

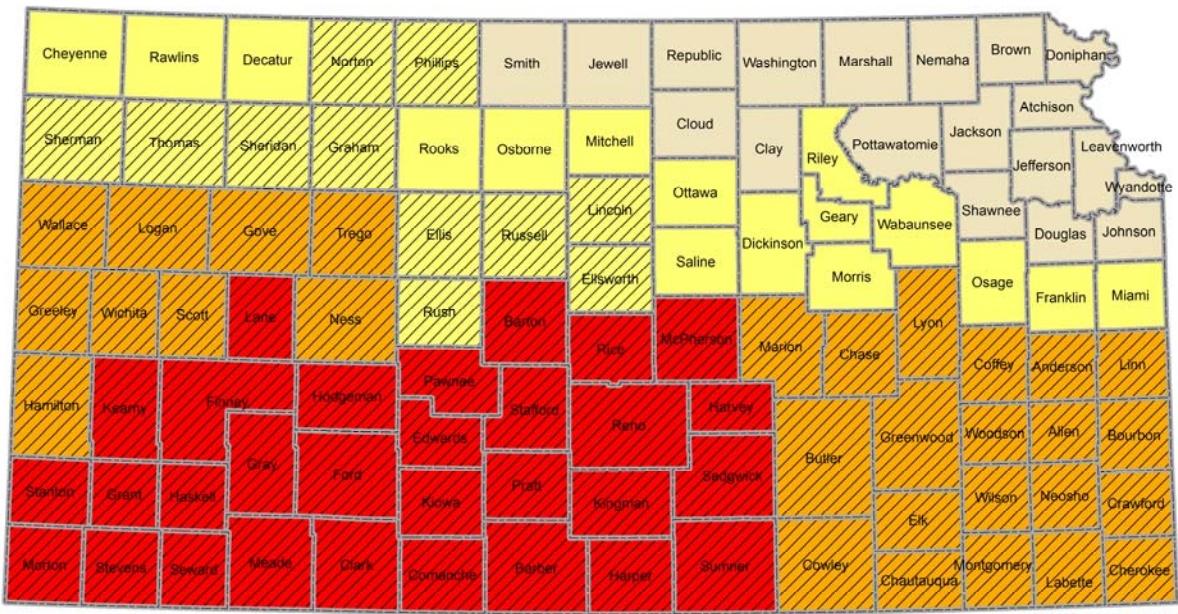
KANSAS WEEKLY DROUGHT UPDATE – October 5, 2011

Summary of Conditions and Changes September 26-October 4:

- Governor Brownback has issued a new state drought order adding six counties to Drought Watch and moving 13 counties into Drought Emergency from Drought Warning. A total of 86 counties are now covered under state drought stages.
- The September 27, 2011 U.S. Drought Monitor indicates dry conditions continue affecting most of the state (84%).
- Russell County Rural Water District No 3 has implemented voluntary conservation measures.
- Blue-green algae Warnings for Dillon Park Lake (Reno County); Camp Hawk Lake (Harvey County) and Rigg's Park Lake (Sedgwick County) were downgraded to Advisories. The Advisory for Marion County Lake (Marion County) has been lifted.
- NOAA's Climate Prediction Center predicts La Niña will again dominate climatic conditions; meaning below normal precipitation is likely.

Counties under Kansas drought stages and/or Federal Agriculture Disaster Declarations based on drought this year are shown on the map below.

Kansas Drought Conditions
October 5, 2011



Kansas Water Office

- Kansas Drought Emergency
- Kansas Drought Warning
- Kansas Drought Watch
- Federal Designated Agricultural Disaster Due to Drought

County Drought Declarations: A total of 86 counties are under state drought stages, with 30 counties in an emergency stage, 29 in Warning and 27 in Watch. State Emergency allows public water suppliers aid and opportunities to supplement their water supply, as well as provide opportunity for domestic and livestock water from emergency sources.

Kansas Drought Emergency: Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kearny, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, McPherson, Meade, Morton, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Sedgwick, Seward, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner.

Kansas Drought Warning: Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Butler, Chase, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Coffey, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Gove, Greeley, Greenwood, Hamilton, Labette, Linn, Logan, Lyon, Marion, Montgomery, Neosho, Ness, Scott, Trego, Wallace, Wichita, Wilson, Woodson.

Kansas Drought Watch: Cheyenne, Decatur, Dickinson, Ellis, Ellsworth, Franklin, Geary, Graham, Lincoln, Miami, Mitchell, Morris, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Phillips, Rawlins, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Saline, Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, Wabaunsee

A total of 70 counties are designated federal agricultural disasters during 2011 (S3117, S3061, S3156 & S3167) due to drought, high winds and excessive temperatures and are now eligible for federal programs, along with 15 contiguous counties. USDA agricultural disaster declarations are based on anticipated crop losses, while Kansas drought stages are based primarily on water resource conditions. Federal agricultural disasters have also been declared by the Secretary of USDA for areas of Colorado (S3125 & S3133) and Oklahoma (S3080 & S3139) that include Kansas counties as contiguous. These are all included in the Kansas declaration or as a contiguous county. Earlier federal disaster designations (S3061, S3080 & S3098) designated Rooks as primary end date 11/26/2010, and Coffey, Osage, Shawnee and Wabaunsee as primary end date 11/01/2010 and many counties as contiguous based on Kansas and Oklahoma designations that ended in 2010 with terminations dates in 2011.

In addition numerous presidential (FEMA) and secretarial (USDA) disaster declarations at the federal level are in effect as a result of flooding and storms. Up-to-date information regarding designated counties and assistance available due to these declarations is available here: <http://www.fema.gov/dhsusda/index.jsp>.

General Conditions

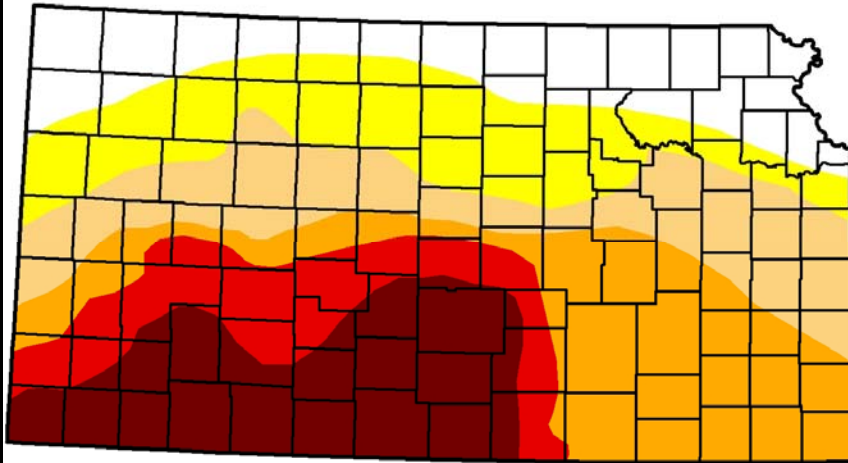
The September 27, U.S. Drought Monitor showed an increase in the area of all drought categories. The exceptional drought increased to 17.63 percent of the state. Currently, just over 83% of the state is reported as abnormally dry to exceptional drought. The latest Drought Outlook continues to indicate drought conditions are expected to improve slightly in the southern portions of the state in the coming months. The La Niña has officially returned and is expected to influence the precipitation patterns through the winter, with drier than normal conditions expected across the Southern Plains.

It is important to note that the Monitor is intended to provide a “big picture” perspective of conditions across the nation. It is not designed to show local conditions or to replace state and local level monitoring efforts. The September 27th map indicates the only area of near normal conditions is along the northern third of the State.

A description of the Drought Monitor process can be found in a separate document under useful links on the KWO drought page.

