



Mike Meyer – Water Commissioner
DWR Garden City Field Office

About DWR

- Part of Kansas Department of Agriculture
- Three Programs
 - Water Appropriation (water rights)
 - Water Structures (dam safety, stream permits, floodplain regulation)
 - Water Management Services (interstate)
- Moving to Manhattan, summer 2014
- Less than 50 Headquarters Staff
- Less than 30 Field Office Staff



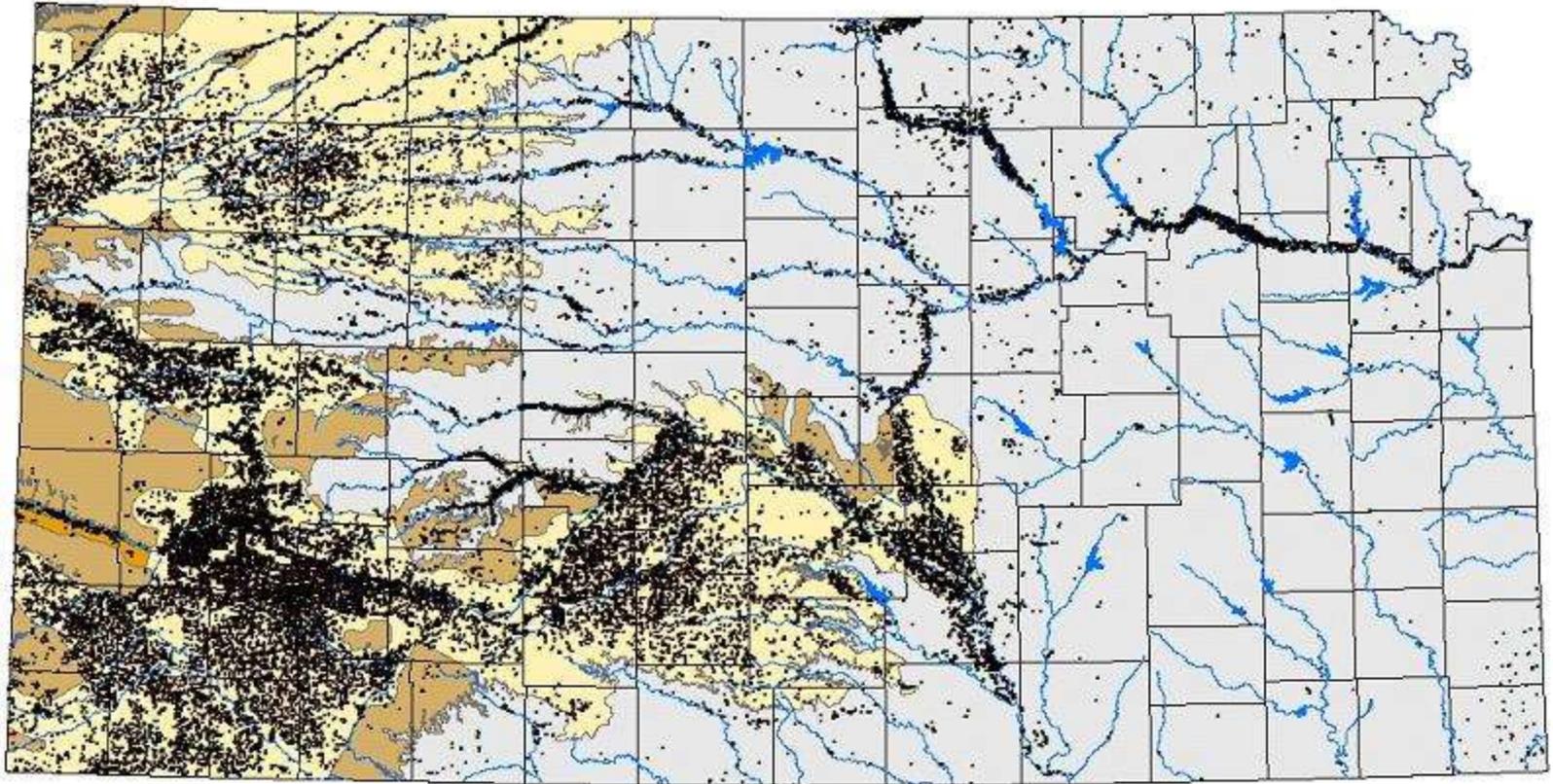
DWR Laws, Regulations and Responsibilities

