July 1, 2014

The Honorable Sam Brownback, Governor
The Kansas Legislature
Kansas Water Authority
Citizens of Kansas

Greetings:

The Kansas Water Office and Department of Agriculture’s Water Vision Team is pleased to release the Preliminary Discussion Draft of the Vision for the Future of Water in Kansas. The release of this Draft is a culmination of six months of input received from water-related organizations and entities. The Water Vision Team collected input at more than 160 meetings across the state, reaching more than 9,000 Kansans.

This document is intended to provide a framework for assuring Kansans have a reliable supply of water for all beneficial uses for the next half century. It includes options for long-term goals in each of our regional aquifers and calls for activities to ensure the sustainability of our reservoir system. The Draft contains more than 170 strategies under four main themes: Water Conservation, Water Management, Technology and Crop Varieties and New Sources of Supply.

As the document’s title implies, it is a Preliminary Discussion Draft. Next week, the Vision Team will conduct 12 public meetings across the state to begin the discussion stage of the Water Vision process. The dates and locations are listed below:

- **Monday, July 7**
  Wichita, KS - 11:30-1 pm, Sedgwick County Extension Center, 4-H Hall, 7001 W 21st Street North
  St. John, KS - 4:30-6 pm, Stafford County K-State Research & Extension Office, 210 E. 3rd

- **Tuesday, July 8**
  Liberal, KS - 7-8:30 am, Seward County Activity Building, 810 Stadium Road
  Garden City, KS - 11:30 am -1 pm, Finney County 4-H Building, 209 W. Lake Avenue
  Dighton, KS - 4:30-6 pm, Lane County 4-H Building, 755 N. 7th

- **Wednesday, July 9**
  Colby, KS - 7-8:30 am Colby Community Building, 285 E. 5th
  Stockton, KS - 11:30 am -1 pm, Rooks County Fairgrounds, Harding Hall 4-H Building, 918 S. Elm
  Assaria, KS - 4:30-6 pm, Assaria Community Center, 315 E. Main
• **Thursday, July 10**
  Manhattan, KS - 7-8:30 am, Manhattan Fire Department Headquarters, 2000 Denison Avenue
  Washington, KS - 11:30 am - 1 pm, First National Bank, 101 C Street
  Kansas City, KS - 4:30-6 pm, Kansas City Community College, Jewel Room 2325, 7250 State Avenue

• **Friday, July 11**
  Ft. Scott - 9-10:30 am, Ft. Scott Community College, Ellis Fine Arts Center, 2108 S. Horton

We look forward to engaging in a thoughtful discussion regarding our water resource future and hope to see you at one of our upcoming public meetings.

Sincerely,

Tracy Streeter, Director
Kansas Water Office

Jackie McClaskey, Secretary
Kansas Department of Agriculture
Vision for the Future of Water in Kansas

July 1, 2014
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CALL TO ACTION: PURPOSE AND NEED FOR A LONG-TERM VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF WATER IN KANSAS

Looking back through history, specific generations have become known for key achievements, traits and ideals. Stereotypes are broadly applied across the United States but what about us? What will this generation of Kansans be remembered for? It could be for putting personal politics and differences aside, rolling up our sleeves and working together to ensure future generations of Kansans have a reliable source of water to fuel our state’s economy.

In October 2013, Governor Brownback issued a call to action to his Administration to develop a 50-Year Vision for the Future of Water in Kansas stating, “Water and the Kansas economy are directly linked. Water is a finite resource and without further planning and action we will no longer be able to meet our state’s current needs, let alone growth.”

The writing is on the wall and if we don’t act today, our future is bleak. The Ogallala Aquifer is declining faster than it is recharging. Reservoirs, which are critical water storage structures for much of our state, are filling with sediment. At this rate, with no changes in the next 50 years, the Ogallala will be 70 percent depleted and our reservoirs will be 40 percent filled with sediment.

The multi-year drought has brought water issues to the forefront; we must plan for the future now.

Since issuing the call to action in October, a Vision Team comprised of the Kansas Water Office, Kansas Department of Agriculture and Kansas Water Authority, embarked on a one-year mission to seek input from water users, compile data, conduct research and chart a path forward.

Governor Brownback’s Administration, and most importantly the citizens of Kansas, have responded to his call to action and have developed a Vision to ensure a reliable future water supply. If we remain united and committed to implementing the strategies defined in this Vision, future generations will look back on the work we do and say that’s the generation of Kansans who worked together to protect and conserve the state’s water resources today and for the future.
Vision:

Kansans are committed to having the water resources necessary to support the state’s social, economic and natural resource needs and to provide for long-term opportunities and state-wide economic growth.

- The Vision is designed to reflect the input received over the last six months through the numerous public meetings and discussion
- The Vision statement provides the overall theme for the entire document
- The intentional focus of the Vision is to create a commitment among Kansans to consider the state’s long term water needs with a focus on better resource management while continuing to grow the state’s economy

NOTE TO READERS

This is your opportunity to provide feedback on the vision and overall direction of the vision document.
DRAFT MISSION STATEMENT

Mission:

Provide Kansans with the framework, policy and tools, developed in concert with stakeholders, to manage, secure, and protect a reliable state-wide water supply while balancing conservation with economic growth.

• The Mission is designed to reflect the input received over the last six months through the numerous public meetings and discussion in regard to the services that need to be provided to stakeholders
• The Mission statement provides the overall direction for execution of the Vision
• The intentional focus of the mission is to create a commitment from the state and other entities to provide Kansans the tools they need to better manage water resources and create economic growth

NOTE TO READERS

This is your opportunity to provide feedback on the mission statement and general approach to vision implementation
STATEWIDE AND REGIONAL GOAL EXAMPLES

As the Vision document is finalized, statewide and regional goals will be solidified. Public input and response to the initial draft is critical to goal development.

Below is a list of examples of statewide and regional **general goals** for public input and consideration:

- Conserve and extend the usable lifetime of the Ogallala Aquifer
- Secure, protect and restore reservoir water supply storage
- Achieve and maintain sustainability of the Great Bend Prairie, Equus Beds and Ozark Aquifers
- Ensure a reliable water supply for the state’s metropolitan areas
- Increase efficiency of the storage and delivery of reliable water resources to Kansas communities
- Develop additional water supply sources through the use of lower quality sources of water and the reuse of treated wastewater
- Expand support for education programs, including K-12, universities and technical training, as well as adult consumers that encourage a water conservation-minded Kansas citizenry
- Continue to grow the Kansas economy by balancing water use appropriately
- Develop a balanced, affordable and sustainable method to provide financing for water resource management and protection; including alternatives that utilize public and private partnerships.

