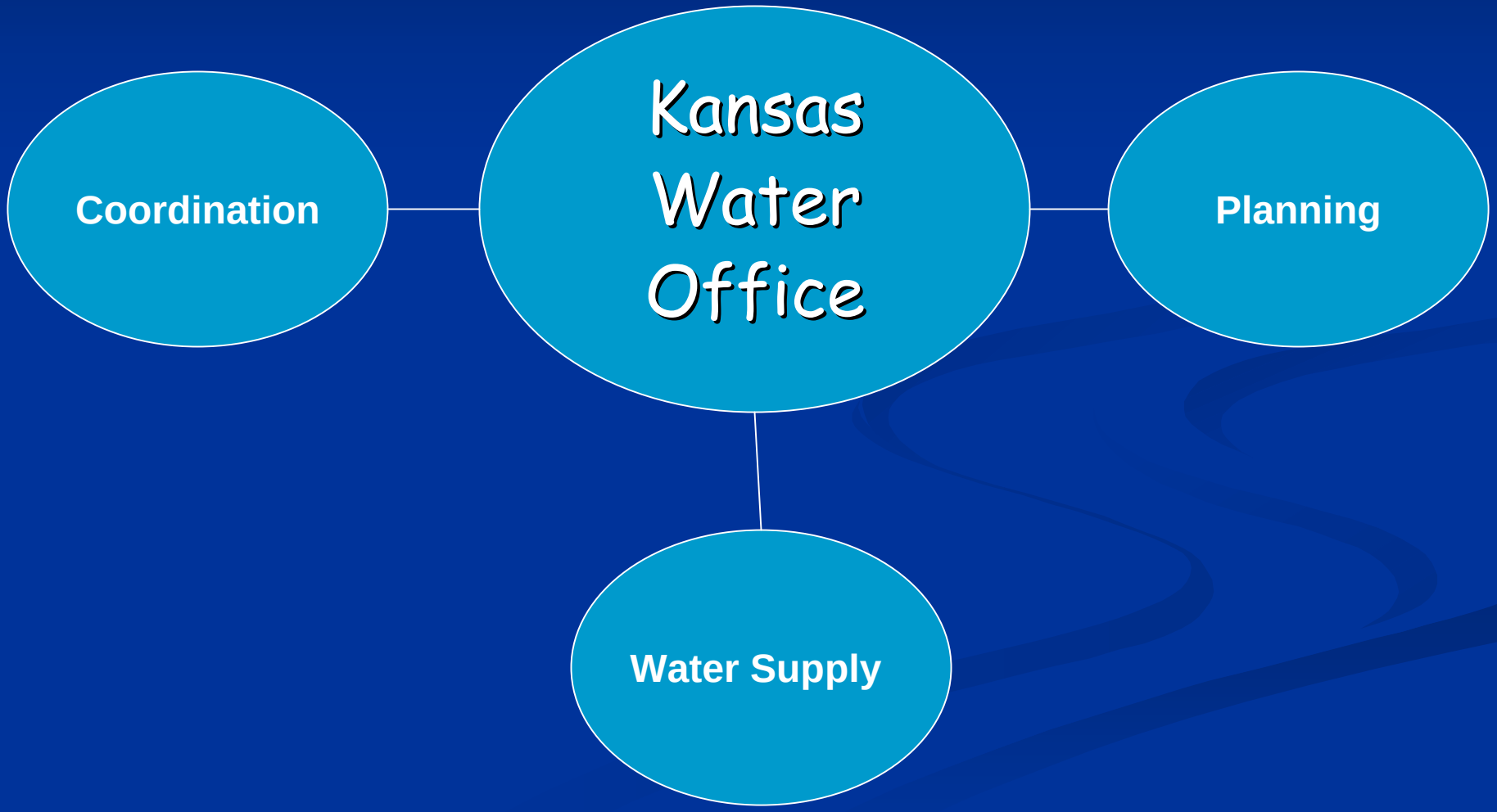
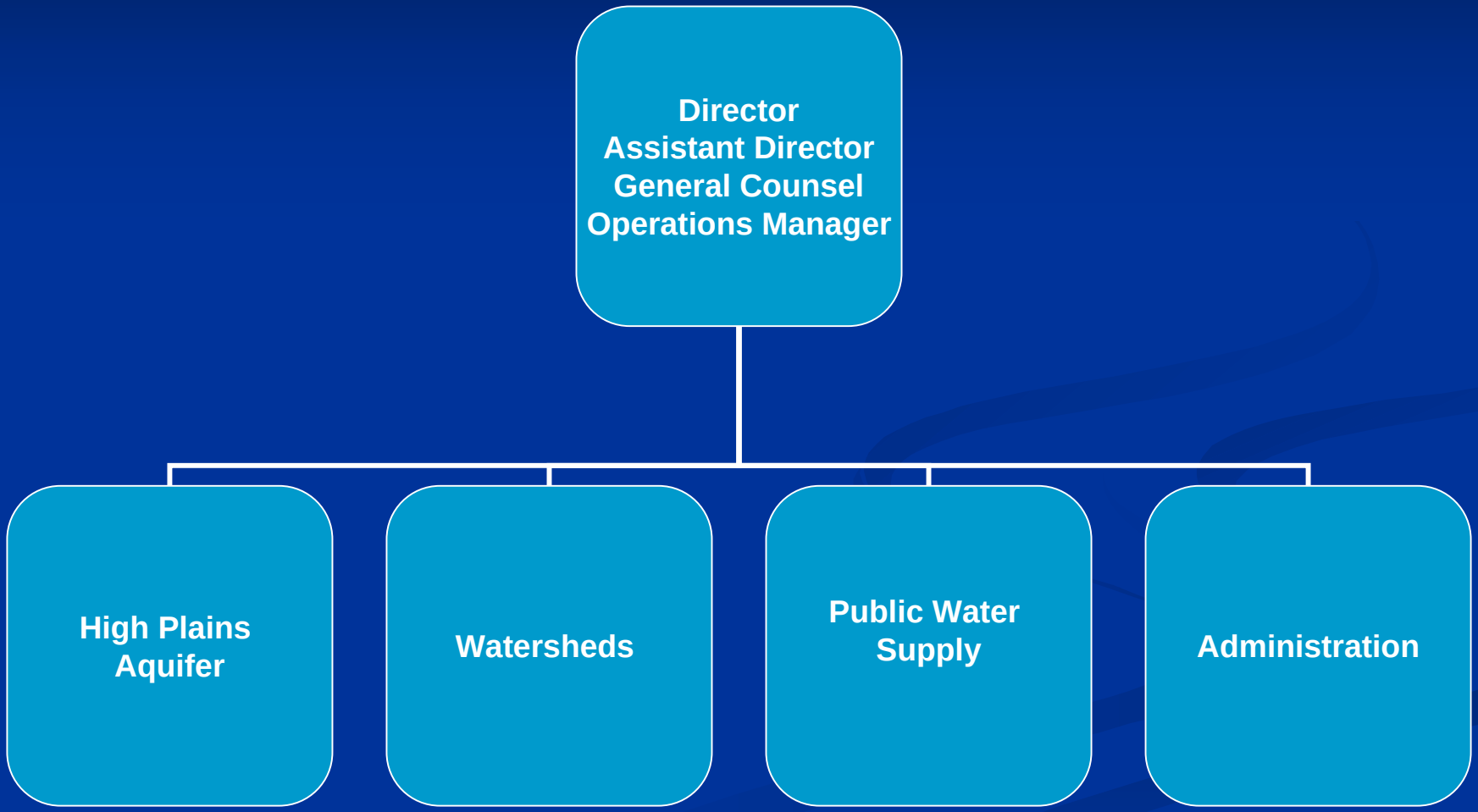
Kansas Water Planning Process

Who We Are & What We Do



Organizational Structure



State Water Planning

- Kansas Water Plan
  - Kansas Water Authority
    - 25 member body
    - Appointed and ex-officio (state agencies) members
    - Makes recommendations to the Governor and legislature
  - Basin Advisory Committees
    - 11 member volunteer committees
    - Advise the KWA on basin issues
- Wetlands Planning & Coordination