K.S.A. 82a-706

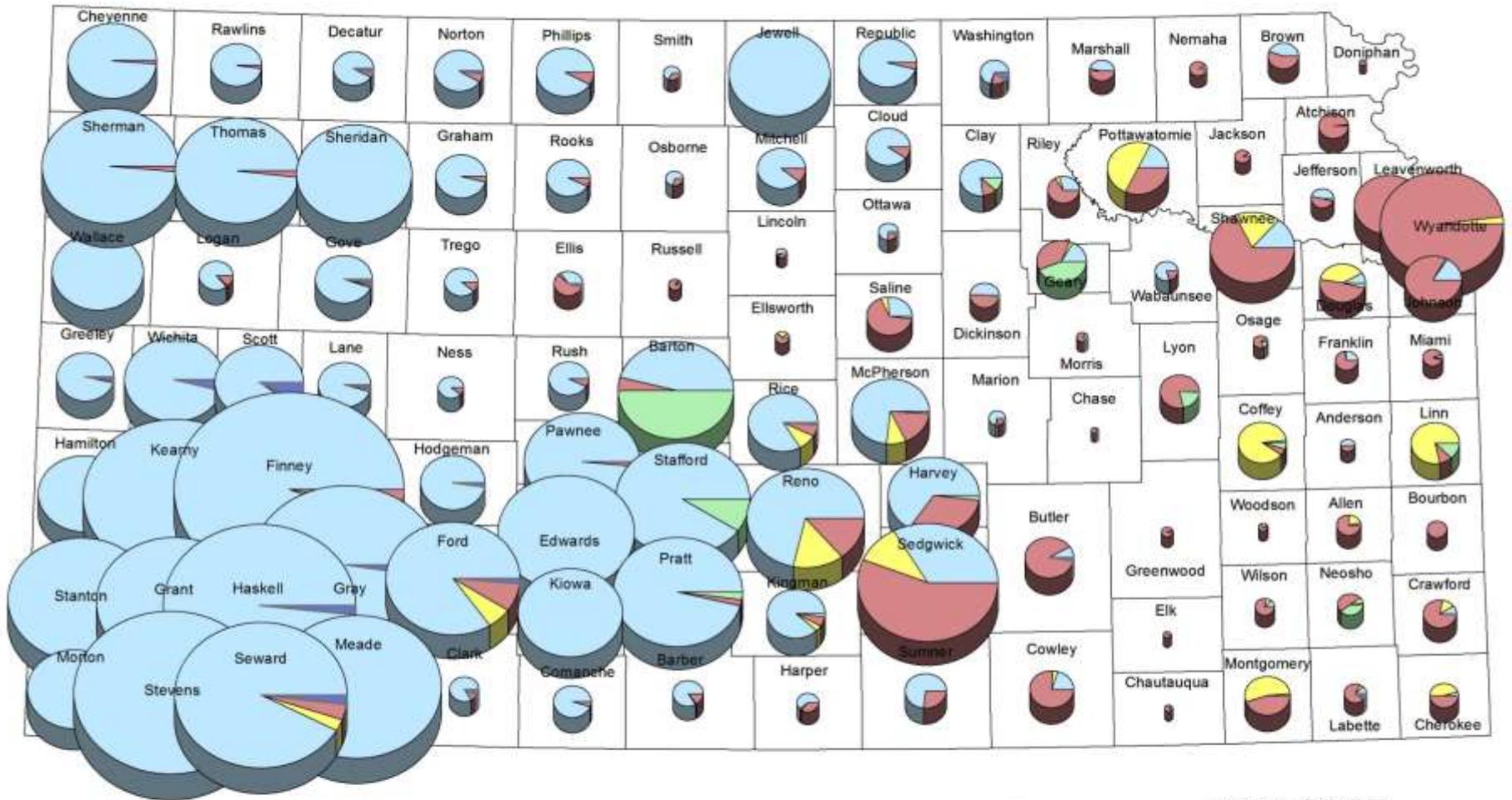
“The Chief Engineer shall enforce and administer the laws of the state pertaining to the beneficial use of water and shall control, conserve, regulate, allot and aid in the distribution of the water resources of the state for the benefits and beneficial uses of all its inhabitants in accordance with the rights of priority of appropriation.”



