Kansas Water Authority

In-Person & Virtual Meeting
June 22, 2022

Options For Audio:

• Use Computer Audio via Zoom or

• Use your phone:
  Dial: (346) 248-7799
  Meeting ID: 839 6307 5451
  Passcode: 394400
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Agenda Item</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
<th>KWA Advice</th>
<th>KWA Decision</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00 am</td>
<td>Call to Order/Roll Call</td>
<td>Dawn Buehler</td>
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<td>9:05 am</td>
<td>Approval of Meeting Minutes</td>
<td>Dawn Buehler</td>
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<td>April 20, 2022 Meeting</td>
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<td>9:10 am</td>
<td>Welcome to Pittsburg/Pittsburg Water Update</td>
<td>Jay Byers</td>
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<td>9:20 am</td>
<td>KWA Public Water Supply Committee Update</td>
<td>John Bailey</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Water Marketing Variable Rate</td>
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<td>9:50 am</td>
<td>KWA RAC Operations Committee</td>
<td>Jeremiah Hobbs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>*Materials with recommended KWA to be provided following</td>
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<td>KWA RAC Operations Committee Meeting*</td>
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<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>Legislative Update</td>
<td>Matt Unruh</td>
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<td>7-8</td>
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<td>2022 Kansas Legislature Wrap Up</td>
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<td>KWA Summer Water Policy Discussion Update</td>
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<td>Tuttle Creek Water Injection Dredging Demonstration</td>
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<td>Kansas/Colorado Arkansas River Quality Summit Update</td>
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<td>Kansas/Colorado Arkansas River Quality Summit Update</td>
<td>Tom Stiles</td>
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<td>Travis Sieve</td>
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<td>Earl Lewis</td>
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<td>1:35 pm</td>
<td>KWA Open Discussion</td>
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<td>2:45 pm</td>
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Call to Order/Roll Call; Dawn Buehler
Minutes

Presented by: Dawn Buehler

Action Needed

Approval of minutes from:
   January 27, 2022
Presented by: Jay Byers
Pittsburg Deputy City Manager/Chief Information Officer
Neosho RAC Member
KWA Public Water Supply Committee

Presented by: John Bailey & Nathan Westrup

Action Needed

• CY 2023 Water Marketing Program rate setting
Items proposed for action:
- Recommend CY 2023 Water Marketing Program rate

Agenda:
1. Legislative session and contributions from the SGF toward reservoir debt obligations
2. CY 2023 Water Marketing Program rate per 1,000 gallons (action)
3. Negotiations of the City of Independence water purchase contract (status)
4. Water Purchase Contract No. 17-2, amendment negotiations (status)
5. Additional discussion items
Total Amortized Payments: $181.8 Million Total
(If annual funding stream identified in Sept. 2022)
House Substitute for Substitute for SENATE BILL No. 267

Sec. 131.

KANSAS WATER OFFICE

(a) There is appropriated for the above agency from the state general fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, the following:
Water resources operating expenditures........................................ $80,024,061

Provided, That expenditures of $80,000,000 shall be made from this account for fiscal year 2022 for the payment of water supply storage debt for Big Hill, Clinton and Hillsdale reservoirs.

Provided further, That, notwithstanding any provision of the state water plan storage act, K.S.A. 82a-1301 through 82a-1320, and amendments thereto, or any other statute, expenditures shall be made from the water marketing fund from moneys previously obligated for the payment of water supply storage debt for Big Hill, Clinton and Hillsdale reservoirs for fiscal year 2023 for payment of water supply storage debt for all other reservoirs for fiscal year 2023.

General fees fund (709-00-2022-2000)............................................ No limit
The 2015A bonds included the John Redmond dredging project.

- Marketing annual payment: $414,324 (through 2030)
- SWPF annual payment: $1,260,426

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Sec. 17.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

(a) There is appropriated for the above agency from the state general fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, the following:

- Debt service refunding –
  - 2015A (173-00-1000-0463).................................................................$160,460,850

Provided, That expenditures from the debt service refunding – 2015A account shall be made by the above agency solely for the purposes of debt service payments and legally defeasing or cash redeeming the 2015A state of Kansas projects revenue bonds redeeming at their first optional redemption date of May 1, 2023.
Statutory Rate Components

- An amount necessary to repay capital costs
- An amount as interest on money advanced from the State General Fund (not an active component)
- Administration and enforcement expenses
- Operation, maintenance, and repair costs
- An amount necessary to meet the needs of the program as shown in the Water Marketing Program Capital Development and Storage Maintenance Plan approved by the Kansas Water Authority
Additional Statutory Requirements

