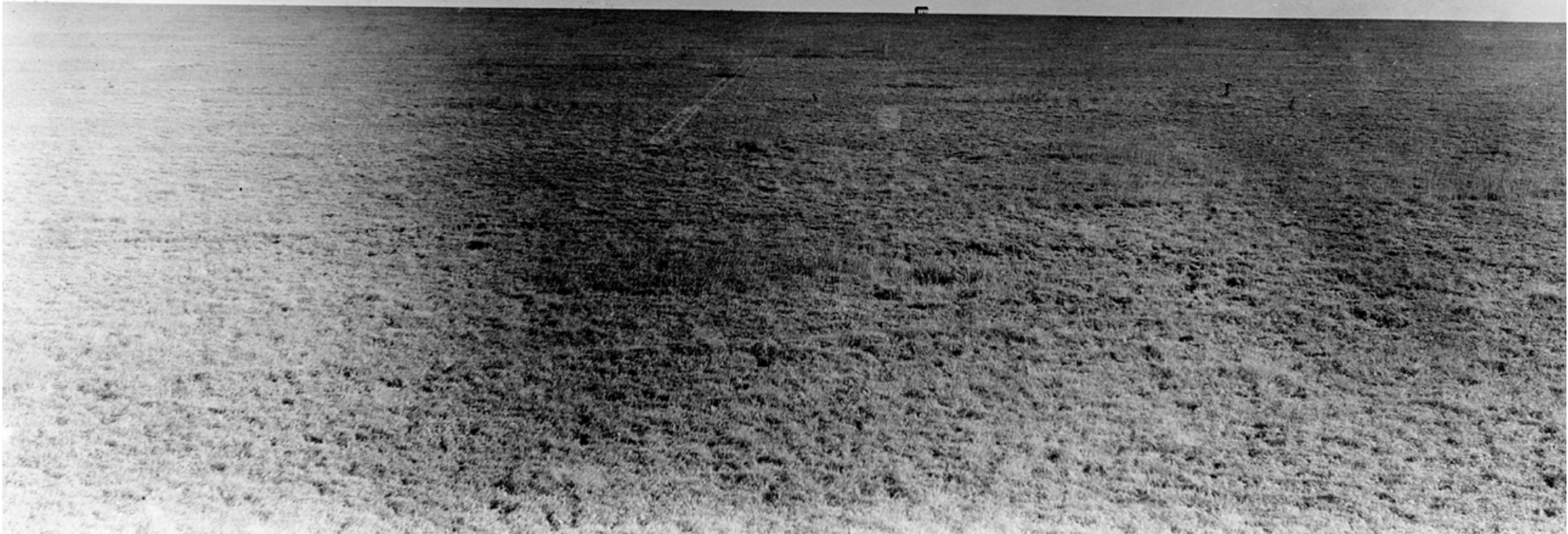


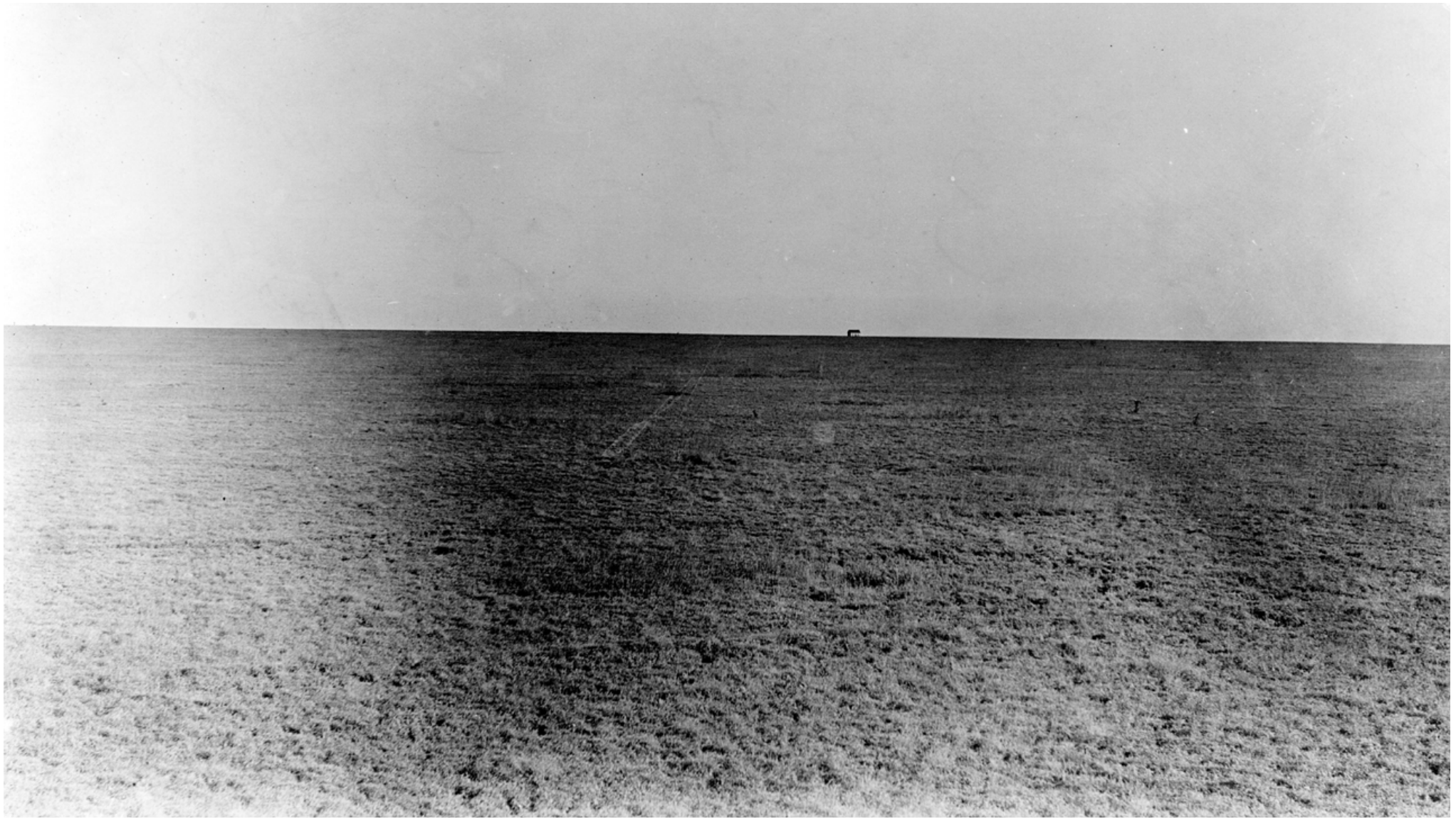
From the Great American Desert to the Great American Breadbasket: Managing Groundwater in the High Plains Aquifer

