

Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Emergency Management Branch, 816-389-3281; Tulsa District-Chief, Emergency Management/Security and Law Enforcement Branch, 918-669-7325.

Hydropower

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

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

Statutory Authority: River and Harbor Act of 1909, as amended.

Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Planning Branch, 816-389-3157; Tulsa District-Chief, Basin Planning Branch, 918-669-7185.

Missouri River Navigation

This program involves the operation and maintenance of the Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project. The project, which was completed in 1982, provides for a nine foot channel, 300 feet wide, from the mouth of the river to Sioux City, a distance of 735 miles (1960 river mileage).

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

Statutory Authority: River and Harbor Acts of 1912, 1927, and 1945.

Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Operations Technical Support Branch, 816-389-3627.

Flood Damage Reduction

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

Statutory Authority: Flood Control Act of 1936, Section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 and Executive Order 11988.

Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Planning Branch, 816-389-3157; Tulsa District-Chief, Basin Planning Branch, 918-669-7185.

Recreation

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

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

Statutory Authority: Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended.

Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Operations Technical Support Branch, 816-389-3627; Tulsa District-Chief, Natural Resources Management, Operations Division, 918-669-7404.

Regulatory Program

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

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

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

Statutory Authority: Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403), and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344).

Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Regulatory Branch, 816-389-3990 (all of Kansas except Tulsa District operated lakes); Tulsa District-Chief, Regulatory Office, 918-669-7400 (projects on Tulsa District managed lands and lakes).

Water Supply

The Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, authorized

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

Statutory Authority: Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended.

Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Planning Branch, 816-389-3157; Tulsa District-Chief, Hydrologic Engineering Section, 918-669-7093.

Streambank and Shoreline Protection for Public Facilities (Erosion Protection)

The Corps is authorized to develop and construct emergency streambank and shoreline protection projects to protect endangered highway bridge approaches, public work facilities such as water and sewer lines, churches, public and private nonprofit schools and hospitals and other nonprofit public facilities. Each project is limited to a federal cost of \$1,500,000 must be cost effective and must be cost shared in accordance with the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986 (P.L. 99-662), as amended.

Statutory Authority: Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, as amended.

Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Planning Branch, 816-389-3157; Tulsa District-Coordinator, General Planning Branch, 918-669-7196.

Snagging and Clearing for Flood Control

The Corps is authorized to make improvements for flood control by removing accumulated snags and other debris and by clearing and straightening channels in streams. A federal cost of not more than \$1,500,000 can be expanded on any one tributary annually. This cost limitation includes all project-related costs for feasibility studies, planning, engineering, construction, supervision and administration. Projects must be cost efficient and must be cost shared.

Statutory Authority: Section 208 of the 1954 Flood Control Act, as amended.

Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Planning Branch, 816-389-3157; Tulsa District-Coordinator, General Planning Branch, Planning Division, 918-669-7196.

Floodplain Management Services

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

Statutory Authority: Section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 and Executive Order 11988, as amended.

Contact: Kansas City Dist.-Coordinator, Floodplain Mngt. Services, 816-389-3121 Tulsa Dist.-Coordinator, Floodplain Mngt. Services, 918-669-7197.

Small Flood Control Projects

The Corps is authorized to develop and construct small flood control projects. A project is adopted for construction only after detailed investigation and study clearly show the engineering feasibility and economic justification of the improvement. Each project is limited to a federal cost of not more than \$5,000,000. This cost limitation includes all project-related cost for feasibility studies, planning, engineering, construction, supervision and administration. Water project costs are shared with a nonfederal sponsor in accordance with the WRDA of 1986 (P.L. 99-662). Project examples include both structural and non-structural plans which could include channel modifications, levee embankments, flood proofing, or combinations.

Statutory Authority: Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended.

Contract: Kansas City District-Chief, Planning Branch, 816-389-3157; Tulsa District-Coordinator, General Planning Branch, Planning Division, 918-669-7196.

