

No. 126, Original

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In The  
**Supreme Court of the United States**

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STATE OF KANSAS,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

STATE OF NEBRASKA

and

STATE OF COLORADO,

*Defendants.*

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**FINAL REPORT OF THE SPECIAL MASTER  
WITH CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION OF  
RRCA GROUNDWATER MODEL**

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Special Master  
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September 17, 2003



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## **FINAL REPORT OF THE SPECIAL MASTER**

By its decree dated May 19, 2003 ("Decree"), this Court approved the Final Settlement Stipulation ("FSS") that all of the parties to this original action, namely, the States of Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, had executed and filed with me on December 16, 2002. The FSS laid out the parameters for the RRCA Groundwater Model which would, for use in the accounting formulas for administering the Republican River Compact, determine both streamflow depletions caused by groundwater pumping and streamflow accretions resulting from recharge by imported water. The FSS further prescribed procedures for the timely completion and adoption of the Model by the States. In accordance with Section IV.C of the FSS, the Modeling Committee that was provided for therein completed the RRCA Groundwater Model and submitted it to the States in final form. All three States then approved and adopted the RRCA Groundwater Model prior to July 1, 2003. Accordingly, I present herewith my Certificate of Adoption by the party States of the RRCA Groundwater Model along with documentation of the Model as adopted by the States.

By the Decree the Court also dismissed with prejudice all claims, counterclaims, and cross-claims for which leave to file was or could have been sought in this case arising prior to December 15, 2002, and it made that dismissal effective upon the filing by the Special Master of a final report certifying adoption of the RRCA Groundwater Model by the party States. When the Court hereafter by its customary practice directs that this present report is received and ordered filed, the Court will thereby establish the effective date of the dismissal with prejudice of all claims as ordered by the Decree. By the terms of the

Decree nothing more will remain to be done to bring this action to a conclusion.

Respectfully submitted,

VINCENT L. MCKUSICK  
Special Master  
One Monument Square  
Portland, Maine 04101  
(207) 791-1100

September 17, 2003

**SPECIAL MASTER'S CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION  
OF RRCA GROUNDWATER MODEL**

I, Vincent L. McKusick, Special Master in this action, hereby certify that the party States of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado have now completed and adopted the RRCA Groundwater Model in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Final Settlement Stipulation approved by the Court in its Decree dated May 19, 2003. Documentation of the RRCA Groundwater Model as adopted by the States is filed herewith.

Dated: September 17, 2003

VINCENT L. MCKUSICK  
Special Master

**STATE ADOPTION OF  
RRCA GROUNDWATER MODEL,  
*KANSAS v. NEBRASKA AND COLORADO,*  
NO. 126, ORIGINAL,  
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT**

Pursuant to the terms of the Final Settlement Stipulation herein, the undersigned chief water administration officials and counsels of record hereby adopt the RRCA Groundwater Model, as described and set forth in the attachment hereto.

|                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
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**REPUBLICAN RIVER COMPACT ADMINISTRATION  
GROUNDWATER MODEL**  
**June 30, 2003**

**Executive Summary**

In accordance with the December 15, 2002 Final Settlement Stipulation in *Kansas v. Nebraska and Colorado*, No. 126 Original, the Republican River Groundwater Modeling Committee developed a comprehensive groundwater model to represent the groundwater flow system in the Republican River Basin. The primary purpose of the Republican River Compact Administration Groundwater Model (RRCA Model) is to determine the amount, location, and timing of streamflow depletions to the Republican River caused by well pumping and to determine streamflow accretions from recharge of water imported from the Platte River Basin into the Republican River Basin.

Representatives from the State of Colorado, State of Kansas, and State of Nebraska developed the RRCA Model, with participation from the United States Bureau of Reclamation and United States Geological Survey. The data and information used in construction and calibration of the RRCA Model were provided and shared by all three States and the United States in a collegial manner. In a similar vein, the RRCA Model was constructed and calibrated in a collaborative exercise by technical experts from all three States.

The RRCA Model is fully operational and calibrated to represent the physical and hydrogeological characteristics of the Republican River Basin to a reasonable degree. The RRCA Model matches the trend and magnitude of groundwater level changes and stream baseflow targets distributed throughout the Republican River Basin,

without significant bias in any region or hydrologic characteristic. The RRCA Model is calibrated to a sufficient degree that depletions from groundwater pumping and accretions from imported water from the Platte River System to the Republican River may be quantified and assigned to prescribed streamflow reaches in accord with the RRCA Accounting Procedures.

## I. Introduction

The Republican River rises in the high plains of northeastern Colorado and western Kansas and Nebraska. The river flows in a generally eastern direction and encompasses approximately 24,900 square miles within its watershed that is illustrated below. The States of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska, with the consent of the United States of America, entered into the Republican River Compact in 1943 in order to equitably divide the waters of the Republican River Basin. Groundwater accretions and depletions are subject to administration within the Compact for the portion of the basin that contributes flow above the streamflow gaging station on the Republican River near Hardy, Nebraska which is in the eastern part of the Republican River Basin near the Kansas-Nebraska state line.

The Final Settlement Stipulation (FSS) in *Kansas v. Nebraska and Colorado*, No. 126 Original, which resolved that interstate dispute, provided for development of a comprehensive groundwater model to represent the groundwater flow system in the Republican River Basin. This document describes the content, construction, and calibration of the Republican River Compact Administration Groundwater Model (RRCA Model). Representatives from

the State of Colorado, State of Kansas, and State of Nebraska developed the RRCA Model, with participation from the United States Bureau of Reclamation and United States Geological Survey (USGS).

### **A. Purpose and Scope**

The primary purpose of the RRCA Model is to determine the amount, location, and timing of streamflow depletions to the Republican River caused by well pumping and to determine streamflow accretions from recharge of water imported from the Platte River Basin into the Republican River Basin above the streamflow gaging station near Hardy, Nebraska. The RRCA Model construction and calibration represent the physical and hydrogeological characteristics of the Republican River Basin to a reasonable degree for the period 1918 to 2000. The RRCA Model simulates historical and current physical conditions; it is not an optimization or operational model and does not assess the impact of land use and conservation practices, reservoir operations, or other water supply or water administration practices.

The RRCA Model will be used to determine groundwater depletions and imported water supply accretions in formulas prescribed in the RRCA Accounting Procedures. Future input data to the RRCA Model will be developed in accordance with the requirements of the Accounting Procedures.

## B. Document Context

This document is intended to provide a detailed description of all major facets in the RRCA Model structure, data and information, calibration, and results that were reached in its construction by the State of Colorado, State of Kansas, and State of Nebraska in consultation with the United States. Updated with annual streamflow, climatological, irrigated acreage, groundwater pumping, and other information, the RRCA Model will be used to quantify said streamflow depletions caused by well pumping and imported water supply accretions for application within the formulas prescribed in the RRCA Accounting Procedures. The data and information used in construction and calibration of the RRCA Model were provided and shared by all three States and the United States in a collegial manner. In a similar vein, the RRCA Model was constructed and calibrated in a collaborative exercise by technical experts from all three States. This document reflects the RRCA Model architecture, the data sets used, and calibration agreed upon by the States as required by the FSS.

The RRCA Model, consisting of the computer code, input files, and pre-processing and post-processing programs, is provided in Appendix A on a DVD ROM. Members of the RRCA Engineering Committee are working on a RRCA Groundwater Model Users Manual that will provide details related to the use of the model in conjunction with the RRCA Accounting Procedures. The Users Manual will discuss data content and formatting, the use of pre-processing programs, details on completing the various runs of the model, and application of the RRCA Model's outputs in the annual RRCA accounting.

### **C. Model Findings and Summary**

The RRCA Model is fully operational and calibrated to represent the physical and hydrogeological characteristics of the Republican River Basin to a reasonable degree. The RRCA Model reasonably matches the trend and magnitude of groundwater levels and stream baseflow targets distributed throughout the Republican River Basin, without significant bias in any region or hydrologic characteristic. The RRCA Model is calibrated to a sufficient degree that depletions from groundwater pumping and accretions from imported water from the Platte River System to the Republican River may be quantified and assigned to prescribed streamflow reaches in accord with the RRCA Accounting Procedures.

## **II. Conceptual Model of Groundwater Flow System**

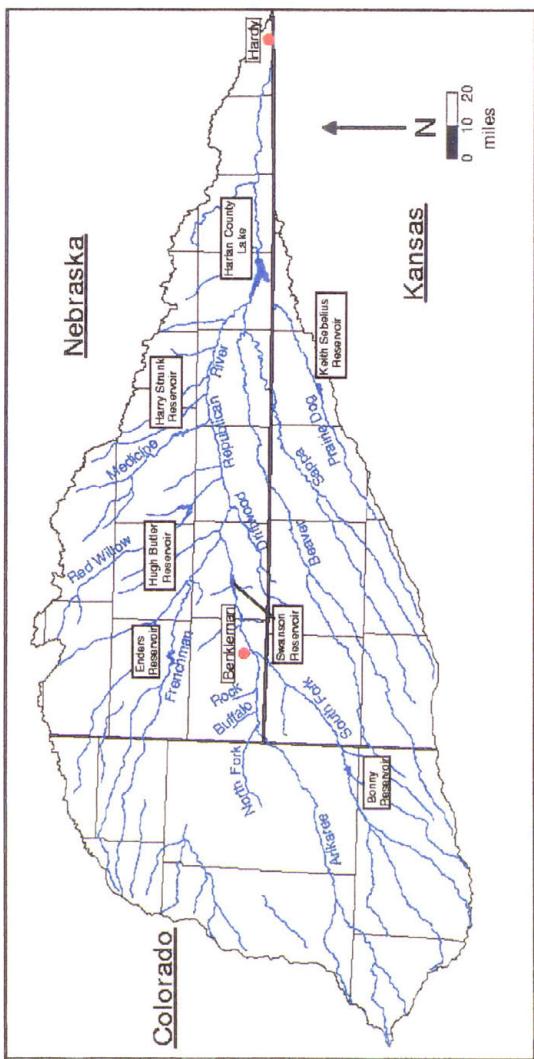
### **A. Background and Physical Setting**

The tributaries at the headwaters of the Republican River rise on the high plains of northeastern Colorado and western Kansas and Nebraska. The mainstem of the Republican River is formed by the junction of the North Fork of the Republican River and the Arkansas River near Haigler, Nebraska. The river flows in a generally eastern direction for approximately 445 miles before it joins the Smoky Hill River to form the Kansas River at Junction City, Kansas. The Republican River Basin encompasses approximately 24,900 square miles within its watershed that is illustrated below.

In order to include all groundwater resources that affect stream flows within the Republican River Basin, the RRCA Model domain was extended beyond the Republican River watershed. The model domain boundaries extend

from the Platte River in the north to the Ogallala Aquifer outcrops on the southern, eastern, and western boundaries. The model domain coincides with that described in USGS Open File Report 02-175 except in the eastern portion of the Basin where it was extended eastward to the eastern edge of Kearney County, Nebraska and into Adams County, Nebraska to reflect increased water table elevations caused by imported water supplies from the Platte River. The model domain encompasses approximately 30,000 square miles. A map of the model domain, including model cell designations and boundary conditions, is provided in Appendix B.







## B. Hydrogeology Framework

The predominant source of groundwater supply within the Republican River Basin is the shallow alluvium and deeper bedrock formations that collectively form the High Plains Aquifer. The High Plains Aquifer underlies portions of eight western States, including Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska, and the topography is characterized by flat to gently rolling terrain that is bisected by mostly eastward-flowing rivers and streams, such as the Republican River. The predominant geologic unit of the High Plains Aquifer is the Miocene-aged Ogallala Formation of the Tertiary period. The Ogallala Formation principally consists of unconsolidated to semi-consolidated sands, gravels, clays, and silts. The High Plains Aquifer is also composed of the shallower river alluvium and eolian deposits of the later Quaternary period. Water-table or unconfined conditions are predominant throughout the Aquifer. However, in some areas the hydraulic interconnection between the stream systems and geologic units may have been broken and in other localized areas cemented "mortar" (caliche) beds are common and create artesian or confined aquifer conditions.

The depositional history of the High Plains Aquifer is complex because it contains both fluvial (stream-deposited) and eolian (wind-deposited) sediments. Braided streams systems that flowed eastward across the alluvial fans adjacent to the Rocky Mountains served as the primary source of deposition of coarse-grained and fine-grained sediments to the Ogallala Formation during the Tertiary time period. However, in the Quaternary period, as the climate in the area turned drier and colder due to mountain uplift, the major form of sediment deposition changed to eolian. The winds transported the fine

materials caused by braided stream erosion in dust storms that carried very fine to medium sands to the east before settling into dune deposits, the largest and most prominent being located in west-central Nebraska. The Quaternary age alluvial, valley-fill, dune sand, and loess deposits are also considered to be part of the High Plains Aquifer where they are hydraulically connected to the underlying Ogallala Formation.

The saturated thickness of the High Plains Aquifer ranges from zero in the western edge of the aquifer in Colorado where the aquifer outcrops, to approximately 1,000 feet in west-central Nebraska. Groundwater flow in the High Plains Aquifer is generally from west to east in response to the predominant slope of the water table.

### C. Water Budget

The water budget for the Republican River Basin changed dramatically over the simulation period of 1918-2000. As anticipated, during the pre-development period the natural precipitation recharge, evapotranspiration and stream gains were the only significant stresses on the system. Beginning in the 1940's, accretions from surface water canals in the Platte River Basin began to migrate into the Republican River Basin groundwater system and introduce a significant new recharge into the system. Well pumping increased from approximately 1950 to 1980, then essentially leveled off but continued its impact as a major stress on the system. Coincident with well pumping increases, return flows from groundwater irrigation became a significant source of recharge. For illustrative and comparative purposes, the selected water budget components are tabulated below and a graphical representation is provided in Appendix C.

**RRCA Model Global Water Budget**  
Annual Average Amount in acre-feet

| Years     | Inflows                |                      |                        |               |               | Decrease in Storage |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
|           | Precipitation Recharge | Groundwater Recharge | Surface Water Recharge | Canal Leakage | Stream Losses |                     |
| 1921-1930 | 1,440,697              | 0                    | 0                      | 0             | 222,780       | 424,581             |
| 1931-1940 | 601,512                | 1,264                | 421                    | 15,996        | 229,750       | 632,529             |
| 1941-1950 | 1,916,460              | 15,262               | 47,777                 | 632,988       | 208,071       | 467,162             |
| 1951-1960 | 1,283,039              | 69,083               | 99,152                 | 652,719       | 207,269       | 812,763             |
| 1961-1970 | 1,479,667              | 237,718              | 102,332                | 598,784       | 230,134       | 1,217,401           |
| 1971-1980 | 1,452,260              | 595,112              | 111,638                | 665,139       | 236,637       | 2,511,248           |
| 1981-1990 | 1,740,645              | 572,102              | 101,767                | 623,134       | 233,679       | 2,309,917           |
| 1991-2000 | 1,998,741              | 498,803              | 86,742                 | 607,402       | 234,982       | 2,221,763           |

| <b>RRCA Model Global Water Budget</b> |                    |         |                 |                             |                 | Increase in<br>Storage |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Annual Average Amount in acre-feet    |                    |         |                 |                             |                 |                        |
| Years                                 | <b>Outflows</b>    |         |                 |                             |                 | Increase in<br>Storage |
|                                       | Phreatophyte<br>ET | Springs | Well<br>Pumping | Constant Head<br>Boundaries | Stream<br>Gains |                        |
| 1921-1930                             | 477,250            | 65,435  | 6,227           | 167,033                     | 448,280         | 923,836                |
| 1931-1940                             | 460,743            | 65,368  | 10,059          | 165,869                     | 439,771         | 339,611                |
| 1941-1950                             | 466,106            | 76,599  | 52,441          | 434,574                     | 511,874         | 1,746,297              |
| 1951-1960                             | 502,402            | 86,981  | 227,993         | 581,770                     | 489,936         | 1,234,618              |
| 1961-1970                             | 542,580            | 86,624  | 898,512         | 553,367                     | 509,096         | 1,276,170              |
| 1971-1980                             | 493,572            | 85,542  | 2,553,584       | 557,971                     | 466,483         | 1,414,830              |
| 1981-1990                             | 487,373            | 83,919  | 2,595,959       | 575,350                     | 426,078         | 1,412,304              |
| 1991-2000                             | 470,615            | 87,937  | 2,537,878       | 554,059                     | 411,616         | 1,586,317              |

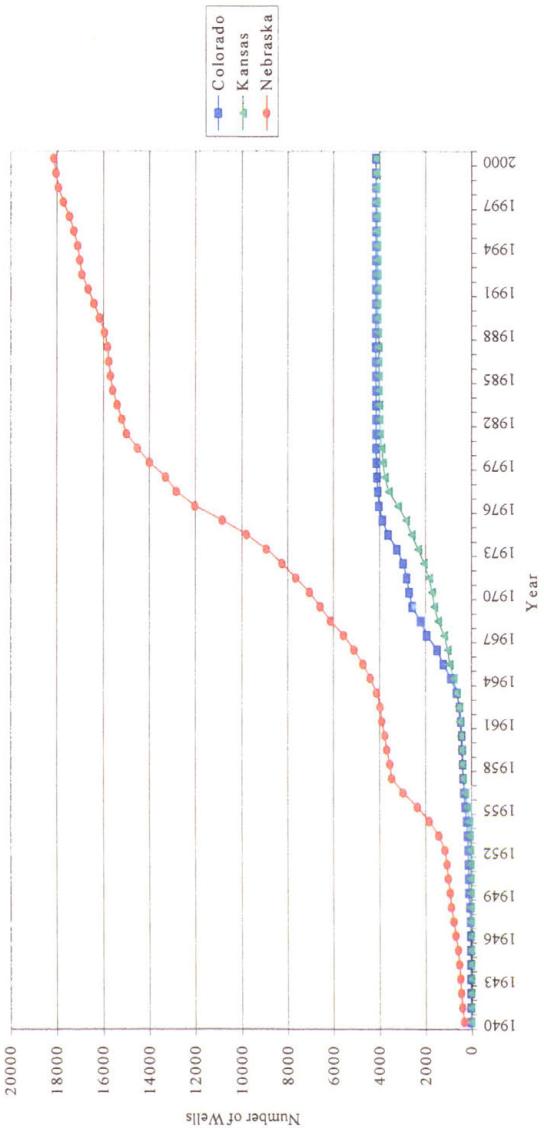
## **D. Groundwater Pumping**

### **1. Irrigation Pumping**

Groundwater pumping for irrigation of croplands in the Republican River Basin was limited prior to World War II but progressed rapidly in the 1960's and 1970's. The cumulative number of irrigation wells within the Republican River model domain over time is illustrated in the graph below. The States agreed to accept the method each one developed to estimate gross irrigation pumping within their respective boundaries for the period 1940-2000. The methods used by each State for estimating historical groundwater pumping and tabulations of the annual pumping estimates are provided in Appendix D.



Cumulative Number of Active Wells in the Republican River Model Domain





## **2. Pumping for Municipal and Industrial Uses**

The pumping for municipal and industrial purposes for Colorado and Nebraska was obtained from the USGS and subsequently verified and refined by each state. Kansas developed its estimates from its wateruse database. Municipal and industrial pumping estimates include those quantities equal to or greater than 50 acre-feet/year.

### **E. Recharge**

Recharge into the groundwater aquifers is from two primary sources of water: recharge from precipitation and recharge from human-induced activities such as irrigation of cropland and seepage from ditches/canals. Recharge from irrigation is further segmented into two principal components based upon the source of water – surface water or groundwater. The following narrative describes how these components were estimated for the period 1940-2000.

#### **1. Recharge from Precipitation**

Precipitation recharge is a significant variable in the overall water budget because it affects the entire model domain of over 19 million acres. Average precipitation between 1918 and 2000 varies from approximately 16 inches per year in the western part of the study area to approximately 27 inches per year in the eastern part of the Basin. Recharge from precipitation generally increases from west to east across the domain. Recharge from precipitation is also influenced by soil type. More recharge is generated on coarse textured soils than fine textured soils for the same amount of precipitation. Therefore, STATSGO soil maps were initially used to locate sandy

soils in the domain. These areas are commonly referred to as the *sand hills* of Colorado and western Nebraska. In a similar manner, medium and fine textured soils were identified. For simplicity, the three soil classifications used in the RRCA Model are described as coarse, medium, and fine. The final distribution of soils across the model domain is illustrated in Appendix E.

Recognizing the amount of precipitation that recharges the groundwater aquifer increases in proportion with the amount of precipitation, a set of two curves was developed for each soil classification. One curve is for irrigated lands and the other for non-irrigated lands. The Y-axis for each curve represents the number of inches of recharge from precipitation and the X-axis depicts the total amount of precipitation each year. In addition to the curves developed for the three predominant soil classifications, a two-curve precipitation recharge set was similarly developed for tributary alluviums and another for the main stem of the Republican River alluvium to represent their unique recharge and soil characteristics. The curves were developed from historical climate information and analysis of output from theoretical soil-water balance computer models and refined as part of the calibration process. The extent of the increase in precipitation recharge for irrigation conditions relative to non-irrigated conditions was the subject of extensive discussion and the resulting recharge curves represent a compromise agreement that shall not be considered a precedent toward application of precipitation recharge to surface water accounting. The Precipitation Recharge Curves are provided in Appendix F and the amount of recharge from precipitation is tabulated in Appendix G.