Robert E. Mace, Ph.D., P.G., The Meadows Center for Water and the Environment/Texas State University

presented at

The Ogallala Aquifer Summit; April 9, 2018; Garden City, Kansas







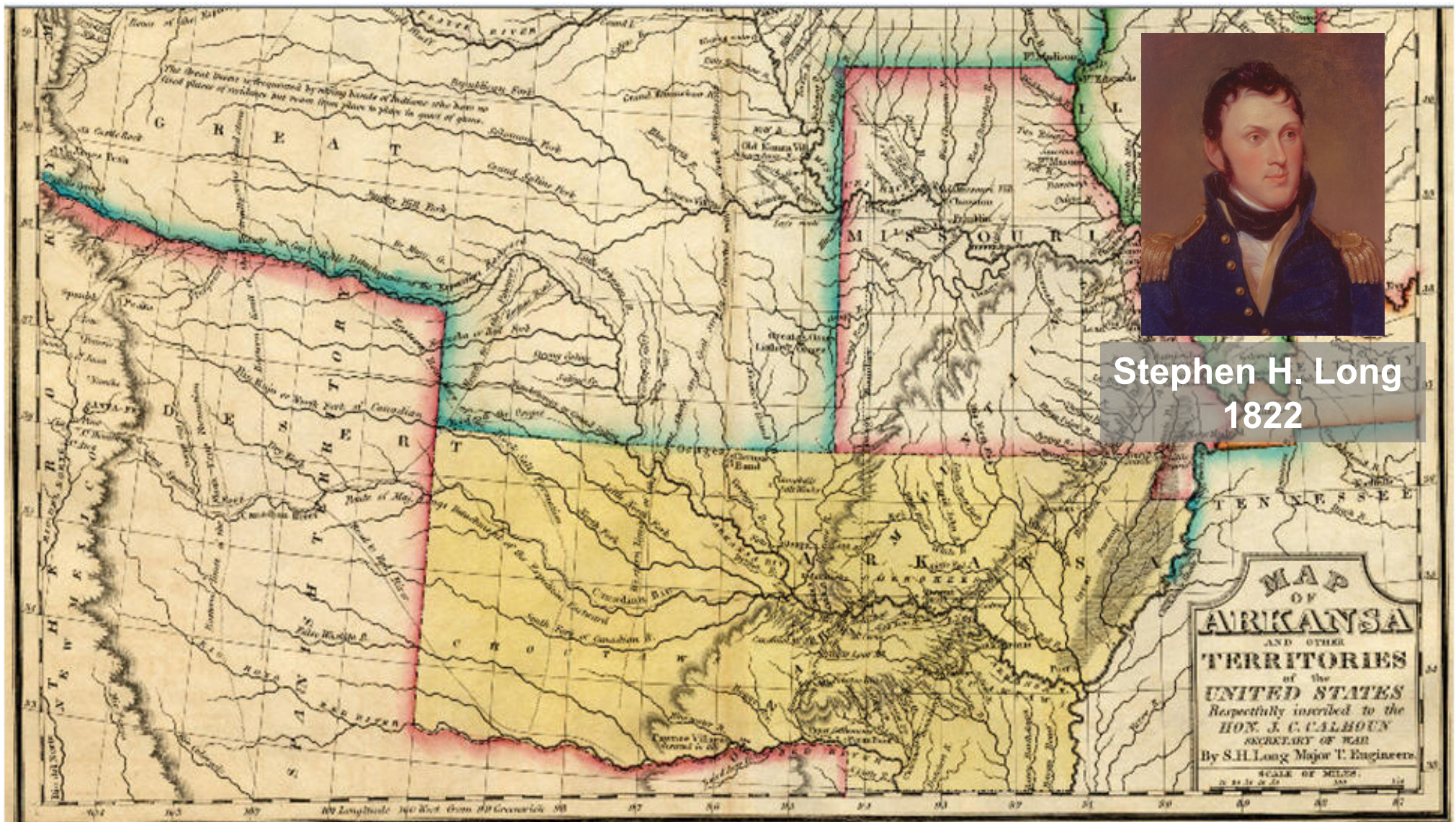
Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, circa 1541



