

Stream Cells with Irrigation Wells Republican River Basin, Nebraska

Grant **Hooker**

Statistics for Acres field

Sum: 297136.000000000000
 Count: 2910
 Mean: 102.1085910653
 Maximum: 800.000000000000
 Minimum: 0.000000000000
 Range: 800.000000000000
 Variance: 6461.5502527409
 Standard Deviation: 80.3837665901

*≈ 207,995
est. irrig.
acres*

OK

URNRD MRNRD
 Certified Acres 313,198
 448,924
 If Pumped at Allocation 13
 13.5
 505,040 339,298
 Pumping by NRD 297,421
 503,415 135,750
 380,234 135,750
 663,490 380,069
 466,841 307,861
 644,833 426,294
 531,763 309,479
 120,537 110,633

Depletions	URNRD	MRNRD	LRNRD	Total
SW	72,091			
1998	112,290	185,460	297,750	595,500
1999	99,400	203,490	302,890	605,780
2000	112,510	184,020	296,530	592,560
2001	79,450	212,870	292,320	584,640
2002	85,470	180,440	265,910	527,820
Average	97,824	193,256	291,080	582,160
StDev	15,146	14,140	14,567	14,567

2003
 2004
 2005
 2006

Inches/Certified Acre	URNRD	MRNRD	LRNRD	Total
	13.5	11.4	7.1	
	10.2	5.2	5.6	
	17.7	14.6	9.6	
	12.5	11.8	8.7	
	17.2	16.3	13.2	
Average	14.2	11.9	8.9	
StDev	3	4	3	

Dec target depl AF =	URNRD	MRNRD	LRNRD	Total
200,000	13000	20000	24000	57000
185,000 GW	26000	40000	48000	114000
25,000 SW	375000	150000	125000	650000
10,000 Mound Cr.	388000	170000	149000	707000
Total	401000	190000	173000	764000

Inches/Certified Acre	URNRD	MRNRD	LRNRD	Total
QR	2.8	2.7	2.4	
Average Q	5.7	5.3	4.8	
UP	4.25	4	3.6	
NRD	11.3	9	9.6	
Average Q	10.2	7	6.5	
	10.6	7.9	7.5	

Reduction Scenarios				Reduction Scenarios			
Average Pumping Reductions	Impact Reduction	Depletion GW	Depletion SW	Dry Pumping Reductions	Impact Reduction	Depletion GW	Depletion SW
0	-	174,000	74,000	0	-	163,500	50,000
1	3,500	170,500	76,500	1	2,500	161,000	51,500
2	5,500	168,500	77,500	2	5,000	158,500	53,000
3	9,000	165,500	80,000	3	8,500	155,000	55,000
4	12,000	162,000	82,000	4	12,000	151,500	57,500
5	15,000	159,000	83,000	5	14,500	149,000	59,000
		248,000	248,000			213,500	213,500
		247,000	247,000			212,500	212,500
		246,000	246,000			211,500	211,500
		245,000	245,000			210,000	210,000
		244,000	244,000			209,000	209,000
		242,000	242,000			208,000	208,000

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 Certified Acres 448,924 313,198
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	25,000	SW		48,000
	10,000	Mound Cr.	UP	125,000
			Total	149,000
				707,000
				764,000

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Reduction Scenarios	Dry				Reduction Scenarios			
	Average Pumping Reductions	Impact Reduction	Depletion GW	Depletion SW	Average Pumping Reductions	Impact Reduction	Depletion GW	Depletion SW
0	-	-	174,000	74,000	0	-	163,500	50,000
1	3,500	3,500	170,500	76,500	1	2,500	161,000	51,500
2	5,000	5,000	168,500	77,500	2	5,000	158,500	53,000
3	9,000	9,000	165,500	80,000	3	8,500	155,000	55,000
4	12,000	12,000	162,000	82,000	4	12,000	151,500	57,500
5	15,000	15,000	159,000	83,000	5	14,500	149,000	59,000
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			246,000	246,000			211,500	211,500
			245,000	245,000			210,000	210,000
			244,000	244,000			209,000	209,000
			242,000	242,000			208,000	208,000

REPUBLICAN RIVER BASIN
SURFACE WATER IRRIGATION DISTRICTS
P.O. BOX 116
CAMBRIDGE, NE 69022

May 26, 2007

RECEIVED

MAY 29 2007

DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

Ann Bleed, Director
Nebraska Department of Natural Resources
301 Centennial Mall South
4th Floor
P.O. Box 94676
Lincoln, NE 68509-4676

