Kansas Water Authority

Conference Call/GoToMeeting
October 26, 2020

Options For Audio:

1) **Use Computer Audio via GoToMeeting**

or

1) **Use your phone:**

Dial: (408)650-3123

Access Code: 237-962-989

CONFERENCE CALL/MEETING AGENDA

Time	*Agenda Item*	*Presenter*	*KWA Advice*	*KWA Decision*	*Page No.*
10:00 am	**Call to Order/Roll Call**	Connie Owen	--	--	--
10:05 am	**Approval of Meeting Minutes**	Connie Owen			
	August 24, 2020 Meeting (Conference Call/GoToMeeting)			X	1
10:15 am	**KWA PWS Committee Update**	John Bailey	X		
10:25 am	**Legislative & Budget Update**				
	KWA Presentation - Oct. 6th Legislative Budget Committee	Mike Armstrong	X		4
10:40 am	**KWA RAC Operations Committee**	Jeremiah Hobbs			
	RAC Membership	Jeremiah Hobbs		X	12
	Missouri RAC Message	Jeremiah Hobbs		X	12
10:55 am	**Vision/Kansas Water Plan Update Status**	Cara Hendricks			14
	Upper Arkansas RAC Goals/Action Plan revisions *DRAFT*	Armando Zarco Brant Peterson	X		15
	Cimarron RAC Goals/Action Plan revisions *DRAFT*	Armando Zarco Calvin Burke	X		16
	Red Hills RAC Goals/Action Plan revisions *DRAFT*	Gary Koons Mark Watts	X		18
	Improving our State's Water Quality *DRAFT*	Kirk Tjelmeland Angela Anderson Tom Stiles	X		19
	Public Input/Comments on Draft KWP	Matt Unruh	X		32
11:35 am	**Annual Report Update**	Matt Unruh	X		33
11:45 am	**Director's Report**	Earl Lewis	X		
11:55 am	**New Business**				
12:00 pm	**Adjourn**				

Call to Order/Roll Call

Call to Order/Roll Call; *Connie Owen*

Minutes

Presented by: Connie Owen

Action Needed

Approval of minutes from August 24, 2020*

*GoToMeeting/Conference Call

Moment of Recognition

Earl Lewis, Kansas Water Office Director

KWA PWS Committee Update

Presented by: John Bailey and Nathan Westrup

- Reservoir Operations - update
- Water Marketing Program - update
- Surplus Water Report 2021 – preview
- Debt Refinance - update

Full memo posted under KWO Meeting Materials at

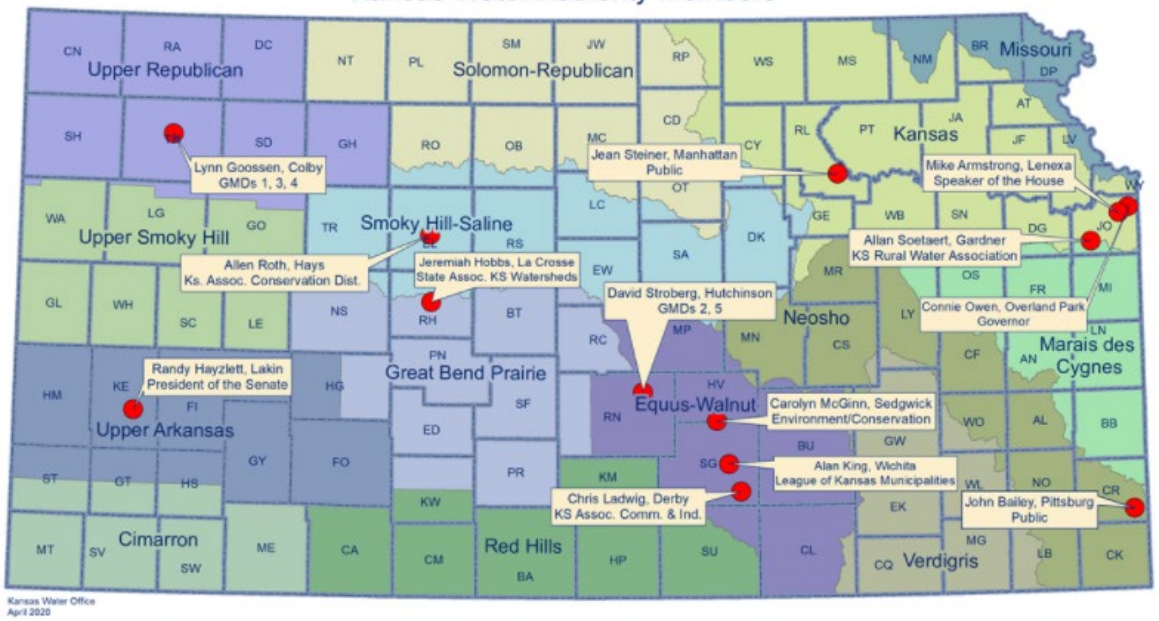
https://kwo.ks.gov/about-the-kwo/kansas-water-authority

Legislative & Budget Update

Presented by: Mike Armstrong

- *October 6 Legislative Budget Committee Recap*

Kansas Water Authority Members



Member Bios

Chair Connie Owen

Mike Armstrong

John Bailey

Carolyn McGinn

Member Bios

Randy Hayzlett

Alan King

Chris Ladwig

Lynn Goossen

Jean Steiner

Member Bios

David Stroberg

Allen Roth

Allan Soetaert

Jeremiah Hobbs

Kansas Water Authority Ex Officio Members

Chris Beightel
Division of Water Resources
KS Dept. of Agriculture

Brad Loveless
KS Dept. Wildlife, Parks & Tourism

Mike Beam
KS Dept. of Agriculture

Ernie Minton
Ag Experiment Station
KS State University

David Toland
KS Dept. of Commerce

Earl Lewis
KS Water Office

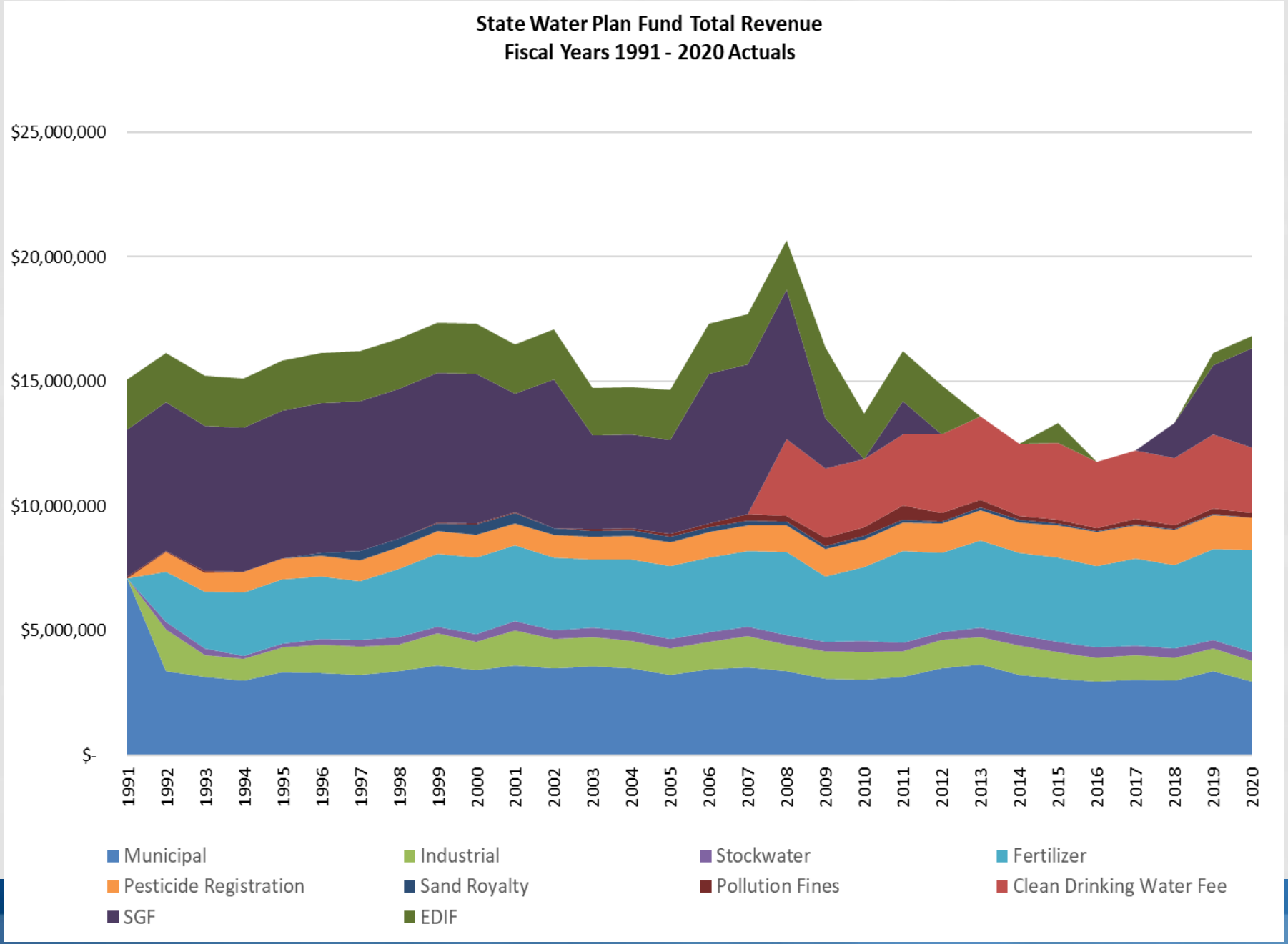
Andrew Lyon
Division of Conservation
KS Dept. of Agriculture

