

MINUTES OF THE SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Carolyn McGinn at 8:30 A.M. on January 20, 2005 in Room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present:

Lisa Montgomery, Revisor of Statutes Office  
Emalene Correll, Legislative Research Department  
Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department  
Joyce Bishop, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Secretary Roderick L. Bremby, KDHE  
Ronald F. Hammerschmidt, PhD., Director, Division of Environment, KDHE  
Whitney B. Damron, J.D., Governmental Affairs

Others attending:

See attached list.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairperson, Senator Carolyn McGinn at 8:38 A.M.

Senator McGinn asked committee members and staff to introduce themselves.

Roderick L. Bremby, Secretary of Health and Environment, gave a presentation on the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Division of Environmental Services (Attachment 1). A Service Guide to the Division of Environment was also distributed. Following Secretary Bremby's presentation, the floor was open to questions.

Senator McGinn asked about liners for livestock. Municipalities and industry standards are already set. In the next few months, decisions will be made about livestock liners. Senator McGinn asked about the difference between municipality and livestock as far as criteria for liners. Secretary Bremby said one difference is the retirement provision. They plan to offer a vehicle for when the current liner or lagoon is needing replaced. They would request a letter of credit or some other financial instrument to defer the cost. This is different from municipalities. They are also looking at some ways that the industry will not have to have the front end cost to secure the operation. Thickness of liner and depth of ground water (ten feet), they are the same for municipalities and livestock operations. They have the ability in livestock areas to use the K-State model. In addition in the brine, there is no allowance for anything other than a membrane liner.

Senator McGinn asked, for farms located over the Equus bed, will soil profiles be done to determine how they will be lined, or will all farms be treated the same in these areas. Secretary Bremby said the new regulations will apply to all sensitive ground water areas, not just Equus beds. There are allowances for site specific. For instance, if you are going to have a liner, you can come in with your consultant, show soil profiles, borings and other factors, and they can work something out.

Senator Bruce asked about the sinkhole by his house. What type of ground pollutants are coming from this and why? Secretary Bremby said the brine from that cavern when it fell in, pushed out into the surrounding aquifers. They have been working with the City; Mosaic, owner of the property; and the railroad to set up a system of port holes where they can go in and see how far the sink hole cavity is. Currently they are determining where all of the caverns on the edge of the housing development go. They are concerned about the railroad tracks and whether they have to be moved. The city and Mosaic are being very cooperative and will be bringing in the Kansas Geological Survey to do some of the work. In Reno County they have ongoing concerns about ongoing organic contaminant plumes in Hutchinson and that area. There is also a very large brine plume at the IMC plant and those operations. They are working with the city to capture, run through air strippers and set up reverse osmosis treatment to take brines out. This will be over the next 20 to 30 years. Regarding Yaggie field, they will have to require the new statutory requirements. To date they have not asked to reopen. There will be a full public discussion before any decision is made.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate Natural Resources Committee at 8:30 A.M. on January 20, 2005 in Room 423-S of the Capitol.

Senator Teichman asked if they were going to put a cement area between the sinkhole and the railroad tracks. Ron Hammerschmidt said they were still determining the size of the hole before making any decision. They are shaped like a morning glory and the edges need to be determined first.

Senator Teichman commended KDHE on the clean up of the slum area between Great Bend and Hoisington. Ron Hammerschmidt said the only concern is keeping people from going back and needing to clean it up again. They are using trailers with cameras to get license tag numbers to prosecute individuals.

Senator Taddiken told of a large turkey processing plant. The company who operates that spent 100 million dollars to install a digester to digest the left overs from processing and turn it into carbon. When he thinks about our landfill and energy needs in Kansas he finds this concept interesting. Ron Hammerschmidt said they have had conversations with communities in the past about bio-reactors. Harvey County has been the most interested in this concept.

Senator Taddiken asked what KDHE's role is in the cleanup of meth labs. Ron said they are charged with going into local communities and helping with this clean up. They do this in cooperation with KBI and local law enforcement. They have a contractor who comes in and removes all chemicals and contaminated materials. They use local household hazardous waste programs to try to keep the cost down. KDHE's cost is about one third the cost of DEA.

Senator Francisco asked about the bill introduced by Senator Derrick Schmidt. Will it compliment the Meth Watch Program? Ron said it would and they are a part of the task force. She also asked what KDHE's relationship with the Agriculture Remediation Board is. They have a staff member who supports the board.