Palmer Drought Severity Index - The Palmer Index (PDSI) is an indicator used in the U.S. Drought Monitor. The statewide average PDSI for the week ending September 27th was -2.24 (moderate drought). Divisional PDSI values ranged from -5.41, which translates to extreme drought, in the Southwestern division to 1.15 in the North Central division, which corresponds to near normal. In the Southwest division 7.79 inches of precipitation would be needed to bring the conditions back to near normal, while the South Central Division would need 9.67 inches. The long-term average during October for the Southwestern division is 1.38 inches, while the South Central averages 2.15 inches

US Drought Monitor – September 27, 2011



Intensity:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| D0 Abnormally Dry | D3 Drought - Extreme |
| D1 Drought - Moderate | D4 Drought - Exceptional |
| D2 Drought - Severe | |



<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>

Climate (Precipitation and Temperature)

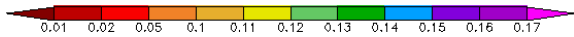
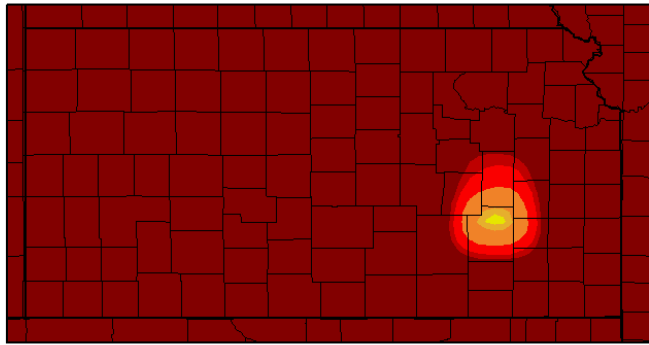
September was cooler than average, and, dry. The state-wide average temperature of 66.0 °F was -2.1 degrees cooler than normal. This marked it as the 29th coolest September on record for the state. The Southwestern division was the warmest of the divisions, at -0.1 degrees cooler than normal. The Northwestern division, with an average of 61.9 °F was the coolest at -3.0 degrees below normal. The record September average temperature is 76.7 °F set in 1931, while the coolest September was set in 1974 with 61.7 °F. Temperatures broke 100 degrees in all divisions, with most occurring on the 1st of the month. The highest reading was 110 °F, recorded at Abilene (Dickinson County) on 1st; and Hays 1S (Ellis County), and Lincoln 1ESE (Lincoln County) on 2nd. Daily record highs were set at 59 locations, and tied at 26 others. On the low temperature side, 22 locations had record high minimums, while 10 locations tied records.

Preliminary statewide average precipitation was 0.92 inches, which was 28% of normal. This makes it the 5th driest September since 1895. This is 28 percent of normal. Based on preliminary reports, the greatest total precipitation received in September from the National Weather Service COOP network stations was 4.46 inches at Hillsboro, Marion County. Greatest for the Community Collaborative Rain, Hail and Snow Network (CoCoRaHS) in September was 4.47 inches reported at Arkansas City 3.7S, Cowley County. On the low end of the NWS reporting stations was Russell 1E (Russell County) with just 0.01 inches. For the CoCoRaHS network, the lowest was recorded at Minneola 4.1 SSE, in Ford County, with 0.19 inches of precipitation.

The Southeast division was the wettest at an average of 1.84 inches or 42 % of normal. The Northwest division averaged 0.32 inches, or 17% of normal, making it the driest of the division. Seven days saw no location in the state report any precipitation, and on nine days the state-wide average was zero, with only isolated reports of moisture. Heavy rains on September 18th in various locations in KS, but little runoff occurred. Most of the heavy rains were isolated, and did little to relieve the overall drought conditions.

Recent week's precipitation:

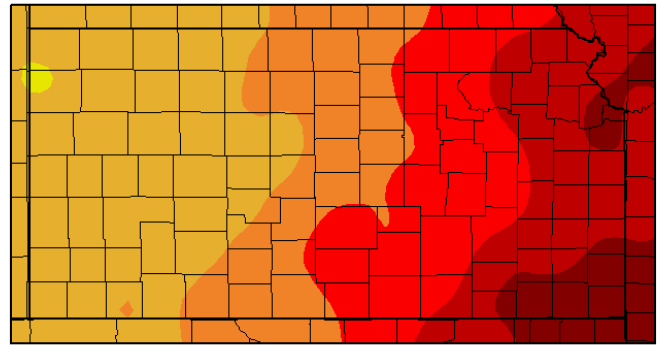
Precipitation (in)
9/26/2011 - 10/2/2011



Generated 10/3/2011 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

Departure from Normal Precipitation (in)
9/26/2011 - 10/2/2011

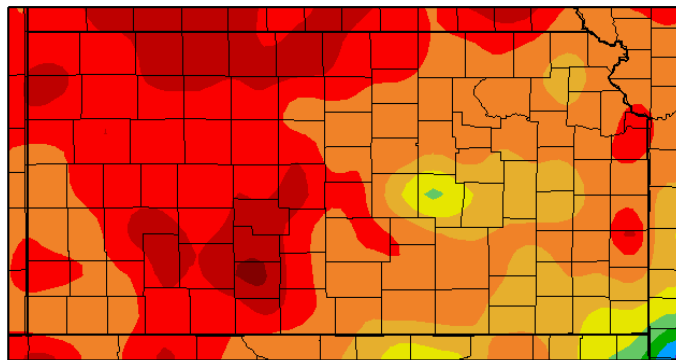


Generated 10/3/2011 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

Month of September precipitation summary:

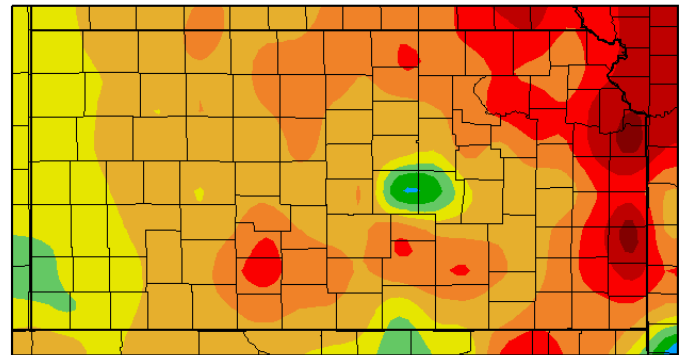
Precipitation (in)
9/1/2011 - 9/30/2011



Generated 10/2/2011 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

Departure from Normal Precipitation (in)
9/1/2011 - 9/30/2011



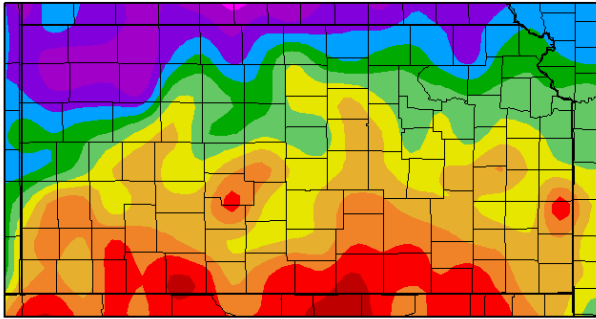
Generated 10/2/2011 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

The following maps show average monthly temperature and the departure from normal across Kansas during September. The statewide average temperature of 66.0 °F was -2.1 degrees below normal. This was the 29th coolest September of record (1895-2010) for Kansas. September 1974 was the coolest with a statewide average temperature of 61.7 °F. September 1931 was the warmest with a statewide average temperature of 76.6 °F.

Average monthly temperatures at individual reporting locations ranged from 70.0 °F at Wellington (Sumner County) to 61.2 °F at Oberlin 1E (Decatur County). The highest temperature recorded in Kansas during September was 110 °F at Abilene (Dickinson County) on 1st. It was recorded again at Hays 1S (Ellis County) and Lincoln 1ESE (Lincoln County) on 2nd. The coolest reading observed in the state during September was 29 °F at Oberlin 1E (Decatur County) on the 30th.