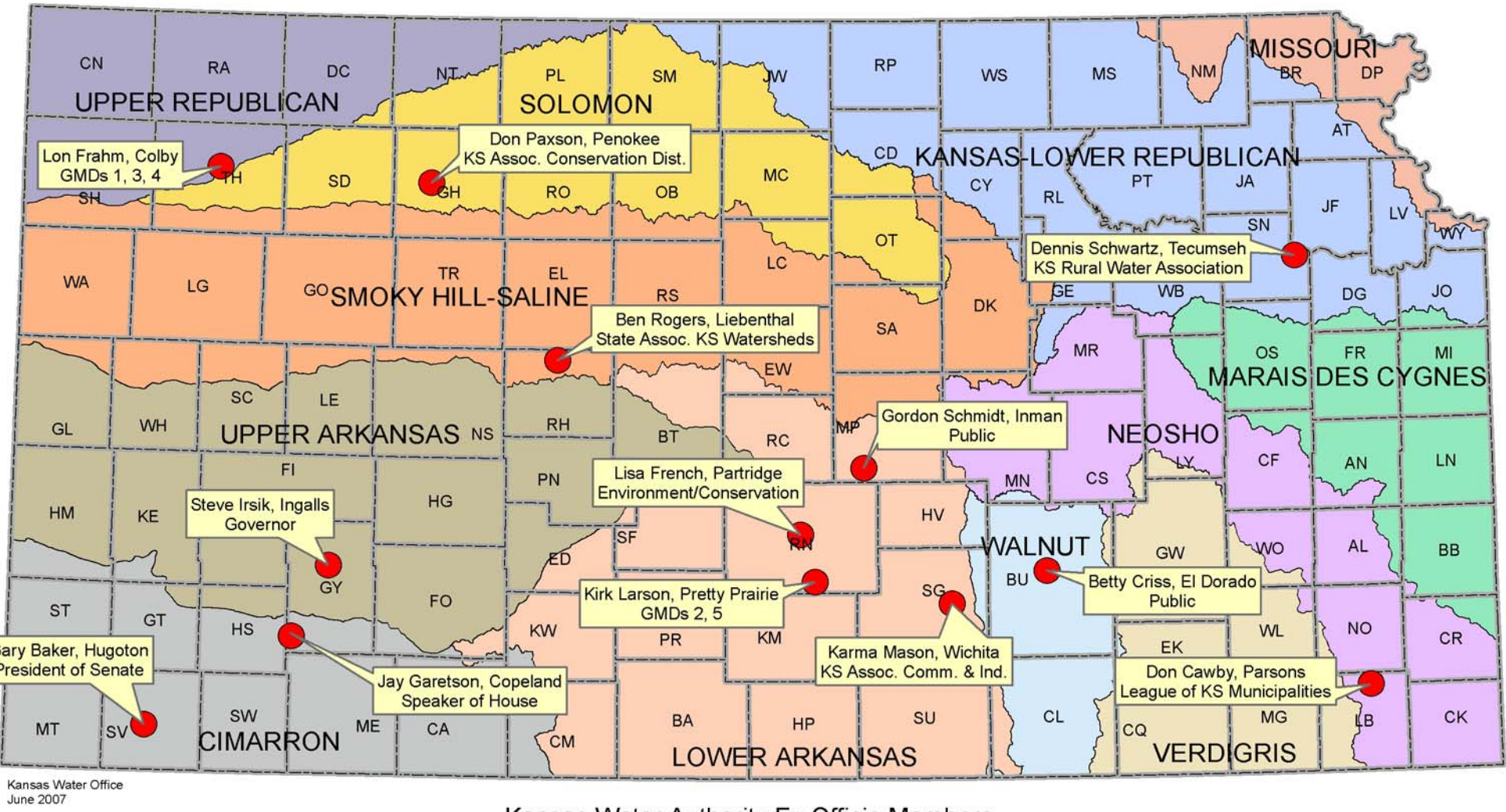
Kansas Water Plan

- Policy Sections
  - Addresses issues of statewide concern
  - New or amendatory legislation
  - Major program development or modification
- Basin Sections
  - Focus on basin specific issues
  - Application of existing programs
- State Water Planning Process
- Electronic
- Updated at least every 5 years
- State Water Plan Fund

State Water Plan Fund

- $17-20 million annually
- Revenue
  - State General Fund
  - EDIF (Lottery) Fund
  - Fees & Fines
  - Clean Drinking Water Fees in ’08
    - $3.2 M annually
    - Dedicated to Lake Restoration &Protection
    - PWS Technical Assistance