Zebulan Pike 1806



Haskell County, Kansas 1897



Stephen H. Long
1822



Randolph Barnes Marcy circa 1849



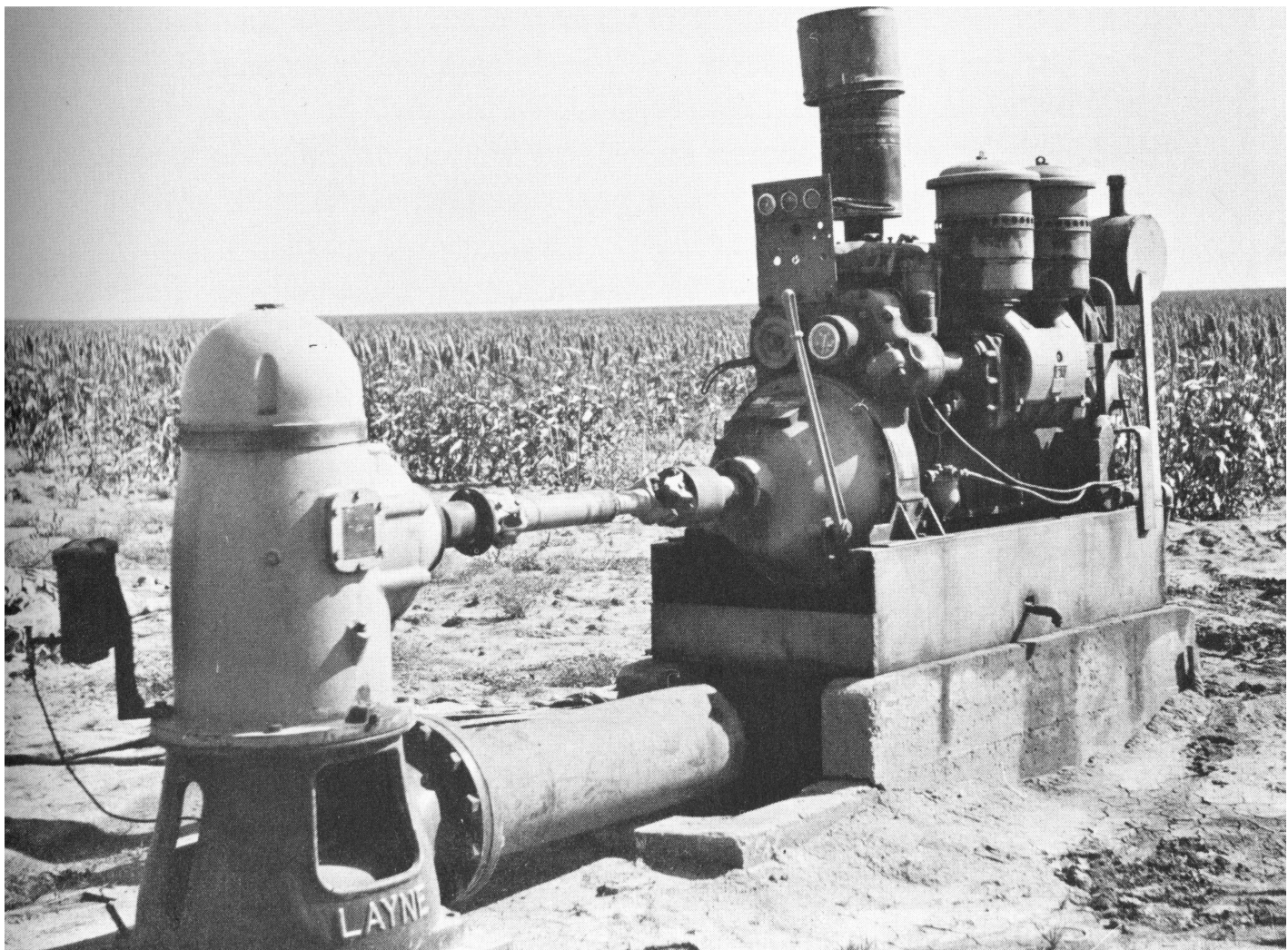


McDonald Irrigation Well, 1200 Gallons per Minute, Hereford, Texas.