Sara Baer
KS Biological Survey

Susan Duffy
KS Corporation Commission

Leo Henning
KS Dept. of Health & Environment

Rolfe Mandel
KS Geological Survey


State Water Plan Fund Total Revenue
Fiscal Years 1991 - 2020 Actuals
$25,000,000
$20,000,000
$15,000,000
$10,000,000
$5,000,000
$-
1991
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Municipal
Industrial
Stockwater
Fertilizer
Pesticide Registration
Sand Royalty
Pollution Fines
Clean Drinking Water Fee
SGF
EDIF

Kansas Water Plan Budget Guidelines

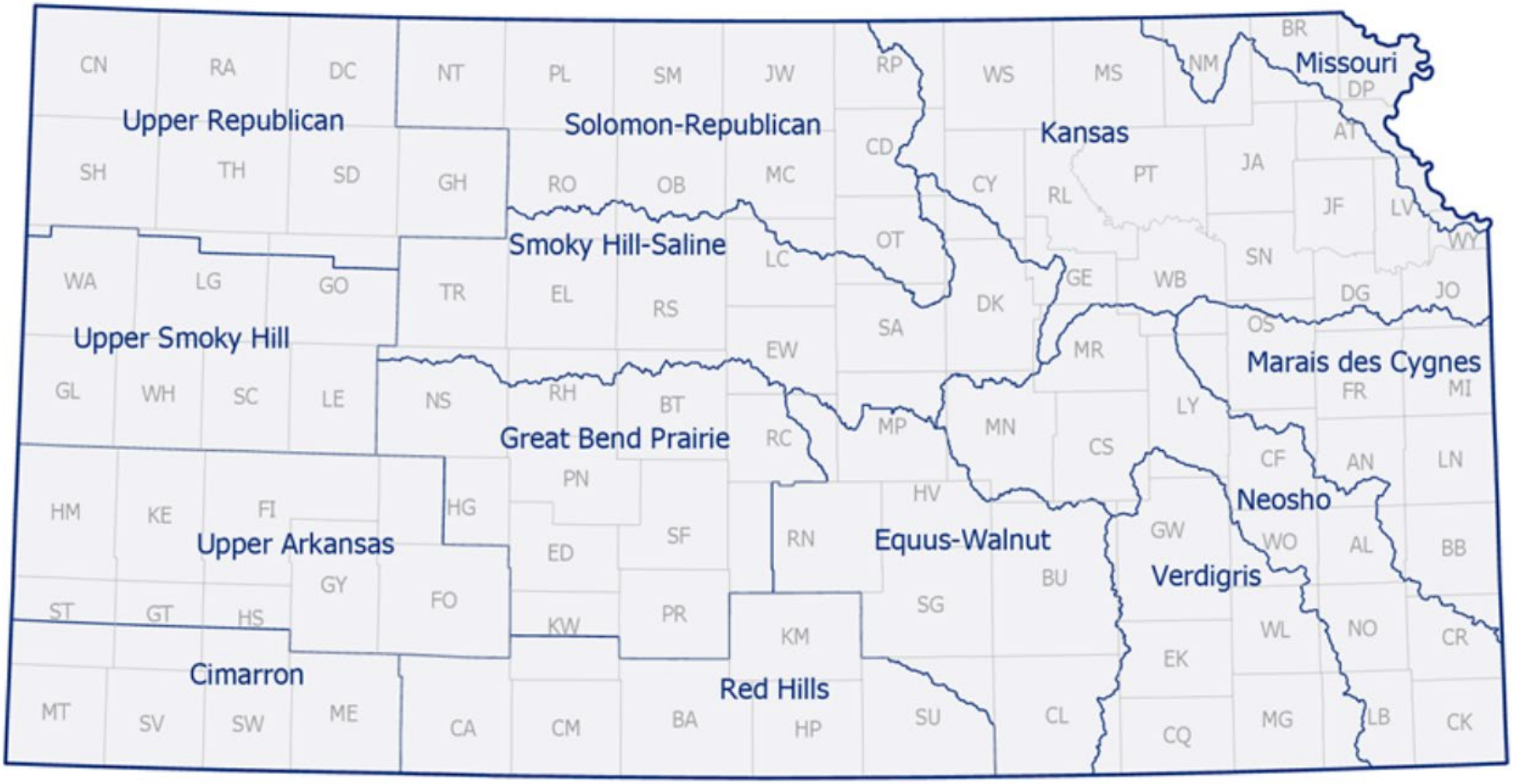
Water Plan Funds should be allocated to maximize accomplishing the goals and objectives established by the Kansas Statutes, the Kansas Water Authority and the Regional Advisory Committees. Fundamental to the budget process shall be a prioritization of expenditures that are required to do legally, necessary to implement the Vision/State Water Plan, and discretionary expenditures that can be justified based upon defined benefits.

In particular, budgeted funds should be allocated with the following principles:

- Statutory Obligations shall be met first.
  - For instance, K.S.A. 82a-2101 requires that proceeds from the Clean Drinking Water Fee be allocated by providing not less than 15% to provide on-site technical assistance for public water supply systems, with the remainder being used to renovate and protect lakes which are used directly as a source of water for such public water supply systems
- All budgeted funds should be tied to one of the projects and initiatives established by the 50-year Water Vision/State Water Plan. Allocation of funds should be supported by appropriate metrics and benchmarks, which clearly demonstrate the past (where applicable), current and future benefit of such expenditures.
- Per K.S.A. 82a-951, State Water Plan funding "shall not be used for . . . replacing full-time equivalent positions of any state agency." Positions have been added for programs to implement the Kansas Water Plan. The Kansas Water Authority should encourage funding for staff positions supporting State Water Plan programs and projects to be from the State General Fund removing any confusion and allowing additional funds to be used for implementation activities.
- Funds raised through fees on specific users, such as K.S.A. 82a-954, K.S.A. 2-1205 and K.S.A. 2-2204 should be used to fund projects or initiatives that benefit the users paying those fees, or mitigate environmental impacts caused by said users, including:
  - Agricultural users
  - Public water supply systems
  - Industrial users
  - Stock watering
- Allocation of funds should be reasonably related to:
  - The source of the funds,
  - Geographical balance (i.e. NE, NW, SE & SW), including consideration for RAC Regional balance
  - Hydrological (ground water vs. surface water) resource balance
  - An equitable mix of rural vs. urban interests.

    Exceptions will be considered for high-priority or time-sensitive cases requiring significant funding for the implementation of an individual priority project.
- Priority must be given to long term contractual, or multi-year obligations such as:
  - Contracts with the Corps of Engineers for O&M costs of federal reservoirs
  - Bonded indebtedness for projects such as the 15-year bond issue for the 2018 dredging of John Redmond Reservoir
  - Contracts with the USGS for stream gages
- Consideration may be given to projects or initiatives that involve cost shares from other sources, such as Federal, state, local and private funding.
- Consideration may be given to expenditures that can be justified based upon emerging threats to water resources, including appropriate research initiatives.

REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES (RACs)



State Water Plan Fund: FY2020 & FY2021 Appropriations & FY2022 Kansas Water Authority Budget Recommendations

EXPENDITURES	FY2020 Appropriated	FY2021 Appropriation*	FY2022 KWA Base Recs	FY2022 KWA Enhanc. Recs	FY2022 KWA Recs w/ Enhanc.
Department of Health and Environment					
Contamination Remediation	$ 1,093,131	$ 1,088,301	$ 1,088,301	$ -	$ 1,088,301
Nonpoint Source Program	$ 307,059	$ 303,208	$ 303,208	$ -	$ 303,208
TMDL Initiatives	$ 280,738	$ 280,738	$ 280,738	$ -	$ 280,738
Harmful Algae Bloom Pilot	$ 450,000	$ 450,000	$ 150,000	$ -	$ 150,000
Watershed Restoration/Protection (WRAPS)	$ 730,884	$ 730,884	$ 730,884	$ 269,116	$ 1,000,000
Drinking Water Protection Program	$ 350,000	$ 350,000	$ 650,000	$ 150,000	$ 800,000
SUBTOTAL--KDHE	**$ 3,211,812**	**$ 3,203,131**	**$ 3,203,131**	**$ 419,116**	**$ 3,622,247**
Department of Agriculture					
Interstate Water Issues	$ 499,281	$ 490,007	$ 490,007	$ -	$ 490,007
Subbasin Water Resources Management	$ 621,651	$ 608,949	$ 608,949	$ -	$ 608,949
Water Use	$ 72,600	$ 72,600	$ 72,600	$ -	$ 72,600
Water Resources Cost Share	$ 2,448,289	$ 2,698,289	$ 2,248,289	$ -	$ 2,248,289
Nonpoint Source Pollution Asst.	$ 1,860,104	$ 1,857,836	$ 1,857,836	$ -	$ 1,857,836
Aid to Conservation Districts	$ 2,192,637	$ 2,342,637	$ 1,973,373	$ -	$ 1,973,373
Watershed Dam Construction	$ 550,000	$ 750,000	$ 550,000	$ 450,000	$ 1,000,000
Water Quality Buffer Initiative	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 100,000	$ -	$ 100,000
Riparian and Wetland Program	$ 154,024	$ 154,024	$ 54,024	$ -	$ 54,024
Water Transition Assistance Program/CREP	$ 302,046	$ 699,745	$ 402,046	$ 225,000	$ 627,046
Irrigation Technology	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	$ 200,000	$ -	$ 200,000
Crop and Livestock Research	$ 350,000	$ 350,000	$ 250,000	$ -	$ 250,000
Streambank Stabilization	$ 500,000	$ 750,000	$ 794,264	$ 250,000	$ 1,044,264
SUBTOTAL--KDA	**$ 9,850,632**	**$ 11,074,087**	**$ 9,601,388**	**$ 925,000**	**$ 10,526,388**
Kansas Water Office					
Assessment and Evaluation	$ 600,000	$ 829,900	$ 658,919	$ 200,000	$ 858,919
MOU - Storage Operations & Maintenance	$ 410,000	$ 480,100	$ 526,081	$ -	$ 526,081
Stream Gaging	$ 423,130	$ 423,130	$ 423,130	$ -	$ 423,130
Technical Assistance to Water Users	$ 325,000	$ 325,000	$ 325,000	$ -	$ 325,000
Vision Education Strategy	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	$ 125,000	$ -	$ 125,000
Reservoir and Water Quality Research	$ 350,000	$ 350,000	$ 350,000	$ -	$ 350,000
Water Technology Farms	$ 75,000	$ 75,000	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	$ 200,000
Watershed Conservation Practice Imp (KRPI)	$ 700,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 500,000	$ 500,000	$ 1,000,000
Equus Beds Chloride Plume Project	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
Milford Lake Watershed RCPP	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ -	$ 200,000
Water Injection Dredging (WID)	$ -	$ 660,000	$ 125,000	$ 1,375,000	$ 1,500,000
Arbuckle Study	$ 68,000	$ -		$ 150,000	$ 150,000
Flood Response Study	$ 100,000	$ -			$ -
SUBTOTAL--KWO	**$ 3,401,130**	**$ 4,493,130**	**$ 3,333,130**	**$ 2,325,000**	**$ 5,658,130**
Kansas Dept. of Wildlife, Parks & Tourism					
Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Program	$ -	$ -	$ 50,000	$ -	$ 50,000
University of Kansas--Geological Survey	**$ 26,841**	**$ 26,841**	**$ 26,841**	**$ -**	**$ 26,841**
Total State Water Plan Expenditures	**$ 16,490,415**	**$ 18,797,189**	**$ 16,214,490**	**$ 3,669,116**	**$ 19,883,606**