Kansas Water Authority Members



Kansas Water Office
June 2007

Kansas Water Authority Ex Officio Members

Fred Cholick
Ag Experiment Station
Kansas State University

Greg Foley
State Conservation Commission

Mike Hayden
KS Dept. of Wildlife & Parks

Ron Hammerschmidt
KS Dept. of Health & Environment

William Harrison
KS Geological Survey

David Kerr
KS Dept. of Commerce

Edward Martinko
KS Biological Survey

Tom Wright
KS Corporation Commission

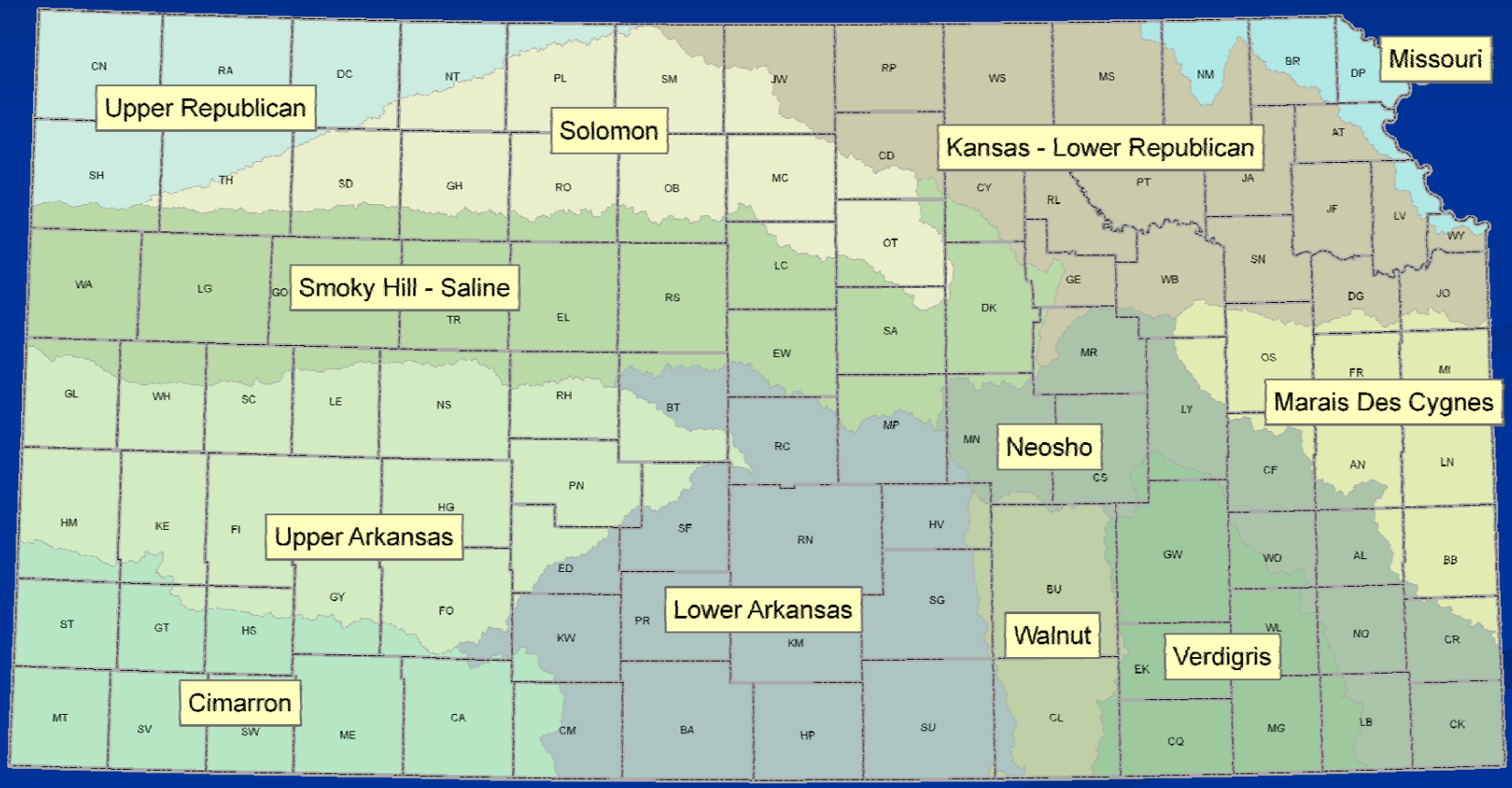
Adrian Polansky
KS Dept. of Agriculture

David Barfield (Acting Chief Engineer)
Division of Water Resources

Tracy Streeter
KS Water Office

State Water Planning: A Grassroots Approach

Local Input through Basin Advisory Committees

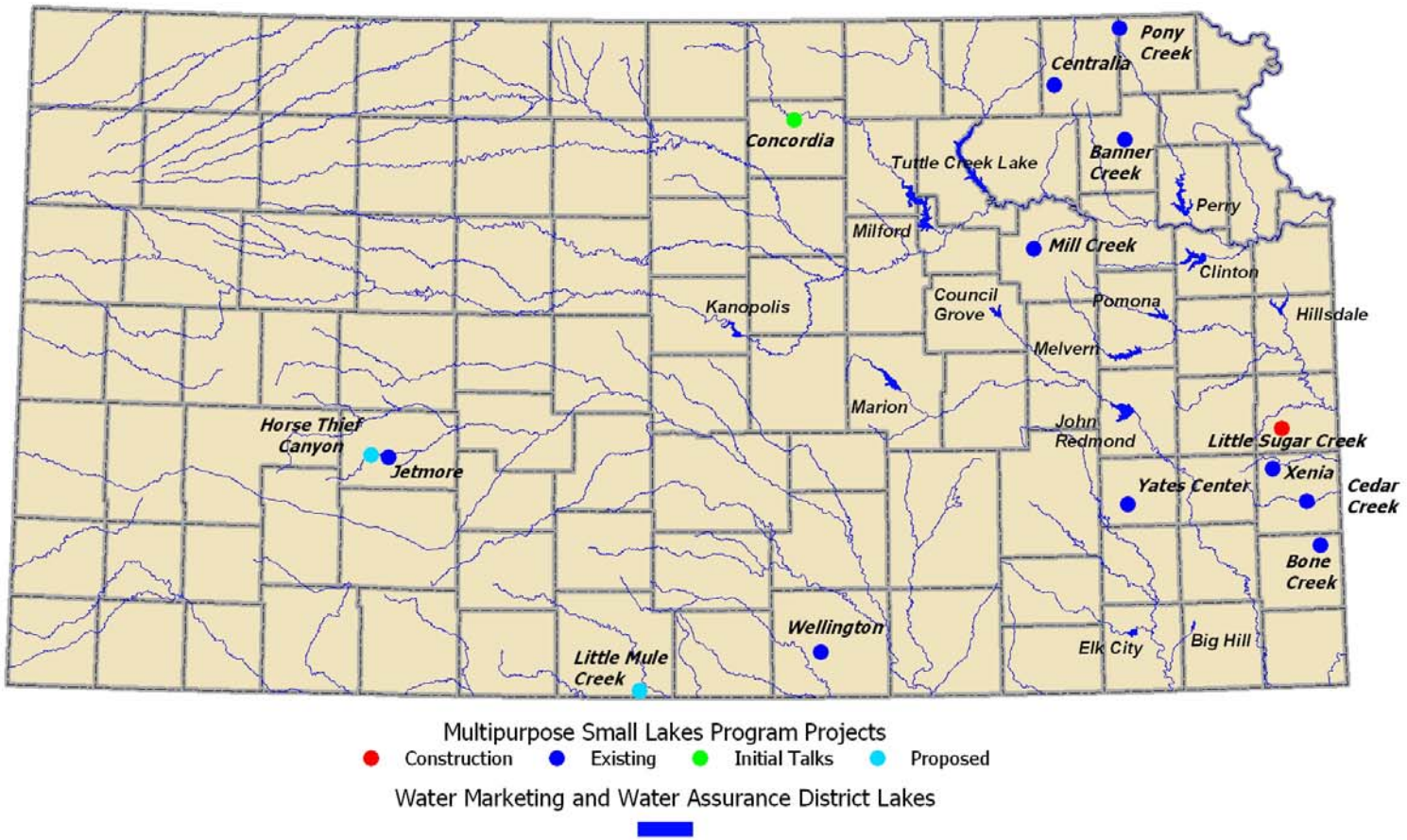


Coordination

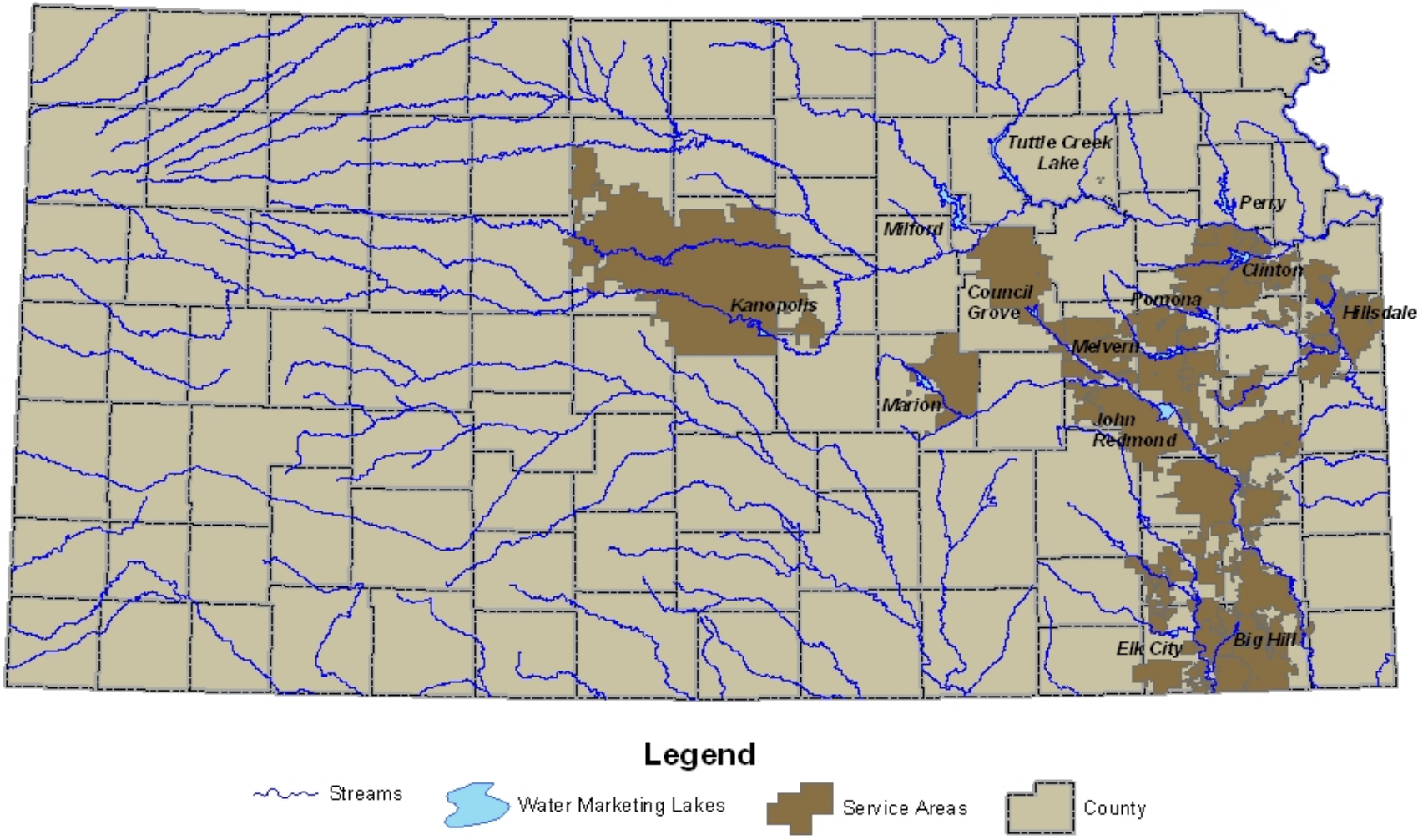
- Kansas Water Authority
- Natural Resources Sub-Cabinet
  - Created by Governor Sebelius in 2003 to improve interagency coordination
  - Includes seven state natural resources agencies (KDHE, KDWP, KDA, KWO, SCC, KCC, AHD)
- Agency management planning process
  - Development of interagency strategic plans to enhance implementation of State Water Plan priorities

