Programs Manual

State and Federal Water Programs - 2019

Program Descriptions, Authorities and Contacts

Compiled by the
Kansas Water Office

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Kansas
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FOREWORD

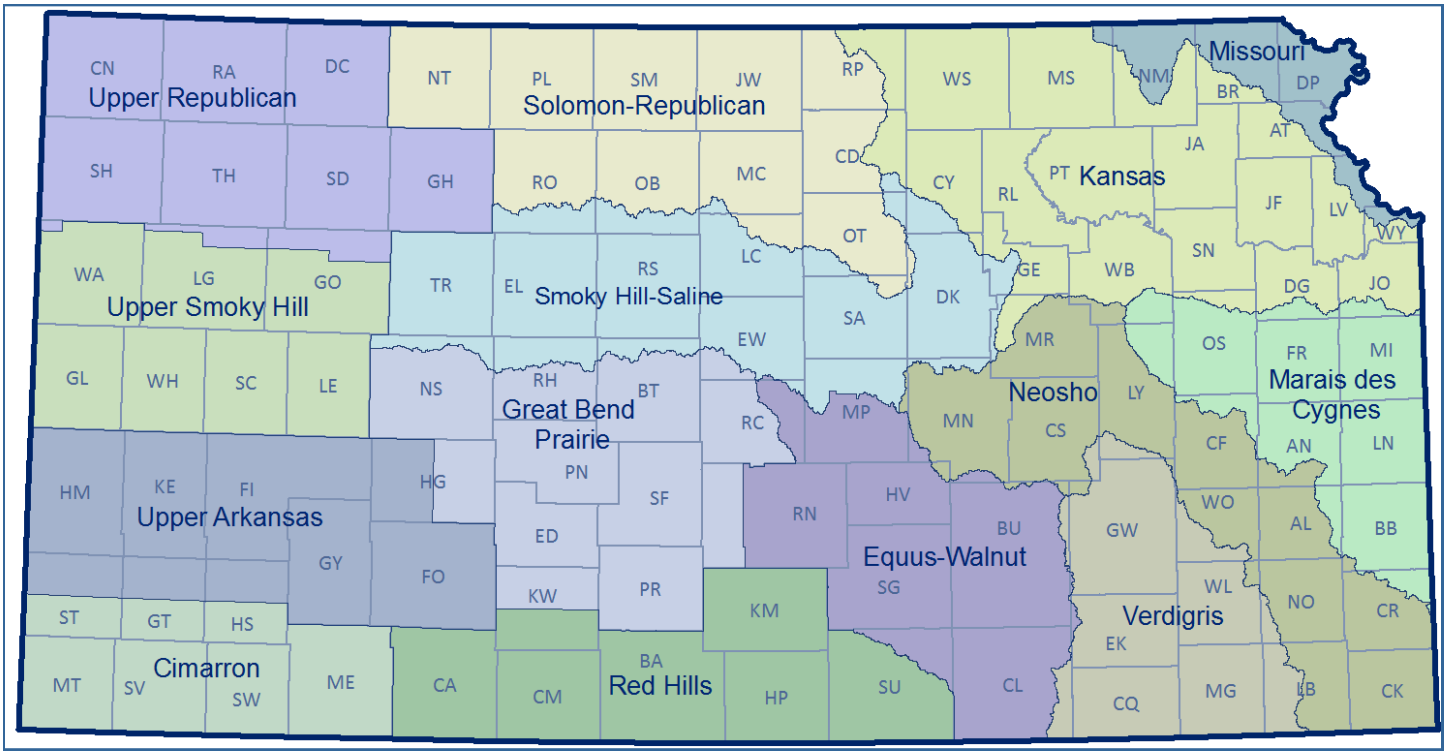
The 2019 edition of the “State and Federal Water Programs,” or ‘Programs Manual” is a guide to state and federal agencies, programs, program descriptions, the underlying authorities for the programs and contact information.

The “Programs Manual” is published by the Kansas Water Office as part of its information and education responsibility to inform the public about the comprehensive *Kansas Water Plan*, related programs and participating agencies. It is referred to as the “Programs Manual” throughout the *Kansas Water Plan.* The Cross Reference table on page 4 links agencies to the management and policy sections of the *Kansas Water Plan*.

The “Programs Manual” is made possible thanks to the coordination and cooperation of state and federal water-related agencies.

Information contained in the directory is current as of October 1, 2019, based on input provided by partnering agencies. If information within this document is thought to be incorrect and/or out of date please contact the Kansas Water Office so contact can be made with the appropriate agency in question. Updates will be provided as they are made available to the Kansas Water Office by the participating agencies.

Please address any comments or questions to the Kansas Water Office at 900 SW Jackson, Suite 404, Topeka, KS 66612 or call (785) 296-3185.



Cross Reference	*Kansas Water Plan Management Categories and Policies*								
	Water Management	Water Conservation	Public Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Management	Wetland/ Riparian Man-agement	Recreation	Data/ Research	Public Info/ Education
STATE AGENCIES									
Adjutant General's Dept. - Emergency Management			X		X				
Kansas Biological Survey - University of Kansas			X	X	X	X		X	X
Kansas Corporation Commission				X					
Kansas Dept. of Agriculture				X					
Kansas Department of Agriculture - Division of Conservation	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Kansas Dept. of Agriculture - Division of Water Resources	X		X		X			X	
Kansas Dept. of Commerce			X		X				
Kansas Dept. of Health & Environment	X		X	X		X		X	X
Kansas Dept. of Wildlife & Parks	X			X		X	X	X	X
Kansas Forest Service				X		X			X
Kansas Geological Survey - University of Kansas	X			X				X	X
K-State Research & Extension	X	X		X		X		X	X
Kansas Water Office	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FEDERAL AGENCIES									
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	X	X	X			X		X	
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture - NRCS		X		X	X	X			
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture - Risk Management Agency		X			X				
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture - Rural Development			X						
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency			X	X		X			
Federal Emergency Management Agency					X				
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service				X		X			
U.S. Geological Survey				X				X	

Adjutant General's Department
Division of Emergency Management
2800 SW Topeka Boulevard
Topeka, KS 66611-1287
785-646-2000
FAX 785-646-2001
http://www.kansastag.gov/kdem_default.asp

Coordination in obtaining water or water supply equipment when a local water system is inoperative, or in the event of a drought.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 48-904 as amended.
Contact: 24-hour Emergency Number 785-291-3333.

Mitigation Planning

State and local planning in mitigating the effects of flooding as well as conservation and development of water resources.

Statutory Authority: Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act, Section 404.
Contact: Mitigation Officer, 785-646-2307.

Disaster Assistance

Restoration of water supplies and repair of water facilities after a major Presidential Disaster. This includes processing approved applications for federal funding.

Statutory Authority: Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act, Section 406.
Contact: Public Assistance Officer, 785-646-2523.

Kansas Biological Survey
University of Kansas
2101 Constant Avenue
Lawrence, KS 66047-3759
785-864-1500
biosurvey.ku.edu

The Kansas Biological Survey (Bio Survey) is a non-regulatory research agency of the State of Kansas (K.S.A. 76-338). Formally established at the University of Kansas in 1911, the Bio Survey conducts biological and environmental research on issues important to the State of Kansas, including the state's biota, their occurrence, and the condition of their habitats. The Bio Survey employs >50 faculty, staff scientists, researchers, administrative staff and graduate students. The Bio Survey is contains global experts in biogeochemistry, botany, civil engineering, ecology, entomology, disturbance (e.g., floods, droughts, blue-green algae blooms), geographic information systems, geography, global change, mathematics, microbiology, range management, remote sensing, soils, statistics, systematics, and water quality.

The Bio Survey supports five ongoing programs engaged in a wide variety of interdisciplinary research and service activities in cooperation with academic units at the University of Kansas and other institutions of higher learning, state and federal agencies, municipalities and private industry.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 76-338
Contact: Sara G. Baer, Director, 785-864-1500, sgbaer@ku.edu

Reservoir Assessment Program

The Bio Survey provides critical information concerning the status and condition of Kansas reservoirs including reservoir storage capacity and water quality. We are uniquely qualified to contribute to the research and information needs for immediate and longer-term management of Kansas reservoirs, with extensive experience in reservoir, stream, and water quality assessment, watershed monitoring, and remote sensing and related geospatial technologies. The Bio Survey is also interested in potential problems that result from a decrease in storage capacity and water quality, including increased water treatment costs, reduced flood control capacity, public health impacts, sediment removal efforts, and impaired recreational uses, among other issues.

Contact: Ted Harris, Team Leader, 785-864-4258, t992h557@ku.edu

Harmful Algal Blooms [HABs]: Assessment, Mitigation, and Management

The occurrence and toxicity of harmful blue-green algal blooms in Kansas reservoirs is critically needed to ensure safe drinking water, provide recreational opportunities, and protect the Kansas economy. Blue-green algae (also known as cyanobacteria) can produce potent toxins and nuisance taste-and-odor compounds. Harmful algal blooms create unsafe conditions for public recreation and drinking water consumption, increase drinking water treatment costs, and cause negative economic consequences to nearby communities. The program has three main goals: **(i)** assess conditions that cause HABs to occur and become toxic – including the use of sediment cores to reconstruct long-term HAB trends, **(ii)** perform large-scale research and mitigation experiments in HAB-affected lakes and at the University of Kansas Field Station aquatic research facility, and **(iii)** investigate and discover potential management solutions to HABs.

Contact: Ted Harris, Team Leader, 785-864-4258, t992h557@ku.edu

Kansas Applied Remote Sensing Program

The Kansas Applied Remote Sensing Program (KARS) was established by NASA in 1972 to conduct research on techniques that enable public agencies and private interests to utilize satellite data and remote sensing systems more effectively. KARS activities focus on enhancing the manner in which remote sensing and geographic information science technologies are used for natural resource management, environmental assessment, disaster response mitigation, landscape ecology studies, and agricultural applications. Work at KARS promotes broad-scale utilization of remote sensing and geographic information science in decision-making, policy formulation, and planning. Research specialties include:

Land use/land cover mapping and change analysis
Crucial habitat assessment in support of environmental impact mitigation efforts
3. LiDAR-based wetland identification and characterization
4. Crop yield forecasting and vegetation health monitoring using satellite NDVI data
5. Real-time, wide-area flood mapping to facilitate emergency response and preparation
6. UAV studies and applications

Contact: Jude Kastens, Director, 785-864-1519, jkastens@ku.edu; kars.ku.edu

Kansas Natural Heritage Inventory

The Kansas Natural Heritage Inventory (KSNHI) was formed in 1986 to collect, manage, and disseminate information about the biological diversity of the state. Program staff work closely with public and private decision-makers to provide early notification of potential resource conflicts, to guide land use decisions, and to develop conservation priorities.

As part of the Natural Heritage Network, the KSNHI collects information on the state's biological features, emphasizing those that are sensitive, threatened, or endangered. KSNHI maintains a core database of biodiversity (plants, animals, and natural communities) for the state of Kansas, and this data is entered into the national Biological and Conservation Data (BCD) database system.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 74-6601 *et seq*., as amended.

Contact: Craig Freeman, Coordinator, 785-864-3453, ccfree@ku.edu; biosurvey.ku.edu/ksnhi

Central Plains Center for BioAssessment

The Central Plains Center for BioAssessment (CPCB) is an aquatic research unit within the Bio Survey whose mission is to provide scientific expertise and data on aquatic resources of Kansas and the Central Plains region. CPCB staff work closely with state, tribal, federal, and academic scientists, and other public entities in USEPA Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska), to collaborate on and research issues of aquatic ecology and water quality. CPCB's activities include:

1. Assessing terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and their interactions within landscapes
2. Gathering physical, chemical, and biological data used in water quality assessments, and the modeling of watersheds, lakes, and streams
3. Maintaining a GIS and relational database system that contains chemical, biological, and physical data for Kansas and the Central Plains region
4. Conducting outreach programs, workshops, and symposia throughout the Central Plains, making available a forum for open exchange of information and ideas
5. Posting and updating research findings, data summaries, and workshop proceedings on the CPCB website

Contact: Don Huggins, Director, 785-864-1548, dhuggins@ku.edu; Debbie Baker, Assistant Director, dbaker@ku.edu; cpcb.ku.edu

The University of Kansas Field Station

The University of Kansas Field Station (KUFS) is administered by the Kansas Biological Survey. Consisting of ten tracts of land (about 3,700 acres total) with attendant research, teaching, and support facilities, its mission is to foster scholarly research, environmental education, and science-based stewardship of natural resources.

KUFS tracts are assigned to one of two broad management categories: natural areas and experimental areas. Natural areas are protected from human disturbances and manipulation of the environment. These areas provide opportunities to monitor and study rare species, endangered natural ecosystems, and ecological processes in natural settings.

Experimental areas may be manipulated and afford development of research facilities. The ability to experimentally manipulate environmental conditions,

establish long-term experiments, and develop specialized research facilities provides a powerful framework to examine ecological questions and to address complex environmental issues.

Due to ongoing research, some KUFS tracts are closed to public access, while others are available to the public for hiking, outdoor recreation, and environmental education.

Contact: Bryan L. Foster, KUFS Director, bfoster@ku.edu; Sheena Parsons, KUFS Manager, sheenap@ku.edu; biosurvey.ku.edu/field-station

Kansas Corporation Commission
Conservation Division
266 N. Main St. Suite 220
Wichita, KS 67202-1513
316-337-6200
FAX 316-337-6211
www.kcc.ks.gov

Plugging and Temporary Abandoned Wells

Oil and gas operators are responsible for proper well plugging as specified in K.S.A. 55-156 and K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 55-179. Operators receive preliminary plugging guidelines with respect to those wells that are dry and/or abandoned when the operator notifies the District Office regarding the setting of surface pipe. Before any other well is plugged, the operator must call the District Office to receive plugging orders. K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 55-162 and 55-164 gives the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) authority to levy administrative fines and to revoke an operator's license if the operator is not in compliance with rules and regulations. The KCC field staff conducts spot checks of well plugging operations to ensure operators comply with the plugging requirement to protect fresh and usable water.

Commission regulations require an operator to give notice of temporary abandonment. Temporary abandonment status may be granted when the well is determined to be sound and the operator has a legitimate reason for not plugging the well. Such reasons may include: questionable productivity, conversion of the well to another use, etc.

Statutory Authority: Plugging: Authorized by K.S.A. 55-152; implementing K.S.A. 55-152; K.S.A. 55-156; K.S.A. 55-157; K.S.A. 55-159. Temporary Abandonment: Authorized by K.S.A. 55-152, implementing K.S.A. 55-152 and K. S.A. 55-159.
Contact: Division Director, Conservation Division or Abandoned Well/Site Remediation Coordinator, Conservation Division, 316-337-6200.

Environmental Projects and Surface Ponds

Kansas statutes and KCC regulations require permitting of surface ponds prior to use. Applications for surface ponds are reviewed by technical and field staff for pond construction information and location so that protection of fresh and usable water is assured prior to application approval. Statutes further require that spillage of fluids associated with oil and gas production be immediately reported to the appropriate KCC district field office and that all spills are cleaned up in a timely manner. Pits containing a discharge shall be emptied within 48 hours after the discharge occurs.

The KCC also has the responsibility to have operators cleanup pollution to soil and water resources from oil and gas related activities. In certain cases, operators are required to develop plans for cleanup of contamination, which are reviewed by technical staff for consistency with KCC regulations and objectives.

Statutory Authority: Surface Ponds: Authorized and implementing K.S.A. 55-152.
Contact: Supervisor, Environmental Protection and Remediation, Conservation Division, 316-337-6200.

Drilling and Production

Kansas statutes require the filing of a notice of an operator's intention to drill a well prior to spudding, or beginning to drill, the well. This assures a technical review of the proposed well construction and location to ensure that fresh and usable water and correlative rights are protected. Kansas statutes and KCC regulations further require permitting of pits used in drilling operations prior to use.

Statutory Authority: Notice of Intention to Drill: Authorized by K.S.A. 55-151 and K.S.A. 55-152, implementing K.S.A. 55-151 and K.S.A. 55-152. Surface Ponds: Authorized and implementing K.S.A. 55-152.
Contact: Supervisor, Production Department, Conservation Division, 316-337-6200.

Underground Injection Control (UIC)

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires the states to meet Environmental Protection Agency standards for regulating underground injection of fluids. The Conservation Division has sole responsibility

for implementing the Underground Injection Control Program for Class II (oil/gas) wells in Kansas. State statutes require that oil and gas operators have approval prior to fluid injection and that certain records and tests be made. Injection applications are technically reviewed to ensure that fresh and usable water, and correlative rights will be protected. Operators must report well operating statistics (i.e., injection pressures, rates, etc.). Wells must have mechanical integrity test run regularly.

Statutory Authority: Authorized by K.S.A. 55-152, K.S.A. 55-901, and K.S.A. 55-1003 implementing K.S.A. 55-152, K.S.A. 55-901 and K.S.A. 55-1003.
Contact: Supervisor, U.I.C. Department, Conservation Division, 316-337-6200.

Underground Porosity Gas Storage

Kansas Statues and KCC regulations require an operating permit to operate an underground porosity natural gas storage field and storage well by a licensed operator. Gas storage fields and wells must meet requirements to protect fresh and usable ground water and public safety. The Conservation Division's Underground Porosity Gas Storage Department administers the program for operators that inject, withdrawal and store natural gas in order to manage natural gas deliverability requirements and demands. Operator's are required to abide by strict monitoring, reporting and testing requirements.

Statutory Authority: Authorized K.S.A. 55-1637, K.S.A. 55-152, K.S.A. 55-901, and K.S.A. 55-1003 implementing K.S.A. 55-152, K.S.A. 55-901 and K.S.A. 55-1003.
Contact: Supervisor, Underground Porosity Gas Storage Department 316-337-7400

Carbon Dioxide Sequestration

Kansas Statues and KCC regulations require permitting (prior to) injection of carbon dioxide for enhanced oil and gas recovery or for strictly sequestration purposes by a licensed operator. The injection of CO2 for enhanced oil and gas production must meet requirements (that must be as stringent as the Federal Safe Drinking Act) managed by the Underground Injection Control department as all other Class II wells. The Conservation Division's Underground Porosity Gas Storage Department will administer the program for operators that inject CO2 for strictly sequestration purposes. Operators are required to abide by strict monitoring, reporting and, financial assurance to store carbon dioxide.

Statutory Authority: Authorized K.S.A. 55-1637, K.S.A. 55-152, K.S.A. 55-901, and K.S.A. 55-1003 implementing K.S.A. 55-152, K.S.A. 55-901 and K.S.A. 55-1003.
Contact: Supervisor, U.I.C. Department, Conservation Division, 316-337-6200 for enhanced oil and gas wells and Supervisor, Underground Porosity Gas Storage Department 316-337-7400 for wells used for carbon dioxide sequestration only.

Abandoned Well Plugging and Site Remediation Fund

The Abandoned Oil and Gas Well/Site Remediation Fund was established in 1996 to address the problem of abandoned oil and gas wells and remediation sites related to oil and gas exploration and production activities. Monies from this fund can be used by the Conservation Division to plug abandoned oil and gas wells and remediate surface and groundwater contamination related to oil and gas activities.

Statutory Authority: Authorized by K.S.A. 55-179, definitions: K.S.A. 55-191, funding: K.S.A. 55-192, K.S.A. 55-193, K.S.A. 27-118, annual report: K.S.A. 55-194, financial assurance: K.S.A. 55-166, K.S.A. 55 -167, K.S.A. 55-168.
Contact: Supervisor, Abandoned Well Plugging and Site Remediation Department, Conservation Division, 316-337-6200.

Kansas Department of Agriculture
1320 Research Park Drive
Manhattan, KS 66502
(785) 564-6688
FAX (785) 564-6688
agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/pesticide-fertilizer

Fertilizer

The Kansas Fertilizer Law provides for inspecting, registering and sampling fertilizer products sold, offered, or exposed for sale or distribution in Kansas. Any product found violating the act is red tagged and taken out of commerce by Pesticide and Fertilizer Program personnel. The Bulk Fertilizer Containment Act was incorporated into the Kansas Fertilizer Law to ensure that bulk fertilizers and fertilizer materials are safely handled and stored. Containment facility design must be approved before construction to ensure compliance with water quality protection and other requirements.