Re: Republican River Basin Irrigation Districts

Dear Director Bleed:

Currently there are many decisions being made which substantially impact the future of water use in the Republican River Basin. These decisions include devising methods to comply with the provisions of the Kansas litigation settlement, the formulation of integrated management plans and the development of long term policy to assure continuing compliance with the requirements of the Republican River Compact. The undersigned who are representative of the majority of the surface water irrigation projects in the basin feel that it is imperative for those Districts to be an integral part of the decision making process. Not only in the above mentioned areas but indeed in all matters relating to water use regulation in the Republican River Basin. The surface water irrigation Districts believe that it is not only their responsibility but their legal right to be an active and equal participant in policy formation with other entities in the basin.

Since in our view the type of participation outlined in this letter has not always been available to the irrigation districts we would like to meet with you at your earliest convenience to discuss how we might make this participation consistent and meaningful in the future.

Yours truly,

Frenchman Cambridge Irrigation District

By: Ray Patterson *Sup*

Yours truly,

Bostwick Irrigation District of Nebraska

By: Michael D. DeLuka

Yours truly,

H & RW Irrigation District

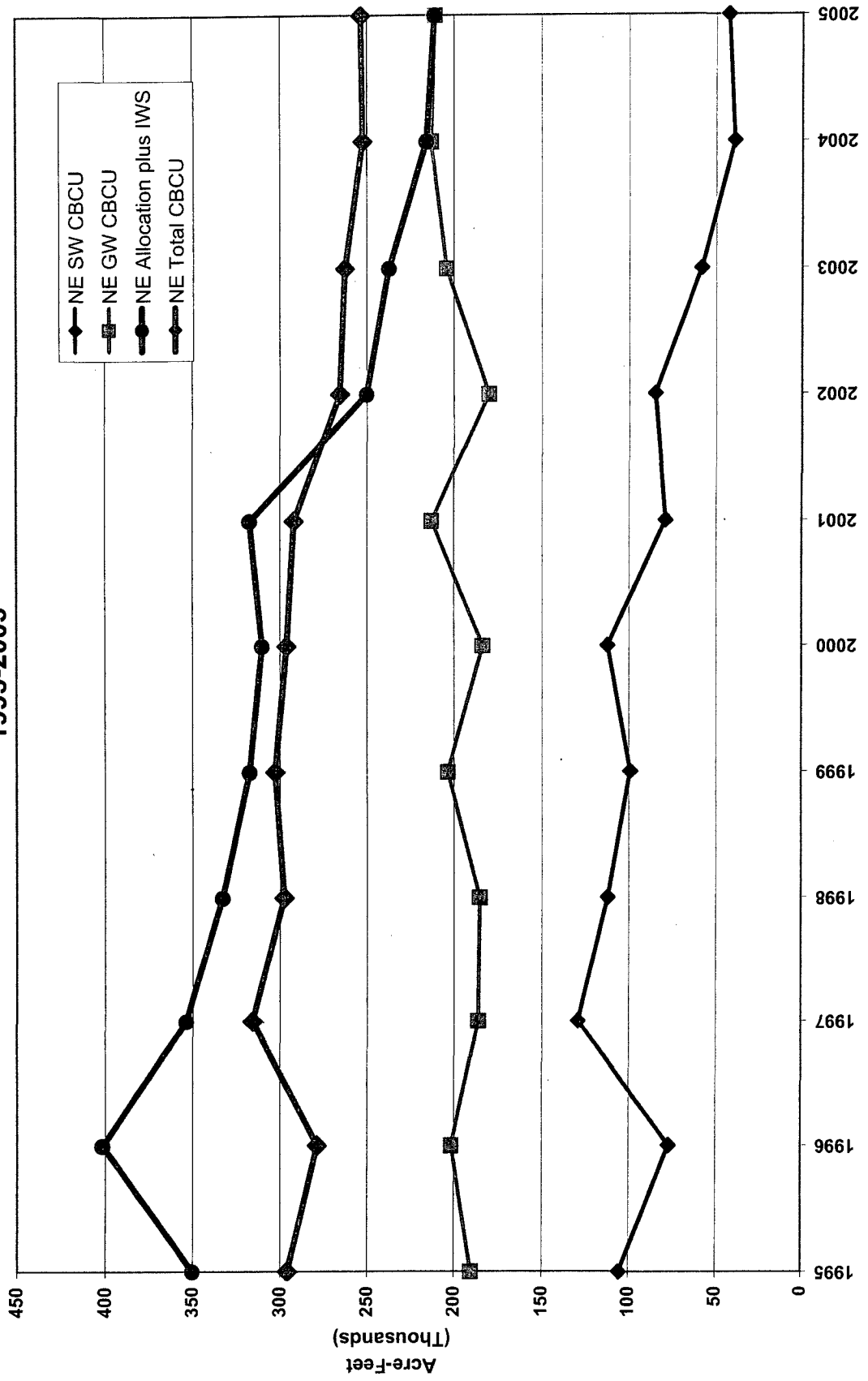
By: Don Felker manager

Yours truly,

Frenchman Valley Irrigation District

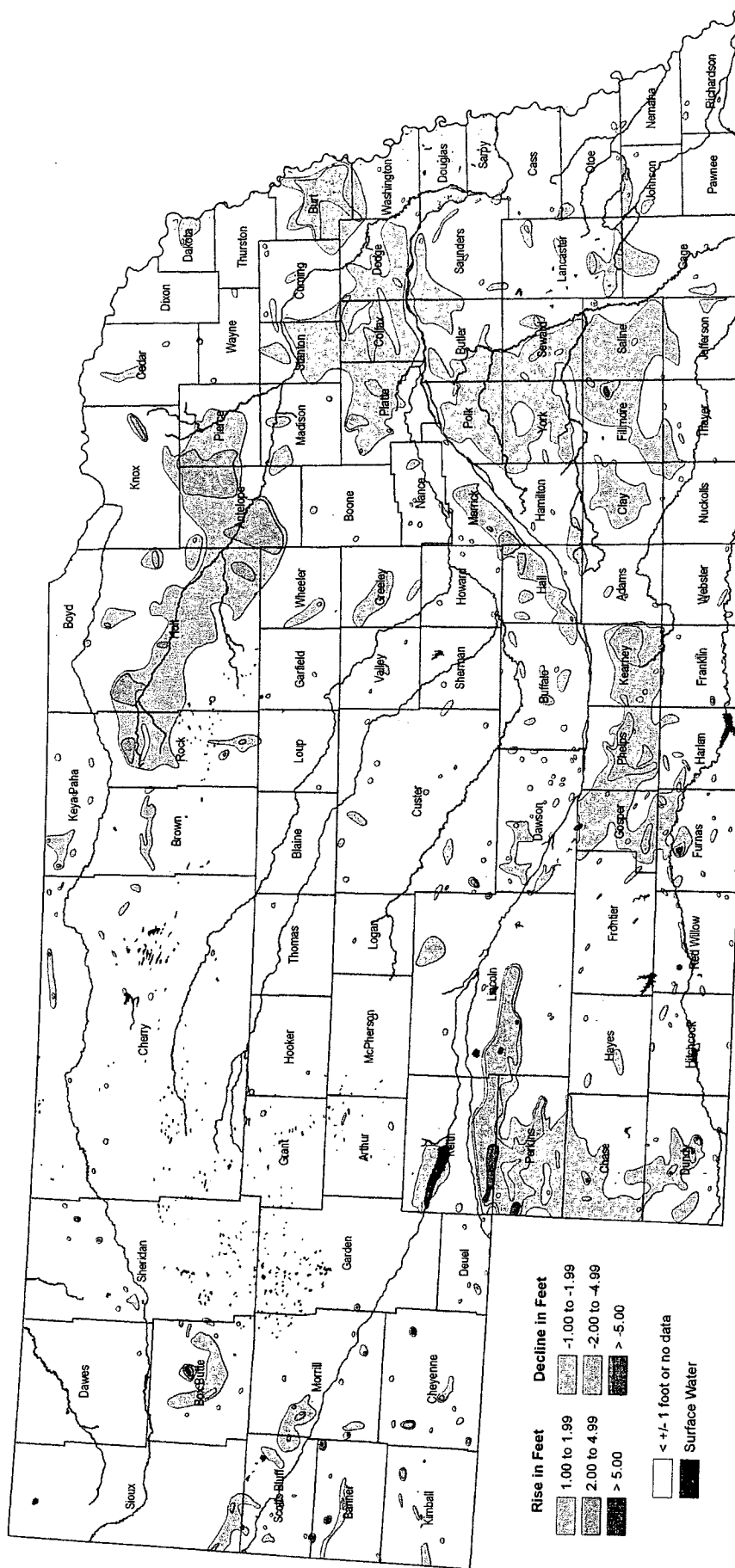
By: Don Felker *Manager*

Republican River Compact Data 1995-2005



