

MINUTES FOR APRIL 2, 2012
COLUMBUS, KANSAS, CHEROKEE COUNTY
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK
CRYSTAL L. GATEWOOD

The Cherokee County Commissioners met April 2, 2012. Those in attendance were Commissioners Garner, Collins and Hilderbrand. The Pledge of Allegiance was said by all present. Commissioner Collins made a motion to accept the minutes for March 26, 2012 as submitted by the County Clerk; his motion was seconded by Commissioner Garner with Commissioners Collins, Garner and Hilderbrand voting in favor. The Commission signed off on the documentation.

OTHER BUSINESS

Representative Alan Mauk of Downstream Casino came before the commission requesting the commissions support for continued help with economic development.

Leonard Vanatta of Road and Bridge gave the weekly update on the Road and Bridge Department to the commission. He discussed general county maintenance and equipment maintenance. The commission asked Leonard to do some research on the roads in the county and report back on the miles of roads with asphalt and gravel, and the roads in the county that need work done on them, and a condition report of each road. The Weaver Bridge Project did not see any damage from the recent rains and high water to the project. He is planning to attend a KDOT meeting in Chanute on April 19, 2012.

Ron Forgey with Jim Wood's Marketing asked the commission if the county could pay for the fuel they purchase from Wood's marketing twice a month. The commission agreed to discuss it and get back to him. Commissioner Collins made a motion to set up paying Jim Wood's marketing on Mid-Month Accounts Payables starting in April 2012; his motion was seconded by Commissioner Garner with Commissioners Garner, Collins, and Hilderbrand voting in favor.

COMMISSION APPOINTED OFFICE HEADS

Jason Allison of Emergency Preparedness reported that the storm sirens are up in the county and on April 12 and 13 of 2012, the software will be put in at the dispatch center for the county.

Wayne Elliott of 911 reported his office was working on area maps for the upcoming tax sale for the county.

Nancy Herrenbruck, the County Appraiser, reported they were doing clean up on 2012 appraised values and making sure they are correct.

Betha Elliott, of the County Health Department, reported as part of the WIC program requirement that Health Departments register people to vote which they are currently doing, and they also have a form the individuals have to sign for declining to register to vote. She also had an EPA report for Cherokee County which is attached to these minutes. She reported new vaccines and immunization programs are coming soon. There is a small administrative fee charged, but moms with new babies get vaccines free.

Maintenance Director Ralph Houser reported the air conditioners in the Clerk's and Treasurer's Offices need replaced and he is looking into window units for those offices, and his hope is to get them in place before warm weather because the electronic equipment needs to be kept cooled in the offices.

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Treasurer Juanita Hodgson reported that on April 5, 2012 her office will not open to the public till 9:00 AM. The last day for citizens to purchase vehicle tags will be April 30, 2012, then starting the week of May 1st thru May 8th no vehicle transactions will be done due to the new state system being put into place. There will be new decals after May 9th, these will have the tag number printed on it, but special tags will not be affected with the change. All old tags with letters first and then numbers will get a new designed state tag. The state is supposed to be sending out a post card for the May 2012 re-newel tag to people letting them know of the offices' closure across the state for May 1st thru May 8th 2012. The front doors of the Treasurer's Office will be closed during the new system set-up, but citizens may still come into the Treasurer's Office through the County Clerk's Office to pay their property taxes. The Treasurer's Office may be open late on April 30th or open the Saturday prior to the closure but it is still tentative. Driver's License will also be closed across the state of Kansas during the state conversion period of the new system from May 1st thru May 8th. The Treasurer's Office is starting to print second half tax notices and the second half taxes are due May 10, 2012. The courthouse's new server will be installed on April 10th and 11th.

Register of Deeds Barbara Bilke reported she and several other offices will be setting up booths at the Girl Scouts 100th Birthday Celebration being held on April 14, 2012 at the Girl Scout House on the Cherokee County Fair Grounds.

Sheriff David Groves reported that a drug take-back program will be held for Baxter Springs, Columbus, Weir, and West Mineral this year. Three check scam cases were reported last week. He will be having safety training for eight of his employees.

Cherokee County Clerk Crystal Gatewood and Deputy Paula Cheney were setting up election equipment for the 2012 City Elections being held on April 3, 2012, so were not in attendance. Representing the Clerk was Susan Jones, she gave an update submitted by Clerk Gatewood and it was as follows: The Clerk's Office has been busy preparing for the April 3, 2012 City Elections being held in West Mineral, Baxter Springs, and Columbus. The last day to vote in house at the courthouse is April 2, 2012, and 12:00 PM is the time the in house voting ends that day. The canvass for the April 3, 2012 City Election will be held on April 9, 2012 at 10:00 AM during the Cherokee County Commission meeting. The Clerk and her staff had in house training, via on-line on the new programs regarding the ELVIS system implemented by the state of Kansas and the Secretary of State's Office. The Clerk held poll worker training on March 27, 2012 for the poll workers to learn the new laws and rules and regulations which began on January 1, 2012 and reviewed the use of working with the M-100's and electronic poll books used by the county. The Clerk's Office is also working on the Special Bond Issue Election being held on May 8, 2012 for the USD 508 School District.

AK

ADJOURNMENT

Commissioner Garner made a motion to adjourn at 12:00 PM; his motion was seconded by Commissioner Collins with Commissioners Collins, Hilderbrand, and Garner voting in favor. The next regular Cherokee County Commission meeting will be held April 9, 2012 at 9:00 AM in the Cherokee County Courthouse in Columbus, Kansas.