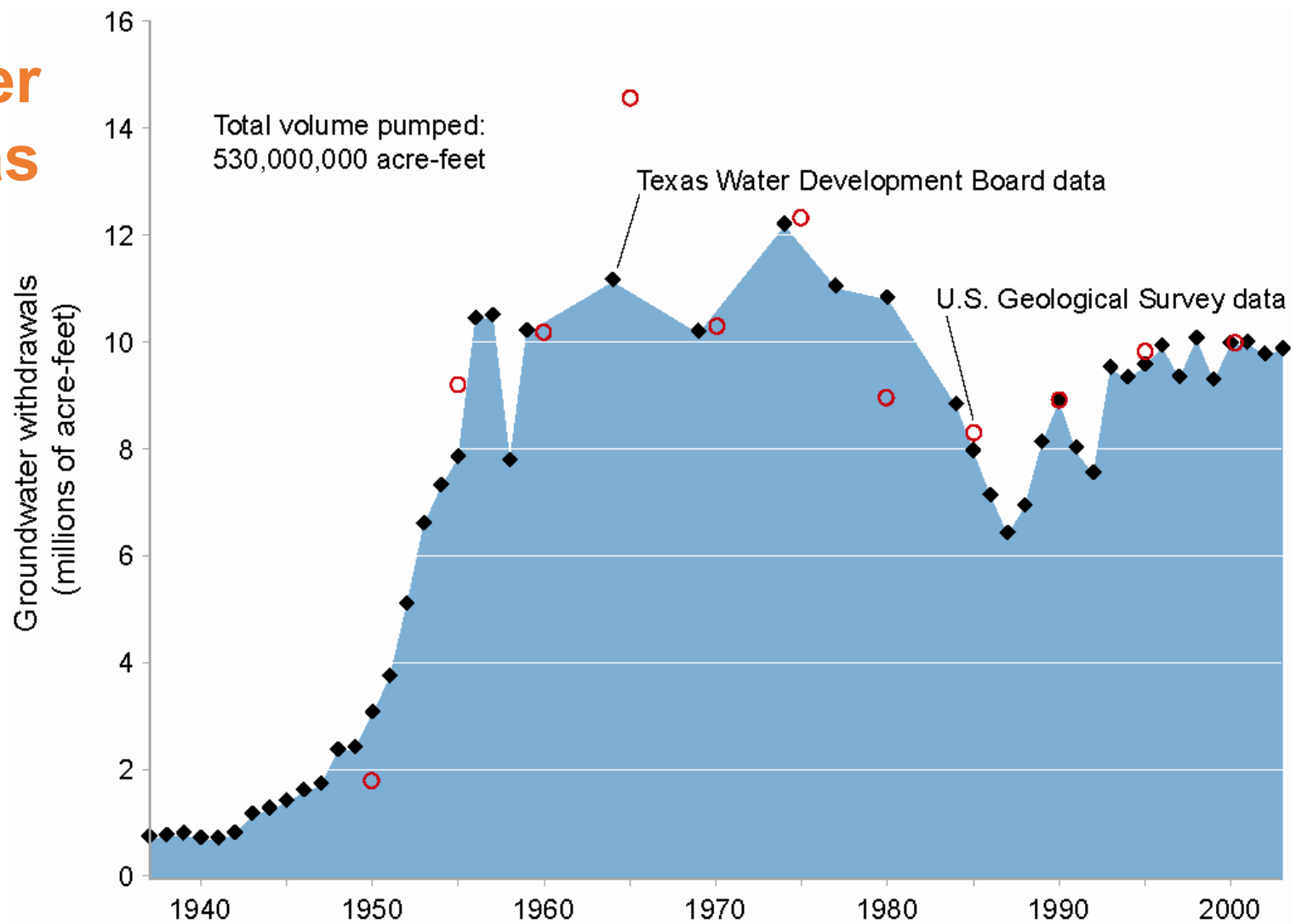
Mahlon E. Layne

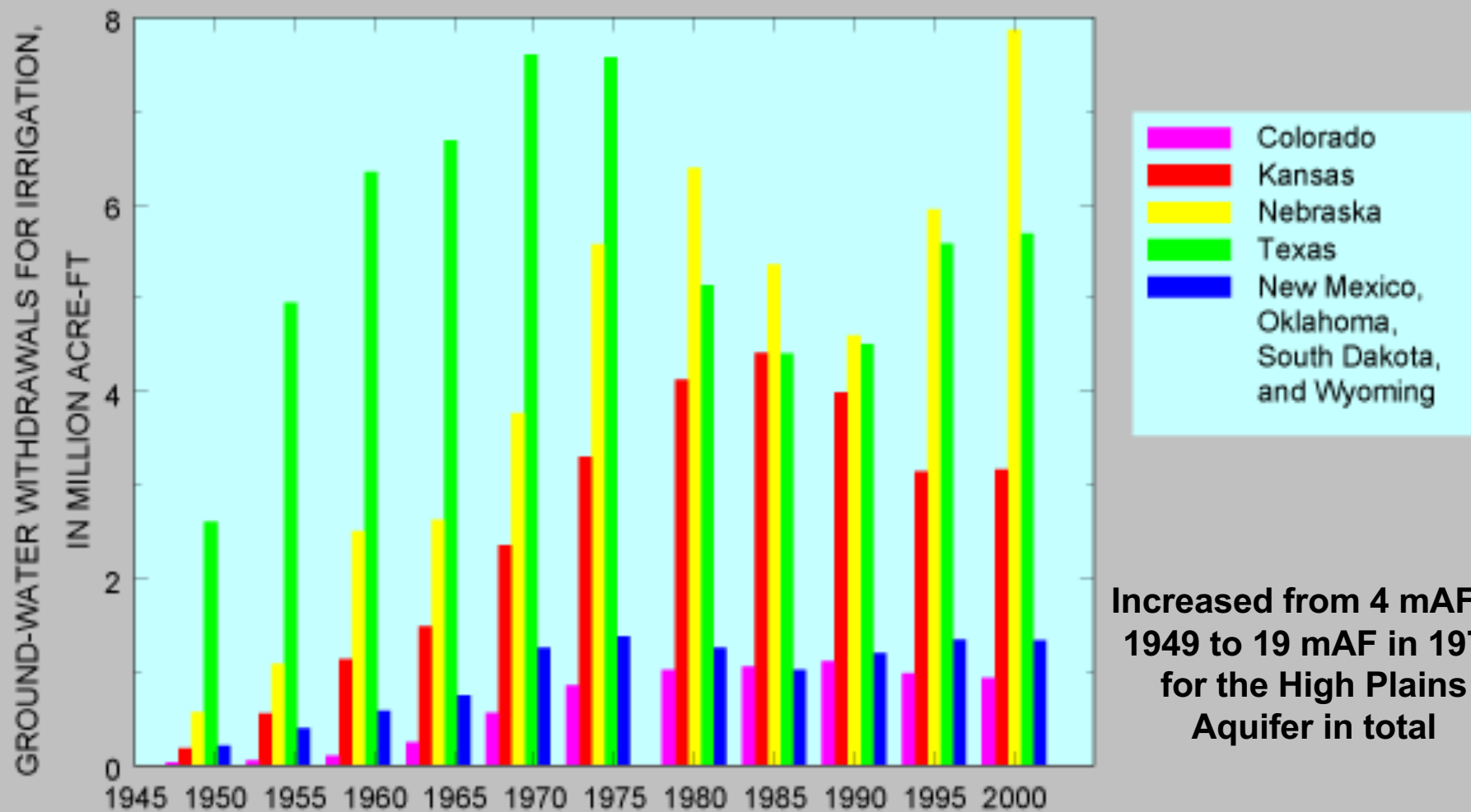
1902






Groundwater use in Texas

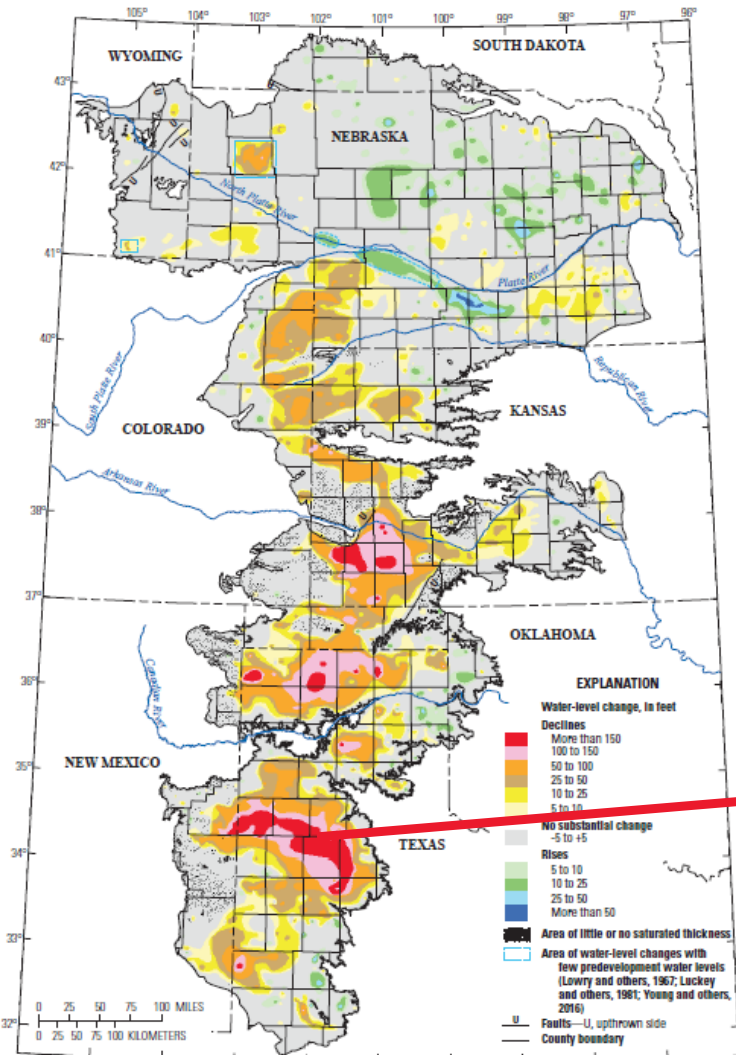




**Increased from 4 mAF in
1949 to 19 mAF in 1974
for the High Plains
Aquifer in total**

from USGS

- 
- 32,000 farms (NRCS 2013)
 - 10% of the nation's farms
 - Crops grown in the High Plains accounted for 19% of the wheat, 19% of the cotton, 15% of the corn, and 3% of the sorghum (USDA 1997)
 - 10% of national irrigated crop sales (NRCS 2013)
 - \$20 billion in food and fiber (Scientific American 2009)
 - \$7 billion in groundwater-irrigated crop sales (NRCS 2013)