Distribution of Groundwater Rights



2011 Reported Water Use for Kansas Counties



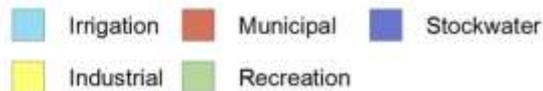
Disclaimer: Features on this map represent conditions as of the date of the map and are subject to change. The user is referred to specific policies, regulations and/or orders of the Chief Engineer.

Percentages of 1.5% or less do not show up in the pie charts.

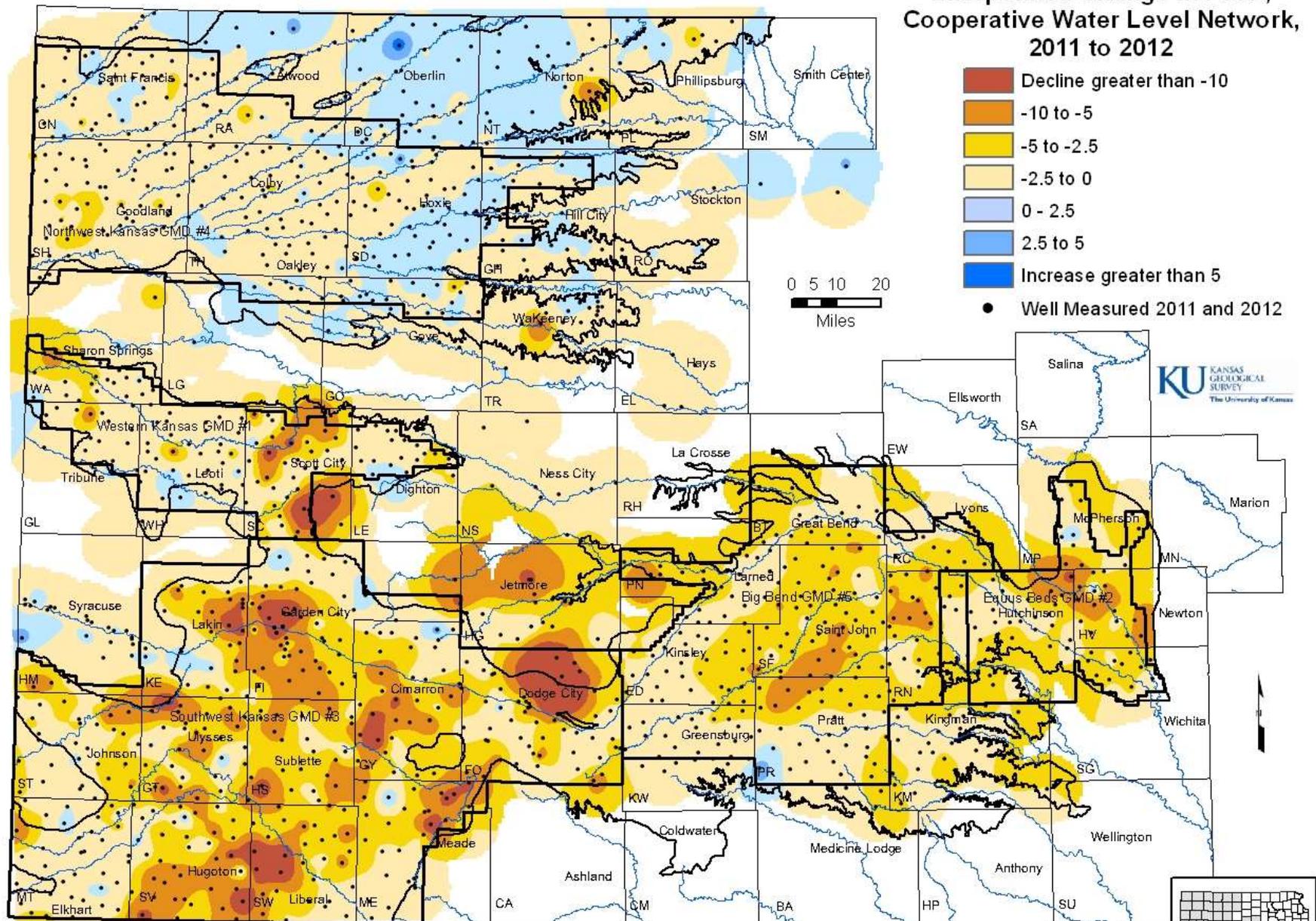
This map is intended for planning purposes only.