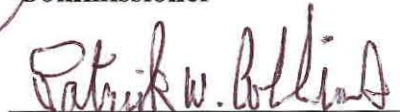
Resolved and ordered this day, April 9, 2012



Cherokee County Clerk



Commissioner



Commissioner



Commissioner



**Kansas Department of
Health & Environment**

KDHE-BOW-Watershed Management Section
1000 SW Jackson, Suite 420 Phone: 785-296-4195
Topeka, KS 66612 Fax: 785-296-5509

Local Environmental Protection Program Annual Report

State Fiscal Year 2011 Annual Report
July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011

Program Funding from the Kansas Water Plan Fund



Table of Contents

Acronyms	ii
Overview	1
Local Environmental Protection Annual Program Goals	1
Funding	2
Sanitary/Environmental Codes	3
Program Highlights	3
Significant Program Events	4
State Water Plan Priorities	4
Program Activities	5
Appendices	10
Appendix 1 – Summary of Base Grants for SFY 2011	11
Appendix 2 – History of County Code Adoption & Revisions	13
Appendix 3 – LEPP Participation in WRAPS	15

Acronyms

BAC – Basin Advisory Committee
BGA – Blue-Green Algae
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
HHW – Household Hazardous Waste
I & E – Information and Education
K.A.R. – Kansas Administrative Regulations
KAWS – Kansas Alliance of Wetlands and Streams
KCW – Kansas Clean Water
KDHE – Kansas Department of Health & Environment
KEHA – Kansas Environmental Health Association
K.S.A. – Kansas Statutes Annotated
KSFA – Kansas Small Flows Association
LEPG – Local Environmental Protection Group
LEPP – Local Environmental Protection Program
MCLs – Maximum Contaminant Levels
NPS – Nonpoint Source
NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service
OWWS – Onsite Wastewater System
PWW – Private Water Well
SFY – State Fiscal Year
SLT – Stakeholder Leadership Team
SORA – State Onsite Regulators Alliance
TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load
TWG – Targeted Watershed Grant
USGS – United States Geological Survey
WFC – Watershed Field Coordinators
WRAPS – Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy

Local Environmental Protection Program

State Fiscal Year 2011 Annual Report

Overview

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) administers an environmental grant program, the Local Environmental Protection Program (LEPP), to local entities for development of a local environmental protection plan. These plans implement the environmental protection strategy of the Kansas Water Plan. An environmental protection plan includes the environmental code (private onsite wastewater code and non-public water well code), subdivision water and wastewater, solid waste management, hazardous waste management, public water supply protection, and nonpoint source pollution control. An information and education program addressing each component is also included in the plan.

Through this grant program, financial and technical assistance is provided to counties to assist in establishing and operating programs for environmental and public health protection. This is accomplished by both the prevention of environmental pollution and the abatement of existing sources of pollution.

Three KDHE Watershed Field Coordinators (WFC) located in the KDHE district offices have the responsibility to coordinate and administer the LEPP grants and work with the county LEPP staff. Figure 1 below displays the coverage area allocated by WFC. The LEPP manager, based in Topeka, provides technical assistance, oversight and administration on a statewide basis. For additional information, please contact the WFC, contact information below, or the Program Manager, Sheryl Ervin at (785) 296-8038.

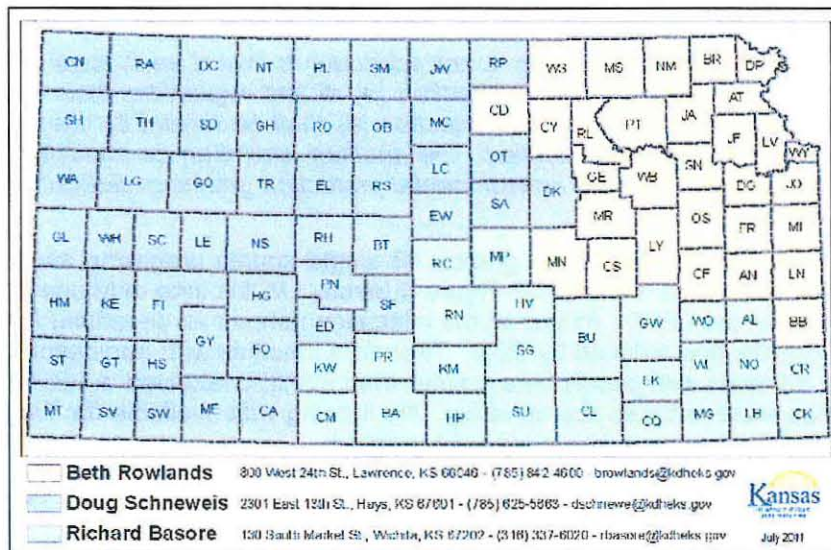


Figure 1 – Watershed Field Coordinator Assignment by County.

Local Environmental Protection Annual Program Goals

- Implement Local Environmental Protection Plans.
- Establish and maintain a Local Environmental Protection Committee.
- Develop, implement and enforce an environmental code for onsite wastewater treatment.
- Develop, implement and enforce code for private drinking water wells and supplies.
- Provide local environmental information, education, and technical assistance.
- Participate in local subdivision water and wastewater programs.
- Promote proper solid and hazardous waste management.
- Participate in local nonpoint source pollution control programs.
- Promote public and private water supply protection.
- Participate in the establishment and implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs).
- Where TMDLs have been established, address the impairments.

