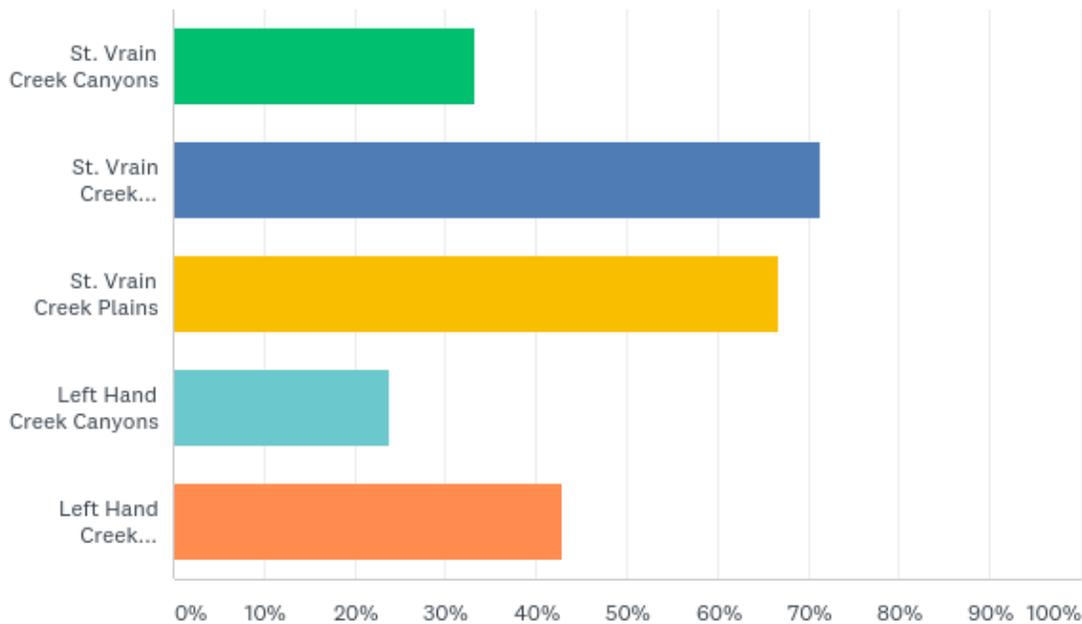


St. Vrain and Left Hand Creek Stream Management Plan (SMP) Stakeholder Survey Results September 21, 2018

Note: This is a complete report of the survey results, minus questions and answers that compromised respondents' anonymity. Responses have been edited to a small degree for readability. Original wording is available upon request, with the except of responses that provide personally identifyin information. There were 21 responses to the survey.

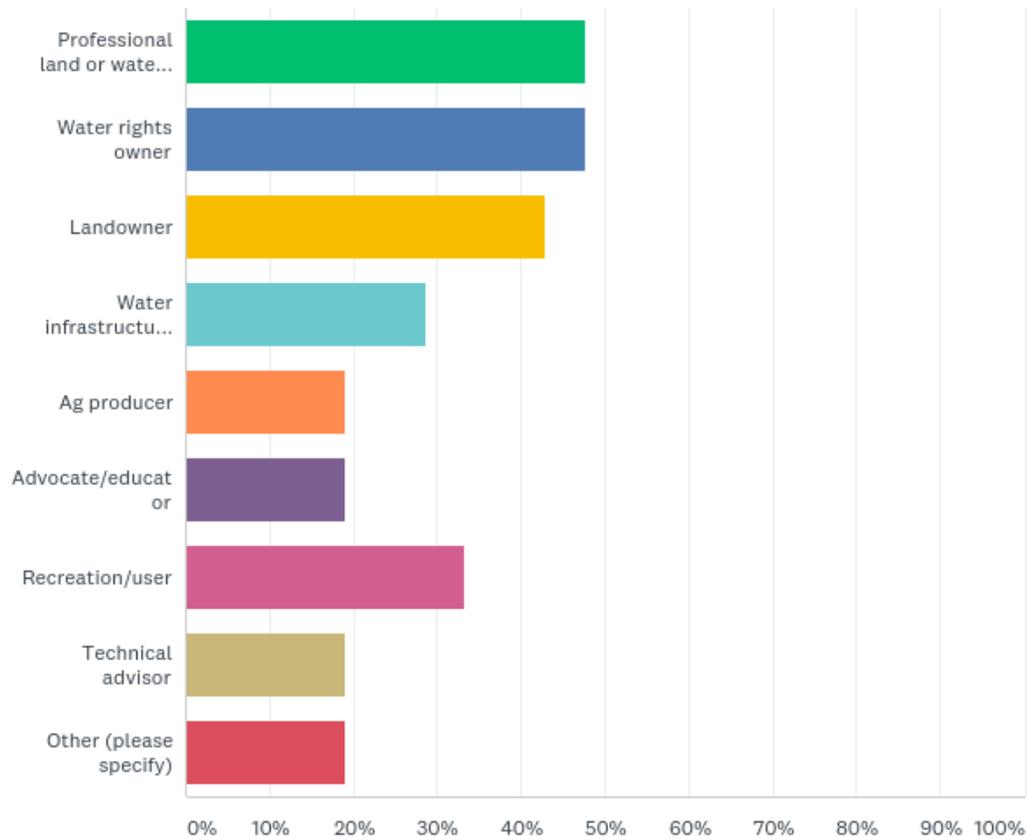
Q1: What part(s) of the watershed do you primarily work in? See map below, check all that apply.



