

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Appropriations

The meeting was called to order by Vice Chairman Rochelle Chronister at
Chairperson

1:30 ~~am~~/p.m. on Wednesday, February 4, 19 87 in room 514-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Representatives Buntin, Duncan and Wisdom (all excused)

Committee staff present: Gloria Timmer, Legislative Research
Jim Wilson, Revisors Office
Sharon Schwartz, Administrative Aide
Nadine Young, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Harland Priddle, Secretary of Department of Agriculture
Joe Harkins, Director of Water Office
Larry Panning, Kansas Water Authority
James Triplett, Chairman of Water Basin Advisory Committee

Secretary of Agriculture Harland Priddle made a few brief comments to the committee relating to the importance of water in the development of this state, not only in the area of agriculture, but to industry as well. He emphasized the importance of the availability of water for the continued prosperity of Kansas.

Joe Harkins made a presentation on the proposed water plan, using visual aids and photographs. This year's plan zeros in on the 12 river basins in the state. (See Attachment 1)

Water basin advisory committees consisting of many volunteers participated in a major planning session that took place over several months. They attempted to accomplish three basic things as follows:

1. Determine what the major problems were in each basin.
2. Determine what state agencies or programs have the capability to help solve the problems.
3. Determine what specific things these state programs do to solve these problems in each area of the state.

Total expenditure request to implement the plan is about \$12 million.

A painting was presented to illustrate how the water basins are being spoiled by runoff of top soil that drains into the streams and reservoirs. Actual photographs of the state's largest reservoir, Tuttle Creek, were presented to show the siltation problem that exists. Mr. Harkins told the committee that it would be very prudent for the state to protect it's existing reservoirs because it is highly improbable that the state could ever afford to build another one.

Larry Panning of the Water Authority talked briefly about the siltation problem that exists all over the state. He said that Health and Environment is requesting \$4.4 million to correct some of the contamination problems.

Dr. James Triplett, who is head of the Biology Department at Pittsburg State University addressed the committee and provided a handout (Attachment 2) He acted as Chairman of all the water basin advisory committees. He suggested that all the state agencies involved in water supplies work more closely together in order to achieve a common goal.

Committee questioned whether or not the Water Authority had considered priorities in compiling their list of problems. Mr. Panning responded that they would consider doing so as a direction from the Governor or Legislature.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Appropriations,
room 514-S, Statehouse, at 1:30 ~~am~~ p.m. on Wednesday, February 4, 19 87

Representative Heinemann asked if local contributions were considered for any of these projects. Mr. Panning responded that the Tuttle Creek problem would require organization of a new watershed district, development of structures, and channel improvements, all to be cost shared by a number of agencies, state and federal funds as well as land owners.

Chairman turned to HB 2020, and Representative Heinemann stated that his subcommittee is still not ready with their recommendations on the proposed amendment.

Five draft bills were presented for the committee's recommendation that they be introduced. Jim Wilson briefed the committee on the proposed bills. They are as follows: (Attachment 3)

- Bill #1 - relates to transfer from general fund to the state highway fund.
- Bill #2 - relates to local ad valorem tax reduction fund.
- Bill #3 - relates to the distribution of transportation aid to school districts.
- Bill #4 - concerns the county inheritance tax fund.
- Bill #5 - concerns state board of tax appeals.

Representative Heinemann moved that these bills be introduced. Representative Fuller seconded. The motion carried.

Representative Chronister moved that a resolution be introduced requesting the Kansas Water Authority to prioritize their requests contained in the water plan proposal. Representative Heinemann seconded. Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

Summary of Fiscal Requirements (By Agency)
and Legislation
to Implement the State Water Plan
for FY 1988

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Kansas Water Office
October 1986

Division of Water Resources

Sub-section	Expenditures
<u>Minimum Desirable Streamflows</u> One position for the administration of nine additional stream reaches.	\$36,467
<u>Urban Flood Management</u> One position for program administration. (\$34,114) State match for detailed floodplain mapping. (\$150,000) (This would be matched with \$150,000 in federal funds.)	184,114
<u>Monitoring, Data, Information System</u> Three positions and equipment to improve the reliability of the water use data and to complete the surface and groundwater temporary appropri- ation files.	82,448
<u>Environmental Coordination</u> One position and administrative expenses to evaluate environmental requirements to condition permits and to enforce environmental requirements throughout the state.	47,545
<u>Groundwater Deficits (six basins)</u> Two positions to implement appropriate management programs in the identified areas and to evaluate and manage opportunities to recover streams and restore aquifers. Expenditures were distributed equally (\$12,443) among the following basins: Lower Arkansas Basin, Upper Arkansas Basin, Cimarron Basin, Upper Republican Basin, Smoky Hill-Saline Basin and Solomon Basin. In the Smoky Hill-Saline Basin, \$9,448 was included in the Ground- water Declines Sub-section and \$2,995 in the Streamflow Shortage in the Smoky Hill River Sub-section.	74,658

<u>Rural Flooding (eight basins)</u>	39,680
One position to evaluate watershed structures built under the multi-purpose small lakes and watershed programs. Expenditures for this position were distributed equally (\$4,960) among the following basins: Upper Arkansas Basin, Kansas-Lower Republican Basin, Marais des Cygnes Basin, Missouri Basin, Neosho Basin, Smoky Hill-Saline Basin, Verdigris Basin and Walnut Basin.	
<u>Municipal and Industrial Water Supply Assurance (four basins)</u>	38,016
One position for development and administration of the assurance program. Expenditures were divided equally (\$9,504) among the following basins: Kansas-Lower Republican Basin, Marais des Cygnes Basin, Neosho Basin and Verdigris Basin.	
<u>Stream Channelization (two basins)</u>	43,724
One position for development and enforcement of the riparian and wetland protection programs. Expenditures were equally divided (\$21,862) among the Kansas-Lower Republican and Missouri basins.	
Subtotal - Division of Water Resources	<u>\$546,652</u>
Kansas Department of Health and Environment	
Sub-section	Expenditures
<u>Minimum Desirable Streamflows</u>	\$17,000
One-half time position for the program related to preservation of water quality.	
<u>Monitoring, Data, Information System</u>	64,000
One and one-half positions for integrating files into the TOTAL data base and to maintain water sample data. Additional equipment for the production of technical reports and maps from the data collected in the data base files.	

<u>Public Water Supply Protection Plan For Small Impoundments</u>	13,500
<u>Public Water Supply Aquifer Protection Plan</u>	13,500
Additional staff support to provide technical assistance and to review and approve local ordinances.	
 <u>Countywide Water/Wastewater Management Plans</u>	 350,000
Cost-sharing assistance for counties required to prepare plan. Funds would be distributed to the counties on a 50-50 cost-sharing basis.	
 <u>New Subdivision Water-Wastewater Management Plans</u>	 40,000
One position for program administration.	
 <u>Water Contamination (all basins)</u>	 3,580,560
Total cost to implement the 12 water contamination sub-sections have been divided equally (\$298,380) among all 12 basins. Actual expenditures in each basin will be based on identified needs. Total expenditures are summarized as follows:	
1. Seven positions to create a special unit to investigate and formulate clean-up plans for groundwater contamination as a result of organic chemicals. This unit will include an emergency response team to respond to hazardous and toxic substances.(\$505,000)	
2. Oil and gas contamination of groundwater. Six positions to investigate, map and implement clean-up procedures for groundwater contamination caused by oil and gas exploration and production.(\$1,000,000)	
3. Hazardous Waste Clean-up Funds. Funds would be used to clean-up contamination caused by hazardous waste.(\$2,025,000)	
4. Preparation of Reports. One position for the preparation and coordination of annual reports regarding remediation activities.(\$50,560)	

Non-Point Source Pollution (all basins)

\$327,000

Assessment and monitoring will be conducted in all 12 basins. Therefore, expenditures were distributed equally among the basins (\$19,250). Actual expenditures will be based on needs. Expenditures for assessment and monitoring are as follows:

1. Fish tissue sampling program-funds for equipment and supplies.(\$5,000)
2. Rural water well sampling program. One and one-half positions for the sampling of 1,000 farm wells and distribution of educational brochures.(\$78,000)
3. Public Water Supply Sampling Program. Four positions to expand the monitoring program for public water supplies.(\$148,000)

Identification of Priority Areas.
Three positions for the identification and ranking of problem areas and the preparation of management programs for these areas. For FY 1988 this will include the six basins of the Kansas River Basin. Therefore, expenditures were distributed equally (\$16,000) among the following basins: Kansas-Lower Republican, Missouri, Solomon, Smoky Hill-Saline, Marais des Cygnes and Upper Republican.(\$96,000)

Subtotal - Department of Health and Environment

\$4,405,560

State Conservation Commission

Sub-section

Expenditures

Stream Recovery;

Aquifer Restoration

\$38,088

One position for development and administration of the program.

Riparian Protection

19,044

Wetland Protection

19,044

One position for development and administration of these two programs.