- The rate fixed by the Director shall be approved by the KWA on or before July 15 of each calendar year.
- The rate shall take effect on January 1 of the following year.
- The Director shall consider the state's conservation water supply capacity from all sources as though impounded in one single reservoir.
Other Rate Considerations

- Impact to customers
- Progress toward goals set in Capital Development and Storage Maintenance Plan
- Future expense obligations
Water Marketing Rate, CY2023

Expenses

- Capital costs to USACE, principle and interest
  - Service debt for future use storage at Milford & Perry
  - All in-service storage is paid off
  - Conservation development fund (Policy, according to Capital Development Plan)

- Administration & Enforcement (A&E)

- Operations and Maintenance
  - Routine O&M
  - Major repair
  - O&M set aside fund ($0.01 per 1,000 gal)

- Protection and Restoration
  - Investment in reservoir sustainability
  - Conservation development fund (Policy)

Revenue

- Water sales (primary)
- Assurance/Access District A&E reimbursement
Revenue vs Expenses (Rate $0.473)

- **Calendar Years:** 2018-2023
- **Variable Rate:**
  - 2018: $0.392
  - 2019: $0.405
  - 2020: $0.418
  - 2021: $0.436
  - 2022: $0.454
  - 2023: $0.473
- **% Increase:**
  - 2018: 3.2%
  - 2019: 3.2%
  - 2020: 3.2%
  - 2021: 4.2%
  - 2022: 4.2%
  - 2023: 4.2%

**Water Marketing Program - Revenue vs Expenses (CY 2023)**

- **Revenue:** $5,914,767
- **Expenses:**
  - P&I (Debt Paydown): $1,033,967
  - O&M (Inc Set-aside): $1,703,999
  - A&E: $376,800.47
  - Conservation Development Fund: $2,800,000
Reserve Fund Balances

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<tr>
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<td>$1,583,815</td>
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<td>O&amp;M Set-aside</td>
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Alternative Rate Scenarios

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<td>$0.454</td>
<td>$0.459</td>
<td>$0.463</td>
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<td>$0.472</td>
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<td>% Increase</td>
<td>-2.60%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$152,047</td>
<td>$211,193</td>
<td>$258,510</td>
<td>$317,655</td>
<td>$364,972</td>
<td>$376,801</td>
<td>$424,117</td>
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The PWS Committee recommends that the Kansas Water Authority set the CY 2023 Water Marketing variable rate at $0.473/1000 gallons.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Calendar Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rate Range</td>
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<td>% Increase</td>
<td>-2.60%</td>
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<td>4%</td>
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<td>Cons Development</td>
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<td>$317,655</td>
<td>$364,972</td>
<td>$376,801</td>
<td>$424,117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contract Negotiations Update

City of Independence
- Contract negotiations are complete
  - City Commission approved the negotiated contract on June 9th
  - Action on contract, August KWA meeting

Evergy – Wolf Creek
- New thermal analysis has been completed and is being reviewed internally
- After new thermal data is provided to KWO, KWO will update OASIS model
- Water Purchase Contract No. 17-2 term amendment is needed prior to December 31, 2022
KWA RAC Operations Committee

Presented by: Jeremiah Hobbs & Angela Anderson

Action Needed

- RAC Membership
The KWA Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) Operations Committee met June 20, 2022, via GoTo Meeting. Discussion during the conference call focused on the following topics:

- Membership application for the Solomon-Republican Regional Advisory Committee.

The Committee reviewed and discussed the applications of Amanda Johnson from Glasco for membership on the Solomon-Republican RAC. The following membership recommendations were approved by the RAC Operations Committee:

- Recommend current member, Stanley Kate, be moved from At-Large Public 3 to the vacant Irrigation, West position, with a term expiration of June 2025.
- Recommend changing the At-Large Public 4 position to be changed to Conservation/Environment 2 and all At-Large Public position numbers be changed accordingly, except At-Large Public (cc).
- Recommend Amanda Johnson be considered for the Conservation/Environment 2 category with a term expiration of June 2023.