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
St. Vrain Creek Canyons	33.33% 7
St. Vrain Creek Foothills/Transition	71.43% 15
St. Vrain Creek Plains	66.67% 14
Left Hand Creek Canyons	23.81% 5
Left Hand Creek Foothills/Transition	42.86% 9
Total Respondents: 21	

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Q2: What role(s) do you play in the watershed?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Professional land or water manager	47.62%	10
Water rights owner	47.62%	10
Landowner	42.86%	9
Water infrastructure manager (ditch company and districts)	28.57%	6
Ag producer	19.05%	4
Advocate/educator	19.05%	4
Recreation/user	33.33%	7
Technical advisor	19.05%	4
Other (please specify)	19.05%	4
Total Respondents: 21		

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Q3: Assuming challenges could be addressed, what is your hope/vision for the St. Vrain and Left Hand Creeks in 25 years?

Water Quality and Flow

- Maintain water quality and preserve, protect and enhance habitat for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife. Maintain quality fishing opportunities.
- Establish minimum stream flow, design stream and align creek correctly with the airport road bridge.
- Create consistent flows, cool water, natural channel structure, and more public access.
- Improve in-stream flows for the benefit of species and of the creek and riparian habitats.
- Develop thoughtful and appropriate recreational opportunities that protect landowners and resources along the creeks.

Healthy Forests and Watersheds

- Establish resilient, healthy forests that can sustain frequent low-to-medium intensity wildfires and prevent crown fires that open the canopy to the extent that heavy rains will impact streams with sediment.
- Ensure that in 25 years we've found sustainable solutions to support the needs for water without destroying the natural environment of the watershed.
- Ensure that St. Vrain Creek continues to function much as it does today and free from the wholesale urbanization/related issues that are affecting other watercourses along the Front Range.
- Protect the creek from pollution and leave it in a reasonably pristine state especially in the mountainous areas.
- Develop a healthier creek environment in the transition zone in Left Hand Creek.
- Ensure that habitat quality will be preserved or improved, and that infrastructure will be more resilient to flooding.
- Do not degrade environmental factors and do not reduce the water available for beneficial use.
- Maintain (at least) the status quo of river health and water use or (ideally) improve the efficiency of water use to benefit users financially and personally, but also improve river health and water quality and quantity to sustain our native fish and wildlife habitats as well as recreation.

Flood Resilience

- Establish healthy watersheds that are resilient to floods and drought and protect water rights interests.
- Remove stream impairments, integrate management with the rest of the Boulder/St. Vrain watershed, and build resilience for water quality impacts, flooding, and other adverse events.
- Complete flood mitigation work, which besides capital improvement projects would include converting as much of the floodplain to open space as possible. Keep a buffer between the channel and development (150 feet on both sides) to mitigate for all the floodplain storage we have lost. No new structures in the floodplain. Put a program in place to buy-out existing structures in the floodplain.

Recreation

- Provide a community-accessible river corridor that provides opportunities for floating, fishing, nature viewing, and other recreational amenities.

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- Guarantee sustainable flows; a sustainable ecosystem with fish passage; an appropriate level of appropriations; amenities that provide recreation service while balancing the needs of a healthy ecosystem and needed water delivery.