Groundwater Deficits (6 basins)
Sedimentation (5 basins)
Moisture Conservation (6 basins)
Rural Flooding (9 basins)
Stream Channelization (1 basin)

6,912,751

High Priority Water Resources Cost-Share Program. \$5 million in additional funds have been allocated by basin based on total needs. The funding allocated to each basin has been equally distributed among the appropriate sub-sections in each basin (see table on page 6). Actual expenditures in each basin will vary according to the priority needs within the basin. (\$5,000,000)

Assistance in the Watershed Programs. The watershed program is not a targeted program as funds are distributed based on priority applications. Additional funding of \$1 million was distributed on the basis of the following formula: \$1 million divided by the total number of subwatersheds needing treatment multiplied by total number of subwatersheds needing treatment in each basin (see table on page 6). (\$1,000,000)

Multipurpose Small Lakes Program
Centralia Site 50 (\$338,192) and
Yates Center (\$424,559)
Watershed Planning Assistance - Kansas-
Lower Republican
Stream Channelization (\$150,000)

Subtotal - State Conservation Commission

\$6,988,927

Conservation Commission Programs by Basin Sub-sections

Plan Sub-section	High Priority Water Resources Cost-Share Program	Assistance in the Construction of Watersheds Program	Multipurpose Small Lakes Programs	Watershed Planning Assistance
Lower Arkansas Basin				
Groundwater Deficits	\$375,000	—	—	—
Sedimentation	375,000	\$ 5,992	—	—
Upper Arkansas Basin				
Groundwater Deficits	215,000	—	—	—
Moisture Conservation	215,000	—	—	—
Rural Flooding	215,000	107,784	—	—
Cimarron Basin				
Groundwater Deficits	195,000	—	—	—
Moisture Conservation	195,000	—	—	—
Kansas-Lower Republican Basin				
Rural Flooding	276,667	111,776	—	—
Sedimentation	276,667	111,776	—	—
Stream Channelization	276,667	111,776	—	\$150,000
Municipal and Industrial Shortages	—	—	\$338,192	—
Marais des Cygnes Basin				
Rural Flooding	147,500	47,904	—	—
Sedimentation	147,500	47,904	—	—
Missouri Basin				
Rural Flooding	265,000	35,928	—	—
Neosho Basin				
Rural Flooding	167,500	86,826	424,559	—
Sedimentation	167,500	86,826	—	—
Upper Republican Basin				
Groundwater Deficits	177,500	—	—	—
Moisture Conservation	177,500	—	—	—
Smoky Hill-Saline Basin				
Rural Flooding	158,333	71,856	—	—
Moisture Conservation	158,333	—	—	—
Groundwater Deficits	158,333	—	—	—
Solomon Basin				
Groundwater Declines	150,000	—	—	—
Moisture Conservation	150,000	—	—	—
Verdigris Basin				
Rural Flooding	135,000	113,772	—	—
Sedimentation	135,000	—	—	—
Walnut Basin				
Rural Flooding	45,000	29,940	—	—
Sedimentation	45,000	29,940	—	—
	<u>\$5,000,000</u>	<u>\$1,000,000</u>	<u>\$762,751</u>	<u>\$150,000</u>

Kansas Fish and Game Commission

Sub-section	Expenditures
<u>Environmental Coordination</u> Two positions and expenses to upgrade the environmental sub-section of the agency to conduct environmental reviews.	\$63,531
<u>Riparian Protection</u> All funds are for the purchase of conservation easements.	25,000
<u>Wetland Protection</u> All funds are for the purchase of conservation easements.	25,000
<u>River Recreation</u> One staff person to develop the appropriate plans for possible designation of river recreation areas.	31,606
Subtotal - Kansas Fish and Game Commission	<u>\$145,137</u>

Kansas State University Cooperative Extension Service

Sub-section	Expenditures
<u>Non-Point Source Pollution (all basins)</u> One position for statewide coordination for educational programs. Expenditures have been distributed equally (\$4,800) among the 12 basins.	\$57,600
Subtotal - Kansas State University, Cooperative Extension Service	<u>\$57,600</u>

Kansas Water Office

Sub-section	Expenditures
<u>Lower Arkansas Basin, Municipal and Industrial Deficits</u> One sedimentation collection station on the Chikaskia River at Corbin.	\$950
<u>Kansas-Lower Republican Basin, Municipal and Industrial Assurance</u> One stream gaging station to measure reservoir inflows and outflows on Fancy Creek at Winkler above Tuttle Creek Reservoir.	10,320

<u>Kansas-Lower Republican Basin, Reservoir Sedimentation</u>	950
One sediment collection station on the Delaware River at Muscotah.	
<u>Marais des Cygnes Basin, Reservoir Sedimentation</u>	950
One sediment collection station on the Marais des Cygnes River at Reading.	
<u>Neosho Basin, Municipal and Industrial Assurance</u>	1,157
Low flow measurements on tributaries to Council Grove Reservoir.	
<u>Neosho Basin, Sedimentation</u>	1,900
Two sediment collection stations. One on the Neosho River at Americus and one on the Cottonwood River at Plymouth.	
<u>Verdigris Basin, Municipal and Industrial Assurance</u>	2,313
Two low flow measurements on tributaries. One into Toronto Reservoir and one into Fall River Reservoir.	
<u>Verdigris Basin, Sedimentation</u>	3,800
Four sediment collection stations located at the following: Verdigris River at Madison; Fall River at Eureka; Ottawa Creek at Climax and Elk River at Elk Falls.	
Subtotal - Kansas Water Office	<u>\$22,340</u>

Kansas Geological Survey

Sub-section	Expenditures
<u>Monitoring, Data, Information System</u>	88,000
Student assistance and computer equipment for the development of an on-line analysis and display system. (\$28,000) One research assistant position and automated cardgraphic equivalent for enhancement of digitizing, plotting and map production activities. (\$60,000)	
Subtotal - Kansas Geological Survey	<u>\$88,000</u>

Kansas Park and Resources Authority

Sub-section	Expenditures
<u>Marais des Cygnes Basin, Recreation Facilities at Hillsdale Lake</u> Funds for cost-sharing assistance to begin development of limited recreation facilities.	\$500,000
Subtotal - Kansas Park and Resources Authority	<u>\$500,000</u>

Department of Administration

Sub-section	Expenditures
<u>Environmental Coordination</u> Administrative expenditures to administer the review process.	\$14,000
Subtotal - Department of Administration	<u>\$14,000</u>

Kansas Corporation Commission

Sub-section	Expenditures
The Kansas Corporation Commission indicated that the Corporation agency has made provision for increased program costs in areas that will have an indirect positive impact on implementation of the State Water Plan. However, it did not isolate the specific funding increases which were directly associated with the State Water Plan.	
Subtotal - Kansas Corporation Commission	
Total Expenditures - All Agencies	<u>=====</u> \$12,768,216

Summary of Financial Requirements to Implement
the State Water Plan for Fiscal Year 1988 (All Funds)