Water Supply Programs

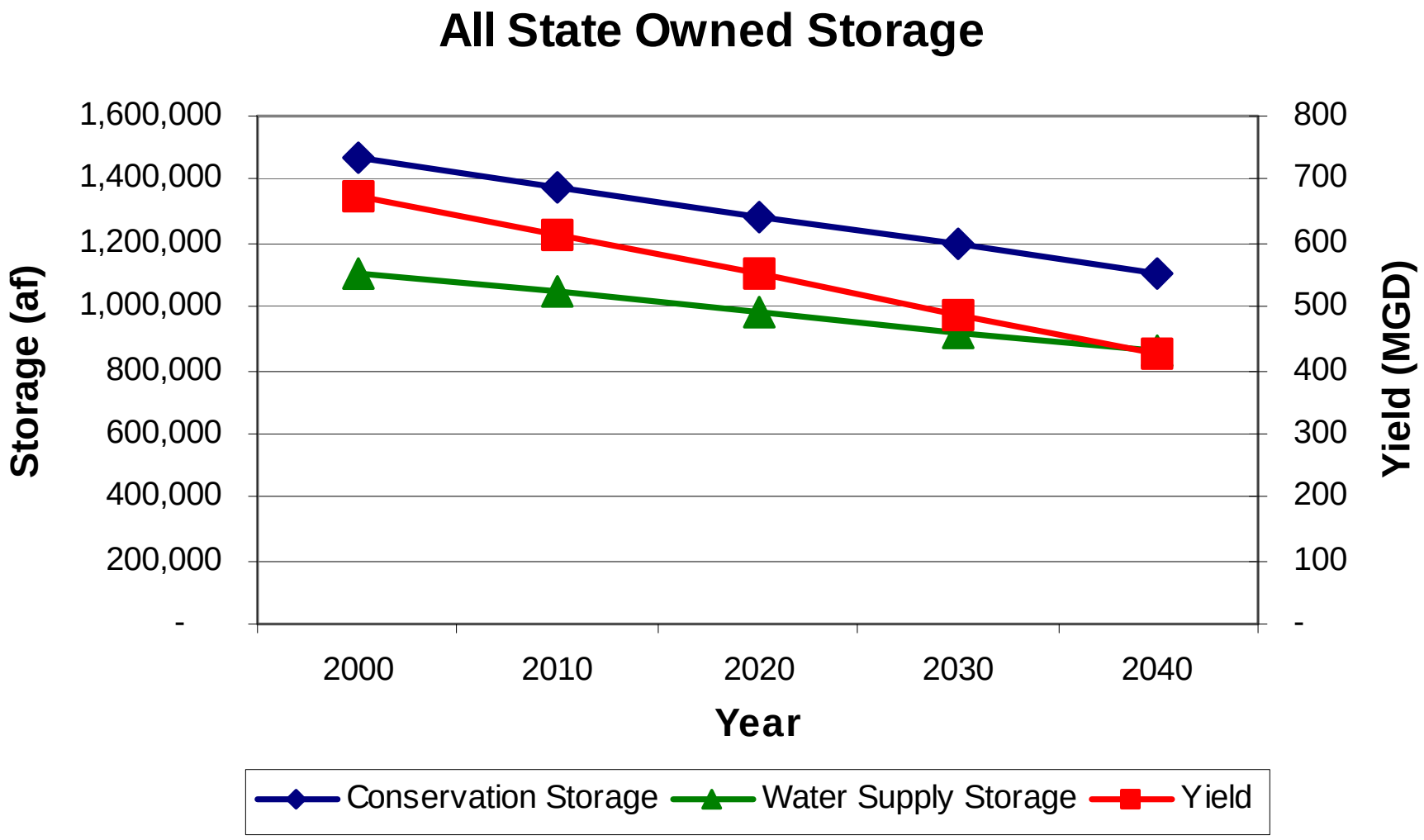
Kansas Water Marketing, Water Assurance District
and Multipurpose Small Lakes Program Lakes



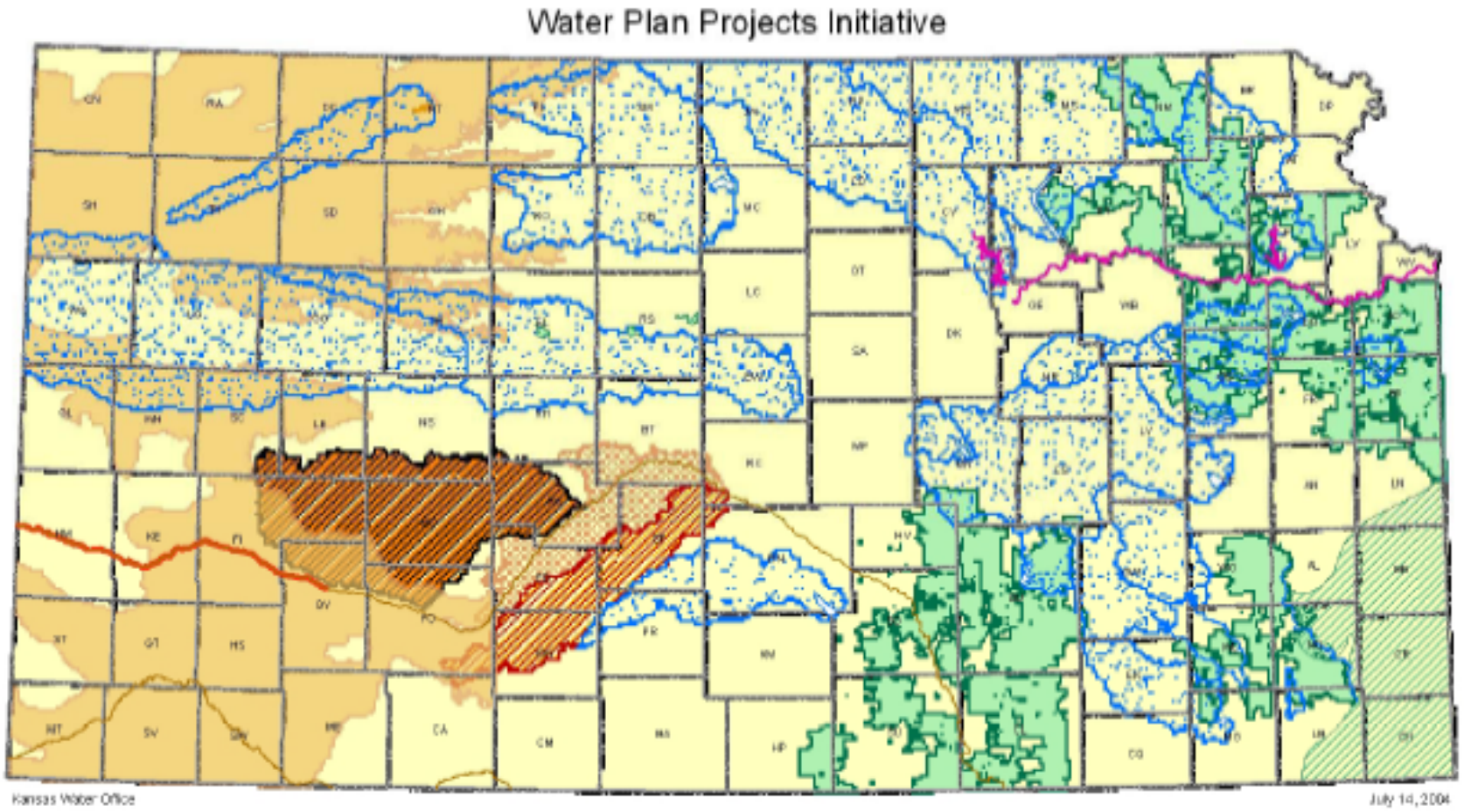
Kansas Water Marketing Lakes and Service Areas