Spills and inventory discrepancies must be reported, maintenance and inventory records must be kept and

facilities must undergo regular inspection to verify compliance.

Facilities are red tagged and taken out of service when major violations are found.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 2-1201, *et seq.*
Contact: Pesticide and Fertilizer Program, (785) 564-6688

Pesticide

The Kansas Pesticide Law requires that persons who apply restricted use pesticides be certified in the appropriate category. Persons who apply pesticides for hire must obtain commercial applicator certification. Businesses that do commercial applications must obtain a business license. Government agencies that apply pesticides in Kansas must register. Pesticide distribution is regulated through the registration of pesticide products and dealers. All pesticides must be used according to their labels, and the pesticide law establishes minimum standards for their proper use, storage and disposal. The law also addresses concerns for human safety, environmental protection and consumer protection.

The Chemigation Safety Law establishes requirements for applying pesticides, fertilizers and animal waste through irrigation systems. There are requirements to use certain safety equipment, that equipment operators be certified and that all chemigation units have permits. This program includes an annual chemigation use report.

Under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, a rigorous enforcement program is maintained, as are initiatives to protect water and other natural resources.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 2-2438 *et seq*. (KPL); K.S.A. 2-2201 *et seq,* (Ag Chem); K.S.A. 2-3301 *et seq.* (Chemigation); The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (F.I.F.R.A.), and related federal statutes.
Contact: Pesticide and Fertilizer Program, (785) 564-6688

Kansas Department of Agriculture
Division of Conservation
1320 Research Park Drive
Manhattan, KS 66502
Phone (785) 564-6620
Fax (785) 564-6778
www.agriculture.ks.gov/conservation

Aid to Conservation Districts

Aid to Conservation Districts is a state grant program providing matching financial assistance to local conservation districts. K.S.A. 2-1907c authorizes the Kansas Department of Agriculture's Division of Conservation (DOC) to match up to $25,000 of the annual amount allocated to each conservation district by its board of county commissioners. These funds assist the 105 districts to effectively deliver local, state and federal natural resource programs as prescribed under Conservation District Law (K.S.A. 2-1901 *et seq*.). DOC annually collects budget funding certifications from county commissions and conservation district supervisors, requests the needed total amount in legislative appropriations, and issues state aid payments accordingly.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 2-1907c
Contact: Administrative Manager, 785-564-6622

Water Resources Cost-Share Program

The Water Resources Cost-Share Program (WRCSP) provides financial incentives to landowners for the establishment of conservation practices that reduce soil erosion, improve or protect water quality, and enhance water supplies. Major program objectives include: 1) reducing sedimentation, nutrient and pesticide runoff, and fecal coliform bacteria loading in targeted public water supply reservoirs; 2) reduce soil erosion to an average of five tons per acre on cropland and two tons per acre on grazing lands; and 3) promoting the use of innovative irrigation technology.

WRCSP was authorized by amending K.S.A 2-1915 in 1979 and was first funded in 1980. The conservation district in each county administers the program at the local level. DOC develops regulations, policy, and procedures to guide program implementation.

DOC and conservation districts are assisted in implementation of the program by the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 2-1915, as amended
Contact: Water Quality Program Manager, 785-564-6623

Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program

The Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program (NPSPCP) is a voluntary program providing technical and financial assistance to implement non-point source pollution control measures for the protection and restoration of surface and ground water quality. The program was authorized under by the 1989 Legislature.

Conservation districts receive funding from DOC in the form of grants and financial assistance provided to landowners on a cost-share basis to implement a locally developed Non-Point Source (NPS) Pollution Management Plan. The local plan addresses goals and strategies for implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to protect and restore water quality.

Local citizens define existing and potential NPS pollution problems, identify applicable pollution control practices, and develop implementation strategies, time lines and budgets through the planning process. Currently 105 counties have approved management plans.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 2-1901 *et seq*., 75-5657, 82a-903, 82a-951
Contact: Water Quality Program Manager, 785-564-6623

Riparian and Wetland Protection Program

The goal of the Riparian and Wetland Protection Program (RWPP) is to protect, enhance, and restore riparian areas, wetlands, and associated habitats by providing technical, educational, and financial assistance to landowners and the public in general. Major objectives of the program are the design and installation of projects which demonstrate the effectiveness of riparian and wetland protection in terms of stream functions, water quality and wildlife benefits, and to increase the knowledge and awareness of landowners and the general public on the value and benefits of these natural areas.

The program was developed through the *Kansas Water Plan* and authorized in 1989 by amending K.S.A 2-1915. A Riparian and Wetland Protection Program manager works with conservation districts and landowners to implement projects and carry out information programs. Several other federal, state, and private entities cooperate in the implementation of the program.

The state's major emphasis to reduce sedimentation in federal reservoirs through streambank protection is implemented under an interagency effort by the Kansas Water Office, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment and the Kansas Department of Agriculture. DOC coordinates and implements the actual construction of streambank restoration projects under its authorities from the Riparian and Protection Program.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 2-1915, as amended
Contact: Riparian and Wetland Program Manager, 785-564-6624

Kansas Sediment and Nutrient Reduction Initiative

The Kansas Sediment and Nutrient Reduction Initiative was developed to replace and enhance the Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative. The Division of Conservation provides a one-time up-front incentive payment for Continuous Conservation Reserve Program signups that are within targeted HUC 12 watersheds. The amount of the incentive payment is dependent on the acreage that is offered and the tier level of soils that the offered acreage is located on DOC works directly with conservation districts, the Farm Service Agency, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service to implement this initiative.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 2-1915, as amended
Contact: Riparian and Wetland Program Manager, 785-564-6624

Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative

The Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative was enacted in 1998 by the Legislature's amendment of K.S.A. 2-1915 – it is a voluntary state incentive program designed to complement the federal Conservation Reserve Program. State incentives supplement federal incentives to encourage the establishment of riparian forest buffers and vegetative filter strips. DOC entered into 10-15 year contracts, subject to annual appropriation, to compensate landowners for CRP acres enrolled in the initiative. Supplemental payments offered under the initiative match 30-50 percent of the federal payment, based on the type of vegetation planted. The state incentive portion of the initiative was originally eligible on lands located in the high priority TMDL areas of Kansas. The initiative also provides statewide property tax incentives for any landowners who enrolled buffers adjacent to streams in the Conservation Reserve Program.

[Landowner contracts continue to be administered under the Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative but no new applications are being accepted. The buffer program has been replaced and enhanced under DOC's Sediment and Nutrient Reduction Program.]

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 2-1915, as amended
Contact: Administrative Manager, 785-564-6622

State Assistance to Watershed Dam Construction

K.S.A. 2-1915, as amended by the 1976 Legislature, authorizes the appropriation of funds for a variety of enduring conservation practices, including dams. Since 1977, the Legislature has annually appropriated funds for cost-share assistance for the construction of flood control detention and grade stabilization dams for organized watershed and drainage districts. This funding was in addition to federal funds historically appropriated for the same purpose. Watershed districts, drainage districts or other special purpose districts are eligible for financial assistance. Applications for funding are prioritized by DOC based upon flood control, erosion control and other water quality improvements and rural fire protection benefits. These benefits are compared to each project's total costs and environmental impacts in formulating the final ranking for funding.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 2-1915 as amended, and K.S.A. 24-1213 through 1218
Contact: Watershed Programs Manager, 785-291-3099

Watershed Planning Assistance Program

The 1958 Legislature amended K.S.A. 2-1904(d)(6) which authorizes the DOC to cooperate with watershed districts and other special purpose districts to secure federal funds for the P.L. 566 small watershed program.

Funds were appropriated from FY 1959 through 1978 to assist districts in the development of watershed protection plans which were a pre-requisite to receiving federal watershed construction funding. Planning assistance funds were phased out by the 1980 Legislature in favor of state funds for watershed construction. The 1987 Legislature appropriated funds to reinstate the watershed planning program. Since 1990, DOC's planning assistance efforts have been considered a sub-program of the Watershed Dam Construction Program.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 2-1902, 1904, 1915, as amended
Contact: Watershed Programs Manager, 785-291-3099

Benefit Area Program

This program provides a method for public corporations, namely watershed districts, to be reimbursed for specific expenses when more than 20 percent of the benefits of a flood control structure are outside the taxing entities boundary. The program was repealed by the 1995 Legislature but re-established by the 1996 Legislature. Only two known entities are eligible for the program - the Upper Black Vermillion Joint Watershed District No. 37 and the Wet Walnut Creek Watershed Joint District No. 58.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 2-1902, 1904, 1915, as amended
Contact: Watershed Programs Manager, 785-291-3099

Multipurpose Small Lakes Program

The Multipurpose Small Lakes Program was authorized by the 1985 Legislature as a result of recommendations in the *Kansas Water Plan*. This program provides financial assistance for flood protection, public water supply storage, and water related recreational facilities while requiring a Local Non-Point Source Pollution Management Plan to be developed for the project area. The program provides assistance for new construction or renovation of an existing lake. Eligible sponsors include any entity with taxing authority and right of eminent domain, plus rural water districts and public wholesale water supply districts.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-1601, *et seq.*, as amended
Contact: Watershed Programs Manager, 785-291-3099

Water Supply Restoration Program

The Water Supply Restoration Program was authorized by the 2005 Legislature as a result of recommendations in the *Kansas Water Plan*. This program provides financial assistance to renovate infrastructure and protect lakes which are used directly as a source of water for such public water supply systems, so long as where appropriate, watershed restoration and protection practices are planned or in place. Eligible sponsors include any entity with taxing authority and right of eminent domain, plus rural water districts and public wholesale water supply districts.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-2101

Contact: Watershed Programs Manager, 785-291-3099

Water Conservation Programs

Water Rights Purchase Program. The 1988 Legislature amended K.S.A. 2-1908, 2-1915, 2-1919 and 82a-707 to provide a procedure for the state's purchase of an eligible water right. The holder of an eligible water right who is willing to voluntarily return all or a part of the water right to the state shall be eligible for a grant not to exceed 80% of the total cost of the purchase. Eligible areas are ones which are closed to further appropriations and have been designated by the Chief Engineer to be in need of aquifer restoration or stream recovery.

Water Right Transition Assistance Program. In 2006, the Legislature passed a 5-year pilot project program under the provisions of HB 2710 entitled "Water Right Transition Assistance Pilot Project Program", or WTAP. This voluntary, incentive-based program provides a structured mechanism for the permanent retirement of irrigation water rights and the reduction of consumptive use of ground water in focused, over-appropriated areas with sustainable irrigation potential. In 2012, the pilot project was extended for an additional 10 years until July 1, 2022.

Upper Arkansas River Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program. In 2007, DOC began coordinating the Upper Arkansas River Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), a unique partnership between the State of Kansas and USDA's Farm Services Agency. In the in the 10 county project area of Western Kansas along the Arkansas River, up to 40,000 acres can be enrolled by eligible landowners who agree to voluntarily retire their irrigation water rights. In return for market irrigated rental rates, implementation cost-share and an upfront state incentive payment, a CRP conservation cover is also planted on the land for a 15 year contract period. The CREP program was formalized in statute in 2016 under K.S.A. 2-1933.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-701 and K.S.A. 2-1908, 1915, 1919, 1930, 1931 & 1933
Contact: Water Conservation Programs Manager, 785-564-6622

Surface-Mining Land Conservation and Reclamation Program

The Surface-Mining Land Conservation and Reclamation Act was enacted by the Kansas Legislature in 1994 and requires reclamation and conservation of land affected by surface mining. It protects the taxable value of property and the health, safety and welfare of state citizens. DOC administers the act under the Mined Land Reclamation Program, which requires producers who mine industrial materials or minerals of commercial value such as sand, gravel, limestone, clay, gypsum, shale, sandstone, silt, caliche, volcanic ash or salt be licensed to operate a mine, register their mining sites, file a reclamation plan for each site, submit a reclamation bond and reclaim mining sites upon completion of mining operations. DOC requires an on-line report and site registration renewal each year indicating the number of acres affected and tons of material produced. A tonnage fee is also applied on materials produced to support administration of the program. The major industries affected include companies and counties who surface mine sand, gravel and limestone for aggregate. [The mining of coal, production of oil and gas and mining within the banks of streams are not subject to the Surface-Mining Land Conservation and Reclamation Act.]

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 49-601 through 604
Contact: Land Reclamation Program Manager, 785-564-6618

Agricultural Liming Materials Program

The Kansas Agricultural Liming Materials Act was enacted by the Legislature in 1976 to ensure that all liming materials produced and distributed in the state are manufactured, registered and labeled according to acceptable scientific and industry standards. Accordingly, every producer of liming materials to be sold in Kansas must be inspected, and the materials produced are required to be sampled and analyzed on a frequent periodic basis. DOC administers the act and now requires that all program licensing, registration and reporting be completed online. Each registrant must annually report the tonnage of liming material sold during the previous registration period and pay required fee which supports administration of the program.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 2-2901 through 2911
Contact: Land Reclamation Program Manager, 785-564-6618

Kansas Department of Agriculture
Division of Water Resources
1320 Research Park Drive
Manhattan, KS 66502
Phone (785) 564-6700
Fax (785) 564-6777
agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/dwr

The Kansas Department of Agriculture-Division of Water Resources, (KDA-DWR) under direction of the chief engineer, administers 30 laws including the Kansas Water Appropriation Act, which governs how water is allocated and used; statutes regulating the construction of dams, levees and other changes to streams; the state's four interstate river compacts; as well as coordinating the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in Kansas.

DWR is composed of three programs: water appropriation, water structures and water management services. Each program has teams focused on specific functions.

Water Appropriation Program

The Water Appropriation Program administers the Kansas Water Appropriation Act and rules and regulations pertaining to water rights. Main components of the program include:

1. New Applications: Processes applications for new permits received from individuals or entities that want to appropriate waters of the state.

2. Change Applications: Processes applications for changes to existing water rights. This procedure allows entities to make changes in the point of diversion, place of use, type of use or any combination thereof to an existing water right.

3. Certificates: A certificate is issued after a water right has been perfected in accordance with the terms, conditions and limitations of a permit. The certificate is a document which quantifies the property right established by the owner, certifying that a rate and quantity have been perfected under the terms of the Water Appropriation Act.

4. Water Use: Water right owners, except for domestic water right users, are required to file an annual water use report with the DWR, which inventories and monitors water use. The division works with the Kansas Water Office (KWO) and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to analyze data and to produce publications on water use.

5. Multi-Year Flex Accounts: Most water right hold ers may apply for a multi-year flex account (MYFA) by which they obtain a 5-year term permit that tempo rarily replaces an existing (or base) water right. This term permit allows the water right holder to exceed their annual au thorized quantity in any year but restricts total pumping over the 5-year period.

   The 2015 Legislature changed the MYFA statute to allow a water right holder to carry over one year's worth of their total MYFA quantity into a subsequent MYFA if the water right is enrolled in a new MYFA during the year that their existing MY FA expires. This provision encourages conserva tion by at least partially removing the "use it or lose it" incentive to pump any unused quantity dur ing the last year of the MYFA. This notion of "pushing wet water down the road" promotes saving water for an un-rainy day.

   This program is voluntary and does not change the underlying base water right. At the end of the 5-year period, if not extended by a new MYFA application, the operation of the water right returns back to the original water right conditions.

6. Field Offices: Field offices provide outreach from the Water Appropriation Program in that they provide assistance to regulated entities by region. Field office functions include administering and enforcing water rights, minimum desirable streamflows, protecting releases from reservoir storage, compliance checks, field inspections, investigating impairment and water waste complaints, overpumping and flow meter compliance, proposed certificates, and short-move change applications. The four field offices are located in Topeka, Stockton, Stafford and Garden City. The Topeka field office territory includes a satellite office in Parsons.

The Water Appropriation Program is also involved in coordinating with groundwater management districts, irrigation districts, rural water districts, public wholesale water supply districts, and water assurance districts; administering the Water Transfer Act and Water Banking Act; administering intensive groundwater use control areas; and other functions related to water rights and use.

Water Well Measurement

Field office staff participate jointly with the Kansas Geological Survey (KGS) in measuring water levels of about 1,500 wells in the observation well network. Measurements typically are made in January of each year. See KGS "Information Collection and Dissemination" for more information.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-701 to 737, and 761 to 773; K.S.A. 82a-954; K.S.A. 82a-1020 to 1040; K.S.A. 82a-1330 to 1348; K.S.A. 82a-1501 to 1508; and other statutes.
Contact: Water Appropriation (785) 564-6640; Topeka Field Office (785) 296-5733; Stafford Field Office (620) 234-5311; Stockton Field Office (785) 425-6787; Garden City Field Office (620) 276-2901.

Water Structures Program

The Water Structures Program regulates manmade alterations to streams and floodplains, and serves as the state's coordinator of the NFIP. The program is composed of three main teams:

1. Dam Safety: Inspects all nonfederal, high-hazard and significant-hazard dams in Kansas. Reviews applications and plans for new dams and modifications to existing dams, issues approvals as warranted, and inspects dams under construction. Provides workshops and other outreach to dam owners, consultants and the public.

2. Stream Obstructions/Channel Changes: Processes applications and plans for new or modified stream obstructions (other than dams) and channel changes including such projects as bridges, culverts, weirs, low-water crossings, low-head dams, intake/outfall structures, boat ramps, pipeline/cable crossings and aggregate dredging. Also processes applications and plans for nonfederal levees and floodplain fills. Investigates complaints and works to resolve problems associated with water structures.

3. Floodplain Management: Responsible for approving floodplain ordinances and regulations before they are adopted by city and county governments. Provides technical assistance to cities and counties participating in the NFIP to help them conform to program requirements.

The Water Structures Program is also involved in administering the Watershed District Act, the Water Storage Law, and the Water Projects Environmental Coordination Act; the organization and operations of Drainage Districts; establishing bank lines; and other functions related to watercourses.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-301 to 305a; K.S.A. 24-126; K.S.A. 82a-325 to 327; K.S.A. 24-1201 to 1237; K.S.A. 12-766; K.S.A. 82a-405 to 409; K.S.A. 79-201g; and other statutes.
Contact: Water Structures Program (785) 564-6640

Water Management Services Program

The Water Management Services Program has a variety of administrative and technical duties related to water resource issues. The program is grouped into several teams:

1. Interstate Water Issues: The chief engineer represents Kansas on four interstate compacts relating to the apportionment of waters in rivers that flow through Kansas and one or more other states. These compacts are as follows: Republican River Compact (Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska); Arkansas River Compact (Kansas, Colorado); Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact; and the Big Blue River Compact (Kansas, Nebraska). Staff assist the chief engineer in highly technical data collection, analysis and modeling to determine whether Kansas and neighboring states are complying with compact terms and what actions are needed. The chief engineer also serves as Kansas' representative on the Missouri River Recovery Implementation Committee; alternate Kansas representative to the Missouri River Association of States and Tribes, an organization of states that share in the drainage of the Missouri River; and lead Kansas member in the Western States Water Council.

2. Technical Services: Monitors and assists administering minimum desirable streamflows; helps administer the Big Blue River Compact and Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact; helps administer the Water Assurance Program Act; reviews meter equipment specifications for conformance with rules and regulations; provides technical assistance to the chief engineer in administrative hearings and intensive groundwater use control area hearings; investigates impairment complaints; responds to environmental notification letters; reviews water conservation plans required of applicants for new permits or certain changes to existing water rights for consistency with approved guidelines; and provides other technical assistance.

3. Operations and Data Management: Administers budgets, contracts and purchases for the division,

and helps with other administrative functions. Maintains the Water Right Information System (WRIS) and Water Structures Inventory (WSI) databases. Enters data and provides quality control for nearly 15,000 water use reports each year.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-518, 520, 528, and 529; K.S.A. 82a-706 and 733; K.S.A. 82a-1020 to 1040; K.S.A. 82a-1330 to 1348; and other statutes.
Contact: Water Management Services (785) 564-6640

Kansas Department of Commerce
Water and Utility Related Programs
1000 S.W. Jackson Street, Suite 100
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1354
Community Development Division
(785) 296-3485
Fax: (785) 296-3490
TTY Service: 711
http://www.kansascommerce.gov

Community Development Block Grants

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program allows Commerce to distribute federal funds to rural Kansas cities for community improvements. Funds can be used for projects such as the construction or renovation of water and sewer systems, housing, bridges and roads, community centers and fire stations. Communities can be eligible for up to $700,000 in funding per project.