	DWR	KDHE	SCC	KF&GC	KSU-CES	KWO	KGS	P&RA	DOA	Total
Management Section										
Southeast Kansas Mining Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Minimum Desirable Streamflows	\$36,467	\$17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$53,467
Urban Flood Management	184,114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$184,114
Stream Recovery and Aquifer Restoration	-	-	\$38,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$38,088
Large Reservoir Restoration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Monitoring, Data, Information System	82,448	64,000	-	-	-	-	\$88,000	-	-	\$234,448
Quality Section										
Public Water Supply Protection for Small Impoundments	-	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$13,500
Public Water Supply Aquifer Protection Plan	-	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$13,500
Countywide Water/Wastewater Management Plans	-	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$350,000
New Subdivision Wastewater Management Plans	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$40,000
Water Pollution Remediation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Non-Point Source Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Fish, Wildlife and Recreation Section										
Environmental Coordination	47,545	-	-	\$63,531	-	-	-	-	\$14,000	\$125,076
Riparian Protection	-	-	19,044	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$44,044
Wetland Protection	-	-	19,044	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$44,044
River Recreation	-	-	-	31,606	-	-	-	-	-	\$31,606
Subtotal-Management, Quality and Fish, Wildlife and Recreation Sections	\$350,574	\$498,000	\$76,176	\$145,137	\$0	\$0	\$88,000	\$0	\$14,000	\$1,171,887
Lower Arkansas Basin Section										
Water Contamination	-	\$298,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$298,380
Municipal and Industrial Water Supply Deficits	-	-	-	-	-	\$950	-	-	-	\$950
Groundwater Deficits	\$12,443	-	\$375,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$387,443
Sedimentation in Cheney Lake	-	-	380,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$380,992
Non-Point Source Pollution	-	19,250	-	-	\$4,800	-	-	-	-	\$24,050
Subtotal - Lower Arkansas Basin Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,091,815
Upper Arkansas Basin Section										
Water Contamination	-	298,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$298,380
Groundwater Deficits	12,443	-	215,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$227,443
Moisture Conservation	-	-	215,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$215,000
Rural Flooding	4,960	-	322,784	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$327,744
Non-Point Source Pollution	-	19,250	-	-	4,800	-	-	-	-	\$24,050
Subtotal- Upper Arkansas Basin Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,092,617
Cimarron Basin Section										
Groundwater Deficits	12,443	-	195,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$207,443
Water Contamination	-	298,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$298,380
Moisture Conservation	-	-	195,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$195,000
Non-Point Source Pollution	-	19,250	-	-	4,900	-	-	-	-	\$24,050
Subtotal - Cimarron Basin Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$724,873
Kansas-Lower Republican Basin Section										
Non-Point Source Pollution	-	35,250	-	-	4,800	-	-	-	-	\$40,050
Water Contamination	-	298,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$298,380
Rural Flooding	4,960	-	388,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$393,403
Municipal and Industrial Water Supply Assurance	9,504	-	-	-	-	10,320	-	-	-	\$19,824
Municipal and Industrial Water Supply Shortages	-	-	338,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$338,192
Missouri River Water Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Interbasin Transfer of Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Reservoir Sedimentation	-	-	388,443	-	-	950	-	-	-	\$389,393
Stream Channelization	21,862	-	538,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$560,305
Subtotal - Kansas-Lower Republican Basin Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,039,547
Marais des Cygnes Basin Section										
Rural Flooding	4,960	-	195,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$200,364
Municipal and Industrial Water Supply Assurance	9,504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,504
Municipal and Industrial Water Supply Shortages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Reservoir Sedimentation	-	-	195,404	-	-	950	-	-	-	\$196,354
Recreational Facilities at Hillsdale Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$500,000	-	\$500,000
Non-Point Source Pollution	-	35,250	-	-	4,800	-	-	-	-	\$40,050
Water Contamination	-	298,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$298,380
Subtotal - Marais des Cygnes Basin Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,244,652

Summary of Financial Requirements to Implement
the State Water Plan for Fiscal Year 1988 (All Funds)

	DWR	KDHE	SCC	KF&GC	KSU-CES	KWO	KGS	P&RA	DOA	Total
Missouri Basin Section										
Rural Flooding	4,960	-	300,928	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$305,888
Missouri River Water Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Missouri River Flooding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Stream Channelization	21,862	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$21,862
Non-Point Source Pollution	-	35,250	-	-	4,800	-	-	-	-	\$40,050
Water Contamination	-	298,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$298,380
Subtotal - Missouri Basin Section										\$666,180
Neosho Basin Section										
Municipal and Industrial Water Supply Assurance	9,504	-	-	-	-	1,157	-	-	-	\$10,661
Rural Flooding	4,960	-	678,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$683,845
Water Contamination	-	298,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$298,380
Non-Point Source Pollution	-	19,250	-	-	4,800	-	-	-	-	\$24,050
Excessive Sedimentation in Water Supply Lakes	-	-	254,326	-	-	1,900	-	-	-	\$256,226
Water Supply Needs Not Near Rivers or Federal Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Subtotal - Neosho Basin Section										\$1,273,162
Upper Republican Basin Section										
Water Contamination	-	298,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$298,380
Groundwater Deficits	12,443	-	177,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$189,943
Moisture Conservation	-	-	177,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$177,500
Non-Point Source Pollution	-	35,250	-	-	4,800	-	-	-	-	\$40,050
Water Supply Shortages from Keith Sebelius Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Subtotal - Upper Republican Basin Section										\$705,873
Smoky Hill-Saline Basin Section										
Non-Point Source Pollution	-	35,250	-	-	4,800	-	-	-	-	\$40,050
Water Contamination	-	298,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$298,380
Rural Flooding	4,960	-	230,189	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$235,149
Moisture Conservation	-	-	158,333	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$158,333
Groundwater Declines	9,448	-	158,333	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$167,781
Streamflow Shortage in Smoky Hill River	2,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,995
Water Supply Shortage for Hays and Russell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Water Supply Shortage from Cedar Bluff Reservoir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Subtotal - Smoky Hill-Saline Basin Section										\$902,688
Solomon Basin Section										
Water Contamination	-	298,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$298,380
Groundwater Declines	12,443	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$162,443
Moisture Conservation	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$150,000
Non-Point Source Pollution	-	35,250	-	-	4,800	-	-	-	-	\$40,050
Water Supply Shortages from Kirwin and Webster Reservoirs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Subtotal - Solomon Basin Section										\$650,873
Verdigris Basin Section										
Municipal and Industrial Water Supply Assurance	9,504	-	-	-	-	2,313	-	-	-	\$11,817
Rural Flooding	4,960	-	248,772	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$253,732
Water Contamination	-	298,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$298,380
Non-Point Source Pollution	-	19,250	-	-	4,800	-	-	-	-	\$24,050
Excessive Sedimentation in Water Supply Lakes	-	-	135,000	-	-	3,800	-	-	-	\$138,800
Water Supply Needs Not Near Rivers or Federal Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Subtotal - Verdigris Basin Section										\$726,779
Walnut Basin Section										
Rural Flooding	4,960	-	74,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$79,900
Excessive Sedimentation in Water Supply Lakes	-	-	74,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$74,940
Water Contamination	-	298,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$298,380
Non-Point Source Pollution	-	19,250	-	-	4,800	-	-	-	-	\$24,050
Subtotal - Walnut Basin Section										\$477,270
Subtotal - Basin Plan Sections	\$196,076	\$3,907,560	\$6,912,751	\$0	\$57,600	\$22,340	\$0	\$500,000	\$0	\$11,596,327
TOTAL	\$546,652	\$4,405,560	\$6,988,927	\$145,137	\$57,600	\$22,340	\$88,000	\$500,000	\$14,000	\$12,768,216

DWR - Division of Water Resources
 KDHE - Kansas Department of Health and Environment
 SCC - State Conservation Commission
 KF&GC - Kansas Fish and Game Commission
 KSU-CES - Kansas State University - Cooperative Extension Service
 KWO - Kansas Water Office
 KGS - Kansas Geological Survey
 P&RA - Park and Resources Authority
 DOA - Department of Administration

Summary of Legislation Needed
to Implement the State Water Plan for FY 1988

Management Section

Minimum Streamflows

Legislation is needed to establish minimum desirable streamflow values for the following streams: Saline, Smoky Hill, Medicine Lodge, Chikaskia, Big Blue, Little Blue, Republican and Delaware rivers and Mill Creek.

Urban Flood Management

Legislation is needed to amend the State Emergency Fund Act, the Emergency Preparedness Act and the Planning and Zoning Act, to allow the state to require reimbursement from local governments for not complying with state floodplain management regulations for costs associated with state flood disaster assistance. K.S.A. 74-506 should be amended to allow the Chief Engineer to administer state cost-share funds for detailed floodplain mapping and K.S.A. 82a-301 et seq. should be amended to include additional authority for regulation of dams in populated areas.

Stream Recovery and Aquifer Restoration

Legislation is needed for the state to develop a program for purchase of water rights under specific procedures ensuring due process and compensation.

Monitoring, Data, Information System

Legislation will be needed to revise K.S.A. 82a-941 and K.S.A. 74-2608 to specify the coordination needed to ensure comprehensive and timely collection, processing and analysis of data.

Quality Section

Public Water Supply Protection Plan for Small Water Impoundments

Legislation is needed to require preparation, implementation and enforcement of environmental protection plans.

Public Water Supply Aquifer Protection Plan

Legislation is needed to require the preparation, implementation and enforcement of environmental protection plans.

Countywide Water/Wastewater Management Plans

Legislation is needed to amend the Water Pollution Control Act, K.S.A. 65-3308 et seq., to require countywide planning without federal funding. State - local cost-sharing is recommended to encourage development of plans and programs which maintain, protect and provide for the orderly development of water and wastewater facilities.

New Subdivision Water and Wastewater Plan

Legislation is needed to require local governments to certify to Kansas Department of Health and Environment that adequate water and wastewater facilities are provided in new subdivisions not connected to city or county facilities.

Water Pollution Remediation

Legislation is needed to amend current law to implement a comprehensive environmental remediation program.

Fish, Wildlife and Recreation Section

Environmental Coordination

Legislation is needed to establish a State Environmental Coordination Act. This legislation should also provide additional enforcement authority to certain agencies to address environmental concerns and consider the public interest.

Riparian Protection

Legislation is needed to initiate county riparian protection programs and to provide for the use of conservation easements. K.S.A. 82a-301 et seq. should be amended to provide for consideration of the public interest and environmental concerns in review and approval of channel modification projects.

Wetland Protection

Legislation is needed for the development of county wetland protection programs. Legislation will also be needed to provide for the use of conservation easements.

River Recreation

Legislation is needed to allow for limited instream recreation use on designated recreation rivers. K.S.A. 82a-801 et seq. should be amended to provide for registration of nonmotorized watercraft on designated recreation rivers.