Demand Transfers					
State General Fund Transfer	$ 4,005,632	$ 6,000,000			$ 6,000,000
Economic Development Fund Transfer	$ 500,000	$ 913,325			$ 2,000,000
	$ 4,505,632	**$ 6,913,325**			**$ 8,000,000**

*FY2021 appropriations indicated above do not reflect the July 2020 Governor's allotments in the amount of $1,247,699 for the Kansas Department of Agriculture and $1,160,000 for the Kansas Water Office.

Category	Program Name	Agency	FY 2021 Appropriation*	FY2022 KWA Base Recs	FY2022 KWA Enhanc. Recs	FY2022 KWA Recs w/ Enhanc.
Groundwater Initiatives	Water TAP/CREP	KDA	$ 699,745	$ 402,046	$ *225,000*	$ 627,046
	Irrigation Technology	KDA	$ 100,000	$ 200,000	$ -	$ 200,000
	Crop and Livestock Research	KDA	$ 350,000	$ 250,000	$ -	$ 250,000
	Water Technology Farms	KWO	$ 75,000	$ 100,000	$ *100,000*	$ 200,000
Groundwater Initiatives & Water Quality	Interstate Water Issues	KDA	$ 490,007	$ 490,007	$ -	$ 490,007
	Subbasin Water Resources Management	KDA	$ 608,949	$ 608,949	$ -	$ 608,949
	Water Use	KDA	$ 72,600	$ 72,600	$ -	$ 72,600
GW Initiatives, WQ & Res. Water Supply & Sed.	Vision Education Strategy	KWO	$ 100,000	$ 125,000	$ -	$ 125,000
	Assessment and Evaluation	KWO	$ 829,900	$ 658,919	$ *200,000*	$ 858,919
Water Quality	Contamination Remediation	KDHE	$ 1,088,301	$ 1,088,301	$ -	$ 1,088,301
	Nonpoint Source Program	KDHE	$ 303,208	$ 303,208	$ -	$ 303,208
	TMDL Initiatives	KDHE	$ 280,738	$ 280,738	$ -	$ 280,738
	Harmful Algae Bloom Pilot	KDHE	$ 450,000	$ 150,000	$ -	$ 150,000
	Watershed Restoration/Protection	KDHE	$ 730,884	$ 730,884	$ *269,116*	$ 1,000,000
	Drinking Water Protection Program	KDHE	$ 350,000	$ 650,000	$ *150,000*	$ 800,000
	Nonpoint Source Pollution Assistance	KDA	$ 1,857,836	$ 1,857,836	$ -	$ 1,857,836
	Technical Assistance to Water Users	KWO	$ 325,000	$ 325,000	$ -	$ 325,000
	Equus Beds Chloride Plume Project	KWO	$ 50,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Milford Lake Watershed RCPP	KWO	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ -	$ 200,000
	Arbuckle Study	KWO	$ -	$ -	$ *150,000*	$ 150,000
	Aquatic Nuisance Species Program	KDWPT	$ -	$ 50,000	$ -	$ 50,000
Water Quality/Res. Water Supply & Sedimentation	Aid to Conservation Districts	KDA	$ 2,342,637	$ 1,973,373	$ -	$ 1,973,373
	Riparian and Wetland Program	KDA	$ 154,024	$ 54,024	$ -	$ 54,024
	Stream Gaging	KWO	$ 423,130	$ 423,130	$ -	$ 423,130
	Reservoir and Water Quality Research	KWO	$ 350,000	$ 350,000	$ -	$ 350,000
	Water Quality Buffer Initiative	KDA	$ 200,000	$ 100,000	$ -	$ 100,000
	Water Resources Cost Share	KDA	$ 2,698,289	$ 2,248,289	$ -	$ 2,248,289
Reservoir Water Supply & Sedimentation	Watershed Dam Construction	KDA	$ 750,000	$ 550,000	$ *450,000*	$ 1,000,000
	Streambank Stabilization	KDA	$ 750,000	$ 794,264	$ *250,000*	$ 1,044,264
	MOU - Storage Operations & Maintenance	KWO	$ 480,100	$ 526,081	$ -	$ 526,081
	Watershed Conservation Practice Imp	KWO	$ 1,000,000	$ 500,000	$ *500,000*	$ 1,000,000
	Water Injection Dredging (WID)	KWO	$ 660,000	$ 125,000	$ *1,375,000*	$ 1,500,000

https://kansasrunsonwater.org/

Kansas Runs on Water

KWA RAC Operations Committee

Presented by: Allen Roth

Action Needed

- *Smoky Hill-Saline RAC Membership Category Change*
- *Missouri RAC Message*

Smoky Hill-Saline RAC Membership

- Proposed Membership Category Change for Dan Baffa
  - Current Membership Category: At Large Public (cc)
  - Proposed New Membership Category: Conservation/Environment (cc)
    - *Dan wishes to change categories as he feels his experience and background qualifies him to fill the Conservation/Environment category, filling the 2nd of 2 Conservation/Environment positions on the RAC. Dan has served as a member of a Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS) group, Upper Ark Advisory Group, and as the previous Director of the Garden City Zoo.*
  - *Term expiration would remain 2021 with proposed membership category change*
  - At Large Public (cc) would be lone vacancy on RAC, pending KWA approval of proposed category change *(term expiration 2021)*
- ***Recommendation: RAC member Dan Baffa is qualified to fill the Conservation/Environment category. It is recommended that Dan Baffa fill the category of Conservation/Environment (expiring 2021).***

Missouri RAC Message

Message: The Missouri RAC has serious concerns with the inter-basin transfer of water from the Missouri River to non-adjacent River basins. Inter-basin transfers set a dangerous precedent and could ultimately cause arbitration based on science, engineering and/or statute, inter-state conflict with federal involvement in water supply allocation, be detrimental to downstream users and provide vectors for the movement of Aquatic Nuisance Species.

Missouri RAC Message

Message: The Missouri RAC has serious concerns with the inter-basin transfer of water from the Missouri River to non-adjacent River basins. Inter-basin transfers set a dangerous precedent and could ultimately cause arbitration based on science, engineering and/or statute, inter-state conflict with federal involvement in water supply allocation, be detrimental to downstream users and provide vectors for the movement of Aquatic Nuisance Species.

Missouri RAC Message

Background: The Missouri River is the largest river that flows through or is adjacent to the State of Kansas. It is also the longest river in North America and its basin covers one-sixth of the lower 48 states. The mainstem reservoir system includes six large dams that have the capacity to store over 74 million-acre feet (MAF), not counting exclusive flood control storage, about three times the river's average annual runoff above Sioux City, Iowa, located just downstream of the last reservoir on the mainstem reservoir system.

While issues related to the use of water from the river are complex, it potentially provides a very large water supply for use in Kansas. The history and the hydrological record indicate that the flows of the Missouri River are highly variable experiencing large floods and major droughts in the basin.

Under the Corps 1982 Study, quantification of water availability was simplified through assumptions. The 2015 update also used this simplified assumption. Availability is assumed when Missouri River flows exceeded the navigation and water supply intake structure targets; 41,000 cfs during navigation support season and 15,000 cfs outside of the navigation support season.

