

Federal Evap. Procedure

multiplied by the daily lake surface area in acres to obtain the evaporation in Acre-feet. The lake surface area is determined by the 8:00 a.m. elevation reading applied to the lake's area-capacity data. The area-capacity data is updated periodically through a sediment survey. The last survey was completed in December 2000.

To obtain the net evaporation, the monthly precipitation on the lake is subtracted from the monthly gross evaporation. The monthly precipitation is calculated by multiplying the sum of the month's daily precipitation in inches by the average of the end of the month lake surface area for the previous month and the end of the month lake surface area for the current month in acres and dividing the result by 12 to obtain the precipitation for the month in acre feet.

The total annual net evaporation (Acre-feet) will be charged to Kansas and Nebraska in proportion to the annual diversions made by the Kansas Bostwick Irrigation District and the Nebraska Bostwick Irrigation District during the time period each year when irrigation releases are being made from Harlan County Lake. In the event Nebraska chooses to substitute supply for the Superior Canal from Nebraska's allocation below Guide Rock in Water-Short Year Administration years, the amount of the substitute supply will be included in the calculation of the split as if it had been diverted to the Superior Canal at Guide Rock.

## (2) Evaporation Computations for Bureau of Reclamation Reservoirs

The Bureau of Reclamation computes the amount of evaporation loss on a monthly basis at Reclamation reservoirs. The following procedure is utilized in calculating the loss in Acre-feet.

An evaporation pan reading is taken each day at the dam site. This measurement is the amount of water lost from the pan over a 24-hour period in inches. The evaporation pan reading is adjusted for any precipitation recorded during the 24-hour period. Instructions for determining the daily pan evaporation are found in the "National Weather Service Observing Handbook No. 2 – Substation Observations." All dams located in the Kansas River Basin with the exception of Bonny Dam are National Weather Service Cooperative Observers. The daily evaporation pan readings are totaled at the end of each month and converted to a "free water surface" (FWS) evaporation, also referred to as "lake" evaporation. The FWS evaporation is determined by multiplying the observed pan evaporation by a coefficient of .70 at each of the reservoirs. This

coefficient can be affected by several factors including water and air temperatures. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has published technical reports describing the determination of pan coefficients. The coefficient used is taken from the "NOAA Technical Report NWS 33, Map of coefficients to convert class A pan evaporation to free water surface evaporation". This coefficient is used for the months of April through October when evaporation pan readings are recorded at the dams. The monthly FWS evaporation is then multiplied by the average surface area of the reservoir during the month in acres. Dividing this value by twelve will result in the amount of water lost to evaporation in Acre-feet during the month.