Funding

Financial assistance from the Kansas Water Plan fund totaling 980,000 dollars was allocated to the program during State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2011 for funding of base programs. Figure 2 displays the funding history since the program's inception.

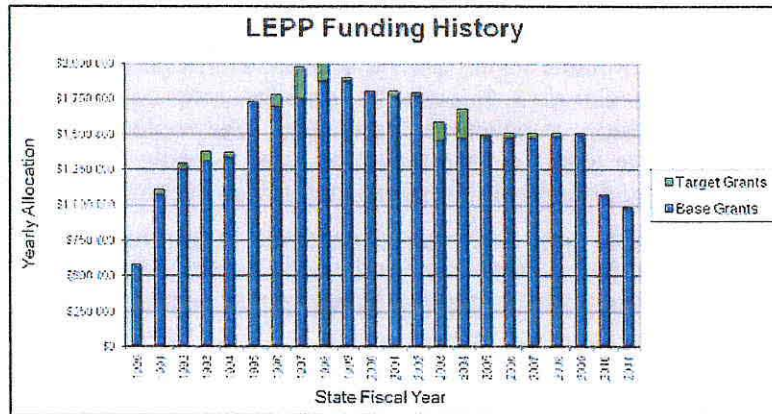


Figure 2 – LEPP funding history from the inception of the program.

Each eligible county receives a grant based on county population. In the event the program is funded less than 100%, the regulations include a procedure for the distribution of grant funds. K.A.R. 28-66-2(f) states:

if the appropriation from the state water plan is not adequate to award each local entity the base grant amount for which it is eligible under subsection (e) of this regulation, then the amount for which the local entity would be eligible under subsection (e) shall be divided by the total amount of funding for which all local entities have applied. The quotient shall then be multiplied by the total amount of funding appropriated for local environmental protection grants to determine the amount of the local entity's grant.

During SFY 2011, 104 counties received base grants: 48 single county programs and eight multi-county groups. The multi-county groups are identified in Figure 3 below. At this time only one county in the state, Chase, does not participate in the LEPP. Based on the allocation formula as described for reduced funding, the base grant for each county was reduced by 35%. Therefore counties with populations less than 12,727 received a \$4,587 grant, counties with populations greater than 227,273 received a \$81,899 grant and grant funds for all other counties were reduced appropriately. No funding was available for Target Grants in SFY 2011. Appendix 1 summarizes the base grants for each program.

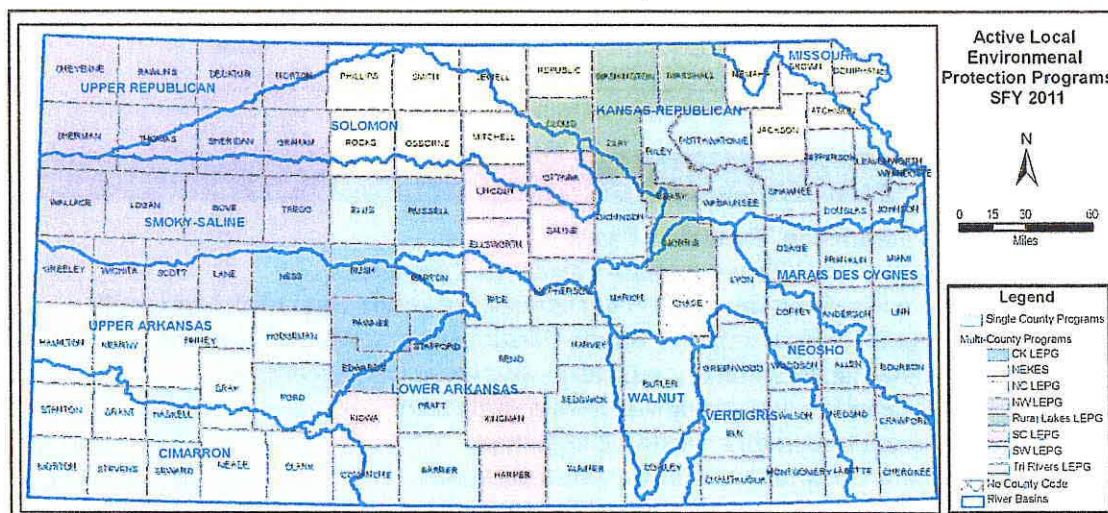


Figure 3 – Multi-County LEPP Groups

Sanitary/Environmental Codes

Counties must adopt environmental codes to be eligible to participate in the LEPP. Additionally, some counties voluntarily revise their codes to comply with changes in State regulations or address changes in local conditions. Marshall, Cloud, and Leavenworth Counties completed code revisions, Butler and Franklin Counties initiated code revisions, and a code was completed and approved for Chautauqua County although the county commissions chose not to formally adopt the code at this time. The table in Appendix 2 shows the history of county code adoption and revisions.

To enhance technology transfer and technical assistance, KDHE has posted adopted county codes on the website at <http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/lepp/CountyCodes.html>.