Base from U.S. Geological Survey digital data, 2001, 1:2,000,000
 Albers Equal-Area Conic projection
 Standard parallels 29°30' N. and 45°30' N., central meridian 101°W.
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)

Aquifer boundary from Qi (2010); areas of little or no saturated thickness and faults from Gutentag and others (1984), and Cedersund and Becker (1999a, 1999b)

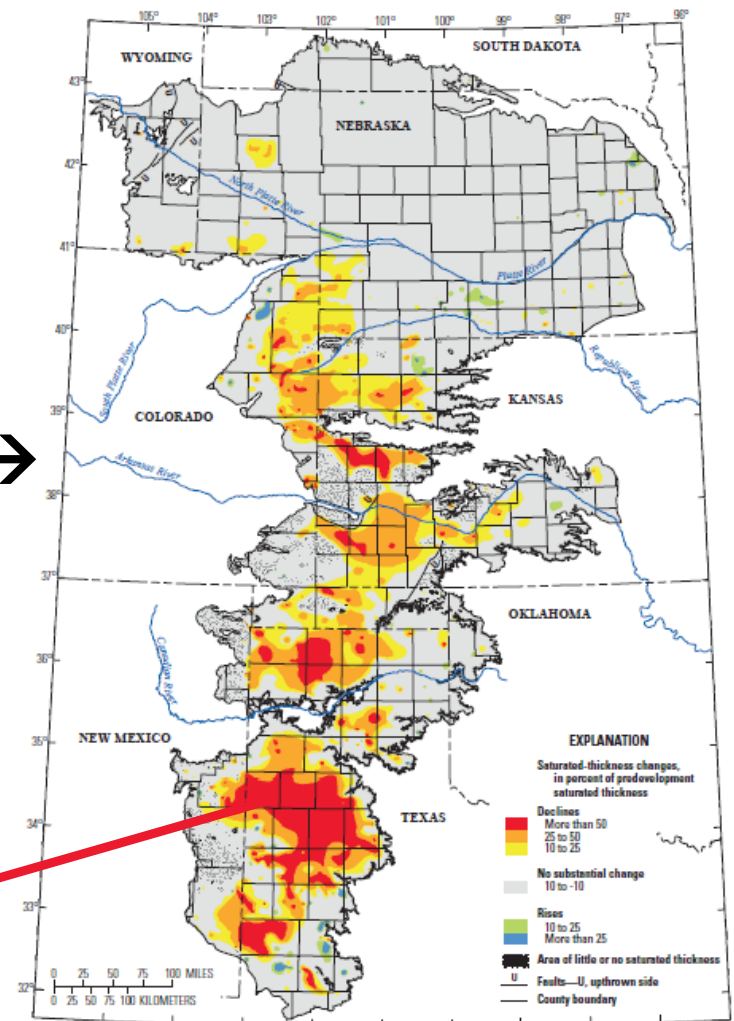
← total decline

% reduction in
sat thick →

>150 feet

>50%

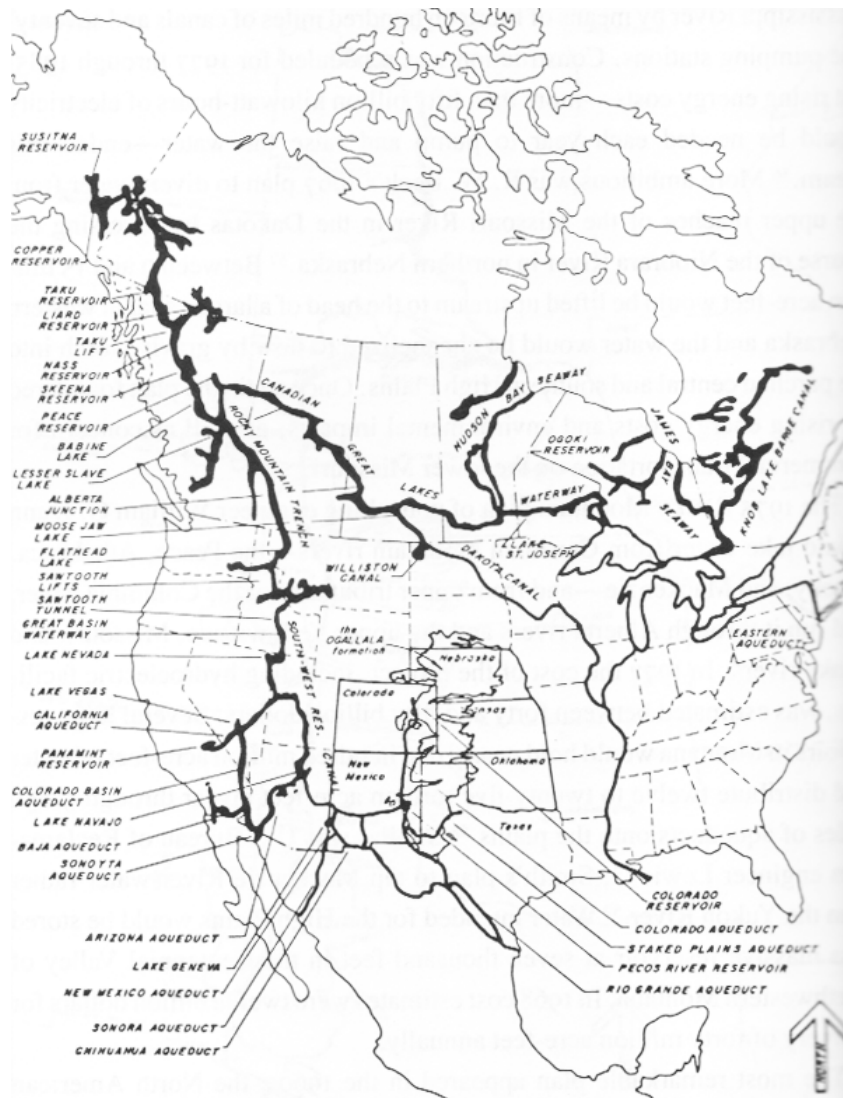
images from USGS (2015)