Agricultural and Municipal Use

- Manage water resources collaboratively to maintain necessary ecosystem functions that support native biodiversity while delivering water for efficient use in agriculture, recreation, and municipal/industry applications.
- Allow the St. Vrain to be a source of both agricultural and municipal water.
- Cooperation between recreational users, ditch companies and water providers.
- Ensure sufficient and wise use of water for agriculture and municipalities.

Q4: If there are key challenges to realizing your vision in Question 3, please describe them and possible resolutions.

Agriculture

- Ensuring that farmers have adequate water. Modify diversions to allow passage for water, sediment, fish while also allowing water to be diverted.
- Agricultural runoff is probably the biggest contributor to stream pollution but controlling that is problematic. Heavy handed government controls are usually counterproductive, so education and better agriculture products would be a better solution.

Economics

- Balance: the stool theory; looking at economics, environmental aspects, and social considerations
- Growth and development in the watershed will be challenges.

Conflict

- Challenges: Conflicts amongst water right holders and managers, private and public land owners, and other stakeholders, including conservationists, recreationists, etc. Resolutions: Education, respect and empathy amongst groups, collaboration and engagement.

Infrastructure

- Cooperation with City of Longmont on stream management east and west of Airport Road.
- The economics of funding enough forest treatments to prevent catastrophic wildfire and subsequent stream sedimentation is a key challenge. Markets for low value wood products will have to be developed to help pay for these treatments, as we cannot do the necessary work on grant money alone.
- New infrastructure should be designed to withstand at least 100-year flows. Funding for habitat improvement will require grants and partnership.

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Water Law and Water Rights

- Water law. There is no provision in water law (that requires anyone) to sustain river health or native fish and wildlife, or recreation. Further, irrigators generally have no easy legal provision to provide water for in-stream use or modification of structures for fish passage or recreation, or funding to provide this altered use. The law is focused on use, not on conservation. The law is complex and commonly understood to be legally challenging to change in any way aside from its decreed use. This causes water owners to shy away from change of use, dam modifications or other river improvements, fearing legal or financial challenges and a burden on their time (and farmers do not have time to give away). It will also be a challenge to have rights owners to "open up" about their decrees or the way they manage, use or store water, and there are sometimes long histories of relationships between agencies or people in how they work together with their water. Overcoming some of these social and political legacies, or positively using these relationships, will be a challenge to the process. Trust and partnership will need to be a topic of discussion. 2. Increased use and different use. Allocation of water to in-stream use will compete with increasing use of water from housing development, fracking, and other uses in our region. Also need to recognize how "buy and dry" and deep well injection of water for fracking and loss of flood irrigation by going to pivots, etc., is changing how water makes it way back to the river or is lost from the river. 3. Climate change. Unpredictable future water scenarios may provide more or less water and timing of flows, and this complicates planning to achieve balanced use of water with environmental flow needs. 4. General challenges to river work. Aside from water law, there are many permitting and social challenges to improving river health and flows. If we improve riparian and river health by allowing scouring flows or flooding flows, there is social risk as landowners may fear the river ever leaving its banks. There is also permitting risk by improving the river shape for better habitat and water quality or recreation - river work includes floodplain concerns (LOMR/CLOMR), county and state and other permit requirements, and the vagueness of the process needed to do these river projects without leading to more cost or concerns from stakeholders upstream or downstream of the project. There is also a social legacy for folks who live on the river and may not want to see it change or have pre-existing feelings about how the river should look or have fears or concerns about what change will do to their land or the way they make their living.
- Water users/rights owners need to be vigilant at protecting their property and should be very broad in assessing the future threats to those rights.
- Water rights in the St. Vrain will be targeted for conversion to municipal use and there is no coordination between any of the parties that are or could be involved in this transition. There should be some vision or plan to make the transition more transparent, minimizing duplication of efforts and work towards multi-use structures and operations.
- The key challenges are legal, communications, and education. The varied interests each must understand their impacts and be open to trying new approaches.
- Balancing the interests of water rights holders with that of the recreation and ecological services. Good coordination and communication between various interests could lead to win-win solutions.

Other

- We need to recognize, understand and manage the impacts of development and increasing recreational use on our streams.