## 2. Recharge from Groundwater Irrigation

Recharge from groundwater irrigation for all three States is calculated as the product of estimated pumping multiplied by an appropriate efficiency factor. The following methods are applied to calculate recharge from groundwater irrigation in each State for 1940-2000 and the amount of groundwater recharge is tabulated in Appendix H.

Colorado – Recharge from groundwater pumping in Colorado is calculated for each year and for each county. Groundwater recharge from sprinkler irrigation is calculated by multiplying the gross pumping for sprinkler irrigation by the percentage that returns as deep percolation. In a similar manner, the amount of groundwater recharge from flood irrigation is calculated by multiplying the gross pumping for flood irrigation by the percentage that returns to the aquifer as deep percolation. The total amount of recharge from groundwater per county and year is the sum of the returns to deep percolation from sprinkler and flood irrigation.

Kansas – Recharge from groundwater irrigation was calculated by subtracting the net pumping from the gross pumping, and deducting spray loss for sprinkler irrigation or surface water runoff on lands that are flood irrigated. The average percentage of pumping lost to spray loss was 6% until 1986 and declined to 3% in more recent years. The net surface water runoff from flood irrigation is 5%. Once the county monthly pumping and return flow values were calculated, they were distributed to the sections within the county using the annual well count and irrigated acreage. A section's percentage of the county's total irrigated acreage was calculated and multiplied by the

county pumping and return flows to obtain values for the section.

**Nebraska** – Based on professional judgment, Nebraska assumed recharge rates that are generally inverse to assumed farm efficiency. Nebraska applies a ground-water irrigation efficiency of 70% from 1940 to 1960 and a linear increase from 70% in 1960 to 80% in 2000. These percentages were checked for reasonableness using information available on the number of wells and number of center-pivot irrigation systems for each year.

### 3. Recharge from Canals and Laterals

A number of canal systems supply surface water for irrigation within the domain that influences flow in the Republican River and its tributaries. Seepage from these canals and their corresponding laterals is specified in the model as a recharge term. The calculation of canal and lateral seepage recharge specified in the model is dependent on the type of canal system as summarized in the table below. Recharge estimates from canals and laterals are tabulated in Appendix I.

| Canal System Type                    | Method for Calculating Canal and Lateral Seepage Recharge   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Small Non-Federal Ditches and Canals | Recharge from canal seepage and from surface water irrigation is combined into one term. The total amount of recharge for both the canal seepage and surface water irrigation is calculated to be 40 percent of tabulated diversions. |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Federal Canals<br>(Maintained by the<br>US Bureau of<br>Reclamation) | Recharge from canal seepage<br>calculation based on methodology<br>specified in Section IV.A.2.c in the<br>RRCA Accounting Procedures.  |
| Platte River Canals  | Where available canal seepage<br>was determined from measured<br>farm headgate deliveries and<br>diversions at the headgate with<br>estimated evaporation from the<br>canal surface subtracted out.<br>Where these data were not<br>available canal loss rates were<br>estimated using the rates from<br>like canal systems with available<br>data. |

#### 4. Recharge from Surface Water Irrigation

Surface water irrigation recharge was specified based on a percentage of the water delivered to farm headgates by canal systems and small pumping plants that extracted water directly from surface water bodies. The methods used to calculate surface water irrigation recharge are provided in the table below. Recharge estimates from surface water are tabulated in Appendix J.

| Canal System Type                    | Method for Calculating Surface Water Irrigation Recharge  |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Small Non-Federal Ditches and Canals | Recharge from canal seepage and from surface water irrigation is combined into one term. The total amount of recharge for both the canal seepage and surface water irrigation is calculated to be 40 percent of tabulated diversions. |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Federal Canals<br>(Maintained by the<br>US Bureau of<br>Reclamation) | Recharge from surface water<br>irrigation calculation based on<br>methodology specified in Section<br>IV.A.2.c in the RRCA Accounting<br>Procedures.                        |
| Platte River Canals  | Recharge from surface water<br>irrigation was specified to be 40<br>percent of farm headgate deliver-<br>ies for 1940 to 1960 linearly<br>decreasing to 30 percent in 2000. |
| Small Surface Water<br>Pumping Plants                                | Recharge was specified to be 25<br>percent of the water diverted.   |

#### F. Irrigated Acreage

The States agreed to methods for estimating irrigated acreage for the period 1940-2000, which are documented in Appendix K. The summary of the total estimated irrigated acreage at the beginning of each decade is provided below and the estimates by county and year for each State are tabulated in Appendix K.

| <b>Total Estimated Irrigated Acreage<br/>in Republican River Basin</b> |          |         |           |
|--|----------|---------|-----------|
| Year   | Colorado | Kansas  | Nebraska  |
| 1940   | 5,409    | 2,952   | 22,427    |
| 1950   | 15,900   | 6,080   | 188,031   |
| 1960   | 62,736   | 50,882  | 451,385   |
| 1970   | 428,009  | 196,831 | 638,969   |
| 1980   | 664,161  | 357,710 | 1,428,685 |
| 1990   | 667,351  | 402,132 | 1,498,400 |
| 2000   | 667,891  | 434,767 | 1,654,452 |

## G. Crop Irrigation Requirements

Colorado – The potential irrigation requirement for each crop for each county and year was estimated using the Hargreaves equation calibrated to the Penman-Monteith equation and is tabulated in Appendix L. The crop mix was obtained from County Assessor data. Effective rainfall was estimated using the procedure outlined in Irrigation Water Requirements, Technical Release No. 21, United States Department of Agriculture, April 1967 (Revised September 1970). The gain in soil moisture from winter and spring precipitation was an average of 2.0 inches (source: Republican River Basin Water Management Study, Steven J. Vandas, United States Bureau of Reclamation, March 1983). The net crop irrigation requirement was calculated as the potential consumptive use minus effective precipitation minus the gain in soil moisture from winter and spring precipitation.

Kansas – Using the Hargreaves equation calibrated to the Penman-Monteith calculations and effective rainfall from TR-21, the composite crop-weighted unit CIR was obtained for each year. At climate stations for which the requisite data to calculate the CIR for 1940-1949 were not available, data from a nearby station were substituted. The unit CIR for 1940-2000 was multiplied by the irrigated acreage described above to obtain volume of irrigation demand for each county. To account for winter soil moisture, a preliminary soil moisture factor was applied to each county in April and, if necessary, May, and was used to offset the CIR at the beginning of the irrigation season. The remaining CIR was then used as an initial estimate of net pumping.

Nebraska – Crop irrigation requirements are not estimated in the Nebraska procedure.

## **H. Streams and Reservoirs**

The RRCA Model considers only the impact of groundwater pumping and surface water imports to the baseflow for the major streams in the Republican River Basin. It is not a surface water model and total streamflows are not incorporated in its design or calculations. The stream network was adopted from the USGS Republican River Study and a schematic diagram is shown in Appendix M. The seven major federal reservoirs were simulated in the RRCA Model using historical elevations or reservoir stages.

## **I. Phreatophytes**

The potential evapotranspiration rate for the various classifications of phreatophyte vegetation (forest, woody, and marsh) was collapsed into a single ET rate that was calculated by the Hargreaves method using appropriate equivalent crop coefficients. Results were obtained for the Akron, McCook, and Red Cloud climate stations on a monthly time step. For selected Sub-basins, the change or encroachment of phreatophytes over time was adjusted in accordance with the curvilinear time-relationship developed from aerial photographic data provided by Michaela Johnson in a published Master's Thesis (Johnson, 2001) with refinements based on observed streamflows during calibration. The methods used by each State to calculate and assign phreatophyte distribution are provided in Appendix N. The phreatophyte potential evapotranspiration rates used in the RRCA Model are tabulated in

Appendix N in addition to the Sub-basin phreatophyte potential evapotranspiration factors that reflect the expansion of phreatophytes over time.

### **J. Discussion of Flow Pattern**

The general direction of water flow in the Republican River Basin is west to east with tributaries intersecting from both the southern and northern boundaries to the mainstem in the center of this gourd-shaped watershed. In the extreme north-central portion of the basin in Nebraska, there is a small amount of groundwater flow from the Republican River Basin north toward the Platte River Basin. Further east, groundwater migrates south from the Platte River Basin into the Republican River Basin in the northeastern portion area of the watershed referred to as the "mound area" that is approximately centered on the 99th Meridian. Headwaters of the Republican River are born on the high plains of eastern Colorado and combine with tributaries from southwestern Nebraska and northwestern Kansas to form the mainstem of the Republican River at the confluence of the North Fork of the Republican River and Arkansas River near Haigler, Nebraska. The Republican River flows eastward and generally parallel to the Nebraska-Kansas stateline before turning in a southeastern direction to cross the border near Hardy, Nebraska. The Republican River meets the Smoky Hill River at Junction City, Kansas to form the Kansas River, a major tributary to the Missouri River.

Streamflows are captured and retained in seven federal reservoirs that are within the Republican River Basin upstream of the Nebraska-Kansas stateline near Hardy, Nebraska. The reservoirs and associated tributary

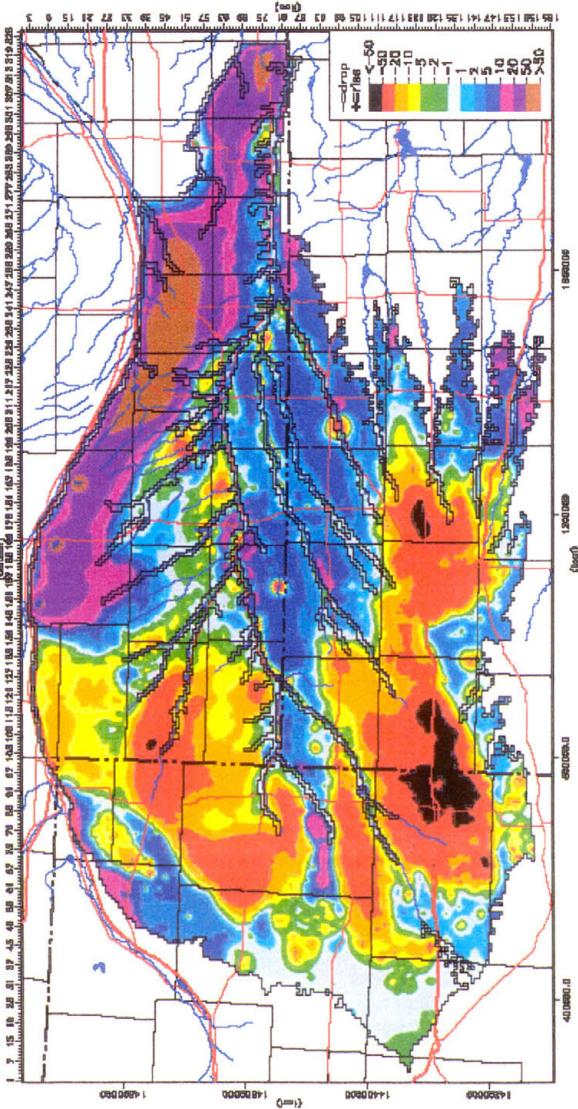
streams are as follows, progressing from the headwaters downstream:

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Bonny Reservoir     | South Fork of the Republican River, Colorado |
| Swanson Lake        | Mainstem of the Republican River, Nebraska   |
| Enders Reservoir    | Frenchman Creek, Nebraska                    |
| Hugh Butler Lake    | Red Willow Creek, Nebraska                   |
| Harry Strunk Lake   | Medicine Creek, Nebraska                     |
| Keith Sebelius Lake | Prairie Dog Creek, Kansas                    |
| Harlan County Lake  | Mainstem of the Republican River, Nebraska   |

The RRCA Model predicted change in water levels vary dramatically across the Republican River Basin from the pre-development period through 2000. The maximum rise in water level is approximately 179 feet in the mound area in Nebraska and the greatest decline is approximately 86 feet near Burlington, Colorado. For illustrative purposes, the predicted change in water levels in the RRCA Model domain is shown below.

## Change in Water Levels: Steady State to 12/31/2000

Republican River Settlement Model Version 1.2p





### **III. Mathematical Representation of Groundwater Flow Model**

#### **A. Model Program**

The RRCA Model applies a modified version of the United States Geological Survey modular groundwater model MODFLOW 2000 (Harbaugh and others, 2000) version 1.10 to numerically calculate stream depletions from groundwater pumping and accretions from imported water supplies. MODFLOW is a simulation program that uses a finite-difference method to solve the groundwater flow equation.

In addition to its robust numerical solver capabilities, MODFLOW also offers two significant attributes. First, it is relatively easily understood, which promotes confidence in its application by those intending to use the computer model to simulate physical and hydrological conditions. Second, it is easily enhanced to accommodate the continuing need for additional capabilities to address a variety of physical and hydrogeological conditions.

The MODFLOW program promotes simulation accuracy and computational flexibility by segmenting various hydrologic attributes such as recharge, leakage from the aquifer to the rivers, or evapotranspiration from groundwater as separate or distinct packages. For application within the RRCA Model, the following enhancement modules or packages were used:

- ◆ Basic (BAS6)
- ◆ Layer Property Flow (LPF1)
- ◆ Recharge (RCH6)
- ◆ Well (WEL6)

- ◆ Stream (STR6)
- ◆ Evapotranspiration (EVT6)
- ◆ Drains (DRN6)
- ◆ Preconditioned Conjugate Gradient (PCG2)
- ◆ Hydrograph (HYMOD1)

## B. Model Architecture

The following items are the major components in the RRCA Model architecture:

- ◆ The model is a single layer bounded on the bottom by the impermeable Pierre Shale.
- ◆ The initial Stream Network was taken from USGS Open File Report 02-175.
- ◆ The interim aquifer base was taken from USGS Open File Report 02-175, and was adjusted to reflect elevation variances near streams and data available from Nebraska.
- ◆ Land surface elevations were obtained from the National Elevation Dataset (NED) one arc second Digital Elevation Model (DEM). The land surface elevations along stream channels were modified in order to provide strictly decreasing elevations along stream channels.
- ◆ The groundwater flow system was simulated as if there were a constant transmissivity in order to preserve numerical stability.

## **1. Simulation Period**

The RRCA Model represents the long-term steady-state conditions prior to 1918 and transient conditions from 1918 to 2000. Transient conditions are discretized into monthly stress periods. The RRCA Model will be updated annually by the RRCA to reflect data from 2001 to the current accounting year.

## **2. Discretization**

The RRCA Model is spatially discretized into one-square mile grid cells and temporally discretized into one-month stress periods, with two time-steps per stress period.

## **3. Boundary Conditions**

Constant head boundary conditions for the model were assigned along the Platte River, the eastern boundary of Kearney, Clay, Nuckolls, and Adams Counties, Nebraska; and in Cheyenne County, Colorado where the Ogallala Aquifer continues south of the Republican River Basin. All other boundaries are no-flow boundaries or drains. See Appendix B, RRCA Model Domain for boundary and drain locations.

## **4. Initial Conditions**

The steady state recharge, or initial condition, was established on the premise of no groundwater irrigation prior to 1940. The historical recharge for the period of 1918-1940, assuming no irrigation, was used in conjunction with the developed recharge curve(s) to obtain the recharge for each year. The recharge obtained for each

year in the 1918-1940 period was averaged and assigned as the initial recharge condition in 1918, also known as the steady state condition. A global multiplier called the steady state multiplier was used to adjust the steady state recharge. During model calibration, the value of the steady state multiplier was established at 0.75, in part to replicate the long-term upward trend in the hydrographs observed in the western part of the domain.

## 5. Aquifer Parameters

The RRCA Model considers two aquifer parameters:

- ◆ The specific yield values were obtained from previous USGS investigations and reports and are portrayed in the Distribution of Specific Yields in Appendix O.
- ◆ Hydraulic conductivities were quantified through the calibration process and are portrayed in the Distribution of Hydraulic Conductivities in Appendix P.

## 6. Stresses

Calculation of the model stresses is fairly complex due to the variance in the three States' data and methods used to calculate well pumping for groundwater irrigation, surface water irrigation and the associated recharge. To provide resolution and a common platform, a set of programs was developed to transform the data from raw well and irrigation files to a common cell-by-cell format. This common format consists of a set of files named *yyyy.mm.xxx*, where the letters designate the year, month, and type of information respectively. The type of information is "pmp" for pumping, "rcs" for surface water recharge,

"rcg" for groundwater recharge and "rcc" for canal recharge. In addition, the file named **yyyy.xxx** is used to represent annual quantities and type of information respectively. For the annual quantities, "mi" is used to represent municipal and industrial pumping, "asw" is the surface water irrigated area, "agw" is the groundwater irrigated area, and "aco" is the commingled irrigated area. Volumes are always specified in acre-feet, and areas are always specified in acres.

Colorado – The Colorado groundwater input data consist of two databases. The well database specifies the location, county, appropriated acreage, and priority date for each well. The pumping database specifies the county totals for well pumping and the county-by-county groundwater irrigated efficiency. The **mkgw** program is then used to calculate cell-by-cell pumping, groundwater irrigation recharge, and irrigated areas. The program distributes pumping from the county to the model cells by assigning pumping proportional to the appropriated acreage of the active wells for that year. Pumping is distributed from the annual value to monthly values using a fixed proportioning. Irrigation recharge from groundwater is assigned to the same cells where the pumping occurs. The groundwater recharge is equal to the pumped amount multiplied by the return flow fraction, defined as one minus the irrigation efficiency. The appropriated acreage is used to calculate cell-by-cell groundwater irrigated acreage.

The Colorado surface water input data are also contained within two databases. The ditch database consists of the acreage per cell for each ditch system. The diversion database consists of monthly diversions for each ditch. Surface water irrigation returns are calculated as

the fixed percentage of the diverted amount as specified in the settlement agreement. The surface water return flow amount is distributed over the ditch acreage proportional to the acreage in each cell. The **mksw** program is used to perform this calculation. The surface water irrigated acreage is the sum of the ditch acreages for each cell. There are no commingled surface and groundwater irrigation applications modeled in Colorado.

Kansas – The Kansas groundwater input data consists of two databases. The well database specifies the location, county and irrigated acreage by year for each well. The pumping database specifies the total pumping for each county by year, the irrigation efficiency by county by year, and the annual to monthly distribution factors by county by year. The **mkgw** program is used to calculate monthly cell-by-cell pumping by distributing annual county totals to months using the monthly factors, and then to cells in proportion to the irrigated acreage for each year. For years that records indicate the well is not pumping, an irrigated acreage of zero switches off pumping in that well. The groundwater recharge from groundwater pumping is assigned in the same cell as where the pumping occurs. The groundwater recharge amount is computed as a percentage of the pumped amount, equal to one minus the irrigation efficiency multiplied by pumping, adjusted down for runoff and spray loss.

The Kansas surface water return flow calculation is performed exactly like the surface water return flow calculation in Colorado except for those lands in Kansas served by the Almena Canal that are surface and groundwater irrigated commingled land.

Nebraska – The Nebraska raw data consists of seven databases. They include the lands served exclusively by groundwater irrigation database, the commingled lands groundwater irrigated database, the lands served exclusively by surface water irrigation database, the commingled surface water database, the river pumpers database, the private canals database, and canal leakage database. Each of the first four databases specifies the annual volume of applied water and area over which it is applied on a cell-by-cell basis. The river pumpers database and private canals database supply only the annual volume by cell and the canal leakage database supplies the monthly volume by cell. The program **mknedat** is used to create the required monthly groundwater pumping files by distributing the annual cell-by-cell pumping to a monthly timestep using a fixed set of factors. The groundwater recharge is calculated as a factor of the pumped amount. This factor is a constant over the State of Nebraska, and is 30% until 1960 and then reduces linearly to 20% in 2000. The pumping and groundwater irrigation recharge are calculated in the same manner for commingled and exclusively groundwater irrigated lands. The total of both commingled and exclusively groundwater pumping is written to a single pumping file. The exclusively groundwater pumping acreage is stored to the groundwater irrigation acreage files. The commingled groundwater acreage is not used in this application since it is the identical acreage that is designated as surface water commingled acreage.

Surface water farm deliveries are specified on a land-by-land basis. For each land, the cell and appropriate canal system is specified. The return flows from each land are calculated as the delivered amount multiplied by a

system specific fraction. This fraction is specified in the FSS, and for most systems it is a constant with time, but for some systems the return flow fraction varies with time. The annual volume is accumulated for each cell and distributed to a monthly timestep using the same set of factors used to distribute the pumping. The irrigated acreage served exclusively by surface water is saved to the surface water irrigated area file and the commingled surface water area is saved to the commingled area file for the year.

River pumpers and private canals are specified as annual totals by cell. The return flow from these irrigation methods is calculated as a fixed fraction of the applied amounts and added to the cell-by-cell surface water return flows. The irrigated acreage is not considered.

The canal leakage database specifies canal losses on a cell-by-cell basis for every month and is simply copied to change the file format.

## 7. Stress Calculation

The Republican River Pre-Processor (**rrpp**) program is used to construct MODFLOW recharge and well pumping input files from these cell-by-cell files. The input files for each State are kept in a separate directory. The **rrpp** program reads the cell-by-cell monthly and annual files for all three States, calculates recharge from precipitation and outputs the resulting recharge and well pumping data sets as input to the MODFLOW program. A steady state step is used to establish the model initial condition at the beginning of the 1918 to 2000 transient simulation. There is no well pumping, irrigation recharge or canal leakage in this initial steady state. Therefore, the recharge consists only

of precipitation recharge. The rrpp program calculates the precipitation recharge for each year from 1918 to 1940 and then averages the recharge. Each cell is assumed to be only non-irrigated during this period.