Ecosystem Restoration (Umbrella Corps Directive)

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

Environmental Restoration (At Existing Corps Projects)

The Corps and a non-federal sponsor can participate in an environmental (ecosystem) restoration project by modifying structures or operations of a permanent project constructed by the Corps. The modification must be consistent with the authorized project purposes and national policies. In accordance with the WRDA of 1986 (P.L. 99-662), the non-federal share of the costs of the modification is 25 percent of which may include lands, cash, or work-in-kind. Each project is limited to a federal cost of not more than \$5,000,000. Project modifications cost that exceed \$5,000,000 require specific Congressional authorization. Potential work may include terrestrial, wetland, and aquatic restoration.

Statutory Authority: Section 1135 of P.L. 99-662, as amended. WRDA.

Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Planning Branch, 816-389-3157; Tulsa District-General Planning Branch, Planning Division, 918-669-7196.

Environmental Restoration (Non-Existing Corps Project)

The Corps and a non-federal sponsor can participate in an aquatic ecosystem restoration project not associated with an existing Corps Water Resources project. Project possibilities include the evaluation of aquatic restoration including the potential manipulation of hydrology in and along bodies of water and including adjacent wetlands and riparian areas. No relationship to an existing Corps project is required. The non-federal share of the costs of the modification is 35 percent and up to 100% of the sponsor's cost share may be in the form of work-in-kind and value of the lands provided. Each project is limited to a federal cost of not more than \$5,000,000. Project modifications cost that exceed \$5,000,000 require specific Congressional authorization.

Statutory Authority: Section 206 of WRDA 1996.

Contact: Kansas City District-Chief, Planning Branch, 816-389-3157; Tulsa District-General Planning Branch, Planning Division, 918-669-7196.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
 Natural Resources Conservation Service
 760 South Broadway
 Salina, KS 67401-4604
 785-823-4500
 FAX 785-823-4540
www.nrcs.usda.gov

Conservation Compliance

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

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

Statutory Authority: Highly Erodible Land:1985 Food Security Act (FSA), 1990 Food Agriculture Conservation and Trade Act (FACTA), and 1996 Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (FAIRA). Wetland: Section 307 (d), Water Resources Development Act of 1990.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4565.

Conservation Stewardship Program

The Conservation Stewardship Program (CStP) is designed to encourage producers to address resource concerns in a comprehensive manner. This will be done by undertaking additional conservation activities and by improving, maintaining, and managing existing conservation activities. The program is designed to provide both technical and financial assistance to eligible producers on eligible land.

Statutory Authority: ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM. – Chapter 2 of Subtitle D of Title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (amended).

Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4565.

Emergency Watershed Protection Program

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

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

Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4565

Environmental Quality Incentives Program

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) works primarily in locally identified conservation priority areas where there are significant problems with natural resources. High priority is given to areas where state and local governments offer financial, technical, or educational assistance, and to areas where agricultural improvements will help meet water quality objectives. Activities must be carried out according to a conservation plan. A contract under the program shall have a term that, at a minimum, is equal to the period beginning on the date on which the contract is entered into and ending on the date that is one year after the date on which all practices under the contract have been implemented. The contract length will not exceed ten years.

Statutory Authority: 1996 FAIRA.

Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4565.

Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program

The Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP) provides cost-share assistance to eligible entities for purchasing a conservation easement on eligible lands to protect the agricultural use and related conservation values of the land by limiting nonagricultural uses of that land. Working through eligible entities, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) joins with state, tribal, or local governments; and non-governmental organizations specifically organized for the preservation of land to ac-

quire conservation easements from landowners. The SDA provides up to 50 percent of the costs of purchasing the easements. To qualify, the agricultural land must: be part of a pending offer from an eligible entity; be privately owned; and must have prime, unique, or other productive soil or contain historical or archaeological resources or contain land of which the protection of will further a state or local policy consistent with the purposes of the program.

Statutory Authority: 1996 FAIRA, Reauthorized under Public Law 104-127, Reauthorized and renamed under Public Law 107-171, and reauthorized under the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-234)

Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4565.

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

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

Statutory Authority: FSA 1985.

Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4565.

Plant Materials Program

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

Statutory Authority: Public Law 74-46, as amended.

Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4565.

Resource Conservation and Development Program

Conservation and development of economic, environmental, and social resources of rural communities are the primary thrust of the Resource Conservation and Development Program (RC&D). This program can assist with information and education activities where riparian and wetland area conservation and enhancement would expand rural income opportunities, recreational use benefits, and environmental enhancement.