However, in addition to more general philosophical goals, specific, measureable goals are critical to long-term effectiveness of the vision and its implementation. Examples of potential **specific goals** are included below to be considered for public input and consideration:

- Achieve a 20% per capita reduction in water consumption by 2035 while increasing Kansas’ ranking among Midwest states in economic growth per capita
- Reduce statewide water consumption by 20% by 2065 while maintaining a position as a leading Midwest state contributor to the real U.S. economic growth
- Achieve a 20% reduction per capita in municipal water demand and a 20% reduction in total consumptive use in the Ogallala Aquifer by 2065 and rank as a top 20 state in Gross Domestic Products
- Kansans will use 10% less water per person by 2035 while increasing the state’s ranking economic growth indictors
- Increase the estimated usable lifetime in all areas of the Ogallala Aquifer in Kansas by a minimum of 25 years
NOTE TO READERS

Public input is critical into goal development. Please provide your thoughts and suggestions.
DRAFT THEMES AND STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE THE VISION

This section includes the themes, strategies and potential action items identified for discussion during the vision process.

EXPLANATION OF SECTION

Following are a series of actions and strategies designed to achieve the vision, mission and potential goals.

The strategies are arranged in four themes:

- Water conservation
- Water management
- Technology and crop varieties
- New sources of supply

Within each theme, three to five specific strategies are identified.

Within each strategy, examples of potential action items are identified along with short-term, mid-term and long-term milestones. A specific strategy may lead to the successful achievement of more than one of the potential goals.

Two overarching messages that are integrated and will be further integrated into each theme are the need for water and conservation education and the need to continue and increase economic development while balancing water use.

Strategies and action items will require input, cooperation and collaboration from a number of partners. This draft does not attempt to identify potential partners in most cases.

The action items listed represent ideas developed during the Vision outreach process and are included for discussion. Action items listed have not been endorsed by the Governor or the full Vision team – pending additional stakeholder feedback.

MEASURING SUCCESS

Currently the majority of milestones are general in nature. Once the Vision, Mission, Goals and Strategies are finalized, measurable milestones will be developed for short-term, mid-term and long-term timelines. The long-term milestones will extend to at least 50 years. These measurables will be evaluated regularly through the Kansas Water Plan.
NOTE TO READER

For each theme and related strategies, public input is vital. As you read through and discuss them, please consider a few questions:

- Within each theme area, are there areas of concern that have not been addressed?
- Within each strategy, are there action items to be considered that are missing or should be included?
- Are there action items or ideas that should not be pursued?
- What are the top priority action items within each strategy?
- What are the priority items within each theme area?
- Who are the potential partners that are key to execution of the action items?
- What are potential ways for which these strategies and action items can be measured for success?
THEME AND STRATEGY OVERVIEW

WATER CONSERVATION

- Strategically emphasize information and education regarding the value of water and the importance of water conservation practices
- Implement additional or enhanced water conservation policies and practices, both voluntary and non-voluntary
- Reduce barriers and increase development of locally driven conservation and management plans
- Increase adoption of watershed practices that reduce future water supply loss

WATER MANAGEMENT

- Modify reservoir operations and downstream targets to most efficiently operate reservoirs for water supply
- Improve interstate cooperation so that Kansans’ water needs are met and protected
- Increase the regionalization of water supply, where doing so would improve the long-term water supply reliability
- Propose changes to the Kansas Water Appropriation Act and Rules and Regulations to promote better balance between efficient water use and economic benefit
- Evaluate and improve state agency coordination and collaboration

TECHNOLOGIES AND CROP VARIETIES

- Promote irrigation efficiency technologies
- Increase utilization of less water intensive crop varieties
- Implement research-based technology aimed at better understanding our state’s water supply

NEW SOURCES OF SUPPLY

- Restore water supply lost to sedimentation through dredging and other in-lake sediment management techniques
- Allow for the transfer of water supplies between basins where feasible and cost effective
- Evaluate the sources and potential uses of lower quality sources of water
- Reallocate water storage at any federal reservoir where such actions are possible recognizing this is often the cheapest alternative for securing additional water storage
- Increase other sources of storage available for water supply
WATER CONSERVATION

STRATEGICALLY EMPHASIZE INFORMATION AND EDUCATION REGARDING THE VALUE OF WATER AND THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES

SHORT-TERM MILESTONE

Citizens, both youth and adults, communities, farmers, ranchers and businesses will place a higher value on water

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Develop a multi-phased educational strategy for target audiences of K-12, community leaders and media to promote local conservation decisions
   a. Develop Best Management Practice (BMP) conservation guide for communities building on existing resources and success stories
   b. Implement community facilitation programs, with partners like K-State Research and Extension, to develop ownership for local conservation decisions
   c. Design and implement a statewide curriculum for K-12 on water conservation building on current resources and knowledge such as Project WET and integrate water conservation into science curriculum, by working with partners such as Kansas Association of Conservation and Environmental Education (KACEE) and the Kansas Department of Education
   d. Develop additional activities within youth organizations such as 4-H and adult outreach such as the K-State Research and Extension (KSRE) system to educate others and promote youth activities related to water conservation
   e. Increase emphasis on water conservation in career and technical education
      i. Develop models for the inclusion of water conservation into the agricultural education curriculum, including classroom, supervised agricultural experience, and Future Farmers of American (FFA) activities, including awards and recognition systems
      ii. Develop educational material and programs to be included with the community college and vocational technical education systems
2. Implement state-wide marketing and educational strategies focused on general consumers/citizens
a. Model a state-wide water conservation outreach campaign on effective campaigns such as the nonsmoking campaign with the goals of reinforcing the value of water and reducing water consumption
b. Develop continual media plans and message maps related to water conservation and importance of local engagement to be implemented by multiple partners through all aspects of traditional paid, earned and social media
c. Incorporate information on the relationship of water conservation to energy conservation in educational efforts
d. Designate responsibility for water conservation public information and outreach to a specific state agency or agencies
e. Hold annual public meetings in every major water geographic area each year highlighting the current groundwater, surface water and water storage situations
f. Consider holding a “A day without water” statewide experience