The KWA RAC Operations Committee recommends KWA approval of the position shifts, renaming and the application for membership on the Solomon-Republican RAC as indicated above.
MEMO

DATE: June 16, 2022
TO: Kansas Water Authority
FROM: Matt Urunah
RE: 2022 Legislative Session Update

State Water Plan Fund (SWPF) FY 2022 & FY 2023 Appropriations

The table provided on the following page includes the FY 2022 and FY 2023 SWPF appropriations. The FY 2023 SWPF appropriations include expenditures reflecting full statutory State General Fund (SGF) and Economic Initiatives Development Fund (EDIF) demand transfers of $6 million and $2 million, respectively, to the SWPF. The full $8 million statutory demand transfer was also included within the Governor’s FY 2023 budget recommendations and represents the first time since FY 2008 in which this full amount was approved.

The Legislature also approved the addition of $150,000, all from the SWPF, for the Tuttle Creek Lake water injection dredging (WID) demonstration. This addition brings the total state appropriation for the project to up $2.0 million and has allowed the Kansas Water Office along with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to advance demonstration planning efforts.

Reservoir Water Supply Storage Debt Payments

$80.0 million of State General Fund (SGF) was appropriated to the Kansas Water Office within House Substitute for Substitute for Senate Bill 267 (House Sub. for Sub. for SB 267) for the purpose of paying off capital expenses for water supply storage within Big Hill Lake, Clinton Lake, and Hillsdale Lake during FY 2022. Included within this bill was additional language regarding the dedication of revenue streams which would have been previously utilized for capital expenses on those three reservoirs to be utilized on retirement of storage debt in the future. These payments were made to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in late May.

Also of note, but not specifically tied to the previously mentioned water supply storage payments within House Sub. for Sub. for SB 267, was the approved FY 2023 revenue adjustment which transfers $50,000 SGF to the Water Structures Emergency Fund.

John Redmond Dredging Project Bond Payment

House Bill 2510, which included $332.2 million SGF for the early payoff of Series 2015A and 2015G bonds, was passed and ultimately enrolled into law effective June 2, 2022. The Series 2015A bonds include the John Redmond Reservoir dredging project bond which was issued to support design, permitting, construction, dredging and reclamation work as well as additional streambank stabilization on the Cottonwood River. Remaining bond debt will be paid off before the end of FY 2022.

Substitute for House Bill 2686

After much discussion over the past two years, the House Water Committee ultimately passed Substitute for House Bill 2686 (Sub. for HB 2686), which would amend the Kansas Groundwater Management District Act to require groundwater management districts (GMDs) to provide certain reports to the Legislature. The bill would also distribute a portion of retailers’ sales tax and compensating use tax revenue to the State Water Plan Fund each year. Sub. for HB 2686 did not advance to the House floor, thus dying on the calendar with adjournment of the Legislature.

This is for informational purposes only. No Kansas Water Authority action is necessary at this time.
### EXPENDITURES

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Kansas Water Authority
Summer Water Policy Discussion Update

Presented by: Dawn Buehler
SCHEDULED BREAK

Meeting will resume soon
Federal Update

- USGS Federal Cooperative Agreements
- Water Injection Dredging (WID) Demonstration at Tuttle Creek Lake

Presented by: Josh Olson

Action Needed
- SFY 2023 USGS Cooperative Agreements
Federal Update –
USGS Federal Cooperative Agreements

Presented by: Josh Olson
Streamgaging

- Near real-time, continuous monitoring of stream and river conditions throughout the state
- Flow monitoring at 59 surface water and 3 ground water stations
- Data posted and updated online through the USGS National Water Information System
- Expected KWO contribution for SFY23 is $413,580
Kansas River Water Quality Monitoring

- Real-time monitoring and notification of changing water-quality conditions
  - Nutrients, sediment, bacteria, cyanobacteria

- Continuous water quality monitoring and discrete sample collection on the Kansas River at Wamego, Topeka, and De Soto

- Current and past partners have included KDHE, The Nature Conservancy, WaterOne, Topeka, Olathe, Manhattan, Lawrence, De Soto, Evergy

- Expected KWO contribution for SFY23 is $30,000
Neosho River Sediment Monitoring

- Monitoring of turbidity conditions upstream and downstream of John Redmond Reservoir
- Evaluate sediment load and trapping efficiency
- Expected KWO contribution for SFY23 is $51,400
Republican River at Clay Center Monitoring

- Characterize sediment, nutrients, and water quality conditions entering Milford Lake
- Continuous water quality monitoring and discrete sediment and nutrient sampling at Republican River at Clay Center, KS (06856600)
- Supports monitoring associated with Milford RCPP project
- USGS Scientific Investigations Report to be completed in SFY23
- Expected KWO contribution for SFY23 is $83,500
HABs in Rivers Study

