, seasonal recreational boaters and agricultural water users by identifying preferred flows and alleviating shortages today

### Riparian Habitat & Erosion

Identify projects and strategies that balance the needs of water infrastructure with increasing high quality habitat in riparian lands through voluntary incentives for riverside landowners

# Infrastructure Upgrades & Lack of Drought Planning

Strengthen Ag diversion infrastructure to benefit agricultural operations while ultimately improving river health, fish, and flows.

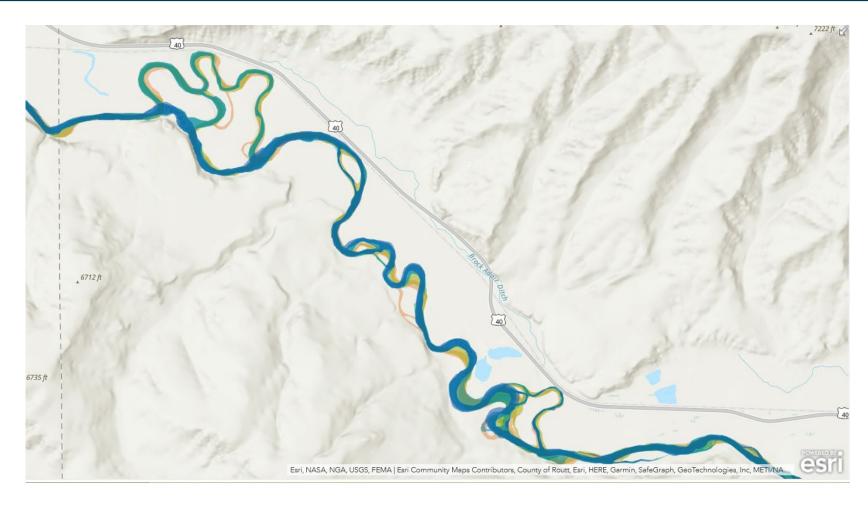


# WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED:

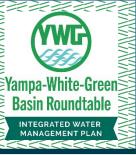
## THE YAMPA RIVER HAS BENEFITTED FROM GOOD MANAGEMENT



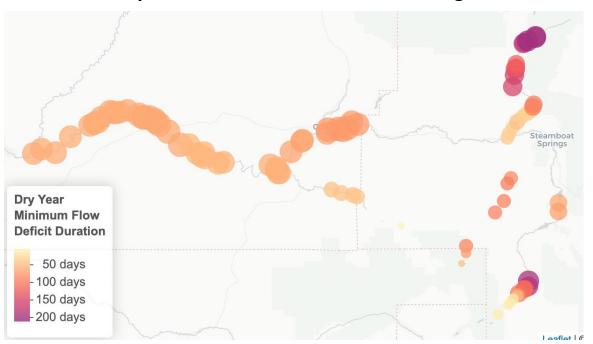
- Lack of development next to the river means better wildlife habitat
- Overbank flows help establish riparian vegetation
- Natural flow patterns help native fish survive
- Good water quality reduces costs for communities' drinking water



# WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED: THE FUTURE WILL LOOK DIFFERENT



#### **Yampa River Environmental Flow Shortages**



<b>Tributary</b>	Average Annual Demand	Average Annual Gap	Average Annual Percent Gap	Average Annual CU Gap
Baseline				
Above Stagecoach	63,377	564	1%	306
Elk River	41,458	173	0%	94
Little Snake River	72,351	2,243	3%	1,248
Mainstem	107,186	335	0%	193
Other Tribs	71,976	7,034	9%	4,013
Williams Fork	33,304	2,875	8%	1,552
ot Growth				
Above Stagecoach	85,142	8,382	10%	4,558
Elk River	57,732	3,024	5%	1,642
Little Snake River	99,553	8,227	8%	4,587
Mainstem	284,447	27,678	9%	14,998
Other Tribs	93,979	20,143	21%	11,392
Williams Fork	43,526	7,114	16%	3,842

"The annual volume of flow (at the Maybell gage) has declined from approximately 1.5 million acre-feet to 1.12 million acre-feet... The combination of continued adjudication of new water rights, and the potential for a hotter, drier climate, will likely cause the trend of declining streamflows to continue." ~ DWR memo, 2021

# WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED: WE MUST BETTER LEVERAGE WHAT WE HAVE





- Improve hydrology datasets to better understand where/when there are irrigation and environmental flow shortages
- Coordinate release of stored water to meet irrigation and environmental flow shortages
- Make existing stored water a more viable supplemental supply for water users
- Increase ability of local organizations (CAA, NRCS, Conservation Districts, etc) to meet landowners' and irrigators' needs

# WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED:

### IRRIGATORS & LANDOWNERS REQUIRE BETTER SUPPORT



- Money is needed to upgrade irrigation systems and help pay for riverside land improvements
- Technical assistance is needed to design and oversee projects
- Grant writing is burdensome
- Few incorporated ditches reduces competitiveness for funding
- Lack of organizational capacity (i.e. people with time and expertise) makes it hard to plan and advocate for larger investments