Reservoir Sedimentation Water Supply Impacts

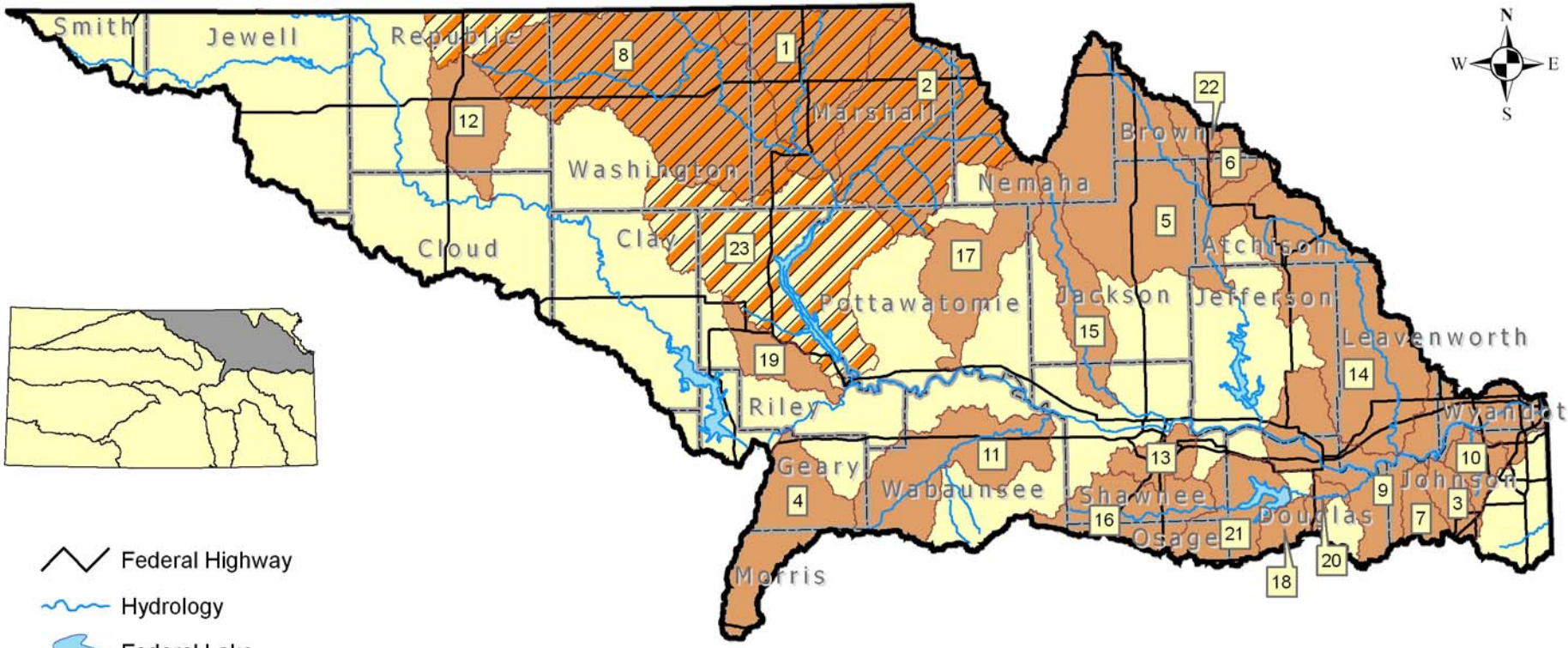


Kansas Water Plan Priorities



Kansas-Lower Republican Basin

Total Maximum Daily Load High Priority Areas



Federal Highway

Hydrology

Federal Lake

County

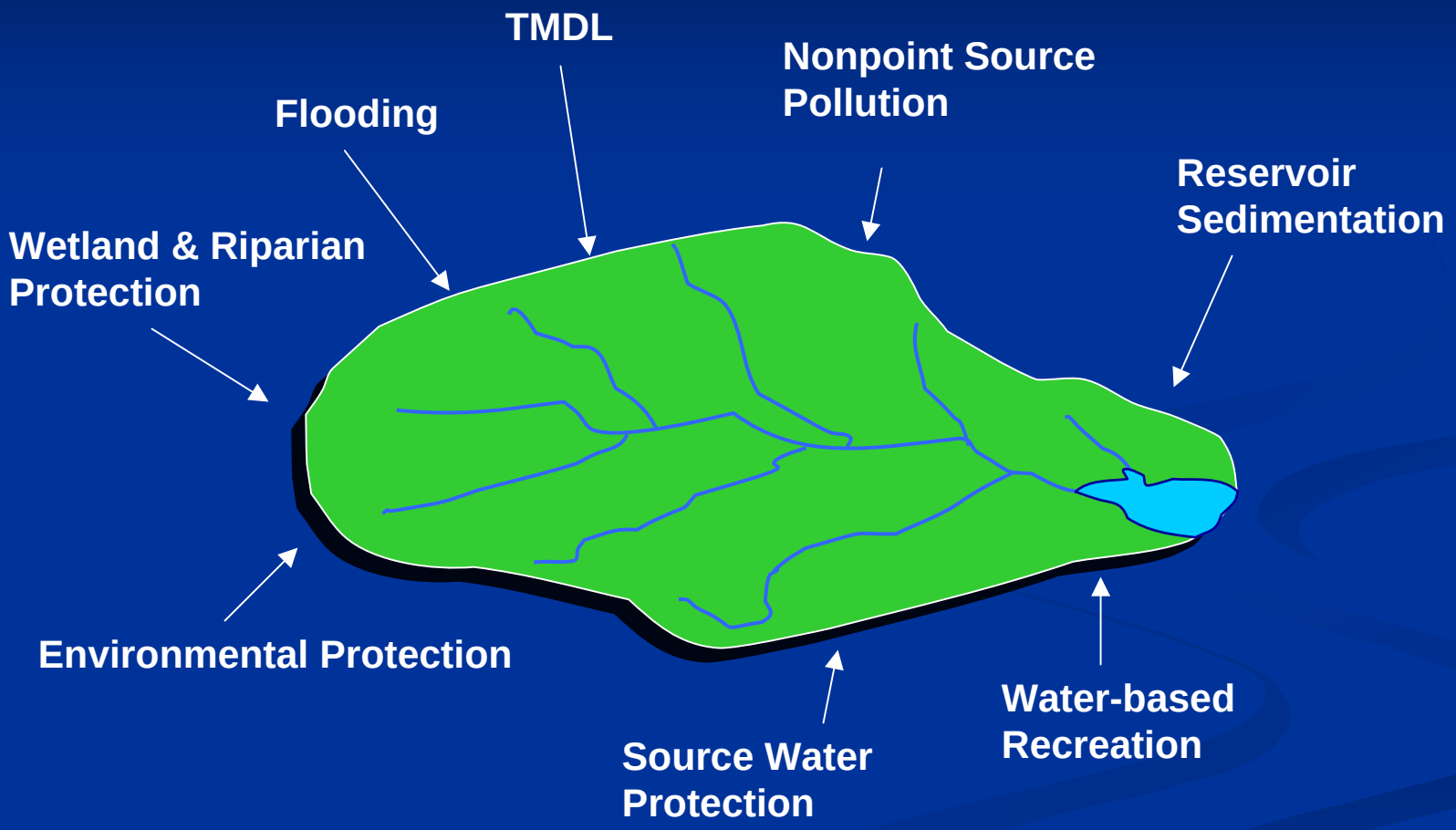
Tuttle Creek Lake High Priority TMDL

High Priority TMDL

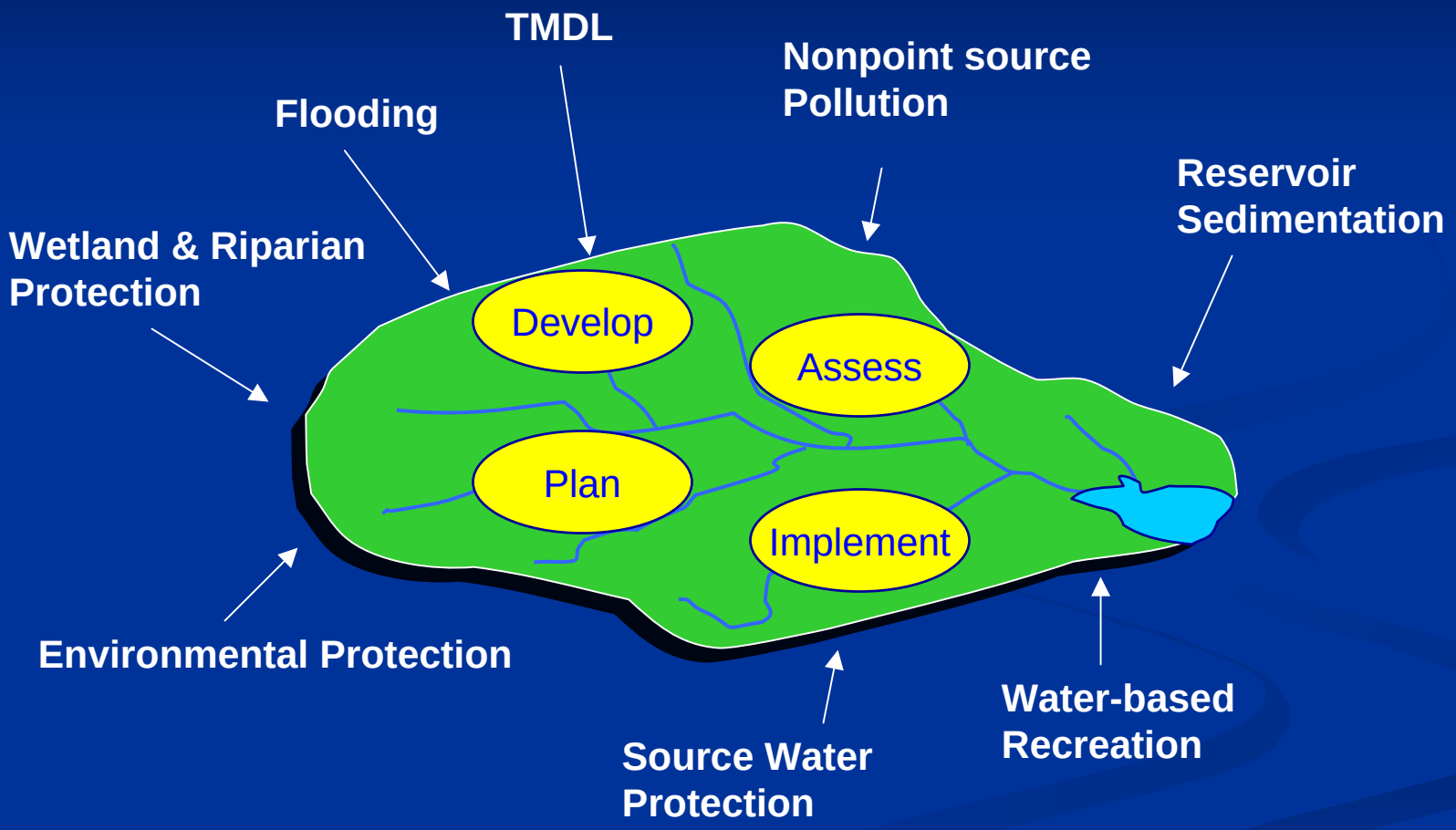
Map ID; see TMDL Table

Kansas Water Office, March 2006

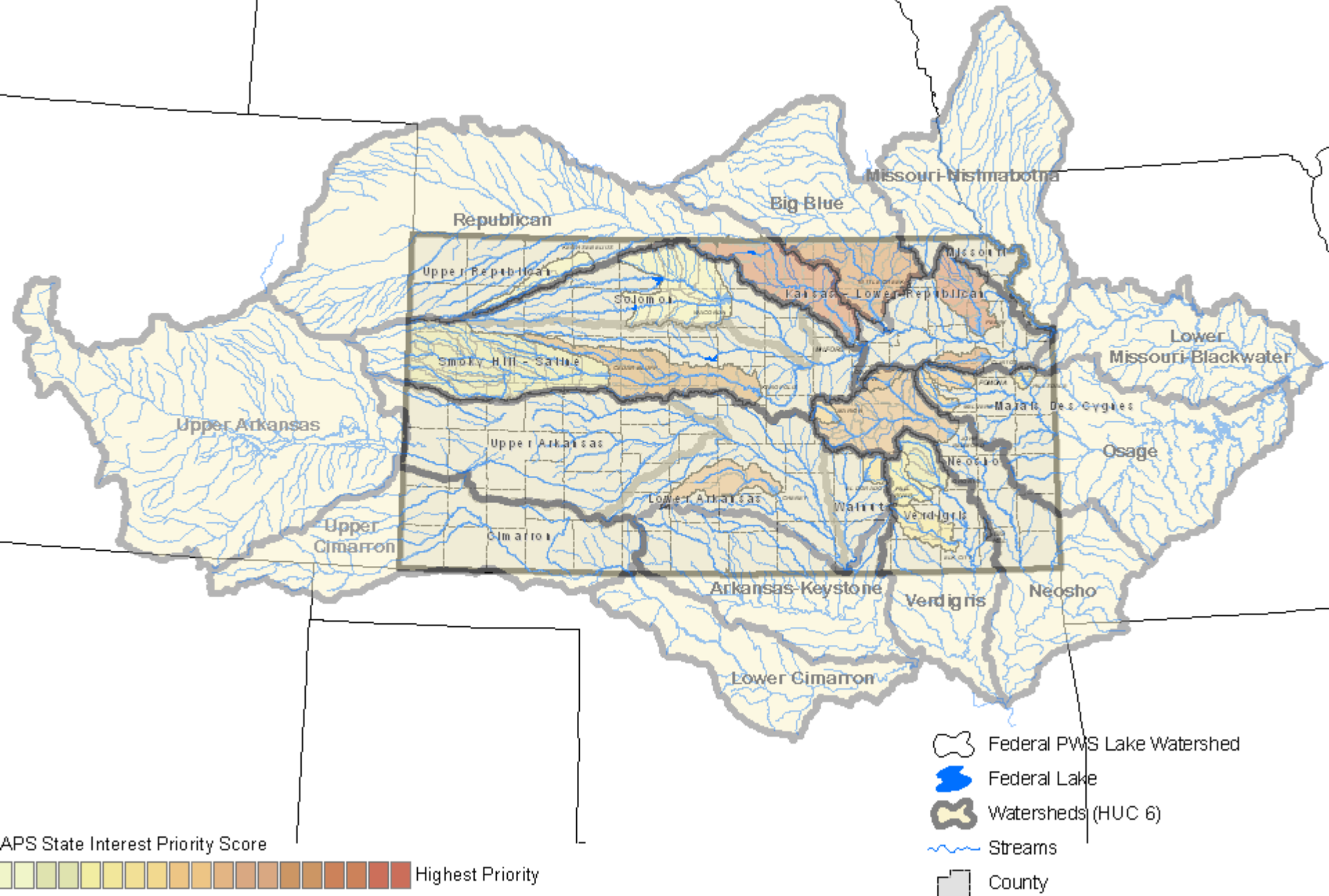
Kansas Water Plan
Watershed Issues



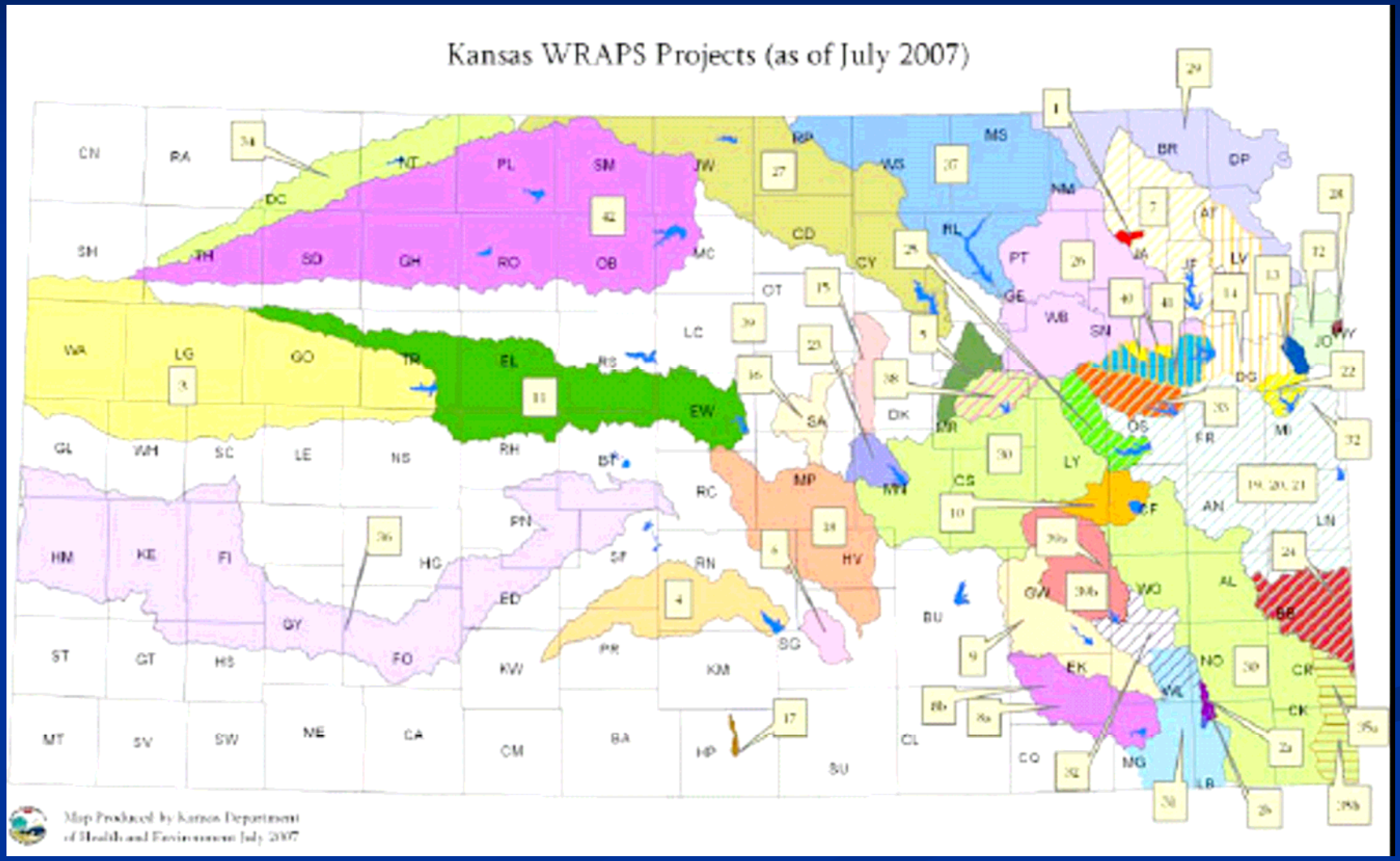