Regulatory Authority

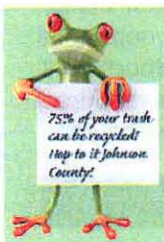
LEPP regulations (K.A.R. 28-66-1(b)(2) and (3)) require each LEPP core program include the development, implementation, and enforcement of an environmental code approved by the secretary of KDHE which establishes standards for

1. the management of on-site wastewater systems (OWWSs) for the treatment and disposal of domestic sewage only and
2. the management of water supply wells which do not meet the definition of a public water supply well pursuant to K.S.A. 65-162a (b);

Program Highlights

The **Cherokee County** LEPP assisted with the development and implementation of two county wide prescription drug collection events in association with the Cherokee County Sheriff's Department. County residents deposited 257 pounds of prescription drugs for safe disposal by the Sheriff's Department. This LEPP also developed and managed their second and third e-waste collection events resulting in a total of 65,029 pounds of e-waste collected that may have otherwise been deposited in the landfill.

The Timber Creek Watershed Coalition is joint venture between the agricultural community, concerned citizens and the city of Winfield to protect the area around the Winfield City Lake; the public drinking water supply source for the cities of Winfield, Burden and Rock. In order to protect the water quality of the lake, Cowley County Health Department, Timber Creek watershed coalition, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) work cooperatively with area farms to install grass buffer strips, complete soil testing, develop nutrient management plans, encourage no till farming techniques, replace failing septic systems and lagoons and ensure new installations meet minimum requirements.



An educational curriculum on waste management, Trashology 101, was developed by the Johnson County Environmental Department. The curriculum is targeted to students in grades 3-5 (ages 8-11) and their teachers, families, and youth-serving organizations. This program teaches young people how they are connected to the environment, how solid waste management impacts the environment, and how they can personally make a positive impact in their school, home and community. Mini composters are constructed, recycled paper is made, home and classroom audits are completed, and a school wide zero waste lunch are included as part of the curriculum.

Camp Naish, a Boy Scout camp located in Wyandotte County, held a campout in September 2010 for approximately 15,000 attendees to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America. During the planning stages, a Wyandotte LEPP inspector met with the organizers to discuss health, safety, and potential environmental issues that could be encountered during the event, including general sanitation issues. This cooperative effort resulted in protecting the health and safety of attendees and brought awareness of the potential environmental effects of the gathering and ways to reduce the impact.

Tri-Rivers Local Environmental Protection Group (LEPG) provides assistance to the State in a five county area to complete full home inspections when a child has been identified with elevated levels of lead in their blood. Private water wells (PWWs) are tested as part of the inspection to determine if the private water well

is a source of lead contamination in the home. On average, 10 cases are completed by this program annually.

The State Onsite Regulators Alliance (SORA) is a national organization that represents onsite wastewater regulators from all 50 states, U.S. Territories, tribes and Canadian provinces. SORA brings together regulators and industry representatives to network and exchange information focusing attention on current wastewater issues and sustainable wastewater solutions. The Program Manager currently serves on the board of this organization.

Significant Program Events

Many LEPP staff members have recognized the importance of participating in Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS) and other watershed based projects. The watershed projects' Stakeholder Leadership Teams (SLT) have recognized that LEPP staff members are a valuable resource for technical assistance. Participation in these projects has also extended beyond the counties in Kansas to multi-state projects.

KDHE was awarded an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Targeted Watershed Grant (TWG) in 2007. A major component of this grant is the identification and replacement of failing OWWs in the Marais des Cygnes Basin high priority target areas. Cost share funds in the amount of \$39,000 were obligated to replace up to 39 failing systems. LEPP representatives from Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Lyon, and Miami counties participated on the Onsite Wastewater Technical Team. This team identified landowners with failing systems meeting the requirements of the grant, reviewed the applications, and approved contracts for the systems that met the grant criteria. Six projects were completed in SFY 2009; 14 were completed in SFY2010, and 16 were completed in SFY 2011. The final project has been approved and scheduled for installation in July 2011. Cost share funds in the amount of \$35,000 were also allocated to Bates and Vernon Counties in Missouri to replace failing onsite wastewater systems. Additionally, the Anderson County sanitarian served on the TWG SLT organized for the grant.

The Grand Lake watershed is a large complex watershed covering approximately 10,298 square miles located in parts of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Approximately 60% of the watershed lies within the Kansas state boundaries. Grand Lake O' the Cherokees has become increasingly threatened by nutrient enrichment. The Cherokee County Sanitarian is an active participant in the Grand Lake Watershed Alliance Foundation, an organization dedicated to preserving, protecting, and restoring water quality in Grand Lake 'O the Cherokees. This Cherokee County staff member is also participates in the Grand Lake Watershed Council, The Spring River Watershed Partnership, Water Talk, the Lower Shoal Creek Watershed Partnership, and the Morse Park Project – Lower Shoal Creek.

Crawford County Environmental LEPP staff members are active participants in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Ozark Aquifer Forum. The Ozark Aquifer is an important water supply source for cities, rural water districts, agriculture, and industry in southeast Kansas, southwest Missouri, and northeast Oklahoma. Concerns about future water availability prompted by water-level declines and water-quality degradation have created a need to better understand this valuable resource in order to better address long-term management of the aquifer. A study is in progress to determine the future needs of these areas.

State Water Plan Priorities

The Water Quality Policy Section of the SFY 2010 Water Plan recognizes the value of the LEPP as a means of implementing the policies of the Plan. SFY 2010 LEPP Plans are required to identify activities and tasks the LEPP will execute to contribute towards attainment of these Kansas Water Plan's 2010 Objectives:

- *By 2010, reduce the average concentration of bacteria, biochemical oxygen demand, dissolved solids, metals, nutrients, pesticides and sediment that adversely affect the water quality of Kansas lakes and streams.*
- *By 2010, reduce the average concentration of dissolved solids, metals, nitrates, pesticides and volatile organic chemicals that adversely affect the water quality of Kansas groundwater.*

- By 2010, ensure that water quality conditions are maintained at a level equal to or better than year 2000 conditions.