Missouri RAC Message

Staff Input: The Kansas Water Office, along with the Corps of Engineers, led the 2015 review of the potential project to transfer water from the Missouri River to western Kansas. The Long Term Vision for the Future of Water Supply in Kansas included a section to "allow for the transfer of water supplies between basins where feasible and cost effective." As can be seen from the background information, the project outlined in the 1982 Corps of Engineers study, and updated in 2015, was determined to not be viable or cost effective. We recognize that there are interests that continue to evaluate alternatives to the system as envisioned. The Kansas Water Office does not plan to evaluate or pursue any other alternatives unless directed to by the Kansas Water Authority or the Kansas Legislature.

Missouri RAC Message

Recommendation: The Kansas Water Office shall request information from KDHE, KDA-DWR and GMD #3 regarding the recent Proof of Concept (POC) project and share the findings of the project activities with the Missouri RAC and the Upper Arkansas RAC.

Kansas Water Plan Update

Presented by: Cara Hendricks

KWP Section	KWA Review Date	Status
Kansas Water Plan 2020 Full Completion Date January 2021	**Dec-20**	**In Progress**
Executive Summary	**Dec-20**	**In Progress**
Introduction & Background	**Dec-20**	**In Progress**
Guiding Principles & Priorities		**In Progress**
Conserving & Extending the High Plains Aquifer	Oct-20	In Progress
Securing, Protecting and Restoring our Kansas Reservoirs	Nov-20	In Progress
Improving our State's Water Quality	Oct-20	In Progress
Reducing our Vulnerability to Extreme Events	Nov-20	In Progress
Increasing Awareness of Kansas Water Resources	Dec-20	In Progress
Regional Planning Areas		**In Progress**
Regional Planning Areas Overview	Nov-20	In Progress
Cimarron	Oct-20	In Progress
Equus-Walnut	Aug-20	Draft
Great Bend Prairie	Nov-20	In Progress
Kansas	Aug-20	Draft
Marais des Cygnes	Jun-20	Reviewed
Missouri	Jun-20	Reviewed
Neosho	Jul-20	Reviewed
Red Hills	Oct-20	In Progress
Smoky Hill-Saline	Aug-20	Reviewed
Solomon-Republican	Jul-20	Reviewed
Upper Arkansas	Nov-20	In Progress
Upper Republican	Jun-20	Reviewed
Upper Smoky Hill	Jul-20	Reviewed
Verdigris	Aug-20	Reviewed
Acronyms and Abbreviations	**Dec-20**	**In Progress**
Figures and Tables	**Dec-20**	**In Progress**
Appendices	**Dec-20**	**In Progress**

RAC Goals & Action Plans

- June KWA Meeting Presentations By:
  - Marais des Cygnes, Missouri & Upper Republican
- July KWA Meeting Presentations By:
  - Neosho, Solomon-Republican & Upper Smoky Hill
- August KWA Meeting Presentations By:
  - Equus-Walnut, Kansas, Smoky Hill-Saline & Verdigris

RAC Goals & Action Plans

- RACs presenting today:
  - Upper Arkansas RAC
  - Cimarron RAC
  - Red Hills RAC

Upper Arkansas RAC
Draft Revised Action Plan

Goal #1: Establish a diversified, usable water supply by 2030, to motivate a vibrant growing economy with conservation-minded stewardship focused on increasing the life of the aquifer, reestablishing streamflow, and accelerating recharge; benefiting: economic prosperity, wildlife, habitat, recreation, and all water users while protecting property rights and providing safe drinking water.

Action Steps:

1) Develop alternative sources of supply by 2030
    a) Collaborate and coordinate with local shareholders, stakeholders, policymakers, organizations, agencies, (i.e. GMD3, KWO, KDA, KDHE, Kansas Dept. of Commerce, and other State agencies) surrounding States, and federal agencies and authorities.
    b) Research, study, and initiate any changes necessary to current or new statutes, to develop and perfect new or existing water rights to serve as alternative sources of supply.
    c) Initiate and lead a search for multi-state support for an interstate water transfer system.
    d) Evaluate potential intrastate water transfers
    e) Initiate and participate in research to determine the value an alternative source of supply would generate directly and indirectly for local, regional, state, & federal areas and agencies.
    f) Develop a fact-based education initiative to inform Kansans and our neighbors how we can plan and prepare for tomorrows challenges related to the shortages or excess of water for everyone.
    g) Support alternative sources of supply.
    h) These may include greater streamflow of interstate rivers, an aqueduct from the Missouri River, and or pipelines from northern states.

Upper Arkansas RAC
Draft Revised Action Plan

Action Steps:

2) Educate all water users on the importance of water saving, increased water use efficiencies, and the supporting data (SWLs, SWL change rates, conservation targets, etc.).
    a) Support the educational efforts through the Kansas Runs on Water Campaign.
    b) Support educational activities through the Conservation Districts such as (The Ark Water River Festival, Earth Day at The Zoo, Safety Days, Poster contests at the schools, The Bottom Line Conference, and other informational meetings or conferences) put on by the Conservation Districts.
    c) The Water Authority supports these activities by funding the budget line item, Aid to Conservation Districts, to the full amount mandated by the Kansas State Legislature.
    d) Support educational meetings hosted by the K-State Extension, the GMD3, and other agencies or organizations.
    e) The Water Authorities continued support and funding for the irrigation technology farms.
    f) Formalize a list to add to a calendar on the Water Authority, Kansas Association of Conservation Districts, GMD3, and K-State Extension web sites to help inform landowners, producers, and the general public of events throughout the year.

Upper Arkansas RAC
Draft Revised Action Plan

Action Steps:

3) Promote irrigation conservation
   a) Support voluntary decreased water consumption in the Upper Arkansas RAC geographic area per the Kansas Geological Survey (KGS) recommendations.
   b) Encourage adoption of water conservation programs such as LEMA's and WCA's.
   c) Support producer incentives through the KDA-DOC, KDHE, KDA-DWR, and other state agencies to reduce usage through proven technologies and best management practices.
      i) These may include programs such as CREP, Playa Lake restoration, cost-share on reduced irrigation systems, cost-share on soil moisture probes, and other technologies that reduce water usage.

4) Promote conservation of municipal and industrial water use through incentives and education.

5) Recognizing distinct differences between domestic, irrigation, stockwater, municipal, industrial, and other types of beneficial use.

Cimarron RAC
Revised Regional Goals and Action Plans

Priority Goal #1: Reduce the rate of decline of the Ogallala Aquifer in the region through voluntary, incentive-based conservation as assessed every five years.

Priority Goal #2: Extend the usable lifetime of the Ogallala Aquifer in the region through technology adoption (irrigation, industrial, municipal, etc.), new crop varieties and conservation for all uses and for many generations.

Goals 1 and 2 seek to reduce water use in the region therefore the following actions apply to both Goals. Goals 3 and 4 are strategies to address Goals 1 and 2.

Action Steps:

- Define and quantify the regional aquifer decline, establishing a baseline for comparison
- Promote steps/programs to ensure water quality. (Mention this mainly for the Chloride area in the east part of region and also from past concerns of injection wells leaks and oil/gas drilling in the west)
- Monitor/promote/protect water coming into or protect water leaving the area (kind of goes in with the talks in past of meeting with water users from neighboring states and also the RACs past support for the monitoring well in Morton county that was denied)
- Work with partners, including KDA and NRCS, to develop baseline of water saving technologies in use and voluntary incentive based conservation occurring and a method to track participation. Consider using the annual water reporting system, producer surveys and other means to identify water saving efforts if needed.
- Secure funding, including statutory SGF transfer to SWPF, to support water conservation programs and evaluation of technologies, crop varieties and water management to save water.

Cimarron RAC
Revised Regional Goals and Action Plans

Action Steps:

- Provide water users with information on available tools and programs, including but not limited to; LEMAS, WCAs, Multi-Year Flex Accounts, Water Banks, Irrigation Scheduling, RCPP-Soil Probe program through GMDs, K-State Extension tools, K-State Research/farms and additional tools and programs as made available.
- Change producer perception from a "use it or lose it" mentality.
- Use demonstration projects to educate producers to economically reduce water used. (Water technology farms, LEMAS, WCAs, K-State Research and Extension farm projects and other water management and water efficiency projects can provide valuable examples and information to producers to encourage their participation in water saving efforts.)
- GMD3 and DWR work with producers to establish LEMAs and WCAs.
- Build a network of agencies, organizations, researchers, industry and producers to disseminate credible, accurate information on water use, conservation and technology, programs and tools to reduce water use.
    - Utilize K-State and others to develop technologies and crop varieties to enhance water savings methodologies and deliver information.
    - Work with producer and farm groups to reach other producers.
    - Include municipal and industrial users in outreach.

Cimarron RAC
Revised Regional Goals and Action Plans

Action Steps:

- Evaluate the effectiveness of technologies and crop varieties to develop voluntary incentives and tools to economically reduce water usage.
    - Support water technology farms (WTF) in the region for evaluation of technologies and management methods to reduce the current level of water use with a goal of at least one WTF in a water stressed area and one in a non-stressed area.
    - Develop mobile drip irrigation (MDI) statistics so funds could become available for technology upgrades through state and federal programs.
    - Work with federal partners to make additional water saving technologies eligible for federal programs.
    - Disseminate scientific and economic information on technology efficiencies and crop varieties as well as other relevant information from pilot studies, research and water technology farms.
- Use positive press releases to spread the word as WCAs are developed.
- Public water suppliers and industrial users should consider alternative uses of non-potable water and existing water supplies before developing any new water supplies.
- Public water suppliers should consider water rate structures to promote water conservation.