Community Development Block Grants And Economic Development Loans

CDBG Economic Development Loans assist businesses that are expanding or creating new operations in non-metropolitan areas of Kansas. Funds can be used for working capital, machinery, equipment and buildings, as well as infrastructure improvements, such as streets, water lines, sewer lines, gas lines and rail spurs.

Community Service Program

The Community Service Program provides tax credits to non-profit organizations to improve their ability to undertake major capital fund-raising drives for various projects. The tax credit program also gives taxpayers control and lets them decide what programs their state tax dollars support. The tax credit program is competitive and offered annually.

Kansas PRIDE

The Kansas PRIDE program is a volunteer, grassroots effort to improve the quality of life in Kansas communities. Since 1970, the Kansas PRIDE program has assisted and encouraged communities to prepare for the future by building on their heritage, forming a vision of the future and instilling a sense of personal ownership and pride through self-help projects.

Kansas Main Street

Kansas Main Street is a self-help program that helps communities tackle the complex issues of downtown revitalization, capitalizing on history and identifying the resources of the community itself. Kansas Main Street assistance includes management training, consultation visits, local program evaluation, design assistance, business enhancement strategies and incentive dollars.

Kansas Department of Health & Environment
Division of Environment
1000 SW Jackson Street, Suite 400
Topeka, KS 66612-1367
785-296-1535
FAX 785-291-3266
http://www.kdheks.gov/environment/index.html

Bureau of Environmental Field Services
1000 SW Jackson Street, Suite 420
Topeka, KS 66612-1367
785-296-4195
FAX 785 559-4258
http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/index.html

Watershed Management
http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/index.html

The mission of the Watershed Management Program is to achieve widespread use of nonpoint source pollution control measures. This will result in reduction of pollution caused by nonpoint sources. The Federal Clean Water Act Sections 101(a)(7) and 319, K.S.A. 75-5657, and the *Kansas Water Plan* provide the fundamental programmatic tools. Principal funding is provided via federal Section 319 nonpoint source pollution control grants and the State Water Plan funds.

Funds support:

1. Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) staff and operations.

2. Watershed restoration and protection projects.
3. Demonstration projects.
4. Special investigations.
5. Grants to local governments to develop and implement local environmental protection plans.
6. Technical assistance.
7. Technology transfer.
8. Information and education.

The program assists local stakeholder leadership teams in developing and implementing Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategies (www.kswraps.org). Technical assistance is provided to public and private sector organizations in identifying nonpoint source caused water pollution problems and preparation of a corrective action plan. Nonpoint source pollution control plans prepared by county conservation districts and others are reviewed to assure consistence with Kansas nonpoint source pollution control principles and practices. The program also directs the Source Water Assessment Program required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 75-5657; Federal Clean Water Act, Sections 101, 319, and 401; Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.
Contact: Bureau of Environmental Field Services, 785-296-4195.

Local Environmental Protection Program
http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/lepp/

The Local Environmental Protection Program (LEPP) provides for local development of an environmental protection plan to implement the environmental protection strategy of the *Kansas Water Plan.* Financial and technical assistance is provided to counties to prevent and abate environmental pollution to protect the environment and public health. It is a state/local matching grant program formerly funded in part by the State Water Plan Fund. In 2012, funding was discontinued for this program. KDHE-Watershed Management Section continues to support the LEPP by providing technical assistance to counties.

A county environmental protection plan covers onsite wastewater treatment and non-public drinking water, subdivision water and wastewater, solid waste management, hazardous waste management, public water supply protection, and nonpoint source pollution control. A county sanitary code is developed and administered to address onsite wastewater and non-public water supply wells, at a minimum.

KDHE has three Environmental Specialists who coordinate and work with the county LEPP staffs, or sanitarians.

Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS)

A Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy is a planning and management framework intended to engage stakeholders in a process to identify watershed restoration and protection needs, establish management goals, create a cost effective action plan to achieve goals, and implement the action plan.

WRAPS efforts are needed to address a variety of water resource concerns statewide. These concerns include water quality, public water supply protection, flooding issues, and wetland and riparian habitat protection or restoration.

The four stages in the WRAPS process are development, assessment, planning and implementation. In the development stage, organizers recruit stakeholders, determine interest and document stakeholders' decisions. In the assessment phase, stakeholders review watershed conditions and trends, develop expectations of the watershed and management measures, identify restoration and protection needs and create a watershed model. In the implementation stage, the WRAPS group secures needed resources to execute the plan, monitor and document progress and revise the plan as needed.

The program is underwritten by Environmental Protection Agency 319 grants and the State Water Plan Fund. Additional information is available at www.kswraps.org

Water Projects Environmental Coordination
http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/index.html

Complete reviews are required by the Water Projects Environmental Coordination Act. A water quality certificate is prepared which directs the applicant to execute the project in a manner that protects water quality.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-325.
Contact: Bureau of Environmental Field Services, 785-296-4195.

Livestock Waste Management Program
http://www.kdheks.gov/feedlots/

The Livestock Waste Management Program is responsible for issuance and enforcement of water pollution permits and siting of confined livestock feeding

operations. All livestock feeding operations confining more than 300 animal units must register with the KDHE. Any confined livestock feeding operation must comply with state statutes and regulations concerning agricultural and related waste operations and, if found to have a significant water pollution potential, must obtain a permit from the KDHE and comply with permit requirements.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-171d.
Contact: Bureau of Water, 785-296-5500.

KDHE—Bureau of Environmental Remediation
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Topeka, KS 66612-1367
785-296-1660
FAX 785 296-1686
http://www.kdheks.gov/ber/index.html

The Bureau of Environmental Remediation administration performs overall program planning; policy and decision making; and implementation of administrative, financial, contractual, and budgetary procedures for the bureau. These activities are funded by the state general fund when the expenses are not approved under a specific grant or fee fund. Technical services staff, within administration, also perform engineering, quality assurance of quality control (QA/QC), establish risk-based cleanup standards used statewide and enforcement activities for the bureau.

State Cooperative Program

The State Cooperative Program was established in 1991 to address the more complex, higher priority sites in the state. A majority of these sites have impacted public and/or private drinking water wells. KDHE works through consent orders and administrative orders with the responsible party to address the contamination and reduce the threat to human health and the environment. KDHE is currently working on 239 high priority sites in the state, many of which are multi-million dollar projects. The program is funded by responsible parties and some limited federal funding. ((September 12, 2019)

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-3453 through 3457 and known as "The Environmental Response Act" and K.S.A. 65-171 *et seq*.

Voluntary Cleanup & Property Redevelopment Program

The Voluntary Cleanup and Property Redevelopment Program (VCPRP), established in 1997, provides a mechanism for property owners, facility operators, prospective buyers and local governments to voluntarily address contaminated properties with technical and regulatory guidance from KDHE. Participants in the VCPRP can receive a No Further Action (NFA) determination from KDHE that can limit potential environmental liabilities from contamination, encourage cleanups and stimulate redevelopment of contaminated properties. The VCRPR can also benefit adjacent property owners who did not contribute to the contamination. The program is funded by participants in the program and some limited federal funding. There are 270 active sites in the program and 370 sites have received NFA determination. (August 31, 2019)

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-34,161, *et seq*. known as the Voluntary Cleanup and Property Redevelopment Act and K.A.R. 28-71-1 to 28-71-12

State Water Plan Contamination/Remediation Program

The State Water Plan Contamination/Remediation Program, or State Orphan Sites Program, was developed with the specific objective of providing a mechanism to address sites where the responsible party is not known, or is not viable and where there are no federal, state, or other funding sources available to complete required investigation and cleanup activities. The program is funded through the State Water Plan. The program provides funding for evaluation, monitoring and remediation of 120 contaminated groundwater or surface water sites. The program also provides funding to supply alternate water sources as an emergency response action to residences with contaminated drinking water sources. (August 31, 2019)

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-927 through 82a-953 known as the *Kansas Water Plan*.

Environmental Use Control Program

The Environmental Use Control Program was established on July 1, 2003 to provide a voluntary mechanism to assist existing state cleanup programs in addressing environmental contamination in a cost-effective manner that is protective of human health and the environment. The program is funded by those participating in the program and federal funding.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-1,221 through 65-1,235 known as the Environmental Use Control Program.

Risk Management Program

The Risk Management Program was implemented on July 1, 2016 to provide a voluntary mechanism to es-

tablish appropriate measures for the long-term care and management of low-risk, low-priority sites that are not able to meet requirements for unrestricted site closure or no further action following appropriate assessment and/or remedial activities through an appropriate state program.

Statutory Authority: KSA 65-34,176; KAR 28-74

Site Assessment Program

The Site Assessment Program uses federal funding to investigate complaints from local governments and the public. This program allows KDHE to document releases, identify potentially responsible parties, assess threats to public health and the environment, and prioritize sites for future response actions. Approximately 60 new sites were assessed last year by this program. (August 31, 2019)

Statutory Authority: Federal Law - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, commonly known as CERCLA as amended by Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act, known as SARA.

State Brownfields Program

The Brownfields Program is federally funded through various grants. The program works directly with local governments and non-profit agencies to redevelop underutilized properties in their communities. KDHE conducts environmental assessments on these properties at no costs to the participants. The program has been instrumental in the redevelopment of numerous properties across the state.

Statutory Authority: Federal Law - Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act.

Environmental Liability Release Program

The Environmental Liability Release Program was established on July 1, 2016 to provide certificates of state liability relief (CELRs) to eligible prospective purchasers of contaminated property in Kansas and encourage redevelopment of contaminated properties. 105 CELRs have been issued as of July 1, 2019.

Statutory Authority: KSA 65-34,177-186 Contaminated Property Redevelopment Act

USDA Program

The USDA Program is funded entirely by USDA through an intergovernmental agreement. KDHE provides oversight management in the investigation and cleanup of more than 60 former USDA grain storage facilities in Kansas. (August 31, 2019)

Bankruptcy Program

The Bankruptcy Program is responsible for the implementation of environmental cleanup work at bankruptcy sites following the negotiated settlement of environmental claims. Program staff either direct or guide investigations and cleanup at these sites. This work is essential to insure that the bankruptcy trustee performs the work within the available funding and in accordance with the appropriate state laws so the State of Kansas is not left "holding the bag."

Statutory Authority: Statutes under the State Cooperative Program and Environmental Use Control Program

Petroleum Storage Tank Program

Responsible for corrective action at leaking petroleum storage tanks sites and for permitting of storage tanks containing petroleum and hazardous substances.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-34, 100 *et seq*. Provides the Secretary with authority for corrective action at leaking petroleum storage tanks sites and for permitting of storage tanks containing petroleum and hazardous substances. Establishes Petroleum Storage Tank Underground, Aboveground, and UST Redevelopment Funds. K.A.R. 28-44-12 through 28-44-26.

Petroleum AST Release Trust Fund

The Petroleum AST Release Trust Fund, established 1992, was developed to provide aboveground storage tank owners and operators with a mechanism to address releases of petroleum from their storage tanks. The program is funded through a $.01 fee per gallon of fuel sold in the state.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-34, 129 and K.S.A. 65-34, 117 established the aboveground petroleum storage tank release trust fund, to be administered by the secretary for the purpose of reimbursing owners and operators for the costs of corrective action. K.S.A. 65-34, 117 established an environmental assurance fee of $.01 on each gallon of petroleum product, other than aviation fuel, manufactured in or imported into the state to provide for the fund.

UST Redevelopment Fund

The Essential Fuels Supply Trust Fund was redesignated as the UST Redevelopment Fund in July 2012. The UST Redevelopment Fund provides for reimbursement of costs associated with abandoned UST removal to eligible property owners. The program is funded through a $.01 fee per gallon of fuel sold in the state.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-34, 131 and 132

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Grant

The federal Leaking Underground Storage Tank Grant is provided through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and used to provide for corrective action at leaking underground petroleum storage tank sites where no viable owner can be found or the existing owner refuses to take corrective action themselves. Due to death and bankruptcy, numerous abandoned storage tank sites are present in the state. KDHE is currently performing corrective action at over 200 sites utilizing these federal funds. (September 2019)

Statutory Authority: Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 9003(h), 40CFR Part 31, provides for enforcement and corrective action at leaking underground petroleum storage tank sites.

EPA Matching Grant for Underground Tank Registration

The US EPA provides a grant to the state, which along with the required 25% match from State General Funds, funds underground petroleum storage tank regulatory and permitting activities. Tanks containing petroleum products or regulated chemicals must be registered and leak detection and other standards are required. Program staff provides direction regarding removal requirements and issue permits for new tank systems or upgrades of existing tanks. Permit fees are collected and deposited to the State General Funds, which offsets the amounts expended for the match for this program. Prevention of releases through this program directly affects the necessity of expenditures through the Petroleum UST Release Trust Fund.

Statutory Authority: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, Solid Waste Disposal Act Section 9011, and 40CFR Part 31. The KDHE Storage Tank program has approval from the US EPA to carry out the federal program for regulation of underground storage tanks; encompassing inspections, identifying compliance issues and providing compliance assistance to owners and operators of underground storage tanks.

Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Registration

The registration program for aboveground petroleum storage tanks was created for receipt and expenditure of fees prescribed for registration, issuance of permits, approval of plans for new installations and conduction of inspections for above ground petroleum storage tanks.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-34,100 *et seq.* established performance standards for aboveground storage tanks and prescribing fees for registration, issuance of permits, approval of plans for new installations and conducting of inspections.

Natural Resource Damage and Assessment Program

The Secretary of KDHE is the Natural Resource Trustee for the State of Kansas. Being the Natural Resource Trustee for the State, the Secretary is required to take actions to compensate the people of the State at sites where the natural resources have been impacted. These sites range from Superfund sites to spill sites where hazardous materials or oils have reduced the natural resources.

Statutory Authority: Statute 75-5672, K.S.A. 65-161, and K.S.A. 65-171a,j,u

Spill Program

Many hazardous and non-hazardous substances are routinely transported by rail car, truck, pipeline and other modes of transportation. State law requires spills to be reported to the KDHE in a timely manner. The KDHE coordinates with other state and federal agencies to respond to these spills to minimize the impact on the public and to prevent damage to the environment. This program is an important mechanism used by Bureau of Environmental Remediation to identify the sites of contamination and insure that the parties responsible address the sites before the releases impact the surface and ground water of the state. This program is funded by State General Funds (SGF) and is responsible for addressing about 969 spill notifications in fiscal year 2019.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-171u & 65-171v and K.A.R. 28-48-1&2

Meth Lab Program

In 2000, a response program in conjunction with the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) was established to provide response capability and technical assistance pertaining to illegal clandestine drug laboratories, primarily related to methamphetamine production. Remediation of a meth lab entails removal and disposal of the chemicals and waste from the production of meth and contaminated building material. Investigation of contaminants remaining in the affected homes is performed to insure future residents are not at risk due to remaining contaminants.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-7001 through 65-7015

Dry Cleaning Trust Fund

The Kansas Dry Cleaning Environmental Response Act of 1995 established a trust fund financed by fees on the industry to provide funding for remediation of contamination by dry cleaning facilities. This legislation was prompted by the Kansas dry cleaning industry to protect their constituency from bankruptcy due to environmental contamination and clean-up costs. KDHE is currently performing corrective action at 178 sites utilizing these funds. (August 31, 2019)

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-34,141 through 155; K.A.R. 28-68-1 through 28-68-9

Dry Cleaning Program

The Dry Cleaning Program law established requirements for operating facilities to reduce future contamination which included: secondary containment under or around all dry cleaning machines, documentation of inspections and maintenance activities, deliver solvents to the dry cleaning machines through a closed loop system, and prohibits disposal of any dry cleaning waste down the sanitary sewer systems. These operating requirements will reduce the number of dry cleaning contaminated sites in the future.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-34,143 & K.A.R. 28-68-3

Superfund Program

Technical review and comments are provided to the US EPA at Superfund sites. Technical review is important because Kansas is required to provide 10% of the remedial funds at EPA-lead Superfund sites. EPA-lead Superfund sites are orphan sites and are some of the most contaminated sites in Kansas.

Statutory Authority: Federal Law - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, commonly known as CERCLA as amended by Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act, known as SARA.

Administration and Enforcement Program

Administration and Enforcement Program funded from the National Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Fund is the federally mandated active mining program that ensures operator compliance with all applicable state regulations governing the mining and reclamation of coal bearing land. Program goals are achieved through permitting and monthly inspections to verify that no environmental damage is occurring through the active coal mining activities.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 49-401 *et seq*., Mined-Land Conservation and Reclamation Act. K.A.R. 47-1 through 47-16 Mined-Land Conservation and Reclamation

Abandoned Mine Land Program

The Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Program abates hazards to the health, safety and the general welfare of the public, and responds to situations of an emergency nature created by past coal mining activities. Coal mining lands eligible for reclamation are those left abandoned or inadequately reclaimed prior to August 3, 1977. During recent years a small portion of the AML budget has been approved for use in resolving hazards related to former lead and zinc mining.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 49-401 *et seq*., Mined-Land Conservation and Reclamation Act. K.A.R. 47-1 through 47-16 Mined-Land Conservation and Reclamation

Abandoned Mine Land Emergency Program

The AML Emergency Program is designed to alleviate any hazards that are of an emergency nature and occur in a sudden manner. This would include, but is not limited to, subsidence under homes or in roadways. Due to the nature of these problems they are handled as expeditiously as the law allows.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 49-401 *et seq*., Mined-Land Conservation and Reclamation Act. K.A.R. 47-1 through 47-16 Mined-Land Conservation and Reclamation

Mine Land Reclamation Fund (Bond Forfeiture)

The proceeds in this funding source are derived from forfeitures of bonds from operators of coal mines who do not reclaim mine lands as required under state and federal laws. Funds are used for design, construction, and maintenance of such lands.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 49-401 *et seq*., Mined-Land Conservation and Reclamation Act. K.A.R. 47-1 through 47-16 Mined-Land Conservation and Reclamation

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1000 SW Jackson Street, Suite 420
Topeka, KS 66612-1367
http://www.kdheks.gov/water/index.html

Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment
http://www.kdheks.gov/tmdl/index.htm

The Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Program is responsible for:

1. Identifying and determining the nature and extent of water quality conditions in Kansas and suitability of water resources for drinking water supplies, aquatic life support, recreation, industrial and agricultural uses and ground water recharge.
2. Analyzing the existing and attainable designated uses of streams, lakes and wetlands and revising the Kansas Surface Water Register accordingly.
3. Acquiring physical, chemical and biological data from surface waters of the state for subsequent analyses, including TMDLs.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-165 *et seq*.
Contact: Bureau of Water, Watershed Planning, Monitoring, and Assessment Section 785-296-4258

Watershed Planning/TMDL
http://www.kdheks.gov/tmdl/

The Watershed Planning/TMDL Program is responsible for:

1. Identifying surface waters that are impaired by poor water quality in their ability to support their designated uses.
2. Establishing current and desired levels of pollutant loading into surface waters of the state.
3. Developing and recommending appropriate corrective actions to restore water quality of impaired waters.
4. Evaluate the effectiveness of implemented water quality management measures in removing impairments and restoring water quality.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-165, *et seq*.
Contact: Bureau of Water, Watershed Planning, Monitoring, and Assessment Section

Kansas Public Water Supply Loan Fund
http://www.kdheks.gov/pws/loansgrants/loansgrants.html

This program makes low interest rate loans for projects to protect public health by improving water supply infrastructure. Loans are typically made to cities and rural water districts to finance construction of drinking water treatment plants and water distribution systems. Dams and reservoirs are specifically excluded from funding. The program has been initially capitalized by grants from the Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-163d through 65-163u.
Contact: Bureau of Water, Public Water Supply Section 785-296-5514

Public Water Supply Program
http://www.kdheks.gov/pws/index.html

The Public Water Supply Program protects public health by providing regulatory oversight and technical assistance to public water supply systems to assure safe potable water is provided to Kansas residents.