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- I think the biggest challenge is to understand that there will be more and more restrictions put on water users and it will make management of the resource more difficult. Therefore, emphasis should be placed on how to manage the resource given the increases in regulations.
- Integration between different water sectors and organizations is a challenge that could be addressed by establishing a broader coalition of stakeholders and a high-level management framework for the entire Boulder St. Vrain watershed. Removing stream impairments will require such a coordinated effort that considers water quality as a crucial component.
- I think the biggest challenge is that it doesn't seem that people are worried about flooding anymore. It will happen again and could even be worse than what happened in 2013.

Q5: What are your top 3 infrastructure goals or needs (e.g., related to diversion structures, maintenance, source protection, storage, flow stations, water management) that you think are most important for this Plan to focus on? Please rank in order of importance with #1 being most important.

First Priority

Fish Habitat and Passage

- Improve fish/boat passage at diversion structures.
- Use best management practices for maintaining fish habitat and passage.
- Ensure appropriate fish-passage at diversion dams for key native fish species.

Diversion Structures

- Create multi-use diversions structures (water diversion, augmentation releases, kayak bypass, etc.).
- Create multi-functional diversion structures capable of consistent agricultural deliveries, recreation passage, and fish passage.
- Build multiple-objective diversion structures (fish passage, recreation, etc.).
- Modify diversions to reach goals described above.

Water Flow

- Improve the ability to manage timing and quantity of flows.
- Ensure consistent flow.
- Enhance monitoring and flow stations.

Flood Resilience

- Engineer diversion designs for a 100-year flood.
- Develop flood resiliency.

Infrastructure, Engineering, and Maintenance

- Maintenance.
- Maintenance.
- Automate infrastructure and measurement.
- Use soft/environmental engineering solutions.

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Other

- Minimize municipal development impacts on the watershed.
- Protect sources through healthy, resilient forests.
- Prioritize water rights.

Second Priority

Water Flow

- Maintain the flow capacity in the St. Vrain.
- Protect minimum stream flow.
- Provide adequate flood plain planning.
- Improve real-time flow information.
- Build gaging stations.

Infrastructure and Storage

- Build flood resilient infrastructure.
- Minimize infrastructure in the creek.
- Identify of storage for environmental and recreational flows.

Diversion Structures

- Integrate fish passage into diversion structures.
- Build diversion structures need to allow fish passage.
- Create maintenance guarantees if current diversions are redesigned.

Protect Riparian Areas and Habitats

- Protect and enhance riparian areas.
- Mitigate impacts to habitat from infrastructure creation and maintenance.
- Use additional source protection measures.

Agriculture

- Agriculture producers.

Third Priority

Safety

- Ensure public safety/access improvements to rivers.
- Develop flood preparation and safety.

Storage

- Create more storage, perhaps.
- Build more storage.

Flow and Sedimentation

- Prioritize water management.
- Prioritize flow monitoring.
- Maintain minimum low flows.
- Improve sediment conveyance through the rivers.

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Other

- Ensure adequate conveyance for full utilization of water rights.
- Incorporate fish passage into diversion structures.
- Provide options for diversion structure replacements that are environmentally friendly.
- Manipulate our waterways to minimize routine maintenance

Q6: What are your top 3 environmental goals or needs (e.g., related to aquatic habitat, wetland and riparian habitat, channel form and function, environmental flows, invasive species, etc.) that you think are most important for this Plan to focus on? Please rank in order of importance with # 1 being most important.

First Priority

Water Quality and River Health

- Protect water.
- Ensure water cleanliness: healthy fish populations, etc.
- Protect water quality.
- Provide natural channel structure.

Water Flow

- Recognize critical times to maintain water flows for environmental benefit (i.e., species mobility, spawning, aquatic habitats).
- Provide environmental flows that support ecosystem function/biodiversity.
- Ensure consistent minimum flows using existing water rights.
- Maintain capacity.

Invasive Species

- Combat invasive species.
- Prioritize invasive species removal - crack willow, Russian olive, etc.
- Combat invasive species (brown trout).

Protect Riparian Areas and Natural Habitat

- Maintain and enhance natural flow regimes and connectivity within the creeks for native fish species.
- Provide sufficient and timed in-stream flow for native fish and wildlife habitat.
- Design to maintain rich and supportive riparian habitat
- Restore backwater habitat in flood-impacted areas.
- Use proper stream restoration engineering.

Environment

- Do not degrade of environmental values.
- Do not create environmental concerns.