- Occurrence of HABs and algal toxins in slow-moving streams, wetlands, and oxbows and downstream impacts on reservoirs and large rivers
- Focus on Perry and Milford Reservoirs and the floodplain of the lower Kansas River
- Evaluate use of satellite imagery for identifying and monitoring HABs and algal toxins
- 3-year study; expected KWO contribution for SFY23 (Year 2) is $21,400
Proposed Action Today:

The Kansas Water Office recommends the KWA give approval to the Director to enter into agreements with the U.S. Geological Survey for the Streamgaging Network, Kansas River Water Quality Monitoring, Neosho River Sediment Monitoring, Monitoring on Republican River at Clay Center above Milford Lake, and HABs in Rivers Study.
Federal Update - Water Injection Dredging (WID) Demonstration at Tuttle Creek Lake

Presented by: Josh Olson
Reservoir Sediment Sustainability

*Graphic courtesy of USACE*
Tuttle Creek Lake: 1957 to 2020

Comparison of Tuttle Creek Lake depth below elevation in 1957 and 2020. The maps illustrate the changes in water depth across the lake over these years, with different shades representing various depth ranges.
Traditional Dredging Cost

• John Redmond Reservoir dredging project (May – October 2016)
  - 3,000,000 CY of sediment removed
  - $20 million ~ $6.67/CY (~$3.00 transport/disposal)

• Tuttle Creek Lake sedimentation
  - 3,800 ac-ft/year (~6,000,000 CY)
  - At $6.67/CY = $40 M/year
Water Injection Dredging

- Inject water into the sediment deposits to induce a density current
- Open the gates and release the sediment through the existing conduit
Density Current Venting

*Courtesy of U.S. Corps of Engineers*
Tuttle WID Demonstration Funding

- Background research, planning, and development of the project since 2018 have been funded by various sources, including Planning Assistance to States (PAS) agreements with the USACE and funding through the USACE Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC)

State Funding
- Appropriations of $975,000 in FY22 and $1,025,000 in FY23 for Tuttle WID Demonstration
- Total State funding of $2,000,000 for the Demonstration

Federal Funding
- USACE received $1.3 million in Federal Year 2022
- Additional Federal funding to cover remaining project need, contingent on the budget process, is anticipated in Federal Year 2023
WID Research Ideas Workshop

- Meeting held June 1 in Lawrence to generate ideas related to research, surveying, and monitoring for the WID demonstration
- Pre-, during, and post-WID measurements and analysis
- WID effectiveness, environmental effects, human use considerations
- Feedback will be used to inform monitoring and implementation plans
Next Steps

• Completed Research and Development Report
• WID Procurement
• Continued development of the monitoring and implementation plans
• Demonstration will occur no sooner than 2023
Kansas/Colorado Arkansas River Water Quality Summit Update

Presented by: Tom Stiles
Arkansas River Water Quality Summit

Lamar, CO & Garden City, KS
May 10 – 12, 2022
~ 40 Individuals Split Evenly Between the States
Geographic Setting of Arkansas River WQ Issue

Natural Drainage and Canals in the Arkansas River System

[Map of the Arkansas River system showing geographic setting and study area]
Arkansas River Longitudinal Water Quality Patterns

Protect and improve the health and environment of all Kansans
Arkansas River Stateline WQ as a Function of Flow
# Emerging Arkansas River Water Quality Issue: Uranium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mean annual flow, ft³/sec</th>
<th>Estimated mean annual uranium concentration, µg/L</th>
<th>Estimated annual uranium load, ton/yr</th>
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<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>57</td>
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Arkansas River Has Become a Sink in Finney County

[Graph showing mean annual flow of the Arkansas River from 1920 to 2020, with two lines representing Syracuse and Dodge City.]
Sulfate Concentration for the High Plains Aquifer in the Upper Arkansas River Corridor in Southwest Kansas

**EXPLANATION**

Ranges of sulfate concentrations in mg/L

- **Under 50**
- **50 - 100**
- **100 - 250**
- **250 - 500**
- **500 - 1000**
- **Over 1000**

**High Plains aquifer extent:**

- Wells with water quality samples
- Arkansas River
- Quaternary alluvium

- Area of little or no saturated thickness
- Missing aquifer due to outcrop of older rocks
- Area having some saturated thickness where sulfate concentrations are not shown
Impacts on Ground Water and Irrigation