Cimarron RAC
Revised Regional Goals and Action Plans

Priority Goal #3: Encourage all water users to conserve and make the best beneficial use of water

Action Steps:

- Increase adoption of water conservation through education by those who are currently using the technology and adaption of a Master Water Manager program.
- Identify existing conservation success stories and share with area producers, industry or municipalities as applicable.
- Initiate demonstration projects with willing producers in the region (technologies, crop varieties and management techniques) to reduce water use.
- Develop format/program to allow water users to document current water savings, if not in an approved program.
- Work with municipalities to educate customers on beneficial water use.

Cimarron RAC
Revised Regional Goals and Action Plans

Priority Goal #4: As measured through increase in adoption by 50% as assessed each five years, promote the adoption of irrigation efficient technology and invest in university research to evaluate the effectiveness of such technology and crop varieties to develop voluntary incentives and tools to economically reduce water usage. Recommended strategy to achieve Goal - Increase adoption through education by those who are currently using the technology.

Action Steps:

- Educate water users on new technologies through local papers, extension, meetings of producer groups, irrigation organizations, conservation districts, GMD3 and other means.
- Develop and disseminate results from the use of water saving tools by those who have adopted technology and management tools to economically reduce water usage.
- Use local demonstrations of technology/demo farms in region to share techniques.
- Provide Water Conservation Area (WCA) information, including dissemination with water use reports.
- Develop widespread awareness of EQIP, CRP, RCPP, CIG and other program availability and increase participation.
- Encourage improvement of municipal conservation plans, municipal rate structures and other means to encourage water use reductions.

Red Hills RAC
Revised Regional Goals and Action Plans

Goal #1: Reduce water usage throughout the region. Conservation should be voluntary and encouraged to use incentive-based policies and programs.

Action Steps:

- Identify data needed to determine if and where water (streamflow or groundwater levels) downtrends are occurring for focusing water conservation efforts.
- Identify reuse potential in the region.
- Identify barriers to reuse, such as limiting factors and water quality parameters.
- Develop appropriate policy, programs, data or education to address barriers to reuse.
- Add streamflow measurements to access changes in streamflow and baseflow contributions on Elm Creek and other priority locations, preferably continuous monitoring gages.
- Identify and promote state program to address Red Cedar invasion.
- Utilize education/information dissemination as developed for the Vision and region. Should include information on water resources, stresses, conservation tools and water use.
- Identify barriers to conservation in this region.
- Work with local, state and federal programs to offer water conservation programs, including cost-share opportunities.
- Address water conservation by water use category.

Red Hills RAC
Revised Regional Goals and Action Plans

Goal #2: Increase sources of supply through the use of a multipurpose small lake to meet increased demand in specific growth or need areas by 2035.

Action Steps:

- Determine level of support for a reservoir providing future water supply, flood control, and recreation.
- Gather public input on possible reservoir for recreation and future water supply.
- Define project and scope of work for detailed economic impact study to move ahead, if local support is sufficient.
- Initiate Economic Impact Study.
- Review Economic Impact Study and formulate future steps.

Goal #3: Work with oil and gas industry to have 10,000 barrels of fresh water per day recycled from oil production for regional use in the Red Hills.

Action Steps:

- Develop background/baseline data on the quantity of produced water, water usage and reuse in the region for use in education and development of appropriate actions.
- Work with industry to recycle/reuse flow back and production waters.
- Promote the produced water treatment project and other treatment technologies.
- Share results of Kansas pilot treatment project and other treatment projects.
- Identify sites for treated (freshwater) water storage for oil and gas industry access for fracking.
- Work with industry to use the lowest quality waters possible.
- Work with industry to reduce produced water underground injection quantities.

Improving Our State's Water Quality

- Kansas Water Plan Guiding Principles & Priorities
  - Presented by Kirk Tjelmeland, Angela Anderson and Tom Stiles

Public Input/Comments on Draft KWP

Kansas Water Office

Search | Search

Home | About Us | News & Events | Water Vision & Water Plan | Reservoirs | Projects | Climate

Kansas Water Plan

The Kansas Water Office, in coordination with local, state, federal and interstate partners, is developing the 5-year update of the *Kansas Water Plan*. The *Kansas Water Plan* is one of the primary tools used by the State of Kansas to address current water resources issues and to plan for future needs. Statutory authority and basic guidance for formulating the *Kansas Water Plan* is contained in the State Water Resources Planning Act.

The 2020 Update of the *Kansas Water Plan* will incorporate the *Vision for the Future of Water Supply in Kansas* (the Vision). The hard work put into the Vision and the goals created through the Vision process will not be forgotten. The *Kansas Water Plan* will now serve as the implementation plan for the Vision, providing measurements of success towards achieving the goals addressed in Vision, as well as the other water related issues facing Kansans.

2020 Kansas Water Plan Update

The following linked documents have been reviewed by the KWA and are listed in draft form below.

When additional documents are presented according to the schedule to the right, those drafts will be added and linked below.

Executive Summary - Draft

Introduction & Background - Draft

Guiding Principles, Goals, & Priorities

Conserving & Extending the High Plains Aquifer - Draft

Securing, Protecting and Restoring our Kansas Reservoirs - Draft

Improving our State's Water Quality - Draft

Reducing our Vulnerability to Extreme Events - Draft

Increasing Awareness of Kansas Water Resources - Draft

KWP Section	KWA Review Date	Status
Kansas Water Plan 2020 Full Completion Date January 2021	**Dec-20**	**In Progress**
Executive Summary	**Dec-20**	**In Progress**
Introduction & Background	**Dec-20**	**In Progress**
Guiding Principles & Priorities		**In Progress**
Conserving & Extending the High Plains Aquifer	Oct-20	In Progress
Securing, Protecting and Restoring our Kansas Reservoirs	Nov-20	In Progress
Improving our State's Water Quality	Oct-20	In Progress
Reducing our Vulnerability to Extreme Events	Nov-20	In Progress
Increasing Awareness of Kansas Water Resources	Dec-20	In Progress
Regional Planning Areas		**In Progress**
Regional Planning Areas Overview	Nov-20	In Progress
Cimarron	Oct-20	In Progress
Equus-Walnut	Aug-20	Draft
Great Bend Prairie	Nov-20	In Progress
Kansas	Aug-20	Draft
Marais des Cygnes	Jun-20	Reviewed
Missouri	Jun-20	Reviewed
Neosho	Jul-20	Reviewed
Red Hills	Oct-20	In Progress
Smoky Hill-Saline	Aug-20	Reviewed
Solomon-Republican	Jul-20	Reviewed
Upper Arkansas	Nov-20	In Progress
Upper Republican	Jun-20	Reviewed
Upper Smoky Hill	Jul-20	Reviewed
Verdigris	Aug-20	Reviewed
Acronyms and Abbreviations	**Dec-20**	**In Progress**
Figures and Tables	**Dec-20**	**In Progress**
Appendices	**Dec-20**	**In Progress**

Regional Planning Areas

REGIONAL PLANNING AREAS OVERVIEW - DRAFT

Cimarron Regional Planning Area - Draft

Equus-Walnut Regional Planning Area - Draft

Great Bend Prairie Regional Planning Area - Draft

Kansas Regional Planning Area - Draft

Marais des Cygnes Regional Planning Area - Draft

Missouri Regional Planning Area - Draft

Neosho Regional Planning Area - Draft

Red Hills Regional Planning Area - Draft

Smoky Hill-Saline Regional Planning Area - Draft

Solomon-Republican Regional Planning Area - Draft

Upper Arkansas Regional Planning Area - Draft

Upper Republican Regional Planning Area - Draft

Upper Smoky Hill Regional Planning Area - Draft

Verdigris Regional Planning Area - Draft

Acronyms and Abbreviations - Draft

Figures and Tables - Draft

Appendices - Draft

2020 Kansas Water Plan Public Comments

Comments Provided By	Date Provided
Kansas Wildlife Federation	10/13/2020

To submit comments for consideration during the 2020 *Kansas Water Plan* update, please email kwo-info@kwo.ks.gov

Kansas Water Plan Catalog

TO REVIEW PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THE *KANSAS WATER PLAN*, PLEASE VISIT THE ARCHIVED WATER PLANS WEBPAGE.

2020 Kansas Water Plan Public Comments

Comments Provided By	Date Provided
Kansas Wildlife Federation	10/13/2020

To submit comments for consideration during the 2020 *Kansas Water Plan* update, please email kwo-info@kwo.ks.gov

Kansas Water Office
900 SW Jackson Street
Suite 404
Topeka, Kansas 66612

KANSAS WILDLIFE FEDERATION
The voice of outdoor Kansas

RE: Comments regarding the update of the Kansas Water Plan

To Whom It May Concern:

The Kansas Wildlife Federation is concerned over impacts of eroding streambanks and subsequent sedimentation to native wildlife and habitats. Sedimentation is a leading cause of habitat destruction for our native mussels and prairie stream fish, including several federally-protected species including the Neosho mucket (*Lampsilis rafinesqueana*), rabbitsfoot (*Quadrula cylindrica*), Neosho madtom (*Noturus placidus*), and Topeka shiner (*Notropis topeka*).

We also note that with every rainfall that produces runoff in Kansas, water storage capacity in Kansas reservoirs is diminished due to erosion and sedimentation. Most recently the John Redmond Reservoir was partially dredged at a cost of $20 million; eventually all of our reservoirs will need expensive mitigation for sedimentation, most of which comes from agricultural fields that have no green, growing cover crop during a significant part of the year.

The fact that Kansas reservoirs hold less water after every runoff event is a signal to industry that there will be water shortages in Kansas and that it is not safe to locate any water-dependent industry here. It is not even prudent for too many people to live here for the same reason in the long run. More than two-thirds of Kansans rely on the water stored in our reservoirs.