Allocation_CBCU_baswide05.xls

Groundwater-level Changes in Nebraska - Spring 2005 to Spring 2006

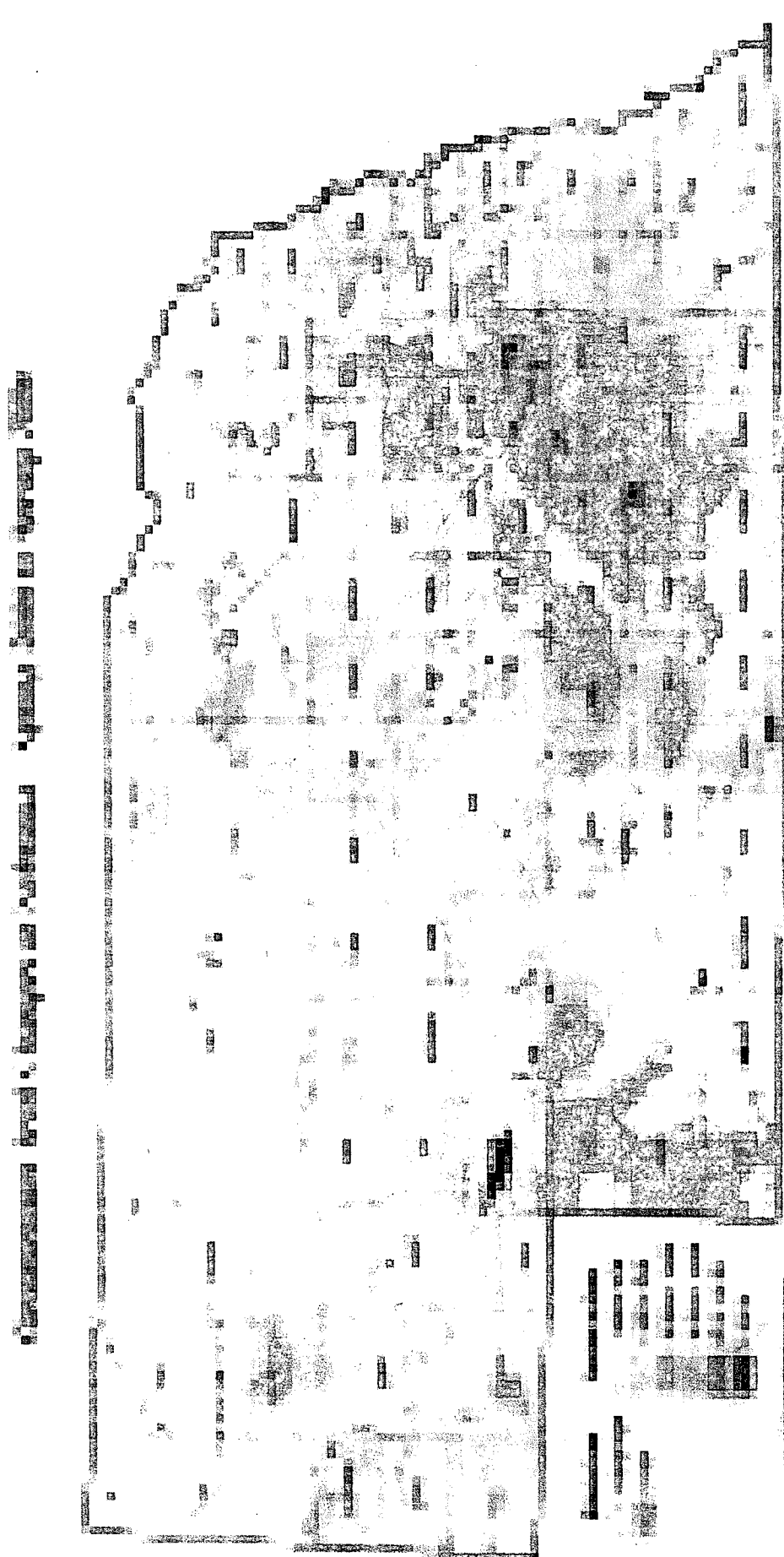


CONSERVATION AND SURVEY DIVISION (<http://csd.unl.edu>)
 School of Natural Resources (<http://snr.unl.edu>)
 Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources/College of Arts and Sciences
 University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Mark Burbach, Water Levels Coordinator, CSD

U.S. Geological Survey
 Water Resources Division - Nebraska District
 Nebraska Natural Resources Districts
 Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District
 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
 Nebraska - Kansas Area Office

**University of Nebraska
 Lincoln**
 The University of Nebraska-Lincoln is an equal opportunity
 educator and employer with a comprehensive plan for diversity.