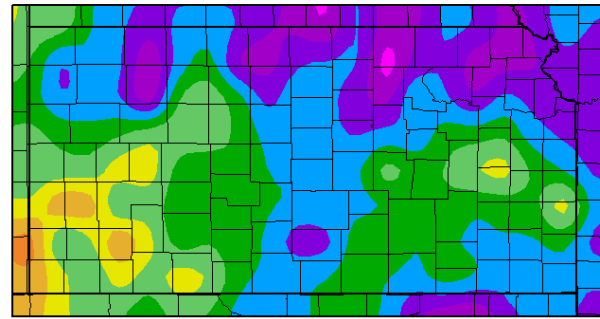
Temperature (F)
9/1/2011 - 9/30/2011



Generated 10/2/2011 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
9/1/2011 - 9/30/2011



Generated 10/2/2011 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

The table below summarizes September temperature and precipitation conditions by climate division while Appendix A provides the September summary for principal reporting locations within and adjacent to Kansas. Please note that the data used in compiling Table 1 and Appendix A is preliminary and comes from different sources. This may result in slight differences in the average or extreme values presented. Appendix B shows the plant conditions

Kansas Climate Division Summary September 2011 (inches)										
Climate Division	Precipitation September 1-30			Precipitation January 1 to September 30, 2011			Temperature (°F)		Temperature Monthly Extremes	
	Total	Departure from Normal	% Normal	Total	Departure from Normal	% Normal	Average	Departure from Normal	Maximum	Minimum
Northwest	0.32	-1.49	17	13.45	-4.33	74	61.9	-3.0	103	29
West Central	0.42	-1.48	22	10.82	-6.45	63	64.7	-1.3	107	34
Southwest	0.73	-1.16	38	6.78	-10.14	40	68.1	-0.1	109	36
North Central	0.65	-2.39	20	19.95	-3.14	85	65.1	-2.6	108	39
Central	1.07	-2.01	34	14.46	-9.61	60	66.3	-2.4	110	36
South Central	0.86	-2.26	25	9.74	-13.77	40	68.7	-1.7	109	41
Northeast	1.04	-3.35	24	21.20	-7.92	73	65.1	-2.8	108	37
East Central	1.32	-3.01	31	17.05	-12.85	57	66.1	-2.3	108	39
Southeast	1.84	-2.55	42	19.77	-10.78	64	67.7	-2.5	107	39
STATE	0.92	-2.19	28	14.80	-8.78	62	66.0	-2.1	110	29

Public Water Supply Conditions

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for emergency use of state fishing lake water under conditions of drought emergency declared by the Governor is in place. This will allow small communities and individuals within the emergency counties category to pump water from named state fishing lakes if they are in dire need of water. Individuals and communities need to contact the KWO for a water supply request and they will in turn be referred to the appropriate Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism office to obtain the necessary permit to withdraw the water. The MOU limits the types of water use and a fee may be set for use of the state fishing lakes' water supply. The priority order established for this MOU is domestic, municipal and then livestock uses, while also protecting the lake's fish population.

The State Fishing Lakes available for withdrawals for Emergency Declared counties include Atchison, Barber, Brown, Bourbon, Butler, Chase, Clark, Crawford, Goodman, Jewell, Kingman, Leavenworth, Lyon, Pott#1,

Pott#2, McPherson, Miami, Mined Lands (Pits), Neosho, Osage, Ottawa, Saline, Scott, Shawnee, Sheridan, Washington, Wilson and Woodson Lakes.

Additional water may also be available for Drought Emergency counties from federal lakes. Water from U.S. Army Corps of Engineer lakes is available for domestic, industrial and livestock use but is prohibited for irrigation use. Requests from applicants must go through the KWO. It may also be possible to obtain water under surplus contracts from State owned storage in certain Corps lakes with water available for purchase. Bureau of Reclamation lake water may also be made available by temporary contract under drought conditions

Local Public Water Supply Status

Barton County: The community of Susank issued notice the week of September 21 for voluntary water conservation. Susank purchases water from the City of Otis (Russell County).

Butler County: Augusta has declared a water emergency due to drought. Water sources for Augusta Lake and Santa Fe Lake are at historic lows; the El Dorado Lake supply pipeline is running close to capacity. Mandatory restrictions are in place for the cities of Augusta and Mulvane. Augusta supplies Mulvane, Butler RWD 4 and has an emergency connection to Butler RWD 6 and Sedgwick RWD 3. On August 2 it was estimated Augusta had 6 weeks of water supply left in the city lake. Butler RWD 4 has also requested conservation including outside watering restrictions. In addition, KDHE has issued a public health warning (no contact) for Santa Fe and Augusta City lakes due to blue-green algae.

Dickinson County: Dickinson RWD 2 has mandatory water restrictions in effect through October 31, 2011.

Douglas County: The City of Lawrence suspended use of Kansas River water on September 9 while investigating blue-green algae in the river water.

Ellsworth County: City of Ellsworth is in phase 1 of the city's water conservation plan which calls for voluntary conservation including limited outdoor watering. City well pumping is limited due to senior water rights (MDS) on the Smoky Hill River at Ellsworth.

Gray County: The City of Cimarron has mandatory watering restrictions in place.

Greenwood County: The City of Eureka has gone to water watch, for voluntary water conservation.

Harper County: Bluff City has water use restrictions in place.

Harvey County: The City of Hesston has issued mandatory restrictions on residential yard use (lawn and car washing). Hesston is experiencing declines in the city's water wells which has lowered the ability to keep up with demand.

Haskell County: The City of Sublette has implemented water rationing due to problems with two of their four wells.

Johnson County: City of Gardner has requested voluntary conservation measures. The Johnson County RWD No. 1 suspended use of Kansas River water while investigating blue-green algae in the river water.

Kearny County: City of Lakin has initiated voluntary water conservation measures.

Labette County: The City of Oswego is in a stage 1 water watch, voluntary water conservation measures, due to low water and increased daily usage.

In lakes where all state owned water is not under contract, it may be possible to negotiate for an emergency water supply.

As of September 30, 2011: Rain in eastern basins has resulted in marginal increases to natural flows that are diminishing rapidly.

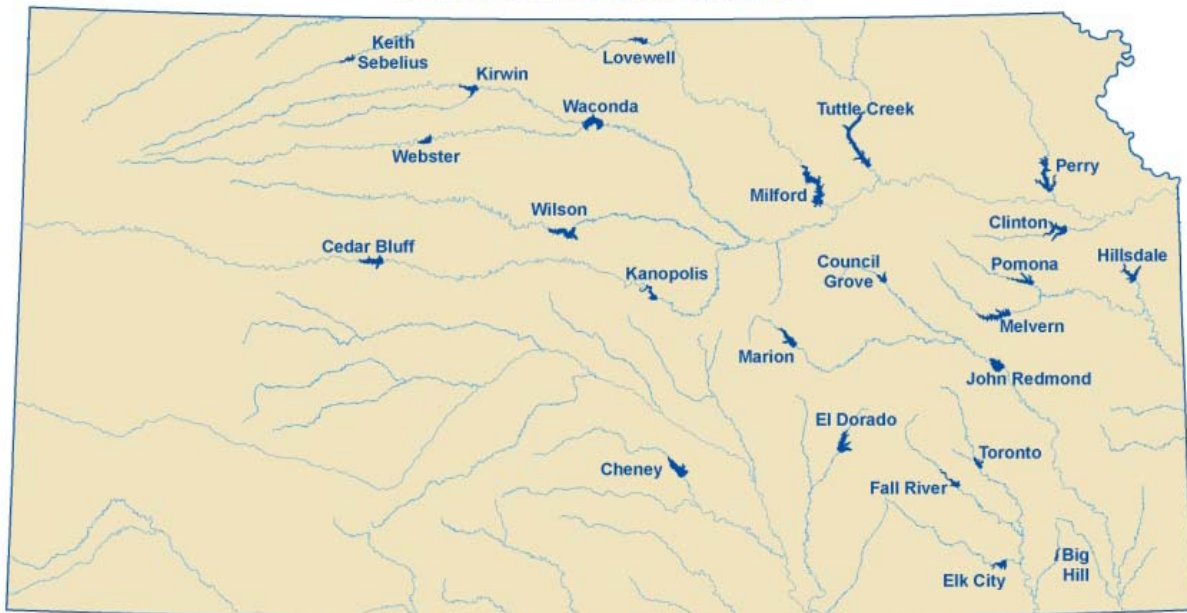
The reservoirs in the Marais de Cygnes basin (Hillsdale, Melvern and Pomona) are all below conservation pool. Inflows are less than minimum releases. Releases from conservation storage water quality pools are being made in excess of minimum releases to maintain flow to state line during the recreational pumping season. Releases from assurance district storage are not necessary at this time.