Senator Ostmeyer asked if they are getting the above ground containment areas cleaned up. Ron said they are still finding them and still struggling with them. They have a number in active bio remediation and the levels are low enough they are letting natural processes take over. That fund sunsets in 2014, and he thinks they will need it at least to that point. Senator Ostmeyer asked where the dairy was with 40,000 head of cattle. Ron said Royal Dairy in the north central part of the state is one around 40,000. Steve Brooks owns and operates this dairy.

Senator Lee asked about the underground and above ground storage tanks acts. Regarding the stream classification, SB 204, that they changed in 2002, will they receive another update this year? Ron said there would be another update and copies will be distributed. They are close to finishing up on recreational, but they have a couple of years to finish up on the rest of them. There are a number of aquatic life UA's they are required to do and when they get a new field director they will come back with better and more comprehensive ways to do some things on this. They may use existing Wildlife and Parks or Fish and Wildlife Service studies rather than doing new studies. Senator Lee asked them to update the committee regarding this and also provide a map what streams have been taken off and which ones are still on and where we are as a group across the state.

Senator Bruce asked what it costs to clean up a meth lab. Ron said the average is \$1,500 per meth lab. They will get a report to the Senator.

Senator McGinn has been meeting with agencies and hearing their concerns. She invited members of the committees to share any issues they have for the committee.

Senator McGinn asked for bill introductions.

Christopher Tymeson, Chief Legal Counsel, Kansas Department of Wildlife & Parks. It is the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Fish & Game side of the agency and the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Parks side of the agency. He introduced the Wildlife Violator Compact. It prevents a violator from another state coming to Kansas and taking a legitimate opportunity from a legitimate hunter who wants to come here and hunt. It would allow our officers as well as Kansas residents to just receive a citation for violation of the law and allow our officers to issue that to a non-state resident in the state rather than taking them to jail and bonding them up.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate Natural Resources Committee at 8:30 A.M. on January 20, 2005 in Room 423-S of the Capitol.

Senator Teichman moved to introduce legislation concerning the wildlife violator compact. Senator Bruce seconded the motion. The motion carried.

The second bill Christopher Tymeson introduced deals with firearms currently in the possession of the Kansas Department of Revenue. They would like to get rid of these and would like to be able to transfer some of them to the Wildlife and Parks Department for use in hunter education. It would contain a provision to also transfer some items to the Historical Society. Any firearms left would be transferred to the KBI for use in testing or they would be ultimately destroyed. KBI is currently prohibited from reselling firearms. The Department of Revenue has the option of auctioning firearms, however there are issues with this.

Senator Teichman moved to introduce legislation concerning the possession of firearms by the Kansas Department of Revenue. Senator ~~Taddiken~~ seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Whitney B. Damron, J.D. requested introduction of a bill to repeal the sunset provision for exemption from hunter safety education requirement to hunt in controlled shooting areas.

Senator Teichman made the motion the bill be introduced. Senator Huelskamp seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Senator McGinn adjourned the meeting at 9:30 A.M. The next meeting is scheduled for 8:30 A.M., Friday, January 21, 2005 in Room 423-S.





# K A N S A S

RODERICK L. BREMBY, SECRETARY

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

**Presentation on the Kansas Department of Health and Environment  
Division of Environment Services  
to  
Senate Natural Resources Committee**

**Presented by Roderick L. Bremby, Secretary  
Kansas Department of Health and Environment**

**January 20, 2005**

Chairperson McGinn and members of the Senate Natural Resources Committee, I am pleased to appear before you today to provide an overview of the Division of Environment at the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

The mission of the Division of Environment is *protecting public health and environment for Kansas*. To implement this mission, the Division of Environment has adopted the following goals:

Implement environmental programs in Kansas to achieve regulatory compliance and maintain assurance that environmental programs are protective of public health and the environment.

Be responsive to the needs and inquiries of the citizens of Kansas and the regulated community with respect to environmental programs.

Provide citizens of the state with accurate assessments of the environmental conditions of the state.

In order to fulfill this mission and meet these goals the Division of Environment has developed and implemented regulatory, compliance assistance, monitoring and educational programs within each of the bureaus and the division as a whole.

The performance measures for the Division of Environment are described at length in the state fiscal year 2005 KDHE budget request document. The results of the division's activities are also listed in that document. In addition, the division also operates under the terms of the various program delegation agreements with the US EPA, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and Office of Surface Mining, Department of Interior. The relationship with US EPA is described in the *Performance Partnership Agreement, October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2005*.