- Water quality impacting yield
- Managing for Selenium/Salinity is counter to limited irrigation
- Bioaccumulation in roots
- Looking at cover crops as a potential mitigation strategy
- Impacts useful life of irrigation technology equipment
- Water is corrosive – add PVC pipe to Pivots
- Fluctuations in specific conductance/Water quality
- Galvanizing no longer effective
- Dairy wastewater better yield
Impacts on Public and Domestic Water Supply

Treatment costs
Disposal
Delivery of wholesale water
Infrastructure upgrades and expansion
Sampling private wells, not just Public Water Supply
Private treatment such as activated carbon and reverse osmosis at homes, but there is no cost share
Do we need additional private well sampling?
Key Takeaways from the Summit

- Coloradoans realized Kansans are truly being impacted by water quality
- Kansans realized Coloradoans have been working to mitigate salt loadings
- Money is needed, but so is technical assistance
- Ongoing, shared information and data are key to building collaboration
- Conduct joint bistate meeting each Summer
- Make ongoing topic at ARCA, Upper Ark RAC, Colorado WQ Forums
Next Steps

Formulate short and long term goals coming out of Summit

Brief both states’ Congressional delegations this Summer

Convene meeting with Federal Agencies in Fall

GMD#3 initiates Ark River Stakeholder Planning project (June 29)

Create dashboard for information sharing across stateline

Direct more funding and attention toward areas of concern

Colorado priority on source control
Kansas priority on impact mitigation
Focus 319, NWQI, CREP, Partnerships (TNC, DU, KAWS)
Shout Out to the Following for Making the Summit a Success

Susan Metzger, KCARE, Kansas State

Kevin Salter and Rachel Duran, DWR Garden City Field Office

Don Whittemore, KGS (retired, sorta)

Kenan Diker and Aimee Konowal, Colorado Water Quality Control Division
Thank you/Questions
Dealing with Nitrates in Kansas

Presented by: Tom Stiles & Travis Sieve
Implications of Nitrate

- NO₃, Naturally Occurring; Often Linked with Nitrite, NO₂
- Nitrite presents the toxic effects, forms methemoglobin
- Excessive methemoglobin restricts oxygen transport, especially in infants (blue baby syndrome)
- Other potential health impacts: birth defects, lowering of blood pressure (medication interaction), thyroid disease, colon cancer...generally long term consumption risk developing disease
- MCL = 10 mg/l as nitrogen; (essentially 10.49 mg/l)
- Ground Water Presence Creates Oxidizing Environment, Liberates Selenium and Uranium

Our Mission: To protect and improve the health and environment of all Kansans.
In 2020, 15 PWS systems, serving 6932 people, saw 27 violations of the nitrate MCL.

PWS monitoring occurs annually:
- If 1 sample > 5 mg/l; monitoring becomes quarterly.
- If 1 sample > 10 mg/l; Public notification is given within 24 hours.
- If 2 samples > 10 mg/l; treatment is warranted.

Our Mission: To protect and improve the health and environment of all Kansans.
Repeat Violations Lead to Corrective Action

Treatment means to remove or reduce nitrates to produce finished water < 10 mg/l
- Reverse osmosis
- Ion exchange
- Blending strategies
- New or relocated wells
- Interconnection to new source

Providing bottled water is not a solution, but a contingency tactic in the short term

Current Drinking Water SRF Intended Use Plan lists five projects dealing directly with nitrates
- $600,000 for a new well
- $1.5 – 6 million for new water treatment plant (may include costs for waterline & storage replacement)

Our Mission: To protect and improve the health and environment of all Kansans.
Cost of Treatment, particularly for small population systems
Declining populations
Fixed incomes; little discretionary income to direct toward utility fees
Operation and Maintenance Costs
Supply Chain Complications for Parts and Materials
Retention of Trained Operators
Timing of Financing and Constructing New Water Treatment Plants
Disposal of post-treatment waste streams
Non-Q lagoons with liners

Our Mission: To protect and improve the health and environment of all Kansans.
Largely a ground water issue in Kansas; natural, legacy, fertilizers, manure

9 Streams have seen excessive (>10 mg/l) nitrate on impaired waters list; 4 of those have subsequently been declared compliant with WQS

- Cedar Creek (Olathe)
- Sand Creek (Sedgwick)
- Big Creek (Hays)
- Arkansas River at Derby (Wichita)
- Little Caney River (Caney)
- Smoky Hill River near Salina (Salina)
- Indian Creek (Jo Co)
- Little Cow Creek (Lyons)
- Roys Creek (NPS)