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Healthy Forests

- Secure healthy, resilient forests.
- Find win-win solutions related to diversions and finding ways to keep more water in Left Hand while also allowing agricultural users to get water they need.

Second Priority

Protect Riparian Habitat

- Stabilize banks.
- Reduce river bank degradation.
- Ensure adequate riparian buffers to protect from stormwater runoff.
- Develop a sufficient buffer and growth of wetland and riparian habitat around rivers to allow natural river processes to function.
- Provide quality aquatic and riparian habitat for aquatic and terrestrial species.
- Ensure continuous riparian habitat.
- Enhance, restore, and protect adjacent riparian and wetland habitats through limiting use, setbacks, land acquisitions, etc. (for species conservation, flood mitigation, aesthetics, etc.).
- Protect Riparian zones according to Colorado best management practices for forest harvest.
- Reconnect stream segments for native fish diversity.
- Secure fish passage.

Water Flow and Channel Form

- Protect headwaters.
- Coordinate In-stream flows with ditch companies when possible.
- Improve environmental flows.
- Prioritize channel form and function.
- Recognize that the channel was naturally beautiful and functional before the flood; use some minimal redesign and let nature take its course.
- Design channel form to minimize routine maintenance.

Third Priority

Water Quality and Flow

- Develop a water quality standard for each watershed that is monitored and maintained.
- Provide habitat and flows to support wildlife.
- Maintain stream flow level; buy water.

Invasive Species

- Avoid of invasive species.
- Control non-native species throughout corridors and replace with native species.
- Reduce or eliminate weeds.

Wetland and Riparian Habitat

- Eliminate rip-rap, concrete, and debris to stabilize banks.
- Protect wetland and riparian habitat.
- Restore of riparian areas for erosion control and wildlife.
- Protect riparian habitat.

**St. Vrain and Left Hand Creek Stream Management Plan (SMP)
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- Maintain riparian setbacks for wildlife passage including mammals, fish to pollinators
- Improve of wetlands.
- Stop or slow construction in natural floodplains and meanders.

Other

- Develop an overall management plan for the St. Vrain, with understanding that diversions from the St. Vrain have developed many of the environmental benefits we currently enjoy.

Q7: What are your top 3 recreation goals or needs (e.g., related to fishing, boating, hunting, birding, etc.) that you think are most important for this Plan to focus on? Please rank in order of importance with # 1 being most important.

First Priority

Access

- Improve public access throughout the upper and lower watersheds.
- Prioritize access via trails.
- Prioritize access.
- Prioritize access to public owned open space.
- Determine appropriate location for recreational access and infrastructure, including types and levels of use.

Recreation

- Prioritize boating.
- Prioritize hunting.
- Provide continuous multi-use trails along both creeks.
- Prioritize hiking.
- Protect watchable wildlife.
- Prioritize food fishing.
- Maintain and enhance quality fishing opportunities.
- Prioritize fishing.

Maintain Water Quality

- Maintain the quality of the resource with increased usage.
- Manage adverse impacts of recreation on stream quality.
- Restore forest and stream form and function, and the recreation will follow.
- Make sure that healthy aquatic environment exists in the future for the future generation to enjoy and recreate.

Other

- Create wetlands for waterfowl stopover and breeding habitat along watersheds.

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Second Priority

Wildlife Habitat

- Improve habitat conditions for fish species, birds, etc. and general aesthetic of corridors for the public.
- Provide abundant habitat for stream wildlife.

Riparian health

- Increase riparian widths along river corridors for birding.
- Ensure natural channel structure.

Recreation

- Prioritize waterfowl habitat and hunting.
- Prioritize fishing.
- Prioritize access to fishing.
- Maintain and enhance quality wildlife/bird watching opportunities.
- Prioritize birding.
- Prioritize birding.

Access

- Plan access to the creeks for playing, fishing, or even boating.
- Provide safe water access and limited boating.
- Provide access to public owned open space.
- Balance access with protection of sensitive areas

Safety

- Invest in public safety at diversion structures to allow for safe downstream and upstream passage for paddlers and fish.

Third Priority

Recreation

- Prioritize fishing.
- Create a non-motorized river/water trail from Lyons to Longmont and beyond
- Provide for passive recreation like birding.
- Prioritize birding/ wildlife watching.