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENT

Bureau Water

CURTIS STATE OFFICE BUILDING, 1000 SW JACKSON ST., STE. 420, TOPEKA, KS 66612-1367

Voice 785-296-5500 Fax 785-296-0086 <http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/water>

*Senate Natural Resources  
1/20/05  
Attachment 1*



The Division of Environment is involved in a number of challenging activities. These include continued engagement over the regulation of animal feeding operations; water quality standards and designation of surface waters; development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for streams and lakes; implementation of revised public water supply standards; implementation of new air quality standards for ozone; permitting of new or expanded solid waste facilities; and a number of remediation sites across the state. Current regulatory proposals of note are those for regulation of underground storage of natural gas and liquid petroleum gas (LPG), water quality standards, revision of radiation control requirements, and construction and demolition landfill requirements. In addition, the Division of Environment will continue to move forward in areas involving financial assistance including the state revolving loan funds, start up of the Brownfields program, and storage tank cleanup activities. Brief descriptions are also available on the KDHE website [www.kdhe.state.ks.us](http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us) under the Environment tab.

### **Division of Environment Organizational Structure:**

The Division of Environment is organized in five distinct bureaus: Bureau of Air and Radiation, Bureau of Water, Bureau of Waste Management, Bureau of Environmental Remediation, and Bureau of Environmental Field Services. For simplicity in budgeting, the Office of the Director, Division of Environment is budgeted with the Bureau of Environmental Field Services. The division staff is composed of scientific and technical staff with a heavy emphasis on physical and biological sciences, and engineering. The staff of the Division is authorized at 436 FTEs.

The **Bureau of Air and Radiation** is the state's air quality regulatory program including radiation safety. The bureau implements state and federal programs for permitting and regulation of air emission sources. These sources include the state's coal burning power plants, industrial plants, and other industry. Of particular concern are air quality conditions in the Kansas City and Wichita areas related to these point sources and mobile sources, i.e. automobile and truck exhaust. This bureau conducts the radiation regulatory programs, that deal both with the licensing and monitoring of devices such as X ray and mammography equipment and the environmental and response programs for the Wolf Creek nuclear power plant located near Burlington. The staff of this bureau also implements the community right to know program in conjunction with the Division of Emergency Management, asbestos regulatory programs, ambient air quality monitoring and the Small Business Assistance Program.

- A new standard has been recently established for ozone, a component of smog. The standard was not exceeded in the Kansas City metropolitan area during 2004 due to unusual climatic conditions. However, there may be a future violation of the ozone standard Kansas City area under more normal conditions. The ozone levels in Wichita have also been of concern. The Bureau of Air and Radiation is working with both Kansas City and Wichita to evaluate ways to reduce air emissions that contribute to ozone formation. Once this work has been completed the Kansas Air Quality Plan will be amended to make sure Kansas continues to meet the new federal standards for ozone.
- The implementation of 2004 Senate Bill 396, which establishes a dedicated Radiation fee fund, will begin in calendar year 2005 with the collection of revised fees. This new fund will allow the Bureau of Air and Radiation to maintain an effective and efficient program to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public from sources of asbestos and radiation, while promptly and accurately responding to customers and stakeholders. The Radiation program will become a fee-supported program.

The **Bureau of Waste Management** conducts regulatory and compliance assistance programs for both solid and hazardous waste. These programs include permitting of solid waste facilities ranging from major solid waste facilities known as Subtitle D permits to those for small landfills in arid areas of western Kansas.

This regulated industry includes processing facilities, and construction and demolition landfills. Hazardous waste programs regulate the handling, treatment and disposal in a “cradle to grave” approach under both state and federal statutes and regulations. The waste tire program has made tremendous strides in reducing the number of waste tire piles across the state while the solid waste program, in conjunction with the Bureau of Environmental Remediation, also addresses illegal dumps and former city dumps which threaten the public health and environment. The bureau also conducts a grant program to encourage new business and industry for recycling as well as recycling programs across the state. *Kansas Don't Spoil It* is the agency's educational program for both public information and assisting school programs. The bureau is also working with confined feed operations to develop contingency plans for disposal of a large number of animal carcasses in the event of a foreign animal disease.