Kansas Department of Agriculture
Division of Water Resources
Water Use Unit
October 18, 2012

Use Made of Water



Interpolated Change in Feet*, Cooperative Water Level Network, 2011 to 2012

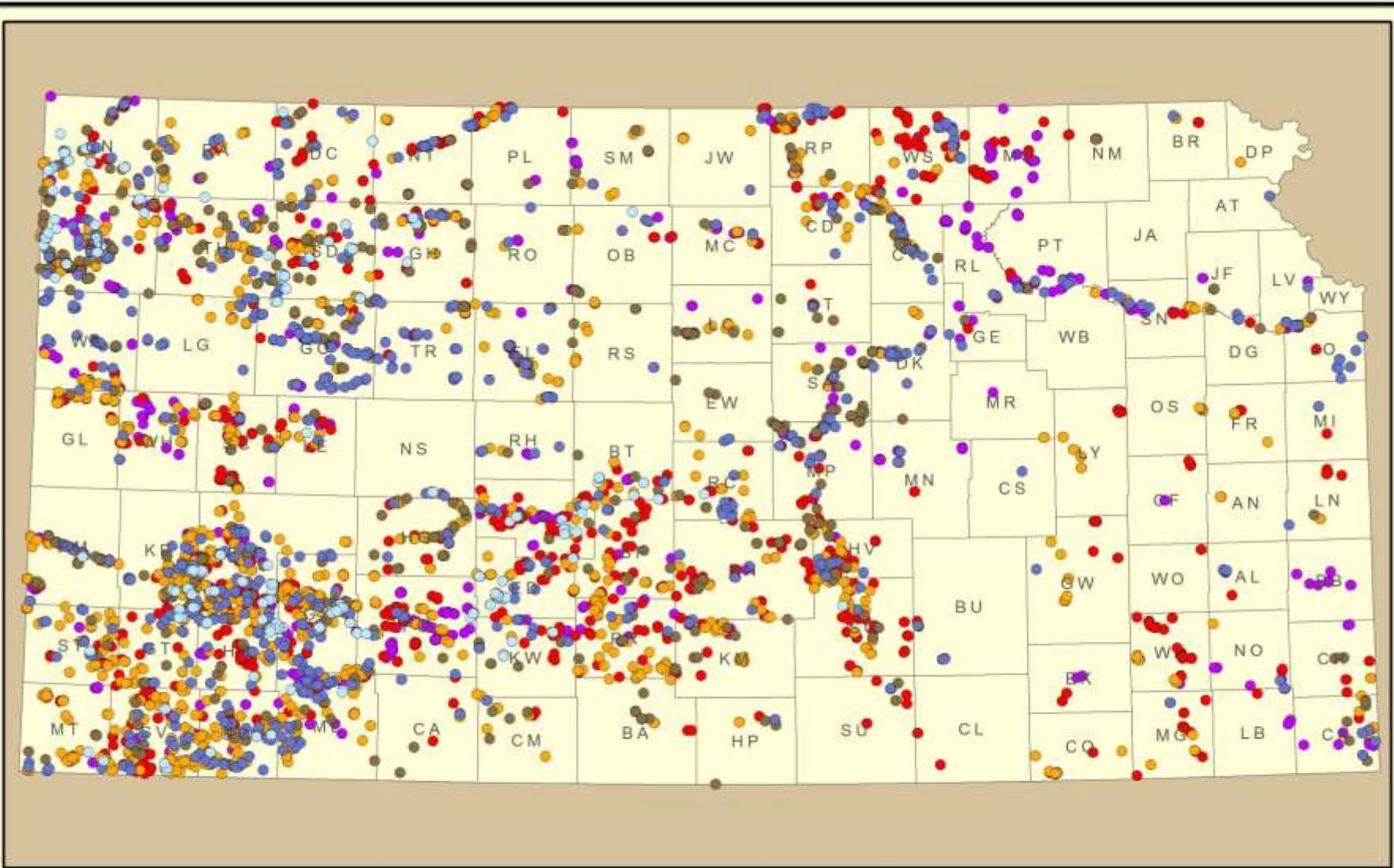


* 2012 Measurement are raw, provisional numbers from field computers. Results are based only on the State's cooperative network and do not include sub-regional networks from the KDA-DWR or local GMDs.