We feel the present program of utilizing streamside buffers has proven to be inadequate to effectively curb erosion and runoff from farm fields. We need to ramp up to a full-scale cover crop program.

Cover crops that consist of a diverse mix of plant species are proven to have a living root system that improves soil health which results in less need for commercial fertilizer applications as well as the ability to hold more water in place, thereby reducing soil erosion and runoff which results in sedimentation.

There are two aspects of mitigation that need to be considered to remedy the situation at least partially. The first is the need to educate landowners, especially those who grow commodity crops, about the need to keep their soil alive and healthy with a living root system throughout the year. The simple explanation is that living roots not only hold soil in place, but they support a soil ecosystem of micro- and macro-organisms that work together to enhance soil health.

The plants provide the basic carbohydrates for the organisms for energy and those organisms break down soil nutrients and minerals to benefit the plants. The result is a healthy soil ecosystem that holds water, prevents runoff, and stores carbon. The living root system also provides enough basic plant nutrients that a grower can reduce the amount of commercial fertilizer to grow crops, thus improving the net profit margin.

Ideally, the cover crops should be killed by crimping or some mechanical means and not by chemical means to further protect the soil organisms before or during planting of the cash crop. Likewise, plowing is not recommended as it also destroys the soil structure and the soil ecosystem which could result in greater susceptibility to heavy rainfall events compared to if the crops are planted in a no-till fashion.

The USDA presently conducts educational workshops about the use of the living root system which should be made available to more growers to educate them about these wise practices.

The second aspect is that of legislation concerning the need to protect our water storage capacity. We need legislation that first rewards growers and farmers for using a diverse mix of plant species for cover crops that should be maintained in such a way so that the ground always has a green, growing cover of plants throughout the year.

For those who continue to conduct business in a way that permits and results in runoff, there should be some form of penalties. Sedimentation and reduction of water storage capacity in Kansas is a serious problem that is also very costly and those who contribute to those costs should be penalized in such a way to convince them to convert to the more stable cover crop and living root system of management. It is not fair to taxpayers to allow some growers to contribute to the reduction of water storage as well to the cost in taxes to repair damages.

Additionally, the combination of runoff contaminated with nutrients and other chemicals has a negative effect on our natural resources which also has resulted in reduction of tax income from those sources, e.g., water-based recreation on and in our reservoirs.

The issue of water storage capacity in Kansas is a serious one that affects our economic status and the ability to live in this state. We cannot continue to kick this issue down the road for future Kansans to handle. We need to immediately step up education of our growers and farmers about how and why to use cover crops throughout the year and we need to create legislation that will protect our businesses and our residents for the future.

The Kansas Wildlife Federation looks forward to working with the Kansas Water Office and Kansas Water Authority to assist in any way we can. Good cover crops throughout the state will also result in better fish and wildlife management for us all, which is another revenue source that can be enhanced with proper soil health management.

Sincerely,

Laura Mendenhall
Board President
Kansas Wildlife Federation

Annual Report Update

Presented by: Matt Unruh

Kansas Water Authority
2021 Annual Report to the Governor and Legislature
DRAFT Report Outline

- Letter From Kansas Water Authority Chair Connie Owen
- State Water Plan Fund Expenditure Recommendations
- Summary of Request for SGF/EDIF Transfer Restoration
- Vision for the Future of Water Supply in Kansas/Kansas Water Plan Update
- Ogallala Aquifer Initiatives
  - WCA/LEMA Update
  - WTAP/CREP Update
  - Irrigation Technology
  - Water Technology Farms
  - Real-Time Water Management (Telemetry)
  - Index Well Network & Modeling
- Reservoir Water Supply & Sediment Management
  - Streambank Stabilization
  - Watershed Conservation Practice Implementation
  - Unfunded Liability & Capital Development Plan Update
  - KWO Bathymetric Survey Program
  - Water Injection Dredging
  - Watershed Dam Construction
- Research Initiatives
  - Reservoir & Water Quality Research
  - Crop & Livestock Research
- Technical Assistance to Water Users
- Vision Education Strategy – Kansas Runs on Water
- 2020 COVID Impacts
- Water Quality Initiatives
  - Milford Lake Watershed RCPP
  - WRAPS
  - HAB Pilot Project
  - Contamination Remediation
  - Drinking Water Protection Program
  - Produced Water Pilot Project
  - Equus Beds Chloride Plume Project
  - Water Resources Cost-Share
  - Non-Point Source Pollution Assistance
  - State Aid to Conservation Districts
  - Arbuckle Study
  - Upper Arkansas Mineralization Study
  - Aquatic Nuisance Species
- Statewide Water Issues
  - Quivira/Rattlesnake Creek
  - Hays/Russell – R9 Ranch Water Transfer
  - Wichita ASR
  - Republican River Update
  - Kansas-Colorado Arkansas River Compact Update
  - Missouri River Coordination
  - General Mills/KDHE/Cheney Lake Watershed Initiative
- Kansas Water Authority Membership Map

DRAFT

DRAFT

KANSAS WATER AUTHORITY ANNUAL REPORT 2021

Kansas Water Office

www.kwo.ks.gov

KANSAS WATER AUTHORITY ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR & LEGISLATURE

DRAFT

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01 Chairman's Letter
02 State Water Plan Fund Recommendations
04 Water Quality Initiatives
05 Ogallala Aquifer Initiatives

Kansas Water Office

Governor Laura Kelly and Members of the 2021 Kansas Legislature

"This report is presented to you in keeping with the responsibilities of the KWA to advise the Governor and Legislature on Kansas water policy matters and to share the priorities identified by the KWA relative to the expenditure of the State Water Plan Fund (SWPF)."

On behalf of the Kansas Water Authority (KWA), it is my pleasure to present our 2020 Annual Report to the Governor and Legislature. This report is presented to you in keeping with the responsibilities of the KWA to advise the Governor and Legislature on Kansas water policy matters and to share the priorities identified by the KWA relative to the expenditure of the State Water Plan Fund (SWPF).

2019 was a year of extremes across Kansas. The combination of heavy rainfall causing exceptional and prolonged flooding in many locations and drought spreading across western Kansas later in the year makes clear that we must prepare for changing, unpredictable and challenging conditions. While many areas of the state still have work ahead to fully assess the impacts of the extreme weather and the aftermath created, we need to act now to improve our overall water resource resiliency during these extreme periods, as well as during times that appear to be closer to normal.

Conserving and extending the usable life of the High Plains-Ogallala Aquifer, securing and protecting our reservoirs, and reducing pollution of Kansas waters continue to be priorities for the water resources of our state. The KWA recognizes and appreciates the commitment the 2019 Kansas Legislature demonstrated to make progress on these priorities through the $4.5 million enhancement to partially restore the $6 million State General Fund (SGF) and $2 million Economic Development Initiatives Fund (EDIF) Demand Transfers. The KWA continues to recommend that the Governor and Legislature fully fund the $8 million combined statutory SGF and EDIF demand transfers. To that end, this KWA Annual Report provides details in support of recommended additional enhancements for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2021, as well as updates of how SFY 2020 SWPF resources were utilized.

In developing the SFY 2021 SWPF budget recommendations, the KWA was once again fortunate to receive valuable input from each of the 14 Regional Advisory Committees (RACs) covering all areas of Kansas. The RACs provide valuable local feedback and insight into water resource issues impacting their respective

Sincerely,

Connie Owen

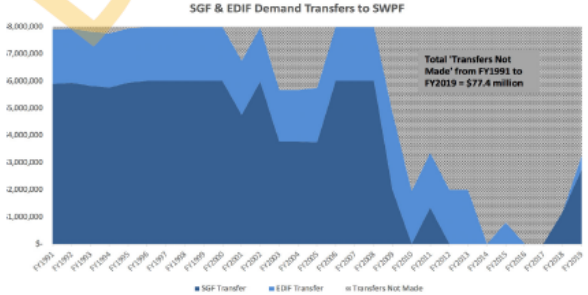
Connie Owen, Chair
Kansas Water Authority

State Water Plan Fund Recommendations

In 1989, the State Water Plan Fund (SWPF) (K.S.A. 82a-951) was created and is used for establishing and implementing water related programs or projects identified in the Kansas Water Plan. Revenue for the SWPF is received from fees assessed to municipal, industrial and agricultural water-related users and includes a demand transfer (statutory) from the State General Fund (SGF) ($6,000,000) and Economic Development Initiatives Fund (EDI) ($2,000,000) as shown in the table below.

SWPF - Revenue Estimates	FY2019 Actuals	FY2020 Estimates	FY2021 Recommendation
Beginning Balance	**$2,197,006**	**$4,137,409**	**$474,971**
Transfers and Adjustments			
State General Fund Transfer	$2,750,000	$4,005,632	$6,000,000
Economic Development Fund Transfer	$500,000	$500,000	$2,000,000
Release of Prior Year Encumbrance	$524,422		
Other Service Charges	$51,482	$51,482	$51,482
Transfers to SGF - John Redmond Bond	$(1,260,426)	$(1,260,426)	$(1,260,426)
SUBTOTAL--Adjustments	**$2,565,477**	**$3,296,688**	**$6,791,056**
Revenue Receipts			
Municipal Water Fees (3 cents/1,000 gal)	$3,364,968	$3,208,301	$3,305,836
Clean Drinking Water Fee Fund (3 cents/1,000 gal)	$2,995,608	$2,710,279	$2,800,000
Industrial Water Fees (3 cents/1,000 gal)	$931,122	$950,983	$930,000
Stock Water Fees (3 cents/1,000 gal)	$336,237	$430,297	$350,000
Pesticide Registration Fees ($100/Registration)	$1,382,211	$1,374,886	$1,390,000
Fertilizer Registration Fees ($1.40/ton)	$3,630,506	$3,584,360	$3,638,611
Pollution Fines and Penalties (Est. $150,000)	$220,533	$150,000	$230,000
Sand Royalties ($0.15/ton)	$31,153	$16,466	$30,000
SUBTOTAL--Receipts	**$12,892,338**	**$12,425,572**	**$12,674,447**
Total Available	$17,654,822	$19,859,669	$19,940,474
Less: Expenditures	$13,517,413	$19,384,698	$19,557,289
Ending Balance	**$4,137,409**	**$474,971**	**$383,185**

The fee structure that supports the State Water Plan Fund has remained virtually unchanged since the fund has been in place. Sand Royalty Receipts were added to the funding stream in FY1996 and the Clean Drinking Water Fee began in FY2008.