WRAPS Approach



Watersheds of Federal Reservoirs in Kansas Serving Public Water Supply Needs



WRAPS


Kansas WRAPS Projects (as of July 2007)
Map Produced by Kansas Department of Health and Environment July 2007

Kansas Water Plan Update

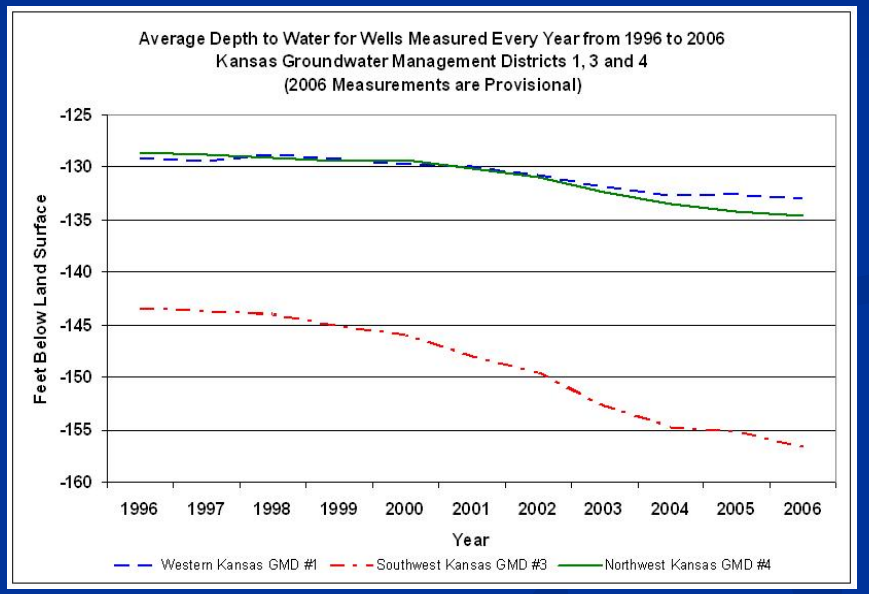
- Water Quality Policy Section & Kansas-Lower Republican Basin Section, Watershed Restoration & Protection Issue
- Transition to web-based document
- Incorporate WRAPS, Kansas Surface Water Nutrient Reduction Plan, and new KLR TMDL high priority watersheds