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Joe D. Lillie	Box 14, Nye Rt. Meade, KS 67864	316/873-2410	6/30/89
E.E. Dettmer	Box 413 Liberal, KS 67901	316/624-6833	6/30/87
Vincent Youngren	Box 488 Hugoton, KS 67851	316/544-2731	6/30/87
Larry R. Kepley	Rt. 2, Box 127 Ulysses, KS 67880	316/356-1559	6/30/89
Thomas J. Grace	RR 2, Box 66 Copeland, KS 67837	316/668-5673	6/30/87
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Mary Fund	RR 2 Goff, KS 66428	913/939-2492 or 873-3431	6/30/87
Dennis D. Hupe	Box 48 Perry, KS 66073	913/597-5841	6/30/87
Ralph Gage	609 New Hampshire, Box 888 Lawrence, KS 66044	913/843-1000	6/30/89
Ervin Simms	380 South 11 St. Kansas City, KS 66102	913/281-0025	6/30/87
Ernest Angino	P.O. Box 708 Dept. of Geology University of Kansas Lawrence, KS 66045	913/841-7722 ext. 400	6/30/87
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Jerry E. Mott	RR 1 Iuka, KS 67066	316/546-2576	6/30/89
John L. Baldwin	2700 East 4th St. Hutchinson, KS 67504	316/665-5511	6/30/89
Douglas R. Hahn	510 N. Main Wichita, KS 67203	316/268-7380	6/30/89
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H. Rex Brunson	P.O. Box 326 Wellington, KS 67152	316/326-2207	6/30/87
Donald K. Peterson	424 N. Main Macksville, KS 67557	316/348-2385	6/30/89
Eugene H. Goering	Route 2, Box 162 Moundridge, KS 67107	316/345-8671	6/30/87
James H. Suderman	Midland State Bank P.O. Box 427 Newton, KS 67114	316/283-1700 or 283-3762	6/30/87
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Beau K. Kansteiner	601 Delaware Leavenworth, KS 66048	913/682-1513	6/30/89
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Marian C. Hayes	3123 W. 42nd Ave. Kansas City, KS 66103	913/236-7508	6/30/89
Duane H. Mueting	Route 1, Box 127A Baileyville, KS 66404	913/336-2168 or 336-3557	6/30/87
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Rev. Angelus Lingenfelser	St. Benedict's Abbey Atchison, KS 66002	913/367-5340	6/30/89
Byron Nordhus	Vermillion, KS 66544	913/382-6276	6/30/87
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Joe Works	RR 1, Box 165 Humboldt, KS 66748	316/473-3769	6/30/89
Jim Cooper	116 Maple Box 146 Chetopa, KS 67336	316/236-7315	6/30/89
Lee W. Collinsworth	Box 29 Cottonwood Falls, KS 66845	316/273-8131	6/30/87
James Schoof	5722 Aysbury Cir. Wichita, KS 67220	316/686-8711 or 263-2027	6/30/87
Pat Sauble	RFD 1 Cedar Point, KS 66843	316/274-4425	6/30/89
Earl McColm	Route 1 McCune, KS 66753	316/632-5130	6/30/87
Bruce Taggart	222 W. Main Bldg., SD Chanute, KS 66720	316/431-0380	6/30/87
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Dallas Post	425 F Street Phillipsburg, KS 67661	913/543-5234	6/30/89
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Bob Hooper	Box 3 Bogue, KS 67625	913/674-5489	6/30/89
Darrel E. Miller, Secretary	Box 266 Smith Center, KS 66967	913/454-3515 or 282-6383	6/30/87
Tom Jamison	Rt. 2, Box 30 Hoxie, KS 67740	913/675-3600	6/30/87
Carl Stepp	Rt. 2, Box 61 Smith Center, KS 66967	913/282-3591	6/30/89
Gene Bland	RR 1 Lucas, KS 67648	913/525-6126	6/30/87
Francis Sweat	RR 1, Box 25 Cedar, KS 67628	913/476-2275	6/30/87
Henry L. Armknecht	P.O. Box 201 1012 6th Street Cawker City, KS 67430	913/781-4943	6/30/87

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L.T. Fleske	2401 Dove Terr. Great Bend, KS 67530	316/792-3055	6/30/89
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Kathy Massoth	P.O. Box 27 Cimarron, KS 67835	316/855-3148	6/30/89
Dale N. Olsen	RR 2, Box 122 Kinsley, KS 67547	316/527-4451	6/30/87
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Donald Neff	RR 1, Box 4 Lakin, KS 67860	316/355-7008	6/30/89
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Raymond P. Georg	RR 1 Rush Center, KS 67575	913/372-4436	6/30/87
Steven Frost	520 Summit Garden City, KS 67846	316/275-6155	6/30/87

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Byron (Buck) Reardon	RR 1, Box 45 Liberty, KS 67351	316/251-9697	6/30/87
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J. Dale Steward	RR 1 Grenola, KS 67346	316/358-3243	6/30/87
J. Murle Teter	326 Mission Road Eureka, KS 67045	316/583-5155	6/30/87
Rick Tush	1519 Quincy Eureka, KS 67045	316/583-7568	6/30/87

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Dwaine Waite	Rt. 2, Box 250 Winfield, KS 67156	316/221-3199	6/30/89
Steven E. Anderson	Route 1, Box 196 Whitewater, KS 67154	316/799-2429	6/30/89
David Jackman, Jr.	RR 1 Leon, KS 67074	316/745-3672	6/30/89
Ted L. Farmer	Courthouse El Dorado, KS 67042	316/321-3010	6/30/87
Tom M. Dixon	Route 1, Box 40 Leon, KS 67074	316/745-3653	6/30/87
Delbert Shaffer	RR 1 Benton, KS 67017	316/778-1495	6/30/89
Robert L. Wilson	Centennial Road Arkansas City, KS 67005	316/442-4636	6/30/87
Vincent Vestring	RR 1 Burns, KS 66840	316/726-5525	6/30/87
Ellsworth Whillhite	RR 1 Leon, KS 67034	316/745-3395	6/30/87

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Testimony of Harold E. Taylor
Chairperson, Walnut Basin Advisory Committee
to the
House Appropriations Committee
and the
House Economic Development Committee

February 4, 1987

The Walnut Basin Advisory Committee identified and rank-ordered water-related problems in the basin. The problems that are addressed in the State Water Plan are:

1. Rural Flooding - two thirds of the basin is included in high priority areas.
2. Excessive Sedimentation in Water Supply Lakes - with sediment (soil erosion) control, El Dorado Lake sediment could be reduced by 77 percent.
3. Water Contamination - the Furley and Strotherfield contamination sites are in the Walnut Basin.
4. Non-Point Source Pollution - sediment, soil erosion, feedlots and pesticides are all potential non-point source pollutants in our basin.

The resolution of each of these problems need a coordinated effort from several state programs as described in the State Water Plan. Also, most of these programs assist with the management of more than one problem. For example, State Conservation Commission programs would help manage rural flooding, soil erosion, excessive sedimentation and non-point source pollution problems. Kansas Department of Health and Environment programs could provide resolution to water

contamination and non-point source pollution.

There are 11 knowledgeable persons on the basin advisory committee contributing their time and effort to promote solution to these problems in the Walnut Basin. Agriculture being the number one industry, it is critical to protect the natural resources of this industry. Implementation and funding of the State Water Plan is an important part of economic development for the State of Kansas. I am asking the committee to recommend funding for implementation of the State Water Plan recommendations.

Testimony of Frank W. Liebert
Chairperson, Verdigris Basin Advisory Committee
to the
House Appropriations Committee
and the
House Economic Development Committee

February 4, 1987

The Verdigris Basin Advisory Committee identified and rank-ordered water-related problems in the basin. The problems that are addressed in the State Water Plan are:

1. Municipal and Industrial Water Supply Assurance - the federal lakes in the basin could be used to meet municipal and industrial water supply needs during drought conditions.
2. Rural Flooding - nearly one-half of the basin is included in high priority areas.
3. Water Contamination - contamination sites in the Verdigris Basin are being identified.
4. Non-Point Source Pollution - sediment, feedlots and pesticides are all potential non-point source pollutants in our basin.
5. Excessive Sedimentation in Water Supply Lakes - with sediment control, conservation storage loss could be significantly reduced. Sediment in the conservation pool of the three older lakes will range from 33 percent to 40 percent after 50 years of operations.

6. Water Supply Needs Not Near Rivers or Federal Lakes-
there are several communities that do not have access
to reliable water supply sources during drought.

The resolution of each of these problems need a coordinated effort from several state programs. Also, most of these programs assist with the management of more than one problem.

Water supply assurance is a major concern in this basin. The development of a water supply assurance district can be implemented through the Kansas Water Office Assurance Program. The State Conservation Commission programs would help manage rural flooding, excess sedimentation and non-point source pollution problems.