Lake Eutrophication and HABs often triggered by combination of excessive phosphorus and nitrogen

KDHE - Remediation investigations on nitrate contamination are at some stage at over 350 locations
Often entails finding responsible parties to conduct the cleanup operations
Mitigating Nitrates

Treatment
- Faster option….but,
  - Treatment cost can be in the millions
  - Yearly operation/maintenance cost
  - Doesn’t stop sources of nitrates from becoming worse
  - Smaller populations don’t have treatment as an option

Prevention
- Slower to see response
  - Requires some investigation into nitrate sources
  - Voluntary participation from PWS and locals
  - Cheaper in the long term
  - Requires future thinking of PWS

Our Mission: To protect and improve the health and environment of all Kansans.
Mitigating Nitrates

Watershed Management Section (KDHE) implements programs to focus efforts caused by Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution

- Many times the sources of nitrates are NPS related
- Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy
  - Surface Water Focus
  - Larger Drainage
- Drinking Water Protection Program
  - Ground Water Focus
  - Public Water Supply area (smaller)

Our Mission: To protect and improve the health and environment of all Kansans.
Drinking Water Protection Program

Designed to help smaller communities
- Voluntary program
- Identify pollutant sources
- Plan mitigation strategies to address nitrate sources (and other contaminants)
- Implement planned strategies
- Evaluate future needs and progress
- Long-term planning

Communities
- Smaller communities (<1000)
- Have exceeded MCL or trend upwards in nitrates
- Treatment cost barriers
- Build a local leadership team

Our Mission: To protect and improve the health and environment of all Kansans.
Our Mission: To protect and improve the health and environment of all Kansans.
Assessments

- Investigations into the type of nitrate contamination
  - NPS or responsible party (point source)
  - Organic or inorganic (people/livestock, fertilizer)
  - Area “hotspots”

- Land use
  - Current and historic
  - Aerial assessments/ground-truthing

- Groundwater Information
  - Flow, depth, nitrate levels
  - Volunteer use of existing wells

- PWS Infrastructure

Our Mission: To protect and improve the health and environment of all Kansans.
Planning and Implementation

- Plan area concentrated around wells
- Best Management Practices (BMPs) designed based off land use, nitrate source, and local “buy-in”
  - Soil Health
  - Livestock Relocation
  - Buffers/Filters

Funding

- Assessments/Implementation – State Water Plan
- PWS Infrastructure – Safe Drinking Water Act SRF
- Technical Assistance – Safe Drinking Water Act
- Leveraged Resources
Surface water focus

Nutrient impairments on streams/lakes

Nutrient Reduction Strategies

- All WRAPS have nutrient reduction focus
- Partnership allows for cost-share practices for reduced nutrients
- Active WRAPS
  - Build strategies for specific water bodies impaired by nutrients

Our Mission: To protect and improve the health and environment of all Kansans.
Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy

14 Active WRAPS Projects
   Coordination through Sponsoring Organization
1 KACD-WRAPS Partnership Project
   Cost-Share program partnering with local Conservation Districts
Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy

Strategies/BMPs

- Similar to ground/surface
  - Soil health/livestock relocation/range management
  - Modeling reductions for planning
- Financial incentives
  - Use of SWP and Federal Funds
  - Leverage other local, state, and federal resources
  - Industry Resources (General Mills, ESMC, etc.)
- Technical needs
  - Volunteer actions
  - Coaching/Mentoring (KDHE Farmer to Farmer, Understanding Ag, etc.)
  - Equipment needs for soil health (Hagie Interseeders)
- Networking
  - Building statewide capacity for agricultural changes to improve water quality (Soil Health Alliance)
- Information/education
  - Workshops, events, etc.

Our Mission: To protect and improve the health and environment of all Kansans.
LUNCH BREAK

Meeting will resume soon
Kansas Water Success Stories

Presented by: Earl Lewis
Kansas Dam Safety Update

Presented by: Earl Lewis
Kansas Water Authority
Open Discussion

Presented by: Dawn Buehler
Kansas Water Authority
Ex Officio Agency Update

Presented by: Dawn Buehler
Director’s Report

Presented by: Connie Owen
New Business
Upcoming Meetings:

- August 10, 2022 – Water Policy Discussion, Salina
- August 17, 2022 – Kansas Water Authority, Manhattan
- October 19, 2022 – Kansas Water Authority, TBD
- November 16-17 2022 – Governor’s Conference on the Future of Water in Kansas, Manhattan
- December 14, 2022 Kansas Water Authority, TBD