Penalties for Over-Pumping

- First offense: Notice of Non-compliance (NONC)
- Second offense: Monetary fine of \$1,000 and a reduction in authorized quantity for the following irrigation season by two times the amount over-pumped
- Third offense: Monetary fine of \$1,000 per day of over-pumping (capped at \$10,000) and a one-year suspension
- Fourth offense: Water right revocation
- Allows authority for more severe penalties
- Meter tampering, automatic suspension



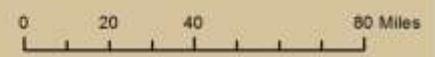


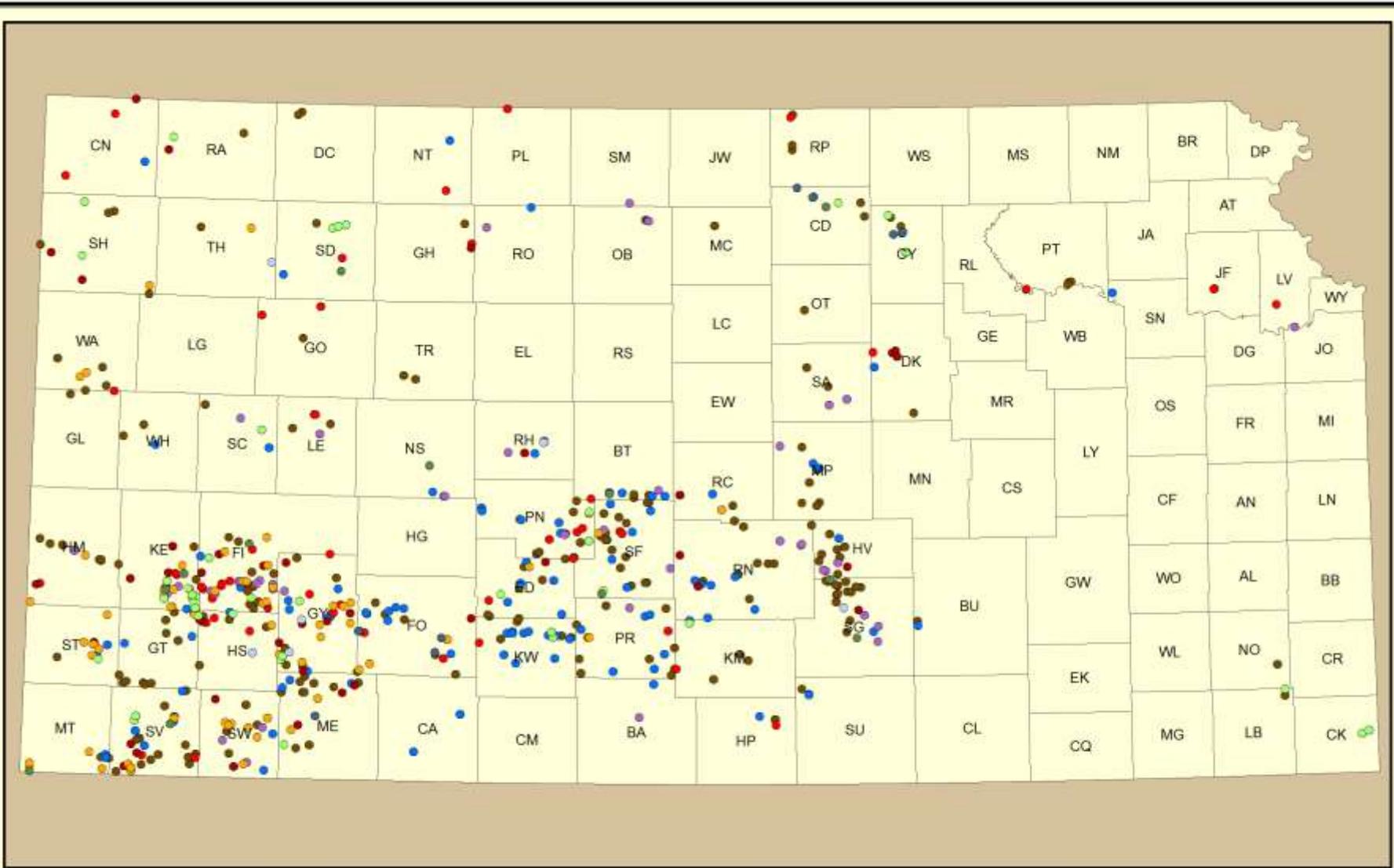
File numbers having at least one well identified as an overpumper