There are 11 knowledgeable persons on the basin advisory committee contributing their time and effort to promote solution to these problems in the Verdigris Basin. Agriculture being the number one industry, it is critical to protect the natural resources of this industry. Implementation and funding of the State Water Plan is an important part of economic development for the State of Kansas. I am requesting that the committee consider the adequate funding of state programs to help resolve these problems in our basin.

STATEMENT OF BASIN CONCERNS

AND NEEDS

UPPER REPUBLICAN BASIN

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

WARREN WHITE, CHAIRPERSON

UPPER REPUBLICAN BASIN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Statement of Basin Concerns and Needs

The Upper Republican Basin covers about 5,000 square miles of northwest Kansas. The economy of the approximately 33,000 people living in the basin is based on agriculture, both dryland and irrigated. Oil production in the basin is also an important element of our economy, especially in Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Rawlins and Sherman counties. We are almost 100 percent dependent upon groundwater for rural and urban water needs. Generally, our supply appears to be adequate for sometime into the future. However, those supplies can be eliminated if they become contaminated. Our primary concern, therefore, centers on protection of the groundwater resource. More specifically, our priority problems, as contained in the Upper Republican Basin Plan, can be identified as improper well construction, inadequate well plugging criteria and brine disposal practices. Efforts are underway to confront these issues, but more needs to be done to get ahead of, and stay on top of this continuing potential threat.

Isolated instances of water contamination have been detected in the basin. Others need to be identified and appropriate protective and remedial measures such as outlined in our basin plan, should be implemented. The Kansas Water Office estimates approximately \$300,000 would be required to fund the necessary studies and projects.

Non-Point Source Pollution is also a priority concern in our basin. Specific state programs and guidelines for administering those programs are detailed in our basin plan. We know there are instances in the basin where the quality of water has been aggravated by runoff containing contaminants that have the very real potential for damaging our highly susceptible and fragile groundwater resource. Water quality problems related to non-point source pollution needs to be identified and appropriate remedial action implemented. According to the Kansas Water Office, about \$40,000 is needed to begin work on this problem.

The Upper Republican Basin also has water quantity-related problems. Our basin plan identifies them specifically as (1) Groundwater Declines, (2) Moisture Conservation and (3) Water Supply Shortages from Keith Sebelius Lake.

The problem of groundwater declines stems primarily from the withdrawal of groundwater at a rate that exceeds the replacement rate. The groundwater management district and the Division of Water Resources have implemented numerous management programs with varying results. Additional efforts are needed and can be helpful if they are funded and implemented. The Upper Republican Basin Plan identifies the programs and guidelines appropriate to this challenging issue. Estimates from the Kansas Water Office indicate that about \$190,000 is required to implement necessary programs and studies.

In regard to the basin plan issue of moisture conservation 34 percent of the land in the Upper Republican Basin has been identified as needing treatment for erosion and moisture conservation. Funding for soil and water conservation programs in the Upper Republican Basin and the dissemination of new information available on moisture conservation methods and programs is estimated at \$177,500.

The final issue identified in the Upper Republican Basin Plan is that of the water supply deficit in Keith Sebelius Lake. Efforts are currently underway aimed at an administrative solution to the problem and is not expected to require any general fund appropriations.

In closing, I thank you for the opportunity to speak to you on behalf of the Upper Republican Basin Advisory Committee and to request your thoughtful and considered support for the Upper Republican Basin Plan.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS
TO IMPLEMENT THE UPPER REPUBLICAN
BASIN PLAN - FISCAL YEAR 1988

Water Contamination.....	\$298,380
Groundwater Deficits.....	\$189,943
Moisture Conservation.....	\$177,500
Non-Point Source Pollution.....	\$ 40,050
Water Supply Shortages From Keith Sebelius Lake.....	\$ 0

Source: State Water Plan Implementation Report, A Summary of Recommendations Scheduled for Implementation for FY 1988, Kansas Water Authority, October 1986, p. 82.

DETAILS OF UPPER REPUBLICAN BASIN
PLAN PROGRAMS AND GUIDELINES

Issue: Water contamination sites in the basin need to be identified and appropriate remedial actions should be implemented.

Program 1: Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Division of Environment.

Guidelines: 1. Water contamination from all sources is to be identified and ranked by seriousness of risk to public health and the environment, and remedial plans and budgets developed for each contamination area and 2. annual summary reports on plans and projects will be prepared and presented to the Governor, Legislature, Kansas Water Authority and basin advisory committee.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: \$215,047 (Represents 1/12th of total. Actual expenditures in each basin will be based on needs.)

Program 2: Kansas Department of Health and Environment/Kansas Corporation Commission - Oil and Gas Program.

Guidelines: 1. Existing contamination from all past and present oil and gas activities must be identified and rank-ordered, and plans should be developed for clean-up of each site and 2. annual summary reports on plans and projects will be prepared and presented to the Governor, Legislature, Kansas Water Authority and basin advisory committee.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: \$83,333 - Kansas Department of Health and Environment (Represents 1/12th of total. Actual expenditures in each basin will be based on needs.)

Issue: The mining of groundwater (long-term withdrawal of groundwater at a rate exceeding recharge) has resulted in depletion of groundwater sources in the Upper Republican Basin.

Program 1: State Conservation Commission - Stream Recovery; Aquifer Restoration Program.

Guidelines: 1. The Division of Water Resources should evaluate the areas within the alluvial stream valleys in the basin for possible designation as areas for aquifer restoration and 2. where feasible, the State Conservation Commission should cost-share to purchase eligible water rights from willing sellers.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: \$5,990 - Division of Water Resources (Represents 1/6th of total. Actual expenditures in each basin will be based on need.)

Program 2: Board of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources - Technical Services Program.

Guideline: The Division of Water Resources, with advice and assistance from Groundwater Management District No. 4, and appropriate designated state agencies, should undertake hydrologic studies of the Upper Republican Basin to assess the extent and nature of groundwater decline problems and develop policies and a management plan. The Upper Republican Basin Advisory Committee should work with the above agencies to draft a Plan of Study for the basin-wide preliminary assessment by February 1987.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: \$6,453 (Represents 1/6th of total. Actual expenditures in each basin will be based on need.)

Program 3: State Conservation Commission - Soil and Water Conservation Program.

Guidelines: 1. Funding for this program should be increased to meet needs and 2. land converted from irrigated to dryland farming or to native grass should be targeted for cost-share funds for the installation of land treatment practices for moisture conservation.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: \$177,500 (Represents 1/2 of the entire high priority land treatment program for the basin.)

Program 4: Kansas State Cooperative Extension Service - Public Service Program.

Guideline: The Extension Service should give high priority to educational efforts to disseminate new information on moisture conservation methods and programs through their existing delivery systems.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: No additional state expenditures.

Program 5: Governor's Office - Washington Liaison for the State of Kansas.

Guideline: The Washington Liaison should encourage the federal government to incorporate the water conservation features of House Concurrent Resolution No. 5049 into the federal Farm Bill.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: No additional state expenditures.

Issue: Thirty-four percent of the land in the Upper Republican Basin has been identified as needing treatment for erosion and moisture conservation.

Program 1: State Conservation Commission - Soil and Water Conservation Programs.

Guidelines: 1. Funding for this program should be increased to meet needs and 2. land converted from irrigated to dryland farming or to native grass should be targeted for cost-share funds for installation of land treatment practices for moisture conservation.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: \$177,500 (Represents 1/2 of entire high priority land treatment program for the basin.)

Program 2: Kansas State Cooperative Extension Service - Public Service Program.

Guideline: High priority should be given to educational efforts to disseminate new information on moisture conservation methods and programs through their existing delivery system.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: No additional state expenditures.

Issue: Water quality problems related to non-point source pollution need to be identified and appropriate remedial actions should be implemented.

Program 1: Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Division of Environment.

Guidelines: 1. With assistance from appropriate entities, identify areas exceeding criteria established for non-point source pollution problem areas; 2. rank-order these areas and 3. coordinate and implement management programs for reduction or elimination of non-point source pollution.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: \$16,000 (Represents 1/6th of total. Actual expenditures in each basin will be based on needs.)

Program 2: Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Division of Environment.

Guideline: A monitoring program should be established in each non-point source pollution problem area to measure effectiveness of remedial measures. Input from appropriate entities should be coordinated by Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: \$19,250 (Represents 1/12th of total. Actual expenditures in each basin will be based on needs.)

Program 3: Kansas State Cooperative Extension Service - Public Service Program.

Guideline: The Extension Service should give high priority to educational efforts to disseminate new information on non-point source pollution, through their existing delivery systems.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: \$4,800 (Represents 1/12th of total. Actual expenditures in each basin will be based on needs.)

Issue: The water supply from Keith Sebelius (Norton) Lake is inadequate to meet all demands. Alternative uses of the lake should be investigated.