The Neosho basin (Marion, Council Grove and John Redmond reservoirs) has had no consistent natural flows in the upper Neosho. Marion has 78%, Council Grove 83% and John Redmond 59% of storage remaining in the conservation pool. Releases continue from all three reservoirs. The water supply release continues from Council Grove Reservoir for Emporia which began July 1. MDS orders remain in effect upstream of Parsons for the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers. Releases continue from John Redmond to meet the needs of the water assurance district members.

The Smoky Hill basin conditions are varied. Kanopolis Reservoir was above conservation pool prior to releases to draw levels down to allow for periodic inspection of the embankment, control tower, outlet works and associated structures and maintenance of the stilling basin. There is no flow from Cedar Bluff to Pfeiffer. The City of Russell has water supply in Cedar Bluff, which is released when specific criteria and the need arises.

In the Verdigris basin Elk City, Toronto, and Fall River reservoirs continue releasing from storage to provide flows adequate to meet municipal and industrial demands. There is very little natural flow on the main stem and no inflow to any of the four reservoirs. The remaining conservation pool storage is as follows: Elk City 74%, Toronto 73%, Fall River 79%, and Big Hill 92%.

Federal Lakes in Kansas



General Reservoir Conditions

Kansas Federal Reservoirs

Reservoir	Top of Multipurpose/Conservation Pool (Feet MSL)	Multipurpose/Conservation Pool Elevation (Feet MSL) 10/03/2011	Change from Top of Pool (Feet)
Kansas River Basin			
Norton ¹	2304.3	2296.57	-7.73
Harlan County, NE	1946	1944.79	-1.21
Lovewell ¹	1582.6	1580.81	-1.79
Milford ¹	1144.4	1146.42	2.02
Cedar Bluff	2144	2126.76	-17.24
Kanopolis ¹	1463	1462.59	-0.41
Wilson ¹	1516	1515.62	-0.38
Webster ¹	1892.5	1886.08	-6.42
Kirwin ¹	1729.3	1728.37	-0.93
Waconda ¹	1455.6	1454.53	-1.07
Tuttle Creek ¹	1075	1080.86	5.86
Perry ¹	891.5	893.73	2.23
Clinton ¹	875.5	873.53	-1.97
Melvern ¹	1036	1034.31	-1.69
Pomona ¹	974	972.85	-1.15
Hillsdale ¹	917	915.4	-1.60
Arkansas River Basin			
Cheney	1421.6	1417.44	-4.16
El Dorado	1339	1335.68	-3.32
Toronto ¹	901.5	900.2	-1.30
Fall River ¹	948.5	947.05	-1.45
Elk City ¹	796	792.96	-3.04
Big Hill	858	856.12	-1.88
Council Grove ¹	1274	1271.43	-2.57
Marion ¹	1350.5	1347.46	-3.04
John Redmond ¹	1039	1036.24	-2.76
1. Lake level management plan in place Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers			

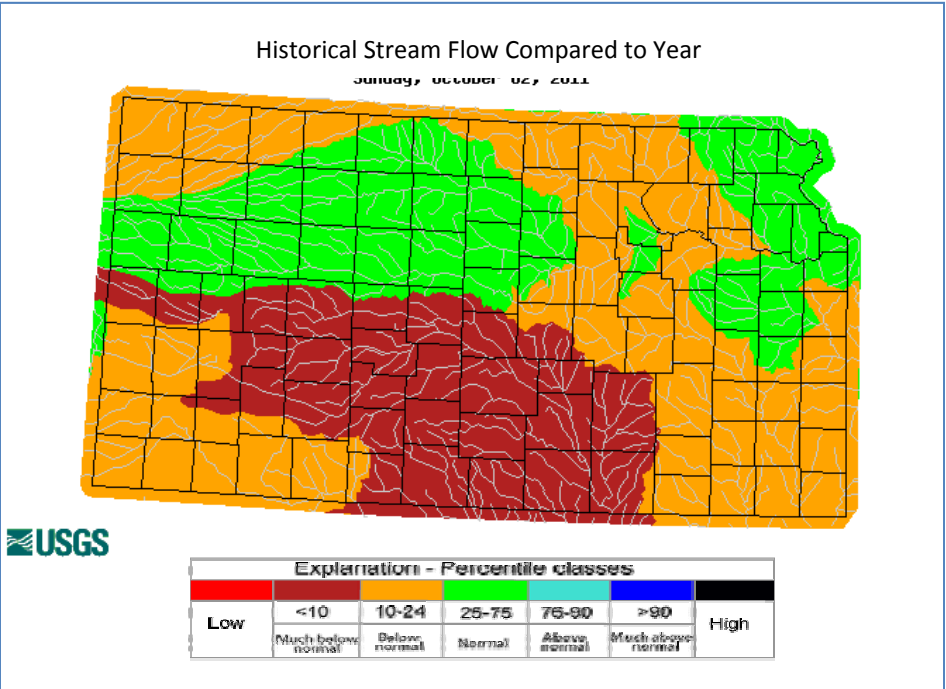
Lakes and Blue-green Algae

Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) has issued [Public Health Advisory or Public Health Warning](#) for some lakes in Kansas. These notification levels are determined by the concentration of a harmful toxin(s) or the concentration of cyanobacteria (commonly referred to as blue green algae) cell counts. High nutrient and light levels and warm water temperature contribute to algae blooms. Lakes affected as of September 30 include Warnings for Santa Fe Lake and Augusta City Lake (Butler County); East Lake and West Lake, (Harvey County); Logan City Lake (Phillips County); Memorial Park Lake (Barton County); Milford Lake (Clay, Geary and Dickinson Counties). Warnings for Dillon Park Lake (Reno County); Camp Hawk Lake (Harvey County) and Rigg's Park Lake (Sedgwick County) were downgraded to Advisories. Warnock Lake (Atchison County) remains under Advisory. The Advisory for Marion County Lake (Marion County) has been lifted.

Streamflow Conditions

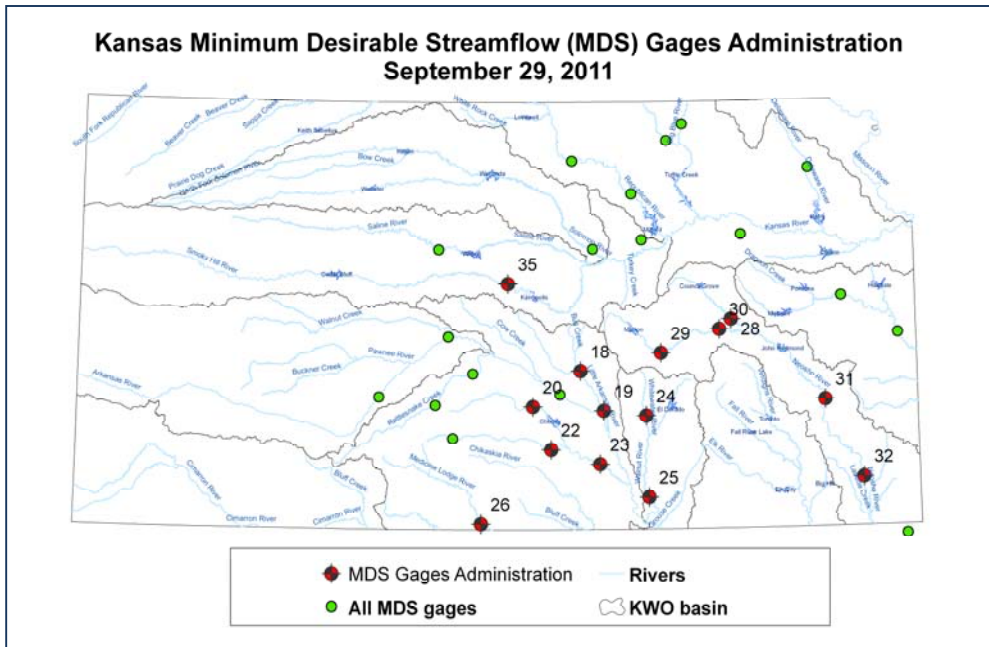
USGS seven day average stream flow compared to normal flow values recorded for the same day of the year during all years measurements have been collected. In general, a streamflow which is greater than the 75 percentile is considered *above normal*, a streamflow which is between 25 and 75 percentiles is considered *normal* and a streamflow which is less than the 25 percentile is considered *below normal*. Color codes are for basins with streamflow averages less than 25 percent of historic values.