Access

- Access to public owned open space
- Respect landowner goals and objectives for creek corridor

Protect Water Health and Habitats

- Protect the St. Vrain and Lefthand Creeks from becoming theme parks.
- Ensure that trails are designed responsibly and with wildlife in mind
- Ensure that trail considerations that don't impede river function or stream habitat
- Ensure that if boating is permitted, boat and native fish passages are combined into diversion dam reconstruction.

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Water Flow

- Consistent water flows

Q8: What are your top 3 regulatory goal or needs (e.g., related to water quality, threatened and endangered species, future flow scenarios) that you think are most important for this Plan to focus on? Please rank in order of importance with # 1 being most important.

First Priority

Less/No Regulation

- Create less governmental regulation.
- Do not use heavy handed Government regulations not based on years of settled science.
- Do not use regulations.
- I don't support regulatory measures and hope that recommendations from the stream management plan are voluntary and collaborative. However, I do support existing regulations that protect threatened and endangered species, water quality, etc.

Water Flow and Quality

- Create future flow scenarios
- Maintain consistent flows
- Create future flow scenarios
- Create mechanisms to provide consistent seasonal flow that provides appropriate speak peak flows and supporting early/late season flows for river health
- Protect water quality

Apply Water Law

- Understand and apply water law in a way that can provide for environmental or recreational in-stream flows in addition to decreed water uses. Funding to implement these projects should be a part of this process.
- Ensure compliance with laws concerning water quality.

Other

- Manage for invasive species - noxious weeds, non-native species, etc.
- Explain how ditches navigate rules, regulations, and best management practices around threatened and endangered species.
- Create a shared management framework for entire Boulder St. Vrain watershed.
- Maintain capacity to manage at least a 100-year flood event without damaging any infrastructure.
- Adhere to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Second Priority

Water Quality and Health

- Protect water quantity and quality.
- Prioritize agricultural runoff.

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- Measures to address water quality impairments before total maximum daily loads are required.
- Protect water quality; the Lyons treatment plant has a lot more sediment in irrigation water than decade past.

Threatened/Endangered Species

- Protect Preble's meadow jumping mouse habitat.
- Protect threatened and endangered species.
- Ensure compliance with threatened and endangered species regulations and protections.
- Preserve native fisheries to avoid threatened and endangered listings.

Less/No Regulation

- Use less governmental regulation
- Do not create emotionally or politically driven regulations.

Other

- Protect historic water rights.
- Streamline and clarify for all users the permitting process for working in rivers or creating fish passage structures, to reduce water and land owners concerns and resistance to implementing projects to improve river health and recreation.
- Stabilize the creeks enough to not have aggrading streams in the flatter zones.

Third Priority

- Create fewer governmental regulation.
- Manage recreation.
- Improve riparian habitat.
- Protect future flow.
- Conserve existing sensitive species like Preble's jumping mouse.
- Do not commandeer or confiscate private property rights.
- Commit to a plan to prohibit further loss of threatened state or federal-listed native fish and wildlife from these rivers and enact a plan to allow recolonization or reintroduction of some of these species that are now lost. Account for future flow scenarios and water temperature changes in the future on these species.
- Ensure compliance with SB40 and other mandated consultations/reviews.

Q9: Please describe any opportunities you think exist in creek reaches or areas where you work (provide general location information).

Infrastructure, Diversions, and Storage

- Prioritize dam removal/rehabilitation.
- Integrate fish diversions into existing or new diversion structures.
- Stabilize banks on Middle St. Vrain.
- Build storage that could be used for both water providers and recreation.
- Prioritize multi-functional diversion structures/consolidation of diversion structures.

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- Establish multi-object diversion dam rebuilds, in-stream flow water storage, undersized bridges and other conveyance improvements main stems of St. Vrain and Left Hand:
- Improve to allow for fish passage.
- Restore the channel restoration near Zweck farm.
- Provide etream gauges with internet access throughout the stream.
- Consider environmental engineering options.

River Health Issues

- Promote healthy water temperatures.
- Management flow more consciously for environmental health.
- Prevent sediment runoff.
- Ensure minimum stream flows from Hygiene to Longmont.
- Mitigate frequent river dry-ups, loss of native fish and wildlife species, lack of aquatic habitat, impaired riparian health and river shading, point and non-point source pollution, lack of flushing-flows, incised or trapezoidal channel sections.
- "Locked" river segments to align with diversions or avoid infrastructure.
- Protect the creeks through the City of Longmont.
- Create stream restoration projects.
- Expand floodplain connectivity and riparian corridors for benefit of species and flood mitigation downstream.
- Improve riparian zones throughout.
- Maintain adequate riparian setbacks.

