Session of 2001

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SENATE BILL No. 204

By Committee on Natural Resources

2-1

AN ACT concerning the waters of the state; relating to classified streams;
 amending K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 65-171d and repealing the existing
 section.

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

14Section 1. K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 65-171d is hereby amended to read as 15follows: 65-171d. (a) For the purpose of preventing surface and subsur-16 face water pollution and soil pollution detrimental to public health or to 17the plant, animal and aquatic life of the state, and to protect beneficial 18 uses of the waters of the state and to require the treatment of sewage 19 predicated upon technologically based effluent limitations, the secretary 20 of health and environment shall make such rules and regulations, includ-21 ing registration of potential sources of pollution, as may in the secretary's 22 judgment be necessary to: (1) Protect the soil and waters of the state from 23 pollution resulting from underground storage reservoirs of hydrocarbons 24and liquid petroleum gas; (2) control the disposal, discharge or escape of 25sewage as defined in K.S.A. 65-164 and amendments thereto, by or from 26 municipalities, corporations, companies, institutions, state agencies, fed-27 eral agencies or individuals and any plants, works or facilities owned or 28operated, or both, by them; and (3) establish water quality standards for 29 the waters of the state to protect their beneficial uses.

(b) The secretary of health and environment may adopt by reference
any regulation relating to water quality and effluent standards promulgated by the federal government pursuant to the provisions of the federal
clean water act and amendments thereto, as in effect on January 1, 1989,
which the secretary is otherwise authorized by law to adopt.

(c) For the purposes of this act, including K.S.A. 65-161 through 65171h and K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 65-1,178 through 65-1,198, and amendments
thereto, and rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto:

(1) "Pollution" means: (A) Such contamination or other alteration of
the physical, chemical or biological properties of any waters of the state
as will or is likely to create a nuisance or render such waters harmful,
detrimental or injurious to public health, safety or welfare, or to the plant,
animal or aquatic life of the state or to other designated beneficial uses;
or (B) such discharge as will or is likely to exceed state effluent standards

1 predicated upon technologically based effluent limitations.

(2) "Confined feeding facility" means any lot, pen, pool or pond: (A)
Which is used for the confined feeding of animals or fowl for food, fur
or pleasure purposes; (B) which is not normally used for raising crops;
and (C) in which no vegetation intended for animal food is growing.

6 "Animal unit" means a unit of measurement calculated by adding (3)7 the following numbers: The number of beef cattle weighing more than 700 pounds multiplied by 1.0; plus the number of cattle weighing less 8 9 than 700 pounds multiplied by 0.5; plus the number of mature dairy cattle 10 multiplied by 1.4; plus the number of swine weighing more than 55 11 pounds multiplied by 0.4; plus the number of swine weighing 55 pounds or less multiplied by 0.1; plus the number of sheep or lambs multiplied 12by 0.1; plus the number of horses multiplied by 2.0; plus the number of 13 14 turkeys multiplied by 0.018; plus the number of laying hens or broilers, 15if the facility has continuous overflow watering, multiplied by 0.01; plus 16 the number of laying hens or broilers, if the facility has a liquid manure 17system, multiplied by 0.033; plus the number of ducks multiplied by 0.2. 18However, each head of cattle will be counted as one full animal unit for 19 the purpose of determining the need for a federal permit. "Animal unit" 20also includes the number of swine weighing 55 pounds or less multiplied 21by 0.1 for the purpose of determining applicable requirements for new 22 construction of a confined feeding facility for which a permit or registra-23tion has not been issued before January 1, 1998, and for which an appli-24cation for a permit or registration and plans have not been filed with the 25secretary of health and environment before January 1, 1998, or for the 26 purpose of determining applicable requirements for expansion of such 27 facility. However, each head of swine weighing 55 pounds or less shall be 28counted as 0.0 animal unit for the purpose of determining the need for 29 a federal permit.

(4) "Animal unit capacity" means the maximum number of animal
units which a confined feeding facility is designed to accommodate at any
one time.

(5) "Habitable structure" means any of the following structures which
is occupied or maintained in a condition which may be occupied and
which, in the case of a confined feeding facility for swine, is owned by a
person other than the operator of such facility: A dwelling, church, school,
adult care home, medical care facility, child care facility, library, community center, public building, office building or licensed food service or
lodging establishment.

40 (6) "Wildlife refuge" means Cheyenne Bottoms wildlife management
41 area, Cheyenne Bottoms preserve and Flint Hills, Quivera, Marais des
42 Cygnes and Kirwin national wildlife refuges.