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Harlan County Lake Historical "Trigger Years"

Results - Target Irrigation Release of 119,000 Acre-feet

YES = Water Short Year

WY	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
1976	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1977	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
1978	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
1979	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
1980	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1981	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
1982	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1983	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1984	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1985	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
1986	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1987	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1988	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1989	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
1990	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
1991	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
1992	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
1993	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
1994	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1995	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1996	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1997	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1998	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1999	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2000	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2001	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
2002	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
2003	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
2004	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
2005	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
2006	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
2007	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

# NO	12	12	14	15	16	18	18	18
# YES	20	20	18	17	16	14	14	14

144
184
32
56% N

50.3
32118.0
160
200
1920



Dave Heineman
Governor

STATE OF NEBRASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
P.O. Box 94848 • Lincoln, Nebraska 68509-4848
Phone: (402) 471-2244 • gov.heineman@gov.ne.gov

July 30, 2007

Dear Water Policy Task Force Members:

I am sorry I cannot be with you. As you may know, my father passed away and I am attending his funeral today. I hope you have a productive meeting and I would like to share some thoughts with you.

First, thank you for your service on this task force. I greatly appreciate the input and ideas you have shared with me since I have been Governor. As you know, the conjunctive management of surface water and ground water is a very complex issue, involving not only difficult technical issues, but also challenging legal, economic and political issues.

Due in large part to the hard work of the members of the Water Policy Task Force, we have made significant progress. As you have often stressed, the State will not be successful in resolving our water problems unless we have an adequate source of funds to provide the data necessary to develop valid solutions and to develop and implement successful water management plans. In the last legislative session, we made substantial progress towards this goal with the passage of LB 701. This bill provides four million dollars for management of riparian vegetation, which is clogging our streams; creates the Water Resources Cash Fund to address interrelated surface water and ground water issues statewide; and provides the authority for the Republican River NRDs to raise funds to help insure compliance with the Republican River Compact and, more importantly, help the basin achieve a sustainable balance between water supply and use. LB 701 addresses both our short-term issues in the Republican River Basin and creates a framework for addressing our water challenges with the Platte River Cooperative Agreement. All of these efforts hopefully will assist the NRDs and the DNR as they work together to develop effective Integrated Management Plans.

I want to particularly thank the Republican River Natural Resources Districts, surface water irrigation districts, and individual farmers and ranchers for working with the DNR to meet our challenges to achieve sustainability of our water supplies and to achieve compliance with the Republican River Compact. Obviously, we have more work to do. To insure compliance with the Republican River Compact, the allocations for ground water pumping probably will need to be lower than what is currently being discussed publicly. However, it is possible that the allocations could be increased in future years if we can successfully implement vegetation management programs, water augmentation projects, surface water buy-outs and other programs that will reduce the amount of water consumed in the basin. If these and other ideas prove successful, the State of Nebraska will work with the NRDs to increase allocations where appropriate.

(continued)

Although the details of the hydrology and nature of the problems in the Platte River Basin are different those in the Republican Basin, the Platte also must develop and implement integrated management plans to achieve sustainability of water supplies and to comply with the three state agreement. This agreement, the Platte River Recovery and Implementation Program, requires that by the end of 2008 Nebraska have a plan in place to decrease the depletions to the Platte River to the 1997 level of development. Meeting this deadline will be a challenge.

Funding the offsets for new water uses from 1997 to 2005 is an issue that must be resolved. As I have stated many times before, the State is willing to assist in funding for these offsets, but the State should not be responsible for funding the entire program.

The reductions in the Platte and Republican River Basins are necessary and critical steps toward achieving a long-term, sustainable solution to our water problems. Maintaining a water supply for future uses is a goal that must be met if we are to maintain a bright future for our State. We must make difficult decisions today for a more prosperous tomorrow. I am confident that by working together we can ensure better management of our water supply. Again, thank you for your leadership on these challenging water issues.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dave Heineman". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial "D".