Base from U.S. Geological Survey digital data, 2001, 1:2,000,000
 Albers Equal-Area Conic projection
 Standard parallels 29°30' N. and 45°30' N., central meridian 101°W.
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)

Aquifer boundary from Qi (2010); changes in saturated thickness since predevelopment modified from Luckey and others (1981); areas of little or no saturated thickness and faults from Gutentag and others (1984), and Cedersund and Becker (1999a, 1999b)

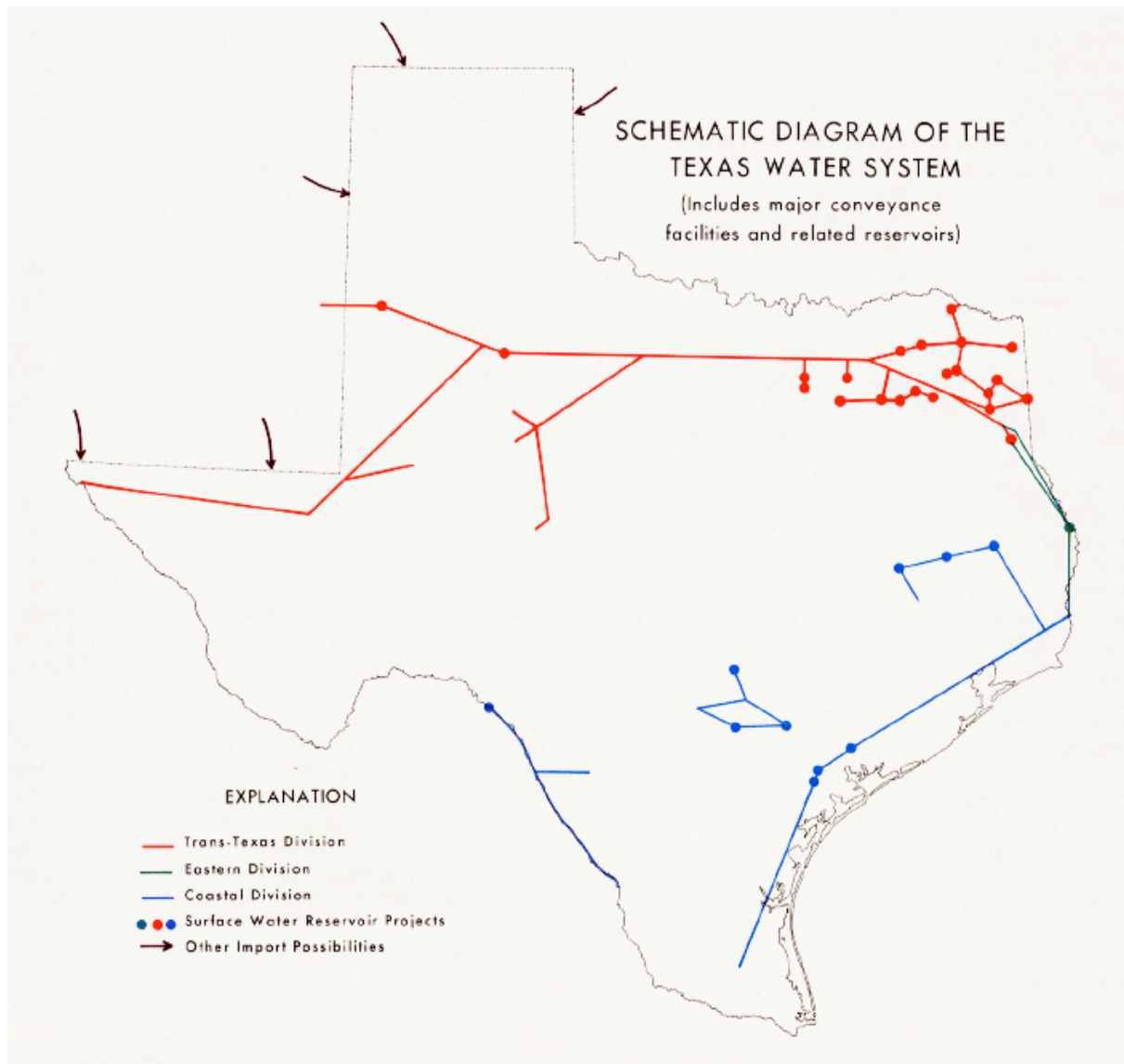
North American Water and Power Alliance 1965