43 (7) (A) "Classified streams" shall include all streams that have:

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(i) An actual flow during the seven day 10 year low flow equal to or 1 2 greater than one cubic foot per second as evidenced by flow data;

3 (ii) an actual flow during the seven day 10 year low flow less than one cubic foot per second and actually inhabited by any species listed as 4 threatened or endangered by state or federal law as evidenced by flow 56 and biological data; or

7 (iii) studies conducted by the department show that pooling of water during periods of zero flow provides important refuges for aquatic life 8 9 and permits biological recolonization of intermittently flowing segments.

10 "Classified streams" may include streams that meet the require-(B)11 ments of (A), and the department has conducted scientific, economic and social reviews and determined by clear and convincing evidence that the 12 benefits of classification outweigh the social, economic and regulatory 13 14 costs that may arise from classification of the stream.

15(C) (i) Any stream segment classified on the effective date of this act that the department cannot prove meets the definition of a classified 16 17stream shall not be classified.

Any definition of "classified surface water" or "classified stream" 18(ii)19 in rules and regulations or law that is inconsistent with this definition is 20 hereby declared null and void.

21(D) Prior to designating a stream as a classified stream pursuant to 22 paragraphs (A)(ii) or (A)(iii), the department shall establish, through a procedure adopted in rules and regulations, that all of the reviews and 23 24findings have been met in such paragraphs. 25

Designated uses of surface waters are defined as follows: (8)

"Agricultural use" means classified surface waters that: (A)

27 Flow to, through, or from agricultural operations, which shall in-(i)clude, but not be limited to, cropland, pastureland, wooded or nonpro-2829 ductive vegetation;

30 (ii) provide for irrigation by withdrawing the surface waters and applying such water to land; or 31

32 (iii) provide water for livestock.

33 (*i*) "Recreational use" means: (B)

(a) Class A primary contact recreation use is classified streams that 34 35 are used during the period from May 1 through September 30; that are 36 open to and accessible by the public; and of a depth capable of supporting the recreational activities of swimming, skin diving, water skiing or wind 37 surfing where the body is intended to be immersed in surface water to 38

the extent that some inadvertent ingestion of water is probable; 39

(b) class A secondary contact recreation use is classified streams that 40

41 are open to, and accessible by the public and of a depth capable of sup-

42 porting the recreational activities of wading, boating, fishing and mussel

harvesting where the body is not intended to be immersed and where 43

1 ingestion of surface water is not probable;

(c) class B primary contact recreation is classified streams that are used during the period from May 1 through September 30; that are not open to and accessible by the public under Kansas law, except with written permission of the land owner; and of a depth capable of supporting the recreational activities of swimming, skin diving, water skiing or wind surfing where the body is intended to be immersed in surface water to the extent that some inadvertent ingestion of water is probable; or

9 (d) class B secondary contact recreation is classified streams that are 10 used during the period from May 1 through September 30; that are not 11 open to and accessible by the public under Kansas law, except with written 12 permission of the land owner; and of a depth capable of supporting the 13 recreational activities of wading, boating, fishing and mussel harvesting 14 where the body is not intended to be immersed and where ingestion of 15 surface water is not probable.

(ii) Recreational use designations shall not apply to nonnavigable water, as defined by Kansas law, overlying private lands where the public
has no right to the use of such waters for recreation and such condition
has existed since 1975.

(iii) Recreational use designations shall not apply to surface waters
or streams where the natural, ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions or water levels prevent recreational activities.

23 (iv) Any stream designation on the effective date of this act that is 24 inconsistent with the categories outlined in (A) or (B)(i)(a) through 25 (B)(i)(d) is hereby repealed and shall be redesignated by the department 26 on or before January 1, 2002. In redesignating such stream segments, the 27 department shall follow the provisions of this section.

28(d) In adopting rules and regulations, the secretary of health and en-29 vironment, taking into account the varying conditions that are probable 30 for each source of sewage and its possible place of disposal, discharge or 31 escape, may provide for varying the control measures required in each 32 case to those the secretary finds to be necessary to prevent pollution. If 33 a freshwater reservoir or farm pond is privately owned and where com-34 plete ownership of land bordering the reservoir or pond is under common 35 private ownership, such freshwater reservoir or farm pond shall be ex-36 empt from water quality standards except as it relates to water discharge 37 or seepage from the reservoir or pond to waters of the state, either surface 38 or groundwater, or as it relates to the public health of persons using the 39 reservoir or pond or waters therefrom.