3. Develop water related academic programs at the state universities

4. Develop a rewards and recognition program for successful Kansas conservation activities
a. Create a private “water audit” program using Leadership Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification to identify individuals achieving highly efficient water use and conservation
b. Develop recognition and incentive systems to identify and reward communities, individuals, businesses, and industry that implement local conservation best management practices successfully

5. Develop educational programming specifically for state legislators as well as other state officials, the Congressional delegation, and local policy makers

6. Develop an accepted, systematic, and consistent method/formula for valuing water for all uses
a. Establish the value of water by identifying the different uses of water and how water touches everyone’s lives

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**MID-TERM MILESTONE**

Kansans will understand their personal water use, the condition of statewide water supplies and the importance of conserving our state’s water resources

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**LONG-TERM MILESTONE**

Create a long-term culture of conservation and make water conservation a daily routine practice for all urban and rural Kansans, communities, and businesses across the state
IMPLEMENT GREATER WATER CONSERVATION POLICIES AND PRACTICES, BOTH VOLUNTARY AND NON-VOLUNTARY

SHORT-TERM MILESTONE

Policy barriers to water conservation will be eliminated and Kansans will be more informed about water conservation opportunities and benefits

 POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Provide greater information and decision making tools to evaluate the economic impacts, both short-term and long-term, of reduced water use
2. Ensure policies and programs do not unintentionally penalize those who conserve water
3. Promote regional drought and water conservation planning
   a. Educate communities about importance of regional planning
   b. Simulate drought exercises to test regional plans at least every 5 years
   c. Ensure water conservation is properly evaluated as an alternative for water supply when providing financial assistance
4. Evaluate local and state water rate structures and how they impact conservation
   a. Review information on effectiveness of rate structures and conservation including recent work done by local water suppliers (such as Wichita)
   b. Design bills to break down the individual cost components for the water (infrastructure, chemicals, labor, et cetera)
5. Increase assistance for the identification and repair of leaks leading to unaccounted for water use in public water supply systems
6. Evaluate state owned facilities for water conservation effectiveness and develop standards for new state construction or renovation
   a. Consider use of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standards for water efficiency for state building construction, renovation and operation
7. Conduct drought simulation exercises to educate the public and identify gaps in conservation efforts
   a. Incorporate drought simulation efforts into state hazard planning and seek funding and support for efforts from partners such as Department of Homeland Security

MID-TERM MILESTONE

Kansans will include water conservation as a key component to their individual and community planning
POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Price water such that it encourages conservation by identifying its true value
2. Develop tangible incentives for businesses to conserve water
   a. Create a “Blue Premium” program that businesses can use to market themselves and their water conservation efforts
   b. Develop incentives for businesses that purchase from conservation areas such as LEMAs
3. Develop economic incentives for irrigation to use less water
4. Implement water conservation and management plans for all public water supplies and coordinate within basins or regions
5. Update and renovate state owned facilities with water conservation features

LONG-TERM MILESTONE

Kansas will have a culture of conservation leading to reduced water consumption and increased resiliency to drought
REDUCE BARRIERS AND INCREASE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCALLY DRIVEN CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLANS

SHORT-TERM MILESTONE

The effectiveness of local efforts and grassroots initiatives to conserve water and promote water conservation practices while growing local economies will increase.

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Encourage local conservation efforts through incentives and elimination of disincentives such as limitations with insurance.
2. Increase support and promotion of Local Enhanced Management Areas (LEMAs)
   a. Expand LEMAs outside Groundwater Management District (GMD) boundaries
   b. Provide greater support to local entities in LEMA development and management.
3. Help farmers and ranchers understand and implement available technologies and production practices that reduce water consumption with minimal negative economic impacts or increased economic value.
4. Recruit businesses and focus economic development on businesses that value water conservation and use water efficient technologies.
5. Develop value-added industries that reduce the removal of water from the state
   a. Encourage on-farm and local dairy processing and incentivize (financially or through water rights credits) dairies to market milk to in-state processors and feedlots to market to in-state processors.

MID-TERM MILESTONE

Locally driven conservation efforts will play a more prominent role in overall water conservation.

LONG-TERM MILESTONE

Local efforts in water conservation are effective and serve as the primary focus for conservation across the state.
INCREASE ADOPTION OF WATERSHED PRACTICES THAT REDUCE FUTURE WATER SUPPLY LOSS

SHORT-TERM MILESTONE

The necessary data has been collected and bathymetry assessments have been completed to evaluate the historic impacts of changes in reservoir storage capacity in priority Kansas watersheds.

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Develop a detailed monitoring strategy to assess current and ongoing sediment inflow into public water supply reservoirs
   a. Prioritize basins that will need assessment
   b. Identify all components of the monitoring strategy, including bathymetry and inflow stream sediment monitoring network
   c. Define strategy to identify particular sub-basins that contribute the most significant loading rates
   d. Develop a budget to identify costs associated with monitoring, assessment and program implementation on a watershed-by-watershed basis
2. Utilize existing monitoring data and bathymetry to establish measurable goals on a basin by basin level
   a. Continue and enhance support of research of Best Management Practices (BMPs)
3. Prioritize and implement targeted funding in priority watersheds by working with local, State and Federal conservation programs and partnerships
   a. Increase utilization and adoption of BMPs by working with local leaders
   b. Utilize existing groups such as Conservation Districts and KSRE to promote programs and initiatives
   c. Build on the success of Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPs) plans and engage expertise of stakeholder leadership teams
   d. Focus additional resources to assure installed BMPs are maintained
   e. Develop a BMP guide that is geared for urban and rural communities that also addresses economic benefits of conservation
   f. Develop or utilize existing research to quantify the financial impact of in-field soil loss to agriculture and the impacts to water supply storage
4. Develop a strategy to overcome hurdles with federal permitting for new conservation practices and structures to decrease the sediment load from entering water supply reservoirs
5. Define a strategy to reduce all federal reservoir sedimentation inflow rates to a level at or below designed annual sedimentation values to be used as a component of the priority ranking system

6. Create a streamside forestry conservation program in priority watersheds and incentivize streamside forest conservation to landowners sustaining riparian forests

7. Provide needed research and education that leads to increased adoption of cover crops to reduce field soil loss while improving overall soil health

8. Develop a strategy to promote soil and water conservation emphasizing efforts such as No-till farming and Soil Health Initiatives