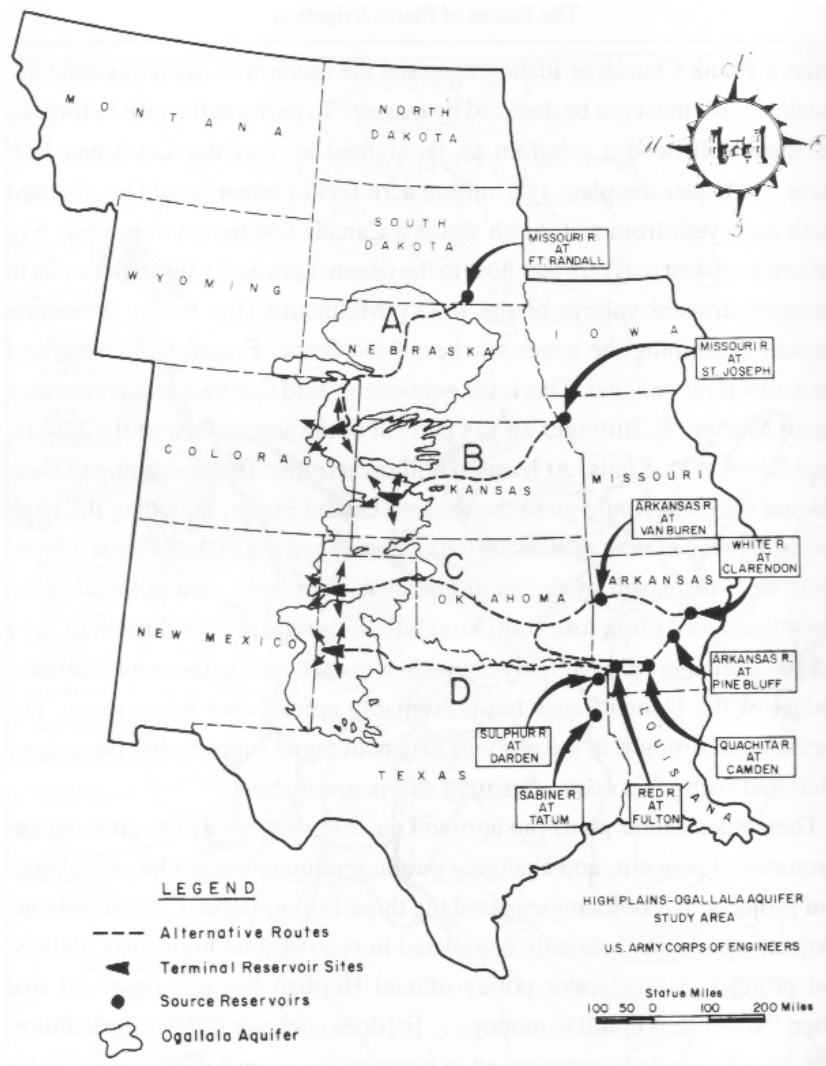


**R.W. Beck
& Associates
1967**

Texas Water Development Board 1968



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1982



Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories 2009



Colorado



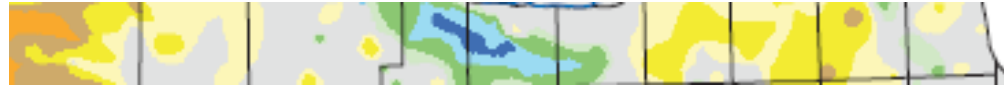
- State owns groundwater
 - Pre-1957: Unregulated
 - 1957-1965: Managed under maximum use
 - Post-1965: Integration with modified prior appropriation
 - 2002: Settlement on Republican River Compact lawsuit
- Colorado Ground Water Commission
 - Two Designated Ground Water Basins over High Plains Aquifer
- Nine Ground Water Management Districts
- Farmers formed the Water Preservation Partnership
- Limited Research Irrigation Farm (USDA)
- It's illegal to throw a snowball at someone in Aspen

Kansas



- State owns groundwater
 - Kansas Water Appropriation Act
 - Prior appropriation
- Management
 - Permits through Kansas Department of Agriculture
 - Most of the High Plains Aquifer is fully permitted
 - Groundwater Management District
 - Local Enhanced Management Areas
 - Water Conservation Areas
 - Water Transition Assistance Program
- Water Technology Farms
- “World’s largest” hand dug well in Greensburg

Nebraska



- State owns groundwater
 - Groundwater Management and Protection Act
 - Modified correlative rights
- Management
 - Natural Resource Districts (23 of 'em)
 - Groundwater management plans
 - Integrated management plans
 - Basin-wide plans
 - Water Resources Cash Fund/Water Sustainability Fund
- Testing Ag Performance Solutions
- Increasing nitrates
- Edwin E. Perkins of Hastings invented Kool-Aid in 1927

New Mexico



- State owns groundwater
 - Prior appropriation
- Management
 - Office of the State Engineer
 - Groundwater rules
 - Underground Water Basins (7 of 'em)
 - Basin guidelines
 - Critical Management Areas
- Ute pipeline
- Has more cows than people

Oklahoma



- State owns groundwater
 - Pre-1967: As permitted
 - Post-1967: Correlative rights
- Management
 - Oklahoma Water Resources Board
 - Oklahoma Panhandle Agriculture and Irrigation Association
 - County Conservation Districts
 - Panhandle Regional Water Plan
- Oklahoma Panhandle Agriculture and Irrigation Association
- Oklahoma has more man-made lakes than any other state

South Dakota



- State owns groundwater
 - Prior appropriation
- Management
 - Rosebud Sioux Tribal Water Resources Office
 - Tribal Water Conservation Code
 - Water Management Board
 - Administered by Department of Environment and Natural Resources
 - Strict, no-depletion policy
 - “Annual withdrawal of groundwater not to exceed recharge...” SDCL 46-6-3.1
- South Dakota has more miles of shoreline than Florida

Texas



- Groundwater owned by the landowner
 - Varied management schemes built on a Rule of Capture foundation
 - Correlative rights most common in High Plains Aquifer
- Management
 - Groundwater Conservation Districts
 - Issue permits
 - Groundwater Management Areas
 - Desired Future Conditions/Modeled Available Groundwater
 - Planned depletion for much (if not all) of the High Plains
 - Groundwater Management Plans
- Alliance for Water Efficiency
- It's illegal to expose oneself or swear in front of a corpse

Wyoming



- State owns groundwater
 - Prior appropriation
 - No exemptions allowed since 1969
- Management
 - State Engineer's Office
 - Control Areas set by the Engineer's office
 - 3 of 'em, all over the High Plains Aquifer
 - One requires adjudication and metering and no permits for >5 acre-feet per acre
 - Underground Water Districts set by the Engineer's Office
- Laramie County Conservation District converting irrigated land to dry land with the Agricultural Water Enhancement Program
- There are only two escalators in the entire state



opportunities

many states/similar challenges

- Depletion
- Transition to dryland
- Data and science
- Conserving water
- Employing new technologies
- Governance
- Federal funding/support