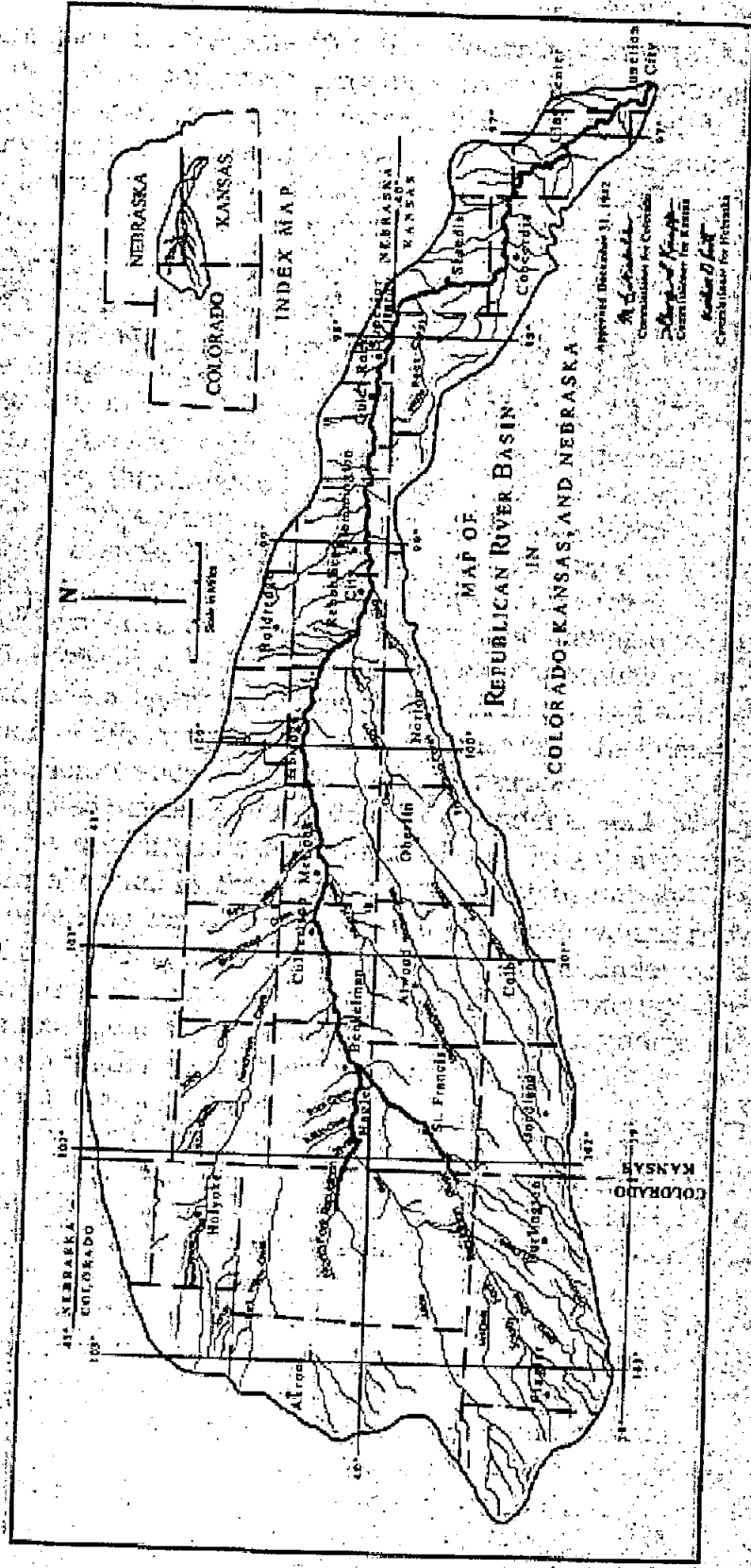
During the winter months when the evaporation pan readings are not taken, monthly evaporation tables based on the percent of ice cover are used. The tables used were developed by the Corps of Engineers and were based on historical average evaporation rates. A separate table was developed for each of the reservoirs. The monthly evaporation rates are multiplied by the .70 coefficient for pan to free water-surface adjustment, divided by twelve to convert inches to feet and multiplied by the average reservoir surface area during the month in acres to obtain the total monthly evaporation loss in Acre-feet.

To obtain the net evaporation, the monthly precipitation on the lake is subtracted from the monthly gross evaporation. The monthly precipitation is calculated by multiplying the sum of the month's daily precipitation in inches by the average of the end of the month lake surface area for the previous month and the end of the month lake surface area for the current month in acres and dividing the result by 12 to obtain the precipitation for the month in acre feet.

f) Non-Federal Reservoir Evaporation:

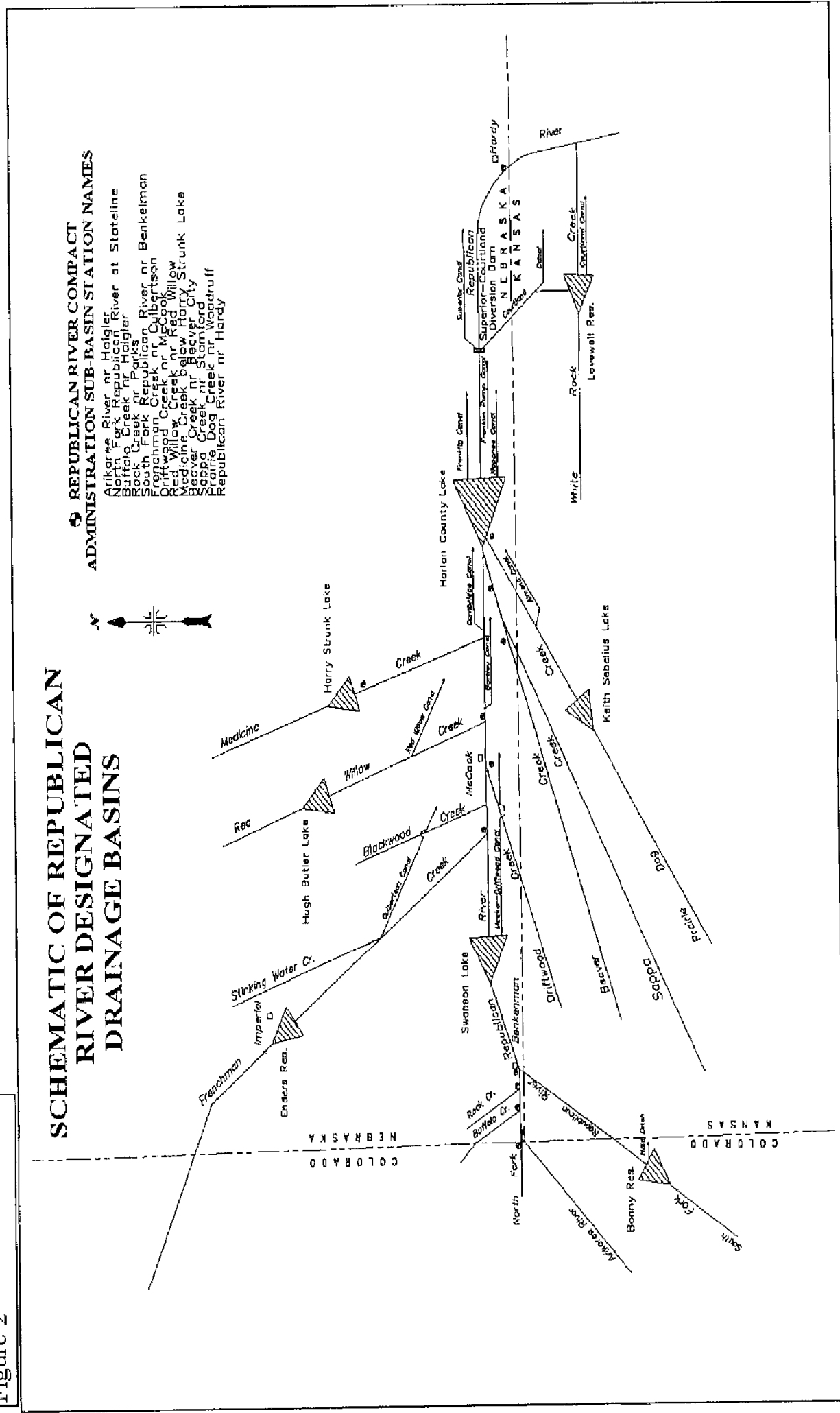
For Non-Federal Reservoirs with a storage capacity less than 200 Acre-feet, the presumptive average annual surface area is 25% of the area at the principal spillway elevation. Net evaporation for each such Non-Federal Reservoir will be calculated by multiplying the presumptive average annual surface area by the net evaporation from the nearest climate and evaporation station to the Non-Federal Reservoir. A State may provide actual data in lieu of the presumptive criteria.

Figure 1



Basin Map Attached to Compact that Shows the Streams and the Basin Boundaries

Figure 2



Line Diagram of Designated Drainage Basins Showing Federal Reservoirs and Sub-basin Gaging Stations