

Priority Goal #2: Developed for Municipalities and Rural Water Districts.

Maintain annual training funds of 15% from Clean Water Drinking Fee and increase technical training support to Public Water Supply (PWS) systems to enhance new technology and increase water efficiently and effectively, thus reducing water loss. Utilize available municipal/residential/commercial “LAWN” irrigation training programs provided by the Irrigation Association.

Responsible Agencies/Organizations

- ❖ Cities/Rural Water Districts or Public Water Suppliers: The Clean Drinking Water Fee is paid by the city water departments, rural water districts and any other organization that is selling water at retail.
- ❖ Kansas Water Office (KWO): authorizing the Kansas water office, with approval of the Kansas water authority, to establish the clean drinking water fee by rules and regulations and imposing a cap on such fee
- ❖ Kansas Department of Health and Environment: Contracts out for Technical Assistance.
- ❖ Kansas Department of Agriculture – Division of Conservation: promulgate rules and regulations in coordination with the Kansas water office establishing the project application evaluation criteria for the use of such moneys under subsection (c)(2)(B) (Chapter KSA 82a: Waters and Watercourses; Article 21, Clean Drinking Water Fee)
- ❖ Kansas Department of Revenue (KDR): Collects and Distributes Clean Water Drinking Fee in accordance with state statues.
- ❖ Kansas Rural Water Association: provides technical assistance and funded as an expenditure of the Clean Drinking Water Fee.

Resources Needed:

- ❖ Continue to provide a minimum of 15% and increase more (up to 30%) of Clean Drinking Water Fee for technical assistance by the Kansas Rural Water Association for Public Water Suppliers.
- ❖ Contract for Services with Kansas Rural Water Association by KDHE.
- ❖ Obtain free training opportunities from the Irrigation Association for LAWN irrigators and landscapers.

Timeframe:

- ❖ Current – maintain existing statutes and policies.
- ❖ Implement Review of technical assistance through KDHE and water reports on annual water loss.
- ❖ KDHE implement technical assistance from the Irrigation Association by 2018.
- ❖ PWS attain goal of less than 20% water loss within region by 2025.
- ❖ PWS attain goal of less than 15% water loss within region by 2035.
- ❖ PWS attain goal of less than 10% water loss within region by 2045.

Geographic Scope:

- ❖ All public water users in Great Bend Prairie Water District
- ❖ All lawn irrigators in Great Bend Prairie Water District
- ❖ All lawn landscape operators in Great Bend Prairie Water District

Regulation/Policy Changes:

- ❖ None -- Retain KSA 82a: Waters and Watercourses; Article 21, Clean Drinking Water Fee

NOTE: “Guiding Principle Ensure regulations and programs put into place are reviewed to ensure various water use groups are not adversely affected by regulations and programs intended for an individual water use group”

NOTE: Clean Drinking Water Fee – Senate Bill 332 (2001 Legislative Session) Implementation.

The Clean Water Drinking Fee is paid by city water departments, rural water districts and any other organization selling water. Collectively all of these organizations are called ‘public water supply systems.’ The Clean Drinking Water Fee is three (.03) cents per 1,000 gallons of water sold. The law specifically forbids the public water supply systems from adding this fee to their customers’ water bill.



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The Clean Drinking Water Fee is reported quarterly on the same form as the Water Protection Fee. The return requires two entries - one for the Water Protection Fee and one for the Clean Drinking Water Fee.

KSA: July 1, 2007, 5/106 of such amount shall be credited to the state highway fund and the remaining amount shall be credited to the state water plan fund created by [K.S.A. 82a-951](#), and amendments thereto, for use as follows: (A) Not less than 15% shall be used to provide on-site technical assistance for public water supply systems, as defined in [K.S.A. 65-162a](#), and amendments thereto, to aid such systems in conforming to responsible management practices and complying with regulations of the United States environmental protection agency and rules and regulations of the department of health and environment; and (B) the remainder shall be used to renovate and protect lakes which are used directly as a source of water for such public water supply systems, so long as where appropriate, watershed restoration and protection practices are planned or in place.

Proposal for Increase to 13 cents. HB 2014 “Since municipal water fees and clean drinking water fees, which are largely paid by public water systems, are already responsible for about half the total revenue for the water plan fund, those fees should not be increased,” the league’s legal counsel, Michael Koss, said in a memo to legislators.

References:

<http://www.ksrevenue.org/bustaxtypeswater.html>

http://kansasstatutes.lesterama.com/Chapter_82a/Article_21/

http://www.krwa.net/lifeline/currentissue/0811_092.pdf

<http://www.kdheks.gov/water/>

<http://ksag.washburnlaw.edu/opinions/2005/2005-020.htm>

<http://krwa.net/lifeline/1503/092.pdf>

<http://krwa.net/lifeline/1503/006.pdf>

<http://rvpolicy.kdor.ks.gov/Pilots/Ntrntpil/IPILv1x0.NSF/ae2ee39f7748055f8625655b004e9335/5580346ad3f0870186256b6d006cffc1?OpenDocument>

<http://rvpolicy.kdor.ks.gov/Pilots/Ntrntpil/IPILv1x0.NSF/865782e7272861a38625655b004e9336/9847cdd390333c2e86256aa20064bdfb?OpenDocument>

<http://www.khi.org/news/article/legislator-aims-to-replenish-kansas-water-plan-fund>

http://www.kslegislature.org/li/b2015_16/measures/hb2014/