Recreation and Access

- Address limited access.
- Bypass channel for head gates so as not to allow the maximum reach to kayak or boat on.
- Address access.
- Create greater width of riparian vegetation needed for bird watching or trail enjoyment
- Allow wetland formation attached to river, or unattached, for waterfowl production
- Continue to improve the creek through the City of Longmont.
- Increase fishing access, create wildlife viewing areas
- Ensure better access to the St. Vrain.

Regulatory Issues

- Address floodplain management and use designations
- Recognize that maintenance of the stream flow is critical to long term stability. Work with the US Army Corps of Engineers to develop a maintenance plan.
- Consider water use laws and in-stream flow, general confusion and concern due to complex permitting process, the understanding of true risks from wood and sediment that benefit the river and changing points of diversion.
- Address sediment issues in Left Hand Creek through Longmont
- Enforce any regulations.

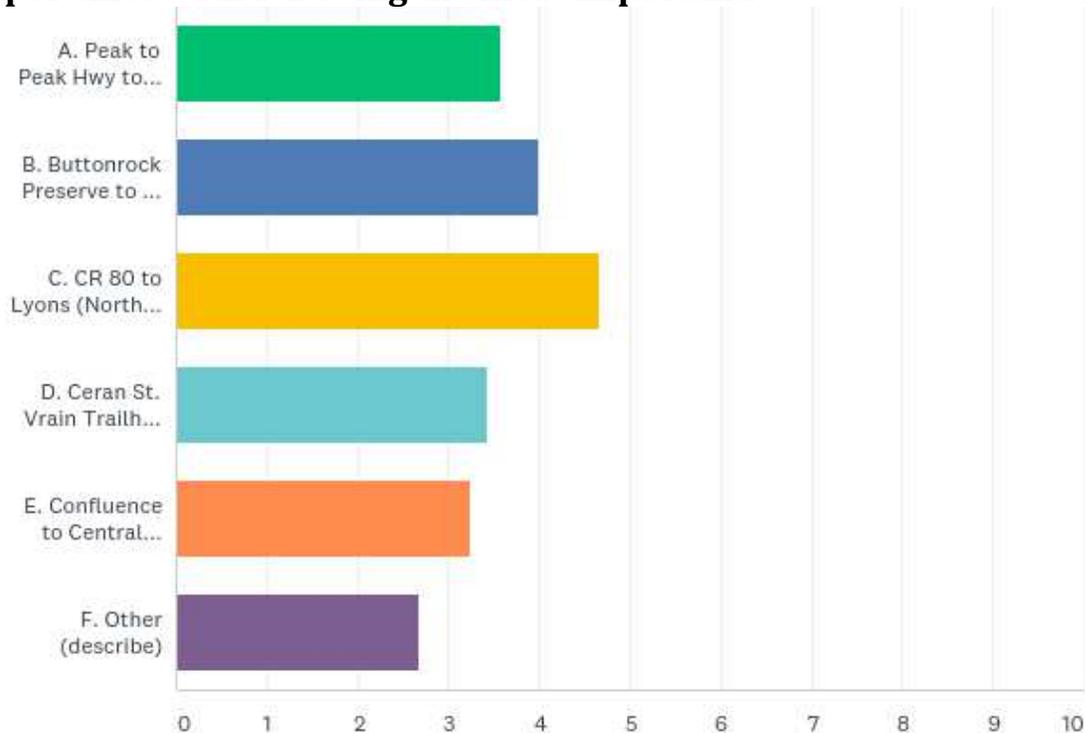
Other

- Connect the community to our river corridors through water education, interpretive displays, opportunities to experience first-hand

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- Develop more water efficient technology and practices for all consumptive uses
- Develop an educational model showing how water is used/moved in the st. vrain to educate people on the benefits of water
- Work with public and stakeholders to understand what the new normal is - flood was not predicted but it happened, and are there lessons about how to work with the river health and recreation, as well as water use and public safety, as a combined approach to preparing for the next event, in a sustainable and resilient framework that allows environmental health and recreation?
- Partner with Longmont's annual outreach projects for community rating system (CRS) credit.
- Educate the public water law and management, as well as environmental concerns and opportunities along the corridors.
- Conduct large scale thinning in creek headwaters, including surrounding Ralph Price Reservoir.
- Provide community volunteer project to encourage healthy stewardship.