The LEPP addressed a number of priority issues identified in the Basin Sections of the Kansas Water Plan. LEPPs must be aware of the objectives and priority issues pertinent to their area and be available to provide assistance. These include:

- Protect and Restore Watersheds and Water Quality
- High Priority TMDL Implementation
- Conserve and Extend the Life of the Ogallala Aquifer

LEPPs participate in a variety of activities that address Kansas Water Plan objectives and priorities. Approximately 68% of the LEPPs actively participate in the WRAPS Program by participating in WRAPS SLT meetings, providing inventories for OWWs and PWW to determine those that lie within high priority areas, or assist with Nonpoint Source (NPS) pollution control planning. Representatives of eight programs serve on SLTs. An additional 23 programs actively participate in SLT meetings and activities. Additionally, the representative from Cherokee County serves as the SLT Chairperson. Participation of the LEPPs in the Kansas WRAPS projects is summarized in Appendix 3. Representatives of most programs also attend Basin Advisory Committee (BAC) meetings and provide a summary of accomplishments and provide technical assistance as needed. The LEPP representatives have an understanding of high priority TMDLs and the source water assessment zones within their county and provide information regarding proper operation and maintenance of OWWs to homeowners in these areas.

The Quapaw Indian Tribe of Oklahoma owns and operates the Downstream Casino located in northeastern Oklahoma. The Downstream Casino was required to construct a stormwater pond to retain runoff from their large parking lot located in Kansas. In a search for potential project sites, Carl Hayes, the Cherokee County Sanitarian and Spring River WRAPS SLT Chairman, worked with the Environmental Director for the Tribe to construct a wetland below the stormwater pond to improve water quality and provide wildlife habitat.



Stormwater runoff from the north end of the casino and hotel parking lot flows into the wetland. The Spring River WRAPS Technical Committee, the District Conservation Supervisor, NRCS, Kansas Alliance of Wetlands and Streams (KAWS) and the Cherokee County LEPP worked cooperatively with the Quapaw Indian Tribe to complete this project in late summer 2010. Future plans include construction of

a walking trail with a wetland observation area around the facility and seeding the berms with a native wildflower mix.

Program Activities

Tracking of program progress is essential to ensure implementation of county objectives and provision of local environmental protection services. County and Multi-County activities and accomplishments are tracked using spreadsheets developed in Excel and submitted via e-mail.

LEPPs provide an accounting of staff hours by plan component as part of the quarterly reporting requirements. In SFY 2011 the majority of the grant funding and the associated local contribution was allocated to LEPP personnel costs and covered the equivalent of 35.8 full time employees representing a total of 74,432 local staff hours (Figure 4).

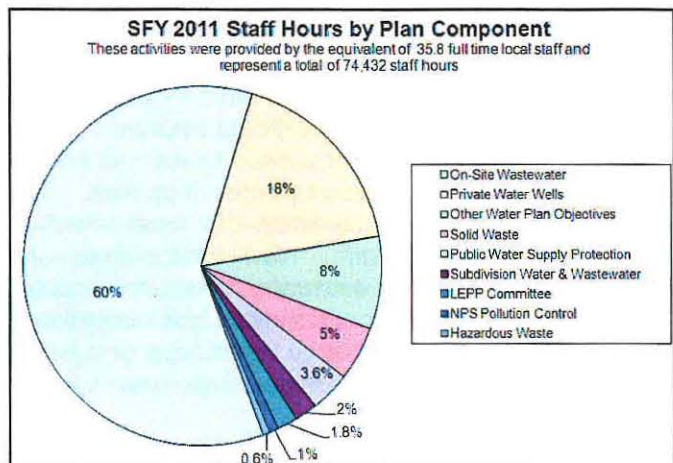


Figure 4 – LEPP staff hours by plan component

Onsite Wastewater Activities

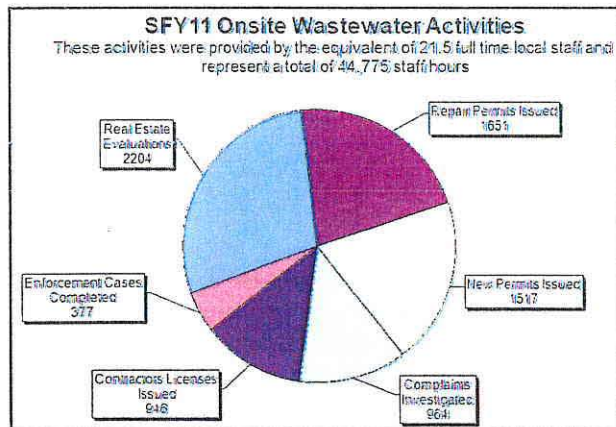


Figure 5 – LEPP onsite wastewater activities by category.

1,517 new systems installed in SFY11 will insure proper treatment of an additional 166 million gallons of private wastewater annually.