Department personnel train water supply system operators, inspect public water supplies, sample the source water and finished product, review plans and specifications for treatment and distribution systems and review analytical results for compliance with drinking water standards. In addition, the department operates a program that provides approximately $40 million in below-market interest rates for public water supply infrastructure improvements. The department administers all federal requirements of the Federal Drinking Water Act relating to public water supplies.

Capacity development is the process of water systems acquiring and maintaining adequate technical, financial and managerial (TFM) capabilities to assist them in providing safe drinking water.

- **Technical Capacity:** The physical and operational ability of a water system to meet Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements, including the adequacy of physical infrastructure, technical knowledge

and capability of personnel, and adequate source water.

- **Financial Capacity:** The ability of a water system to acquire and manage sufficient financial resources to allow the system to achieve and maintain compliance with SDWA requirements.
- **Managerial Capacity:** The ability of a water system to conduct its affairs in a manner enabling the system to achieve and maintain compliance with SDWA requirements, including institutional and administrative capabilities. KanCap, an education program developed under a contract with the Kansas Rural Water Association, is a combination interactive CD and handbook that members of water system governing bodies can use as an educational and reference tool to help develop technical, financial and managerial capacity.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-156 *et seq*.
Contact: Bureau of Water, 785-296-5514

Water Pollution Control Program
http://www.kdheks.gov/indust/index.htm
http://www.kdheks.gov/muni/index.htm

The Water Pollution Control Program protects health and the environment through control of sources of water pollution. All waste treatment facilities operate under the terms of a permit issued by the department. The permit specifies the degree of treatment required to meet minimum national requirements as well as to assure compliance with state water quality standards by reviewing and certifying that water quality impacting actions will not violate water quality standards. Department personnel develop and maintain surface water quality standards, train wastewater treatment systems operators, inspect treatment facilities, review facility monitoring reports for compliance with permit conditions and administer the State Revolving Loan Fund Program. Pretreatment of industrial waste prior to discharge into municipal sewer systems is also regulated.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-165 *et seq*.
Contact: Bureau of Water, 785-296-2856

Water Wells and Injection
http://www.kdheks.gov/geo/index.html

These programs provide for the regulation of water wells as mandated by K.S.A. 82a-1201 *et seq*., the regulation of the underground injection of wastes and the solution mining of salt as authorized by K.S.A. 65-171d and the underground storage of liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas in salt caverns as mandated by K.S.A. 55-1,117, to protect human health and the environment. The emphasis is on the proper siting, construction, operation and closure of water wells, salt solution mining wells, liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas underground salt cavern storage wells and deep industrial waste disposal wells.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-1201, K.S.A. 65-171d and K.S.A. 55-1,117 through 55-1,122.
Contact: Bureau of Water, 785-296-5560

Clean Water State Revolving Fund
http://www.kdheks.gov/muni/index.htm

This program makes low interest loans for projects to improve and protect water quality. Loans are typically made to cities and counties to finance construction of sewer improvements and wastewater treatment plants. The program has been initially capitalized by grants from the Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Clean Water Act.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-3321 through 3329.
Contact: Bureau of Water, 785-296-5514

The Bureau of Environmental Remediation administration performs overall program planning; policy and decision making; and implementation of administrative, financial, contractual, and budgetary procedures for the bureau. These activities are funded by the state general fund when the expenses are not approved under a specific grant or fee fund. Technical services staff, within administration, also perform engineering, quality assurance of quality control (QA/QC), establish risk-based cleanup standards used statewide and enforcement activities for the bureau.

State Cooperative Program

The State Cooperative Program was established in 1991 to address the more complex, higher priority sites in the state. A majority of these sites have impacted public and/or private drinking water wells. KDHE works through consent orders and administrative orders with the responsible party to address the contamination and reduce the threat to human health and the environment. KDHE is currently working on 182 high priority sites in the state, many of which are multi-million dollar projects. The program is funded by responsible parties and some limited federal funding. (January 2009)

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-3453 through 3457 and known as “The Environmental Response Act” and K.S.A. 65-171 *et seq*.

Pollution and Fish Kill Investigations

When fish kills or other instances of pollution of waters are reported, agency personnel conduct field investigations to determine the extent of the damage, cause(s) if possible, and any remedial action needed. These investigations are conducted jointly with the KDHE. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Environmental Protection Agency and other state and federal agencies may also be involved. The objective of this program is to document pollution and fish kill incidents in order to determine and remediate causes and extent of damage. Findings are used to provide a basis for corrective actions to prevent additional resource damage.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 32-702, K.S.A. 32-703, K.S.A. 32-801.
Contact: Natural Resources Coordinator, 785-296-2281.

KDHE—Bureau of Waste Management
1000 SW Jackson Street, Suite 320
Topeka, KS 66612-1366
http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/index.html

Hazardous Waste Management

http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/bwm_haz_waste.html

Kansas hazardous waste statute K.S.A. 65-3430 *et seq*. and regulations K.A.R. 28-31-1 through 28-31-13 require the issuance of permits for storage, treatment and disposal facilities. These statutes and regulations require construction and operation of facilities such that both surface water and ground water are protected. Facilities may be required to have an adequate ground water monitoring system. Where ground water has been contaminated, a corrective action program to cleanup ground water must be implemented. The long-term care and monitoring of facilities that cease operation is addressed by post closure care and permitting requirements that can be required as long as contaminates remain at the site. The hazardous waste statutes and regulations also establish standards for generators and transporters of hazardous waste. These standards focus on the storage and manifesting of waste to permitted treatment and disposal facilities.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-3430 *et seq*.
Contact: Bureau of Waste Management, 785-296-1600

Solid Waste Management

http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/solid_waste.html

Solid Waste Management includes collection, storage, processing, recovery and disposal of solid wastes. The primary focus is on the design and operation of solid waste disposal and processing facilities. These facilities include the following types of landfill: municipal, solid waste, industrial and construction/demolition. They also include: transfer stations, incinerators, and composting operations. The principal program emphasis is to protect and prevent contamination of surface and ground waters at these solid waste facilities. A monitoring program which requires sampling and analysis of surface water and ground water monitoring wells, is required at all municipal solid waste landfills and some industrial landfills.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 65-3401 *et seq*.
Contact: Bureau of Waste Management, 785-296-1

Kansas Department Of Wildlife, Parks & Tourism
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Topeka, KS 66612
785-296-2281
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512 SE 25th Avenue
Pratt, KS 67124-8174
620-672-5911
FAX 620-672-6020
www.kdwp.state.ks.us

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Federal Land and Water Fund dollars, generated by a tax on off-continental shelf oil drilling, are used to finance land acquisition and recreation programs. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Program was enacted to preserve, develop and assure access to outdoor recreation resources for all citizens. This program provides matching grants through state and local units of government. Limited funds have been appropriated to states in recent years.

Statutory Authority: Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. ss4601-4, 4601-11); Emergency Wetlands Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 553); K.S.A. 32-824 and 825.
Contact: Parks Division, 620-672-5911.

State Parks and Wildlife Areas Planning and Development

Program activities include planning and development of state parks, wildlife area, and state fishing lake facilities on lands under control of the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP). The objective of the program is to develop KDWP lands in a coordinated manner for day use, camping, boating, fishing, hunting, and a broad spectrum of recreational pursuits in a manner compatible with natural resource management. Development is often tied to other state and federal agency programs, partly because some KDWP managed properties are located on small fishing lakes or major irrigation, flood control and water supply reservoirs.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 32-807, K.S.A. 32-837.
Contact: Parks Division, 620-672-5911.

Community Fisheries Assistance

Communities (city, county, etc.) which control and/or operate public lakes are provided with technical and financial assistance to enhance the fisheries resource and associated recreational opportunities. Department personnel conduct fisheries related surveys and prepare detailed fisheries management plans which are compatible with the operational and recreational desires of the community. The Department also provides monetary grants to participating communities for use in fisheries development. The Department's objectives for the Community Lakes Assistance Program is to provide communities with the technical advice needed to enhance fisheries management on public lakes, improve the overall quality of fishing and provide fishing opportunities for the public.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 32-807, K.S.A. 32-829.
Contact: Fisheries Management Section, 620-672-5911.

Conservation Easement (For Riparian and Wetland Areas)

Passage of the conservation easement law and recommendations within the *Kansas Water Plan* provide the legal and state policy direction for the establishment of the Riparian and Wetland Easement Program. Landowners voluntarily enroll eligible areas identified within high priority riparian and wetland regions of the state. Easements could include specific management practices recommended under the Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program (WHIP). By combining the WHIP and this program, recovery of impacted riparian and wetland areas could result as well as protecting quality areas already in existence. Easements can be short term (10 years) or in perpetuity. Benefits would vary by type of easement. Mechanisms also exist to allow donation of easement.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 32-807, K.S.A. 58-3810, *et seq*.
Contact: Wildlife Section, 620-672-5911.

Habitat First Program

Private landowners can receive technical assistance for wildlife habitat conservation through the Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks & Tourism (KDWPT) Habitat First program. Technical assistance may include recommendations on habitat improvement, cover types, and food establishment for all species of wildlife. Habitat First can cover up to 75% of the establishment costs. Landowners receive a one-time payment and the acres are not enrolled in a multi-year contract. Additionally, there are several state and federal wildlife habitat programs that can provide financial assistance for improving wildlife habitat.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A.32-702, K.S.A. 32-703, K.S.A. 32-801.
Contact: Wildlife Section 620-672-5911.

Environmental Services

The Environmental Services Section is responsible for reviewing publicly funded and state and federally permitted development projects to determine impacts to wildlife habitats and public recreation lands. The section also is responsible for preparing permits issued by the KDWP for projects impacting threatened and endangered species.

Projects reviewed may include utility company inquiries, KDHE solid and hazardous waste proposals, reviewing 404 notices, (Corps), Water Projects Environmental Coordination Act reviews (KDA), National Pollution Distribution Elimination System permits and 401 certification proposals (KDHE) and Environmental Protection Agency construction grant proposals.

Environmental Services personnel investigate new methods of impact modeling, track threatened or endangered species distributions, and review state and federal environmental legislation.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 32-107, K.S.A. 501-510.
Contact: Environmental Services Section, 620-672-5911.

Stream Access

This program is designed to provide a systematic approach to implementing general access to navigable Kansas streams. The program compliments and extends the previous stream access program. Performance of this project allows the KDWP to utilize future funding that can be applied to access development. Additional access benefits stream anglers and other river recreationists.

The goal of this program is to implement a system of stream access that fosters increased angling and recreational use consistent with regional needs. the system will be developed by identifying candidate sites, prioritizing their potentials and scheduling development consistent with available funds.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 32-807.
Contact: Public Lands Section, 620-672-5911.

North American Waterfowl Conservation Act Habitat Acquisition Program

The North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) was established in 1986 by the governments of the United States, Canada and Mexico, with the goal of restoring waterfowl breeding populations to the levels reached during the 1970s. Waterfowl habitat acquisition and enhancement are integral parts of the NAWMP. Federal funding is available through NAWMP to the KDWP to acquire wetlands for the Playa Lakes Joint Venture and wetlands listed as high priority in the Regional Wetlands Concept Plan. Funding is program specific and based on the amount of money available.

Statutory Authority: 16 U.S.C. 4601-4 through 4601-11, K.S.A. 32-801.
Contact: Wildlife Section 620-672-5911.

WildTrust

WildTrust is the statutorily declared gifts and donations program of the KDWP. The Department, via WildTrust, accepts private, organizational, and corporate donations of money, property, and real estate which are compatible with the Department mission. WildTrust cash donations, and the interest generated, are utilized to fund many Department programs and initiatives and are used to administer the donation program.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 32-807, Subsection H6.
Contact: F.I.S.H. Coordinator, 620-683-8069.

Fishing Impoundments and Stream Habitats

The F.I.S.H. program leases stream reaches and impoundments for public fishing access. Landowners receive annual payments on a per surface acres (for impoundments) or per stream mile (for streams) basis. The leased waters are listed in an atlas as well as on the agency web-site. Statewide fishing regulations apply to these waters and sites with multi-year leases are eligible to receive fish from the state hatchery system.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 32-807, Subsection H6.
Contact: F.I.S.H. Coordinator, 620-683-8069.

Walk In Hunting Access

The Walk-in Hunting Access (WIHA) program, started in 1995, provides hunting access to private property. Landowners receive a modest payment in exchange for allowing public hunting access. Payments vary by the amount of acres enrolled and length of contract period.

Contract dates can be established from September 1 or November 1 through January 31 of each year. In addition, other lands are leased for spring turkey hunting only (April 1- May 31). Land enrolled can be in Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), native rangeland, wheat or milo stubble and riparian or wetland areas.

The area is posted with signs designating it as WIHA, regularly patrolled, and safety zones clearly marked. Liability is waived from private individuals who lease land to the state for recreational purposes. State law provides immunity from damages or injuries resulting from ordinary negligence. Contact the regional Wildlife and Parks Office or the Private Lands Coordinator in the Pratt Operations Office.

Kansas Forest Service
Kansas State University
2610 Clafin Road
Manhattan, KS 66502-2798
785-532-3300
FAX 785-532-3305
www.kansasforests.org

The Kansas Forest Action Plan provides detailed information on condition, trends, and strategies to address major issues facing Kansas rural and urban forests, wildfire and related natural resources http://www.kansasforests.org/kansas_forest_services/ .

Streamside Forestry Program
http://www.kansasforests.org/streamside_forestry/

The Streamside (Riparian) Forestry Program encourages the protection, management and establishment of riparian forests in priority watersheds to stabilize streambanks and remove invasive phreatophytes to improve water quality and quantity. The sedimentation of federal reservoirs is a major focus of the program. The program assesses functioning condition of riparian forests to focus resources where they are most effective. Two water quality foresters lead the program, one focusing on implementation of a $13 million dollar RCPP/EQIP grant in priority watersheds and the other serving on the Interagency Streambank Protection team. A KFS Water Quality Advocate Network Coordinator trains volunteer advocates to expand outreach capacity for best management practice adoption through peer-to-peer social marketing.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 76-425d.
Contact: Water Quality Forester, 785-532-3340; Water Quality Advocate Coordinator: 785-564-6723

Rural Forestry & Forest Stewardship Program
http://www.kansasforests.org/rural_forestry/

The Rural Forestry & Forest Stewardship Programs provide professional on-the-ground, one-on-one professional forestry services state-wide through 8 District foresters. Through a Contribution Agreement with NRCS, KFS foresters prepare forestry project plans for forest stand improvement, riparian forest buffers, windbreak renovation and other forestry practices. These plans guide the development of USDA EQIP and CRP financial assistance contracts to help cover project costs. Forestry projects improve forest health & productivity, water quality, wildlife habitat, soil erosion, and recreation. The Forest Stewardship Program focuses on developing cross-boundary, long-term comprehensive Landscape Forest Stewardship Plans in high priority watersheds.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 76-425d.
Contact: Rural Forestry Coordinator, 785-532-3310.

Conservation Tree Planting Program
http://www.kansasforests.org/conservation_trees/

The conservation tree planting program provides approximately 300,000 to 400,000 low-cost tree and shrub seedlings annually for use in conservation plantings for riparian forest buffers along streams, wildlife habitat, windbreaks and inter-planting in woodlands to improve stocking rate and species distribution. Protection from non- point source pollution, long term soil protection, wildlife habitat enhancement, aesthetic values, clean air and water are all direct benefits of the program.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 76-425d.

Contact: Conservation Specialist, 785-785-370-2868

Forest Health Progam
http://www.kansasforests.org/forest_health/

The Forest Health Program provides statewide assistance for rural landowners and communities on forest and shade tree pests and diseases and invasive species in woodlands and windbreaks. A Forest Health Specialist, Forest Entomologist and District Foresters provide insect & disease diagnosis and recommend control measures. Invasive species are monitored, managed and prepared for including Emerald Ash Borer, bush honeysuckle, tamarisk and Thousand Cankers Disease of Black Walnut.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 76-425d.
Contact: Forest Health Specialist, 785-532-3276

Fire Management Program
http://www.kansasforests.org/fire_management/

The program assists rural fire departments to provide better service to Kansans through training, equipment, and financial assistance. The program leases vehicles and equipment to fire departments to enhance their fire suppression capacity through the Excess Personal Property Program (FEPP), Fire Fighter Property (FFP) and the Equipment Donation Program (EDP). While some restrictions apply, FFP allows the departments to eventually own the equipment and to utilize it for prescribed and controlled burning as well as other civil emergencies.
The program provides education in fire prevention, suppression and prescribed burning and at the Federal level through the Incident Qualification System (Red Card). Financial assistance is provided through the Volunteer Fire Assistance grant and a limited amount of scholarships. Long range planning is provided through Community Wildfire Protection Plans, Fire Master Plans or Hazardous Fuel Assessments.
Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 76-425d.
Contact: Rural Fire Coordinator, 785-532-3314.

Forestry & Environmental Education
http://www.kansasforests.org/resources/

Education is key to sustaining the economic, environmental and social values of Kansas forestland, woodlands, windbreaks and grasslands. Since the majority of Kansas is privately owned, it is up to the people of the state to understand public and private benefits of this valuable resource and to protect and manage the natural resources on their property. Publications and videos are available at the website above and workshops and field day events may be found at http://www.kansasforests.org/events/index.html. KFS also sponsors the Kansas Association for Conservation and Environmental Education's, Project Learning Tree, Kansas Envirothon, Abor Day Poster Tree Contest, Kansas Arborists Association' s Arborist Training Course, Agroforestry, Walnut Council and Fall Forestry Field Days.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 76-425d.
Contact: Administrative Assistant, 785-532-3300

Community Forestry Program
http://www.kansasforests.org/community_forestry/

The Community Forestry Program provides assistance to communities and municipalities in organizing urban and community forestry programs; identifying resource needs; setting priorities of work; training city employees, tree boards and community residents in proper tree planting, management and maintenance practices. Technical and education assistance is also available in topics areas of community inventories, hazard tree assessment, community riparian areas and greenbelts.
Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 76-425d.
Contact: Community Forestry Coordinator, 316-788-0492, Ext. 202

Forest Products Program
http://www.kansasforests.org/forest_products/

The Forest Products Program provides technical assistance to sawmills, timber buyers, secondary manufacturers and landowners interested in marketing and utilizing forest products. This includes both nut production from pecans, black walnut and other specialties as well as pallets, dunnage, posts, lumber, veneer logs, biomass and biochar. The program also promotes the creation of a niche based, wood energy, and bio-based products energy industry in Kansas.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 76-425d.
Contact: Wood Utilization Forester, 785-945-6147

Kansas Geological Survey
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High Plains Aquifer Evaluation

The High Plains aquifer in south-central and western Kansas is a vital water resource, providing over 70% of the total water used within the state and about 95% of the water used for irrigation. It is the water source for domestic, municipal, and industrial supplies over large areas and key economic and population centers, and is the resource critical for producing much of the income annually generated from irrigated crops.

In spite of substantial expenditures by state, local, and federal agencies, the groundwater of the High Plains aquifer continues to be threatened by depletion due to extensive consumptive pumping in western Kansas, and by water-quality deterioration in some areas.

The KGS, in cooperation with the KWO, the Kansas Department of Agriculture, groundwater management districts (GMDs), and other entities, is providing technical information and new research results regarding various aspects of the aquifer as part of the *Kansas Water Plan*. Sub-programs in progress in the High Plains Aquifer Evaluation Program include:

1. Monitoring and geostatistical analysis of declines in groundwater levels, including real-time transmission of water-level data from index wells.
2. Characterization of the lithology and thickness of the High Plains aquifer using drillers' logs, including development of publicly accessible tables representing quantitative interpretations of the logs.
3. Numerical modeling of groundwater flow in Equus Beds GMD No. 2 and Northwest Kansas GMD no. 4.
4. Aquifer sustainability assessment using data-driven water balance approaches, including estimates of the pumping reductions required to significantly impact water-level decline rates across the aquifer at regional and local scales.
5. Assessment of groundwater quality as an aid in interpretation of aquifer characteristics..