The comparison of steam flow for the October 2 to historical flows for all days of the year is shown on the map at right. Below normal flows are indicated in much more of the state.



Water Right Administration/Minimum Desirable Streamflow (MDS)

The map below shows the MDS gages related to Department of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources water right administration at this time. The table below shows the gage name for the location on the map where administration is occurring, as well as providing flows in cubic feet per second (cfs) at selected gaging stations as of September 29 for streams where MDS is of interest.



Streamflows on September 29, 2011 in cfs

Gaging Station	Current Flow (CFS)	October MDS (CFS)	September MDS (CFS)	ADMIN	Map Location #
Republican River at Concordia	166	65	80		
Republican River at Clay Center	271	90	100		
Smoky Hill River at Ellsworth	10	15	15	9/14/11	35
Saline River near Russell	2	3	2		
Mill Creek near Paxico	6	2	5		
Little Arkansas River at Alta Mills	0	5	8	5/12/11	18
Little Arkansas River at Valley Center	7	20	20	7/13/11	19
North Fork Ninnescah River above Cheney	16	10	5	7/21/11	20
South Fork Ninnescah River near Pratt	2	5	5	NA	
South Fork Ninnescah River near Murdock	65	50	30	7/21/11	22
Ninnescah River near Peck	39	50	30	7/21/11	23
Whitewater River near Towanda	2.4	5	5	05/13/11	24
Walnut River at Winfield	18	20	20	05/13/11	25
Medicine Lodge River near Kiowa	Dry	4	1	06/23/11	26
Chikaskia River near Corbin	17	8	5	09/10/11	36
Neosho River near Americus	14	5	5	08/06/11	28
Cottonwood River near Florence	20	10	10	08/06/11	29
Cottonwood River near Plymouth	30	20	20	08/06/11	30
Neosho River near Iola	56	40	40	08/06/11	31
Neosho River near Parsons	19	50	50	08/06/11	32

Chikaskia River: Orders effective September 10 for seven water rights/permits above Corbin remain in effect. Flow conditions indicate the orders may be lifted next week.

Little Arkansas River: Orders were effective May 12 and July 13 requiring cessation of pumping on sections of the Little Arkansas River. These orders pertain to the basin which drains to the Little Arkansas River between Alta Mills and Valley Center respectively. These orders remain in affect for 24 water rights/permits under administration above the Alta Mills gage. A new permit was issued this week and it is subject to MDS.

Medicine Lodge River: The orders effective June 23 for two water rights/permits remain in effect.

Mill Creek (Wabaunsee County): Flow has declined slowly this past week, but still remains above MDS. MDS for October drops to 2 cfs, so MDS administration does not appear to be imminent at this time.

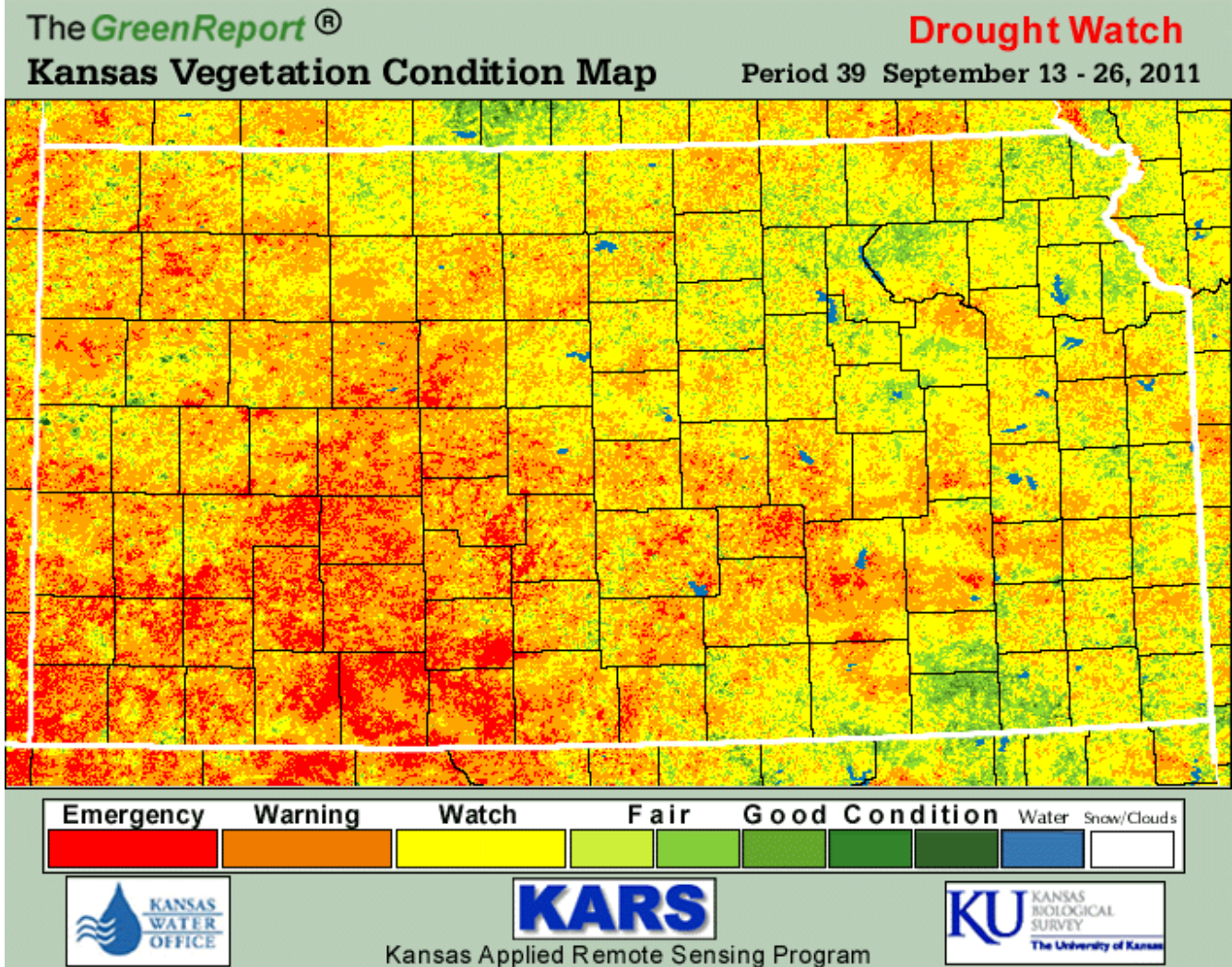
Neosho/Cottonwood River: Orders effective August 6 for 160 water rights/permits in the Neosho and Cottonwood basins remain in effect. A temporary stay beginning on September 20 until further notice was granted under two permits held by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. With flow dropping below MDS again, the temporary stay was lifted under those two permits on September 26.