Statutory Authority: Public Law 74-46, Public Law 87-703, and Public Law 97-98 as amended.

Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4565

Watershed Planning and Operations (Public Law 566)

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

Statutory Authority: Public Law 85-566, as amended.

Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4565.

Wetland Mitigation Banking

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

Statutory Authority: Section 307(d), Water Resources Development Act of 1990.

Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4565.

Wetlands Reserve Program

The Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) is a voluntary program to restore, protect, or enhance wetlands on private or tribal lands. Participating landowners can establish conservation easements of either permanent or 30-year duration, or they can enter into restoration cost-share agreements where no easement is involved. In exchange for establishing a permanent easement, the landowner will receive: the fair market value of the land, using the Uniform Standards for Professional Appraisal Practices (USPAP) or value determined by market analysis or survey; the amount established as the geographic rate cap for the area; or the landowner offer, whichever is less. For permanent easements, the federal government will pay 100 percent of the restoration costs for restoring the wetlands. For 30-year easements, payment is 75 percent of what would be provided for a permanent easement on the same site and 75 percent of the restoration cost. The voluntary agreements are for a minimum 10-

year duration and provide for 75 percent of the cost of restoring the involved wetlands. In all instance, landowners continue to control access to their land.

Statutory Authority: WRP is authorized by the 16 U.S.C. 3837, *et seq.* WRP regulations are in 7 CRF, Part 1467. The WRP is amended under Public Law 110-246.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4565.

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program

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

Statutory Authority: WHIP is authorized under Title III (Conservation), Section 387, of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (FAIRA) of 1996, Publication 104.277.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4565.

Conservation Technical Assistance

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

Statutory Authority: 1985 FSA, 1990 FACTA and Public Law. 74-46, as amended.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4565.

**Technical Resources
 National Resources Inventory**

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

cluding riparian and wetland resources of Kansas are available from inventory reports.

Statutory Authority: Public Law 74-46, as amended.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4565.

Kansas Grazing Land Coalition

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

Statutory Authority: 1990 FACTA, 1996 FAIRA.
Contact: State Conservationist, 785-823-4565.

**U.S. Department of Agriculture
 Rural Development
 1303 SW First American Place, Suite 100
 Topeka, KS 66604
 785-271-2730
 FAX 785-271-2771
www.rurdev.usda.gov**

Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants

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

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

Loans and grant funds may be used to do the following:

1. Construct, repair, improve, expand or otherwise modify rural water supply and distribution facilities.

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

Contact: Director, Business and Community Programs, 785-271-2730.

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
901 North 5th Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
913-551-7122 or toll-free 800-223-0425
FAX: 913-551-7765
www.epa.gov

Grant funds may be made available for facilities serving the most financially needy communities to reduce user costs for eligible recipients to reasonable levels. Direct loan funds and guarantee loan funds are available under the above program.

Statutory Authority: Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act 7 U.S.C. 1921 *et seq.*

Contact: Director, Business and Community Programs, 785-271-2730.

Technical Assistance and Training Grants

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

Statutory Authority: Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, 7 U.S.C. 1921 *et seq.*

Contact: Director, Business and Community Programs, 785-271-2730.

Household Water Well System Grant Program

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

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

Statutory Authority: Farm Security and Rural Investment Act Of 2002, Public Law 107-171.

Water, Wetlands and Pesticides Division

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

Toxics and Pesticides Branch

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

conducted by states/tribes to ensure conformance with national standards.

Watershed Planning and Implementation Branch

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

Water Quality Management Branch

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

Water Enforcement Branch

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

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

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

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

Drinking Water Management Branch

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

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

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

Wastewater & Infrastructure Management Branch

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

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

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

ministration and management of the programs, and for all aspects of program oversight to assure that effective state programs are maintained.

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

Federal Emergency Management Agency
9221 Ward Parkway, Suite 300
Kansas City, MO 641114
816-283-7031
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www.fema.gov

National Flood Insurance Program

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

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

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

Contact: Regional Director, 816-283-7061.

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

Environmental Contaminants

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

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

Contact: State Supervisor, 785-539-3474.