Aquifer Characterization

This program is directed at the characterization of aquifers from the basin to site scales. An important goal

of the program at the site scale is the accurate assessment of the threat that a site of groundwater contamination poses to nearby water users, as well as the design of effective remediation procedures for site clean-up. That assessment depends on the quality of the hydrogeological information obtained through field investigations. This program is directed at developing and refining the field methodology used in aquifer characterization. The work of this program is conducted in cooperation with state, federal, and private entities, and other universities. Transfer of the technology developed in this program to the user community occurs through scientific publications and technical presentations and workshops. Current sub-programs in the Aquifer Characterization Program include:

1. Development of new field and analysis procedures for slug tests.
2. Interpretation of water-level data from continuous and annual monitoring wells for aquifer characterization.
3. Development of direct-push technologies for high-resolution site characterization.
4. Evaluation of geophysical approaches, such as nuclear magnetic resonance and resistivity, for estimating hydraulic conductivity and porosity.
5. Characterization of shallow aquitards, which are commonly considered barriers to contaminant movement, using hydraulic and chemical approaches.
6. Characterization of the glacial aquifer system in northeast Kansas.

Groundwater Contamination Analysis

Protection of the quality of the state's water resources is of highest priority. The assessment of the severity of the threat to water supplies posed by natural and human factors is critical to this protection effort. Natural salt contamination limits water use in parts of Kansas. Saltwater intrudes into the High Plains aquifer in parts of GMDs 2, 3, and 5, and discharges into the Arkansas River in south-central Kansas.

Although some of the saltwater intrusion occurs naturally, withdrawal of freshwater from the aquifer can cause upward and lateral movement of saltwater-freshwater interfaces. There is also a growing concern about the impacts of consumptive water use on water salinity. As a result of a declining water table, saline Arkansas River water crossing the state line into southwest Kansas infiltrates into the subsurface and contaminates the groundwater.

In addition to high levels of salinity, this infiltrating water also contains increased concentrations of uranium and selenium, particularly along the Arkansas River corridor in southwest Kansas. Groundwater contamination as a result of human actions also limits water use in parts of Kansas. This includes nonpoint sources of contamination from agricultural chemicals and point sources from oil and gas brines and contaminated waste sites.

Hydrogeological and geochemical studies in this program address these problems and allow determination of the fate and transport of contaminants. Many investigations include examination of management practices for controlling contamination. Most of the studies are conducted in cooperation with state and federal agencies, city governments, the GMDs, and universities. Sub-programs in progress in the Groundwater Contamination Analysis Program include:

1. Evaluation and identification of nonpoint sources of contamination, especially sources and factors affecting nitrate movement in soils and ground water.
2. Geochemical identification of sources of saltwater contamination.
3. Assessment of groundwater quality along the Arkansas River corridor in southwest Kansas.
4. Characterization of groundwater quality in the Missouri Basin in northeast Kansas.

Stream-Aquifer Interactions

An understanding of interactions between surface and ground waters is critical to state and local agencies for water rights administration and management strategies related to such issues as minimum desirable stream flows. The *Kansas Water Plan* includes water planning and management strategies for each basin related to stream-aquifer interactions. KGS investigations in this program include monitoring of the relationships between major waterways and adjacent aquifers, development of integrated computer models for surface and groundwater hydrology, and studies of groundwater consumption by riparian-zone phreatophytes. This work is conducted in cooperation with the KWO and the Kansas Department of Agriculture. Current sub-programs in the Stream-Aquifer Interactions program include:

1. Monitoring of the relationship between the Kansas River and the adjacent alluvial aquifer, including the hydraulic and chemical characterization of the alluvial aquifer.
2. Long-term investigations of stream-aquifer interactions and ecohydrology in the Arkansas River and Cimarron River valleys.

Information Collection and Dissemination (Water Well Measurement)

The KGS has long been involved with cooperative data collection of water levels in the High Plains aquifer and other aquifers of central and western Kansas. Beginning in 1996, the Survey no longer contracted out the measuring process, but began its own measuring program coordinated with the Division of Water Resources of the Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA-DWR). The Survey developed new techniques of locating wells and accumulating water-level data. The KGS Water Information Storage and Retrieval Database (WIZARD) includes information on the wells measured, such as depth to water (both historic and current), the aquifer encountered, and other information. In addition, the Survey makes available electronically the water-well completion (WWC5) records. This database contains information (location, type, use, construction, etc. of the well drilled) from records submitted by water-well drillers to the KDHE since 1975.

In 2005, the KGS, in cooperation with the KDA-DWR, released the Water Information Management and Analysis System (WIMAS) web site. This data site represents the first public portal providing access to Kansas water right information such as annual authorized allocations, reported water use, and places of use. WIZARD, WWC5, and WIMAS databases are available on the Survey web site (http://www.kgs.ku.edu/) and are searchable by county or by legal description.

Recently, a multi-year project was completed to index these three databases into a single source called the Kansas Master Well Inventory. This Master Well Inventory removes duplication of records and allows unique well records for individual well sites, such as lithologic logs, depth-to-water measurements, and water-right information, to be joined and used in analyses The underlying source database records are dynamic and the KGS maintains the inventory as part of its core mission.

The KGS is also exploring the appropriate use and accuracy of various data sources used in water-resources management. These databases and a large number of electronic publications on various aspects of Kansas water resources can be accessed at the Survey web site. KGS staff publish the results of their work in the scientific literature, so that their work can be widely disseminated. Presentations and workshops are also a commonly used means by which Survey staff communicate their findings to a diverse audience.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 76-322.
Contact: Geohydrology Section for research programs; Exploration Services for water-level data acquisition; and Computer Services or Public Outreach for electronic data publication access.

K-State Research And Extension
Kansas State University
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Water Conservation and Management Programs

K-State Research and Extension (KSRE) conducts comprehensive statewide research and extension programs in water conservation and management in agriculture. Educational program needs and goals are developed at the county and groundwater management district level by local citizens. Educational programs are delivered by state area-based specialists and county extension agents.
The goal of these programs is to conserve and protect natural resources while maintaining the economic competitiveness and profitability of agriculture. Programs and expertise exist in areas such as irrigation management, conservation tillage, crop residue management, cropping systems, livestock water utilization, water conservation in lawns and gardens, and crop water use efficiency.

On-farm demonstrations, field days, publications, newsletters, news releases, and public meetings are utilized in the delivery of the educational programs. Research programs are carried out on the main campus and at the Northwest Kansas Research and Extension Center, Colby; the Agricultural Research Center at Hays; the Southwest Kansas Research and Extension Center, Garden City; the Experimental Field at Tribune; and other experiment fields around the state.

Statutory Authority: Federal: Hatch, Smith Lever, and subsequent acts. State: K.S.A. 2-608 as amended.

Contact: Director, KCARE, 785-532-0393

Water Quality Programs

K-State Research and Extension has comprehensive statewide research and extension programs in water quality, especially watershed assessment, planning, and management and non-point source pollution prevention in agriculture. Educational program needs and goals are developed at the watershed level by local citizens. Educational programs are delivered by state and area-based specialists, watershed specialists, technical specialists, and county extension agents.

The goal of these programs is to minimize the impact of agriculture on water quality and protect the environment while maintaining the economic competitiveness and profitability of agriculture. Programs and expertise exist in areas such as best management practices for pesticides and fertilizers, domestic drinking water, well plugging, grazing land management, conservation tillage, crop residue management, cropping systems, urban pollution problems, and soil, crop, and livestock management. On-farm demonstrations, field days, publications, newsletter, news releases, and public meetings are utilized in the delivery of the educational program. Research programs are carried out on the main campus, KSRE research extension centers, and experiment fields around the state.

Statutory Authority: Federal: Hatch, Smith Level, and subsequent acts. State: K.S.A. 2-608 as amended.
Contact: Director, KCARE, 785-532-0393

Watershed Specialists

The Watershed Specialist Program is central to implementing best management practices (BMPs) for water quality and enabling agricultural sustainability. Behavior change in agriculture with respect to improving water quality involves raising awareness of issues and problems, identifying options for action, securing technical and financial assistance, and implementing change.

Watershed Specialists have been successful in helping producers implement important changes for improved management practices that make a real difference for water quality in the watershed. Watershed specialist goals include: improved water quality; restoration of impaired water resources (abatement of fecal coliform bacteria, abatement of atrazine and pesticides, reduce nutrients and sediment load to reservoirs); protection of water resources; implementing farmer/producer best management practices; and protecting agricultural productivity.

Watershed specialists services and activities include: 1) outreach, education, increased awareness, and demonstrations to build trust, awareness, and knowledge and motivation among producers/farmers, homeowners, and landowners regarding water quality; 2) technical assistance and implementation of best management practices through: one-on-one consultation, on-site assessments, nutrient management plans; helping producers implement specific BMPs such as alternative watering systems, changes in feeding practices, buffer filter strips, riparian area fencing, land use conversions, lagoon improvements, well plugging; and 3) WRAPS support and coordination for local Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategies (WRAPS).

Contact: Director, KCARE, 785-532-0393

WRAPS Technical Team

www.kcare.ksu.edu

The K-State WRAPS Technical Team assists stakeholders in a participatory process for Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategies (WRAPS). The Technical Team includes: a Watershed Planner, Watershed Modeler, Watershed Economist, and Information Specialist.

The goal of the Technical Team is improved water quality and the restoration and protection of Kansas watersheds. The team provides assistance for all phases of WRAPS (development, assessment, planning and implementation). Watershed Planning services facilitate stakeholder meetings, provide information and education, engage stakeholders in decision-making, and enable stakeholder development of the WRAPS action plans.

Watershed Assessment and Modeling services provide: scientific information to characterize the watershed, adaptive modeling to personalize the models based on local information and stakeholder priorities, and assessment analysis to help the stakeholder leadership team target areas of the watershed in which to focus best management practices (BMPs). Watershed Economist services describe the cost of various BMPs and analyze the economic costs and benefits of alternative watershed approaches.

The Economic services can also assist stakeholders to design market-based approaches to improving water quality, including the “BMP auction” design. Information Specialist services provide GIS data and maps for the watershed, design fact sheets and posters presentations, and help stakeholders prepare the WRAPS plan.

Contact: Director, KCARE, 785-532-0393

WaterLINK
www.k-state.edu/waterlink

WaterLINK: Water Quality Improvement Through Service-Learning is an environmental service-learning program aimed at infusing community-based learning into the college classroom. The objective of the WaterLINK program is to engage Kansas' colleges and universities with community watershed stakeholders as partners in water restoration and protection with the ultimate objective of improving water quality in Kansas watersheds.

Service-learning addresses both the technical needs of communities and the educational needs of students. WaterLINK goals include: 1) identifying community/watershed needs and linking them to college/university technical resources; 2) developing partnerships in service-learning projects aimed at water-quality improvement, based on needs and available resources; 3) providing training and support for communities and college/university partners in ways to effectively design and implement service-learning projects in watersheds in need of restoration and protection; 4) fostering communications and information flow among potential participants and providing public information about the opportunities and accomplishments of service learning; and 5) monitoring and evaluating the service-learning process.

Mini-grants in the amount of $250 to $7,500 are available to colleges/universities and communities. WaterLINK service-learning projects have included educational water quality events, water sampling and testing, demonstration projects, sustainable design, and best management practices implementation. Training and support on service-learning, curriculum modification, and watershed management are also available. Collaborative projects are encouraged.

Contact: Director, KCARE, 785-532-0393

Citizen Science

The Citizen Science Program is designed to empower community members to do their own soil and water testing. The program offers: accurate inexpensive test kits, water testing workshops and outreach through publications and website material.

The goals of on-farm soil and water testing are to: 1) help producers know more about their farms and make management decisions; 2) identify potential "hot spots" for nutrients, sediment transport, fecal coliform (bacteria), or pesticides; and 3) assist producers in meeting farm stewardship goals.

The program offers training to WRAPS coordinators, stakeholders, local teachers, or others involved in water sampling efforts, or watershed restoration coordination.

Test kits, data sheets, and planning guidelines are available to confirm locations of water quality problems, and/or to determine the improvements due to best management practices. Test kits include pH, temperature, ammonia, nitrate, ortho-phospate, turbidity, E. coli, and atrazine. How-to fact sheets and video clips are available on the website.

Contact: Director, KCARE, 785-532-0393

Healthy Ecosystems - Healthy Communities
www.kansasprideprogram.ksu.edu/healthyecosystems/

The Healthy Ecosystems - Healthy Communities (HEHC) project works with individual communities in Kansas to help citizens appraise their natural resources and develop community plans and activities to protect, sustain, or restore their local resources. An appraisal of the community's natural resources is a way to "balance" the environmental checkbook.

Loss of resources or reduced quality or quantity of those resources, affects every aspect of the community's health. The HEHC project goal is to engage community participation in the watershed restoration and protection strategy process to improve water quality through education and adoption of community-based and citizen-based BMPs.

The HEHC project moves water quality to the forefront of community decision-making by linking water quality consideration to community planning, improvement, and economic development. The HEHC program addresses community-based water quality protection with integrated and comprehensive approach of: citizen engagement, assessment of local natural resources, community planning, and implementation activities to restore, protect, and maintain their natural resources.

Contact: Director, KCARE, 785-532-0393

E.A.R.T.H.
(Earth Awareness Researchers for Tomorrow's Habitat)
www.earthkansas.org

E.A.R.T.H. is an environmental education program designed for Kansas middle and high school. The program provides youth with innovative, experiential learning opportunities that encourage the development of skills that will help Kansas youth become wise stewards of their environment.

E.A.R.T.H. includes research-based hands-on curriculum, satisfies Kansas public school science standards, and supplies activity kits, workshops, and award-winning curriculum built around five major themes: land, water, air, living resources, and impacts.

E.A.R.T.H.'s goal is to introduce students to environmental issues and teach tools they can use to identify, prevent and/or solve environmental problems. Students who acquire skills and knowledge during their participation in E.A.R.T.H. will be capable of taking appropriate action in areas of environmental protection now and in the future. The program collaborates with community stakeholders for WRAPS to provide environmental education opportunities that are relevant to local watershed concerns and strategies.

Contact: Director, KCARE, 785-532-0393

Rangeland and Natural Area Services

Rangeland and natural Area Services (RNAS) provides consulting, educational, and publication services on rangeland and natural area topics, especially those related to water quality. Specific services include: demonstration organization and oversight, field day and tour planning and coordination, one-on-one consulting, preparation of poster, publications, presentations, newsletters or other educational materials, and other tasks associated with promoting good rangeland management for enhanced/preserved environmental quality.

The goal of the RNAS is to improve and protect water quality in Kansas through the implementation of effective management practices on rangelands and natural areas. RNAS works with local groups and producers to improve water quality by addressing: abatement of fecal coliform bacteria due to grazing livestock activity; abatement of nutrients (N, P) due to grazing livestock activity and fertilized forage runoff; abatement of herbicide in runoff due to broadcast spraying of herbicides on grasslands; abatement of sediment due to grazing livestock activity; improvement of vegetative health to lessen runoff volume, intensity, and contamination; and identification of appropriate strategies and best management strategies that address livestock, wildlife, and vegetation management practices.

Contact: Contact: Director, KCARE, 785-532-0393

General Water Programs
Kansas Environmental Leadership Program

The Kansas Environmental Leadership Program (KELP) is a training program fusing leadership principles, activities, technical information, and experiences. This educational program is developing local leaders in every region of the state for improved water quality in Kansas.

KELP promotes leadership capacity to be catalysts for water quality protection. The goal of the KELP is to provide an educational process, resource materials, and training so that graduates can provide environmental leadership to protect water quality and address other environmental issues. KELP Graduates are able to analyze, prioritize, plan, and assess water quality in their community and the larger watershed in which they live.

Contact: Contact: Director, KCARE, 785-532-0393

Kansas Water Resources Research Institute

The Kansas Water Resources Research Institute (KWRRI) is part of a national network of research institutes in every state and trust territory of the United States established by law in the Water Resources Research Act of 1964. The network is funded by a combination of federal funds through the USGS and non-federal funds from state and other sources. The mission of KWRRI is to develop and support research on the high priority water resources problems of the state, to foster the dissemination and application of research results, and to facilitate effective communication amongst water resources professionals in Kansas. The mission is accomplished through:

1. Supporting research through a competitive grants program that encourages interdisciplinary approaches, interagency collaboration, scientific innovation, cost-effectiveness, relevance to present and future water resource issues/problems as identified in the *Kansas Water Plan*, and dissemination and interpretation of results to appropriate audiences.
2. Fostering dissemination and application of results through conferences, briefings, white papers, and/or newsletters.

3. Facilitating communication through an electronic network.

The KWRRI is administratively positioned under the Kansas Center for Agricultural Resources and the Environment (KCARE) at Kansas State University.

Statutory Authority: Federal: Water Resources Research Act of 1964.
Contact: Contact: Director, KCARE, 785-532-0393

Kansas Water Office
900 SW Jackson, Suite 404
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Water Marketing Program

The state has purchased water supply storage space in thirteen federal reservoirs in Kansas. The state provides raw water to municipal and industrial water users through long-term contracts.

Contracts are negotiated if analysis shows that water supply will be available through a repeat of the 1950s drought and if the sale is found to be in the public interest. A fundamental aspect of the Water Marketing Program is that all users pay the same rate for water used no matter what lake they use as a supply.

The revenue generated from the sale of the water is used to repay the federal government for the costs of the water supply storage space and operation and maintenance, and for administration of the program.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-1301 *et seq*.
Contact: Hydrology and Evaluation Unit, 785-296-3185.

Water Assurance Program

The Water Assurance Program utilizes storage in federal reservoirs in a basin to help meet the needs of municipal and industrial water right holders. Assurance districts have been formed in the Kansas, Marais des Cygnes and Cottonwood/Neosho basins.

The districts have purchased storage in specific reservoirs that are operated by the state under a negotiated agreement. The districts pay for their share of the purchase and operation and maintenance of storage, as well as an administration and enforcement charge by the state.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-1330 *et seq*.
Contact: Hydrology and Evaluation Unit, 785-296-3185.

Weather Modification

Water Marketing Program

The state of Kansas owns and/or manages conservation storage in 15 federal reservoirs operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The state provides raw water to municipal and industrial water users through long-term contracts.

The Water Marketing Program, the only one of its kind in the nation, began in 1974 when the Legislature enacted the State Water Plan Storage Act, authorizing the KWO to contract with water purchasers for sale of water from state owned storage in federal reservoirs. Long term contracts for the sale of water from these reservoirs must be used for municipal or industrial purposes; some water may be sold for other purposes on a short term basis if it is determined to be surplus. The purpose of the program is to develop adequate water supply storage to meet present and anticipate future municipal and industrial water needs, in the best interests of the state.

The revenue generated from the sale of the water is used to repay the federal government for the costs of the water supply storage space and operation and maintenance, and for administration of the program.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-1301 *et seq*.
Contact: Hydrology and Evaluation Unit, 785-296-3185.

Water Assurance Program

The Water Assurance Program was enacted in statute in 1986. The purpose of the program is to allow for coordinated operation of state-owned or controlled water storage space in federal reservoirs in a designated basin to satisfy downstream municipal and industrial water rights during drought conditions. The water assurance program enables the state to operate the participating reservoirs in a basin as a system, assuring downstream water right owners enhanced flow during times of drought.
To date, three assurance districts have been formed and are operational: Kansas River Water Assurance District No. 1, Marais des Cygnes River Water Assurance District No. 2, and Cottonwood/Neosho River Basin Assurance District No. 3. These districts have purchased storage in specific reservoirs that are oper-

ated by the state under a negotiated agreement. The districts pay for their share of the purchase and operation and maintenance of storage, as well as an administration and enforcement charge by the state.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-1330 *et seq*.
Contact: Hydrology and Evaluation Unit, 785-296-3185

Weather Modification

The KWO is responsible for administration and regulations of weather modification activities in the State of Kansas. The KWO reviews applications of individuals for a license to conduct weather modification activities. The applicant must meet minimum criteria as established in the statute if a license is to be issued.

The agency also issues permits to organizations for each specific weather modification project that is to be undertaken. Permits are issued only after it has been established that the project, as conceived, will provide substantial benefits or it will advance scientific knowledge.