Q10: For boating experience improvements, which of following potential reaches do you consider to be priorities? Please rank in order of importance with # 1 being the most important.



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	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	SCORE
A. Peak to Peak Hwy to Buttonrock Reservoir (North St. Vrain Creek)	28.57% 2	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	28.57% 2	14.29% 1	7	3.57
B. Buttonrock Preserve to CR 80 (North St. Vrain Creek)	0.00% 0	50.00% 4	25.00% 2	0.00% 0	25.00% 2	0.00% 0	8	4.00
C. CR 80 to Lyons (North St. Vrain Creek)	44.44% 4	0.00% 0	33.33% 3	22.22% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	9	4.67
D. Ceran St. Vrain Trailhead to Middle Fork Confluence (South St. Vrain Creek)	11.11% 1	22.22% 2	11.11% 1	33.33% 3	0.00% 0	22.22% 2	9	3.44
E. Confluence to Central Gulch (Narrows) (South St. Vrain Creek)	0.00% 0	12.50% 1	37.50% 3	12.50% 1	37.50% 3	0.00% 0	8	3.25
F. Other (describe)	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	66.67% 2	3	2.67

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Q11: Can you identify other key leaders or stakeholders in your water who may be interested in participating in this stakeholder process?

- Water quality professionals and representatives from any water sectors not adequately represented (stormwater, wastewater, etc.)
- Annie Noble, Ken Huson both at the City of Longmont
- Fire protection districts. They play a huge role in enacting forest health treatments.
- Possibly
- Folks downstream of the confluence of the St. Vrain and the South Platte
- T/U Chapters
- County Extension / NRCS
- Community Recreation Advisory Boards
- Open Space Advisory Board
- Creek Coalitions

Q12: Do you have any concerns about the SMP process? If so, please describe.

- I am concerned that with limited budget there will be a push to narrow the focus without collecting adequate data to evaluate the merits or risks of recommended courses of action. I'm also concerned that all the key stakeholders remain engaged in the process.
- I am concerned that planning processes which are not sufficiently "living". Planning processes which create a sense of expectation about detailed outcomes despite the number of unknowns present at the outset.
- Concerned that it may not be well integrated with other water sectors (especially water quality and stormwater) and other efforts throughout the Boulder/St. Vrain watershed.
- I am concerned that it will lead to more heavy-handed government regulations that are not based on settled science but based on current political/emotional thinking.
- I have environmental concerns.
- High skill in stakeholder engagement is needed - don't scare people away from the table. Focus on the environmental and recreational goals of the SMP but be highly aware of the water user needs and their history and concerns with these watersheds. Water users are the essential part of this SMP process and we need them to know they are important and will benefit from this process. This is not a new subject for most water rights owners, so careful skill is needed for how this is approached, messaged and facilitated. At the same time, we need something that is actionable and not simply aspirational - we have already been through master planning and other planning processes. This planning needs to provide shovel-ready projects and ways permit them and pay for them and maintain them.
- My two biggest concerns are: 1. the potential impact on and conflict within ag / water community regarding the SMP. We want buy-in from these communities and will need to strategically, transparently, and carefully engage with them to get this buy in and improve flow conditions for environmental and recreational purposes. This process should not be rushed. 2. using the SMP to advocate for more intense recreational access along the creek corridors, while not considering the environmental and landowner consequences of this access. Recreational access decisions should be made by landowners and should be thoughtfully considered and balanced with other management objectives.
- I am concerned that it seems like it might be used as a tool to get more water for the Left Hand Water Conservation District.

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Q13: *What other question(s) do you wish you'd been asked and why?*

- How transparent will this process be?
- Is there a web site where all documents and communications will be published?
- Will there be a place to provide comments?

Q14: *If you are interested in participating in the separate Recreational Assessment survey, please provide your contact information so we can contact you directly.*

Five (5) responses not included in report.

Q15: *We would appreciate knowing more about you (name, email, address, phone, position, etc.) but you can please this blank if you prefer to remain anonymous. Please be sure to let us know if we can contact you via email to follow up on your responses above.*

Nine (9) responses not included in report.