Using a model developed by the State of Ohio, load reductions for wastewater pollutants for the repaired and newly installed systems were calculated. As the LEPPs are not required to report to the State specific information for each system repaired, the calculations were completed assuming each system was designed for a family of four in an average two bedroom home. These values represent the approximate gross number of gallons of domestic wastewater that are receiving proper treatment and the amount of pollution potential these systems represent if appropriate systems were not installed. Sanitarians ensure that failing systems are properly repaired and new systems installed meet the county sanitary code minimum requirements, resulting in less chance that the system will fail prematurely.

Table 1 – Load Reduction Information, all parameters reported in lbs/yr.

	Total nitrogen (TN)	Total phosphorus (TP)	Ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N)	Total suspended solids (TSS)	Biological oxygen demand 5 day (BOD5)
Repair Permits	59,601	22,619	45,237	108,471	211,493
New Permits	54,764	20,783	41,566	99,667	194,328

An important function of the LEPP is to provide services to ensure OWWs are properly maintained and function as designed. Sedgwick County staff has reported that more residents are contacting their office for information on how to properly maintain their OWWs than in previous years. Residents are provided with information on how to keep existing systems functioning and options available for failing systems, including remediation techniques.

Types of Onsite Wastewater Systems

OWWSs are utilized where connection to public sewer systems are not available. Conventional systems include soil absorption systems utilizing septic tanks and lateral lines or wastewater stabilization ponds (lagoons). Soil characteristics at the site determine the most effective wastewater treatment system. New technologies are available which enhance wastewater treatment making OWWs more suitable for sites with soil limitations. Figure 6 illustrates the number of each type of system installed during SFY 2011; included are new system construction and repairs.

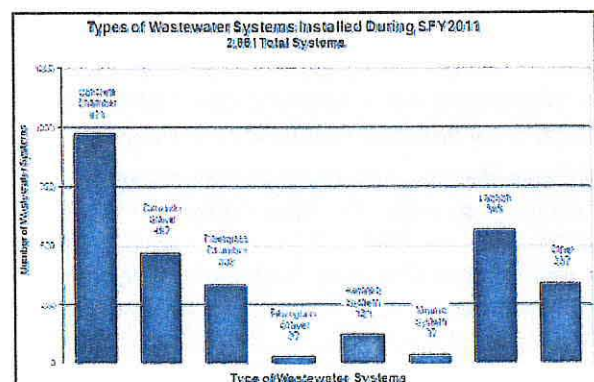


Figure 6 – Types of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems

OWWS Types used in this report are defined as follows:

1. Concrete/Chamber - Concrete Tank with a chamber lateral field
2. Concrete/Gravel – Concrete Tank with a gravel and pipe lateral field
3. Fiberglass/Chamber – Fiberglass or Plastic Tank with a chamber lateral field

4. Poly/Gravel – Fiberglass or Plastic Tank with a gravel and pipe lateral field
5. Aerated System – tank contains an aeration chamber, with either mechanical aerators, blowers, or air diffusers, and an area for final clarification
6. Mound System – the infiltration surface is elevated in imported fill material above the natural soil surface
7. Lagoons – A shallow pond where sunlight, bacterial action, and oxygen work to purify wastewater
8. Other – Includes enhanced OWWs not listed and minor repairs to all system types

Private Water Well Activities

The primary service provided by the programs under the PWW section of the LEPP plan is water quality screening. Most programs provide screening for nitrate and bacteria and all provide information for PWW testing by private certified labs. Some programs have the ability to test for other components such as pH, sulfate, and hardness. Many programs also require an evaluation of PWWs in the event of a real estate transaction and regular screening of PWWs that serve foster homes and day care centers. Two additional significant activities include the issuance of permits for PWW construction and evaluation of the well condition at the time of a real estate transaction. Figure 6 illustrates the major activities under the PWW section of the LEPP plan.

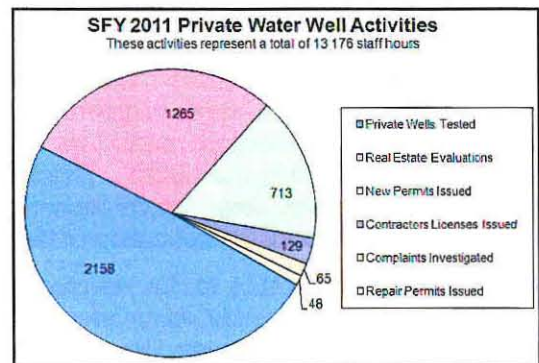


Figure 6 – LEPP private water well activities by category.

Screening services provided by the LEPPs are important to homeowners utilizing PWWs for their source of drinking water as, unlike public drinking water supplies, these wells are not required to meet maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) of regulated contaminants. These limits, or standards, are set by the EPA for public drinking water systems and PWW owners are encouraged to use these limits as guidelines for evaluating the quality of the water from their well. Many counties utilize public venues to provide these screening services to PWW owners. Nitrate testing was completed for eighteen private water wells by Shawnee County LEPP staff at the Kansas Farm Show in January 2011. Many attendees were also provided with answers to their questions on wells and well water from the public. Barton County LEPP works in conjunction with a local radio station to inform the public on the importance of annual water screening of private water wells to ensure safe drinking water.

LEPP Plan Supplemental Components

LEPP staff work closely with local, state, and federal agencies to identify activities and define responsibilities for the supplemental portion of the plan. These activities and responsibilities vary widely depending on the component. Examples of how the programs provide services include, but are not limited to:

- exploring opportunities to minimize potential contamination impacts of solid waste management practices on public water supplies;
- assisting with clean up of unauthorized dump areas;
- being knowledgeable of state hazardous waste rules and regulations to enable competent response or referral of questions to the appropriate authority;
- encouraging citizens to use recycling centers;
- assisting with the implementation of pollution prevention programs to minimize volume of household hazardous waste;
- working with the county conservation district to review, and update as appropriate, the local NPS pollution management plan;
- assisting with public water supply source water protection activities.