- E-waste management is the greatest new emerging waste management issue in Kansas (in the USA). A pilot collection project in Lyon and Seward Counties in November collected 55 tons of computers and some other electronics for recycling. This is the equivalent of about 3000 computers. Millions of computers are awaiting disposal or recycling. EPA may require computers to be managed as hazardous waste. There is no system to collect them except in the larger urban areas.
- Waste Connections landfill application for Harper County is again under review by KDHE. This follows a Kansas Supreme Court decision that the zoning was proper. Other issues with landfills the department is overseeing include the modification of two large regional landfill permits in the Kansas City area: Forest View (Allied) and Deffenbaugh. The capacity is only a few years and combined they take in over 6000 tons per day which is one-third of all KS waste. Sedwick County is also trying to decide whether to site a new landfill.
- KDHE's Illegal Dumping Program is proceeding with clean up efforts in South Hoisington where illegal dumping of tires and household hazardous wastes have been a problem for 70 separate properties for many years. KDHE is working closely with Barton County and City of Hoisington to correct the concerns.

The **Bureau of Water** is the lead environmental regulatory program for actual and potential discharges to water and the protection of the states' public drinking water supplies. The bureau implements the delegated National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program for the regulation of municipal, industrial and animal waste. To assist the regulatory programs, the Bureau of Water also conducts state and federal programs to limit pollution caused by non-point sources. The bureau also conducts regulatory and assistance programs for the assurance of the safety of the state's public water supplies. This bureau administers state revolving loan funds to assist municipalities and public utilities in improving or replacing sewer or municipal wastewater systems and public water supplies. The two revolving loan funds have made approximately \$750 million in loans since their inception.

#### Stream Classification and Use Designation Activity:

- Statute requires KDHE to perform two major task related to stream classifications:
  1. Evaluate the classification status of stream segments against the criteria for classification of stream segments provided in K.S.A. 82a-2003.
  2. Evaluate the designated uses of classified streams against the criteria for use designation of classified stream segments provided in K.S.A. 82a-2004.

- Evaluation of stream segments for classification is primarily dependent on the US Geological Survey (USGS) completing work on a method for extrapolating stream flow for Kansas stream segments. In order to facilitate that work, KDHE staff met with USGS staff to develop a scope of work and funding mechanism. That work was initially completed December 31, 2002. Copies of the USGS report were provided to the Legislative Committee Chairs January 16, 2003. USGS presented an overview of the report to the Senate Environment Committee on February 6, 2003. Subsequent to the original report submission, errors were discovered in some of the calculated flow values. USGS corrected those errors and a modified report was received June 29, 2004.
- In the near future the department will publish the draft regulations on the annual update to the Kansas Surface Water Quality Register. These regulations will propose recreational uses for 427 stream segments and 45 lakes. This will also include one stream use attainability analysis (UAAs) conducted in 2000. Thirteen stream segments are proposed for deletion from the Kansas Surface Water Register (removed from classification), 282 stream segments are proposed as secondary contact recreation, and 132 stream segments are proposed as primary contact recreation. Five lakes are proposed for deletion from the Kansas Surface Water Register, 1 lake is proposed as secondary contact recreation, and 39 lakes are proposed as primary contact recreation and food procurement. Recreational use designations for stream segments were assigned either 2 sub-classes of primary contact recreation or 2 sub-classes of secondary contact recreation in response to requirements of K.S.A. 2002 Supp 82a-2001, implementing provision of HB 2219.

#### Drinking Water

- New federal regulations for drinking water quality are a challenge, especially for Kansas communities due to the many small systems in the state. Ninety-five percent (95%) of Kansas water supplies serve 3,300 feet (1000 meters) or less, 55% of Kansas water supplies serve 330 feet (100 meters) or less.  
There is no economy of scale for these small systems so some are challenged to upgrade to federal requirements, and consolidation is not always an option for them.

#### Municipal Wastewater

- For municipal wastewater, an emerging issue lies with the discharge of endocrine disrupters. It is a potential human health concern. Research is underway including whether to remove compounds at wastewater plant or waterworks or both. The issue is more of a problem with heavily recycled streams such as Kansas River.

#### Mega Dairies

- Kansas now has 26 dairies permitted for 1,000 or more animal units with the largest at 45,000 animal units. KDHE oversees the facility management of wastes and determines proper corrective actions needed when problems are identified.

#### Total Maximum Daily Loads

- KDHE has met the deadlines of the Federal Court Order and we anticipate the first round of TMDL's for the 12 basins will be met.

#### Water Quality Standards

- Implementation of SB204 & HB2219 continues. EPA has approved most provisions with exception of cost/benefit considerations in stream classification, a provision of state law, and an agency regulations proposal called high flow exclusion.
- Nutrient reduction plan: KS is proposing a unique approach to reducing nutrients. The plan is to move forward with voluntary reductions while addressing and setting nutrient criteria locally.