The above chart represents the historical SGF and EDIF transfers to the SWPF. As shown, FY2008 was the most recent year that the full $8,000,000 statutory demand transfer from these two funds were made.

Agency/Program	FY 2020 Actuals	FY 2021 Appropriation*	FY 2022 Recommendation
Department of Health and Environment			
Contamination Remediation	$ 1,086,263	$ 1,088,301	$ 1,088,301
Nonpoint Source Program	$ 262,932	$ 303,208	$ 303,208
TMDL Initiatives	$ 231,541	$ 280,738	$ 280,738
Harmful Algae Bloom Pilot	$ 194,370	$ 450,000	$ 150,000
Watershed Restoration/Protection (WRAPS)	$ 819,655	$ 730,884	$ 1,000,000
Drinking Water Protection Program	$ 350,000	$ 350,000	$ 800,000
SUBTOTAL--KDHE	**$ 2,944,761**	**$ 3,203,131**	**$ 3,622,247**
Department of Agriculture			
Interstate Water Issues	$ 372,396	$ 490,007	$ 490,007
Subbasin Water Resources Management	$ 521,413	$ 608,949	$ 608,949
Water Use	$ 78,539	$ 72,600	$ 72,600
Water Resources Cost Share	$ 2,388,554	$ 2,698,289	$ 2,248,289
Nonpoint Source Pollution Asst.	$ 2,024,989	$ 1,857,836	$ 1,857,836
Aid to Conservation Districts	$ 2,192,637	$ 2,342,637	$ 1,973,373
Watershed Dam Construction	$ 550,000	$ 750,000	$ 1,000,000
Water Quality Buffer Initiative	$ 85,062	$ 200,000	$ 100,000
Riparian and Wetland Program	$ 51,727	$ 154,024	$ 54,024
Water Transition Assistance Program/CREP	$ 311,079	$ 699,745	$ 627,046
Irrigation Technology	$ 81,316	$ 100,000	$ 200,000
Crop and Livestock Research	$ 350,000	$ 350,000	$ 250,000
Streambank Stabilization	$ 179,300	$ 750,000	$ 1,044,264
SUBTOTAL--KDA	**$ 9,187,012**	**$ 11,074,087**	**$ 10,526,388**
Kansas Water Office			
Assessment and Evaluation	$ 790,383	$ 829,900	$ 858,919
Flood Response Study	$ -	$ -	$ -
MOU - Storage Operations & Maintenance	$ 409,610	$ 480,100	$ 526,081
Stream Gaging	$ 413,580	$ 423,130	$ 423,130
Technical Assistance to Water Users	$ 331,828	$ 325,000	$ 325,000
Vision Education Strategy	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	$ 125,000
Reservoir and Water Quality Research	$ 247,696	$ 350,000	$ 350,000
Water Technology Farms	$ 70,875	$ 75,000	$ 200,000
Watershed Conservation Practice Imp (KRPI)	$ 479,823	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000
Equus Beds Chloride Plume Project	$ 40,860	$ 50,000	$ -
Milford Lake Watershed RCPP	$ -	$ 200,000	$ 200,000
Water Injection Dredging (WID)	$ -	$ 660,000	$ 1,500,000
Arbuckle Study	$ -	$ -	$ 150,000
SUBTOTAL--KWO	**$ 2,884,655**	**$ 4,493,130**	**$ 5,658,130**
Kansas Dept. of Wildlife, Parks & Tourism			
Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Program	$ -	$ -	$ 50,000
University of Kansas--Geological Survey	**$ 26,841**	**$ 26,841**	**$ 26,841**
Total State Water Plan Expenditures	**$ 15,043,269**	**$ 18,797,189**	**$ 19,883,606**

*FY 2021 appropriations indicated above do not reflect the July 2020 Governor's allotments in the amount of $1,247,699 for the Kansas Department of Agriculture and the $1,160,000 for the Kansas Water Office.

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Draft

Water Quality Initiatives

Milford Watershed Regional Conservation Partnership Program

Through the Milford Watershed Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP), financial resources and incentives are available to help agriculture producers make upgrades to protect the watershed.

The Milford Watershed RCPP is a collaborative effort to improve water quality in Milford Lake and upstream. The program is a result of a $2.88 million grant awarded through the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The focus of the program is on the Kansas portion of the watershed within the Lower Republican Basin in Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Jewell, Mitchell, Republic, Riley, and Washington Counties.

Nutrient runoff within the Milford Lake watershed in Kansas is a source of nutrient loading contributing to aquatic conditions which promote formation of harmful algal blooms (HABs) within Milford Lake. This Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) project through Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) implements best management practices within the Milford Lake watershed to decrease nutrient runoff, thus decreasing the introduction of new nutrient loading contributing to the formation of HABs in Milford Lake.

Over 4,700 Acres impacted by conservation practices

Over $1.23 Million NRCS contractual obligation for planned and completed practices

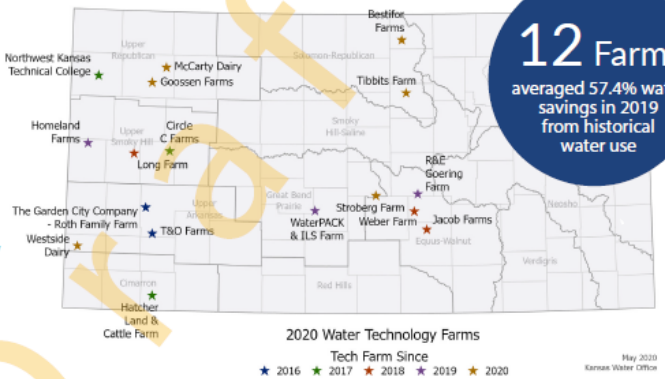
Nearly $2.16 Million Total NRCS contractual obligation to planned & completed practices

Practice	Amount	Unit	Cost
340 - Cover Crop	994.6	Acres	$62,611.16
342 - Critical Area Planting	7.3	Acres	$1,204.42
362 - Diversion	882.0	Feet	$2,021.19
512 - Forage and Biomass Planting	73.5	Acres	$17,649.13
412 - Grassed Waterway	7.6	Acres	$18,116.77
590 - Nutrient Management	1,881.5	Acres	$54,809.73
378 - Pond	3	Number	$4,900.74
600 - Terrace	7,981.0	Feet	$11,253.21
Total Reported Payments on Completed Practices:			*$172,566.35*

Ogallala Aquifer Initiatives

Water Technology Farms (Tech Farms) continue to showcase the latest in irrigation technology, field-scale research, and water conservation efforts. These farms are public-private partnerships that began in 2016 and continue to demonstrate producers can reduce water use, input costs as well as increase overall profitability.

> "The mindset has to change – we need to work to farm for the economic yield, not production yield.
>
> - Pat Janssen



12 Farms averaged 57.4% water savings in 2019 from historical water use

53 WCAs 86,625 acres enrolled

Water Conservation Areas (WCAs) are a simple, streamlined and flexible tool that allow any water right owner or group of owners the opportunity to voluntarily develop a management plan to reduce withdrawals in an effort to extend the usable life of the Ogallala-High Plains Aquifer.

SD-6 achieved 39% reduction of historical water use

SD-6 was the first approved Local Enhanced Management Area (LEMA) in Sheridan County, had a nearly 20% water conservation goal which they met and almost doubled at a reduction of 39%. They recently renewed for another 5-year s. As well, Groundwater Managment District No. 4 (GMD) has since developed another LEMA, which regulates nearly their entire district. The success of GMD 4's execution of LEMAs has since motivated other GMDs to look towards implementing them into their regions as well.