Endangered Species

The Endangered Species Act provides a means whereby the ecosystem upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved. It is the policy of Congress that all federal departments shall

seek to conserve endangered species and shall utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

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

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

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

Contact: State Supervisor, 785-539-3474.

Ecological Services

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

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

(16 U.S.C. 661-667(c); National Environmental Policy Act.

Contact: State Supervisor, 785-539-3474.

Private Lands Program (Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program)

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

State Coordinator: Mike Rich, 2609 Anderson, Manhattan, KS 66502, 785-539-3474 ext. 107; **Northwest:** Tony Ifland, Private Lands Biologist, Kirwin NWR, P.O. Box 128, Kirwin, KS 67644, 620-543-3133; **Northeast:** Greg Kramos, Private Lands Biologist, 2609 Anderson, Manhattan, KS 66502, 785-539-3474 ext. 111; **Southwest:** Mike Rich, State Coordinator, 2609 Anderson, Manhattan, KS 66502, 785-539-3474 ext. 107; **South-east:** Jim Minnerath, Private Lands Biologist, Flint Hills NWR, P.O. Box 128, Hartford, KS 66854.

U.S. Geological Survey
4821 Quail Crest Place
Lawrence, KS 66049-3839
785-842-9909
FAX 785-832-3500
<http://ks.water.usgs.gov/>

Water Resources Data

<http://ks.water.usgs.gov/Kansas/waterdata.html>

Basic water resources field data is collected at selected locations throughout Kansas. A network of data collection sites is maintained where streamflow and level data collected. Near real-time streamflow information is available for more than 160 sites in Kansas, on the internet. Ground water level and water quality data are collected as a part of various interpretive projects; some of the near real time data is also available through the internet. Most data collection sites are funded through a combination of state and local funds and up to 50 percent federal matching funds or by the Corps.

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

Contact: Data Chief, 785-842-9909.

Interpretive Studies of Water Quality, Surface and Ground Water Hydrology

<http://ks.water.usgs.gov/Kansas/studies.html>

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

1. Estimation of chemical concentrations continuously and in real-time for Kansas streams.
2. The effect of artificial recharge on water quality and quantity.
3. The effect of urban stormwater runoff and discharge to stream water quality and ecology.
4. Changes in water use.
5. Flood frequency and characteristics.
6. Surface water flow routing and water quality modeling.
7. The effects of land use on sediment and water quality, streamflow, and watershed processes.
8. Regional modeling of Ozark aquifer water availability.

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

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

Contact: Studies Chief, 785-842-9909.

Research in Geochemistry

<http://ks.water.usgs.gov/Kansas/researchlab.html>

Research is related to the chemical characteristics of surface and ground water. The purpose of the research is to develop analytical methods and concepts for quantifying the presence and fate of natural and anthropogenic constituents in waters and earth materials. Current research topics include:

1. Surveying the extent of herbicides and their metabolites, pharmaceuticals, and algal toxins in surface and ground water.
2. Defining the geochemical characteristics of these chemical compounds that determine the chemical

and metabolic degradation processes in the environment.

3. Developing laboratory methods and procedures that quantify the presence of these compounds and pesticides their metabolites in surface and ground waters and sorbed to sediments.

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

Contact: Organic Lab Research Hydrologist, 785-842-9909.

A

- AML - Abandoned Mine Land
- ASTRA - Applied Science and Technology for Reservoir Assessment

B

- BAC - Basin Advisory Committee
- BCD - Biological and Conservation Data
- BER - Bureau of Environmental Remediation
- BMP - Best Management Practices
- Bureau - Bureau of Reclamation

C

- CDBG - Community Development Block Grants
- CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
- Corps - Corps of Engineers
- CPCB - Central Plains Center for BioAssessment
- CREP - Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
- CRP - Conservation Reserve Program
- CStP - Conservation Stewardship Program
- CTA - Conservation Technical Assistance
- CWA - Clean Water Act

D

- DASC - Data Access and Support Center
- DWR - Division of Water Resources

E

- E.A.R.T.H. - Earth Awareness Researchers for Tomorrow's Habitat
- EE - Environmental Education
- EICA - Environmental and Interagency Coordination Activities
- EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
- EQIP - Environmental Quality Incentives Program
- EWP - Emergency Watershed Protection