**MID-TERM MILESTONE**

Priority watersheds will be reassessed to reflect data derived through the monitoring, assessment and implemented program practices

**POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS**

1. Identify the successes and failures of the short-term milestones
   a. Document why strategies or programs were successful
   b. Address changes necessary to move forward
   c. Develop new strategies for any component that were unsuccessful

2. Evaluate the changes in sediment accumulation in public water supply reservoirs
   a. Evaluate and modify, as necessary, priority watersheds, and funding levels and revise action plan to account for accomplishments of the short-term milestones

3. Perform a technology and demonstration review of new and existing best management practices for sedimentation

**LONG-TERM MILESTONE**

All water supply reservoirs in Kansas are accumulating sediment at or below initial design sedimentation rates. State and Federal voluntary and regulatory programs are operating in harmony and with common long-term protection goals
WATER MANAGEMENT

MODIFY RESERVOIR OPERATIONS AND DOWNSTREAM TARGETS TO MOST EFFICIENTLY OPERATE RESERVOIRS FOR WATER SUPPLY

SHORT-TERM MILESTONE

Necessary data will be collected and performance assessments completed to evaluate the impacts of changes in reservoir operations and downstream targets to water supply and other uses

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Develop background information necessary to assess future operation and management changes of the Kansas River basin reservoirs  
   a. Perform comprehensive performance assessment of downstream Kansas River Water Assurance District customers’ intake at various river stages to ensure intakes have sufficient access to flow at reduced target flow  
   b. Install and monitor index wells along the Kansas River alluvium  
   c. Develop a stream-aquifer model of the Kansas River alluvial aquifer from Manhattan to the junction with the Missouri River to examine the effect of scenarios of future development and management on groundwater and river water levels  
   d. Evaluate potential effect of scenarios of future development and management on water quality conditions (7Q10 and/or 30Q10 for National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits along river), recreation (navigable river) and wildlife and habitat (threatened and endangered species)

2. Evaluate the level of minimum releases from Clinton, Pomona, Melvern and Hillsdale

3. Evaluate Minimum Desirable Streamflow (MDS) targets based on updated data and needs where determined that changes would improve water management, modify or remove MDS targets

4. Evaluate improved operational efficiencies at the state’s reservoir irrigation districts

5. Evaluate appropriate level of drought risk at each reservoir and consider pros and cons of selectively increasing risk at certain lakes

6. Assess the most suitable locations for the formation of additional Water Assurance Districts and/or Special Access Districts to expand and improve coordination of the use of available supplies from Kansas reservoirs

MID-TERM MILESTONE
Modified targets are established and reservoir operation control manuals are changed

**POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS**

1. Modify target flows on the Kansas River to save water stored in Tuttle Creek, Milford and Perry Reservoirs
2. Complete in-lake dredging at John Redmond Reservoir, modifying the reservoir geometry to encourage sediment bypass
3. Change reservoir operations to bypass sediment during high-flow events while maintaining downstream water quality and flood control
4. Reduce minimum releases and modify schedules at Clinton, Pomona, Melvern and Hillsdale Reservoirs to increase water supply yield
5. Assist in the formation of special access districts and additional Water Assurance Districts

**LONG-TERM MILESTONE**

All water supply reservoirs in Kansas are operated efficiently, maintaining sufficient quantities in storage for water supply without degrading downstream water quality or impacting flood control
IMPROVE INTERSTATE COOPERATION SO THAT KANSANS’ WATER NEEDS ARE MET AND PROTECTED

SHORT-TERM MILESTONE

Kansas relationship and coordination with neighboring states that have similar water issues will be strengthened and improved while protecting Kansans’ interests

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Host a Governor’s Summit between the Ogallala aquifer states to develop a regional vision with a focus on cooperative efforts and common goals across the states
2. Host a Governor’s Summit between the Missouri River States to collaborate on river and reservoir management issues
3. Coordinate with other states that have federal reservoirs with water supply storage to influence national policy that supports local needs
4. Develop a long term strategy for appropriately representing Kansas in Interstate Water Compacts and other interstate non-compact that best serves Kansas and its citizens
   a. Improve opportunities for local stakeholders to engage in and provide input on interstate water issues in a consistent and constructive manner
   b. Host regularly scheduled public meetings to connect stakeholders with policy makers and those involved with advising on and making interstate decisions
   c. Consider the options for identifying existing funds to be earmarked for litigation if needed
   d. Improve in-state coordination in regard to interstate activities
   e. Consider hosting a Governor’s level discussion targeted at developing viable solutions to interstate debates aside from additional litigation
5. Work with other states to address federal water related policy proposals that have negative impacts on the region

MID-TERM MILESTONE

Improved coordination will be solidified between states in regard to water related issues

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Develop additional agreements will be put in place with other states to support interstate cooperation on water management
2. Routinely coordinate interstate water issues within Kansas water agencies to ensure appropriate actions are taken

LONG-TERM MILESTONE

Kansas will be seen as a national leader on water issues and will have resolved interstate conflicts and created more effective water management across state borders
INCREASE THE REGIONALIZATION OF WATER SUPPLY, WHERE DOING SO WOULD IMPROVE THE LONG-TERM WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY

SHORT-TERM MILESTONE

Funding agencies will be committed to supporting and prioritizing regional projects and avoid funding decisions that discourage regionalization of public water supply systems

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Enhance public water supply planning assistance, including technical and engineering reviews of preliminary water supply proposals
2. Conduct planning workshops that highlight successful case studies on development of regional water systems that provide examples of various approaches for implementation
3. Provide planning and financial assistance to water systems to facilitate interconnection opportunities among water supply systems to help address drought vulnerability
4. Identify and recommend changes needed to state statutes and regulations that impede or prohibit regionalization and partnerships
5. Seek and promote opportunities for regional economic development planning and regional water supply planning to be developed, based on water resource boundaries

MID-TERM MILESTONE

All Kansas public water supplies, at a minimum, have an adequate and operational emergency supply source

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Identify public water supplies with a single source of supply and, where appropriate, provide planning and financial assistance to develop secondary sources
2. Work with emergency and public water supply funding agencies to encourage proactive development of secondary sources by limiting or prohibiting funding for single source entities during an emergency

LONG-TERM MILESTONE

Where feasible and beneficial, all new water supplies will be capable of serving regional water supply needs
1. Require preliminary engineering reports to include regionalization alternatives when new water supplies are under consideration
Vision for the Future of Water in Kansas – Preliminary Discussion Draft