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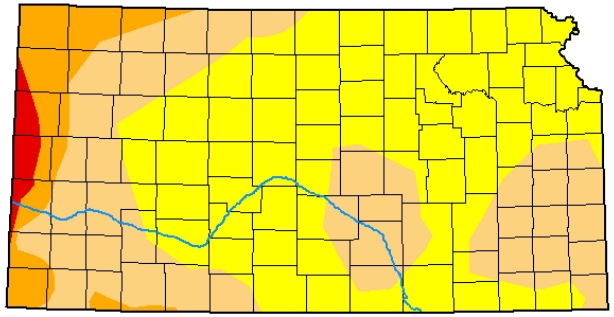
Director's Report

Presented by: Earl Lewis

Kansas Drought Update

U.S. Drought Monitor

Kansas



October 20, 2020

(Released Thursday, Oct. 22, 2020)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	44.84	9.77	1.64	0.00
Last Week *10-13-2020*	0.00	100.00	19.72	5.81	0.96	0.00
3 Months Ago *07-21-2020*	40.20	59.80	37.01	7.89	2.57	0.00
Start of Calendar Year *12-31-2019*	67.13	32.87	9.89	4.22	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year *09-29-2020*	22.82	77.18	16.92	4.42	0.68	0.00
One Year Ago *10-22-2019*	68.43	31.57	8.96	3.56	0.00	0.00

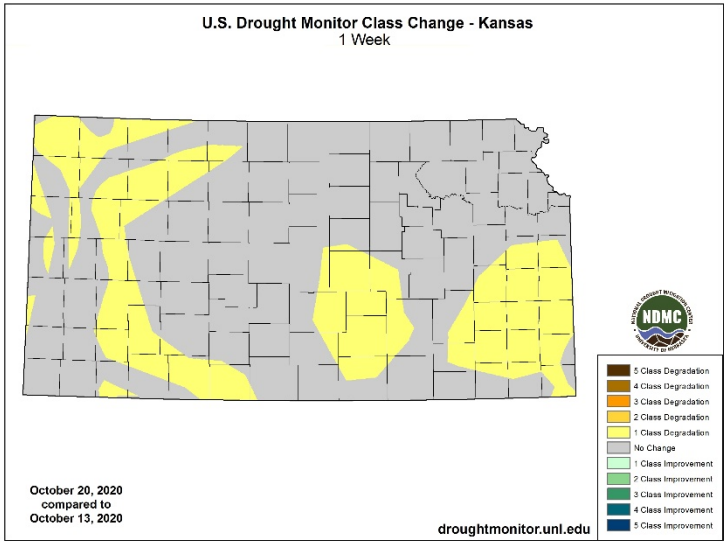
Intensity:

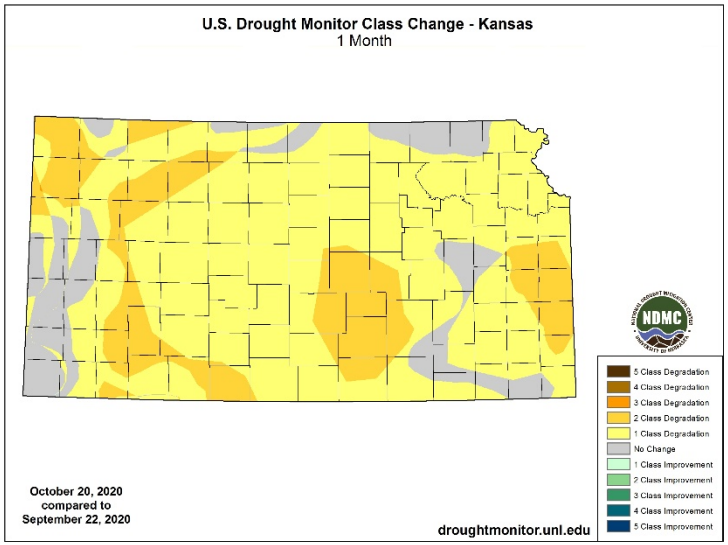
- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

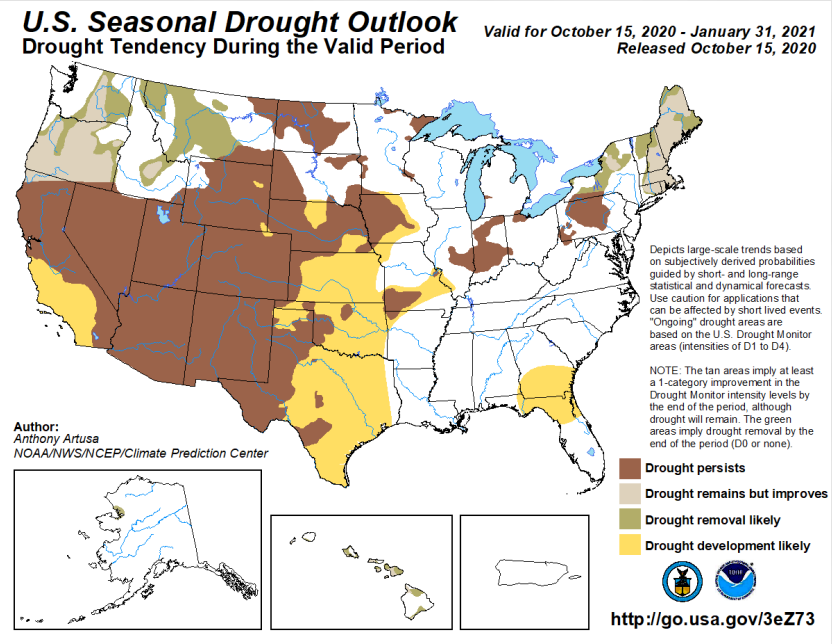
Author:
Curtis Riganti
National Drought Mitigation Center

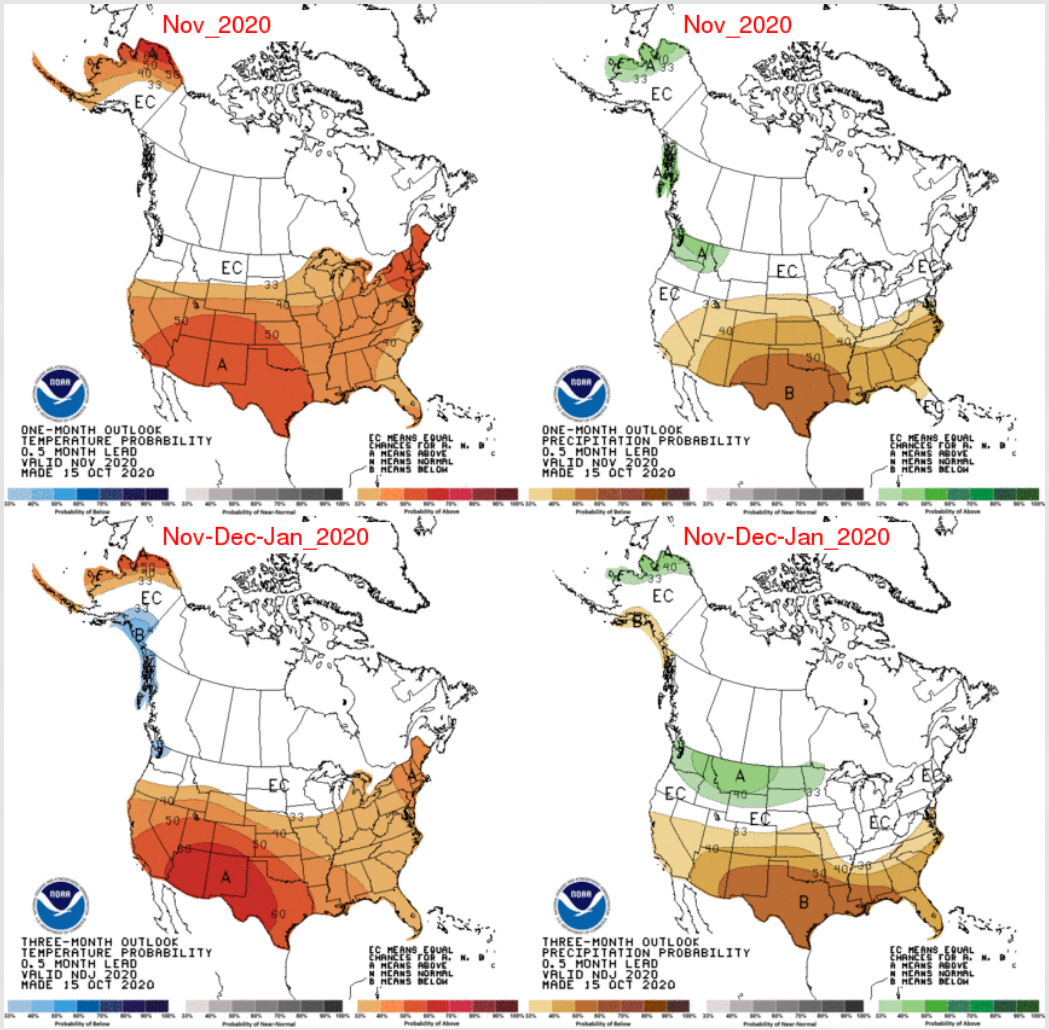
droughtmonitor.unl.edu





Kansas Drought Outlook





Presidential EO – Modernizing America's Water Resource Management and Water Infrastructure

- Under EO signed on 10/13/2020, a Federal Interagency Water Subcabinet established to:
  - Improve coordination among agencies on water resource management and water infrastructure issues;
  - Reduce unnecessary duplication across the Federal Government by coordinating and consolidating existing water related task forces, working groups, and other formal cross-agency initiatives, as appropriate;
  - Efficiently and effectively manage America's water resources and promote resilience of America's water-related infrastructure;
  - Promote integrated planning among agencies for Federal investments in water-related infrastructure; and
  - Support workforce development and efforts to recruit, train, and retain professionals to operate and maintain America's essential drinking water, wastewater, flood control, hydropower, and delivery and storage facilities.
- Designees include:
  - Department of the Interior Assistant Secretary of Water and Science Dr. Tim Petty (Co-Chair)
  - EPA Assistant Administrator for Water David Ross (Co-Chair)
  - U.S. Department of Agriculture Under Secretary for Farm Production and Conservation Bill Northey
  - Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works R.D. James
  - U.S. Department of Energy Assistant Secretary for the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Daniel R. Simmons
  - Deputy National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Administrator Rear Admiral Gallaudet

https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/executive-order-modernizing-americas-water-resource-management-water-infrastructure/

Ground Water Protection Council Kansas Class II UIC Peer Review

- *Slides, including link to report, posted with October KWA meeting materials on KWO webpage*

New Business

Adjourn

- Upcoming KWA Meeting:

Early December in lieu November Meeting