LEPP personnel are often the initial point of contact for inquiries and technical assistance requests pertaining to environmental issues. Figure 7 illustrates the number of activities completed under each of the supplemental plan components. Specific examples of these activities are provided below.

The source of drinking water for the City of Council Grove is Council Grove City Lake. The lake shore is developed with homes served by OWWS. Rural Lakes LEPG assisted the city with the development of a source water protection plan for the lake. Failing septic systems were determined to be a potential source of contamination to the lake. As a result of completing the plan, the City of Council Grove plans to apply for a Clean Water Neighbor Grant in FY2012 to complete a sanitary survey with assistance from Rural Lakes LEPG to identify failing onsite wastewater systems around the lake.

Blue-green algae (BGA) blooms have become an issue in many reservoirs and lakes across the state and sanitarians in some affected areas are assisting with monitoring and informing the public. The Marion County LEPP monitored for BGA weekly, and at times daily, in Marion County Lake. Information on the efforts and effects of contact with BGA were shared with the lake residents, including notification of beach closures.

Many sanitarians contribute to the development of county emergency response plans to ensure counties are eligible for disaster funds administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and often serve on the **Emergency Preparedness Committee** for their county. County sanitarians provide valuable assistance in the aftermath of tornadoes and floods. Montgomery County continues to facilitate, monitor, and document the methodology for disposing of demolition debris from commercial and residential properties resulting from the June 2007 flood.

The construction of a permanent Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) facility in Crawford County has recently been funded by KDHE and plans were approved for construction. The HHW will service the neighboring counties of Crawford, Neosho, **Cherokee** and Woodson. Collection sites have been set up in different cities in Crawford County for use by the general public and transported to the central HHW facility.

Sedgwick County LEPP staff participates in the Ark River Technical Advisory Committee. This committee provides a two-way communication link to the diverse elements within the community and river basin, serves as a liaison to organizations or interest groups, assists in building a consensus for the various programs that will be initiated to reduce pollution in the river, assists in the review and implementation of a public education program, provides input on the development of a long range river improvement plan, examines issues relating to building partnerships with various stakeholders impacting the river quality, identifies and evaluates Best Management Practices information, develops effective legislative support for Arkansas River initiatives, and performs in other advisory capacities.

Supplemental Program Regulatory Authority

Requirements for the LEPP Supplemental Program are defined in K.A.R. 28-66-1(h)(1-5) and includes provisions for:

1. The development and implementation of a plan for subdivision water and wastewater pursuant to K.S.A. 1992 Supp. 12-747, K.S.A. 65-3311 and amendments thereto;
2. the development and implementation of a solid waste management plan pursuant to K.S.A. 65-3405 and amendments thereto;
3. the development and implementation of a hazardous waste management plan that is consistent with K.S.A. 65- 3430 and amendments thereto;
4. participation in the development and implementation of a nonpoint source pollution control plan which identifies the activities and responsibilities of the local environmental protection program in the management of nonpoint pollutant sources; and
5. the development and implementation of a public water supply protection plan.

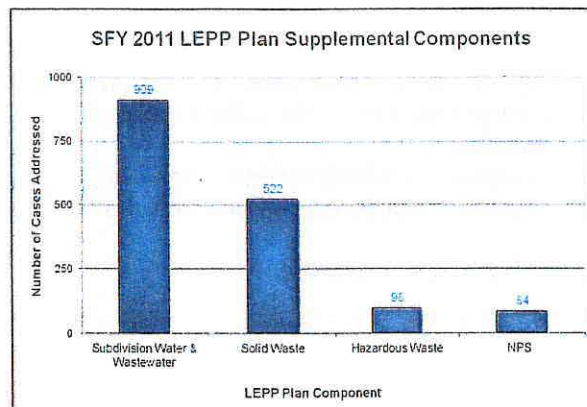


Figure 7 – Activities by supplemental plan component.

Information, Education and Training Activities

Information and Education (I & E) activities are a vital component of the Program. Each LEPP develops an I & E plan to address onsite wastewater and private water wells and any additional issues in their service areas. General information and education activities may include activities such as development and distribution of brochures, fact sheets, and flyers, exhibit booths at a public functions, mail or electronic newsletters, website design and maintenance, workshops, demonstration projects, or participation in a water festival.

Audiences and topics for information and education activities are widely varied. A LEPP representative may present the importance of recycling to a Girl Scout troop, lead a discussion on HHW to a homeowners association, present OWWS and PWW information to realtors, or teach a college class on environmental health as a guest lecturer.

Many LEPP personnel attend the Kansas Small Flows Association (KSFA) and Kansas Environmental Health Association (KEHA) conferences and, if funding allows, personnel from one or two programs in the State will attend the National Small Flows and National Environmental Health Association conferences. These conferences provide training opportunities and exposure to new technologies. This information is shared with other LEPP and staff members through local meetings. The LEPP and WFC work closely with the KSFA and KEHA to develop training opportunities specific to the duties of the sanitarians. These organizations also provide technical assistance as needed.