PROPOSE CHANGES TO THE KANSAS WATER APPROPRIATION ACT AND RULES AND REGULATIONS TO PROMOTE BETTER BALANCE BETWEEN EFFICIENT WATER USE AND ECONOMIC BENEFIT

SHORT-TERM MILESTONE

The Water Appropriations Act and its related Rules and Regulations will provide Kansans a simpler and more citizen friendly guide to water use

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Explore opportunities to establish Water Banks in areas throughout the Ogallala-High Plains Aquifer to promote trading of water amongst water right holders
   a. Create a model to run “mock banks” to test the banking concept
   b. Reduce barriers against and develop incentives for additional water bank creation
2. Increase enforcement and implement more stringent fees and penalties for overpumping
3. Administratively close additional areas of the state to new appropriations where already fully allocated
4. Limit the movement of a point of diversion greater than 300 feet
5. Consider pros and cons of evaluating and removing “use it or lose it” clause outside of areas closed to new appropriations
6. Allow for the leasing of water rights to develop authority to allow for the full beneficial use of the resource while protecting senior water rights
7. Approve applications for reasonable quantity rather than maximum and eliminate perfection and certification process
8. Consider pros and cons of elimination or modification of the priority system in groundwater areas with limited recharge
9. Develop flexibility options for stockwater, municipal and industrial uses to improve management and evaluate current consumptive use regulations to ensure they are being applied properly
10. Complete a full economic analysis of the role of water in Kansas and how its use can best benefit the Kansas economy

MID-TERM MILESTONE

The changes made will be assessed and additional changes and improvements will be considered with a focus on both protecting the state’s water resources while better meeting the needs of Kansans.
LONG-TERM MILESTONE

Increased flexibility in Kansas Water Appropriation Act and Rules and Regulations has resulted in improved water management and reduced water consumption
EVALUATE AND IMPROVE STATE AGENCY COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION

SHORT-TERM MILESTONE

Improved collaboration and coordination between government entities will provide better quality service to Kansans resulting in improved management of the state’s water resources

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Develop stronger working relationships between local and state entities through improved communication, streamlined collaboration and realigned water cooperative strategies

2. Consider options for more effective organization of water related roles and responsibilities at the state agency level or identify ways to promote greater efficiency and continued collaboration between agencies within the current structure
   a. Consider reorganization via statute, Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Executive Reorganization Order (ERO) to make water management on the state level more efficient and effective if needed

3. Improve coordination on water related issues by the state’s primary water related agencies through the reactivation of the Governor’s Natural Resources Sub-Cabinet at the Executive level with additional regular agency collaborative activities to implement joint activities

4. Improve customer service approach of the state’s water agencies
   a. Survey citizens served by related agencies to identify strengths and areas for improvement
   b. Simplify and streamline processes and procedures to make them more customer friendly and easier to understand
   c. Prioritize agency resources to better serve water right holders and other customers
   d. Utilize stakeholder input to improve service activities
   e. When feasible, locate state employees at field offices or other locations where they are closer to those they serve and move processes to local offices
   f. Use technology to make as many processes web-based and paperless
   g. Where possible synchronize permitting between agencies on specific projects
   h. Evaluate co-locating offices to provide improved customer service

5. Encourage discussions between local entities to evaluate local efforts and organizational structures

6. Engage outside experts to identify potential funding alternatives that utilize public and private partnerships
The structure and collaboration between government water agencies and organizations will provide improved customer service and more efficient and effective government functions.

Changes will have resulted in cost savings, better service and overall more effective water management.
TECHNOLOGY AND CROP VARIETIES

PROMOTE IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY TECHNOLOGIES

SHORT-TERM MILESTONE

There will be increased adoption of state of the art irrigation efficiency technology, including irrigation water management techniques

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Identify most efficient system technologies for use by Kansas irrigators by working with irrigation system and water management technology manufacturers, Kansas State University (KSU), crop consultants, groundwater management districts (GMDs) and others
2. Develop Water Technology Farms at locations throughout the Ogallala-High Plains Region, targeting Local Enhanced Management Areas (LEMAs) by working in concert with irrigation technology manufacturers and the irrigation research community,
   a. Showcase, on a field scale, the latest technologies in irrigation infrastructure, irrigation water management, soil moisture measurement, conservation tillage, automation, telemetry and other agronomic practices aimed at reducing irrigation water use
   b. Work with equipment manufacturers and dealers in a public-private partnership to provide the equipment to participating landowners/operators
   c. Determine what risk level on Water Technology Farms can be mitigated by Risk Management Agency (RMA) and consider other funding to cover any uninsured risk assumed by landowner/operator for participating in Water Technology Farms
3. Determine optimum plant development stages for most efficient water application opportunities by collaborating with the seed industry, KSU, crop consultants and others
4. Demonstrate the various technologies at KSU Agricultural Experiment Stations
5. Ensure appropriate irrigation efficiency technology and irrigation management practices are eligible under the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) by working with USDA, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)
6. Ensure appropriate irrigation efficiency technology and irrigation management practices are eligible under the Water Resources Cost-Share Program
7. Work with southern Great Plains states in the Ogallala/High Plains Region, USDA, NRCS and other appropriate stakeholders to consider the development of an Ogallala/High Plains Aquifer proposal for the Regional Conservation Partnership Program
8. For emerging irrigation technologies, consider application for USDA’s Conservation Innovation Grant funding to accelerate technology transfer and adoption of promising technologies and approaches to address some of the nation's most pressing natural resource concerns.

9. Explore opportunity and feasibility of developing a state-led innovation grant program to encourage the advancement of next-generation irrigation technology.

10. Develop incentives and recognition programs for entrepreneurs based in Kansas who develop irrigation efficient technologies
   a. Work with local economic development and rural development experts to encourage local investment in irrigation technology.

11. Encourage the development of community college, technical programs and university programs to prepare the future workforce to work in irrigation efficiency technologies.

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**MID-TERM MILESTONE**

Kansas irrigators will increase adoption of advancements in irrigation systems and water management technologies.