● 2007	● 2009	● 2011
● 2008	● 2010	● 2012

Notice of Non-Compliance

*Kansas Department of Agriculture
Administrative Services, GIS
October 18, 2012*



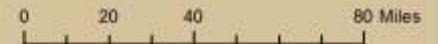


Penalties Issued

- 2004 • 2006 • 2008 • 2010 • 2012
- 2005 • 2007 • 2009 • 2011 • 2013

Penalties Issued
After Warning

Kansas Department of Agriculture
Administrative Services, GIS
November 1, 2013



Multi Year Flex Accounts (MYFA)

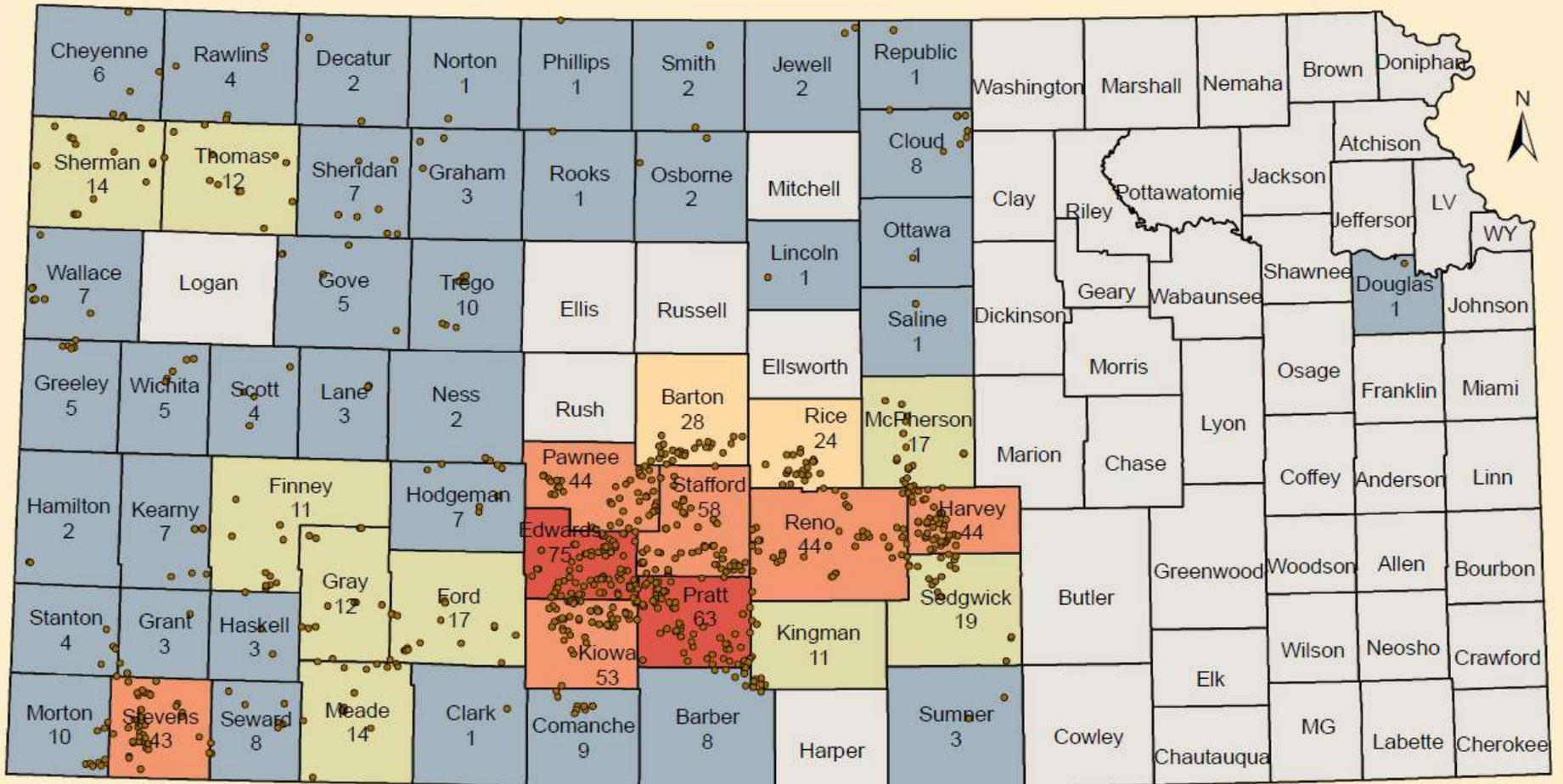
- No increase in long-term use (aquifer neutral)
- Allows a five year allocation instead of an annual allocation.
- Options to determine quantity:
 1. Average Historic Water Use (2000 to 2009)
 - Without 10% conservation factor
 2. County Net Irrigation Requirement (NIR) for the maximum acres reported irrigated (2000 to 2009)
 - $\text{Max Reported Acres} \times \text{NIR} \times 110\%$
 3. A system promulgated by the Groundwater Management Districts (GMDs)
 - Must not increase long-term use