Program: Kansas Water Office - State Water Resources Planning Act.

Guideline: The Kansas Water Office should form a "Technical Advisory Committee on Water Supply Shortages at Keith Sebelius Lake" with representatives of: (1) Almena Irrigation District, (2) City of Norton, (3) Bureau of Reclamation, (4) Division of Water Resources, (5) Kansas Fish and Game Commission, (6) Kansas Park Authority and (7) Kansas Water Office. This committee should identify alternatives for dealing with the future of Keith Sebelius Lake and Almena Irrigation District.

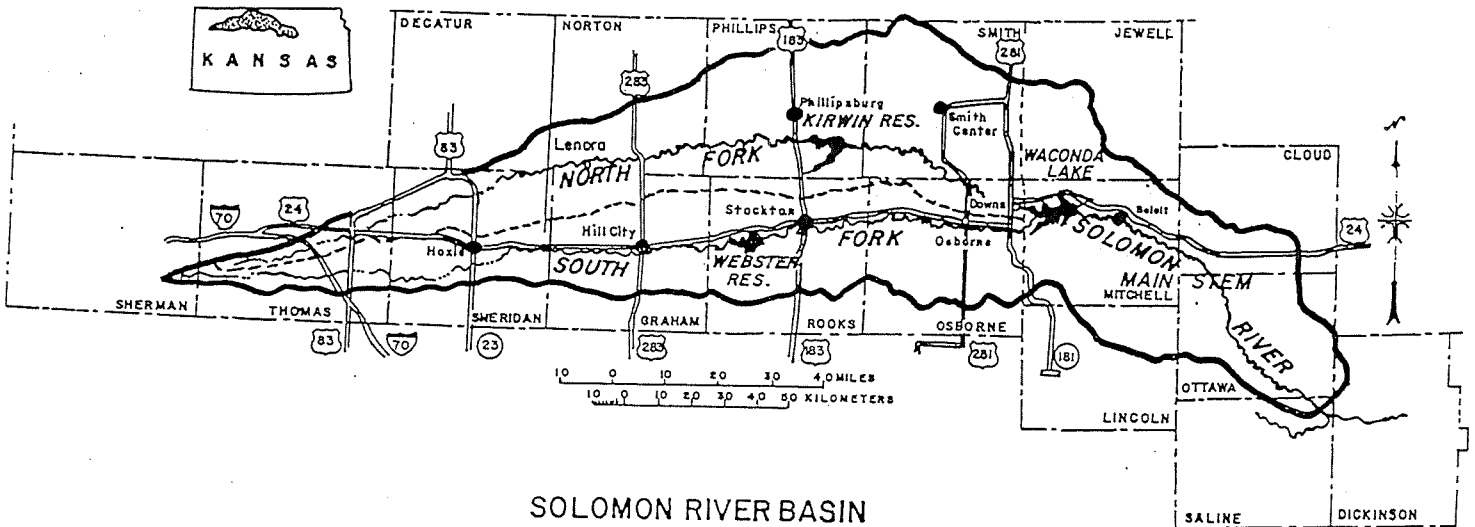
FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: No additional state expenditures.

Position Statements on Water Resource Issues
Identified in the Solomon Basin Plan

Prepared by

Solomon Basin Advisory Committee
Donald E. Riffel, Chairperson

SOLOMON RIVER BASIN



SOLOMON RIVER BASIN

SOLOMON BASIN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Name	Address	Telephone	Term Expires
Donald E. Riffel, Chairperson	RR 1, Box 99 Stockton, KS 67669	913/425-6527	6/30/89
Wm. W. Kaumans	P.O. Box 326 Phillipsburg, KS 67661	913/543-2156	6/30/89
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William I. Patmon	RR 2, Box 87 Hoxie, KS 67740	913/675-3539	6/30/89
Bob Hooper	Box 3 Bogue, KS 67625	913/674-5489	6/30/89
Darrel E. Miller, Secretary	Box 266 Smith Center, KS 66967	913/454-3515 or 282-6383	6/30/87
Tom Jamison	Rt. 2, Box 30 Hoxie, KS 67740	913/675-3600	6/30/87
Carl Stepp	Rt. 2, Box 61 Smith Center, KS 66967	913/282-3591	6/30/89
Gene Bland	RR 1 Lucas, KS 67648	913/525-6126	6/30/87
Francis Sweat	RR 1, Box 25 Cedar, KS 67628	913/476-2275	6/30/87
Henry L. Armknecht	1012 6th Street Cawker City, KS 67430	913/781-4943	6/30/87

Water Contamination

On the matter of water contamination, the Solomon Basin Advisory Committee feels that prevention of contamination is the only realistic way to handle the problem. But in several areas of the basin it is too late for prevention and several wells have shown up to be polluted with several contaminants. Several public water supply wells are contaminated by volatile organic compounds. The City of Agra has had tetrachloromethane show up in two of their wells. There are contaminated wells in Smith, Cloud, Rooks and Graham counties also. The results of the Farmstead Well Survey showed that many domestic wells had Nitrates in excess of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency drinking water standards.

The majority of the work being done on water pollution is being conducted by the Department of Health and Environment. They have been aided by the Kansas Corporation Commission and the State Conservation Commission in cases of pollution caused by oil field work and in cases of non-point source pollution.

To continue and expand the amount of work being done to identify and locate these sources of pollution is going to be expensive. But the members of the Solomon Basin Committee feel that this matter is of utmost concern. We, therefore, support the Division of Environment in their budget requests so that they can continue to identify pollutants and possible pollution sites not only in the Solomon Basin but across the state.

Groundwater Declines

The Solomon Basin Advisory Committee is concerned about groundwater declines in our basin. We believe that the problems of diminishing water quantity are co-equal in importance with problems of diminished water quality.

Continued availability of the remaining groundwater in storage is vital to the economy, social well-being and environmental integrity of the region: now and for the distant future, God willing.

Our committee best represents the citizens of this basin in advocating sustainable, long-range water-use policies which take into account the varied interests of all the citizens who live here now and who will live here in the future. We believe it is inappropriate to sacrifice our future for the temporary interests

and benefits of today. That is, we would be remiss in valuing temporary economic benefits, however great, above the call of responsible stewardship.

We recognize also that especially in semi-arid western Kansas water is a precious commodity not only for humanity but for wildlife as well. We believe wildlife is worthy of protecting and nurturing not only for our human interests, but for its own sake as well.

Repeatedly and specifically, we have advocated that a policy of zero depletion be implemented for groundwater reserves in the Solomon Basin to safeguard the long-term interests of communities as well as future industry and to protect the natural environment. We have indicated a need to re-examine the long-range use designation of Webster and Kirwin reservoirs. We recognize the importance of protecting remaining base flow from the Ogallala Aquifer in the branches of the Solomon River as well as other less conspicuous creeks, springs and watering sites which sustain a variety of wildlife: plant and animal, game and nongame.

Our concerns are only partly reflected in the FY 1988 Kansas Water Plan, Solomon Basin Section. The Kansas Water Authority in September of this year substantially revised then approved that section. Five major water issues, including groundwater declines are addressed. In regard to groundwater declines, specific guidelines direct the Division of Water Resources to coordinate the efforts of Groundwater Management District No. 4, the Kansas Fish and Game Commission, the Department of Health and Environment, the Kansas Water Office and the Kansas Geological Survey. The goal is to prepare a preliminary assessment "identifying the nature and extent of groundwater declines" and to develop proposals for wise management of the basin's water resources.

We are generally in support of such an assessment and we recognize a need for compiling basin-specific data to facilitate planning.

However, we recognize also that a host of previous "studies" and "assessments" in the State of Kansas as those studies and assessments related to water mining have accomplished less than they might have. For that reason, we advocate that the process of groundwater planning and management itself be carefully and responsibly examined in the State of Kansas, so that all who live in this basin be represented in policy and decision making regarding this vital resource, democratically and productively.

Moisture Conservation

The lack of maintenance of terraces and lack of contour farming must be addressed in the Solomon Basin. Policies in effect should be enforced to stop the destruction of terraces and other conservation practices.

Over 49 percent of the cropland in the Solomon Basin needs treatment for erosion and moisture conservation. Funding for this program should be increased to a level more in keeping with the needs of the people of the Solomon Basin and to the people of Kansas.

Land treatment should be the number one priority all over the state to help stop water where it falls; to help stop flooding and help stop water contamination, groundwater declines, non-point source pollution and excessive sedimentation in water storage lakes.

Non-Point Source Pollution

Non-point source pollution occurs in runoff from such activities as agriculture, mining, construction and disposal of pollutants on land. Sediment is the greatest pollutant in volume. Of major concern are plant nutrients, pesticides, micro-organisms, dissolved salts and minerals carried with the sediment. There are some problem areas in the Solomon Basin as evidenced by sediment. Further work is needed to identify source areas and pollutants involved.