40 (e) (1) Whenever the secretary of health and environment or the 41 secretary's duly authorized agents find that the soil or waters of the state 42 are not being protected from pollution resulting from underground stor-43 age reservoirs of hydrocarbons and liquid petroleum gas or that storage $\mathbf{5}$

or disposal of salt water not regulated by the state corporation commission
or refuse in any surface pond is causing or is likely to cause pollution of
soil or waters of the state, the secretary or the secretary's duly authorized
agents shall issue an order prohibiting such underground storage reservoir
or surface pond. Any person aggrieved by such order may within 15 days
of service of the order request in writing a hearing on the order.

(2) Upon receipt of a timely request, a hearing shall be conducted in
 accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure
 act.

(3) Any action of the secretary pursuant to this subsection is subject
to review in accordance with the act for judicial review and civil enforcement of agency actions.

(f) The secretary may adopt rules and regulations establishing feesfor the following services:

(1) Plan approval, monitoring and inspecting underground or buried
petroleum products storage tanks, for which the annual fee shall not exceed \$5 for each tank in place;

(2) permitting, monitoring and inspecting salt solution mining operators, for which the annual fee shall not exceed \$1,950 per company; and
(3) permitting, monitoring and inspecting hydrocarbon storage wells
and well systems, for which the annual fee shall not exceed \$1,875 per
company.

23(g) Prior to any new construction of a confined feeding facility with 24an animal unit capacity of 300 to 999, such facility shall register with the 25secretary of health and environment. Facilities with a capacity of less than 26 300 animal units may register with the secretary. Any such registration 27 shall be accompanied by a \$25 fee. Within 30 days of receipt of such 28registration, the department of health and environment shall identify any 29 significant water pollution potential or separation distance violations pur-30 suant to subsection (h). If there is identified a significant water pollution 31 potential, such facility shall be required to obtain a permit from the sec-32 retary. If there is no water pollution potential posed by a facility with an 33 animal unit capacity of less than 300, the secretary may certify that no 34 permit is required. If there is no water pollution potential nor any viola-35 tion of separation distances posed by a facility with an animal unit capacity 36 of 300 to 999, the secretary shall certify that no permit is required and 37 that there are no certification conditions pertaining to separation dis-38 tances. If a separation distance violation is identified, the secretary may 39 reduce the separation distance in accordance with subsection (i) and shall 40certify any such reduction of separation distances.

(h) (1) Any new construction or new expansion of a confined feeding
facility, other than a confined feeding facility for swine, shall meet or
exceed the following requirements in separation distances from any hab-

1 itable structure in existence when the application for a permit is 2 submitted:

3 (A) 1,320 feet for facilities with an animal unit capacity of 300 to 999; 4 and

(B) 4,000 feet for facilities with an animal unit capacity of 1,000 or 6 more.

7 (2)A confined feeding facility for swine shall meet or exceed the following requirements in separation distances from any habitable struc-8 9 ture or city, county, state or federal park in existence when the application 10 for a permit is submitted:

11 1,320 feet for facilities with an animal unit capacity of 300 to 999; (A)

12(B) 4,000 feet for facilities with an animal unit capacity of 1,000 to 13 3.724:

14 (\mathbf{C}) 4,000 feet for expansion of existing facilities to an animal unit 15capacity of 3,725 or more if such expansion is within the perimeter from 16 which separation distances are determined pursuant to subsection (k) for 17the existing facility; and

18 (\mathbf{D}) 5,000 feet for: (i) Construction of new facilities with an animal 19unit capacity of 3,725 or more; or (ii) expansion of existing facilities to an 20 animal unit capacity of 3,725 or more if such expansion extends outside 21the perimeter from which separation distances are determined pursuant 22 to subsection (k) for the existing facility.

23 (3)Any construction of new confined feeding facilities for swine shall 24meet or exceed the following requirements in separation distances from 25any wildlife refuge:

26 (A) 10,000 feet for facilities with an animal unit capacity of 1,000 to 273,724; and

2816,000 feet for facilities with an animal unit capacity of 3,725 or (B) 29 more.

30 (i) (1) The separation distance requirements of subsections (h)(1)31 and (2) shall not apply if the applicant for a permit obtains a written 32 agreement from all owners of habitable structures which are within the separation distance stating such owners are aware of the construction or 33 34 expansion and have no objections to such construction or expansion. The written agreement shall be filed in the register of deeds office of the 35 36 county in which the habitable structure is located.