Dave Heineman
Governor, State of Nebraska

Random Land Use Figures for Republican Basin from Two NRCS National Resources Inventories*

Republican Watershed Land Use in Acres	Colorado 1997	Colorado 1982	Kansas 1997	Kansas 1982	Nebraska 1997	Nebraska 1982	Totals 1997	Totals 1982
Cropland cultivated est.	2,426,300	2,806,300	1,759,200	1,818,500	2,883,400	2,929,400	7,068,900	7,554,200
Cropland non cultivated est.	15,700	22,000	28,600	37,600	106,300	132,200	150,600	191,800
Pastureland est.	63,600	39,000	1,800	0	67,600	33,900	133,000	72,900
Rangeland est.	1,928,500	2,023,100	1,082,700	1,118,900	2,649,800	2,768,500	5,661,000	5,910,500
Conservation Reserve Program est.	451,300	0	98,300	0	141,000	0	690,600	0
Not irrigated est.	4,487,900	4,476,000	2,842,100	2,852,300	4,945,800	5,063,600	12,275,800	12,391,900
Gravily irrigated est.	17,800	22,600	68,900	131,600	452,000	508,500	538,700	662,700
Pressure irrigated est.	460,200	406,500	153,900	81,000	743,900	569,600	1,358,000	1,057,100
Gravily and pressure irrigated est.	26,800	87,600	15,800	15,800	0	0	42,600	103,400
Terrauced Land	160,600	no data	802,300	no data	717,500	no data	1,680,400	no data
Unterrauced Land	4,832,100	no data	2,278,400	no data	5,424,200	no data	12,534,700	no data

* Source: 1997 National Resource Inventory Revised 12/2000

Conservation Tillage Changes between 1989 and 2004*

	ACRES Conservation Tillage (30% residue after planting)	ACRES No-Till Acres (included in Conservation Tillage)	ACRES Total Cropland
Nebraska - (16 Counties)			
1989	1,613,244	245,865	3,267,891
2004	2,140,338	990,037	3,599,762
Kansas - (7 Counties)			
1989	576,525	150,550	2,246,332
2004	1,104,141	685,552	2,339,252
Colorado - (7 Counties)			
1989	596,556	76,212	3,221,219
2004	1,185,482	676,901	3,216,784

*Entire county acreage reported. Could not separate on hydrologic/basin line. Data includes planted and fallow cropland acres. Collected from Conservation Technology Information Center data.



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June 2007

Impacts of Conservation Practices in the Republican River Basin

Introduction

In some Nebraska circles, fingers are often pointed at conservation practices as a cause of Republican River Basin stream shortages. The Natural Resources Conservation Service believes conservation practices do in fact slow runoff water down, allowing the soil to absorb water. That water either continues to infiltrate into the soil or is taken up by crops. In a prairie state, the same land would likely have yielded the same amount of water to the stream.

There really isn't much research data, one way or the other, that truly measures the impact of conservation practices on stream flow. But if the measuring stick on conservation is purely calculating the water quantity, and not the other benefits, then the calculation has not yet been made.

The spring 2007 intense, high volume, rains in the Republican Basin are a reminder of the need for conservation. Flooding and damages would have been more severe without conservation practices. Should we look through a microscope at how conservation practices affect water quantity or should we instead examine the whole landscape impact?

Although not a research agency, NRCS does have an interest in such research being made available, especially on a watershed scale. NRCS can show there are many benefits to conservation practices.

From a Historical Perspective

Reviewing the installation of conservation practices in the Republican River Basin is really a history lesson. If you pick a point in time - like the 1943 Republican River Compact signing - what has transgressed since then? What was the land like before then, and how far back do you go?

This region of the U.S., like nearly the entire West, was native prairie before settlement. Following European settlement the land was cultivated.

Nearly all this land was and still is in private ownership. The decision to change the land started with the private landowner.

Land use changes occurred through time. Prairies were broken out for cropland. In low rainfall areas crops like wheat were planted, often in strips for wind erosion control, and because there wasn't enough annual moisture to continuously plant entire fields.

Straight row, bare ground farming methods of the 1920's

and 30's led to dramatically increased surface runoff. This caused local flooding and erosion issues. Requests from state and local governments led to soil conservation efforts by the Soil Conservation Service and flood control by other Federal agencies.

Then in years like 1935, when 20 inches of rainfall fell in a 24 hour period, there was flooding along the Republican River and loss of lives in the Cambridge area.