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**LONG-TERM MILESTONE**

Kansas irrigators will further increase adoption of advancements in irrigation systems and water management technologies.
INCREASE ADOPTION OF LESS WATER INTENSIVE CROP VARIETIES

SHORT-TERM MILESTONE

Reduce policy barriers that limit consideration of less-water intensive crops and incentivize production through comprehensive and collaborative research efforts

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Develop a three tier research program prioritizing research goals over the short, mid and long term
   a. Execute first tier research objectives
2. Form a collaborative stakeholder team to set sorghum research priorities and develop research and funding strategy
   a. Consider pursuit of grant funds (National Science Foundation (NSF)) or multi-state partnership for initial start-up efforts
   b. Develop a research funding mechanism based on a public-private partnership (Perhaps similar to Wheat Genetics Research Center (WGRC)) and present research strategy to potential funding partners, including the Kansas Legislature
   c. Research needs to consider issues such as yield, stalk strength, nutritional value to livestock, weed control, and ability to be used for biofuels production
   d. Integrate more education on less water intensive crops in university undergraduate and graduate programs for agronomists, animal scientists, grain scientists, and agricultural economists
3. Identify ways to create new and strengthen existing markets for less water intensive crops
   a. Focus on expanding markets for alternative crops for livestock feed and biofuels
   b. Encourage entrepreneurial enterprises related to alternative crops
4. Address policy issues that limit the growth of cotton in Kansas, specifically use of 2,4-D
   a. Identify potential statutory or regulatory changes
   b. Incorporate supporting technology advancements such as weed control systems
   c. Develop recommendations based on research related to corn and cotton rotation
   d. Develop education and outreach campaign on the application of 2,4-D near cotton acres
   e. Create indemnity/remediation fund capitalized by assessments on 2,4-D products bought in Kansas
5. Partner with and support public and private entities focused on development of drought resistant corn and related advancements
6. Develop a strategy that supports research on the role of less water intensive forage and grasses such as triticale
7. Utilize agricultural education and 4-H to encourage young people to develop agricultural programs using less water intensive crops through recognition and incentive programs
8. Encourage state universities to expand engagement in development of teaching, research and extension programs related to less water intensive crop varieties

MID-TERM MILESTONE

The acres of less water intensive crops, including cotton, sorghum, and drought resistant corn, will be increased in Kansas. Kansas will be ranked consistently as #1 sorghum state and increase rank in cotton production. Kansas will increases its rank in overall economic value of agriculture

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Implement second tier research objectives
2. Implement research in order to increase sorghum, cotton and drought resistant corn production
   a. Move research quickly from the university to actual productions
   b. Educate Kansas farmers about alternative crop varieties
   c. Create stronger link between university research and development of business and production practices
3. Confirm ancillary support services do not create disincentives to alternative crop production
   a. Ensure crop insurance policies should not discourage use of alternative crops
   b. Collaborate with crop consultants and other agricultural advisors to support farmers interested in alternative crop production
4. Increase markets for alternative crops with a focus on value-added agriculture
   a. Recruit industries to Kansas that will create markets for alternative crops such as biofuels, et cetera

LONG-TERM MILESTONE

Kansas will have increased markets for and production of alternative crops that increases the overall economic impact of agriculture in Kansas while contributing to the extension of the life of the aquifer

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Implement third tier research priorities
IMPLEMENT RESEARCH-BASED TECHNOLOGY AIMED AT BETTER UNDERSTANDING OUR STATE’S WATER SUPPLY

SHORT-TERM MILESTONE

Data collection and analysis, as well as the development of new research products, will contribute to better-informed management of our state’s water resources

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Present the final 50 Year Vision for the Future of Water in Kansas to university researchers to ensure future collaborative research supports the successful implementation of the Vision
2. Encourage multi-disciplinary approaches (ex – agricultural sciences, economics, engineering, legal, public policy, etc.) to research-based technology to increase success of adoptable solutions
3. Build economic assessments into water management research wherever feasible
4. Share research findings broadly with Kansas citizens to improve understanding of our state’s water resources
5. Continue to develop and disseminate information about the state’s water resources, including additional data, maps, and reports and improve understanding of the Ogallala component of the High Plains aquifer as an aid to water management in western Kansas
6. Establish “shovel ready” collaborative research proposals that implement the Vision towards which funding could be directed as grant and other funding opportunities arise
7. Develop a Ground and Surface Water Model Maintenance Team dedicated to continual maintenance of hydrologic computer models to ensure models are current and ready for use at all times
8. Expand adoption of on-line water use reporting system
9. Maintain USGS state wide stream gaging network to continue to provide near real-time information about stream and river
10. Evaluate driller’s logs and require the submission of test well data to better characterize the Ogallala-High Plains Aquifer
11. Expand index well network in the High Plains aquifer
12. Collect sediment cores at federal water supply reservoirs to document continuing rates of sediment deposition
   a. Sediment core results would be compared with sonar derived water storage changes to develop the most accurate assessment of reservoir changes possible
b. Sediment core samples could also be used to identify past and present sources of sediment from watersheds to assess and improve the effectiveness of erosion control measures

13. Collect data through operation of water quality monitors and suspended sediment sampling at each Kansas federal water supply reservoir in two year rotations until each reservoir has been assessed

14. Ensure digital data such as Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for water systems is available for all rural water districts and communities in Kansas

15. Develop map for eastern Kansas, similar to the Estimated Usable Lifetime of the Ogallala Aquifer, that shows municipalities and other public water suppliers that are at greatest risk today, in the immediate future, or in the long-term of having insufficient water supplies to serve area’s needs

MID-TERM MILESTONE

Kansas continues to collect and assess data to characterize the condition and changes of our water resources and research is aimed at identifying the highest priority opportunities for addressing the state’s water supply challenges

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Evaluate the successes, failures and gaps in the data collection and research identified in the short-term milestones

2. After a minimum of 10 years from the previous survey, collect and compare sediment cores at federal reservoirs to assess changes in rates of sedimentation and, where appropriate and necessary, repeat bathymetric surveys

LONG-TERM MILESTONE

Kansas maintains the quality of data necessary to make well-informed decisions on the protection and management of our state’s water resources and research continues to identify the highest priority opportunities for addressing the state’s water supply challenges
NEW SOURCES OF SUPPLY

RESTORE WATER SUPPLY LOST TO SEDIMENTATION THROUGH DREDGING AND OTHER IN-LAKE SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

SHORT-TERM MILESTONES

While all Kansas reservoirs are important to the state’s long-term water supply reliability, strategies to address reservoir sustainability are prioritized for implementation at reservoirs with the highest annual percent change in storage volume.