Ninnescah River: The orders effective July 21, for 12 water rights/permits above the Cheney, Peck and Murdock gages remain in effect. Flow has been above MDS at the above Cheney Reservoir gage since September 6. Flow has been above MDS since September 17 at Peck. The flow has more or less leveled out at around 40 cfs. However the MDS value for October is 50 cfs, so MDS administration continues.

Saline River: Flow is now hovering at about the October MDS of 5 cfs. DWR continues to monitor the need to issue orders initiating MDS administration either Friday, October 7 or the following Monday.

Smoky Hill River: Orders effective Wednesday, September 14, requiring cessation of diversion under 3 water rights remain in effect.

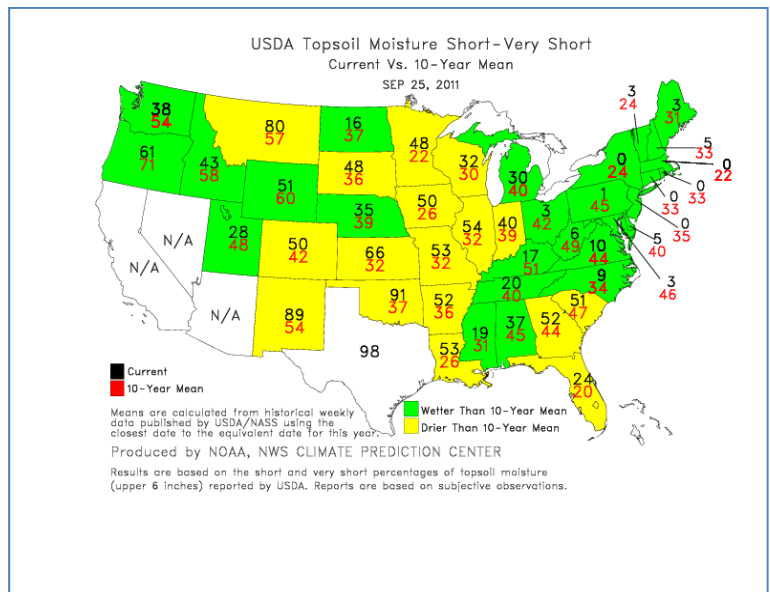
Kansas Vegetative Conditions



Crops, Feed and Livestock

For the week ending September 25, USDA reports for Kansas indicate topsoil moisture declined slightly to 38 percent very short, 28 percent short, and 34 percent adequate. Subsoil moisture supplies were unchanged from last week at 45 percent very short, 28 percent short and 27 percent adequate.

The range and pasture condition was reported at 36 percent very poor, 23 percent poor, 24 percent fair, 16 percent good, and 1 percent excellent. Feed grain supplies in Kansas were rated at 13 percent very short, 19 percent short, 65 percent adequate, and 3 percent surplus. Hay and forage supplies were rated 26 percent very short, 30 percent short, 41 percent adequate, and 3 percent surplus. The stock water supplies were 28 percent very short, 22 percent short, 49 percent adequate, and 1 percent surplus.



Emergency Haying and Grazing

Emergency haying and grazing of CRP acreage may be authorized to provide relief to livestock producers in areas affected by a severe drought or similar natural disaster. Emergency authorization is provided by either national Farm Services Agency (FSA) office authorization or by a state FSA committee determination utilizing the U.S. Drought Monitor. The state FSA committee may approve emergency grazing on a county-by-county basis if the county is designated as level "D2 Drought-Severe" according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. It may approve emergency haying on a county-by-county basis if the county is designated as "D3 Drought- Extreme" or "D4-Exceptional" according to the U.S. Drought Monitor.

The following counties are approved for emergency haying by FSA: Barber, Barton, Butler, Chase, Clark, Comanche, Cowley, Edwards, Elk, Ellsworth, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Greenwood, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kearny, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, Lyon, Marion, McPherson, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Sedgwick, Seward, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, Trego, Wichita, Wilson and Woodson Counties.

Counties approved for emergency grazing include: Barber, Barton, Butler, Chase, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Clark, Comanche, Cowley, Edwards, Elk, Ellis, Ellsworth, Finney, Ford, Gove, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Greenwood, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kearny, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Lane, Logan, Lyon, Marion, McPherson, Meade, Montgomery, Morris, Morton, Neosho, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Sedgwick, Seward, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, Trego, Wallace, Wichita, Wilson and Woodson.

Emergency haying was allowed to September 30. Emergency grazing in approved counties, normally allowed through September 30, was extended to October 31, 2011. Emergency haying and grazing is not allowed on the same acreage. All livestock must be removed by the end of this grazing period. In addition FSA will allow producers nationwide to use harvested hay from expiring CRP acres rather than destroy the hay as normally required. There are nearly 230,000 expiring acres in Kansas.

CRP participants in approved counties shall contact the local FSA county office to request emergency haying or grazing on an individual contract basis prior to haying or grazing. Payments are reduced when these options are utilized. Producers should contact their local FSA office prior to haying or grazing. More information can be found on the USDA FSA web pages:

<http://www.apfo.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=copr&topic=crp-eg>).

USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) in Kansas allows eligible ranchers and livestock producers to apply under the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) for losses incurred during the 2011 grazing season up to October 1, 2011. Forage sorghum, pasture and small grain programs are available under LFP, eligibility varies. As of September 29, 52 Kansas counties are eligible for the forage sorghum LFP; 58 Kansas counties are eligible for the pasture and hay LFP; and ten counties are eligible for the LFP Long Season Small Grains program. Current maps of program eligibility can be found at:

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=diap&topic=lfp>

An executive order was signed by the Governor July 27 suspending certain motor carrier rules and regulations for people hauling hay to livestock. Those include rules on permits, load sizes and nighttime travel of oversized loads. The executive order will be in effect until it's rescinded or until drought emergency and disaster declarations are lifted.

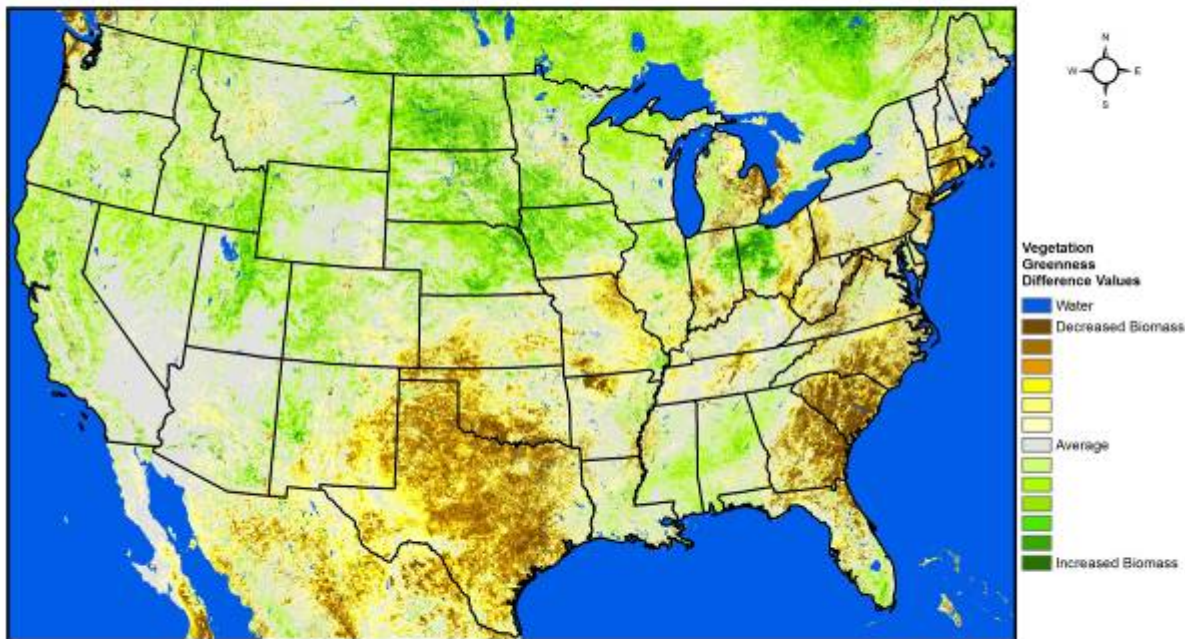
USDA Risk Management Agency provides information on crop insurance and drought damaged crops can be found at http://www.rma.usda.gov/fields/ks_rso/2011/droughtfaq.pdf.