37 (2) (A) The secretary may reduce the separation distance requirements of subsection (h)(1) if: (i) No substantial objection from owners of 38 39 habitable structures within the separation distance is received in response 40to public notice; or (ii) the board of county commissioners of the county where the confined feeding facility is located submits a written request 4142 seeking a reduction of separation distances.

43 (B) The secretary may reduce the separation distance requirements

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of subsection (h)(2)(A) or (B) if: (i) No substantial objection from owners 1 of habitable structures within the separation distance is received in re-2 3 sponse to notice given in accordance with subsection (l); (ii) the board of 4 county commissioners of the county where the confined feeding facility is located submits a written request seeking a reduction of separation 56 distances; or (iii) the secretary determines that technology exists that 7 meets or exceeds the effect of the required separation distance and the facility will be using such technology. 8

9 (C) The secretary may reduce the separation distance requirements 10 of subsection (h)(2)(C) or (D) if: (i) No substantial objection from owners 11 of habitable structures within the separation distance is received in re-12 sponse to notice given in accordance with subsection (l); or (ii) the sec-13 retary determines that technology exists that meets or exceeds the effect 14 of the required separation distance and the facility will be using such 15 technology.

16 (j) (1) The separation distances required pursuant to subsection 17 (h)(1) shall not apply to:

(A) Confined feeding facilities which were permitted or certified bythe secretary on July 1, 1994;

20 (B) confined feeding facilities which existed on July 1, 1994, and reg-21 istered with the secretary before July 1, 1996; or

22 expansion of a confined feeding facility, including any expansion (\mathbf{C}) for which an application was pending on July 1, 1994, if: (i) In the case 2324of a facility with an animal unit capacity of 1,000 or more prior to July 1, 251994, the expansion is located at a distance not less than the distance 26 between the facility and the nearest habitable structure prior to the ex-27 pansion; or (ii) in the case of a facility with an animal unit capacity of less 28than 1,000 prior to July 1, 1994, the expansion is located at a distance not 29 less than the distance between the facility and the nearest habitable struc-30 ture prior to the expansion and the animal unit capacity of the facility 31 after expansion does not exceed 2,000.

32 (2) The separation distances required pursuant to subsections 33 (h)(2)(A) and (B) shall not apply to:

(A) Confined feeding facilities for swine which were permitted orcertified by the secretary on July 1, 1994;

(B) confined feeding facilities for swine which existed on July 1, 1994,
and registered with the secretary before July 1, 1996; or

(C) expansion of a confined feeding facility which existed on July 1,
1994, if: (i) In the case of a facility with an animal unit capacity of 1,000
or more prior to July 1, 1994, the expansion is located at a distance not
less than the distance between the facility and the nearest habitable structure prior to the expansion; or (ii) in the case of a facility with an animal

43 unit capacity of less than 1,000 prior to July 1, 1994, the expansion is

located at a distance not less than the distance between the facility and
 the nearest habitable structure prior to the expansion and the animal unit
 capacity of the facility after expansion does not exceed 2,000.

4 (3) The separation distances required pursuant to subsections 5 (h)(2)(C) and (D) and (h)(3) shall not apply to the following, as deter-6 mined in accordance with subsections (a), (e) and (f) of K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 7 65-1,178 and amendments thereto:

8 (A) Expansion of an existing confined feeding facility for swine if an 9 application for such expansion has been received by the department be-10 fore March 1, 1998; and

(B) construction of a new confined feeding facility for swine if an
application for such facility has been received by the department before
March 1, 1998.

14(k) The separation distances required by this section for confined 15feeding facilities for swine shall be determined from the exterior perim-16 eter of any buildings utilized for housing swine, any lots containing swine, 17any swine waste retention lagoons or ponds or other manure or wastewater storage structures and any additional areas designated by the ap-1819plicant for future expansion. Such separation distances shall not apply to 20offices, dwellings and feed production facilities of a confined feeding fa-21 cility for swine.

(l) The applicant shall give the notice required by subsections
(i)(2)(B) and (C) by certified mail, return receipt requested, to all owners
of habitable structures within the separation distance. The applicant shall
submit to the department evidence, satisfactory to the department, that
such notice has been given.

(m) All plans and specifications submitted to the department for new
construction or new expansion of confined feeding facilities may be, but
are not required to be, prepared by a professional engineer or a consultant, as approved by the department. Before approval by the department,
any consultant preparing such plans and specifications shall submit to the
department evidence, satisfactory to the department, of adequate general
commercial liability insurance coverage.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 65-171d is hereby repealed.

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

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