Based on this metric, priority emphasis for short-term milestones should be placed on John Redmond, Tuttle Creek, Elk City, Toronto, Hillsdale and Perry Reservoirs.

Initial phase of dredging is complete at John Redmond Reservoir.

Data collection, research and coordination are sufficient to pilot in-lake sediment management techniques at federal water supply reservoirs in Kansas.

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Remove and dispose up to three million cubic yards of sediment from John Redmond Reservoir
2. Analyze and evaluate feasibility of sediment transport and hydrosuction sediment removal at Tuttle Creek Reservoir
   a. Sediment transport, when operationally safe and practical, would fill in the back side of the peak hydrograph on the Kansas River with Tuttle Creek flood storage releases thereby reducing the sediment trapping efficiency of the reservoir
   b. Complete technical analysis and develop transport model to determine the sediment accumulation savings and use the results to assess the feasibility of this alternative
   c. Review and model Tuttle Creek Reservoir outlet modification incorporating a movable inlet pipe that uses the dam outlet releases to remove deposited sediment near the dam and extending the pipe above the dam as far as physically and operationally feasible
   d. Conduct workshops with state and federal agencies and local stakeholders on data collection and research findings and discuss impacts, benefits and feasibility of implementing alternatives

Vision for the Future of Water in Kansas – Preliminary Discussion Draft
3. Collect data and conduct analysis of modifications to the geometry and operations of John Redmond Reservoir to increase the passage of sediment through the reservoir
   a. Collect sediment cores from John Redmond Reservoir, suspended sediment samples in lake and downstream on the Neosho River, and lake flow and outflow data
   b. Develop computer model to simulate the hydrodynamics and sediment transport for John Redmond Reservoir. Use the model to assess the impact of modification scenarios on sedimentation and water supply storage
   c. Conduct workshops with state and federal agencies and local stakeholders on data collection and research findings and discuss impacts, benefits and feasibility of implementing alternatives

**MID-TERM MILESTONE**

Two pilot reservoirs are modified through dredging or changes in operations to reduce sediment accumulation and improve water supply storage

**POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS**

1. Dredge materials in-lake (no removal) at John Redmond Reservoir to recontour to a geometry more efficient at trapping sediments in some areas of the reservoir (forebay) and passing sediments downstream (bypass)
2. Modify reservoir operations or implement a hydrosuction pipeline at Tuttle Creek Reservoir to reduce stored sediment while maintaining downstream flood control and water quality

**LONG-TERM MILESTONES**

Sediment removal through dredging is employed at water supply reservoirs where reservoir yield cannot be improved sufficiently through other practices

Federal water supply reservoirs are operated to promote reduced sediment trapping efficiency and increased water supply storage
ALLOW FOR THE TRANSFER OF WATER SUPPLIES BETWEEN BASINS WHERE FEASIBLE AND COST EFFECTIVE

SHORT-TERM MILESTONE

Opportunities to move water from areas of surplus to areas of need and policies that limit these opportunities will be identified in order to better serve the needs of Kansas water users

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Identify areas where excess supply exists and ability to transfer water to areas of need
2. Evaluate opportunities to connect reservoirs to improve overall management and serve as a hydrologic conduit such as from Tuttle Creek to Milford
3. Develop interconnected water storage computer model for all eastern Kansas basins with federal water supply reservoirs
4. Eliminate statutory prohibition to use drinking water State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF) funds for water transfers
5. Identify state policies which unnecessarily limit transfers
6. Evaluate working with neighbor states on potential water transfers
7. Review use of right-of-ways for use by water transfer infrastructure
8. Complete evaluation of large water transfers including legal, environmental, technical and costs issues
9. Evaluate economic gain from transfer of water
   a. Complete evaluation of updated 1982 Missouri River Aqueduct study
   b. Update mid 1980’s Kansas Water Office plan to interconnect reservoirs across multiple basins to move water to higher demand and increase overall yield

MID-TERM MILESTONE

Actions will be underway to maximize the use of excess water within the state of Kansas

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Implement system to transfer high flows from Tuttle Creek to Milford to increase system yield
2. Work with local communities to develop funding for water transfer infrastructure particularly in areas experiencing significant water limitations and growth
LONG-TERM MILESTONE

Kansas will have a well-developed water distribution system that supports areas of growth and need economically.
EVALUATE THE SOURCES AND POTENTIAL USES OF LOWER QUALITY SOURCES OF WATER

SHORT-TERM MILESTONE

A data clearinghouse on lower quality sources of water will be compiled that includes current laws, regulations, policies, facts, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), and educational materials for an untapped new water supply in Kansas.

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Develop an inventory of lower quality waters, including type, quantity and location, as well as, an assessment of potential uses and contaminants contained in water
   a. Lower quality waters include:
      i. Treated wastewater effluent
      ii. Grey water
      iii. Storm water runoff
      iv. Oil and gas flow back and produced water
      v. Brackish surface and groundwater
      vi. Confined animal feeding operation runoff
      vii. Other waters with elevated levels of contaminants

2. Identify best treatment technologies for lower quality water for various beneficial uses
   a. Determine research needs that exist for technology developed specific to Kansas waters
   b. Work with irrigation equipment manufacturers to develop equipment technology capable of utilizing lower quality water suitable for irrigation

3. Identify all barriers that may exist to allow the use of lower quality waters
   a. State and local laws, regulations, guidelines and policies
   b. Water quality implications with delivery systems and potential/risk for cross contamination
   c. Identify implications of downstream users who rely on point source discharges
      i. National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits
      ii. Surface and alluvial water rights
      iii. Minimum desirable stream flow designations
   d. Consumptive use conversions need to be considered, review flexibility opportunities
   e. Coordinate with state agencies to develop one common “same page” approach on lower quality sources
   f. Address options or ideas for educating consumers on benefits and costs relative to the use of lower quality water
4. Pursue opportunities to recycle and reuse appropriated stock water
   a. Develop a mechanism to measure nonconventional efficiencies in stock water use
   b. Build a program or regulatory procedure to promote efficiencies
   c. Review irrigation supplements to wastewater and current calculations that impact the consumptive use at the facility
   d. Ensure that cost-share incentives are available for stock water users to adopt reuse technology

5. Develop an education/training strategy
   a. Implement pilot projects, in partnership with public water suppliers and other water users to demonstrate the potential uses of lower quality water