The rrpp program is used to generate MODFLOW input files for both the historical or base run and the impact runs – “no State pumping” for each of the States and “no Nebraska import.” The program reads a set of instructions from a parameter file. The NOPUMP instruction is used to switch off irrigation well pumping and return flows for a particular State as well as the M&I pumping. The MOUND instruction is used to switch off all surface water returns and canal leakage within the area in Nebraska designated as the mound area. A map of the mound area in Nebraska is provided in Appendix A.

Pumping is calculated on a month-by-month basis by accumulating the cell-by-cell pumping specified in the individual State files. If pumping is switched off for a State, pumping for that State is simply omitted. The total pumping for each month is then written to the MODFLOW well file.

Recharge from irrigation is calculated on a month-by-month basis by accumulating the cell-by-cell return flows from precipitation, surface water and groundwater irrigation recharge, and canal leakage. Surface water return flows are accumulated on a cell-by-cell basis for each State, except when the MOUND instruction is used, in which case the surface water return flows inside the designated mound area are omitted. In a similar manner, canal leakage is accumulated on a cell-by-cell basis for each State, except again the mound area is omitted when so instructed. Groundwater recharge is also accumulated on

a cell-by-cell basis for each State, except when the NOPUMP instruction is used, in which case the ground-water recharge for that State is omitted.

In order to calculate precipitation recharge, the irrigated area within each cell is accumulated as the sum of the groundwater, surface water and commingled area in the cell. When the MOUND instruction is used, the exclusive surface water acreage is not added within the mound area. Similarly when the NOPUMP instruction is used, exclusive groundwater acreage within the cell is not counted. Commingled acreage is always counted. If the total irrigated acreage within a cell equals or exceeds the number of acres in a cell, the entire cell is treated as irrigated. Otherwise the remaining acreage within a cell is treated as non-irrigated.

The annual precipitation for each cell is calculated by kriging the annual precipitation at a number of stations in the basin to the cell. For both the non-irrigated and irrigated fraction of the cell, the amount of recharge that corresponds to this precipitation amount is then calculated from precipitation recharge curves that correspond to non-irrigated and irrigated lands for the type of soil associated with this cell. The soil type and curves are specified in the parameter file read by the **rrpp** program. The resulting total recharge for the cell is then calculated as the product of the fraction of non-irrigated and irrigated lands multiplied by the respective recharge amounts. The total recharge from precipitation is then adjusted using a spatial multiplier to adjust the recharge amount for spatial variations in terrain. The resulting annual recharge amounts are then distributed to months using a fixed set of monthly factors.

The resultant total recharge is the sum of the precipitation recharge, surface and groundwater irrigation recharge, and canal leakage, appropriately adjusted to honor the NOPUMP or MOUND instructions. These values are written to the MODFLOW recharge file.

## 8. Phreatophyte Evapotranspiration

The MODFLOW evapotranspiration input file is generated by the **mket** program. This program calculates the monthly maximum evapotranspiration rate required by MODFLOW from four input files. The monthly phreatophyte evapotranspiration rate at the Akron, McCook and Red Willow climate stations is read from the first database. This rate is then multiplied by the phreatophyte area. The phreatophyte area is calculated from the present day cell-by-cell areas multiplied by a set of Sub-basin factors. The Sub-basin factors vary by year and hydrologic Sub-basin. Within each Sub-basin, the area is adjusted by the Sub-basin factor for that year. Basin factors were generated for the period 1938-1993. After 1993 the basin factors were assumed to remain at the 1993 levels. From 1935 to 1938, the basin factors were assumed to remain at the 1938 level. Although the basin factors were initially taken from the USGS, they were ultimately determined as calibration factors. However, no information prior to the catastrophic 1935 flood in the Republican River Basin is available. Since the flood regime of the basin changed with the construction of federal reservoirs in the 1950's and beyond, the present day phreatophyte growth is not representative of pre-development growth. Therefore the year 1950 was selected as a surrogate to represent pre-development phreatophyte evapotranspiration.

The evapotranspiration surface is set equal to the NED ground surface, and the extinction depth is set to a constant ten feet. The NED ground surface is adjusted in the stream package setup to provide for streams always flowing down gradient. In those cells, the evapotranspiration surface is set at five feet above the stream channel elevation. This offset is intended to represent the elevation of the stream banks relative to the incised stream channel and is a constant across the basin.

## 9. Streams and Reservoirs

The stream network previously generated by the USGS was adopted for this study. The streambed conductance, thickness and area were adopted verbatim. The **mkstr** program was used to adjust the streambed elevation to represent the more accurate NED data that became available after the original USGS work and to introduce reservoirs to the stream network.

The streambed elevation for a cell was calculated as the average of the minimum NED elevation for a cell and the upstream cells within the stream network. For headwater cells, the elevation was set equal to the average NED elevation in the cell. The stream network was then traversed in a series of operations designed to ensure that the stream network runs down gradient. Where the NED reflects present day reservoir stages, a linear interpolation from the cell above and below the reservoir was used to represent pre-reservoir stream elevations.

In order to model reservoirs as part of the stream network, each reservoir was associated with one or more stream segments and a set of model cells. At the particular month that a reservoir came into operation, that stream

segment was replaced by a set of reservoir cells with a conductance equal to one square mile in area, a hydraulic conductivity of one foot per day, and a thickness of ten feet. The reservoir segment of the stream network is isolated from the rest of the stream network by altering the tributaries array and an inflow into that segment is set to one million cubic feet per second. The stream elevation for each month is set equal to the middle of month stage for the reservoir. This arbitrarily large inflow ensures reservoir losses are not constrained within the reservoir segment. Since outflow from the reservoir segment is not transferred to downstream segments, the assignment of this inflow does not affect downstream computations. Note: the stream network must be specified for every stress period during which reservoirs are active because the reservoir stage changes from month to month. The specific yield was set to zero for those cells containing reservoirs because the reservoir storage change calculations are explicitly incorporated within the RRCA Accounting Procedures.

The HYDMOD package was used to extract stream flows and reservoir leakage at selected locations. A limitation of this package is that the number of reaches within a stream segment cannot change in order for the HYDMOD package to extract the flow at the correct location. Therefore, the **mkstr** program pads the reservoir segments of the stream network with "dummy reaches" to ensure that each segment contains the same number of reaches before and after the reservoir goes in. The dummy reaches can be identified as having a conductance of zero, which precludes any surface-groundwater interaction but ensures proper routing of flow and proper operation of the HYDMOD package.

## **IV. Calibration of Groundwater Flow Model**

### **A. Purpose of Calibration**

The purpose of calibrating the RRCA Model is to achieve an acceptable level of correspondence between model inputs, results and historical physical observations of the groundwater flow system in the Republican River Basin. The process of calibrating the RRCA Model also included the mathematical representation of the hydrogeologic framework, boundary conditions and hydraulic properties to reflect the physical characteristics of the Republican River Basin.

### **B. Calibration Targets**

#### **1. Water Levels**

Groundwater levels have been measured throughout the Basin since the early 1900's, but the number of sites increased dramatically post-World War II. The source of groundwater level information used in the RRCA Model is the Groundwater Site Inventory (GWSI) maintained by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) in cooperation with all three States. The tenure of static groundwater level data ranges from a single-year measurement at a discrete location to a continuum of annual measurements that began in the early 1950's and continues to date at the same well. Groundwater levels are typically measured once each year, usually in the non-irrigation season when effects from irrigation pumping are minimized. The RRCA Model is calibrated to a groundwater level dataset that contains a total of 350,233 water level records at 10,835 different sites. The GWSI dataset was converted from latitude/longitude to an X-Y coordinate system. The entire dataset, including one-measurement water levels, was

used in model calibration except for wells that were determined by the representative State to be clearly erroneous. The dataset and well hydrographs depicting observations and predictions are provided in electronic format in Appendix A.

## 2. Baseflow

Hydrograph separation is a technique that partitions the amount of surface water and groundwater that is measured as total streamflow at a river gaging station. Determining the component of total streamflow that is contributed by groundwater (also called baseflow) requires professional expertise and judgment. The hydrograph separation analysis used in this application is referred to as the Pilot Point method. This procedure was adopted for application in this groundwater model since it combines the benefits of graphical baseflow analysis with the computational efficiency afforded by electronic spreadsheets. Daily streamflow information for one, or multiple years, is easily tabulated in a Microsoft Excel® electronic spreadsheet. Daily hydrographs are subsequently plotted using the graphics package. The analyst performing the baseflow separation uses the tools available in the electronic graphics package to select pilot or turning points that signify the baseflow component in the total amount of streamflow measured at a river gaging station. A significant contribution of the graphics and computational package afforded by Microsoft Excel® is the flexibility to easily change the assignment of each pilot or turning point upon comparative review with other nearby streamflow hydrographs or in collaboration with another analyst. The analyst may change one or multiple pilot points using the click-and-drag tool to another turning point and instantly

recalculate the amount of baseflow for a defined period of time – from a month up to decades.

For the RRCA Model, sixty-five (65) independent baseflow analyses were performed and adopted as calibration targets. Annual and monthly baseflow estimates for each analysis are provided in electronic medium in Appendix A.

### C. Comparison of Model Calculations to Targets

The RRCA Model calculations match the representative baseflow and water-level targets to a reasonable and acceptable degree. For the baseflow evaluation, the RRCA Model results were evaluated in juxtaposition on a graphical format with the accepted baseflow quantifications for 65 different stream reaches. Based upon professional judgment, the model results reasonably match the trend and magnitude of the actual baseflow condition at the various locations.

Hydrographs showing the physical observations and model predictions were generated for all groundwater wells with measurements. Professional judgment was again used to evaluate the accuracy of the measurements and the comparison to model predictions, with greater weight being given to wells with a consistent measurement set and longer periods of record. In consideration of the magnitude and complexity of the model domain, the RRCA Model generally matched the observed water-level targets. The comparative evaluation of model calculations to physical targets based upon professional judgment, as opposed to a statistical assignment, is an acceptable method for a mathematical model with the magnitude and complexity inherent within the Republican River Basin.

## D. Calibrated Parameters

Calibration parameters are physical, climatic, and/or aquifer properties that can be adjusted to so that the mathematical representation of a groundwater model better represents actual conditions. Selection of final values for calibration parameters requires consideration of the match between model outputs and calibration targets, and whether such values are reasonable considering geologic, climatic, and other conditions in the Republican River Basin. Calibration parameters may vary in a spatial context to reflect different physical and/or geographic conditions. The two principal calibration parameters used in application to the RRCA Model are hydraulic conductivity and precipitation recharge.

### 1. Hydraulic Conductivity

Hydraulic conductivity may be defined as the measure of the ease in which water can be transmitted through a porous material, i.e. flow through an aquifer. The hydraulic conductivity values applied in the model are based upon professional expertise and vary across the model domain. Hydraulic conductivity parameters were refined and statistically distributed throughout the model domain during the calibration process. Hydraulic conductivity values were specified at a set of user-supplied points, approximately one per county. These point values were distributed to every cell in the domain using logarithmic kriging. The point values were varied during calibration using a combination of professional judgment and automated calibration using a parameter estimation program.

## 2. Precipitation Recharge

The amount of precipitation that percolates into the groundwater aquifer is dependent upon different soil characteristics and the amount of precipitation. Three general soil classifications were identified and distributed throughout the Republican River Basin: coarse, medium, and fine. As part of the model calibration, the STATSGO Soil Type 832 that was originally classified as "fine" was reclassified as "medium" to better differentiate precipitation recharge in the mound area in Nebraska from the rest of the model domain. In addition, the alluvial valleys were treated as distinct soil groups, with one group for the tributary alluviums and one for the alluvium along the mainstem. Recognizing the amount of precipitation that recharges the groundwater aquifer increases in proportion with precipitation, a set of two curves was developed for each of the three soil classifications. One curve is for irrigated lands and the other for non-irrigated lands. The Y-axis for each curve is inches of recharge from precipitation and the X-axis depicts the total amount of precipitation each year.

Lesser calibration parameters that are used to further refine the groundwater model include:

## 3. Spatial Multipliers

The Spatial Multiplier has a value of 1.0 throughout the model domain except in the mound area in Nebraska where the value is 1.5. A map of spatial multipliers with associated values is provided in Appendix Q.

#### **4. Steady-State Multiplier**

For the period of 1918 to 1940, the long-term average recharge is not fully indicative of all conditions in the model domain, primarily in the western area. A steady-state multiplier of 0.75 was applied to the average of the 1918-1940 recharge period throughout the Republican River Basin.

#### **5. Phreatophyte Potential Evapotranspiration Rate**

The rate is indexed to the McCook and Red Cloud, Nebraska and Akron, Colorado climate stations. The annual potential evapotranspiration rates were linearly interpolated from west to east across the model domain. To improve the ability of the model to match baseflows, all phreatophyte evapotranspiration rates were adjusted by a factor of 2.0. For specific Sub-basins, a second factor ranging between 0.03 and 1.12 was applied. The location of the phreatophyte areas and distribution of potential evapotranspiration are provided in Appendix R.

#### **6. Saturated Thickness**

Applied within the RRCA Model to improve the model performance, the saturated thickness in any given model cell was adjusted to a minimum of 10 feet. The saturated thickness is based upon average values for the period 1940-2000 and was kriged across the model domain between known data points. The distribution of saturated thickness is provided in Appendix S.

## 7. Transmissivity

The adjustments to hydraulic conductivity and saturated thickness described above were made during the calibration procedures and resulted in a distribution of transmissivity that is provided in Appendix T.

## E. Model Output

The RRCA Model is fully operational and calibrated to represent the physical and hydrogeological characteristics of the Republican River Basin to a reasonable degree. The RRCA Model reasonably matches the trend and magnitude of groundwater levels and stream baseflow targets distributed throughout the Republican River Basin, without significant bias in any region or hydrologic characteristic. The RRCA Model is calibrated to a sufficient degree that depletions from groundwater pumping and accretions from imported water from the Platte River System to the Republican River are quantified and assigned to prescribed streamflow reaches that are in accord with the RRCA Accounting Procedures.

The RRCA Model calculates the amount of groundwater depletions from well pumping as the difference in streamflows using two simulation runs of the model. The “base” run is the simulation with all groundwater pumping, groundwater pumping recharge, and surface water recharge within the model study boundary for the period 1918 to the current accounting year “on.” The “no State pumping” run is the simulation run with the same model inputs as the base run with the exception that all groundwater pumping and pumping recharge for that particular State is turned “off.” The amount of recharge from precipitation is recalculated by converting all groundwater-only

irrigated land to non-irrigated land. The amount of depletions charged to each respective State is the difference between the “base” run and the “no State pumping” run. In a similar manner, the “no Nebraska import” run is the simulation with the same model inputs as the “base” run with the exception that surface water recharge from irrigation and canal leakage that is associated with Nebraska’s Imported Water Supply is turned “off.” The amount of recharge from precipitation is recalculated by converting all surface water-only irrigated land to non-irrigated land and the Imported Water Supply Credit is the difference in stream flows between these two model simulation runs. For commingled lands, defined as receiving irrigation water from a combination of surface and groundwater supplies, there is no switch or conversion from irrigated to non-irrigated lands because it is assumed any deficit from one supply source will be replaced by the other. Therefore, while the surface or groundwater return flows may be removed in a no pumping or import simulation run, the derivation of recharge from precipitation remains unchanged for commingled lands.

An output of the model is baseflows at selected stream cells. Changes in the baseflows predicted by the model between the “base” run and the “no State pumping” model run are considered to be the depletions to streamflows, or groundwater computed beneficial consumptive use due to State groundwater pumping at that location. The values for each Sub-basin include all depletions and accretions upstream of the confluence with the Main Stem. For Sub-basins with reservoirs and the Main Stem, the model’s output totals the depletions and accretions above and below each federal reservoir and in the reservoir reaches. The values for the Main Stem include all depletions and

accretions in stream reaches not otherwise accounted for in a Sub-basin. The values for the Main Stem are computed separately for the reach above Guide Rock, and the reach below Guide Rock. For subsequent years, the RRCA Model will be extended to include new hydrologic, pumping, climate, and other annualized datasets. The data will be compiled and exchanged in accordance with the RRCA Accounting Procedures.

For illustrative purposes, impact tables that quantify the depletion of groundwater well pumping and imported water supply accretions by stream reach are provided in Appendix U for the period 1981-2000.

## V. Conclusions

The RRCA Model fulfills the requirements of the FSS to develop a groundwater model for use by the RRCA to aid in the administration of the Republican River Compact. The RRCA Model quantifies the amount, location, and timing of streamflow depletions caused by groundwater well pumping and the accretions to streamflow from imported water across the model domain on an annual basis. The RRCA Model provides the required output information in an acceptable format to describe the amounts and timing of said groundwater pumping depletions and imported water accretions that are necessary for application within the prescribed annual RRCA Accounting Procedures. The RRCA Model calibration represents the physical and hydrogeological characteristics of the Republican River Basin to a reasonable degree. The use of specific methods or computational procedures within the RRCA Model does not necessarily mean that any party represents or accepts them to be the best or only method

for purposes other than that which is applied in the RRCA Model. The RRCA Model will be used as is, with only annual updates to the appropriate data files and necessary modifications to pre-processor programs required to accommodate modified future data formats, but without recalibration, until such time as the RRCA approves any changes. The RRCA may consider revisions to the model as set forth in the FSS.



**APPENDIX A**  
**RRCA Model DVD**



**A1**

(See inside back cover)