## La Regulations

- KDHE is close to adoption of regulations to address the construction of wastewater lagoons. Initial attempts at lagoon regulations grouped the brine lagoons, livestock, industrial, and municipal wastes. This proved difficult, as each group is essentially a category by itself. The draft regulations were broken into the categories described above. The brine lagoon regulations are in place, the municipal regulations will be issued directly, and the livestock regulations will be placed on public notice in the next few months. We believe the regulations are workable and they essentially put into place controls that have been generally accepted and practiced.

## Geologic Issues

- Following the Hutchinson gas incident, legislation was adopted and regulations put in place addressing underground storage of natural gas and liquids. The industry is implementing these regulations. There remains some debate over the regulation requiring each cavern to have a flow meter. The Yaggy facility has not closed the facility to the possibility of future use, but has not taken steps to re-open.
- KDHE staff is working a sink hole near the old Carey Salt plant in Hutchinson. The sink hole is associated with a brine well from the 1920 era and is about 20' deep and 80' in diameter. The sink is next to the main railroad line. Our first concern is with public safety, secondly the groundwater pollution. The Hutch area is dotted with old brine wells.

The **Bureau of Environmental Remediation** is charged with the responsibility for cleanup of environmental damages across the state. These cleanups are conducted in a variety of programs ranging from federal Superfund to the state voluntary programs. These cleanups are predominantly conducted using either federal funds or charges to the responsible parties. In recent years, the bureau has seen the maturation of programs such as the state underground and above ground storage tank regulatory and cleanup program, the voluntary and cooperative cleanup programs, and state water plan funded orphan site remedial program. In addition, new programs for remediation of illegal methamphetamine lab sites, remediation of contamination from dry cleaning operations and restoration of property under the Brownfields approach have been implemented. The former is funded with state funds while the latter is funded with federal grants.

- The Kansas Meth Watch program is being adopted on an international scale. Meth Watch is a voluntary program for retailers created by KDHE and KBI to limit the availability of precursor products that are used in the manufacturing of methamphetamine in clandestine laboratories. Due to the great success of the Kansas program, Meth Watch is currently being adopted in 22 other states and Canada.
- Reauthorization of the fee collection aspects of the surface mining program will have significant impact on the funding of the Surface Mining Section. Collection of fees, as provided for by Title IV, of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA), to fund the remediation of hazards associated with past coal mining is set to expire on June 30, 2005. If this provision of SMCRA is allowed to expire there will no longer be funding for the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Program. Kansas has the fourth largest inventory of Priority 1 and 2 abandoned coal mine hazards in the nation with an estimated cost of over \$200 million to address. It is apparent from the size of the Kansas AML inventory that there is much work left to be done in this state. With such a large AML inventory caused by historical mining, and with such a small amount of active coal mining occurring in the state today, it is quite evident that the funding made available through the minimum program portion of SMCRA, Section 402 (g)(8), is truly important and necessary to the State of Kansas.
- The recent declining economy has left many businesses unable to address their environmental obligations at sites where soil and groundwater contamination have occurred. Many of these sites pose a substantial risk to the water supplies and public health of the residents of Kansas. Obtaining adequate funding to respond to these threats to human health and the environment at orphan sites is increasingly important. For several years funding levels for orphan site remediation and for Superfund cost share have been declining.

lack of sufficient funds to respond to Cherokee County mining sites and impacts to surface waters match for federal superfund cleanups. Funding from Congress has been requested to begin a comprehensive cleanup of the lead and zinc mine waste in Cherokee Co. The agency has been informed that no money will be provided this year and any future allocations will involve a minimum of a 10% match from the state.