6. Develop a budget to identify costs associated with reuse; statutory, regulatory, guidelines, research and education

7. Develop economic development efforts designed to recruit business and industry committed to water reuse or utilization of lower quality water

**MID-TERM MILESTONE**

Ten percent of the lower quality sources of water available in Kansas will be put to beneficial use

**POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS**

1. Consider incentives for the oil and gas industry which encourage the use of produced water
2. Continue to identify best treatment technologies for treatment of lower quality water

**LONG-TERM MILESTONE**

Twenty-five percent of the lower quality sources of water available in Kansas will be put to beneficial use
**SECURE ALL AVAILABLE STORAGE AT FEDERAL RESERVOIRS INCLUDING REALLOCATING STORAGE WHERE SUCH ACTIONS ARE POSSIBLE**

**SHORT-TERM MILESTONES**

Opportunities for reallocation of storage and pool raises are evaluated for all federal water supply reservoirs and feasibility studies initiated for those deemed the highest priority

Plan to call future use storage into service at Clinton and Hillsdale is initiated

**POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS**

1. Develop list, by reservoir, of the potential additional capacity gained by a two-foot pool raise and the Dam Safety Action Classification (DSAC)
2. Update Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between state and US Army Corps of Engineers concerning the purchase of municipal and industrial water supply storage
3. Update reservoir drought contingency plans
4. Develop a plan to address future use storage in Milford and Perry Reservoirs; which includes an evaluation of reallocation to water quality storage
5. Evaluate availability of water quality storage in Elk City reservoir for water supply in trade for storage at Big Hill
6. Complete feasibility study at Lovewell Reservoir
7. Address items identified in hydrologic adequacy evaluations at Kanopolis Reservoir and implement pool raise. Evaluate feasibility of filling v-notch to create additional water supply storage
8. Coordinate with city of El Dorado on a plan to address unfunded liability and future use storage in El Dorado Reservoir
9. Begin collecting revenue to call future use storage into service in Clinton and Hillsdale Reservoirs in 2020
10. Develop plan to address unfunded liability at Big Hill Reservoir

**MID-TERM MILESTONE**

Reallocation of storage complete at a minimum of six priority water supply reservoirs

Sufficient funds are available to call remaining storage into service in Clinton and Hillsdale Reservoirs

**POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS**
1. Reallocate water quality and other storage to water supply storage at Melvern, Pomona and Fall River Reservoirs
2. Reallocate future use water supply storage to water quality storage at Milford and Perry Reservoirs
3. Increase pool elevations and reallocate storage at Marion and Council Grove Reservoirs
4. Initiate calling future use storage into service at Clinton, Big Hill and Hillsdale Reservoirs

LONG-TERM MILESTONE

Reservoir water supply storage opportunities have been maximized at all federal Kansas reservoirs
INCREASE OTHER SOURCES OF STORAGE AVAILABLE FOR WATER SUPPLY

SHORT-TERM MILESTONE

Non-traditional water storage sites and future potential reservoir sites will be identified and evaluated.

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Identify additional small multipurpose reservoirs that can be built and determine their feasibility.
2. Evaluate opportunity for additional sub-surface or aquifer storage that exists within Kansas.
3. Review of policies limiting capture of urban stormwater runoff and reuse.
4. Within municipal systems, develop methods to use locally collected stormwater and increase adoption of on-site or individual storm water collection through activities such as rain barrels and rain gardens.
5. Increase collection of agricultural on-site rainwater collection.
   a. Evaluate existing rain lagoons and opportunities to utilize collected water in lieu of groundwater sources.
   b. Inventory existing farm ponds and their relative condition.
   c. Evaluate need for additional on-site collection and use.
6. Identify off stream storage sites that will limit sedimentation and evaporation loss.
7. Identify and evaluate additional large reservoir sites.
   a. Evaluate costs, limitation and overall benefits (including economic) of new large reservoirs.
8. Consider the development of rural water districts in areas where domestic groundwater supplies have been depleted or are unusable.

MID-TERM MILESTONE

Additional small reservoir sites will be developed, aquifer recharge projects increased and new off stream storage included within existing basin reservoir management.

POTENTIAL ACTION ITEMS

1. Construct additional Multi-Purpose Small Lakes (MPSL) reservoirs that have been identified as needed and feasible.
2. Implement design and construction of off – stream storage if determined feasible.
3. Evaluate use of Department of Transportation right-of-ways and implement where feasible
4. Implement additional aquifer storage projects, either passive or pumped
5. Based on the outcome of the evaluation described under Short-Term Potential Action Items, secure sites from development for additional future large reservoirs and begin implementing individual large reservoir projects where appropriate
6. Develop larger on-site storage for irrigation and stockwater with potential funding assistance
7. Implement urban stormwater runoff capture and reuse

LONG-TERM MILESTONE

Kansas will have storage adequate to meet needs during extended droughts and provide economic activity to the state
BE THE VISION: KANSANS TAKE ACTION TO ENSURE RELIABLE WATER SUPPLY

Throughout the Vision stakeholder outreach process the Vision Team realized there are many Kansas municipalities, industries and individuals who are taking actions now such as implementing water conservation practices and policies or adopting water efficient technologies to ensure their future water supply reliability. These Kansans are living the strategies included in this Vision today. Below are examples of “Be the Vision” communities, companies and individuals.

MUNICIPAL

City of Hays

Ft. Riley

INDUSTRIAL

Owens Corning

McPherson Refinery

IRRIGATION

Sheridan 6 Local Enhanced Management Area (LEMA)

STOCKWATER & DAIRIES

Supreme Feeders

McCarty Dairy

NOTE TO READER

This is your opportunity to share examples of communities, companies and individuals who are “Being the Vision” by implementing innovative strategies today to manage, conserve, secure and protect their water future for tomorrow.
TEAM, RESOURCES AND NEXT STEPS

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RESOURCES

For more information about the Vision and to provide additional feedback, visit:

[http://www.kwo.org/50_Year_Vision/50_Year_Vision.htm](http://www.kwo.org/50_Year_Vision/50_Year_Vision.htm)

NEXT STEPS

- **June-July 2014**  
  Draft Vision Posted & Statewide Public Tour Held

- **August 2014**  
  Update at KWA Meeting

- **September - October 2014**  
  Additional Public Outreach

- **November 2014**  
  Final Draft Presented at Governor’s Conference