The Solomon Basin Advisory Committee has recommended three programs for FY 1988 as follows:

Identification. Kansas Department of Health and Environment with assistance of appropriate agencies will identify non-point source problem areas, rank order them, coordinate and implement management programs for reduction or elimination of non-point source pollution.

Monitoring. A program coordinated by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment should be established in each area to measure the effectiveness of remedial measures.

Education. The Kansas State Extension Service should disseminate new information on preventing and reducing non-point source pollution through their existing system.

The committee is actively considering other programs or enhancements of present practices as: conservation farming practices, uses and application methods of fertilizers and pesticides, maintenance and upgrading of present conservation structures and proper disposal of toxic and waste substances.

The fiscal year 1988 requirements of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment and the Extension Service for these programs in the Solomon Basin is \$40,050. The Solomon Basin Advisory Committee seeks support in the legislature to begin these much needed programs and prevent further damage to our surface and under groundwater supplies. Action now should slow pollution and reduce the need of extensive and more costly future programs.

Water Supply Shortages from Kirwin and Webster Reservoirs

The Solomon Basin Advisory Committee has recognized water shortages at Kirwin and Webster reservoirs as a problem area in the basin. The water supply from Kirwin and Webster reservoirs is inadequate to meet all demands. Alternative uses for these reservoirs should be investigated.

In recent years, the irrigation districts below these two reservoirs have had insufficient revenues to meet their annual debt obligations to the Bureau of Reclamation. This is due to water shortages.

It is not the position of the committee to attempt in any way to abridge the rights of the irrigation districts or their members. However, the committee does recognize that the loss of irrigation water from these reservoirs is a contributing factor to their continued low water levels.

Some irrigation district members have expressed an interest in the possibility of disbanding the district, or allowing individual members to withdraw. Each of these options offer tempting ways to retain more water in the reservoirs. The future of the Kirwin and Webster irrigation districts will be a topic of discussion at their annual meetings in early March.

Due to investments by the Kansas Park and Resources Authority and the Kansas Fish and Game Commission, the State of Kansas has a significant investment in recreation facilities, fish and wildlife habitat at these reservoirs.

With the preceding information in mind, the present position of the Solomon Basin Advisory Committee is:

1. We are not asking for the formation of a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) at this time, as no action can be taken before the irrigation districts meet in March.
2. We will remain available to provide a forum for discussions between the irrigation districts and other interested parties.
3. We will represent all interested parties of the Solomon Basin.
4. We urge the state to be prepared to enter into discussions with the Bureau of Reclamation for improved utilization of the potential of these reservoirs.

The reservoir water shortages is a problem of allocation of a limited resource (the lake inflows) for the maximum benefit of the basin residents.

DETAILS OF SOLOMON BASIN PLAN PROGRAMS AND GUIDELINES

Issue: Water contamination sites in the basin need to be identified and appropriate remedial actions should be implemented.

Program 1: Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Division of Environment.

Guidelines: 1. Water contamination from all sources is to be identified and ranked by seriousness of risk to public health and the environment, and remedial plans and budgets developed for each contamination area and 2. annual summary reports on plans and projects will be prepared and presented to the Governor, Legislature, Kansas Water Authority and basin advisory committee.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: \$215,047 (Represents 1/12th of total. Actual expenditures in each basin will be based on needs.)

Program 2: Kansas Department of Health and Environment/Kansas Corporation Commission - Oil and Gas Program.

Guidelines: 1. Existing contamination from all past and present oil and gas activities must be identified and rank-ordered, and plans should be developed for clean-up of each site and 2. annual summary reports on plans and projects will be prepared and presented to the Governor, Legislature, Kansas Water Authority and basin advisory committee.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: \$83,333 - Kansas Department of Health and Environment (Represents 1/12th of total. Actual expenditures in each basin will be based on needs.)

Issue: Long-term withdrawal of groundwater at a rate exceeding the recharge rate has resulted in depletion of groundwater sources in the Solomon Basin.

Program 1: Board of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources - Technical Services Program.

Guideline: The Division of Water Resources, with advice and assistance from Groundwater Management District No. 4 and designated appropriate state agencies, should undertake a preliminary hydrologic assessment of the Solomon Basin to determine the extent and nature of the groundwater decline problems and to develop policies and a management plan. The Solomon Basin Advisory Committee should work with the above agencies in drafting a Plan of Study for basin-wide preliminary assessment by February 1987.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: \$6,453 (Represents 1/6th of total. Actual expenditures in each basin will be based on needs.)

Program 2: State Conservation Commission - Stream Recovery; Aquifer Restoration Program.

Guidelines: 1. The Division of Water Resources should evaluate the North Fork and South Fork Solomon rivers and the Solomon River for possible designation as areas for stream recovery and 2. where feasible, the State Conservation Commission should cost-share to purchase eligible water rights from willing sellers.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: \$5,990 - Division of Water Resources (Represents 1/6th of total. Actual expenditures in each basin will be based on needs.)

Program 3: Kansas Water Office - Dakota Aquifer Study.

Guideline: Funding of this phase should be directed at oil field pollution in the Norton and Phillips counties portion of the Solomon Basin.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: No additional state expenditures.

Program 4: State Conservation Commission - Soil and Water Conservation Programs.

Guidelines: 1. Funding for this program should be increased to meet needs and 2. land converted from irrigated to dryland farming or to native grass should be targeted for cost-share funds for the installation of land treatment practices for moisture conservation.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: \$150,000 (Represents 1/2 of the entire high priority land treatment program for the basin.)

Program 5: Kansas State Cooperative Extension Service - Public Service Programs.

Guideline: The Extension Service should give high priority to educational efforts to disseminate new information on moisture conservation methods and programs through their existing delivery system.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: No additional state expenditures.

Program 6: Governor's Office - Washington Liaison for the State of Kansas.

Guideline: The Washington Liaison should encourage the federal government to incorporate the water conservation features of House Concurrent Resolution No. 5049 into the federal Farm Bill.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: No additional state expenditures.

<p><u>Issue:</u> Almost 40 percent of the land in the Solomon Basin has been identified as needing treatment for erosion and moisture conservation.</p>

Program 1: State Conservation Commission - Soil and Water Conservation Programs.

Guidelines: 1. Funding for this program should be increased to meet needs and 2. land converted from irrigated to dryland farming or to native grass should be targeted for cost-share funds for installation of land treatment practices for moisture conservation.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: \$150,000 (Represents 1/2 of the entire high priority land treatment program for the basin.)

Program 2: Kansas State Cooperative Extension Service - Public Service Program.

Guideline: High priority should be given to educational efforts to disseminate new information on moisture conservation methods and programs, through their existing delivery system.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: No additional state expenditures.

<p><u>Issue:</u> Water quality problems related to non-point source pollution need to be identified and appropriate remedial actions should be implemented.</p>

Program 1: Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Division of Environment.

Guidelines: 1. With assistance from appropriate entities, identify areas exceeding criteria established for non-point source pollution problem areas; 2. rank-order these areas and 3. coordinate and implement management programs for reduction or elimination of non-point source pollution.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: \$16,000 (Represents 1/6th of total. Actual expenditures in each basin will be based on needs.)

Program 2: Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Division of Environment.

Guideline: A monitoring program should be established in each non-point source pollution problem area to measure effectiveness of remedial measures. Input from appropriate entities should be coordinated by Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: \$19,250 (Represents 1/12th of total. Actual expenditures in each basin will be based on needs.)

Program 3: Kansas State Cooperative Extension Service - Public Service Program.

Guideline: The Extension Service should give high priority to educational efforts to disseminate new information on non-point source pollution, through their existing delivery systems.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: \$4,800 (Represents 1/12th of total. Actual expenditures in each basin will be based on needs.)

Issue: The water supply from Kirwin and Webster reservoirs is inadequate to meet all demands. Alternative uses for these reservoirs should be investigated.

Program: Kansas Water Office - State Water Resources Planning Act.

Guideline: The Kansas Water Office should form a "Technical Advisory Committee on Water Supply Shortages at Kirwin and Webster Reservoirs" made up of representatives from: (1) Kirwin and Webster irrigation districts, (2) Bureau of Reclamation, (3) Division of Water Resources, (4) Kansas Fish and Game Commission, (5) Kansas Park and Resources Authority and (6) Kansas Water Office. This committee should identify the alternatives available for dealing with the future of Kirwin and Webster reservoirs and irrigation districts.

FY 88 Fiscal Requirements: No additional state expenditures.

STATE OF KANSAS



John Carlin, Governor

KANSAS WATER OFFICE
Joseph F. Harkins
Director

Suite 200
109 SW Ninth
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1215
913-296-3185

December 18, 1986

Mr. Donald E. Riffel, Chairperson
Solomon Basin Advisory Committee
RR 1, Box 99
Stockton, KS 67669

Dear ~~Mr. Riffel~~ *Don*:

Enclosed is the letter to the Division of Water Resources approved at the last meeting that gets the basin-wide study underway. Please sign it and send to Bob Hooper for his signature. After it is returned to me, I'll get copies out to the other agencies. Thanks.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John C. Gottschamer".