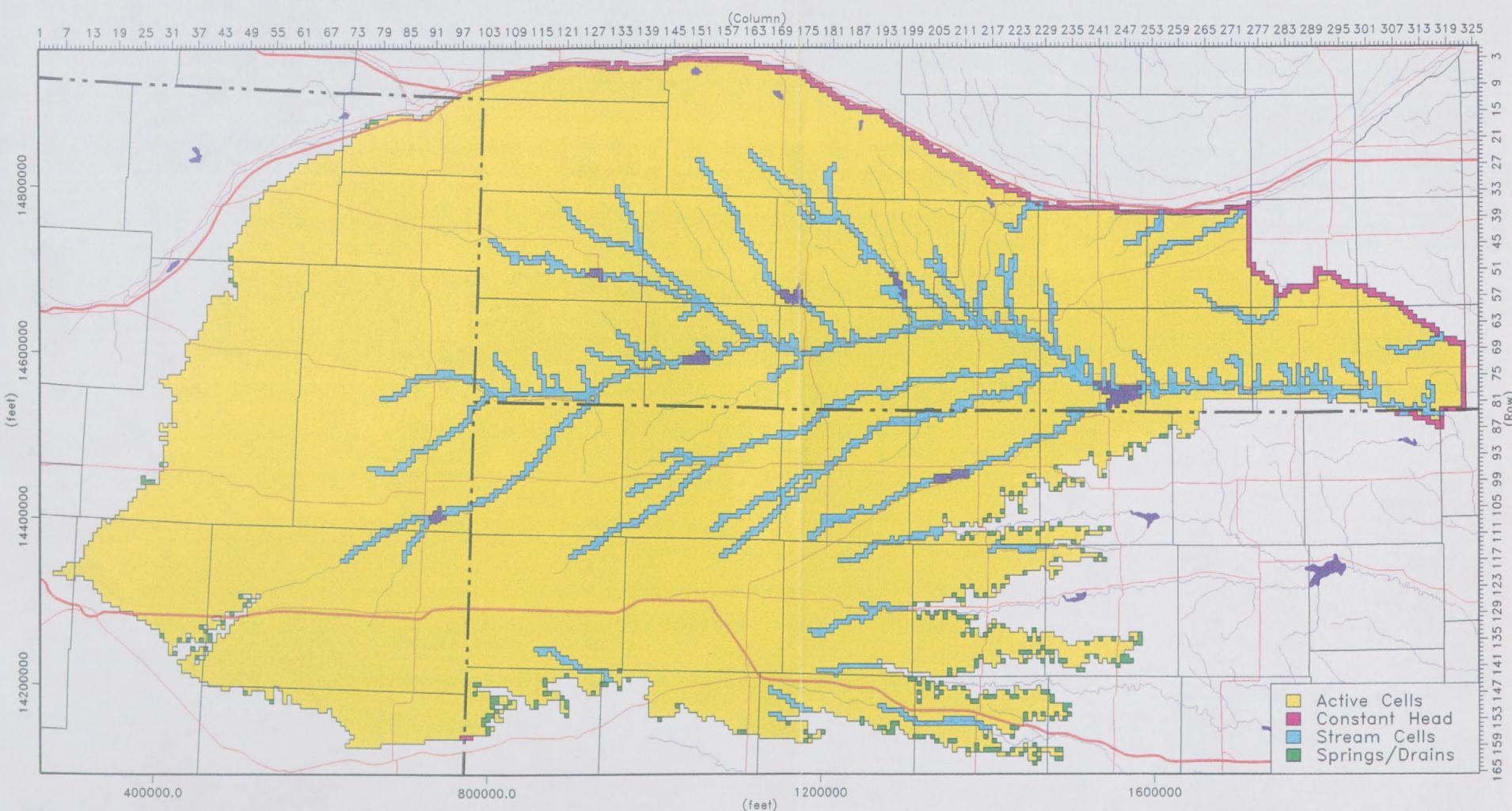
## **APPENDIX B**

### **MAP OF RRCA GROUNDWATER MODEL DOMAIN**



B1

## RRCA Ground Water Model Domain

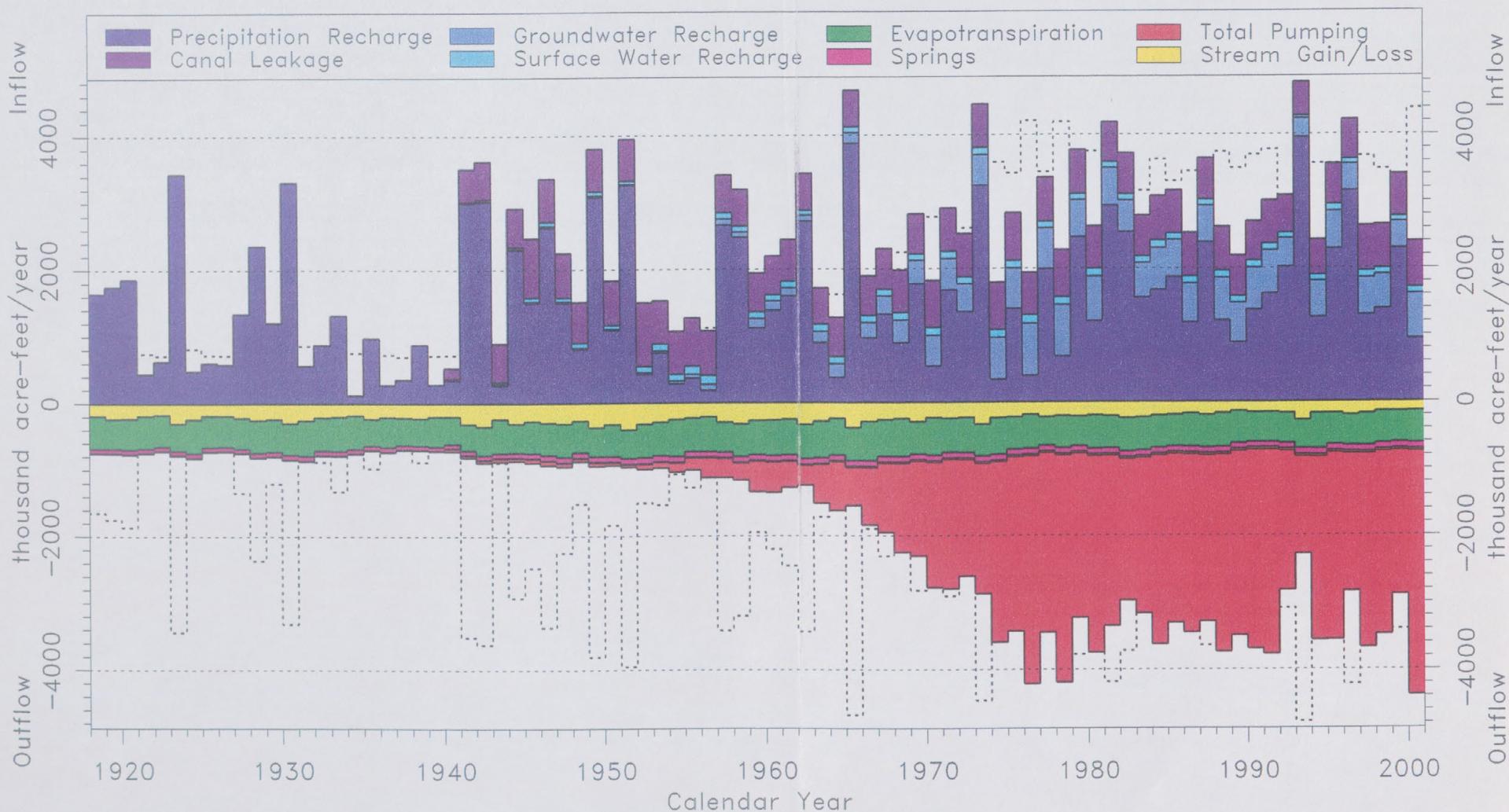


**APPENDIX C**  
**GLOBAL WATER BUDGET**



# Global Budget

Republican River Settlement Model Version 12p



**APPENDIX D**  
**PUMPING ESTIMATES FOR EACH STATE**



## Appendix D Pumping Estimates for each State

Pumping for Irrigation in Colorado – The State of Colorado employed an eight-step procedure to estimate groundwater pumping:

1. Total acres irrigated by surface and groundwater is estimated for each county based upon data from the respective County Assessor's Office for the area contained in the RRCA Model boundaries. This data was supplemented with irrigated acreage reported by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS).
2. The acreage irrigated by surface water is identified from the County Assessor's Records.
3. The acreage irrigated by groundwater is calculated as the difference between the total acreage and the acreage irrigated by surface water.
4. The maximum farm efficiency for center-pivot sprinkler irrigation and flood irrigation is estimated for each year.
5. The percent of acreage irrigated by center-pivot sprinkler is estimated for each county for each year.
6. The crop water requirement is estimated for each county using the Hargreaves empirical formula calibrated to the Penman-Monteith method for reference crop evapotranspiration. The crop mix for each county is determined from NASS county-level crop statistics. The effective precipitation is estimated using the procedure outlined in Irrigation Water Requirements, Technical Release No. 21, United States Department of Agriculture, April 1967 (Revised September 1970). The crop

## D2

irrigation requirement is calculated as the total or potential crop water requirement minus the effective precipitation.

7. The calculated crop irrigation requirement was reduced by two (2) inches per year to account for the gain in antecedent soil moisture from winter and spring precipitation.
8. Pumping for each county is estimated as the product of Irrigated Groundwater Acreage multiplied by the Net Crop Irrigation Requirement multiplied by Fraction of Crop Irrigation Requirement satisfied. The Fraction of Crop Irrigation Requirement satisfied was estimated from available pumping records. The pumping for each county is then divided by the maximum farm efficiency. The maximum farm efficiency is a weighted average based on the amount of sprinkler and flood irrigation. County pumping estimates are distributed to groundwater model cells using the well capacity for irrigation wells.

Pumping for Irrigation in Kansas – The State of Kansas developed estimates of pumping within the model domain using a combination of water use report data and estimates based on irrigated acreage and crop demand for years prior to the availability of reliable water use reports. The amount and location of pumping was taken from the water use report data for the period of 1989-2000. The estimated crop demand was compared to the water use reports for this period and a relationship developed, by county, to estimate pumping prior to 1989. Pumping estimates for 1940-1988 were made on a countywide basis.

The following procedure was used by the State of Kansas to estimate irrigation pumping for the period of 1989-2000: Kansas state officials have received water use

reports from water right holders since 1957. In 1989, the Kansas Division of Water Resources (KDWR) was given additional enforcement authority and resources to require, obtain, and review water user reports of all water right holders. As a result, for the period 1989-2000, Kansas relied on the water use reports as its basis for estimating irrigation pumping. The water use report includes the total metered quantity or hours of operation, pumping rate, irrigated acreage, and crop type. Water users with meters are expected to report metered quantity; while those without meters report hours of pumping and diversion rate. Each water use report received by KDWR is reviewed for accuracy and completeness. All wells in the alluvium of the Republican River and its tributaries have been metered since 1998.

The State of Kansas completed a comparison of pumping reported for metered groundwater wells against non-metered users. For the period 1989-2000, the KDWR and the Kansas Water Office published a series of annual reports entitled *Kansas Irrigation Water Use Tables*. The series summarizes Kansas' water use data in a number of ways, including the contrast of metered and un-metered reported use. The data is tabulated by region, including each of the five Groundwater Management Districts (GMDs) and areas outside the GMDs within western, central and eastern Kansas. The statistics contrasting metered and un-metered water use were tabulated for the Northwestern Kansas GMD No. 4. In addition, statistics for Western Kansas GMD No. 1 and Southwest Kansas GMD No. 3 were tabulated for comparative purposes.

For GMD No. 4, for the period 1989-2000, reports of un-metered pumping averaged 21.6% greater than metered pumping on an acre-foot/acre basis. For 1994-2000,

the period when the percent metered within the GMD was greater than 10%, the average reported pumping for un-metered points of diversions is 17% greater than for metered. In 1992 and 1993, the un-metered reports were 38% and 39% higher than metered reports, respectively. For GMD No.1 and GMD No. 3, similar differences between metered and un-metered reporting are evident in the early years of the record. However, with increasing metering in each of these GMD's, metered and un-metered reporting merge toward near-identity by the end of the 1989-2000 period. The conclusion of this analysis is that non-metered reported use for 1989-2000 was higher than metered reported use. Based on the results of this analysis, the pumping from the non-metered reports was adjusted downward by 10%.

Net groundwater pumping was determined by multiplying the total pumping by an estimated irrigation efficiency (which includes evaporative spray loss and runoff loss). Recognizing that the type of irrigation method has changed over time, Kansas assumed that all irrigation was flood irrigation until 1959, with an efficiency of 65%. Center pivots (85% efficiency) and other sprinklers (75% efficiency) were in use starting in 1960, and Low-Energy Precision Application systems (LEPA, 90% efficiency) use began in 1990. For 1960 to 1993, the proportion of center pivot and other sprinklers was interpolated from zero in 1959 to the value reported in the Kansas Water Rights Information System in 1993. The same procedure was applied to LEPA for the period 1990-1993. Flood irrigation was assumed to comprise the remainder for each year to bring the sum percentage of groundwater irrigation methods to 100%.

The following procedure was used to estimate irrigation pumping for the period 1940-1988:

1. Determine the potential evapotranspiration (PET) for the irrigated area and crops determined for the study area:
  - a. Compute reference ET with the Penman-Monteith method for years when detailed climate data are available.
  - b. Develop calibration coefficients for the Hargreaves method to use prior to availability of detailed weather data.
  - c. Compute crop PET for study period.
  - d. Compute effective precipitation during the growing season, using the procedure outlined in Irrigation Water Requirements, Technical Release No. 21, United States Department of Agriculture, April 1967, (Revised September, 1970). Over-winter soil moisture accumulation was separately computed, using values proposed by the State of Nebraska, and deducted from the CIR to obtain the seasonal irrigation requirement.
  - e. Determine crop distribution from county level crop statistics.
  - f. Compute crop irrigation requirement (CIR) on a unit basis (inches per acre).
2. Compile a history of well development, including location, date and source. The main data source is the Kansas water use database.
3. Compile irrigated area estimates, based on county crop statistics, previous studies and water use reports.
4. Compute the volume of crop demand for irrigation (CIR) on a county-wide basis, and use this as an initial estimate of the net irrigation pumping.

## D6

5. Compare the estimated net irrigation pumping to the water use reports for 1989-2000.
6. Use the comparison of estimated to reported pumping to develop a factor to multiply by the crop demand to estimate the actual net pumping for 1940-1988.

Water use reports collected prior to 1989 were reviewed to evaluate the levels of pumping indicated by these records. Although these records do not provide comprehensive pumping figures for the study area, there is a sufficiently large population of data to assess relative levels of pumping. The data showed that pumping rates (in gallons per minute – gpm) have steadily declined since 1970 to current levels. The data also indicate higher pumping amounts per well in the 1970s. The steady decline in pumping rates and amounts was corroborated by discussions with Kansas water officials. Probable reasons for the declines include reductions in well pumping capacities and changes in irrigation practices. Based on this evaluation, it was concluded that the 1989-2000 level of pumping used to establish the relationship between CIR and pumping was constrained by available pumping capacity and current irrigation practice to a greater degree than pre-1989 pumping. The reported pumping rate (gpm) was used as an indicator of this trend over time. The average pumping rate for a county in a given year (1970-1988), was compared to the 1989-2000 average to obtain an annual ratio. The 3-year running average was used to smooth these values to provide annual adjustment factors to apply to the pumping computed from the fraction of crop demand indicated by the 1989-2000 data. The 1970 factor was used for 1940-1969.

Pumping for Irrigation in Nebraska – The State of Nebraska computes the volume of pumping based on

electrical energy use, pumping power requirements, and estimated well discharge based on a correlation to the flow rate recorded at the time of well registration. The method uses a uniform time of operation for wells supplied by a Public Power District. The total volume of water pumped is distributed on a county-level basis for the number of wells and acres irrigated by each respective county within the Republican River Basin. Groundwater is distributed at a uniform irrigation depth within each county for sole-source groundwater irrigated lands and a different uniform depth for commingled lands that receive surface water and groundwater as supply sources.

The total volume of groundwater pumped per county ( $V_p$ ) is the sum of volume pumped for sole-source groundwater irrigation ( $V_g$ ) and the volume pumped for commingled lands ( $V_c$ ). The volume of groundwater pumped for sole-source lands ( $V_g$ ) is the product of the number of acres of irrigated lands served exclusively by groundwater ( $A_g$ ) and the depth of groundwater applied to sole-source lands ( $D_g$ ) in units of acre-inches/acre divided by conversion factor of 12 inches/foot. In a similar manner, the volume of groundwater pumped for commingled lands ( $V_c$ ) is the number of commingled acres ( $A_c$ ) multiplied by the depth of groundwater applied to commingled lands ( $D_c$ ) divided by 12. Since commingled lands received both groundwater and surface water, the average depth of groundwater applied to commingled land is a fraction ( $f_g$ ) of that applied to lands served exclusively by groundwater (i.e.,  $D_c = f_g \times D_g$ ). The ratio of the depth of groundwater applied to commingled land to the depth applied to sole-source groundwater irrigated lands was 0.5 for most counties.







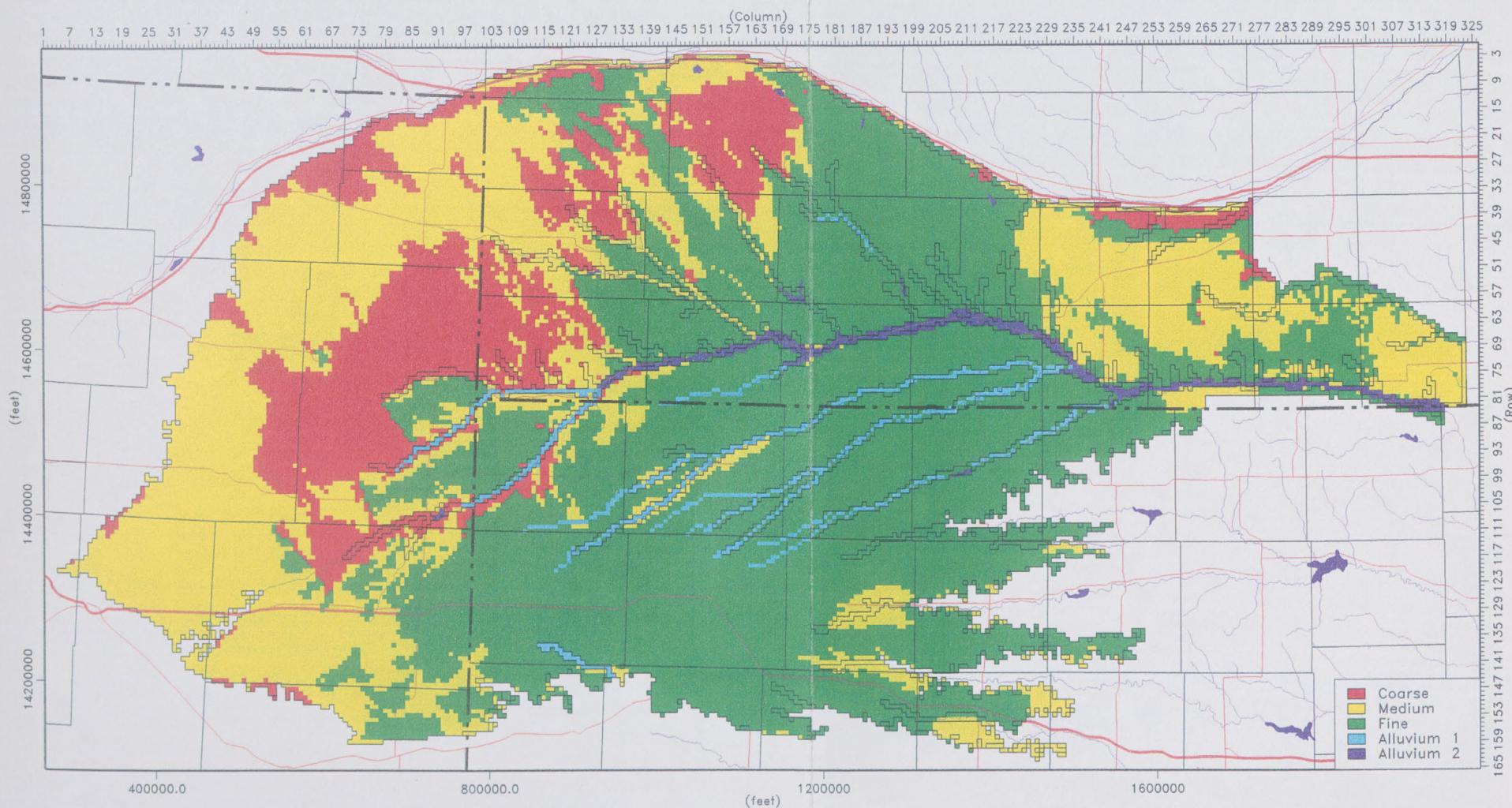


**APPENDIX E**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS**



# Distribution of Soil Classifications

Republican River Settlement Model Version 12p

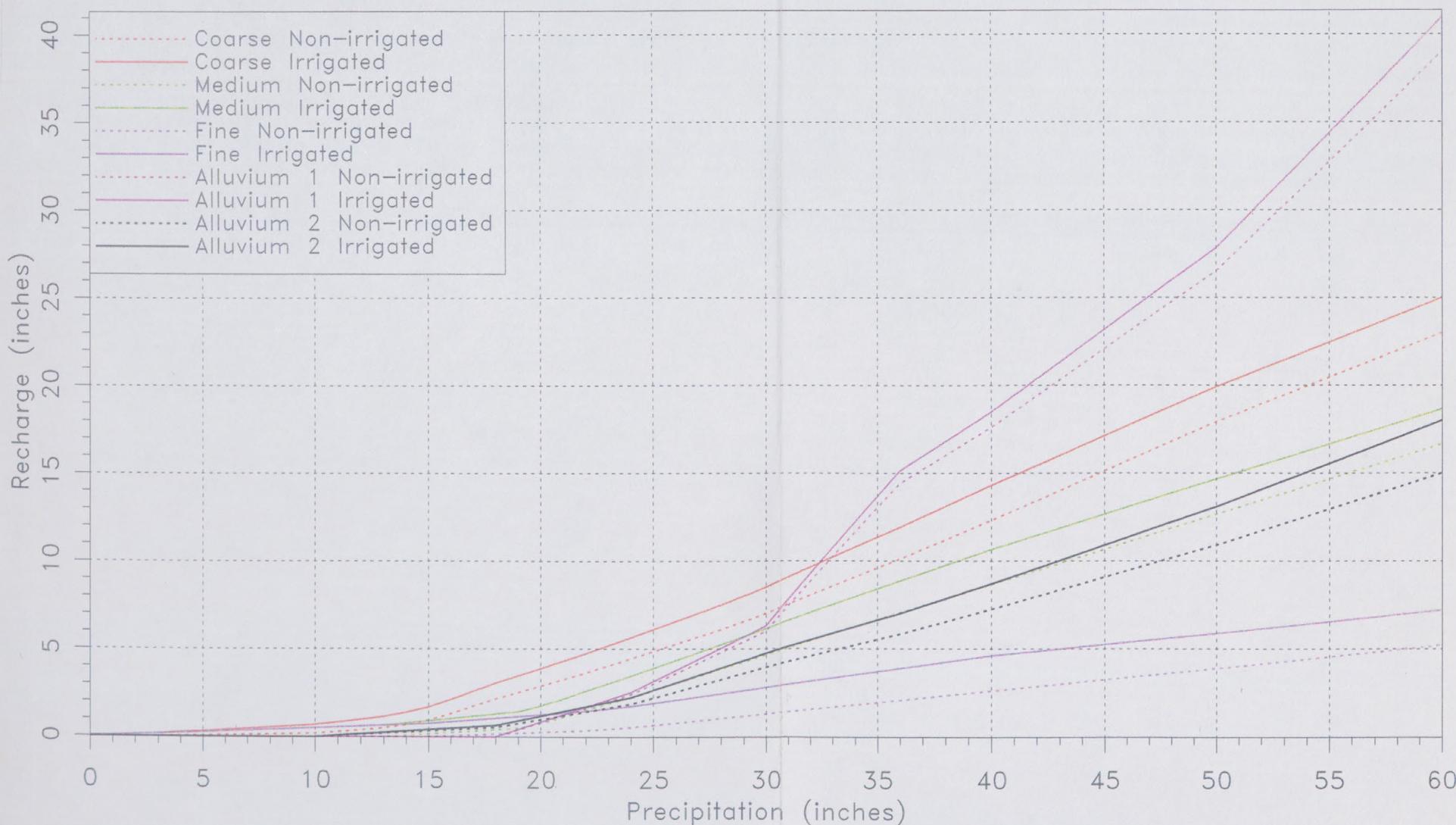


**APPENDIX F**  
**PRECIPITATION RECHARGE CURVES**



# Precipitation Recharge Curves

Republican River Settlement Model Version 12p



**APPENDIX G**  
**RECHARGE FROM PRECIPITATION**









**APPENDIX H**  
**RECHARGE FROM GROUNDWATER IRRIGATION**









**APPENDIX I**  
**RECHARGE FROM CANALS AND LATERALS**









**APPENDIX J**  
**RECHARGE FROM SURFACE WATER IRRIGATION**









**APPENDIX K**  
**IRRIGATED ACREAGE ESTIMATES**



## K1

### Appendix K – Irrigated Acreage Estimates

*Colorado* – Estimates of the irrigated acreage for 1940 through 2000 in Colorado for the area covered by the RRCA Model include lands in Kit Carson, Yuma, and Phillips Counties and parts of Sedgwick, Logan, Washington, Lincoln, and Cheyenne Counties. A small area of Elbert County is located in the RRCA Model area, but since there are no irrigation wells or ditches in that area, it was excluded.