The law further provides that the KWO may use funds from the state and may accept grants, private gifts and donations from any source for: use in the administration of this Act; to encourage research; and develop projects by public or private agencies through grants, contracts or cooperative agreements to contract for weather modification activities.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-1401 *et seq*.
Contact: Kansas Water Office, 785-296-3185

Multipurpose Small Lakes Program

The Multipurpose Small Lakes Program, which is funded by the State Water Plan Fund, provides for "add on" features to provide for additional benefits during the development of a proposed watershed structure. A planned flood control structure may become multipurpose by adding water supply storage and/or recreation.

The KWO has the responsibility to determine if water supply will be needed within the area within 20 years if there is no sponsor currently willing to pay for the water supply portion. If so, the state may elect to add storage at state expense to the lake. (Additional details at the KDA-DOC listing)

Legislation passed during the 2001 session allows for renovation of existing water supply lakes if the proposed project contains either flood control or recreation features. Each project must include adequate land treatment of the drainage area to protect the site from pollution and siltation. The KWO determines if the cost of renovation is the most cost effective means of providing water supply. Processing of the applications is through the KDA-DOC.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-1601 *et s*eq.
Contact: Hydrology & Evaluation Unit, 785-296-3185

Geographic Information Systems Policy Board

Geographic Information System (GIS) refers to a computer technology that utilizes geographic location as the organizing theme around which data and information can be organized, linked, and integrated. The GIS provides the capacity to analyze, model, and display multiple sets of information using computerized maps as the primary form of system output.

The Kansas GIS Initiative was established in 1989 to coordinate the development of GIS technology in the state.

The Kansas GIS Policy Board includes thirty-seven members drawn from state agencies, local government, Regents' institutions, federal agencies, statewide business or professional organizations, and the private sector. Primary goals of the Board are to reduce the redundant development of geographic databases, coordinate multi-organizational and jurisdictional database requirements, and to maximize the value and benefit of GIS technology to the citizens of Kansas.

Since 1991, the Board has contracted with the KGS to house the Data Access and Support Center (DASC), a repository and clearinghouse for the Kansas GIS Core Database, a collection of shared geographic databases. The DASC provides valuable services to the Geographic Information service community by archiving, updating, and distributing geographic databases of common interest. The Data Access and Support Center Internet web site (http://www.kansasgis.org) provides on-line access to archive database, copies of all the Kansas GIS Policy Board, Standards Task Force, and DASC publications, and interactive mapping capabilities for the casual user.

Statutory Authority: Executive Order 2006-08
Contact: Kansas Water Office, 785-296-3185

Water Supply and Demand Estimates

The KWO first prepared a report on statewide water supply and demand projections in 1984, which was

revised in 1987. Updates of supply and demand projections have been completed for areas of the state dependent on storage in the federal reservoirs and the downstream rivers. More specific projections are undertaken as a component of specific planning activities.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-941.
Contact: Hydrology and Evaluation Unit, 785-296-3185.

State Water Planning

The KWO develops a comprehensive *Kansas Water Plan* for the management, conservation and development of the water resources of the state. The entire plan is updated every five years with specific topics added or updated as needed. It is prepared with the involvement of water-related agencies, stakeholders and the public.

The *Kansas Water Plan* is formulated through an established planning process which emphasizes public participation through basin advisory committees, public meetings and public hearings. Regional Advisory Committees (RACs) consist of citizens located within the basin who provide advice on formulation and implementation of the *Kansas Water Plan*. Representatives of various water user categories such as irrigation and public water supply are members of each committee. The committees meet generally on a quarterly basis to provide input to the KWO and the Kansas Water Authority (KWA).

The KWA is an advisory committee for the Governor and Legislature. The KWA consists of 24 members. Thirteen are voting members, with one appointed by the Senate President, one by the House Leader, and the remainder appointed by the Governor to represent various water user groups and one to serve as Chair. There are also eleven ex-officio members that are heads of water related agencies or university research areas. The KWA meets 4-6 times a year, approves the *Kansas Water Plan*, and presents an annual report to the Governor and Legislator which includes State Water Plan Fund budget recommendations for the upcoming state fiscal year as well as accomplishments of note from the most recent year. The KWA provides advice on budgeting of water programs and projects, new legislation, and state and federal policies.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-901 *et seq*.
Contact: Water Resource Planning Unit, 785-296-3185

Basic Data Collection & Research Coordination

A main duty of the KWO is to collect and compile information related to the water resources of the State of Kansas. The agency coordinates data collection, analysis and storage with state and federal agencies.

The KWO maintains a cooperative agreement with the USGS to collect and analyze surface water data from gaging stations located on Kansas streams and lakes. The KWO also enlists the aid of research agencies such as the USGS, KGS, KBS, Kansas University and Kansas State University to investigate physical, chemical and biological characteristics of surface and ground water. Such research is undertaken in order to implement some aspect of the *Kansas Water Plan*.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 74-2608.
Contact: Hydrology and Evaluation Unit, 785-296-3185

Lake Level Management

The KWO coordinates development of plans for the fluctuation of lake levels at federal reservoirs with the KDWP, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau), other interested parties and the public. These plans are ultimately submitted to the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau for final approval and implementation. These two agencies are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the state's 24 federal lakes.

The KWO judges the plan in terms of its seasonal fluctuations of the lake, the impact on other uses of the lake, including water supply and flood control, public input and assessment of the likelihood of successfully achieving the plan and realizing the benefits to the fish and waterfowl resources at the lake.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-901, *et seq*., K.S.A. 82a-1305
Contact: Hydrology and Evaluation Unit, 785-296-3185

Water Transfers

Under the Water Transfers Act, a water transfer hearing panel is convened when a water user proposes the diversion and transport of at least 2000 acre-feet of water per year beyond a 35-mile radius from the point of diversion. Should such an application for diversion be made, the Chief Engineer of the KDA-DWR will convene a water transfer panel comprised of himself, the Director of the KWO and the Secretary of the KDHE or the Director of the Division of Environment.

The panel will select a hearing officer to conduct a hearing to gather information needed to develop a set of public interest findings required by statute. The hearing officer will report to the panel with a recommendation to approve or disapprove the transfer. The panel then reviews the recommendation and issues an order regarding the transfer application.

Statutory Authority: 1993 Supp. K.S.A. 82a-1501, *et seq*.
Contact: Assistant Director, 785-296-3185

Drought Monitoring and Response

The KWO with the approval of the KWA is charged with developing guidelines which indicate when drought conditions exist within the State of Kansas. Drought triggers have been approved which correlate with the U.S. Drought Monitor.

Unit staff routinely monitor drought conditions and prepares a monthly Kansas Climate Summary and Drought Report. The Director and Governor's Drought Response Team are advised when conditions warrant and draft materials for county drought stage declarations by the Governor are prepared as necessary. Support is provided to the Governor's Drought Response Team, including maintaining the Team's Operations Plan. Staff participates in implementation of the National Integrated Drought Information System in Kansas.

Statutory Authority: 1991 Supp. K.S.A. 74-2608.
Contact: Kansas Water Office, 785-296-3185

Automated Weather Stations

The KWO partners with Kansas State University in the operation and maintenance of several automated weather stations in western Kansas. Most of these stations are located within groundwater management districts. They primarily provide data needed for irrigation water management.

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 74-2608(a).
Contact: Kansas Water Office, 785-296-3185

Water Conservation Program

The KWO is required to develop and maintain guidelines for water conservation plans and practices with the approval of the KWA. In 1986, water conservation plan guidelines were prepared for industrial, irrigation and municipal water users. Subsequently, the Irrigation Water Conservation Plan Guidelines were revised in 2006 and the Municipal Water Conservation Plan Guidelines were revised in 2007.

The KWO is also charged with the responsibility to provide, or arrange to provide, technical assistance for water users who are required to adopt and implement water conservation plans and practices.

The agency contracts with the Kansas Rural Water Association (KRWA) for on-site technical assistance for conservation plan development and leak detection and with Kansas State University for irrigation conservation assistance through the Mobil Irrigation Lab (MIL).

Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 74-2608, K.S.A. 82a-733, K.S.A. 82a-1306, K.S.A. 82a-1311a, K.S.A. 82a-1348, K.S.A. 82a-1502 and K.S.A. 82a-1608.
Contact: Kansas Water Office, 785-296-3185

Public Information and Education

Public information and education, while related, have different objectives. Public information provides timely and topical facts about specific issues or problems by means of news releases, feature articles, informational brochures, journals, bulletins, videos and the KWO web page www.kwo.ks.gov. Providing targeted exhibits on topical issues at governmental and professional trade shows serves as yet another way to deliver information.
Public education is process oriented with the goal of enhancing critical thinking, problem solving and decision making skills.
Contact: Kansas Water Office, 785-296-3185

Kansas Water Office Information Outreach

The KWO works through the state's 14 Regional Advisory Committees (RAC) to deliver information to the public on local and state water resource issues. The RAC meetings are organized and facilitated by KWO staff members who serve as regional planners. They arrange for guest speakers or present policy proposals for comment by the committee members and local citizens. In turn, the meetings provide a forum for previously unidentified issues to be brought forward. The RACs serve in an advisory capacity to the KWO and the Kansas Water Authority (KWA).
The KWO works in concert with the state's other water resource agencies to propose consistent, coordinated proposals intended to conserve and protect water and related resources. Presentations are made to the Kansas Legislature and the Governor to advance these proposals.

The KWO web site www.kwo.ks.gov provides a resource for current water issues, status of pending legislation, results of RAC and KWA meetings and a month-by-month accounting of the state's federal reservoirs. Electronic links to the other state agencies and relevant sites also are provided.

Each quarter, the KWO publishes the electronic "The WaterFront", a collection of articles on current water topics from across the state. A "Climate Summary and Drought Report," published as necessary provides readers information on overall climatic conditions during the past month and current drought status.
Annually, the Governor's Conference on the Future of Water in Kansas is held. This event attracts historically attracts over 600 attendees, including state and Congressional legislators, state and federal officials, organizations and citizens who share an avid interest in our state's water resources. Topics include the latest policy and research developments of water issues in Kansas or nationally.

Contact: Kansas Water Office, 785-296-3185

Alternative Dispute Resolution

The Alternative Dispute Resolution services are sponsored by the Governor's Natural Resources Subcabinet and are coordinated by the KWO. The KWO recommends a trained individual. Neutrality of this individual is key to successful alternative dispute resolution.
Any natural resource dispute at the local, county of state level is eligible for these services as long as there is a state interest in resolving the dispute. Examples include multi-party, multi-county, or multi-agency disputes. Disputes which are likely to go to the Kansas Legislature, State of Kansas agencies' administrative review or the Kansas court system also are high priorities.
Participation in facilitated services is voluntary and is provided free or at a nominal cost.
Statutory Authority: K.S.A. 82a-901 *et seq*.
Contact: Kansas Water Office, 785-296-3185

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
Missouri/Kansas River Basin (Northern KS)
Nebraska-Kansas Area Office
Area Manager: Aaron Thompson
1706 West Third Street
McCook, NE 69001-2159
http://www.usbr.gov/gp/nkao/

Arkansas River Basin (Southern KS)
Oklahoma-Texas Area Office
Area Manager: Mark Trevino
5316 Highway 290 West, Suite 110
Austin, TX 78735-8931
512-899-4150
FAX 512-899-4179
http://www.usbr.gov/gp/otao/

Introduction

Established in 1902, the Bureau of Reclamation is best known for the dams, powerplants, and canals it constructed in the 17 western states. These water projects led to homesteading and promoted the economic development of the West. Reclamation has constructed more than 600 dams and reservoirs, including seven Kansas reservoirs.

Today, Reclamation is a contemporary water management agency with a Strategic Plan outlining numerous programs, initiatives and activities that will help the Western States, Native American Tribes and others meet new water needs and balance the multitude of competing uses of water in the West. Our mission is to assist in meeting the increasing water demands of the West while protecting the environment and the public's investment in these structures. We place great emphasis on fulfilling our water delivery obligations, water conservation, water recycling and reuse, and developing partnerships with our customers, states, and Native American Tribes, and in finding ways to bring together the variety of interests to address the competing needs for our limited water resources.

Authority

Reclamation's presence in the West began with the Reclamation Act of 1902 in which Congress established a legal mandate for studying and constructing irrigation works to store, divert, and develop water to reclaim arid and semiarid lands in the West. Since then, our program has expanded with additional authorities to provide water for towns, hydropower and multipurpose projects.

Focus Areas

Our mission is to assist in meeting the increasing water demands of the West while protecting the environment and the public's investment in these structures. We place great emphasis on fulfilling our water delivery obligations, water conservation, water recycling and reuse, and developing partnerships with our customers, states, and Native American Tribes, and in finding ways to bring together the variety of interests to address the competing needs for our limited water resources.

WaterSMART (Sustain and Manage America's Resources for Tomorrow)

The American West faces serious water challenges. Wide-spread drought, increased populations, aging infrastructure, and environmental requirements all strain existing water and hydropower resources. Adequate and safe water supplies are fundamental to the health, economy, and security of the country. Through WaterSMART https://www.usbr.gov/watersmart/index.html, Reclamation works cooperatively with or provides competitive grant funding for tribes; irrigation districts; water districts; other organizations with water or power delivery as they plan for and implement actions to increase water supply through investments to modernize existing infrastructure and attention to local water conflicts.

Statutory Authority - Section 9504(a) of the Secure Water Act, Subtitle F of Title IX of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, Public Law (P.L.) 111-11 (42 United States Code [U.S.C.] 10364).
Contact: Area Manager, Nebraska-Kansas Area Office 308-345-1027; Area Manager, Oklahoma-Texas Area Office 512-899-4150.

Water and Energy Efficiency Grants

Water and Energy Efficiency Grants https://www.usbr.gov/watersmart/weeg/index.html provides funding to irrigation and water districts, tribes, states and other entities with water or power delivery authority. Projects conserve and use water more efficiently; increase the production of hydropower; mitigate conflict risk in areas at a high risk of future water conflict; and accomplish other benefits that contribute to water supply reliability.

Small Scale Water Efficiency Projects

Small-Scale Water Efficiency Projects https://www.usbr.gov/watersmart/swep/index.html provides funding to irrigation and water districts, tribes, states and other entities with water or power delivery authority for small water efficiency improvements that have been identified through previous planning efforts. Projects eligible for funding include installation of flow measurement or automation in a specific part of a water delivery system, lining of a section of a canal to address seepage, or other similar projects that are limited in scope.

Water Marketing Strategy Grants

Water Marketing Strategy Grants https://www.usbr.gov/watersmart/watermarketing/index.html provides assistance to states, tribes, and local governments to conduct planning activities to develop water marketing strategies that establish or expand water markets or water marketing activities between willing participants, in compliance with state and Federal laws.

Cooperative Watershed Management Program

The Cooperative Watershed Management Program https://www.usbr.gov/watersmart/cwmp/index.html contributes to the WaterSMART strategy by providing funding to watershed groups to encourage diverse stakeholders to form local solutions to address their water management needs. Funding is provided on a competitive basis for *Watershed Group Development and Watershed Restoration* or Implementation of Watershed Management Projects:

Applied Science Grants

Applied Science Grants https://www.usbr.gov/watersmart/appliedscience/index.html provides funding to develop hydrologic information and water management tools, and improve modeling and forecasting capabilities. Projects inform how drought impacts water management, develop tools and information to inform watershed management, and develop platforms to improve access and use of water resources data by resource managers in the West.

Water Management Operation Pilots

Water Management Operations Pilots https://www.usbr.gov/watersmart/bsp/index.html will allow Reclamation to work with state and local partners to identify solutions to water management issues by building on completed basin studies. Pilots could include both additional analysis that would further develop strategies identified in a Basin Study, and efforts to update or expand analysis from a Basin Study.

Drought Response Program

Drought Response Program https://www.usbr.gov/drought/ supports a proactive approach to drought by providing competitive assistance and grants to entities: develop and update comprehensive drought plans and implement projects that will build long-term resiliency to drought.

Statutory Authority - Section 9504(a) of the Secure Water Act, Subtitle F of Title IX of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, Public Law (P.L.) 111-11 (42 United States Code [U.S.C.] 10364).
Contact: Area Manager, Nebraska-Kansas Area Office 308-345-1027; Area Manager, Oklahoma-Texas Area Office 512-899-4150.

Contingency Planning
Contingency Planning Grants support collaborative planning efforts that use a proactive approach to build long-term resiliency to drought. Drought Contingency Plans developed under this program are required to include participation by multiple stakeholders to encourage more comprehensive plans that address issues important to different sectors (e.g., agricultural, municipal, and environmental).

Resiliency Projects
Drought Resiliency Grants provide cost sharing for projects that will increase the reliability of water supplies; improve water management; and provide benefits for fish, wildlife, and the environment to mitigate impacts caused by drought. Projects carried out through Drought Response Program can increase water management flexibility, making our water supply more resilient. Proposals must demonstrate that the proposed project is supported by an existing drought planning effort.

Title XVI – Water Reclamation and Reuse

Title XVI program https://www.usbr.gov/watersmart/title/index.html identifies and investigates opportunities to reclaim and reuse wastewaters and impaired ground and surface water in the 17 Western States and Hawaii. Title XVI includes competitive funding for the planning, design, and construction of water reclamation and reuse projects in partnership with local entities.

Authority: Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 – Title XVI Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act, section 1604 (Feasibility Studies) (Pub. L. 102-575; 43 USC 390h et seq.), as amended and the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 – Title I Water Resources Development, section 4009 (Pub. L. 114-322).
Contact: Area Manager, Nebraska-Kansas Area Office 308-345-1027; Area Manager, Oklahoma-Texas Area Office 512-899-4150.

The Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act

The WIIN Act https://www.usbr.gov/watersmart/desalination/index.html provides new authority to Reclamation to develop a desalination construction program that will provide a path for ocean or brackish water desalination projects to receive Federal funding.

The WIIN amendments allow new water recycling projects to be eligible to receive Federal funding.

Native American Affairs Technical Assistance Program

Reclamation offers various programs which provide competitive technical assistance opportunities to a broad range of entities to participate in its water and related resources programs. The Native American Affairs (NAA) Technical Assistance Program (TAP) is available only to federally recognized Indian tribes. The NAA TAP provides technical assistance to assist Indian Tribes to develop, manage, and protect their water and related resources.

The NAA TAP supports a broad range of activities in such as water needs assessments, improved water management studies, water quality data collection and assessments, and water measurement studies https://www.usbr.gov/native/programs/techasst_activities_tap.html. Reclamation provides services to the following tribes in Kansas: Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Missouri, Kickapoo Tribe, Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation, and Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri.

Statutory Authority: Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, P.L. 93-638 as amended.
Contact: Area Manager, Nebraska-Kansas Area Office 308-345-1027.

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Kansas City District
635 Federal Building, 601 East 12st Street
Kansas City, MO 64106-2824
816-983-3990
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Tulsa District
2488 E 81st Street
Tulsa, OK 74137-0061
918-669-7527
FAX 918-669-7206
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Technical Assistance to States (TATS)

A written request from a non-federal entity enables the USACE staff to assist on-going projects for state, state chartered and Native American tribes in water and related resources activities. Requested staff expertise often includes engineers, biologists, hydrologists, water quality specialists, social scientists, economists, and soil scientists. Cost sharing is encouraged, but not required.

Feasibility Studies

Feasibility studies are detailed investigations specifically authorized by law to determine the desirability of seeking Congressional authorization for implementation of a new project or significant modification to an existing project. Funding appears as specific line items in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for any given year. Activities written into the Bureau budget by Congress (write-ins) are not included in the Investigations Program unless specifically directed by Congress.

Planning Assistance to States (General Water Resources Assistance)

The Corps of Engineers (Corps) is authorized to cooperate with the state in the preparation of plans for the development, utilization and conservation of water and related land resources of drainage basins located within the boundaries of the state. Assistance is provided on the basis of state's requests rather than through Congressional study authorizations.

The work items can vary with each state's need to plan for the management of water and related land resources unique to their region. Floodplain data and analysis, flood damage reduction, environmental analyses, water supply planning, drought contingency planning, reservoir yield analyses and river basin corridor land usage pamphlets/reports are examples of assistance provided under this authority.