John C. Gottschamer
Water Resource Planner

JCG:th
Enclosure



BILL NO. _____

AN ACT relating to transfers from the state general fund to the state highway fund; amending K.S.A. 79-34,147 and repealing the existing section; also repealing K.S.A. 79-34,148.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 79-34,147 is hereby amended to read as follows: 79-34,147. (a) On October 1, 1987, and on each January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 thereafter, the secretary of revenue shall certify daily to the director of accounts and reports the amount equal to 9.19% of the total revenues received by the secretary from the taxes imposed under the Kansas retailers' sales tax act and deposited in the state treasury and credited to the state general fund ~~on-the-next-preceding-day-that such-revenues-were-so-received-and-deposited~~ during the preceding three calendar months.

(b) Upon receipt of each certification under subsection (a), the director of accounts and reports shall transfer from the state general fund to the state highway fund the amount computed as follows:

(1) ~~During-the-fiscal-year-ending-June-30,-1984,-the-amount equal-to-5/42-of-the-amount-so-certified;~~

(2) ~~--during-the-fiscal-year-ending-June-30,-1985,-the-amount equal-to-10/42-of-the-amount-so-certified;~~

(3) ~~--during-the-fiscal-year-ending-June-30,-1986,-the-amount equal-to-15/42-of-the-amount-so-certified;~~

(4) ~~--during-the-fiscal-year-ending-June-30,-1987,-the-amount equal-to-20/42-of-the-amount-so-certified;~~

(5) During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1988, the amount equal to 25/42 44.6% of the amount so certified; and

(6) (2) during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1989, and

each fiscal year thereafter, the amount equal to 30/42 53.6% of the amount so certified.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 79-34,147 and 79-34,148 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

_____ BILL NO. _____

②

By

AN ACT relating to transfers from the state general fund; relating to the local ad valorem tax reduction fund and the county and city revenue sharing fund; amending K.S.A. 79-2959 and 79-2964 and repealing the existing sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 79-2959 is hereby amended to read as follows: 79-2959. (a) There is hereby created the local ad valorem tax reduction fund. All moneys transferred or credited to such fund under the provisions of this act or any other law shall be apportioned and distributed in the manner provided herein.

(b) On January 15 and on July 15 of each year, the director of accounts and reports shall make transfers in equal amounts which in the aggregate equal 4 1/2% of 3/4 of the total retail sales and compensating taxes credited to the state general fund pursuant to articles 36 and 37 of chapter 79 of Kansas Statutes Annotated and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto during the preceding calendar year from the state general fund to the local ad valorem tax reduction fund.

(c) The state treasurer shall apportion and pay the amounts transferred under subsection (b) to the several county treasurers on January 15 and on July 15 in each year as follows: (1) Sixty-five percent of the amount to be distributed shall be apportioned on the basis of the population figures of the counties certified to the secretary of state pursuant to K.S.A. 11-201 and amendments thereto on July 1 of the preceding year; and (2) thirty-five percent of such amount shall be apportioned on the basis of the equalized assessed tangible valuations on the tax rolls of the counties on November 1 of the preceding year as

certified by the director of property valuation.

(d) On June 1, 1983, the director of accounts and reports shall transfer from the state general fund to the local ad valorem tax reduction fund the amount certified by the state board of education as the total of all amounts received by community colleges and municipal universities under K.S.A. 79-2961 and amendments thereto from the payments made from the local ad valorem tax reduction fund on January 15, 1983. On June 1, 1983, the state treasurer shall apportion and pay the amount transferred under this subsection to the county treasurers of those counties which distributed money to one or more community colleges or municipal universities, or both, under K.S.A. 79-2961 and amendments thereto from the payments made from the local ad valorem tax reduction fund on January 15, 1983. The amount paid on June 1, 1983, to each such county from the local ad valorem tax reduction fund under this subsection shall bear the same proportion to the total amount paid to all such counties on June 1, 1983, that the total amount received by community colleges and municipal universities in such county under K.S.A. 79-2961 and amendments thereto from the payment made to such county on January 15, 1983, bears to the total amount received by community colleges and municipal universities in all such counties under such statute from such payment.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 79-2964 is hereby amended to read as follows: 79-2964. There is hereby created the county and city revenue sharing fund. All moneys transferred or credited to such fund under the provisions of this act or any other law shall be allocated and distributed in the manner provided herein. The director of accounts and reports in each year on July 15 and December 10, shall make transfers in equal amounts which in the aggregate equal $3 \frac{1}{2}\%$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total retail sales and compensating taxes credited to the state general fund pursuant to articles 36 and 37 of chapter 79 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto during the preceding calendar year from the state general fund to the county

and city revenue sharing fund.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 79-2959 and 79-2964 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from January 1, 1988, and its publication in the statute book.

BILL NO. _____

③

By

AN ACT relating to the distribution of transportation aid to school districts; amending K.S.A. 72-7050 and repealing the existing section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 72-7050 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-7050. The distribution of transportation aid under this act shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts from the state general fund each year as follows:

The amount of transportation aid for each district as computed by the state board shall be distributed in payments as follows:

(1) On both September 25 and November 25 such payment shall be an amount equal to 25% of the amount paid to the district in the preceding year for transportation aid except as provided in subsection (4);

(2) on February 25 such payment shall be an amount equal to 25% of the entire amount the district is entitled to receive in the current school year; and

(3) on April 25 such payment shall be an amount equal to the entire amount which the district is entitled to receive in the current school year, less the amounts paid to the district for transportation aid in the preceding months of September, November and February. The state board shall certify to the director of accounts and reports the amount due each district as transportation aid five days before each payment date.

(4) The payment for November 25, 1987, shall be deferred and distributed, together with the February 25, 1988, payment, on February 25, 1988.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 72-7050 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

④

BILL NO. _____

By

AN ACT concerning the county inheritance tax fund; providing for the termination of distributions to counties therefrom; abolishing such fund and disposing of the moneys therein; amending K.S.A. 79-1578 and repealing the existing section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 79-1578 is hereby amended to read as follows: 79-1578. (a) Until July 1, 1987, the secretary of revenue shall certify to the director of accounts and reports the amount of revenue collected from the tax imposed under the provisions of this act at the time of paying the same to the state treasurer and an amount equal to ~~five-percent--(5%)~~ 5% of the total amounts certified shall be transferred by the director of accounts and reports from the state general fund to the county inheritance tax fund ~~which-is-hereby-created-prior-to--the--dates hereinafter-provided-for-distributions-from-the-latter-fund-to-be made-to-counties.~~ Such certification shall be based upon receipts paid to the director of taxation with appropriate adjustments or corrections. No such certification shall be made by the secretary of revenue and no such transfer shall be made by the director of accounts and reports after June 30, 1987.

(b) Until January 1, 1988, the director of taxation shall make distributions from the county inheritance tax fund to counties on the first days day of February, May and September of each year. The director of taxation shall pay to each county the amount of said county's entitlement, which shall equal ~~five percent--(5%)~~ 5% of the proceeds of the tax imposed under this act, upon legacies and successions to any estate subject to the jurisdiction of said such county and collected by the director of taxation as indicated by inheritance tax returns filed and

attributed to said such county, with any adjustments or corrections made by said the director. No such distribution shall be made by the director of taxation after December 31, 1987.

(c) The director of accounts and reports shall draw warrants on the state treasurer payable to the county treasurer of each county entitled to payment from the county inheritance tax fund upon vouchers approved by the director of taxation. No such warrant shall be drawn by the director of accounts and reports after December 31, 1987. Upon receipt of such warrant, each county treasurer shall credit the amount thereof to the general fund of his-or-her the county.

(d) On January 1, 1988, the director of accounts and reports shall transfer all moneys in the county inheritance tax fund to the state general fund and the county inheritance fund is hereby abolished.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 79-1578 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Kansas register.

5

PROPOSED BILL NO. _____

By

AN ACT concerning the state board of tax appeals; relating to the powers and duties thereof; amending K.S.A. 74-2437 and repealing the existing section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 74-2437 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-2437. The state board of tax appeals shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) To hear appeals from the director of taxation and the director of property valuation on rulings and interpretations by said directors, except where different provision is made by law;

(b) to hear appeals from the director of property valuation on the assessment of state assessed property;

(c) to require all applications filed with the board of tax appeals to be accompanied by a filing fee of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 to be determined by the board of tax appeals. The fee shall be based upon the complexity of the case and, in the event the applicant demonstrates that a hardship would be incurred if required to pay the fee, the board of tax appeals shall have the discretion to reduce or abate the fee.

~~(e)~~ (d) to adopt rules and regulations relating to the performance of its duties and particularly with reference to procedure before it on hearings and appeals; and

~~(d)~~ (e) such other powers as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 74-2437 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Kansas register.