The estimates are based on the County Assessors' records of irrigated acreage and well permit information contained in the Colorado Groundwater Commission's Northern High Plains Well Database with adjustments for irrigated fields set aside under federal farm programs. The results were compared to irrigated crop statistics compiled and published by the Colorado Department of Agriculture and the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and irrigated acreage records for farms participating in federally subsidized programs that were provided by local Farm Service Agency offices through the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Descriptions of these sources and procedures follow:

#### County Assessor Records

The county assessor is an elected official in county government and their duties are prescribed by Colorado Revised Statutes. Succinctly, the county assessor must discover, list, classify, and value all taxable real and personal property within their respective county. Procedures for classifying and valuing property are set forth in the "Personal Property Valuation Manual", the "Land Valuation Manual", and other references prepared by the

Colorado Division of Taxation. The assessor's appraised property values form the basis for taxing districts to set mill levies and taxes. The county treasurer is responsible for collecting all property taxes.

For agricultural land, the assessor must determine the value of the land based on its production capability by considering soils, irrigation sources and methods, crop yields, crop values and farm sales. The assessor relies on aerial photographs, county clerk records, the county soil survey, agricultural statistics from NASS, climatalogical records, interviews with local farmers, and other locally available information. Since 1989, all property is appraised every other year based on sales of equivalent property during the preceding two years. Provisions are allowed to conduct interim appraisals if necessary to reflect a change in property values assessment such as conversion from irrigated cropland to dry land pasture.

The county assessors must publish an "Abstract of Assessment" by August 25 of each year that summarizes the amount and value of various categories of property as of the previous 1st of January. The abstracts also document the valuation, mill levy, and revenue for each taxing district in the county. Categories of property include irrigated farmland, meadow hay land, dry farmland, grazing land, and other agricultural land. Since 1993, the abstracts tabulate acreage by sprinkler and flood irrigation. The Colorado Department of Local Affairs summarizes the abstracts and submits an annual report to the Colorado General Assembly.

Irrigated land that is taken out of production due to farm programs, such as the Payment in Kind (PIK) and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), remain classified as

irrigated by the county assessor pursuant to requirements in federal authorizing legislation for these programs. They remain classified as irrigated to assure payment to the farm owner by the federal government is commensurate with irrigated land production capability and to maintain the assignment of tax burden. The Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers the federal crop programs. Each year, program participants must report crop acreage to the local FSA office that compiles records of irrigated and non-irrigated croplands. Federal farm program acreage records for 1990 through 2000 were available and summarized for each county as CRP fields and fallow fields. Those annual values were deducted from the assessors' irrigated acreage. The PIK Program reduced irrigated acreage significantly in the 1980s. Since the USDA does not retain records for more than 10 years, Colorado estimated the PIK acreage using NASS records as described later in this document.

#### Colorado Groundwater Commission's Northern High Plains Well Database

The Northern High Plains Well Database covers the entirety of the RRCA Model area in Colorado. The information contained in the well database for the model area includes 3,967 groundwater well records. Each record includes the well location, use of the water, place of use, pumping rate, irrigated acreage, owner, and priority date. The records for each county were sorted by use, priority date, and location. For each county and priority year, the number of irrigation wells is counted and the acreage shown on the well permits is quantified.

The irrigated acreage identified in the well permits exceeds the actual irrigated acreage identified through County Assessor data. Review of well permit acreage information indicates most cite a square quarter-section of land, or 160 acres. Center-pivot sprinkler systems are the prevalent water application method in the model area and a typical circular quarter-section system irrigates only 130 acres. Comparison of permitted irrigated acreage with NASS data also indicates the well permit information exceeds the irrigated crop acreage reported by NASS.

#### Estimate of Surface Water Irrigated Acreage in Colorado

Surface water irrigation in the Basin in Colorado occurs only in Yuma and Kit Carson Counties. The surface water acreage was obtained from the respective County Assessor's records that documented a total of 2,902 (Yuma) and 1,861 (Kit Carson) acres in 1940. These quantities were carried forth to date and do not reflect the small decrease in surface water irrigation that has occurred since 1940.

#### Estimate of Irrigated Acreage by County Over Time in Colorado

The assessors' records of irrigated acreage for Kit Carson and Yuma Counties include land irrigated from surface water sources that precede 1940. Irrigation of additional acreage after 1940 can be attributed exclusively to groundwater development. Review of historic county assessor records confirms there has been little change in irrigated acreage since 1979 and the Assessors' records for recent years provide the most accurate quantification of irrigated acreage in each county.

To estimate the irrigated acreage over time, the ratio of the assessors reported acreage in 2000 to the cumulative acreage under all well permits for irrigation is calculated. For Phillips, Sedgwick, Logan, Washington, Lincoln, and Cheyenne Counties, that ratio is multiplied by the annual cumulative well permit acreage to determine the acreage in a specific year. For Kit Carson and Yuma Counties, the ratio was multiplied by the yearly permitted acreage and the resultant was added to the previous year's acreage to account for surface-water irrigated land developed before 1940. For 1990 through 2000, the fallow irrigated fields and fields idled due to farm programs (USDA records) were deducted from the calculated acreage to determine the net irrigated acreage for those years. From 1982 through 1988, significant acreage was taken out of production through the USDA's Payment in Kind (PIK) program. The USDA represents that it does not have records of the county acreage idled by this program during the 1980's because it retains records on individual farms for only 10 years. The NASS records show significant reductions in irrigated acreage, up to 110,000 acres in 1983, in Kit Carson, Yuma, and Phillips Counties. To reflect this program, Colorado combined the NASS acreage for the three counties<sup>1</sup> and calculated the annual reduction percentage from the acreage in 1981.

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<sup>1</sup> The NASS records for the other five counties were not used for these calculations because the irrigated acreage in these counties overlaps into other river basins.

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Total<br/>Irrigated<br/>Acres</u> | <u>Reduction<br/>as Percent<br/>of 1981</u> |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1981        | 507,774                              | 0.0   |
| 1982        | 480,443                              | 5.4   |
| 1983        | 392,562                              | 22.7  |
| 1984        | 426,248                              | 16.1  |
| 1985        | 431,243                              | 15.1  |
| 1986        | 416,416                              | 18.0  |
| 1987        | 465,633                              | 8.3   |
| 1988        | 468,627                              | 7.7   |

The annual reduction percentages were multiplied by the irrigated acreage in each county and the resultant was subtracted to determine net irrigated acreage.

*Kansas* – The irrigated acreage in Kansas was determined from an analysis of available data from the water use reports, NASS, Census of Agriculture, and tabulations of water rights and groundwater wells. For the period 1989-1999, irrigated acres from the Water Use Reports were used. In addition to acreage data, crop information was used to develop countywide crop distributions for computing crop irrigation demand over the entire study period.

The NASS data for agricultural statistics provide countywide data that is the most complete in Kansas after 1972, and was used as the basis for the acreage estimates for the period of 1972-1988. However, some irrigated crops are not tracked individually in these records. The Census of Agriculture data from 1987, 1992 and 1997 were used to distribute some acreage to irrigated crops from the total crop acreage given in the NASS data. The percentage of each county's irrigated acreage included within the model domain was determined from the Water Use Report data

and multiplied by the countywide irrigated acreages determined from the NASS data and Census data. For the pre-1972 acreage, the annual well count was multiplied by a ratio of acres per well derived from either the Water Use Reports or the adjusted NASS data for 1972, whichever gave a better fit to the subsequent year's estimates.

Irrigated acreage for each section was calculated by multiplying the annual well count by the irrigated acres per well, with a maximum of 520 irrigated acres per section. All remaining acreage above the 520 acre limit was assigned pro rata to other sections in the county.

*Nebraska* – In cooperation with the Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA), NASS prepares an estimate of crop acreage by county. Annually they produce “Nebraska Agricultural Statistics” which is a compilation of information about farms, crops, and livestock. Every five years, NASS produces the Census of Agriculture, which is a detailed counting of farms, crops, and livestock. For the intervening four years, the estimates are prepared using a much smaller sample than the census. Periodically, NASS presents revisions to the annual estimates based on the results of the most recent census.

Reports are prepared annually for Nebraska and the data are collected and summarized statewide and by county. Farmers are surveyed each fall following harvest. Those surveys are supplemented with surveys of grain elevators and mills for volumes of grain received, meat packing plants, and other agribusiness. Crops are added and deleted from the annual report as cropping patterns change. For example, broom corn was deleted from the surveys in the 1960s and sunflowers were added in 1990. Generally, the USDA is most interested in farm program

## K8

crops such as corn and wheat and the NDA is interested in other crops such as alfalfa, grass hay, fruits, and table vegetables.

The annual reports break out irrigated and non-irrigated acreage for some crops. For other crops, such as alfalfa and corn for silage, NASS reports total acreage harvested every year but reports irrigated acreage periodically. In these cases, estimates of the irrigated acreage for the crop is based on the ratio of reported irrigated acreage and total harvested acreage in other years.

## K9

| Appendix K | Irrigated Acreage | COLORADO | Phillips | Sedgewick | Washington | Yuma  |
|------------|-------------------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|-------|
| Year       | Cheyenne          | Kiowa    | Garfield | Lincoln   | Logan      | 0     |
| 1918       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1919       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1920       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1921       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1922       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1923       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1924       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1925       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1926       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1927       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1928       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1929       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1930       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1931       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1932       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1933       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1934       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1935       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1936       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1937       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1938       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1939       | 0                 | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0     |
| 1940       | 115               | 359      | 96       | 156       | 800        | 202   |
| 1941       | 115               | 359      | 109      | 156       | 800        | 410   |
| 1942       | 115               | 359      | 109      | 156       | 1115       | 410   |
| 1943       | 115               | 359      | 109      | 156       | 1115       | 410   |
| 1944       | 115               | 359      | 109      | 156       | 1115       | 570   |
| 1945       | 365               | 359      | 109      | 156       | 1115       | 0     |
| 1946       | 365               | 359      | 109      | 156       | 1115       | 972   |
| 1947       | 365               | 715      | 129      | 156       | 1115       | 0     |
| 1948       | 365               | 1939     | 874      | 156       | 1235       | 1256  |
| 1949       | 445               | 3284     | 1054     | 156       | 1812       | 0     |
| 1950       | 540               | 3590     | 1083     | 156       | 1972       | 2810  |
| 1951       | 540               | 4105     | 1083     | 156       | 2092       | 390   |
| 1952       | 540               | 4425     | 1083     | 156       | 2380       | 390   |
| 1953       | 780               | 5011     | 1213     | 156       | 2620       | 390   |
| 1954       | 780               | 7784     | 1213     | 156       | 2950       | 390   |
| 1955       | 852               | 17556    | 1213     | 188       | 3260       | 390   |
| 1956       | 852               | 21381    | 1245     | 188       | 3460       | 350   |
| 1957       | 852               | 23815    | 1245     | 348       | 3616       | 760   |
| 1958       | 852               | 24931    | 1365     | 348       | 3894       | 760   |
| 1959       | 852               | 27570    | 1365     | 348       | 4102       | 760   |
| 1960       | 852               | 29590    | 1365     | 444       | 4428       | 760   |
| 1961       | 868               | 33346    | 1365     | 444       | 4777       | 760   |
| 1962       | 1028              | 40350    | 1365     | 444       | 4937       | 760   |
| 1963       | 1132              | 59033    | 1401     | 604       | 5766       | 1000  |
| 1964       | 1952              | 79492    | 1686     | 604       | 10294      | 1004  |
| 1965       | 2668              | 105305   | 1878     | 604       | 14914      | 1004  |
| 1966       | 2668              | 117845   | 1878     | 604       | 1995       | 1004  |
| 1967       | 2908              | 131198   | 1878     | 604       | 30143      | 1454  |
| 1968       | 3348              | 136790   | 1947     | 1244      | 33939      | 2566  |
| 1969       | 3748              | 147790   | 2147     | 1404      | 41862      | 4126  |
| 1970       | 4298              | 153155   | 2307     | 1404      | 46823      | 4226  |
| 1971       | 4850              | 158049   | 2517     | 1404      | 49855      | 4786  |
| 1972       | 5875              | 161826   | 2677     | 1708      | 51603      | 5396  |
| 1973       | 6531              | 172870   | 2837     | 2166      | 55760      | 8105  |
| 1974       | 8722              | 182301   | 3157     | 4536      | 65516      | 17658 |
| 1975       | 10434             | 189362   | 3672     | 5636      | 69486      | 21963 |
| 1976       | 11304             | 18572    | 3672     | 5990      | 75950      | 24740 |
| 1977       | 11844             | 186572   | 3992     | 6310      | 74051      | 24341 |
| 1978       | 11896             | 187282   | 3992     | 6310      | 74460      | 24573 |
| 1979       | 11896             | 187512   | 3992     | 6310      | 75673      | 24740 |
| 1980       | 11896             | 187512   | 3992     | 6310      | 75804      | 24742 |
| 1981       | 12096             | 187512   | 3992     | 6310      | 76287      | 24756 |
| 1982       | 12096             | 187512   | 3992     | 6810      | 76310      | 24733 |
| 1983       | 12096             | 187512   | 3992     | 6810      | 76332      | 24733 |
| 1984       | 12096             | 187622   | 3992     | 6810      | 76470      | 24760 |
| 1985       | 12096             | 187622   | 3992     | 6730      | 76324      | 24738 |
| 1986       | 12096             | 187770   | 4148     | 6810      | 76382      | 24738 |
| 1987       | 12096             | 187770   | 4148     | 6810      | 76381      | 24741 |
| 1988       | 12096             | 187770   | 4148     | 6810      | 76343      | 24740 |
| 1989       | 12096             | 187770   | 4064     | 6810      | 76337      | 24744 |
| 1990       | 12096             | 187770   | 4148     | 7018      | 76365      | 24747 |
| 1991       | 12096             | 187770   | 4148     | 7018      | 76385      | 24746 |
| 1992       | 12096             | 187770   | 4148     | 7018      | 76389      | 24739 |
| 1993       | 12096             | 187770   | 4148     | 6810      | 76343      | 41921 |
| 1994       | 12096             | 187770   | 4148     | 7018      | 76367      | 41921 |
| 1995       | 12096             | 187770   | 4148     | 6810      | 76347      | 41781 |
| 1996       | 12096             | 187770   | 4148     | 7018      | 76369      | 41781 |
| 1997       | 12096             | 187770   | 4148     | 6810      | 76381      | 41921 |
| 1998       | 12096             | 187770   | 4148     | 7018      | 76369      | 41930 |
| 1999       | 12096             | 187770   | 4148     | 7018      | 76375      | 41930 |
| 2000       | 12096             | 187770   | 4148     | 7018      | 76381      | 41930 |





**APPENDIX L**  
**CROP IRRIGATION REQUIREMENTS**



## **Net Crop Irrigation Requirement**

(potential consumptive use minus effective rainfall minus gain in soil moisture from winter and spring precipitation) (inches)

L1

| Year<br>(1) | County (or portion of County in the Republican River Basin study area) |                   |                |              |                 |                 |                        | Wash-<br>ington<br>(8) | Yuma<br>(9) |
|-------------|--|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
|             | Cheyenne<br>(2)  | Kit Carson<br>(3) | Lincoln<br>(4) | Logan<br>(5) | Phillips<br>(6) | Sedgwick<br>(7) | Wash-<br>ington<br>(8) |                        |             |
| 1940        | 12.55  | 13.86             | 14.82          | 11.21        | 10.94           | 10.67           | 17.73                  | 10.32                  |             |
| 1941        | 13.55  | 16.46             | 17.25          | 13.54        | 13.29           | 13.28           | 17.15                  | 13.07                  |             |
| 1942        | 18.94  | 18.56             | 19.71          | 22.26        | 22.39           | 21.91           | 19.61                  | 20.34                  |             |
| 1943        | 20.27  | 18.26             | 19.22          | 20.08        | 20.14           | 19.57           | 20.35                  | 18.21                  |             |
| 1944        | 13.56  | 13.46             | 13.86          | 10.25        | 9.74            | 9.62            | 14.95                  | 11.64                  |             |
| 1945        | 20.11  | 17.71             | 18.91          | 17.58        | 17.34           | 17.07           | 16.80                  | 15.28                  |             |
| 1946        | 18.05  | 17.32             | 17.76          | 17.04        | 17.36           | 16.92           | 22.95                  | 15.82                  |             |
| 1947        | 12.69  | 13.47             | 17.52          | 21.50        | 22.57           | 22.56           | 19.30                  | 14.00                  |             |
| 1948        | 11.13  | 13.18             | 15.56          | 15.13        | 14.97           | 14.78           | 12.41                  | 12.79                  |             |
| 1949        | 16.95  | 16.83             | 17.30          | 17.78        | 17.53           | 17.82           | 14.03                  | 12.74                  |             |
| 1950        | 17.89  | 12.46             | 14.23          | 11.88        | 11.84           | 12.13           | 13.80                  | 12.00                  |             |
| 1951        | 22.10  | 19.74             | 23.10          | 24.55        | 26.55           | 24.26           | 20.27                  | 22.55                  |             |
| 1952        | 19.30  | 18.18             | 21.04          | 19.50        | 20.21           | 18.54           | 18.27                  | 21.81                  |             |
| 1953        | 20.05  | 23.68             | 27.01          | 20.18        | 20.44           | 19.57           | 22.36                  | 20.62                  |             |
| 1954        | 20.81  | 18.43             | 22.67          | 19.18        | 18.46           | 19.31           | 16.38                  | 16.77                  |             |
| 1955        | 26.02  | 24.74             | 25.93          | 22.88        | 22.52           | 22.62           | 21.77                  | 19.39                  |             |
| 1956        | 15.54  | 14.30             | 15.21          | 20.89        | 20.84           | 20.83           | 16.67                  | 15.88                  |             |
| 1957        | 11.09  | 14.72             | 13.60          | 16.25        | 16.77           | 14.27           | 18.18                  | 14.65                  |             |
| 1958        | 15.16  | 23.44             | 24.10          | 21.13        | 20.70           | 20.71           | 20.40                  | 19.29                  |             |
| 1959        | 17.61  | 19.91             | 18.99          | 21.57        | 20.64           | 20.84           | 20.82                  | 16.13                  |             |
| 1960        | 13.90  | 18.48             | 18.06          | 18.18        | 17.33           | 17.07           | 16.40                  | 13.83                  |             |
| 1961        | 16.46  | 16.06             | 17.72          | 16.74        | 15.88           | 16.58           | 18.39                  | 10.51                  |             |
| 1962        | 20.89  | 19.50             | 23.06          | 21.23        | 20.51           | 19.01           | 18.84                  | 16.99                  |             |
| 1963        | 20.57  | 20.41             | 22.21          | 24.34        | 22.74           | 23.40           | 20.69                  | 19.86                  |             |
| 1964        | 13.25  | 9.75              | 9.94           | 14.51        | 13.98           | 13.98           | 15.31                  | 11.20                  |             |
| 1965        | 17.25  | 17.84             | 19.08          | 16.74        | 15.53           | 15.12           | 17.97                  | 12.28                  |             |
| 1966        | 16.93  | 16.38             | 15.58          | 15.10        | 14.77           | 14.93           | 16.12                  | 15.91                  |             |
| 1967        | 19.11  | 19.40             | 19.31          | 22.21        | 21.22           | 20.23           | 18.47                  | 16.53                  |             |
| 1968        | 14.33  | 19.97             | 19.40          | 20.15        | 18.79           | 18.92           | 17.64                  | 16.70                  |             |
| 1969        | 17.16  | 21.22             | 20.99          | 24.27        | 21.68           | 22.09           | 18.49                  | 18.23                  |             |
| 1970        | 18.85  | 21.78             | 19.96          | 18.54        | 17.10           | 17.36           | 19.49                  | 19.21                  |             |
| 1971        | 16.95  | 18.21             | 16.61          | 17.25        | 16.93           | 16.20           | 16.75                  | 16.42                  |             |
| 1972        | 18.99  | 19.65             | 16.79          | 19.37        | 18.06           | 18.01           | 16.51                  | 13.71                  |             |
| 1973        | 23.06  | 23.48             | 21.00          | 24.60        | 23.81           | 23.16           | 22.13                  | 20.98                  |             |
| 1974        | 19.37  | 20.19             | 19.33          | 21.44        | 20.81           | 20.24           | 17.43                  | 19.29                  |             |
| 1975        | 19.75  | 23.49             | 22.01          | 23.97        | 23.75           | 22.61           | 19.80                  | 19.52                  |             |
| 1976        | 20.28  | 19.84             | 16.88          | 20.08        | 20.05           | 19.64           | 22.98                  | 18.22                  |             |
| 1977        | 20.15  | 19.19             | 18.89          | 25.28        | 25.29           | 24.80           | 18.67                  | 22.18                  |             |
| 1978        | 18.49  | 15.72             | 13.31          | 18.19        | 18.54           | 18.30           | 15.37                  | 18.06                  |             |
| 1979        | 18.31  | 17.29             | 16.97          | 22.17        | 21.31           | 22.01           | 18.76                  | 16.35                  |             |
| 1980        | 17.01  | 19.08             | 17.16          | 18.47        | 18.33           | 18.43           | 17.41                  | 17.50                  |             |
| 1981        | 16.71  | 14.89             | 13.49          | 14.65        | 14.69           | 14.83           | 14.95                  | 13.94                  |             |
| 1982        | 21.54  | 15.43             | 17.40          | 20.81        | 20.07           | 20.08           | 18.05                  | 17.56                  |             |
| 1983        | 19.77  | 19.02             | 20.57          | 22.81        | 21.56           | 21.76           | 16.20                  | 20.91                  |             |
| 1984        | 18.68  | 15.43             | 14.99          | 21.22        | 20.99           | 19.52           | 16.25                  | 15.92                  |             |
| 1985        | 18.31  | 18.79             | 19.55          | 20.97        | 20.43           | 19.79           | 19.12                  | 16.85                  |             |
| 1986        | 17.20  | 15.67             | 16.18          | 18.29        | 18.61           | 18.37           | 15.40                  | 18.04                  |             |
| 1987        | 16.46  | 18.15             | 18.54          | 20.10        | 20.20           | 20.20           | 19.07                  | 20.18                  |             |
| 1988        | 13.14  | 16.31             | 16.64          | 15.41        | 14.96           | 15.55           | 16.42                  | 14.45                  |             |
| 1989        | 17.60  | 18.56             | 18.72          | 18.82        | 18.51           | 19.06           | 15.25                  | 15.73                  |             |
| 1990        | 16.82  | 16.05             | 15.62          | 17.89        | 18.70           | 18.72           | 19.62                  | 13.04                  |             |
| 1991        | 17.63  | 6.77              | 17.07          | 16.76        | 16.32           | 16.85           | 17.57                  | 14.78                  |             |
| 1992        | 19.48  | 16.02             | 15.86          | 13.38        | 13.14           | 13.48           | 16.82                  | 14.38                  |             |
| 1993        | 18.64  | 17.43             | 16.88          | 22.77        | 22.63           | 22.78           | 24.45                  | 16.66                  |             |
| 1994        | 17.09  | 15.10             | 14.26          | 17.23        | 17.11           | 17.63           | 15.24                  | 14.52                  |             |
| 1995        | 16.66  | 16.29             | 15.48          | 9.03         | 8.84            | 9.67            | 14.46                  | 12.53                  |             |
| 1996        | 16.37  | 16.80             | 16.02          | 18.98        | 18.53           | 18.89           | 17.70                  | 14.58                  |             |
| 1997        | 17.39  | 15.33             | 14.36          | 17.35        | 16.09           | 17.13           | 20.42                  | 16.75                  |             |
| 1998        | 17.33  | 14.39             | 14.34          | 14.74        | 14.26           | 14.41           | 13.07                  | 14.15                  |             |
| 1999        | 21.47  | 20.73             | 20.45          | 25.31        | 23.31           | 23.83           | 22.14                  | 18.04                  |             |
| 2000        | 17.70  | 17.73             | 18.00          | 18.90        | 18.52           | 18.37           | 17.96                  | 16.36                  |             |
| Avg         | 17.71  | 17.97             | 18.90          | 18.51        | 18.37           | 18.00           | 16.33                  | 14.58                  |             |