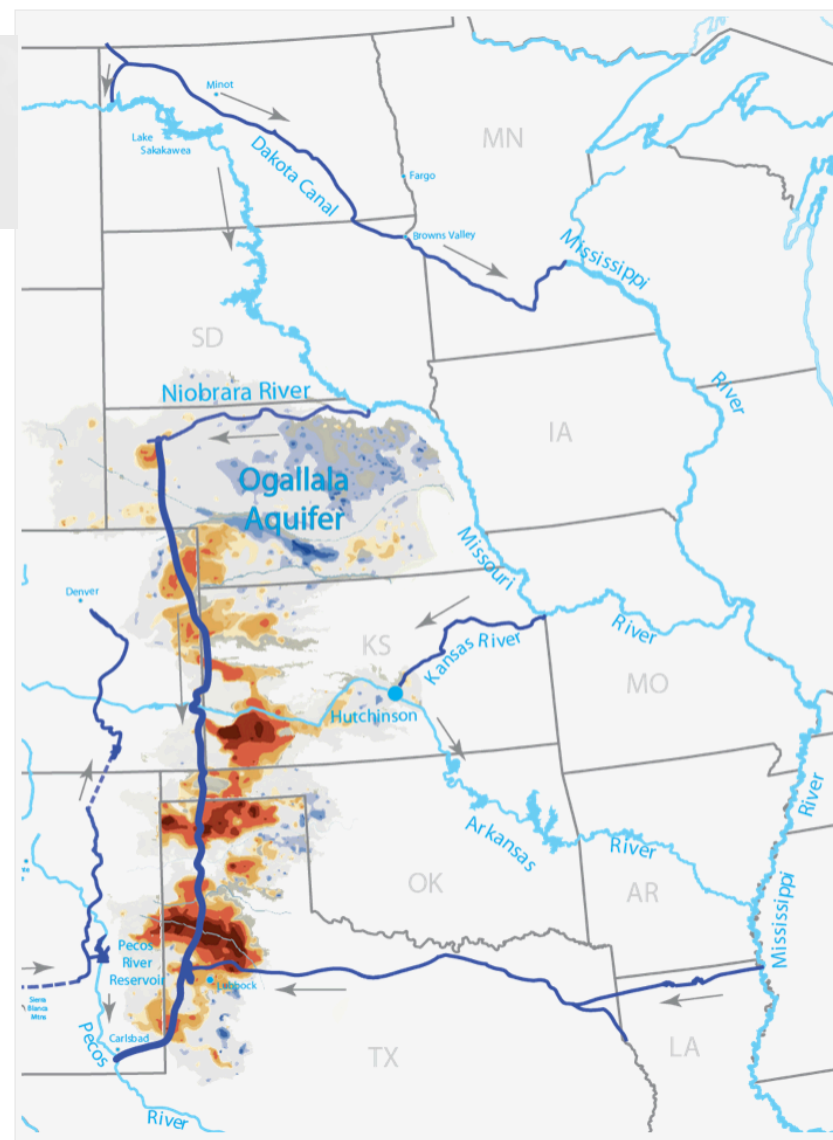
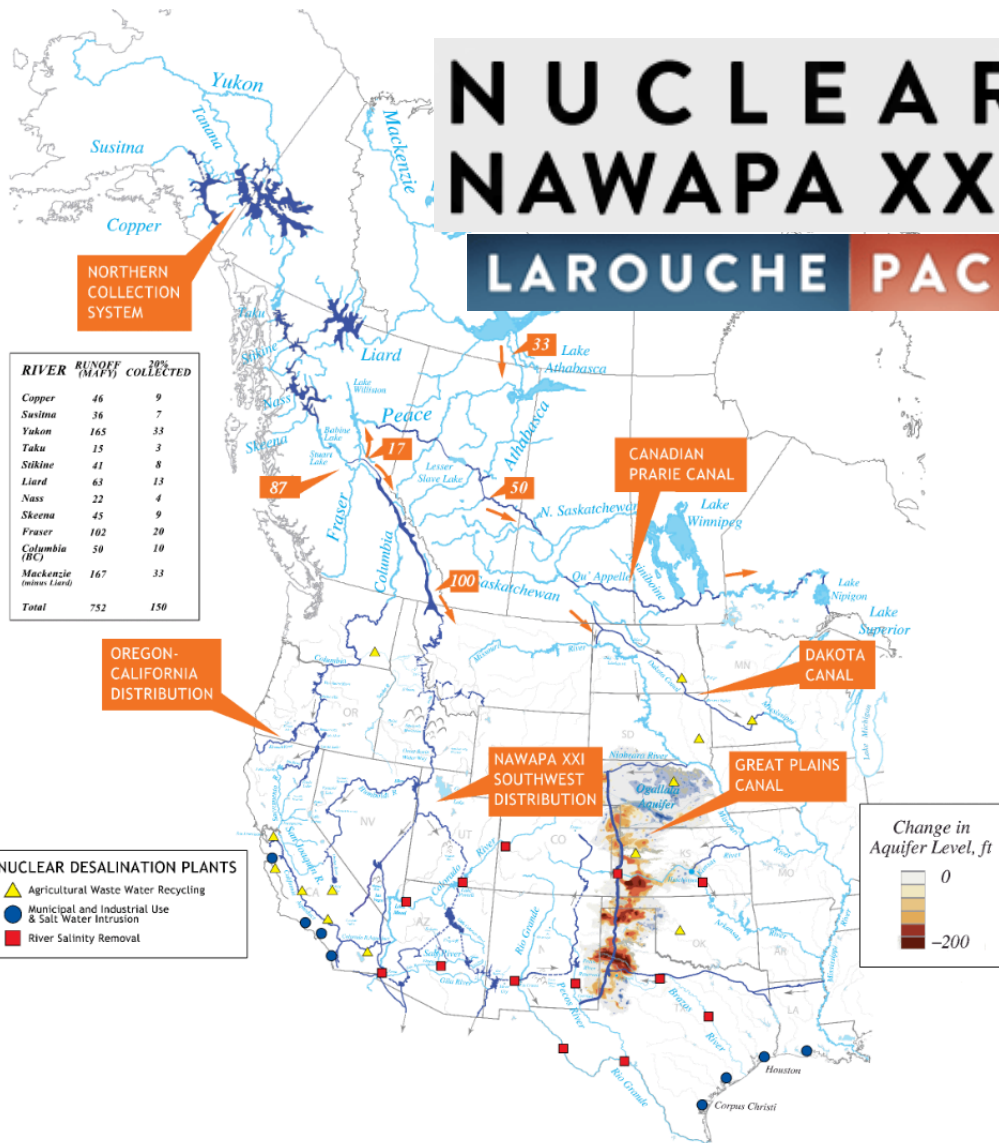
A background image showing several hands of different skin tones stacked together in a pile, symbolizing teamwork and collaboration. The hands are wearing white long-sleeved shirts.

states working together

- Western States Water Council
- ~~High Plains Aquifer Coalition~~
- Groundwater Management Districts Association
- via U.S. Geological Survey
- via U.S. Department of Agriculture
 - The Ogallala Water Coordinated Agriculture Project

NUCLEAR NAWAPA XXI

LAROUCHE PAC



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