Typical MYFA based on 130 acres and County NIR

- Finney County: 864 acre-feet
(5 years x 130 acres x *15.95 inches / 12 inches)
- Pratt County: 751 acre-feet
(5 years x 130 acres x *13.86 inches / 12 inches)
- Thomas County: 804 acre-feet
(5 years x 130 acres x *14.85 inches / 12 inches)
- *50% NIR X 110%

2012 Multi-Year Flex Accounts by County

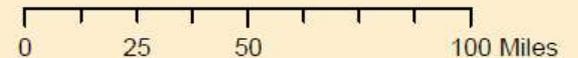
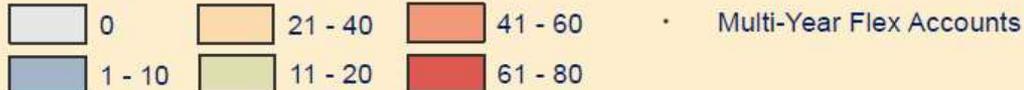
(753 Total)



July 2013

Kansas Department of Agriculture

Number per County



The Ogallala Aquifer is the main source of water in the western third of Kansas. It is essential to find ways to help protect, extend and conserve the life of the Ogallala Aquifer for future generations of Kansans, as stated in the State Water Plan, while also supporting today's western Kansas economy.

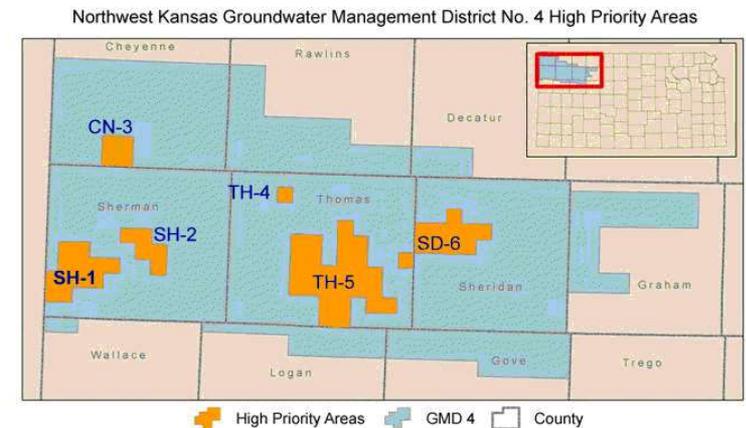
Local Enhanced Management Area (LEMA)

New Statute provided in Calendar year 2012
Provides a process for developing Local
Enhancement Management (LEMAs).

- Proactive plans developed by local
Groundwater Management Districts (GMDs)
- Include conservation measures to address
specific water resource problems.
- Hearings before the Chief Engineer to adopt,
reject or return plan to the GMD

Local Enhanced Management Area (LEMA)

- Allows local communities of producers to collectively decide their future (which include flexibility)
- Sheridan County HPA #6 is an example that would limit an irrigation water right use to 55 inches over a 5 year period
- Widespread implementation of LEMAs could be a significant water conservation tool



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QUESTIONS?



Estimated Usable Lifetime for the High Plains Aquifer in Kansas
 (Based on ground water trends from 1999 to 2009 and the minimum saturated thickness required to support well yields at 400 gpm under a scenario of 90 days of pumping with wells on 1/4 section)