**APPENDIX M**

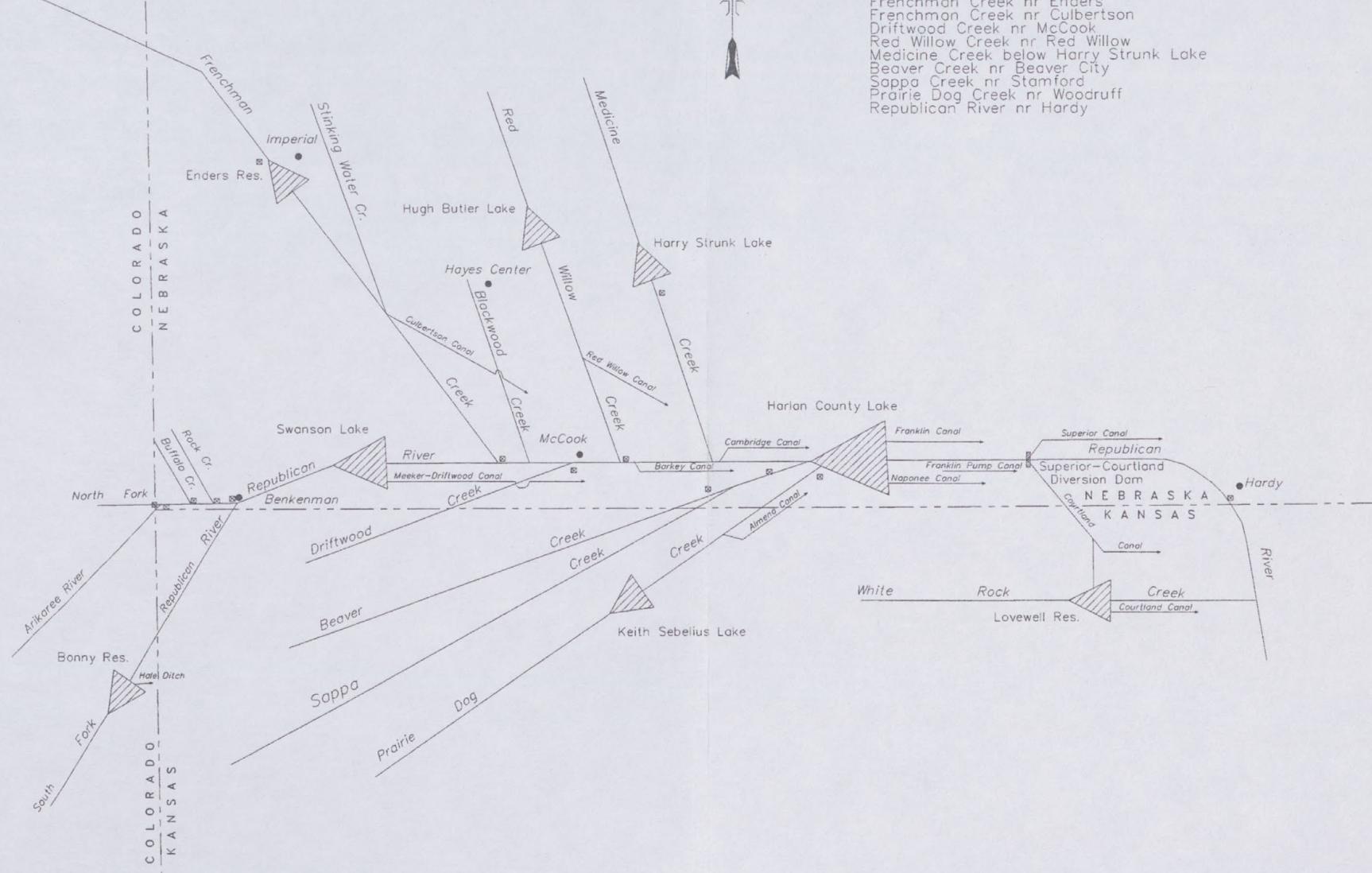
**SCHEMATIC OF REPUBLICAN RIVER  
DESIGNATED DRAINAGE BASINS**



# SCHEMATIC OF REPUBLICAN RIVER DESIGNATED DRAINAGE BASINS

## REPUBLICAN RIVER COMPACT ADMINISTRATION SUB-BASIN STATION NAMES

Arikaree River nr Hoigler  
 North Fork Republican River at Stateline  
 Buffalo Creek nr Hoigler  
 Rock Creek nr Parks  
 South Fork Republican River nr Benkelman  
 Frenchman Creek nr Enders  
 Frenchman Creek nr Culbertson  
 Driftwood Creek nr McCook  
 Red Willow Creek nr Red Willow  
 Medicine Creek below Harry Strunk Lake  
 Beaver Creek nr Beaver City  
 Sappa Creek nr Stamford  
 Prairie Dog Creek nr Woodruff  
 Republican River nr Hardy



**APPENDIX N**  
**PHREATOPHYTE DISTRIBUTION**



## Appendix N – Phreatophyte Distribution

*Colorado* – The Colorado Gap Analysis Project (CO-GAP) was initiated in 1991 as a cooperative effort among federal, state, and private natural resource groups in Colorado. The major objectives of the project are to: map actual land cover as closely as possible and make all GAP Project information available to users in a readily accessible format to institutions, agencies, and private land owners. Landsat imagery was acquired or interpreted to establish a baseline map of vegetation and land cover. Attributes were assigned to each polygon describing primary, secondary, and other land cover, crown closure for forested primary types, and the types of wetlands and/or disturbance found in the polygon, if any. Polygon attributes were assigned using image interpretation, existing maps, field reconnaissance, digital reference layers from Federal land management agencies, and literature sources.

*Kansas* – Landsat TM7 imagery from 2000 was obtained covering most of the RRCA Model area, except for the far south-central and far eastern portions. Tributaries with visible phreatophyte cover were mapped as a subset of the hydrographic drainage network available as a digital line graph from the USGS. Tributaries were then divided according to the relative width of the riparian cover. Within each of these discrete reaches, cross sections from the outside boundaries of the riparian vegetation were then mapped and the average cross section within the reach was calculated. One-half of this average cross section was used as the distance from the hydrographic channel mapped by the USGS to map a polygon to enclose the riparian phreatophyte corridor along the reach. These polygons were merged with the Nebraska polygons denoting woody phreatophytes because some areas mapped as

woody phreatophytes lay well outside of the riparian corridor.

*Nebraska* – The Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR), in association with the Nebraska Conservation and Survey Division maintain a collection of digitally rectified aerial photography for landscape analysis. This data has a resolution of 20-ft. and was projected in UTM, Nad83. The NDNR digitized the 1993 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle to identify phreatophyte forests from visual examination of the black and white aerial photography at a scale of 1:15,000. Polygons were fit over the photographs in ESRI's Arc View GIS then re-projected into the RRCA Model projection (UTM, Nad27). Approximately 100 sites were visually inspected during field reconnaissance to verify the distribution of woody phreatophytes obtained from the aerial photography. The polygon output provided by Kansas was combined with the aerial photography analysis by Nebraska to include wetland areas in the minor tributaries, with corrections to exclude polygons of irrigated croplands. To accommodate the synoptic biases due to scale, polygon correction was performed at a scale of 1:50,000. Polygons to represent the phreatophyte areas downstream of Red Cloud, Nebraska and the extended groundwater mound area in Kearney and Adams County, Nebraska were derived from aerial photography at a scale of 1:50,000.

## Appendix N Phreatophyte Evapotranspiration Rates (example)

| Month    | Phreatophyte Monthly ET Rates (inches) |        |          |  |
|----------|--|--------|----------|--|
|          | Akron                                  | McCook | RedCloud |  |
| 19180100 | 0.19                                   | 0.24   | 0.07     |  |
| 19180200 | 0.63                                   | 0.72   | 0.51     |  |
| 19180300 | 1.69                                   | 2.25   | 1.66     |  |
| 19180400 | 1.60                                   | 2.62   | 2.00     |  |
| 19180500 | 7.26                                   | 7.31   | 4.25     |  |
| 19180600 | 9.47                                   | 11.13  | 9.07     |  |
| 19180700 | 8.37                                   | 7.90   | 7.05     |  |
| 19180800 | 6.22                                   | 6.74   | 7.14     |  |
| 19180900 | 4.67                                   | 5.62   | 5.13     |  |
| 19180100 | 2.74                                   | 2.06   | 1.88     |  |
| 19181100 | 0.74                                   | 1.00   | 0.46     |  |
| 19181200 | 0.04                                   | 0.14   | 0.00     |  |
| 19190100 | 0.54                                   | 0.61   | 0.98     |  |
| 19190200 | 0.47                                   | 0.00   | 0.00     |  |
| 19190300 | 1.40                                   | 1.15   | 1.35     |  |
| 19190400 | 0.95                                   | 1.61   | 0.89     |  |
| 19190500 | 5.41                                   | 6.41   | 4.57     |  |
| 19190600 | 7.81                                   | 7.58   | 5.82     |  |
| 19190700 | 10.69                                  | 9.80   | 10.33    |  |
| 19190800 | 10.27                                  | 7.88   | 9.16     |  |
| 19190900 | 5.94                                   | 7.32   | 2.09     |  |
| 19191000 | 3.00                                   | 2.58   | 1.54     |  |
| 19191100 | 0.78                                   | 0.31   | 0.00     |  |
| 19191200 | 0.46                                   | 0.44   | 0.26     |  |
| 19200100 | 0.61                                   | 0.81   | 0.76     |  |
| 19200200 | 0.87                                   | 0.85   | 0.59     |  |
| 19200300 | 1.20                                   | 1.98   | 2.13     |  |
| 19200400 | 0.00                                   | 0.95   | 1.23     |  |
| 19200500 | 4.29                                   | 5.64   | 5.30     |  |
| 19200600 | 5.40                                   | 8.35   | 8.16     |  |
| 19200700 | 7.26                                   | 10.35  | 9.16     |  |
| 19200800 | 8.22                                   | 6.84   | 5.09     |  |
| 19200900 | 6.78                                   | 6.72   | 4.99     |  |
| 19201000 | 5.36                                   | 2.54   | 2.45     |  |
| 19201100 | 1.68                                   | 0.78   | 0.33     |  |
| 19201200 | 0.82                                   | 0.48   | 0.54     |  |
| 19210100 | 0.24                                   | 0.38   | 0.60     |  |
| 19210200 | 1.00                                   | 1.15   | 1.07     |  |
| 19210300 | 1.36                                   | 2.03   | 2.23     |  |
| 19210400 | 2.38                                   | 4.47   | 2.85     |  |
| 19210500 | 7.84                                   | 7.21   | 6.07     |  |
| 19210600 | 8.56                                   | 9.19   | 8.63     |  |
| 19210700 | 9.31                                   | 9.19   | 7.50     |  |
| 19210800 | 8.77                                   | 7.15   | 8.17     |  |
| 19210900 | 6.62                                   | 5.46   | 3.48     |  |
| 19211000 | 2.38                                   | 1.82   | 2.18     |  |
| 19211100 | 1.16                                   | 1.07   | 1.16     |  |
| 19211200 | 0.65                                   | 0.91   | 0.87     |  |
| 19220100 | 0.56                                   | 0.66   | 0.65     |  |
| 19220200 | 0.82                                   | 0.81   | 0.86     |  |
| 19220300 | 1.67                                   | 1.38   | 0.96     |  |
| 19220400 | 0.79                                   | 2.05   | 2.41     |  |
| 19220500 | 5.11                                   | 7.01   | 5.17     |  |
| 19220600 | 8.68                                   | 8.64   | 9.74     |  |
| 19220700 | 8.32                                   | 8.68   | 7.98     |  |
| 19220800 | 9.81                                   | 9.10   | 9.78     |  |
| 19220900 | 8.15                                   | 6.69   | 5.84     |  |
| 19221000 | 3.20                                   | 2.63   | 1.82     |  |
| 19221100 | 0.12                                   | 0.30   | 0.65     |  |
| 19221200 | 0.98                                   | 0.67   | 0.83     |  |
| 19230100 | 1.08                                   | 0.92   | 0.98     |  |
| 19230200 | 0.77                                   | 0.78   | 0.92     |  |
| 19230300 | 0.91                                   | 1.13   | 0.77     |  |
| 19230400 | 1.77                                   | 1.56   | 1.89     |  |
| 19230500 | 3.18                                   | 1.75   | 4.42     |  |
| 19230600 | 7.13                                   | 6.09   | 4.50     |  |
| 19230700 | 7.26                                   | 6.10   | 7.56     |  |
| 19230800 | 8.57                                   | 6.29   | 6.56     |  |
| 19230900 | 6.89                                   | 5.87   | 4.50     |  |
| 19231000 | 2.06                                   | 1.36   | 1.55     |  |
| 19231100 | 1.35                                   | 2.15   | 1.01     |  |
| 19231200 | 0.10                                   | 1.03   | 0.75     |  |

N3



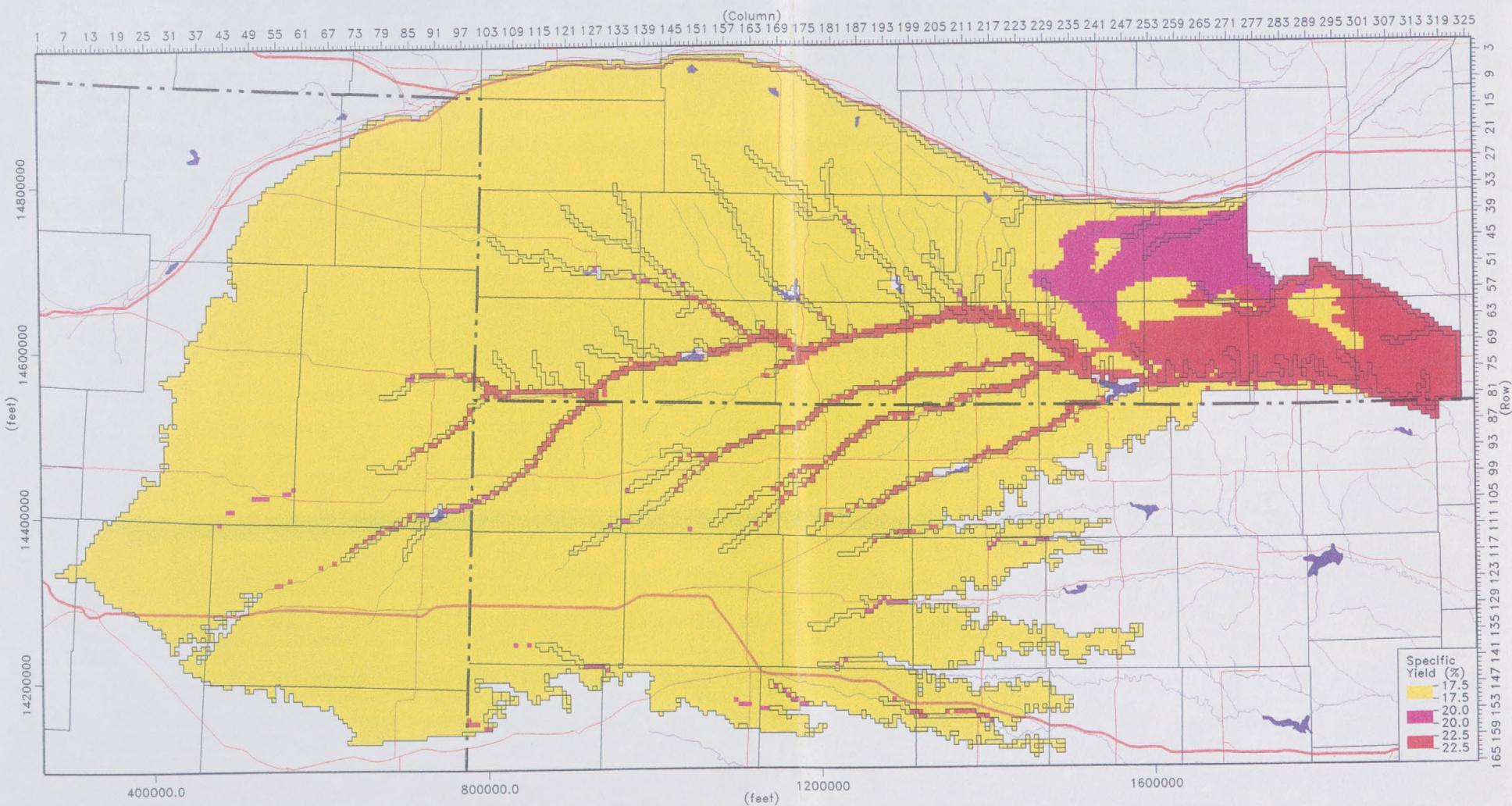
**APPENDIX O**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIFIC YIELDS**