Opportunities for Collaboration

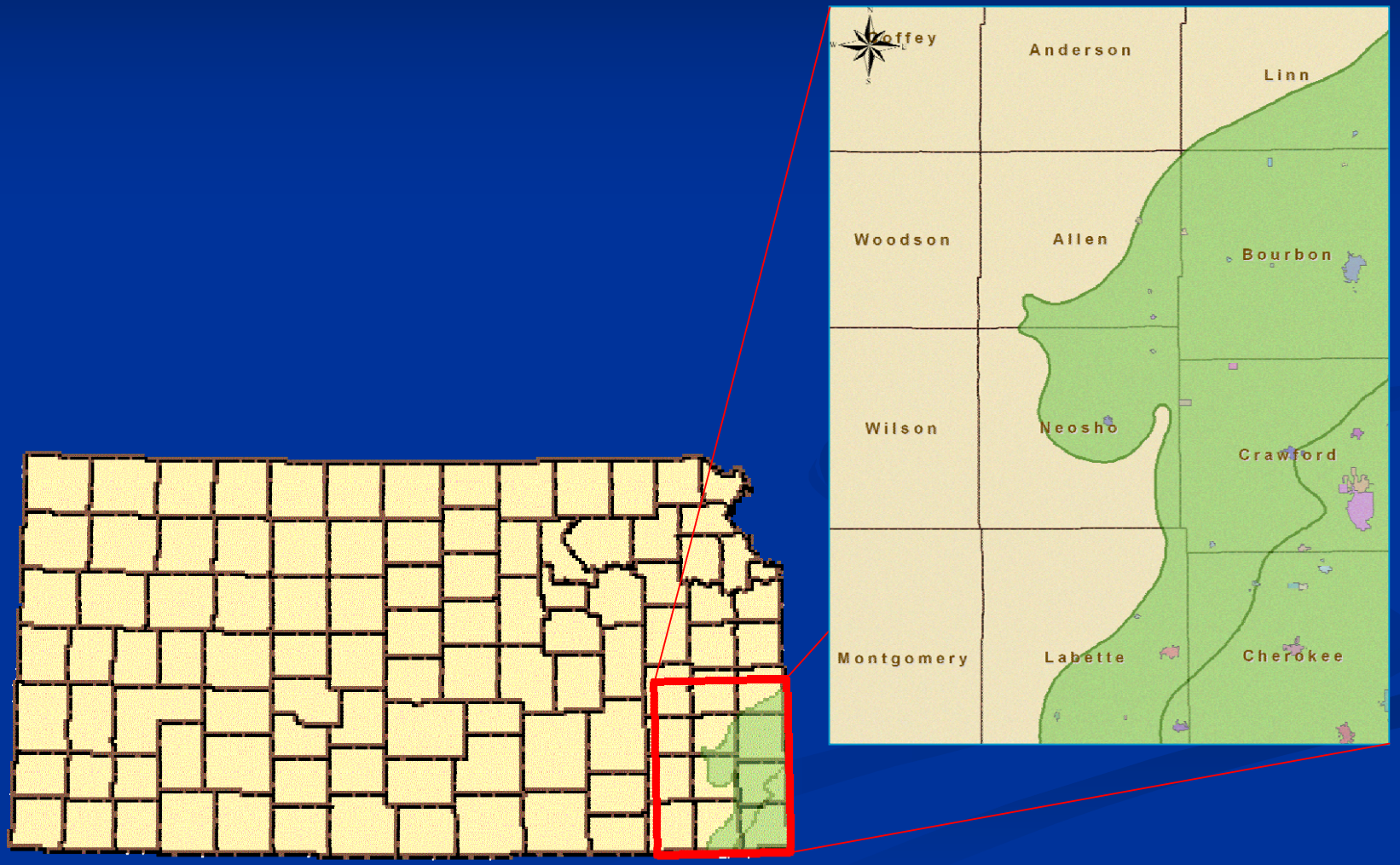
- WRAPS Coordination and Support
- Wetlands Protection Planning and Implementation
- Study Needs
  - Sediment sources, transport and management
  - Watershed BMP evaluation and targeting
  - Reservoir restoration and management

Groundwater Declines

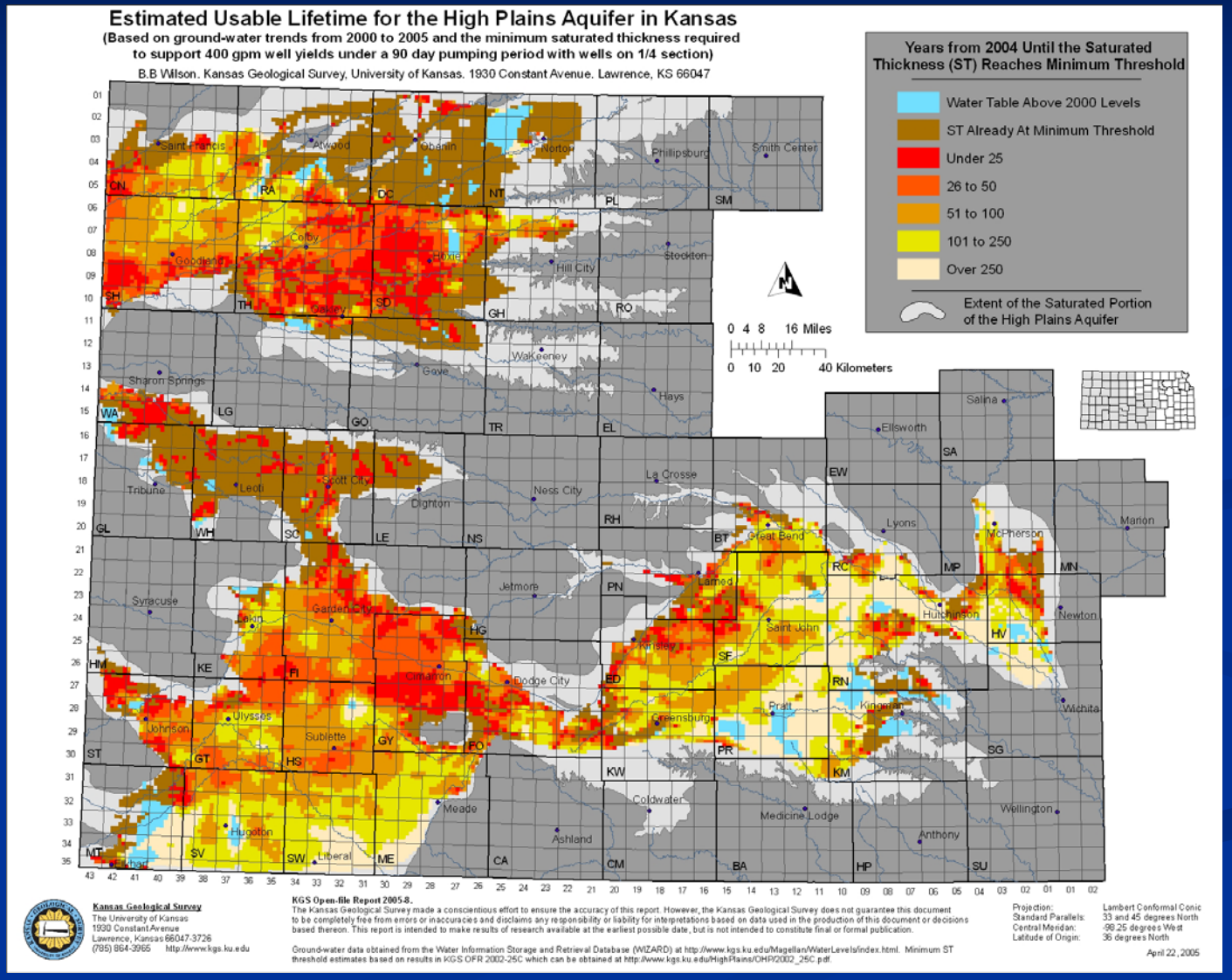
- Ground Water in the West
  - Declining Aquifer Storage