- The Bureau of Environmental Remediation is currently working with a national work group to develop standards for vapor intrusion testing at sites where soil and groundwater are contaminated by volatile organic compounds. Vapor intrusion is the migration of volatile chemicals in the subsurface into overlying buildings. Volatile chemicals in groundwater can emit vapors that may migrate through subsurface soils and into indoor air spaces of overlying buildings. This vapor intrusion pathway is a significant health pathway (inhalation pathway) and should be included in the assessment process prior to the redevelopment of contaminated sites. EPA and several states are working to determine what contaminant levels are protective of occupants. Additionally, efforts are ongoing within KDHE to determine what testing methods are most effective in determining which contaminants are attributable to vapor intrusion from a site and which contaminants are from the home owner's activities.
- With the ever present need for economic growth and redevelopment, the Brownfields program offers communities an excellent opportunity to return underutilized properties to productive use. The department has been awarded funding from EPA to conduct and support brownfields activities in the State of Kansas. The agency conducts assessments of property for local municipalities who are trying to redevelop underutilized properties within their communities. These assessments are conducted at no cost to the local government to determine the extent of contamination. Assessments can be performed before they take title to the property. As of December 31, 2004, a total of 50 assessments have been completed with another 8 currently underway. A project the department is currently involved in includes the redevelopment of the riverfront in Downtown Topeka. KDHE will provide technical assistance and oversight to the City of Topeka to assess and cleanup over 30 parcels of property for this project.
- The Bureau also provides technical assistance to support municipalities and other local economic development organizations across the state. This program is an excellent example of the shift in the agency role from strict regulator to that of a support agency. The outcome for the agency will be cleanup of contaminated properties with a benefit for local communities of redevelopment of underutilized property that will produce jobs, increase the tax base or other benefits such as creating a park or residential area.

The **Bureau of Environmental Field Services** provides service to the public and other Division of Environment bureaus through regulatory and compliance efforts, complaint and emergency response, ambient monitoring and pollution prevention efforts. This bureau often serves as the public's first point of contact for investigation and assistance. There are six district offices: Chanute, Wichita, Dodge City (with a satellite office in Ulysses), Hays, Salina and Lawrence. Some staff are located in the Topeka offices. The activities of the bureau staff cross all program lines of the regulatory programs of Air, Water, Waste Management and the tank programs of Environmental Remediation. In addition, this program provides support for the Bureau of Water's implementation of the Clean Water Act through performance of UAAs and sampling for the TMDL program. The activities of the bureau are implemented under working agreements between BEFS and the other four bureaus. It should be noted the district office clerical staff provide service to both Division of Health and Division of Environment staff in the offices.

## **Division of Environment Budget and Finance Information:**

The Division of Environment utilizes a mixture of state general funds, federal funds, state water plan funds and fees to support programs and activities. Expenditures for state fiscal year 2005 and 2006 reflect this mixture of funding sources. The total budget for fiscal year 2006 is approximately \$60 million with fees accounting for 55%, federal funds for 28%, state general fund for 10% and state water plan for 7%. The total budget for fiscal year 2005 is approximately \$60 million with fees accounting for 56.5 %, federal funds for 28.5%, state general fund for 10%, and state water plan for 5%.

The Division of Environment administers two significant revolving loan funds that are not routinely included in the agency budget. These are the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund and Public Water Supply Loan Fund and were described earlier. Annual reports for both are routinely prepared and submitted.

## **Other KDHE Divisions:**

In addition to the Division of Environment, KDHE includes 3 other operational divisions, the Division of Health, the Division of Health and Environmental Labs, and the Center for Health and Environmental Statistics. Two support divisions, the Division of Fiscal Services and the Division of Human Resources and Service Quality, provide a centralized resource for internal fiscal, personnel and employee needs for the agency.

## **Division of Health:**

KDHE's Division of Health is responsible for investigating disease outbreaks and taking steps to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, as well as preparing for bioterrorism acts against the state. In addition, the Division of Health promotes healthy lives by developing and supporting programs to reduce the preventable chronic diseases and promote health activities such as good nutrition and physical activity. The division also provides assistance to Kansas communities in establishing or modifying health care delivery. It is also responsible for ensuring children's special needs are addressed through screenings and treatments and the administering of two USDA programs: the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Division of Health also licenses and regulates numerous facilities in the state including child care, hospitals, home health agencies/ mental health facilities/ restaurants / and food service facilities. Credentialing of health care workers is also the responsibility of the Division of Health.

## **Center for Health and Environmental Statistics (CHES):**

CHES provides reliable public health statistics by collecting and processing data regarding various health and environmental issues in the state. Vital records including births, deaths, marriages and divorces in Kansas are recorded by this office and made available to individuals according to Kansas law. Health care information data, such as worker's compensation insurance and health insurance data, are collected and studied to determine trends.

## **Division of Health and Environmental Laboratories (DHEL):**

DHEL provides timely and accurate analytical information for public health, and certifies laboratories in the state to assure the quality of services provided. State lab information is used to diagnose and prevent diseases of public health interest that range from AIDS to childhood lead toxicity. DHEL surveillance information also guards the safety of public drinking water as well as ambient air and water quality. Health and environmental analytical operations are performed in accordance with rigid scientific standards.