O1

# Distribution of Specific Yield

Republican River Settlement Model Version 12p



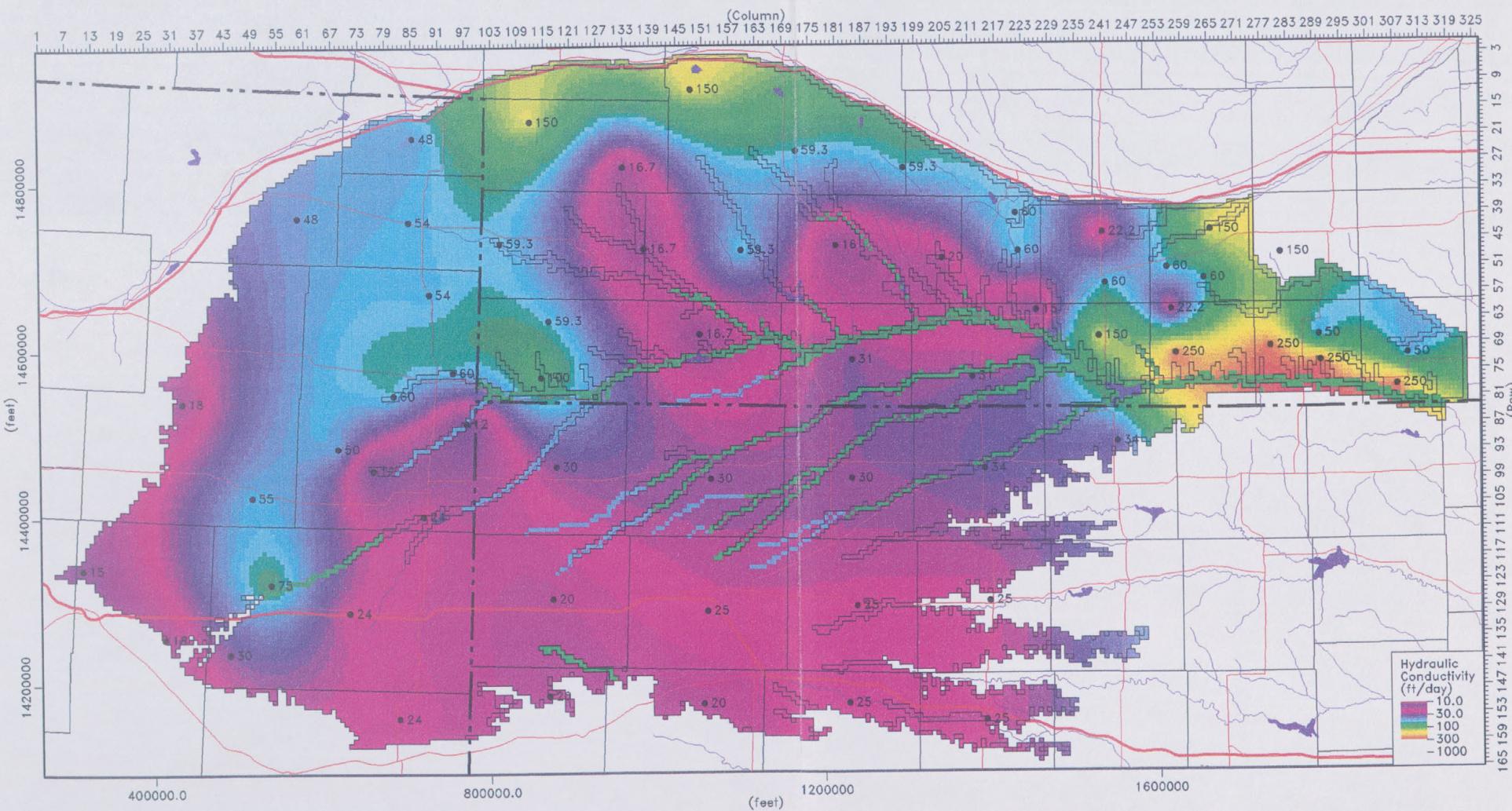
## **APPENDIX P**

### **DISTRIBUTION OF HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITIES**



# Distribution of Hydraulic Conductivity

Republican River Settlement Model Version 12p



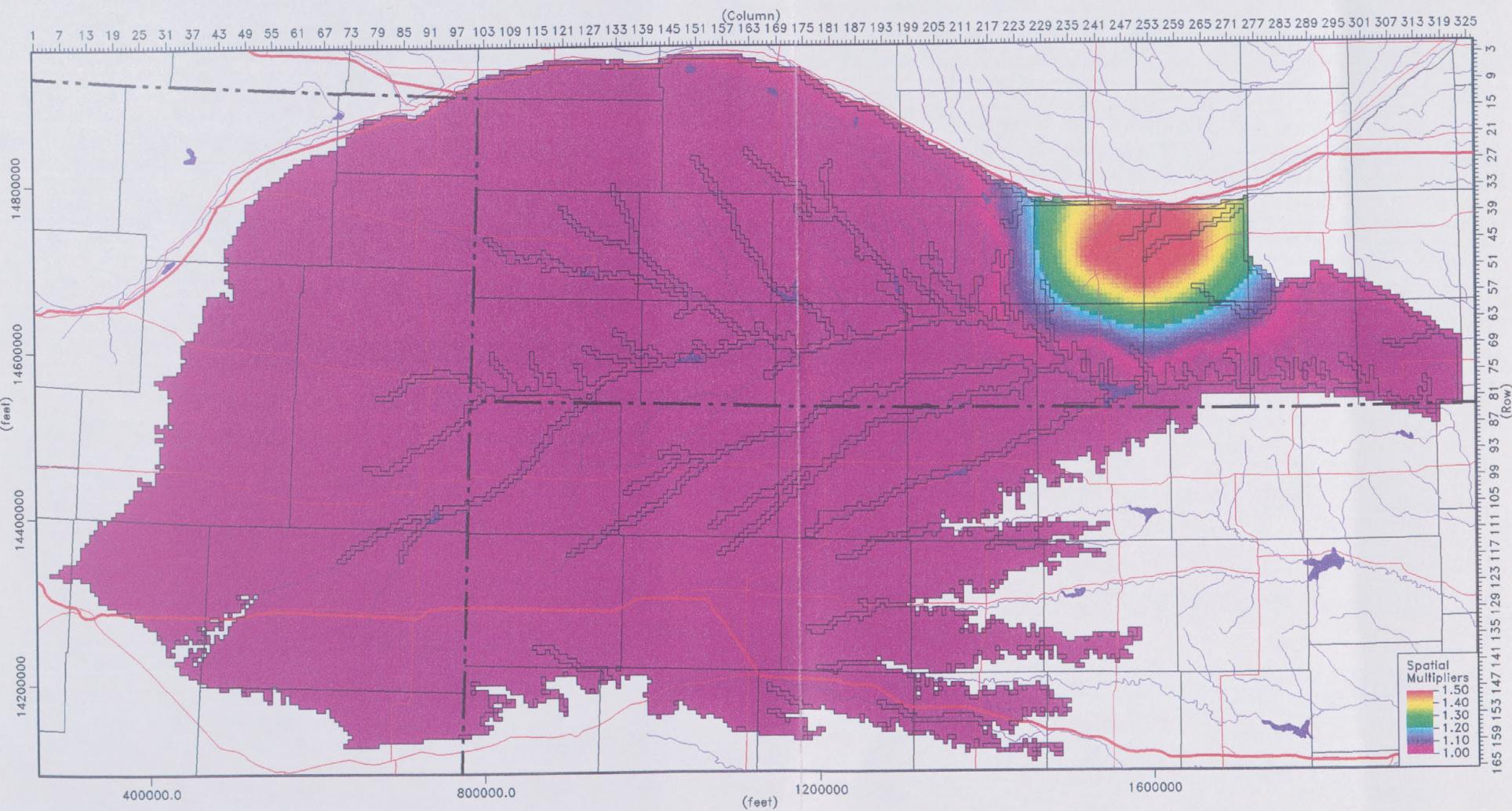
**APPENDIX Q**  
**SPATIAL MULTIPLIERS**