Appendix A

September Summary							
Station1	Precipitation (inches)			Temperature °F			
	Total	Departure	Percent Normal	Mean	Departure	Extreme (Date)	
						Highest	Lowest
West							
Burlington, CO	1.03	-0.11	90%	61.8	-1.5	97 (1)	37 (30)
Dodge City	0.54	-1.13	32%	67.8	-1.4	107 (1)	37 (30)
Garden City	0.56	-0.91	38%	67.6	-0.6	106 (1)	44 (23,16)
Goodland	0.38	-0.84	31%	62.2	-2.4	101 (1)	34 (30)
Guymon, OK	1.02	-0.77	57%	70.1	-0.3	103 (1)	44 (30)
Hill City	0.73	-1.15	39%	64.6	-2.8	108 (1)	34 (30)
Lamar, CO	0.91	-0.34	73%	65.9	-0.6	104 (1)	35 (30)
McCook, NE	0.38	-1.06	26%	62.1	-2.3	100 (1)	29 (30)
Springfield, CO	0.42	-0.91	32%	66.7	0.6	101 (1)	40 (30)
Central							
Concordia	0.88	-2.03	30%	64.5	-3.5	104 (1)	40 (30)
Hebron, NE	0.56	-2.36	19%	62.7	-3.2	100 (1)	37 (22)
Medicine Lodge	1.03	-1.07	49%	69.5	-1.7	106 (1)	45 (30)
Ponca City, OK	2.40	-0.89	73%	69.4	-2.7	103 (1)	44 (30)
Salina	1.24	-1.46	46%	67.1	-3.1	108 (1)	42 (30)
Wichita (ICT)	0.98	-2.16	31%	69.3	-1.7	106 (1)	47 (26)
East							
Bartlesville, OK	1.48	-2.36	39%	67.8	-3.5	103 (1)	40 (206)
Chanute	1.59	-2.08	43%	67.7	-2.2	103 (1)	39 (26)
Fall City, NE	1.64	-1.91	46%	63.0	-3.7	99 (1)	39 (24)
Johnson Co. Exec. Apt	0.80	-3.71	18%	65.9	-2.7	99 (1)	45 (26)
Joplin, MO	3.93	-1.02	79%	67.2	-3.6	102 (1)	41 (26)
Kansas City (MCI), MO	1.14	-3.48	25%	64.8	-3.4	89 (1)	40 (15)
St. Joseph, MO							
Topeka (TOP)	1.74	-1.92	48%	66.0	-2.3	106 (1)	40 (26)
1. Airport Automated Observation Stations (NWS/FAA) 2. Departure from 1971-2000 normal value T - Trace; M - Missing; --- no normal value from which to calculate departure or percent of normal Source: National Weather Service F-6 Climate Summaries							

Appendix B

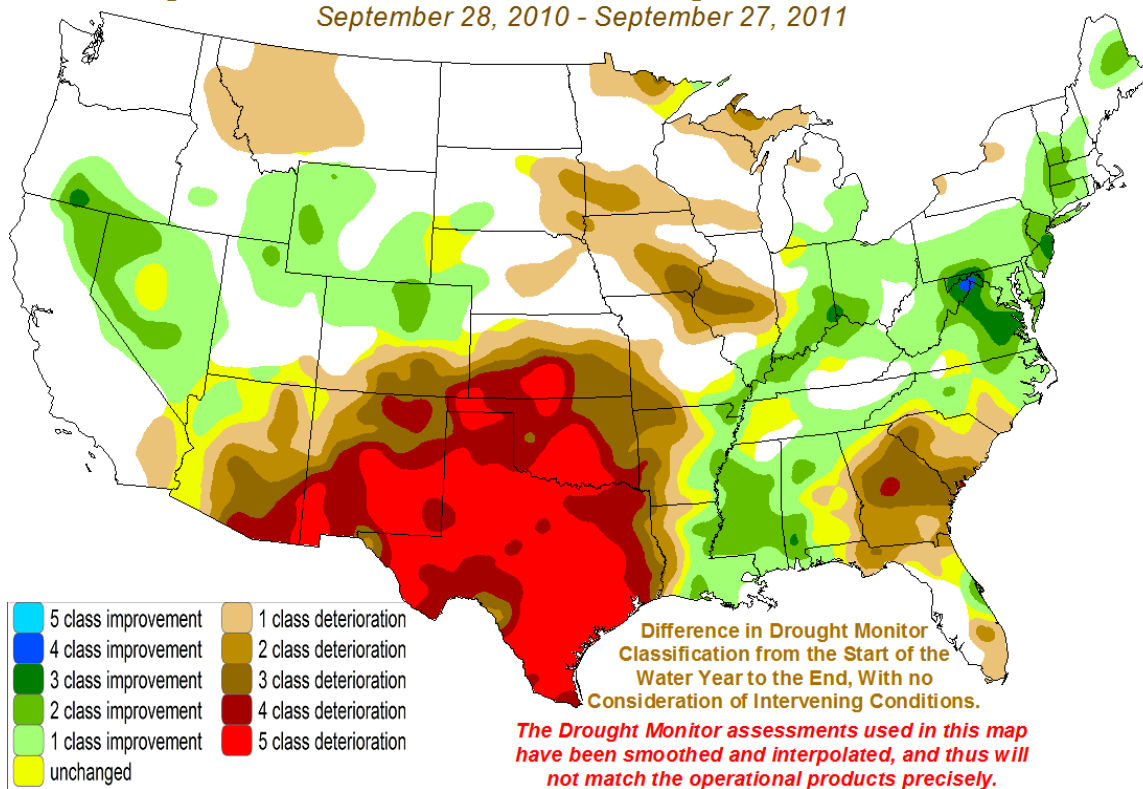
Continental U.S. Vegetation Condition Comparison Mid-September 2011 Compared to 22-year Average for Mid-September



Map. Compared to the 22-year average at this time for Kansas, this year's Vegetation Condition Report for September 16 – 29 from K-State's Ecology and Agriculture Spatial Analysis Laboratory shows that much below biomass production continues to dominate the southwestern portion of the state. It is also very noticeable in the Central Flint Hills region. Some increased photosynthetic activity can be seen along the Cowley/Sumner county line and in Montgomery County. Isolated locations in these areas saw almost 5 inches of rain in September.