Ozark Plateau Aquifer



Groundwater Declines

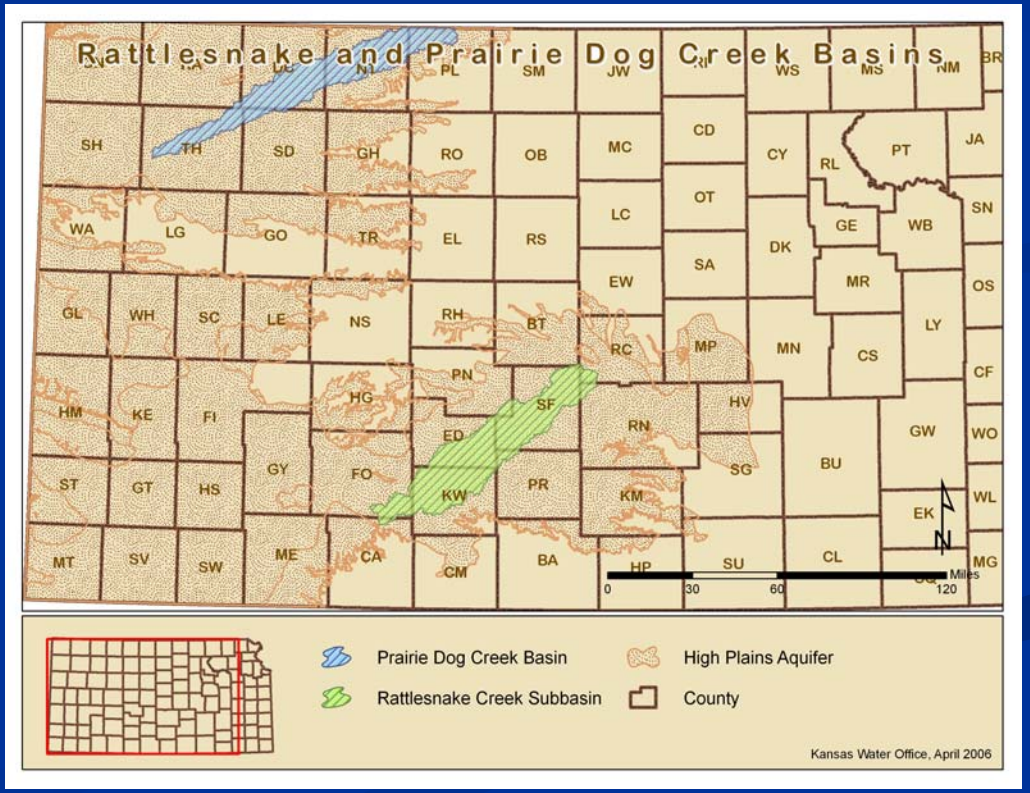


Water Transition Assistance Program (TAP)

- HB2710 established Rattlesnake and Prairie Dog Creeks as priorities

- Includes both State Water Plan funds and Ks v. CO damage award funds

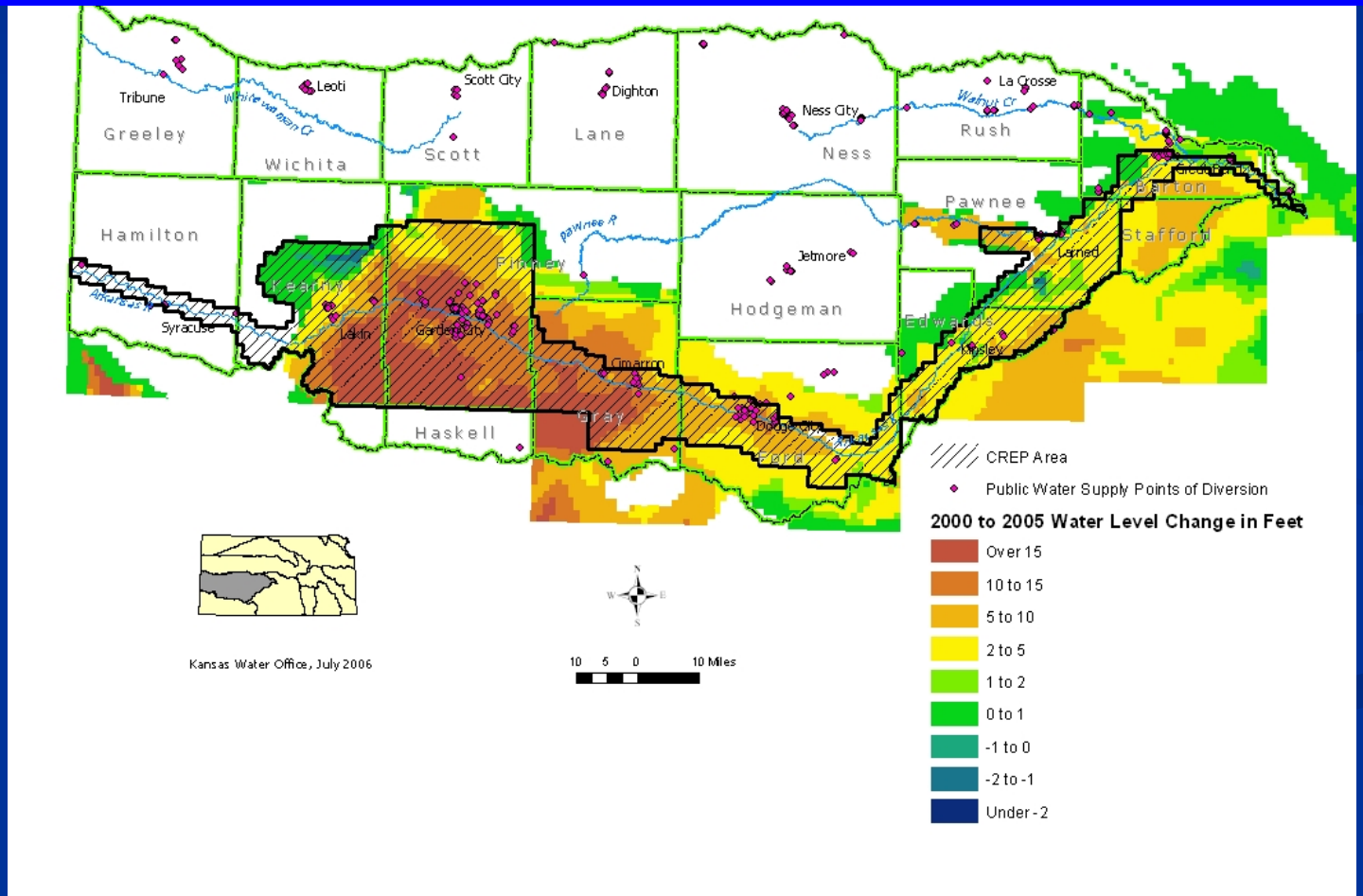
- Permanent water right retirement



Upper Arkansas River Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

Why the Upper Arkansas River?

- Reduce the declines in and along the Ark River corridor
- Help repair hydrology of areas damaged by Ark River Compact violations
- Leverage funds received from Colorado 20:80 with federal assistance.
- Voluntary, incentive based program to achieve reduced withdrawals.



Original Program Costs

Source	Costs	Net Present Value Costs
Federal contributions	**$155,430,125**	$113,042,930
Non-federal contributions	**$44,269,074**	$44,269,074
Total Project Costs	***$199,699,199***	*$157,312,004*

Final USDA Negotiations

- **20,000** acre CREP
- CREP can be amended to increase acreage limit
- Irrigated rental rates based on HUCs –
  - range from **$100 – $115** (ctr pivot, SDI)
  - and **$90 – $105** (flood)
- Dryland acres (associated with whole field enrollment) paid dryland rental rates
- Annual maintenance payment **$4**/acre
- Potential Federal Contribution: **$31** million
- Potential State Payments: **$2** million

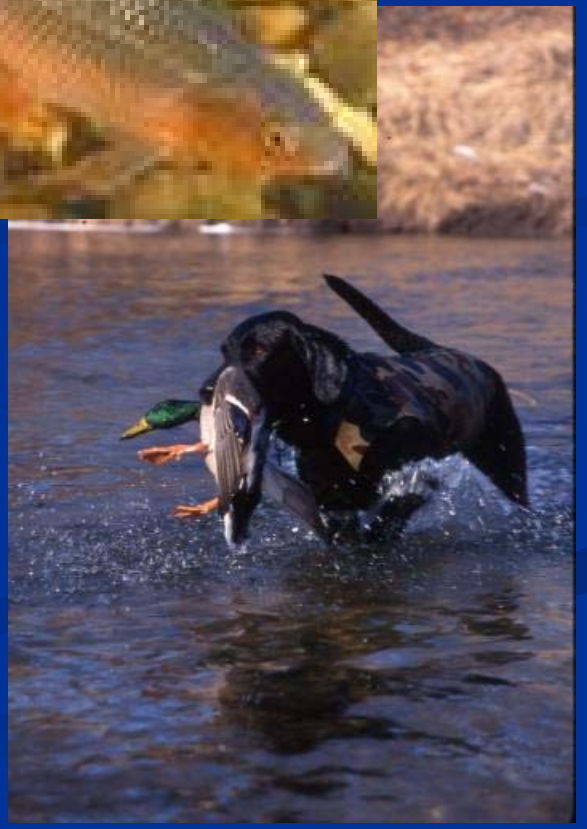
Long Term Trends and Impacts

- Climate Variability and Change
  - Impact on Water Supply
    - Drought
  - Impact on Water Demand
    - Drought

Long Term Trends and Impacts

- Changing Economy
  - Diversification of Western Kansas Economy
    - Ethanol and other biofuels
    - Dairy Industry
    - Value Added Products
  - Increased Energy Demand
  - Kansas Bioscience / Rice Farming

Water Management Complexities



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