Statutory Authority: Section 22 of the WRDA of 1974, as amended.
Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Planning Branch, 816-389-3062; Tulsa District-Program Manager, 918-669-4950.

Emergency Response and Recovery

USACE is prepared to respond to natural and man-made disasters as part of the Federal Government's unified national response to disasters and emergencies. As part of its Emergency Management mission, USACE prioritizes saving lives, protecting property, and supporting immediate emergency response needs for USACE, the Department of Defense (DoD), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the Federal Government. During natural disasters and other emergencies, USACE can respond under its own authorities; as a component of the DoD; and as the designated lead agency in support of FEMA for the Public Works and Engineering Emergency Support Function.

The Corps is authorized to provide assistance for emergency/disaster response and recovery under P.L. 84-99, Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies, or in support of other agencies, particularly FEMA under P.L. 93-288 and EO 12148. Response activities under the P.L. 84-99 authority include the following emergency operations: flood fighting, rescue and emergency relief activities; emergency repair and restoration of flood control structures which are threatened, damaged or destroyed by flood; emergency protection of existing federal hurricane or shore protection works; preventive work performed prior to flooding when conditions pose a flood threat to life or property; providing emergency supplies of clean water to any locality confronted with a contaminated water source causing or likely to cause a substantial threat to public health and welfare; and provision of water supplies to drought-distressed areas by well drilling on a reimbursable basis or transportation of water at federal cost.

Statutory Authority: Public Law 84-99, Public Law 93-288.
Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Emergency Management Branch, 816-389-3281; Tulsa District-Chief, Emergency Management/Security and Law Enforcement Branch, 918-669-7330.

Hydropower

The Corps has played a significant role in meeting the nation's electric power generation needs by building and operating hydropower plants in connection with its large multiple-purpose dams. In a series of laws and resolutions dating back to the River and Harbor Act of 1909, Congress has directed the Corps to give consideration in its reports to various water uses including hydroelectric power.

The Corps continues to consider the potential for hydroelectric power development during the planning process for all water resources projects involving dams and reservoirs. In most instances, however, hydropower facilities at the Corps projects are now developed by nonfederal interests without federal assistance. The Corps becomes involved with planning, construction and operating hydropower projects only when it is impractical for nonfederal interests to do so.

Statutory Authority: River and Harbor Act of 1909, as amended.
Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Planning Branch, 816-389-3062; Tulsa District- Chief of Civil Works Branch, 918-669-7527.

Missouri River Navigation

The primary objective of the USACE navigation mission is to provide safe, reliable, and efficient waterborne transportation systems, including channels, harbors, and waterways for movement of commerce, national security needs, and recreation. This program involves the operation and maintenance of the Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project. The project, which was completed in 1982, provides for a nine foot channel, 300 feet wide, from the mouth of the river to Sioux City, a distance of 735 miles (1960 river mileage).

The project is of the open-river regulation type, with no dams or barriers to form slack water pools. The main commodities shipped are grain, steel products, petroleum products, coke, chemicals, fertilizer, minerals, molasses, building materials, machinery and vegetable and animal products.

Statutory Authority: River and Harbor Acts of 1912, 1927, and 1945.
Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Operations Technical Support Branch, 816-389-3641.

Flood Damage Reduction

Congress, in the Flood Control Act of 1936, established a nationwide policy that flood control on navigable water or their tributaries is in the interest of the general public welfare and is a proper activity of the federal government in cooperation with the states and local entities. The federal government may modify streams, construct levee embankments, or participate in modifications for flood control purposes if the benefits to whomsoever they may accrue are in excess of the estimated costs, and if the lives and social security of people are otherwise adversely affected. The scope of federal interest today includes consideration of all alternatives in controlling flood waters, reducing the susceptibility of property to flood damage and relieving human and financial losses.

Statutory Authority: Flood Control Act of 1936, Section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 and Executive Order 11988.
Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Planning Branch, 816-389-3062; Tulsa District-Chief, Civil Works Branch, 918-669-7527.

Recreation

The Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended, provides authority to construct, maintain and operate public and recreational facilities at water resources development projects under the control of the Secretary of the Army, and to permit the construction, maintenance and operation of such facilities. It also provides that the water areas of projects shall be open to public use -generally for boating, overnight camping, fishing and other recreational purposes.

The Kansas City District Corps constructed, operates and maintains, recreational facilities at several Kansas lakes. These lakes are Clinton, Kanopolis, Melvern, Milford, Perry, Pomona, Tuttle Creek and Wilson. Tulsa District operates and maintains similar recreational facilities at lakes in southern Kansas. These lakes are John Redmond, Council Grove, Marion, Elk City, El Dorado, Fall River/Toronto and Pearson-Skubitz Big Hill.

Statutory Authority: Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended.
Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Operations Technical Support Branch, 816-389-3641; Tulsa District-Chief, Natural Resources Management, Operations Division, 918-669-7660.

Regulatory Program

Within its regulatory program, the Corps has a mandate to protect navigation by regulating construction by others in navigable waterways under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (Kansas and Missouri Rivers in Kansas). The Corps also administers Section 404 of the Clean Water Act in accordance with the Clean Water Act goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. These waters, known as "waters of the United States," include Section 10 navigable waters, traditional navigable waters, relatively permanent waters, other smaller tributaries with a "Significant Nexus" to traditional navigable waters, and wetlands adjacent to these waters. Activities that result in a discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States require a permit from the Corps.

The majority of small projects with minor impacts are authorized in advance by Nationwide Permits (NWPs) and Kansas City District issued Regional General Permits (RGPs). Some NWPs and RGPs require advance verification in writing from the Corps, while some allow applicants to proceed immediately by self-verifying that the work complies with the published permit conditions.

For projects not meeting the terms and limits of the NWPs or RGPs, the Corps makes an Individual or Standard Permit decision. This involves issuance of a public notice, solicitation of public comment, and opportunity for public hearings before issuance of the permit decision. When reviewing permit applications, the Corps looks at all the relevant factors including conservation, economics, aesthetics, general environmental concerns, historic and cultural values, wetland values, fish and wildlife values, flood damage prevention, land use classifications, navigation, recreation, water supply, water quality, energy needs, food production, compliance with other Federal laws and regulations, and the general welfare of the public.

Statutory Authority: Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403), and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344).
Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Regulatory Branch, 816-389-3664 (all of Kansas except Tulsa District operated lakes); Tulsa District-Chief, Regulatory Office, 918-669-7616 (projects on Tulsa District managed lands and lakes).

Water Supply

The Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, authorized the federal government to assist nonfederal interests in the development of water supply at federal lake projects. The Kansas City District has included water supply storage in five Kansas lakes under this authority. They are Milford, Perry, Clinton, Hillsdale, and Pomona. The State of Kansas has purchased storage in all of these lakes. At Pomona, a small portion is under contract to a rural water district. Additionally, the Post Rock Rural Water District has contracted for surplus water at Kanopolis Lake. A Memorandum of Understanding between the State of Kansas and the Department of the Army provides terms for the state to purchase water supply storage (now completed) in Tuttle Creek, Melvern and Pomona lakes in the Kansas City District, as well as John Redmond, Marion, Council Grove, Elk City, Toronto and Fall River lakes in Tulsa District.

Statutory Authority: Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended.
Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Planning Branch, 816-389-3062; Tulsa District-Chief, Hydrologic Engineering Section, 918-669-7132.

Streambank and Shoreline Protection for Public Facilities (Erosion Protection)

The Corps is authorized to develop and construct emergency streambank and shoreline protection projects to protect endangered highway bridge approaches, public work facilities such as water and sewer lines, churches, public and private nonprofit schools and hospitals and other nonprofit public facilities. Each project is limited to a federal cost of $5,000,000 must be cost effective and must be cost shared in accordance with the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986 (P.L. 99-662), as amended.

Statutory Authority: Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, as amended.
Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Planning Branch, 816-389-3062; Tulsa District-CAP Program Manager, 918-669-7236.

Snagging and Clearing for Flood Control

The Corps is authorized to make improvements for flood control by removing accumulated snags and other debris and by clearing and straightening channels in streams. A federal cost of not more than $1,500,000 can be expanded on any one tributary annually. This cost limitation includes all project-related costs for feasibility studies, planning, engineering, construction, supervision and administration. Projects must be cost efficient and must be cost shared.
Statutory Authority: Section 208 of the 1954 Flood Control Act, as amended.
Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Planning Branch, 816-389-3062; Tulsa District-CAP Program

Manager, 918-669-7236.

Floodplain Management Services

Under the Floodplain Management Services Program, the Corps of Engineers provides (on request) flood hazard information, technical assistance and planning guidance to other federal agencies, states, local governments and private individuals. This data and assistance is designed to aid them in planning for floods and providing for the regulation of floodplain areas, thus, avoiding unwise development in flood-prone areas. Some of these services are provided on a cost-reimbursable basis. In addition, technical analyses such as flood plain delineation, flood impact analysis and technical hydrologic and hydraulic information can be produced for nonfederal public entities (states, cities, levee districts, etc.). These services can also be provided on a cost-reimbursable basis for the private sector.

Statutory Authority: Section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 and Executive Order 11988, as amended.
Contact: Kansas City Dist.-Coordinator, Floodplain Mngt. Services, 816-389-3258; Tulsa District-Coordinator, Floodplain Management Services, 918-669-7091.

Small Flood Control Projects

The Corps is authorized to develop and construct small flood control projects. A project is adopted for construction after detailed investigation and study clearly show the engineering feasibility and economic justification of the improvement. Each project is limited to a federal cost of not more than $10,000,000. This cost limitation includes all project-related cost for feasibility studies, planning, engineering, construction, supervision and administration. Water project costs are shared with a nonfederal sponsor in accordance with the WRDA of 1986 (P.L. 99-662). Project examples include both structural and non-structural plans which could include channel modifications, levee embankments, flood proofing, or combinations.

Statutory Authority: Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended.
Contract: Kansas City District-Chief, Planning Branch, 816-389-3062; Tulsa District-CAP Program Manager, 918-669-7236.

Ecosystem Restoration (Umbrella Corps Directive)

The Corps is under a directive to include Ecosystem Restoration and protection (such as for Riparian and Wetland areas that have been degraded or that are under threat of potential degradation) when undertaking any environmental restoration project under its authorities. Examples of such projects are included below.

Environmental Restoration (At Existing Corps Projects)

The Corps and a non-federal sponsor can participate in an environmental (ecosystem) restoration project by modifying structures or operations of a permanent project constructed by the Corps. The modification must be consistent with the authorized project purposes and national policies. In accordance with the WRDA of 1986 (P.L. 99-662), the non-federal share of the costs of the modification is 25 percent of which may include lands, cash, or work-in-kind. Each project is limited to a federal cost of not more than $10,000,000. Potential work may include terrestrial, wetland, and aquatic restoration.

Statutory Authority: Section 1135 of P.L. 99-662, as amended. WRDA.
Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Planning Branch, 816-389-3062; Tulsa District-CAP Program Manager, 918-669-7236.

Environmental Restoration (Non-Existing Corps Project)

The Corps and a non-federal sponsor can participate in an aquatic ecosystem restoration project not associated with an existing Corps Water Resources project. Project possibilities include the evaluation of aquatic restoration including the potential manipulation of hydrology in and along bodies of water and including adjacent wetlands and riparian areas. No relationship to an existing Corps project is required. The non-federal share of the costs of the modification is 35 percent and up to 100% of the sponsor's cost share may be in the form of work-in-kind and value of the lands provided. Each project is limited to a federal cost of not more than $10,000,000.
Statutory Authority: Section 206 of WRDA 1996.
Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Planning Branch, 816-389-3062; Tulsa District-CAP Program Manager, 918-669-7236.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
760 South Broadway
Salina, KS 67401-4604
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www.nrcs.usda.gov

Conservation Compliance

Technical assistance for conservation and the development of conservation plans is provided to land users primarily on cropland identified as Highly Erodible Land (HEL) as well as Non-Highly Erodible Lands (NHEL). Conservation plans will include standards and guidelines from the Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG) that permit a person to use a cost effective conservation system that is technically and economically feasible, based on local conditions, that do not cause undo economic hardship.

Wetland determination. Upon request, NRCS will determine if a producer's land has areas subject to the Swampbuster provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act. In making the determinations, the agency uses technical tools, including a listing of combinations of soil and plants found in wetlands the hydrology of the area. These determinations stay in effect as long as the land is used for agricultural purposes (unless a violation occurs) or until the producer requests a review due to natural events. NRCS certifies previous wetland determinations upon request. To maintain USDA program eligibility, participants must certify that they have not produced crops on converted wetlands after December 23, 1985, and did not convert a wetland after November 28, 1990, to make agricultural production possible.

Statutory Authority: Highly Erodible Land:1985 Food Security Act (FSA), 1990 Food Agriculture Conservation and Trade Act (FACTA), and 1996 Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (FAIRA). Wetland: Section 307 (d), Water Resources Development Act of 1990.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4500

Agricultural Conservation Easement Program

The Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) helps landowners, land trusts, and other entities protect, restore, and enhance wetlands, grasslands, and working farms and ranches through conservation easements. Under the Agricultural Land Easements component, NRCS helps American Indian tribes, state and local governments and non-governmental organizations protect working agricultural lands and limit non-agricultural uses of the land. Under the Wetlands Reserve Easements component, NRCS helps to restore, protect and enhance enrolled wetlands.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4500

Conservation Stewardship Program

The Conservation Stewardship Program (CStP) is designed to encourage producers to address resource concerns in a comprehensive manner. This will be done by undertaking additional conservation activities and by improving, maintaining, and managing existing conservation activities. The program is designed to provide both technical and financial assistance to eligible producers on eligible land.
Statutory Authority: ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM. – Chapter 2 of Subtitle D of Title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (amended).
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4500

Emergency Watershed Protection Program

The Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program is designed to reduce threats to life and property in the wake of natural disasters. It provides technical and cost-sharing assistance. Assistance includes both removing debris and sediment; and stabilizing levees, channels, and gullies. In subsequent storms, the EWP Program projects protect homes, businesses, highways, and public facilities from further damage. The Secretary of Ag may purchase floodplain easements under the EWP Program.

Statutory Authority: Section 216, Public Law 81-516; Section 403 of Title IV of the Agriculture Credit Act of 1978, Public Law 95-334, Codified rules are set forth in 7 CFR 624.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4500

Environmental Quality Incentives Program

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) works primarily in locally identified conservation priority areas where there are significant problems with natural resources. High priority is given to areas where state and local governments offer financial, technical, or educational assistance, and to areas where agricultural improvements will help meet water quality objectives. Activities must be carried out according to a conservation plan. A contract under the

program shall have a term that, at a minimum, is equal to the period beginning on the date on which the contract is entered into and ending on the date that is one year after the date on which all practices under the contract have been implemented. The contract length will not exceed ten years.

Statutory Authority: 1996 FAIRA.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4500

Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) (Prime Farmland Consideration)

Federal agencies are to use criteria established by the Secretary of Agriculture to identify and take into account the adverse effects of their programs on the preservation of farmland; consider alternative actions, as appropriate, that could lessen adverse effects; and to ensure that their programs, to the extent practicable, are compatible with state and units of local government and private programs and policies to protect farmland.

Statutory Authority: FSA 1985.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4500

Plant Materials Program

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provides assistance in developing plant materials techniques for its use and plant related technologies in conservation and environmental improvement programs. To carry out program responsibilities, a Plant Materials Center is located at Manhattan, Kansas.

Statutory Authority: Public Law 74-46, as amended.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4500

Regional Conservation Partnership Program

The Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) promotes coordination between NRCS and its partners to deliver conservation assistance to producers and landowners. NRCS provides assistance to producers through partnership agreements and through program contracts or easement agreements.

RCPP combines the authorities of four former conservation programs – the Agricultural Water Enhancement Program, the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program, the Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative and the Great Lakes Basin Program. Assistance is delivered in accordance with the rules of EQIP, CSP, ACEP and HFRP; and in certain areas the Watershed Operations and Flood Prevention Program.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4500

Watershed Planning and Operations (Public Law 566)

The NRCS provides assistance to project sponsors (watershed or conservation districts) to plan and install treatment and structural practices for flood prevention, watershed protection, agricultural water management, recreational use, and fish and wildlife habitat development. Wetland and riparian areas habitat can be protected and/or enhanced through this program including easements.

Statutory Authority: Public Law 85-566, as amended.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4500

Wetland Mitigation Banking

To provide for the establishment, use, and operation of mitigation banks for the purpose of providing compensation for adverse impacts to wetlands and other aquatic resources. Mitigation banks may be used to satisfy mitigation requirements for the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 permit program, and the wetland conservation provisions of the Food Security Act (FSA) (i.e., "Swampbuster" provisions).

Statutory Authority: Section 307(d), Water Resources Development Act of 1990.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4500

Wetlands Reserve Program

The Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) is a voluntary program to restore, protect, or enhance wetlands on private or tribal lands. Participating landowners can establish conservation easements of either permanent or 30-year duration, or they can enter into restoration cost-share agreements where no easement is involved. In exchange for establishing a permanent easement, the landowner will receive: the fair market value of the land, using the Uniform Standards for Professional Appraisal Practices (USPAP) or value determined by market analysis or survey; the amount established as the geographic rate cap for the area; or the landowner offer, whichever is less. For permanent easements, the federal government will pay 100 percent of the restoration costs for restoring the wetlands. For 30-year easements, payment is 75 percent of what would be provided for a permanent easement

on the same site and 75 percent of the restoration cost. The voluntary agreements are for a minimum 10 -year duration and provide for 75 percent of the cost of restoring the involved wetlands. In all instance, landowners continue to control access to their land.

Statutory Authority: WRP is authorized by the 16 U.S.C. 3837, *et seq.* WRP regulations are in 7 CRF, Part 1467. The WRP is amended under Public Law 110-246.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4500

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program

The Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) provides financial incentives to develop habitat for fish and wildlife on private lands. Participants agree to implement a wildlife habitat development plan and U.S. Department of Agriculture agrees to provide cost-share assistance for the initial implementation of wildlife habitat development practices. USDA and program participants enter into a cost-share agreement for wildlife habitat development. This agreement lasts for at least five years not to exceed 10 years from the date that the contract is signed.

Statutory Authority: WHIP is authorized under Title III (Conservation), Section 387, of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (FAIRA) of 1996, Publication 104.277.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4500

Conservation Technical Assistance

Conservation Operations - Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA) is the main way the NRCS provides technical assistance on private land for developing and applying resource management system plans. These plans offer land users alternatives that can enhance riparian and wetland areas as well as other land uses. This program provides technical assistance to assist land users in meeting conservation compliance and wetland conservation provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act and 1990 Food Agriculture Conservation and Trade Act.

Statutory Authority: 1985 FSA, 1990 FACTA and Public Law. 74-46, as amended.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4500

Technical Resources
National Resources Inventory

The National Resources Inventory (NRI) - Information is provided on the soil, water, and related resources of Kansas and the nation. An NRI is conducted every five years. The program is designed to show trends in resource conditions. Information about all land uses including riparian and wetland resources of Kansas are available from inventory reports.

Statutory Authority: Public Law 74-46, as amended.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4500

Kansas Grazing Land Coalition

The Kansas Grazing Land Coalition (KGLC) offers land users technical, educational, and related assistance on the nation's 642 million acres of private grazing lands. It provides timely and quality assistance to private grazing landowners and managers. The program will address resource concerns and provide direction for sound technical assistance to grazing lands resource owners and managers upon request. One purpose of the initiative is to assist landowners or managers, on a voluntary basis, to correct resource degradation for any or all of the resources associated with grazing lands.

Statutory Authority: 1990 FACTA, 1996 FAIRA.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4500

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Rural Development
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Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development provides financial assistance for water and waste disposal facilities in rural areas and towns of up to 10,000 people. Public entities such as municipalities, counties, special purpose districts, Indian Tribes and corporations not operated for profit may receive assistance. The borrowers must:

1. Be unable to obtain needed funds from other sources at reasonable rates and terms.
2. Have legal capacity to borrow and repay loans, to pledge security for loans and to operate and maintain the facilities or services.
3. Be financially sound and able to manage the facility effectively.