People tried to harness nature and at best survive the swings of nature. Dams were built along the river. Conservation practices were installed by farmers to curb soil erosion, prevent gullying, improve water quality and slow water runoff. Irrigation canals were built to distribute water from dams to enable farmers to raise additional crops. As technology improved a transition on the land took place. Wells were installed to "flood" irrigate fields, siphon tubes put water in furrows from supply ditches on leveled land, gated pipe better controlled the application of water, "reuse" pits were dug to capture runoff, and more recently surge valves were installed on gated pipe to better control water applications. In the 1940's, sprinkler irrigation systems developed and became more popular.

Technology has continued to improve sprinkler irrigation systems. Many systems in the basin now operate at low pressure, use drop nozzles to lower evaporation losses and have eliminated the inefficient "end guns".

NRCS Involvement & Beliefs About Conservation
At about the same time as the 1943 compact signing, county soil and water conservation districts (now Natural Resources Districts in NE) and the USDA, including the Soil Conservation Service, were establishing offices in the area to meet the requests from local landowners. Landowners wanted help in controlling erosion, improving their grazing systems, and help with cropping technology. A partnership of local districts, supported with state funds, and aided with Federal funds, helped landowners voluntarily apply conservation practices to private lands. That same partnership still exists today.

Conservation practices have been applied primarily to reduce soil erosion, maintain farmability of land (by controlling gullies), improve water conservation, and improve economics. Conservation practices prevented excessive sedimentation into streams and reservoirs and improved water quality. Irrigation

water management practices have always targeted less water being used for irrigation. These practices may not have had as much impact on river flows as people think.

For example, NRCS uses the Runoff Curve Number Method (RCN Method) to determine how much runoff to expect from different land uses on similar soils and landscapes. The chart below compares the amount of runoff to expect from grass lands, and row crops with and without conservation. The higher the RCN, the higher the amount of runoff:

Land Use	RCN
Grass Land ¹	61
Cropland without Conservation ²	78
Cropland with Conservation ³	70

¹ Grass land in good condition on Hydrologic Soil Group B soils NRCS National Engineering Handbook, Chapter 9, Table 9-1

² Row crop in good condition on Hydrologic Soil Group B soils NRCS National Engineering Handbook, Chapter 9, Table 9-1

³ Row crop in good condition on Hydrologic Soil Group B soils NRCS National Engineering Handbook, Chapter 9, Table 9-1

These comparisons show that surface runoff is the lowest on grass lands. Cropland with conservation measures brings the surface runoff closer to the historic land use. Cropland without conservation has the highest surface runoff and the highest erosion rate. NRCS recognizes however, the combination of surface water and groundwater hydrology is too complex to be evaluated this simply.

Thinking historically, runoff would have been the greatest in those early years from prairie to cultivation without conservation. As landowners applied conservation, runoff was slowed down, and other land benefits were achieved.

This belief was shown in a USDA Agricultural Research Service study of four Iowa watersheds over 25 years (1971-1995). Two watersheds were under conventional tillage, and two were under conservation (ridge) tillage, one of which was also terraced.

Results found the ridge-till watershed (non-terraced) had 47% less runoff and 36% more base flow than the conventional watershed of similar landform and slope. Stream base flow after drought was quicker in the conservation watershed, which had 67% greater base flow during the driest two years.

The report also indicated conservation practices had benefits for increasing the stability of stream flow, so that floods and drought had less impact on stream flow under conservation practices. Large flows were decreased and small flows increased under conservation practices. (2005 Agricultural Practices Incentive Flow Regimes of Headwater Streams in Western Iowa, USDA/ARS, M. Turner, D. Meek, L. Kramer)

Where does a stream get its water? When 54 streams throughout the U.S. were analyzed for groundwater contributions to streams over a 30 year period, results found that 52% of the stream flow came from groundwater. Groundwater contributions ranged from 14% to 90%, and the median being 55%. USGS Ground Water and Surface Water, A Single Resource, USGS Circular 1139, pg. 12.)

A 1996 biological assessment by NRCS called "Natural Resource Conservation in the Platte River Basin-Nebraska" provides a similar snapshot look at conservation practices.

In the executive summary it reads, "...applied conservation systems have a significant impact on reducing non-point pollutants (nutrients, pesticides, organics, pathogens, and sediment), improving range condition, expanding wildlife habitat, conserving water, maintaining soil productivity and health, and many other environmental benefits. Any small short-term reductions in surface water delivered to the Platte River are offset by long-term benefits to base flows, increased groundwater and surface water quality, and more efficient irrigation water use (ground and surface water). Additionally NRCS technical and financial assistance is responsible for numerous situations which discourage environmentally adverse landowner actions."