F

- F.I.S.H. - Fishing Impoundments and Stream Habitats
- FACTA - Food Agriculture Conservation and Trade Act
- FAIRA - Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act
- FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency
- FFDCA - Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act
- FIFRA - Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- FOTG - Field Office Technical Guide
- FQPA - Food Quality Protection Act
- FRPP - Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program
- FRPPA - Farmland Protection Policy Act
- FSA - Food Security Act
- FY - Fiscal Year

G

- GIS - Geographic Information System
- GMD - Groundwater Management District
- GPA - General Planning Activities

H

- HEHC - Healthy Ecosystems - Healthy Communities
- HEL - Highly Erodible Land

K

- KARS - Kansas Applied Remote Sensing
- KBI - Kansas Bureau of Investigation
- KBS - Kansas Biological Survey
- KCARE - Kansas Center for Agricultural Resources and the Environment
- KCC - Kansas Corporation Commission
- KDA - Kansas Department of Agriculture
- KDHE - Kansas Department of Health and Environment
- KDOC - Kansas Department of Commerce
- KDWP - Kansas Department of Wildlife Parks
- KELP - Kansas Environmental Leadership Program
- KFS - Kansas Forest Service
- KGLC - Kansas Grazing Land Coalition
- KGS - Kansas Geological Survey
- KRWA - Kansas Rural Water Association
- KSNHI - Kansas Natural Heritage Inventory
- KSR - University of Kansas Field Station and Ecological Reserves
- KSRE - K-State Research and Extension
- KWA - Kansas Water Authority
- KWO - Kansas Water Office
- KWRRRI - Kansas Water Resources Research Institute

L

- LEPP - Local Environmental Protection Program

M

- MPSL - Multipurpose Small Lakes

N

- NAWMP - North American Waterfowl Management Plan
- NESHAPS - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
- NFA - No Further Action
- NFIP - National Flood Insurance Program
- NHEL - Non-Highly Erodible Lands
- NPDES - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
- NPS - Non-Point Source
- NPSPCP - Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program

N

- NRCS - Natural Resources Conservation Service
- NRI - National Resources Inventory
- NWP - Nationwide Permits

O

- O&M - Operation and Maintenance

P

- P&G - Principal & Guidelines
- POTW - Publicly Owned Treatment Works
- PWSS - Public Water Supply Supervision
- PWWSD - Public Wholesale Water Supply District

Q

- QA - Quality Assurance
- QC - Quality Control

R

- RC&D - Resource Conservation and Development Program
- RGP - Regional General Permits
- RNAS - Rangeland and Natural Area Services
- RWD - Rural Water District
- RWPP - Riparian and Wetland Protection Program

S

- SARA - Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act
- SCC - State Conservation Commission
- SDWA - Safe Drinking Water Act
- SGF - State General Fund
- SRF - State Revolving Fund
- SWPF - State Water Plan Fund

T

- TAC - Technical Advisory Committee
- TATS - Technical Assistance to States
- TFM - Technical, Financial and Managerial
- TMDL - Total Maximum Daily Loads
- TOPE - Toxics and Pesticides Branch
- TSCA - Toxics Substance Control Act

U

- UIC - Underground Injection Control
- USDA - U.S. Department of Agriculture
- USDW - Underground Sources of Drinking Water
- US EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency
- USGS - U.S. Geological Survey
- USPAP - Uniform Standards for Professional Appraisal Practices

V

VCPRP - Voluntary Cleanup and Property Redevelopment Program

W

- WCFSP - Water Conservation Field Services Program
- WET - Water Education for Teachers
- WHIP - Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program
- WIHA - Walk-in Hunting Access
- WIMAS - Water Information Management and Analysis System
- WIZARD - Water Information Storage and Retrieval Database
- WQS - Water Quality Standards
- WRAPS - Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategies
- WRCSP - Water Resources Cost-Share Program
- WRDA - Water Resources Development Act
- WRIS - Water Resources Information System
- WRP - Wetlands Reserve Program
- WSI - Water Structures Inventory
- WTAP - Water Right Transition Assistance Program
- WWPD - Water, Wetlands and Pesticides Division