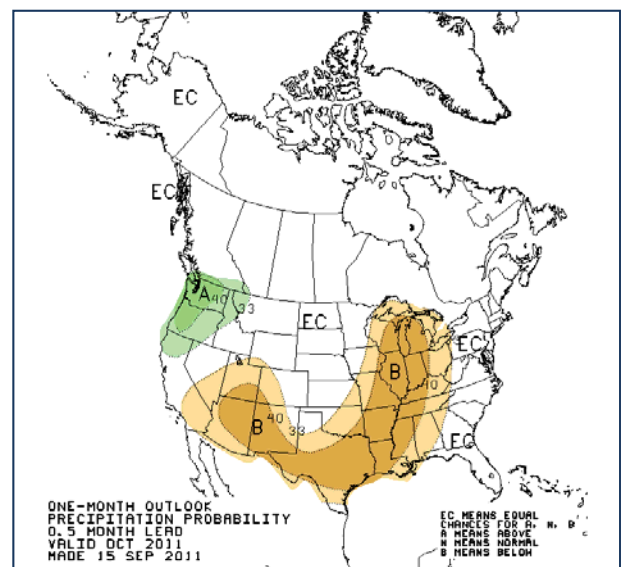
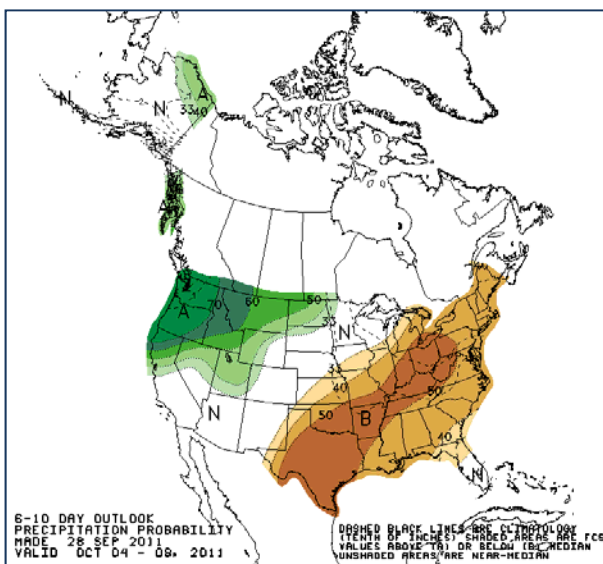
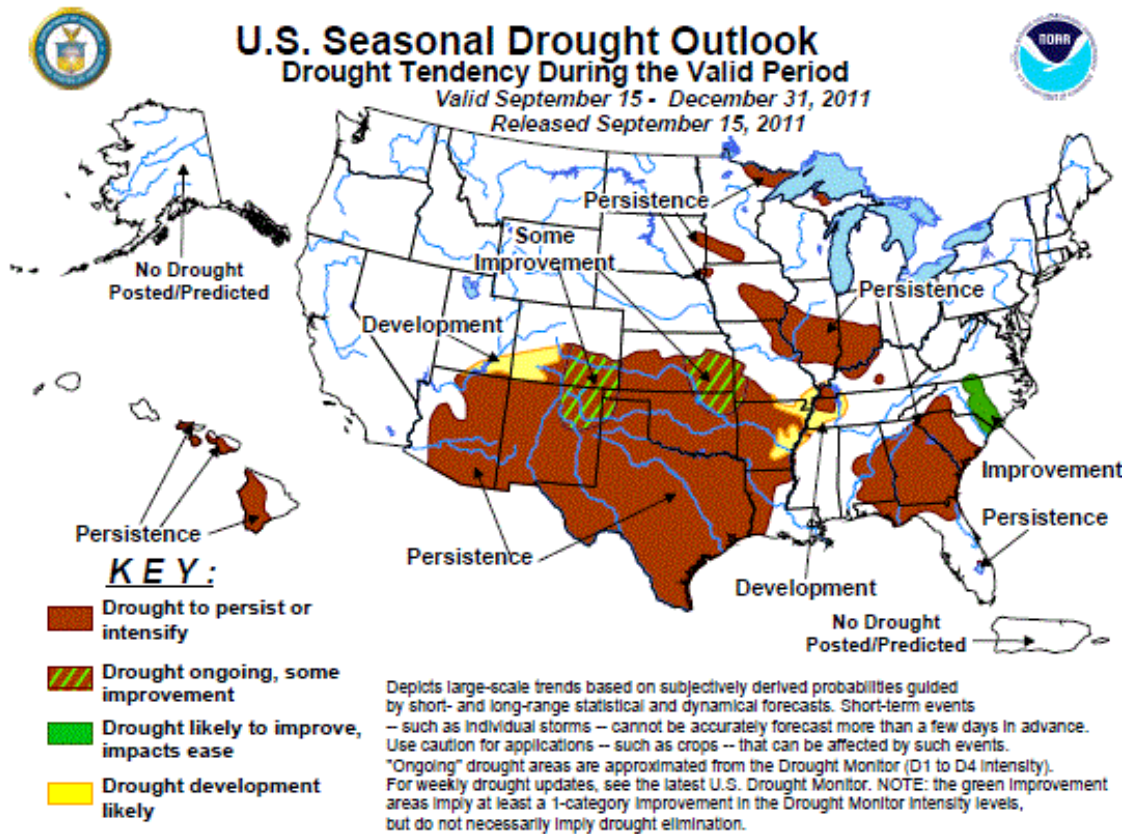
Drought Monitor Classification Changes for Water Year 2011

September 28, 2010 - September 27, 2011



Future Outlook

The National Weather Service prediction for September 15-December 31, 2011 includes the strengthening and continuation of La Nina which elevates the chances for exceptional drought to persist across the southern Plains. At the beginning of the period, a cold frontal passage is expected to bring 1-2.5 inches of rainfall to southeast Kansas and northeast Oklahoma where some improvement is forecast. The next forecast is scheduled to be issued October 6.



The Kansas Weekly Climate Summary and Drought Report is compiled each week when conditions warrant, by the Kansas Water Office (KWO). Information from various federal, state, local and academic sources is used. Some of the data is preliminary and subject to change once final data is available. The KWO web site, [KWO Drought](#), contains additional drought information including links to other agencies with drought information and past issues of the Kansas Climate Summary and Drought Report. Kansas State Climatologist, Mary Knapp, is the primary source of the narrative on weather. She works closely with meteorologists throughout the state and region. Details of current conditions at Evapotranspiration (ET) and Mesonet sites across Kansas are available at <http://www.ksre.k-state.edu/wdl/>.

RESOURCES and ACTIVITIES

The [U.S. Drought Monitor](#), from the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, provides a “big picture” perspective of conditions across the nation. In the Kansas county drought stage scheme, a Drought Watch equates roughly to moderate drought in the U.S. Drought Monitor, while a Drought Warning is the equivalent of severe drought. A Drought Emergency is reserved for extreme or exceptional drought. Palmer Drought Severity Index - The Palmer Index (PDSI) is one indicator used in the U.S. Drought Monitor.

The [High Plains Regional Climate Center](#) provides precipitation and temperature summary maps.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) [Drought Watch](#) provides information on 7-day average streamflow measured at long-term gaging stations and compares them to normal flows.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture-Division of Water Resources monitors stream flow using the USGS gages for determination of administrative needs. Administration may be needed due to [Minimum Desirable Streamflow \(MDS\)](#) requirements, impairments, and reservoir release protection.

The water levels of the federal lakes fluctuate during a year according to the management plan. [Lake level management](#) plans are posted on the Kansas Water Office web site www.kwo.org.

The Kansas Applied Remote Sensing Program (KARS) at the University of Kansas produces a [Kansas Green Report](#) each week during the growing season. For a full set of national and regional **GreenReport®** maps, go to: <http://www.kars.ku.edu/products/greenreport/greenreport.shtml>. This Kansas Vegetation Drought Response Index map is developed weekly by the Kansas Biological Survey using state drought triggers as its key. In addition the Vegetation Drought Response Index, by the National Drought Mitigation Center provides another a national perspective on vegetation conditions. VegDRI maps may be found at <http://veg dri.unl.edu/>

The National Weather Service (NWS) provides fire weather products and services for Kansas that include the Rangeland Fire Danger Index, Fire Weather Forecasts, Red Flag Watches/Warnings, and Spot Forecasts. The five NWS offices that serve Kansas websites may be accessed from the [NWS Offices' page](#).

The [Seasonal Drought Outlook](#), developed by the NOAA Climate Prediction Center (NOAA CPC), assesses the likelihood for improvement, persistence or deterioration in drought conditions for areas currently experiencing drought as identified by the U.S. Drought Monitor.

[Responding to Drought: A Guide for City, County and Water System Officials](#) provides an overview of Kansas county drought stage declarations, local planning and coordination, disaster declarations, and available state and federal assistance. [The 2007 Municipal Water Conservation Plan Guidelines](#) and the Drought Vulnerability Assessment Report, both by Kansas Water Office, provide guidance regarding drought preparedness and response.

[USDA has programs for agricultural](#) producers and businesses for drought affected areas. In some cases a eligibility is dependent on a federal disaster declaration but other programs are triggered by specific conditions.

Please contact Diane Coe at the Kansas Water Office (785) 296-3185 or diane.coe@kwo.ks.gov should you have any questions or suggestions.