Q1

# Spatial Multipliers

Republican River Settlement Model Version 12p



## **APPENDIX R**

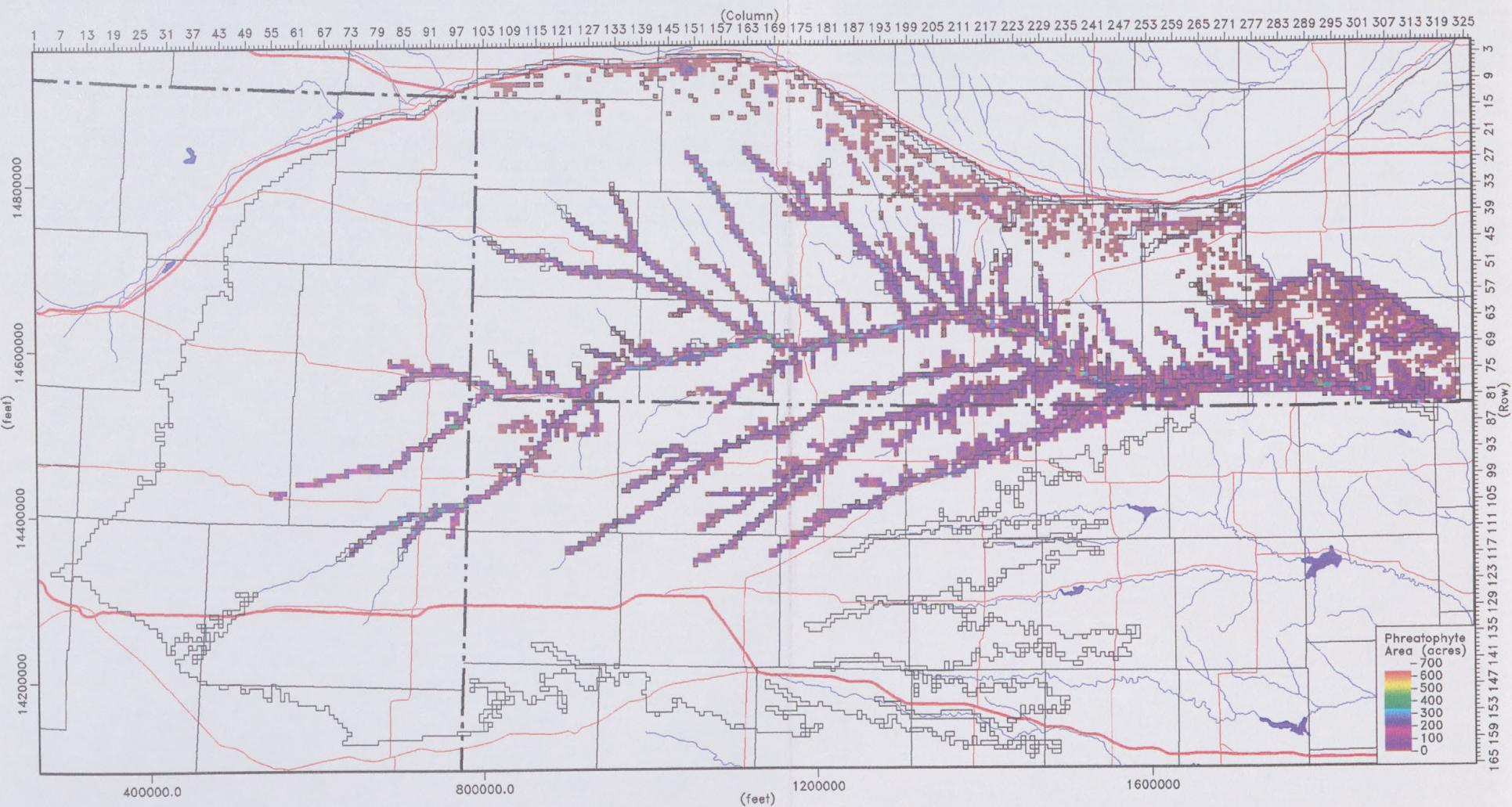
### **PHREATOPHYTE AREA AND LOCATION OF PHREATOPHYTE SUB-BASINS**



R1

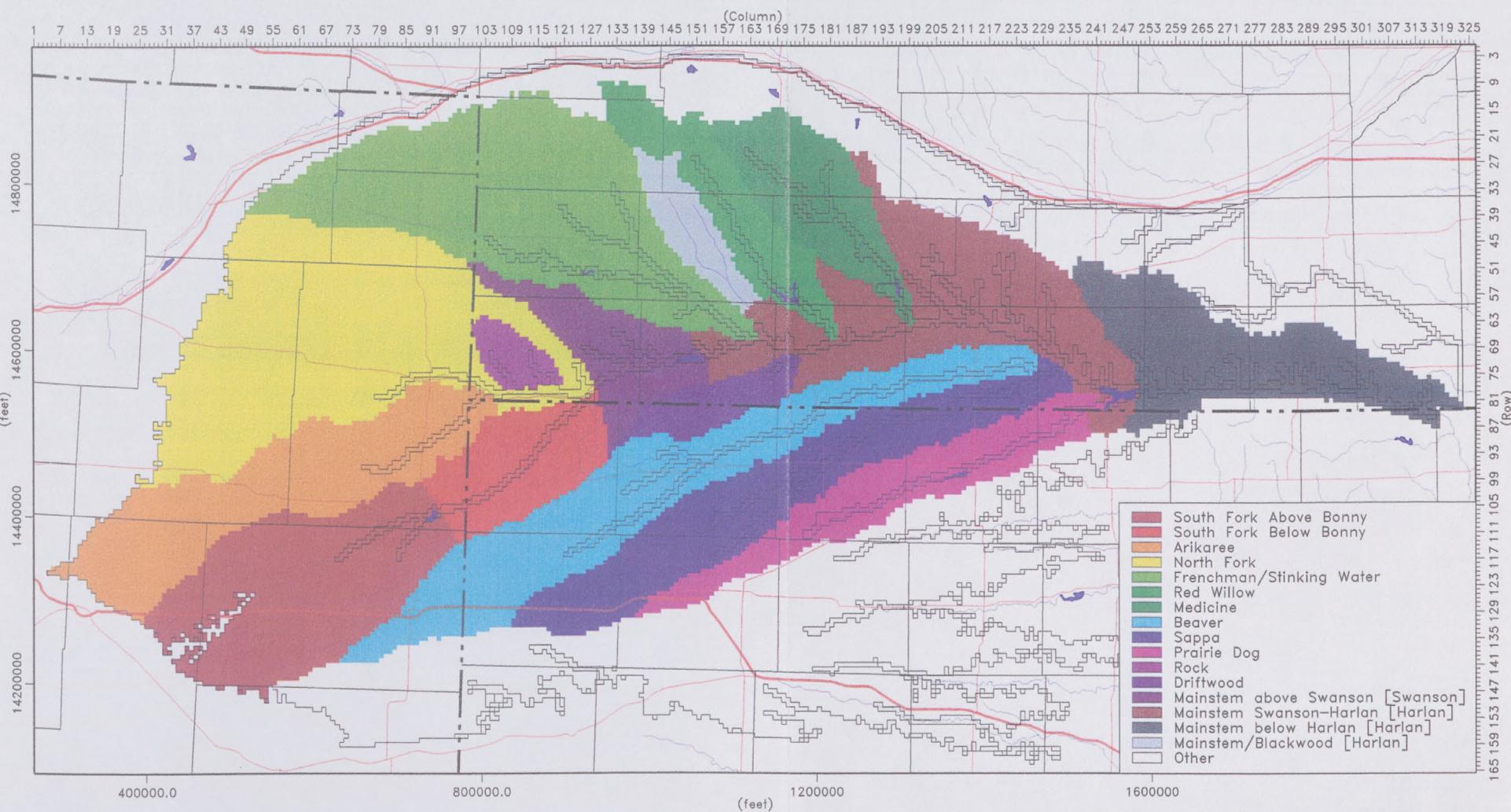
## Phreatophyte Area

Republican River Settlement Model Version 12p



## Location of Phreatophyte Sub-Basins

Republican River Settlement Model Version 12p

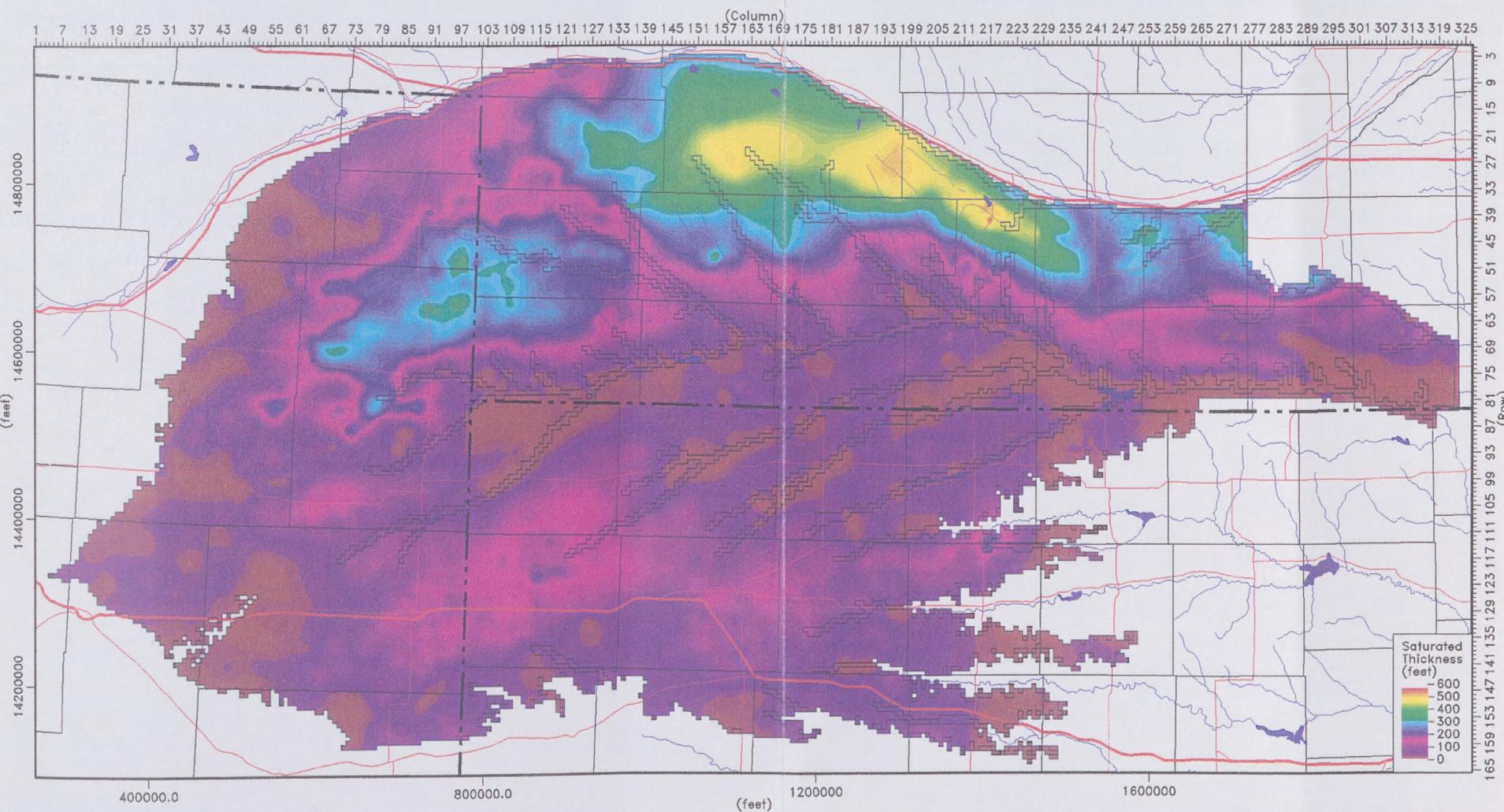


**APPENDIX S**  
**SATURATED THICKNESS**



# Saturated Thickness

Republican River Settlement Model Version 12p



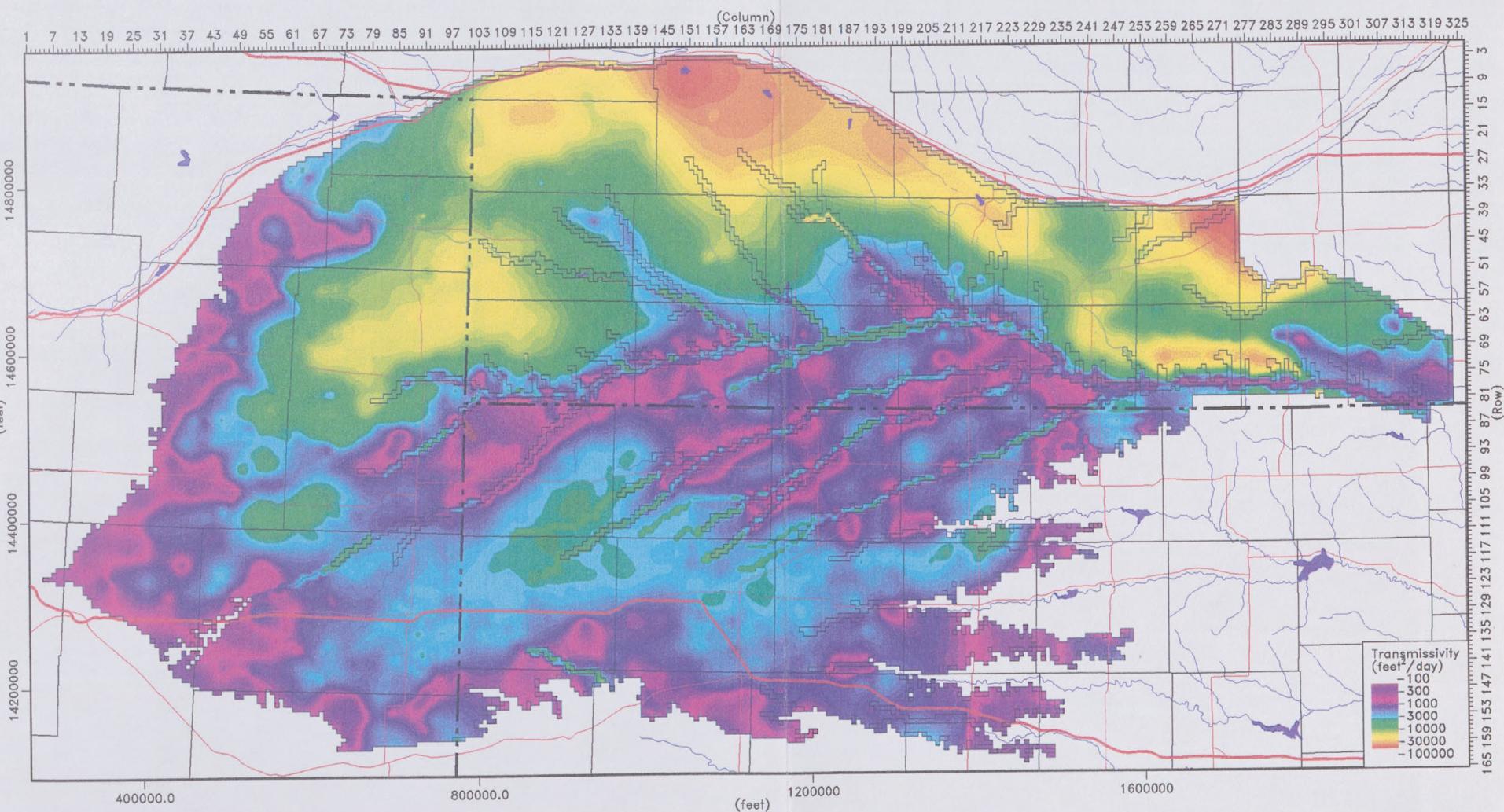
**APPENDIX T**  
**TRANSMISSIVITY**



T1

# Transmissivity

Republican River Settlement Model Version 12p





**APPENDIX U**  
**RRCA MODEL IMPACTS**



### Version 12p: Impact of Colorado Pumping (acre-feet)

| Year                     | Arikaree | Beaver | Buffalo | Driftwood | Frenchman | North Fork | Above Swanson | Swanson-Harlan | Harlan-Guide Rock | Guide Rock-Hardy | Medicine | Prairie Dog | Red Willow | Rock | Sappa | South Fork | Hugh Butler | Bonny | Keith Sebelius | Enders | Harlan | Harry Strunk | Swanson | Mainstem Total | Total |       |       |
|--------------------------|----------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------|-------------|------------|------|-------|------------|-------------|-------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|---------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1981                     | 1049     | 0      | 33      | 0         | 255       | 7485       | -540          | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 0     | 9654       | 0           | 758   | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | -540           | 18705 |       |       |
| 1982                     | 2335     | 0      | 40      | 0         | 305       | 7822       | -883          | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 0     | 8566       | 0           | 760   | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | -882           | 18954 |       |       |
| 1983                     | 1678     | 0      | 46      | 0         | 366       | 7908       | -1775         | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 0     | 8193       | 0           | 780   | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | -1775          | 17208 |       |       |
| 1984                     | 1109     | 0      | 53      | 0         | 421       | 8342       | -1391         | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 0     | 7822       | 0           | 835   | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | -1391          | 17205 |       |       |
| 1985                     | 516      | 0      | 61      | 0         | 471       | 8627       | -1455         | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 0     | 9579       | 0           | 841   | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | -1455          | 18656 |       |       |
| 1986                     | 455      | 0      | 69      | 0         | 532       | 8757       | -1572         | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 0     | 7544       | 0           | 860   | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | -1572          | 16661 |       |       |
| 1987                     | 511      | 0      | 78      | 0         | 604       | 9256       | -1699         | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 11    | 0          | 9783        | 0     | 900            | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | -1699 | 19451 |       |
| 1988                     | 955      | 0      | 89      | 0         | 676       | 9684       | -1978         | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 12    | 0          | 7770        | 0     | 950            | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | -1978 | 18167 |       |
| 1989                     | 245      | 0      | 98      | 0         | 724       | 9766       | -1957         | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 13    | 0          | 8552        | 0     | 968            | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | -1957 | 18417 |       |
| 1990                     | 589      | 0      | 109     | 0         | 713       | 10426      | -2114         | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 15    | 0          | 9811        | 0     | 985            | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | -2114 | 20543 |       |
| 1991                     | 1462     | 0      | 121     | 0         | 738       | 10837      | -1181         | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 17    | 0          | 10622       | 0     | 975            | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | -1182 | 23598 |       |
| 1992                     | 2233     | 0      | 134     | 0         | 745       | 11199      | -1052         | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 19    | 0          | 10355       | 0     | 994            | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | -1053 | 24633 |       |
| 1993                     | 2018     | 0      | 146     | 0         | 1000      | 11400      | -1067         | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 21    | 0          | 9497        | 0     | 1005           | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | -1067 | 24025 |       |
| 1994                     | 1149     | 0      | 157     | 0         | 901       | 11607      | -2716         | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 23    | 0          | 8999        | 0     | 1044           | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | -2717 | 21171 |       |
| 1995                     | 1870     | 0      | 171     | 0         | 814       | 12011      | -2056         | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 26    | 0          | 12038       | 0     | 1053           | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | -2058 | 25935 |       |
| 1996                     | 1774     | 0      | 184     | 0         | 946       | 12257      | -847          | -20            | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 29    | 0          | 11006       | 0     | 1054           | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | -867  | 26391 |       |
| 1997                     | 1687     | 0      | 197     | 0         | 981       | 12307      | -2563         | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 32    | 0          | 9123        | 0     | 1078           | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | -2566 | 22847 |       |
| 1998                     | 1239     | 0      | 207     | 0         | 717       | 12521      | -3330         | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 35    | 0          | 11280       | 0     | 1121           | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | -3333 | 23799 |       |
| 1999                     | 981      | 0      | 220     | 0         | 1010      | 13004      | -761          | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 38    | 0          | 12429       | 0     | 1116           | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 14    | -765  | 28050 |
| 2000                     | 1918     | 0      | 234     | 0         | 599       | 13173      | -4253         | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 42    | 0          | 9280        | 0     | 1170           | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | -4252 | 22178 |       |
| Average<br>1981-<br>2000 | 1289     | 0      | 122     | 0         | 676       | 10419      | -1759         | 0              | 0                 | 0                | 0        | 0           | 0          | 0    | 19    | 0          | 9595        | 0     | 962            | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | -1761 | 21330 |       |

### Version 12p: Impact of Kansas Pumping (acre-feet)

| Year                     | Arikaree | Beaver | Buffalo | Driftwood | Frenchman | North Fork | Above Swanson | Swanson-Harlan | Harlan-Guide Rock | Guide Rock-Hardy | Medicine | Prairie Dog | Red Willow | Rock | Sappa | South Fork | Hugh Butler | Bonny | Keith Sebelius | Enders | Harlan | Harry Strunk | Swanson | Mainstem Total | Total |
|--------------------------|----------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------|-------------|------------|------|-------|------------|-------------|-------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|---------|----------------|-------|
| 1981                     | 216      | 5205   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 298           | 214            | 0                 | 230              | 0        | 4068        | 0          | 0    | -596  | 11006      | 0           | 0     | 359            | 0      | 26     | 0            | 0       | 741            | 21036 |
| 1982                     | 192      | 5893   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 225           | -25            | 0                 | 165              | 0        | 4542        | 0          | 0    | 2068  | 5907       | 0           | 0     | 486            | 0      | 24     | 0            | 0       | 365            | 19488 |
| 1983                     | 96       | 5812   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 277           | -132           | 0                 | 187              | 0        | 4086        | 0          | 0    | 2089  | 4280       | 0           | 0     | 453            | 0      | 21     | 0            | 0       | 332            | 17176 |
| 1984                     | 151      | 5974   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 191           | -320           | 0                 | 281              | 0        | 4055        | 0          | 0    | 2319  | 7733       | 0           | 0     | 754            | 0      | 20     | 0            | 0       | 152            | 21166 |
| 1985                     | 153      | 5960   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 11         | 163           | 203            | 0                 | 208              | 0        | 3525        | 0          | 0    | 2719  | 6660       | 0           | 0     | 654            | 0      | 19     | 0            | 0       | 573            | 20277 |
| 1986                     | 126      | 4994   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 198           | -201           | 0                 | 238              | 0        | 2195        | 0          | 0    | 905   | 6038       | 0           | 0     | 616            | 0      | 18     | 0            | 0       | 235            | 15141 |
| 1987                     | 170      | 5169   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 13         | 168           | 76             | 0                 | 213              | 0        | 4496        | 0          | 0    | 244   | 8101       | 0           | 0     | 551            | 0      | 17     | 0            | 0       | 458            | 19221 |
| 1988                     | 154      | 4567   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 13         | 261           | -315           | 0                 | 271              | 0        | 2498        | 0          | 0    | -112  | 7218       | 0           | 0     | 612            | 0      | 16     | 0            | 0       | 217            | 15187 |
| 1989                     | 156      | 2321   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 15         | 185           | 190            | 0                 | 213              | 0        | 751         | 0          | 0    | -803  | 6683       | 0           | 0     | 682            | 0      | 17     | 0            | 0       | 589            | 10414 |
| 1990                     | 211      | 1150   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 14         | -27           | 123            | 0                 | 233              | 0        | 780         | 0          | 0    | -758  | 9655       | 0           | 0     | 641            | 0      | 18     | 0            | 0       | 330            | 12046 |
| 1991                     | 276      | 1223   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 21         | 163           | 20             | 0                 | 252              | 0        | 2180        | 0          | 0    | -1024 | 10674      | 0           | 0     | 658            | 0      | 19     | 0            | 0       | 436            | 14468 |
| 1992                     | 178      | 2904   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 12         | 426           | -50            | 0                 | 50               | 0        | 4455        | 0          | 0    | -1726 | 6603       | 0           | 0     | 425            | 0      | 17     | 0            | 0       | 428            | 13302 |
| 1993                     | 223      | 7614   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 236           | 124            | -14               | 18               | 0        | 14166       | 0          | 0    | 2795  | 8378       | 0           | 0     | 404            | 0      | 66     | 0            | 0       | 364            | 34024 |
| 1994                     | 101      | 7570   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 236           | -221           | 0                 | 188              | 0        | 6357        | 0          | 0    | 3782  | 3327       | 0           | 0     | 475            | 0      | 114    | 0            | 0       | 213            | 21949 |
| 1995                     | 202      | 6882   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 12         | 19            | -369           | 0                 | 218              | 0        | 3689        | 0          | 0    | 2176  | 8931       | 0           | 0     | 485            | 0      | 83     | 0            | 0       | -130           | 22336 |
| 1996                     | 211      | 7005   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 16         | 326           | 328            | 0                 | 218              | 0        | 5919        | 0          | 0    | 3011  | 7546       | 0           | 0     | 334            | 0      | 65     | 0            | 0       | 875            | 24988 |
| 1997                     | 141      | 6815   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 14         | 232           | -395           | 0                 | 178              | 0        | 4121        | 0          | 0    | 2476  | 5911       | 0           | 0     | 427            | 0      | 54     | 0            | 0       | 19             | 19984 |
| 1998                     | 167      | 5618   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 12         | 39            | -386           | 0                 | 168              | 0        | 2543        | 0          | 0    | 837   | 7752       | 0           | 0     | 404            | 0      | 48     | 0            | 0       | -176           | 17212 |
| 1999                     | 239      | 5686   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 15         | 352           | -32            | 0                 | 201              | 0        | 2479        | 0          | 0    | -198  | 8864       | 0           | 0     | 356            | 0      | 45     | 0            | 0       | 524            | 18019 |
| 2000                     | 128      | 4560   | 0       | 0         | 0         | 15         | 159           | -224           | 0                 | 257              | 0        | 1392        | 0          | 0    | -670  | 6320       | 0           | 0     | 407            | 0      | 42     | 0            | 0       | 196            | 12398 |
| Average<br>1981-<br>2000 |          | 175    | 5146    | 0         | 0         | 12         | 206           | -70            | 0                 | 199              | 0        | 3915        | 0          | 0    | 977   | 7379       | 0           | 0     | 509            | 0      | 37     | 0            | 0       | 337            | 18492 |

**Version 12p: Impact of Nebraska Pumping (acre-feet)**

| Year                     | Arikaree | Beaver | Buffalo | Driftwood | Frenchman | North Fork | Above Swanson | Swanson-Harlan | Harlan-Guide Rock | Guide Rock-Hardy | Medicine | Prairie Dog | Red Willow | Rock | Sappa | South Fork | Hugh Butler | Bonny | Keith Sebelius | Enders | Harlan | Harry Strunk | Swanson | Mainstem Total | Total  |
|--------------------------|----------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------|-------------|------------|------|-------|------------|-------------|-------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|---------|----------------|--------|
| 1981                     | 261      | 5535   | 1400    | 835       | 50240     | 271        | 9755          | 40493          | 12594             | 1492             | 8786     | 0           | 4047       | 1101 | 1187  | 1004       | 840         | 0     | 0              | 1695   | 623    | 188          | 143     | 64334          | 142490 |
| 1982                     | 211      | 5795   | 1476    | 830       | 51039     | 287        | 8711          | 31087          | 12456             | 1433             | 8595     | 0           | 3414       | 1282 | 2904  | 607        | 882         | 0     | 0              | 1802   | 672    | 207          | 136     | 53688          | 133825 |
| 1983                     | 118      | 5301   | 1498    | 922       | 51364     | 356        | 7137          | 21529          | 13871             | 1541             | 8766     | 0           | 3131       | 1364 | 2865  | 612        | 926         | 0     | 0              | 1895   | 681    | 226          | 137     | 44077          | 124237 |
| 1984                     | 181      | 5281   | 1550    | 1039      | 54366     | 390        | 9567          | 32874          | 14519             | 1380             | 9668     | 0           | 3700       | 1426 | 2909  | 673        | 994         | 0     | 0              | 2037   | 774    | 245          | 150     | 58340          | 143724 |
| 1985                     | 191      | 5369   | 1647    | 1052      | 56320     | 435        | 10049         | 36237          | 14576             | 1552             | 10213    | 0           | 4168       | 1504 | 3263  | 727        | 1041        | 0     | 0              | 2200   | 713    | 266          | 157     | 62414          | 151681 |
| 1986                     | 178      | 4546   | 1729    | 1073      | 57393     | 453        | 9138          | 28874          | 14815             | 1368             | 10678    | 0           | 4039       | 1590 | 2126  | 722        | 1109        | 0     | 0              | 2342   | 790    | 288          | 155     | 54195          | 143406 |
| 1987                     | 190      | 4736   | 1799    | 1103      | 58503     | 516        | 9262          | 35060          | 15649             | 1398             | 11095    | 0           | 4227       | 1705 | 1461  | 730        | 1123        | 0     | 0              | 2440   | 715    | 308          | 154     | 61370          | 152176 |
| 1988                     | 170      | 4097   | 1874    | 1098      | 59767     | 568        | 9340          | 30341          | 18179             | 1572             | 11387    | 0           | 4174       | 1833 | 1269  | 728        | 1171        | 0     | 0              | 2547   | 821    | 325          | 160     | 59432          | 151420 |
| 1989                     | 164      | 2155   | 1940    | 1101      | 60367     | 603        | 9010          | 28409          | 17745             | 1691             | 11889    | 0           | 4153       | 1915 | 687   | 422        | 1263        | 0     | 0              | 2661   | 896    | 342          | 160     | 56855          | 147573 |
| 1990                     | 204      | 1119   | 2056    | 1122      | 63991     | 692        | 10898         | 32804          | 18139             | 1603             | 12775    | 0           | 4550       | 2037 | 615   | 794        | 1336        | 0     | 0              | 2795   | 909    | 364          | 173     | 63445          | 158975 |
| 1991                     | 298      | 1446   | 2221    | 1150      | 67075     | 693        | 12258         | 38384          | 20759             | 1985             | 13916    | 0           | 5185       | 2224 | 576   | 976        | 1421        | 0     | 0              | 2933   | 995    | 385          | 166     | 73386          | 175046 |
| 1992                     | 210      | 3120   | 2297    | 1153      | 64303     | 689        | 10270         | 49739          | 18849             | 1723             | 13628    | 0           | 5476       | 2373 | 710   | 933        | 1307        | 0     | 0              | 3040   | 844    | 404          | 147     | 80581          | 181215 |
| 1993                     | 192      | 7110   | 2286    | 1076      | 63516     | 693        | 8532          | 45586          | 16874             | 1404             | 12098    | 0           | 5083       | 2501 | 4354  | 806        | 1114        | 0     | 0              | 3081   | 642    | 409          | 131     | 72396          | 177488 |
| 1994                     | 117      | 6727   | 2296    | 1044      | 67838     | 792        | 9125          | 28337          | 18763             | 1399             | 12198    | 0           | 4383       | 2563 | 4897  | 603        | 1349        | 0     | 0              | 3165   | 868    | 417          | 157     | 57624          | 167037 |
| 1995                     | 233      | 6402   | 2413    | 1117      | 70355     | 848        | 10632         | 41753          | 22113             | 1905             | 13695    | 0           | 5471       | 2642 | 3552  | 889        | 1449        | 0     | 0              | 3300   | 957    | 436          | 155     | 76403          | 190318 |
| 1996                     | 239      | 6270   | 2503    | 1146      | 70624     | 860        | 11074         | 52670          | 20709             | 1876             | 13687    | 0           | 5934       | 2775 | 4117  | 934        | 1363        | 0     | 0              | 3386   | 770    | 452          | 143     | 86330          | 201533 |
| 1997                     | 164      | 5964   | 2568    | 1150      | 72910     | 970        | 10951         | 34408          | 22506             | 1830             | 13892    | 0           | 5313       | 2839 | 3495  | 853        | 1480        | 0     | 0              | 3464   | 963    | 464          | 162     | 69695          | 186346 |
| 1998                     | 206      | 4978   | 2690    | 1196      | 73764     | 1045       | 10150         | 35058          | 21914             | 1726             | 14510    | 0           | 5338       | 2894 | 2419  | 806        | 1549        | 0     | 0              | 3606   | 949    | 483          | 180     | 68849          | 185461 |
| 1999                     | 313      | 4870   | 2799    | 1171      | 75119     | 1030       | 12815         | 49574          | 21936             | 1793             | 13913    | 0           | 6346       | 3023 | 1149  | 1048       | 1345        | 0     | 0              | 3711   | 862    | 494          | 179     | 86117          | 203490 |
| 2000                     | 196      | 3568   | 2912    | 1153      | 74876     | 1156       | 10260         | 30832          | 25316             | 1926             | 14585    | 0           | 5179       | 3125 | 792   | 982        | 1601        | 0     | 0              | 3848   | 989    | 505          | 220     | 68335          | 184022 |
| Average<br>1981-<br>2000 | 202      | 4720   | 2098    | 1077      | 63186     | 667        | 9947          | 36203          | 18114             | 1630             | 11999    | 0           | 4666       | 2136 | 2267  | 792        | 1233        | 0     | 0              | 2797   | 822    | 360          | 158     | 65893          | 165073 |

### Version 12p: Impact of Nebraska Imports (acre-feet)

| Year                     | Arikaree | Beaver | Buffalo | Driftwood | Frenchman | North Fork | Above Swanson | Swanson-Harlan | Harlan-Guide Rock | Guide Rock-Hardy | Medicine | Prairie Dog | Red Willow | Rock | Sappa | South Fork | Hugh Butler | Bonny | Keith Sebelius | Enders | Harlan | Harry Strunk | Swanson | Mainstem Total | Total |       |
|--------------------------|----------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------|-------------|------------|------|-------|------------|-------------|-------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|---------|----------------|-------|-------|
| 1981                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 8539           | 49                | 0                | 6637     | 0           | 11         | 0    | 0     | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 8587  | 15236 |
| 1982                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 6989           | 56                | 0                | 6719     | 0           | 13         | 0    | 0     | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 7045  | 13783 |
| 1983                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 6355           | 63                | 0                | 6705     | 0           | 13         | 0    | 0     | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 6417  | 13140 |
| 1984                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 6532           | 70                | 0                | 7122     | 0           | 15         | 0    | 0     | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 6600  | 13742 |
| 1985                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 9461           | 80                | 0                | 7222     | 0           | 16         | 0    | 0     | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 9540  | 16787 |
| 1986                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 5852           | 88                | 0                | 7195     | 0           | 16         | 0    | 0     | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 5939  | 13154 |
| 1987                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 9202           | 100               | 0                | 7438     | 0           | 18         | 0    | 0     | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 9299  | 16759 |
| 1988                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 6077           | 107               | 0                | 7604     | 0           | 20         | 0    | 0     | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 6181  | 13809 |
| 1989                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 6178           | 114               | 0                | 7538     | 0           | 18         | 0    | 0     | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 6290  | 13849 |
| 1990                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 7020           | 115               | 0                | 7662     | 0           | 19         | 0    | 0     | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 7133  | 14815 |
| 1991                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 4515           | 113               | 0                | 8038     | 0           | 20         | 0    | 0     | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 4625  | 12688 |
| 1992                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 6175           | 100               | 0                | 8371     | 0           | 24         | 0    | 0     | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 6272  | 14672 |
| 1993                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 15487          | 191               | 0                | 8878     | 0           | 40         | 0    | 14    | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 15673 | 24611 |
| 1994                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 7251           | 188               | 0                | 8467     | 0           | 30         | 0    | 17    | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 7435  | 15954 |
| 1995                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 8908           | 189               | 0                | 8770     | 0           | 35         | 0    | 0     | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 9094  | 17916 |
| 1996                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 14968          | 219               | 0                | 9153     | 0           | 39         | 0    | 15    | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 15181 | 24395 |
| 1997                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 7171           | 204               | 0                | 9020     | 0           | 39         | 0    | 0     | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 7372  | 16447 |
| 1998                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 8578           | 174               | 0                | 8891     | 0           | 34         | 0    | 0     | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 8750  | 17694 |
| 1999                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 8764           | 165               | 0                | 9482     | 0           | 33         | 0    | 0     | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 8925  | 18450 |
| 2000                     | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 9413           | 155               | 0                | 9058     | 0           | 31         | 0    | 0     | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 9564  | 18664 |
| Average<br>1981-<br>2000 | 0        | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0             | 8172           | 127               | 0                | 7998     | 0           | 24         | 0    | 0     | 0          | 0           | 0     | 0              | 0      | 0      | 0            | 0       | 0              | 8296  | 16328 |

Republican River  
Compact Administration  
Groundwater Model

Technical  
Groundwater  
Model  
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Appendix A

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