Loans and grant funds may be used to do the follow-

ing:

1. Construct, repair, improve, expand or otherwise modify rural water supply and distribution facilities.
2. Acquire a water supply or a water right.
3. Construct, repair, improve, expand or otherwise modify waste collection, pumping, treatment or other disposal facilities.
4. Pay necessary fees such as legal and engineering connected with development of facilities.
5. Pay other costs related to the development of the facility including the acquisition of right-of-way and easements.

Grant funds may be made available for facilities serving the most financially needy communities to reduce user costs for eligible recipients to reasonable levels. Direct loan funds and guarantee loan funds are available under the above program.
Statutory Authority: Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act 7 U.S.C. 1921 *et seq*.
Contact: Director, Community Programs, 785-271-2737.

Technical Assistance and Training Grants

Funds may be made available to private nonprofit organizations which will enable them to identify and evaluate solutions to water and waste problems and train managers and operators of water and waste facilities. Funds may also be used to assist associations that have filed a application with USDA Rural Development in preparation of a water and/or waste disposal loan and/or grant application.

Statutory Authority: Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, 7 W.S.C. 1921 *et seq*.
Contact: Director, Community Programs, 785-271-2737.

Household Water Well System Grant Program

Funds may be made available to qualified private non-profit organizations to establish a lending program for household water wells. As a grant recipient, the non-profit organization will contribute an amount equal to at least 10 percent of the grant request to capitalize a lending program to provide water well loans to individuals.

The loans can be used to construct, refurbish, and service individual well systems for existing homes. Individuals must own and occupy their home in a rural area and be considered low income in accordance with the Agency's guidelines.

Statutory Authority: Farm Security and Rural Investment Act 0f 2002, Public Law 107-171.
Contact: Director, Community Programs, 785-271-2737

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Risk Management Agency
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Flood and Prevented Planting

Prevented planting is the failure to plant an insured crop with the proper equipment by the final planting date or during the late planting period (if applicable). You must be prevented from planting by an insured cause of loss that is general to the surrounding area and that prevents other producers from planting acreage with similar characteristics. Final planting dates and late planting periods vary by crop and by area. See your policy or contact your insurance agent for dates and more information about your insurance coverage.

The provisions for each crop specify whether prevented planting is available, unless otherwise shown in the Special Provisions. Crop insurance policies with prevented planting provisions provide you with valuable coverage when an insurable cause of loss prevents planting. Because farming is complex, eligibility for a prevented planting payment must be determined on a case-by-case basis. In general, an insured cause of loss must have occurred within the insurance period on eligible acreage. To be eligible, your acreage must meet all applicable policy provisions.

Prevented planting coverage is available for most crops and covers unavoidable and naturally occurring events such as floods, and excess precipitation that occurs during the insurance period and prevents other producers from planting acreage with similar characteristics. Because conditions vary significantly between geographic areas, loss determinations are based on each producer's circumstances.

Statutory Authority: eCFR Title 7 Chapter IV Part 457 (*Condensed 457.8*)
Contact: Akilah Johnson, 785-228-5512

Limited Irrigation

RMA authorized limited irrigation written agreements for corn and soybeans in the Sheridan County 6 High Priority area in 2013. This area was the first Local Enhanced Management Area (LEMA) plan received by the Kansas Division of Water Resources. Coverage for limited irrigation will be available by written agreements. Approximately 100 farmers (approximately 23,500 irrigated acres) in Sheridan and Thomas counties were be able to insure their corn or soybean crops by written agreement.

For 2017, RMA authorized written agreements for an expanded set of counties in western Kansas for the same two crops.

Complete a request for written agreement (Agents should be familiar with process)
Include:

- Minimum documentation in accordance with RMA's Written Agreement Handbook must be included. (Completed APH, The legal description of the land and FSA Farm, Tract, Field and aerial photographs of legible maps delineating field boundaries where the applicant intends to plant the crop for which insurance is requested.)
- Information from Water Use Reports
- Your intended maximum level of irrigation for the current year
- Your type of irrigation system
- Any other pertinent information to establish the distribution of irrigation water from a point of diversion to multiple fields or multiple crops.
- Documentation tool can be completed to facilitate request.

Statutory Authority: eCFR Title 7 Chapter IV Part 457 (*Condensed 457.8*)
Contact: Akilah Johnson, 785-228-5512

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
11201 Renner Blvd
Lenexa, KS 66219
913-551-7999 or Toll Free 1-800-223-0425
https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-region-7-midwest

Water, Wetlands and Pesticides Division

The Water, Wetlands and Pesticides Division (WWPD), under the supervision of the Division Director and assisted by the Deputy Director, is responsible for the management and implementation of the region's programs to protect, preserve, and enhance water resources. The WWPD administers programs authorized by the Clean Water Act (CWA), Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and amendments under the Food Quality Protection Act. These programs include water quality, planning, and standards, water monitoring, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), watershed protection, water quality compliance, and enforcement, non-point source pollution control, municipal facilities construction and financing, public water supply, source water, and ground water protection, and programmatic and enforcement aspects of the pesticides regulations. The WWPD recommends to the Regional Administrator goals, priorities, objectives, and policies for these programs.

Toxics and Pesticides Branch

The Toxics and Pesticides Branch (TOPE) is responsible for all programs and activities under the FIFRA, the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), and amendments under the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) enacted in August 1996, and the Toxics Substance Control Act (TSCA), with the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS), and the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Action of 1992. Ensures that the production, sales, distribution or use of pesticides in the region are in compliance with all applicable requirements and is protective of human health and the environment. Through cooperative agreements and grants, works with various tribes who are interested in developing one or more components of a tribal pesticide program or in maintaining a cooperative role with the state and EPA regarding pesticide matters. Assesses implementation of worker protection standards in Region 7 and overseas and monitors certification programs conducted by states/tribes to ensure conformance with national standards.

Watershed Planning and Implementation Branch

Responsible for the planning, coordination, and integration function in support of the region's watershed approach strategy. Provides technical and grant assistance for statewide watershed management activities and also to local and tribal watershed organizations and projects. Develops policy, guidance, and direction for state development of water quality management planning, evaluation of State Nonpoint Source Management Plans. Also provides technical expertise for wetlands and nonpoint source management to external partners including state environmental and natural resource agencies, other federal agencies including USDA, Interior, and Army Corps of Engineers, and local government and non-government organizations. Responsible for management of Clean Water Act Section 319, 604(b), and 106 grants as well as Wetland Program Development, Water Quality Cooperative Agreements involving watershed related studies. Provides tribal 106 grant coordination and technical assistance to tribes for water quality monitoring and planning. Seeks to reduce the loss or degradation of wetlands and contributes to restoring and protecting aquatic resources through Section 404 regulations, voluntary landowner programs, public/private cooperation, education and technical assistance, watershed management, and assistance to state and local programs and projects.

Water Quality Management Branch

Responsible for Clean Water Act programs related to water quality standards (WQS), 303(d), impaired waters lists and total maximum daily loads (TMDLS). Provide technical assistance to states in reviewing data, developing waste load allocations and margins of safety which are required components of a TMDL. Assist states in developing and applying WQS criteria. Proactively works with states during their triennial review process, in order to identify and, to the extent possible, resolve potential problematic state WQS provisions or omissions, thus ensuring compliance with the CWA and implementing regulation. As necessary, issues proposed replacement federal WQS for public comment and final action. Review and provide comments regarding state draft and final 303(d) listing methodologies. Review and recommend Agency action on state 303(d) lists. When required, issue for public comment and, subsequently take appropriate action on, water bodies added by EPA to the state's 303(d) list.

Water Enforcement Branch

Responsible for the compliance assurance and enforcement for the programs within the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

The CWA programs include: the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program with the purpose of protecting health and the environment by regulating point source discharges to the nation's waters; the National Pretreatment Program that is a cooperative effort of federal, state, and local regulatory environmental agencies established to protect Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) from the introduction of pollutants that may interfere with plant operation or that may pass through untreated and to improve opportunities for the POTW to reuse wastewater and sludge that are generated; and the Section 404/Wetlands Dredge and Fill program that seeks to ensure that dredge or fill material is not discharged into wetlands and other waters of the United States, except as authorized by a permit.

The SDWA program includes: Drinking Water Regulations to protect the quality of drinking water in the United States, including all waters actually or potentially designated for drinking water use; and the UIC Program that provide safeguards so that injection wells do not endanger current and future underground sources of drinking water (USDW).

Assisting states in the implementation of the programs through technical assistance and data management support for all national data systems supporting Clean Water and Drinking Water programs. Responsibilities also include effective planning and reviewing compliance monitoring reports of priority regulated facilities; developing compliance incentive programs for the regulated community; conducting investigations and taking civil enforcement actions (both administrative and judicial) at high priority environmentally significant sites, and support for criminal enforcement.

Drinking Water Management Branch

Responsible for implementation, state oversight activities, and tribal responsibilities pursuant to the Public Water Supply Supervision (PWSS) and Sourcewater programs as prescribed under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Responsibilities include coordination with EPA Headquarters and other EPA regions in the development of regulations, policies, and procedures to assure compliance with the SDWA and implementation of those requirements in cooperation with our state and tribal partners.
Provides direct technical, program, and funding assistance to tribal water supplies. Serves as the regional

focal point for all matters related to the safety of drinking water assuring protection of public health. Undertakes appropriate outreach efforts by providing expert program and technical assistance to state primacy agencies, water supplies, tribes, the public, and other water supply stakeholders. Serves as the primary liaison to state health and environmental agencies concerning the protection of drinking water supplies.

Provides information and guidance to states, water supplies, and other stakeholders related to water system security. Oversees state programs and implements programs in nonprimacy states to protect underground sources of drinking waster from contamination by unsafe underground injection well activities. Assures protection of aquifers designated as sole or principal sources of drinking water. Provide ongoing management coordination of groundwater water protection, including oversight of state comprehensive groundwater protection plans, and state well-head protection efforts.

Wastewater & Infrastructure Management Branch

Responsible for all Clean Water Act (CWA) NPDES related activities including oversight of delegated state programs for permitting and compliance and enforcement. Responsibilities include coordination with Headquarters and other regional offices in the development of regulations, policies, and procedures that assure compliance with the Statutory requirements and implementation of those requirements in cooperation with our state and tribal partners.

Responsible for all aspects of program overview to assure effective state programs are maintained resulting in NPDES permits, including storm water and sludge; that meet all statutory, regulatory, and water quality standards requirements. Provides technical assistance to communities on wastewater treatment technologies, operation and maintenance, and financial planning. Administers grant program under Sections 104(g) and 109 to assist institutions in training of wastewater treatment operators and manages the regions O&M awards programs.

Administers state program grants including Section 106 and 104(b)(3). Responsible for the management of all aspects of the CWA State Revolving Fund (SRF) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) SRF. Also responsible for the implementation of the SRF program requirements in cooperation with our state partners, for providing training and technical assistance to the states in the administration and management of the programs, and for all aspects of program oversight to assure that effective state programs are maintained.

Regional coordination of the CWA and SDWA needs surveys, the regional implementation of the CWA Indian Set-Aside Program, and the regional management of the special grants authorized the EPA appropriation acts for water and wastewater infrastructure construction projects.

Federal Emergency Management Agency
9221 Ward Parkway, Suite 300
Kansas City, MO 641114
816-283-7061
www.fema.gov

National Flood Insurance Program

One of the several programs administered by the FEMA is the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Program was established by Congress in 1968 to make federally subsidized flood insurance available to cover structures and their contents in communities which participate in the program. A condition to participate in the program is the adoption of minimum federal standards which regulate development in identified flood hazard areas. That identification is accomplished with the publication of Flood Insurance Studies and/or related maps which the community also adopts in order to enforce the floodplain management regulations. The purchase of flood insurance is mandatory for property located in an identified special flood hazard area which is secured by any federally insured loan. The Flood Insurance Rate Map or Flood Hazard Boundary Map is used to determine when flood insurance is required. This includes loans from the Small Business Administration, Veterans Administration, federally-regulated banks, credit unions and saving and loan institutions, as well as funds related to flood disaster assistance. KDA-DWR has been designated as the agency which houses the State NFIP

Coordinator. The State Coordinator assists communities, lending institutions, insurance agents, real estate companies and private individuals with interpreting and understanding the flood insurance program. Flood insurance policies can be purchased through any licensed property and casualty agent.

Statutory Authority: Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (P.L. 448, Stat. 476); Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234, 87 Stat. 975).
Contact: Regional Director, 816-283-7061

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
2609 Anderson Ave
Manhattan, KS 66502
785-539-3474
FAX 785-539-8567
www.fws.gov

Environmental Contaminants

The mission of the Environmental Contaminants Program is to protect, improve and restore the quality of fish and wildlife resources and their habitats. Environmental Contaminant Specialists accomplish this mission by identifying, preventing, and where necessary, correcting problems created where environmental contaminants have adversely affected fish and wildlife resources. Environmental Contaminant Specialists also assist other federal, state, tribal, local agencies and the public in the protection and restoration of fish and wildlife resources adversely impacted by contaminants. The Environmental Contaminants Program conducts research and field appraisals, and makes recommendations to avoid or minimize adverse impacts. Other responsibilities include providing technical reviews of service or service-sponsored uses of pesticides, recommendations for water quality criteria, and responding to spills of oil or other hazardous substance.

Statutory Authority: Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742(a)-742j-l); Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661-666c); Anadromous Fish Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 757a-757f); National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347); River and Harbor Act of 1899 (33 U.S.. 401 *et seq*.); Federal Insectide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136-136y); Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601-2629); Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (Public Law 96-510); Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (33 U.S.C. 1401 *et seq.*); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6901-6986); Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201-1328); Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-718); Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531-1534).
Contact: State Supervisor, 785-539-3474

Endangered Species

The Endangered Species Act provides a means whereby the ecosystem upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved. It is the policy of Congress that all federal departments shall seek to conserve endangered species and shall utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act involves a consultation process, whereby federal agencies consult and/or confer with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or National Marine Fisheries Service regarding federally listed endangered and threatened species.

For proposed federal actions in this category, the federal agency or their agent requests from the service information on any species listed or proposed to be listed that may occur in the area affected by the action. It is incumbent upon the federal action agency to assess whether its action may affect endangered and threatened species. If no effect is evident, there is no need for further consultation. In instances of major construction the Federal agency or its agent must, in addition to the requirements for all Federal action, prepare biological assessment for the USFWS to review. This assessment describes the proposed action, any alternatives evaluated, and effects of the action on listed species. Proposed Species and Proposed Critical Habitat. If the proposed federal action is likely to jeopardize species proposed for listing as endangered or threatened, or adversely modify proposed critical habitat, Section 7 requirements are met by conferring with the Service.

Statutory Authority: The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended by Public Law 97-304 (The Endangered Species Act Amendments of 1982) (16 U.S.C. 1531-1543).
Contact: State Supervisor, 785-539-3474.

Ecological Services

This program mainly supports field operations conducted by Fish and Wildlife Service employees. The program includes surveys and investigations which identify the effects of proposed land and water resource developments on fish and wildlife habitats; recommends methods to action agencies for conserving, protecting and enhancing the affected habitat; provides assistance, at the earliest possible stage of planning, to action agencies that are directly or indirectly responsible for development and management of natural resources; and is responsible for Fish and Wildlife Service review of other agencies' statements prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

Statutory Authority: Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742a-742j-l); Fish and Wildlife Coordina-

tion Act (16 U.S.C. 661-667(c); National Environmental Policy Act.
Contact: State Supervisor, 785-539-3474.

Private Lands Program
(Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program)

The private lands program in Kansas is designed to provide landowners with opportunities to restore, enhance, or create wetlands, prairies and other trust resource habitats at minimal expense. Depending on the site, agreements are from 1 to 29 years. Landowners retain all rights. Technical advice and financial assistance for habitat work can also be provided.

Contact: State Supervisor, 785-539-3474.

U.S. Geological Survey, Kansas Water Science Center
1217 Biltmore Drive
Lawrence, KS 66049
785-842-9909
FAX 785-832-3500
https://www.usgs.gov/centers/kswsc
https://waterdata.usgs.gov/ks/nwis/sw

Streamflow, Water Quality, and Hydrologic Data Collection

Basic water resources field data are collected by the U.S, Geological Survey - Kansas Water Science Center at selected locations throughout Kansas. A network of data collection sites is maintained where streamflow and level data are collected. Near real-time streamflow information is available on the internet for 219 sites in Kansas. Real-time groundwater level (19 sites) and water-quality data (21 sites) collected as a part of various interpretive projects are also available through the internet (https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/gip175). Stream water-quality samples are collected at 38 stream sites and at 2 groundwater sites. About two-thirds of the data collection sites are funded by USGS federal gaging, Corps of Engineers, and federal matching funding and one-third of the funds from a combination of state, tribal and local funds (https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/gip176).

Statutory Authority: Organic Act of March 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U.S.C. 3): Act of 1888 (25 Stat. 526): Act of 1896 (29 Stat. 453): Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 741; 44 U.S.C 1318).
Contact: Data Chief, 785-832-3582.

Interpretive Studies of Water Quality, Surface and Ground Water Hydrology
https://www.usgs.gov/centers/kswsc/science

Interpretive studies are conducted related to the availability of water and quantity and quality of ground water and surface water in Kansas. The purposes of these studies are to describe hydrologic systems, determine the characteristics of hydrologic processes and provide information required to solve water resources problems. All study results are published and available to the public. More than 1,000 reports have been published since initiation of the program in 1895. Study topics vary greatly from year to year.

Topics currently being studied include:
1. Estimation of chemical concentrations continuously and in real-time for Kansas streams.
2. The effect of artificial recharge on water quality and quantity.
3. The effect of urban stormwater runoff and discharge to stream water quality and ecology.
4. Changes in water use and availability.
5. Flow duration, low-flow frequency and characteristics.
6. Water quality modeling.
7. The effects of land use on sediment and water quality, streamflow, and watershed processes.
8. Sediment transport, geomorphology, and reservoir sedimentation and retention.
9. Algal toxins and cyanobacterial algal blooms
10. Sediment quality in Cherokee County

Most studies are funded through a combination of state and local funds and up to 50 percent USGS federal matching funds.

Statutory Authority: Organic Act of March 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U.S.C. 3); Act of 1888 (25 Stat. 526); Act of 1896 (29 Stat. 453); Act of 1902 (32 Stat.741; 44 U.S.C. 1318).
Contact: Studies Chief, 785-832-3519.

Research and Analysis at the Organic Geochemistry Research Laboratory
https://www.usgs.gov/centers/kswsc/science/organic-geochemistry-research-laboratory-ogrl

The Organic Geochemistry Research Laboratory (OGRL) is part of the Environmental and Human Health program. The OGRL conducts investigations of the chemical characteristics of surface and ground water and develops analytical methods and concepts for quantifying the presence and fate of natural and anthropogenic constituents in waters and earth materials. The OGRL-Environmental Organic Chemistry Unit develops analytical methods and investigates

organic contaminant occurrence, distribution, fate, transport, and modification paired with biological indicators when possible to examine integrated effects. The OGRL-Algal and Environmental Toxins Unit develops analytical methods and employs targeted and non-targeted analytical methods to identify and quantify algal/cyanobacterial toxins that can impact the health of humans and other organisms.

The Organic Geochemistry Research Laboratory Current research topics include:

Developing laboratory methods and procedures that quantify the presence of pharmaceuticals, hormones, and emerging contaminants in surface water, groundwater and sediments.

Assessing the occurrence fate and transport of herbicides and their metabolites, pharmaceuticals, hormones, and emerging contaminants in surface and ground water.

Defining the geochemical characteristics of chemical compounds that determine chemical and metabolic degradation processes in the environment.

Characterizing complex mixtures of organic chemicals in water using non-targeted analytical methods.

Surveying the extent of algal toxins in surface and ground water.

Employing targeted and non-targeted analytical methods to identify and quantify known and understudied algal/cyanobacterial toxins.

Connecting algal toxin exposure with biomarkers to better define health effects thresholds.

Statutory Authority: Organic Act of March 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U.S.C. 3); Act of 1888 (25 Stat. 526); Act of 1896 (29 Stat. 453); Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 741; 44 U.S.C. 1318),

Contact: Organic Geochemistry Research Lab ,785-832-3519.