A 1999 University of NE-Lincoln senior project, under the direction and guidance of several UN-L professors, stated that conservation practices are not a major factor in reducing flows. The report states "...it seems reasonable to conclude that conservation measures, though a significant factor, cannot be stated to be the dominant factor in reducing flow in the sub-basins (Frenchman and Medicine Creek) sharing common characteristics..." (Evaluation of Conservation Measures and Groundwater Pumping on Reduction in Stream flow in Selected sub-basins of the Republican River, D. Pedersen, 1999).

NRCS conducted a similar assessment issued in 2001 called "USDA-NRCS assessment of agency actions within the Platte River Watershed of NE which individually result in site-specific annual changes of consumptive water use of 25 acre-feet or less." NRCS evaluated 2,022 conservation practices installed between Sept. 1, 1995, and July 1, 2000. Of the 2,022 practices, 1,756 were installed for water conservation through irrigation system improvement. These systems resulted in a potential annual on-farm water savings (or less water pumped) of 81,763 acre-feet.

The remaining 266 practices were water impoundments like ponds, grade stabilization structures, and wetlands for non-ag purposes. Twenty of the practices were upstream of Chapman, Neb., and the before and after consumptive water use on these sites resulted in an annual reduction of 5.7 acre-feet of water. Of the 246 practices downstream from Chapman, the before and after consumptive use from all these sites resulted in a net annual increase of 8.2 acre-feet of water between Feb. to Aug. and 15 acre-feet for the entire year.

Below is a brief summary of Nebraska's recent conservation initiatives involving NRCS to better manage the natural resources in the Republican Basin.

Nebraska NRCS Special Initiatives:

- In 2005, NRCS partnered with NRD's and others to offer incentives to convert irrigated land to other uses, providing \$1.4 million to 134 contracts;
- In 2006, NRCS partnered with state and natural resources districts, providing \$794,000 to 36 contracts in Environmental Quality Incentives Program funds to people to permanently remove land from irrigation; EQIP has offered an irrigation management practice option since the 1996 Farm Bill;
- In 2007, NRCS with Tri-Basin NRD and others, offered

\$500,000 and committed \$208,000 in 35 contracts to convert nearly 600 gravity irrigated pivot corners to wildlife habitat;

- In the early 1990's NRCS had a Water Quality Incentives Program target area with FSA to have 144 farmers improve pest/nutrient/ TWM activities.

NRCS Related Actions:

- June 1, 2007 marked the closing of this year's obligation of \$21.4 million of General EQIP and \$4.8 of EQIP Ground and Surface Water Conservation Program funds into about 1,800 new long-term contracts with private landowners and operators. About 10% or \$2.6 million of those funds is going to the Republican River Basin for contracts. Most of those funds are for irrigation improvement practices, i.e. conversion of less efficient gravity irrigation systems to highly efficient sprinkler pivots or subsurface drip systems.
- NRCS and Farm Service Agency created with partners, the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program area to

Select NRCS Practices Applied by State, Republican River Basin 2004 to 2007

Practice Name and Number	State	State Total	Tri-State Total
Irrigation System Sprinkler (442) (Ac.)	Colorado Kansas Nebraska	6,540 3,251 43,398	53,189 Acres
Irrigation Water Management (449) (Ac.)	Colorado Kansas Nebraska	47,930 11,841 126,626	186,397 Acres
Ponds (378) (No.)	Colorado Kansas Nebraska	1 31 52	84 Ponds
Prescribed Grazing (528) (528A) (Ac.)	Colorado Kansas Nebraska	136,050 148,527 196,432	481,009 Acres
Range Planting (550) (Ac.)	Colorado Kansas Nebraska	48,003 4,262 44,608	96,873 Acres
Terrace (600) (Ft.)	Colorado Kansas Nebraska	314,640 1,779,686 4,892,797	6,987,123 Feet

Data from the NRCS Progress Reporting System (PRS)

Note: The total numbers are a sum of practices annually reported for the four year period. The feet of terraces applied may be a rebuild of an existing terrace system, terraces added to change the spacing on a field, and/or a new terrace system.

Water Conservation Investment through EQIP - Ground and Surface Water Program in the Republican Basin (2002-2006)**

Contracts	Nebraska	Kansas	Colorado
Dollars	282	77	162
	\$2,826,047	\$2,039,470	\$5,856,929

**Figures do not include general EQIP dollars that may have also been used for water conservation. These dollars reflect only the NRCS funds and DO NOT include the investment by the landowner.