Training is often provided for homeowners and local contractors. Examples include OWWS maintenance for homeowners, contractor training seminars, and installer certification and licensing workshops. Sedgwick County sponsored a two day education opportunity on the maintenance of advanced onsite wastewater systems in May 2011. This course, developed and taught by KSFA, was attended by fifteen contractors and sanitarians. Two OWWS maintenance workshops were held for homeowners as part of the TWG education program. Franklin, Linn and Lyon County sanitarians presented information to 31 homeowners and installers that attended these workshops.



Some LEPPs have developed relationships with higher education institutions to assist with training in environmental health. Tri-Rivers LEPP staff gave presentations to Kansas Wesleyan University nursing students explaining how environmental health affects the health of our community. These students were encouraged to consider choosing the environmental health section as one of their study rotations. Training was also provided by Tri-Rivers staff for six Kansas Wesleyan University nursing students. The students were taken to a private well, private lagoon, private septic system, the Salina Landfill, and a restaurant to educate them on Environmental Health practices. A student from Johnson County Community College spent the day with the Franklin County Sanitarian touring various OWWSs in Franklin County and observing a construction inspection of an on-site septic lagoon. The purpose of this tour and distribution of educational material was to allow the student to complete a required course assignment. Student nurses from Washburn University were given a tour and provided information on alternative systems installed in Coffey County.

LEPP staff members also provide training and assistance to other LEPP. Montgomery County staff continued to provide technical assistance and training to Chautauqua County staff on inspections and permitting as Chautauqua County developed a LEPP Plan and environmental codes. Following the departure of the Osage County staff person responsible for the LEPP, Lyon County staff began assisting with OWWS and PWW inspections and permitting for Osage County. Osage County is planning on permanently contracting with Lyon County for LEPP services.

Regulatory Authority

LEPP Regulations K.A.R. 28-66-1(b)(4) require the development of an information, education, and technical assistance program as part of the LEPP plan.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Summary of Base Grants for SFY 2011

Appendix 2 – History of County Code Adoption & Revisions

Appendix 3 – LEPP Participation in WRAPS

Appendix 1 – Summary of Base Grants for SFY 2011

LEPP Grant Recipient	Grant Amount
Allen County	\$5,184
Anderson County	\$4,587
Barber County Environmental Services	\$4,587
Barton County	\$10,164
Bourbon County	\$5,542
Butler County Planning & Development	\$21,434
Central Kansas LEPP	\$27,518
Chautauqua County	\$4,587
Cherokee County Health Department	\$8,146
City-Cowley County Health Department	\$13,077
Coffey County Health Department	\$4,587
Comanche County	\$4,587
Crawford County Environmental Health	\$13,780
Dickinson County Health Department	\$6,970
Elk County	\$4,587
Ellis County Environmental Office	\$9,912
Ford County Planning & Zoning	\$11,696
Franklin County	\$8,931
Greenwood County	\$4,587
Harvey County	\$11,844
Haskell County	\$4,587
Jefferson County Health Department	\$6,639
Johnson County Environmental Department	\$81,899
Labette County Health Department	\$8,228
Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department	\$36,022
Leavenworth County Health Department	\$24,753
Linn County	\$4,587
Lyon County Health Department	\$12,949
Marion County Health Department	\$4,815
McPherson County Health Department	\$10,650
Miami County Environmental Health	\$10,216
Montgomery County Environmental Health	\$13,064
Morton County	\$4,587
NEK Environmental Services	\$24,389
Neosho County	\$6,124
Northwest LEPP	\$73,383
Osage County LEPP	\$6,022
Phillips County Health Department	\$32,105
Pottawatomie County	\$6,561
Pratt County	\$4,587
Reno County Health Department	\$23,348
Rice County Environmental Planning	\$4,587
Riley County-Manhattan Health Department	\$22,646
Rural Lakes Region LEPP	\$33,003

LEPP Grant Recipient	Grant Amount
Sedgwick County Dept of Code Enforcement	\$81,899
Seward County Department of Planning & Zoning	\$8,112
Shawnee County Health Agency	\$61,214
South Central LEPP	\$13,759
Southwest KS LEPP	\$51,294
Stevens County	\$4,587
Sumner County Planning/Zoning/Sanitation	\$9,349
Tri-Rivers LEPP	\$33,073
Unified Government of Wyandotte County	\$56,894
Wabaunsee County Health Department	\$4,587
Wilson County	\$4,587
Woodson County	\$4,587
	\$980,000

Appendix 2 – History of County Code Adoption & Revisions

County	Code	KDHE Approval	Year Approved	Adopted	Year Adopted	Revised/New Code Adopted
Allen	yes	04/02/98	1998	04/22/98	1998	
Anderson	yes	05/03/98	1998	06/07/99	1999	Revised November, 2000
Atchison	yes	08/18/98	1998	09/28/98	1998	
Barber	yes	10/07/87	1987	11/23/87	1987	
Barton	yes	08/03/93	1993	09/13/93	1993	Revised 2007
Bourbon	yes	02/25/98	1998	06/15/98	1998	Revised 2001
Brown	yes	02/09/99	1999	02/22/99	1999	
Butler	yes	07/06/99	1999	09/15/99	1987	Revised in 1999, 2002
Chase	no	08/22/94	1994	n/a	n/a	No Activity
Chautauqua	no	4/5/11	2011	n/a	n/a	Plans to adopt the code are on hold
Cherokee	yes	05/11/98	1998	06/28/99	1999	
Cheyenne	yes	12/21/96	1996	03/28/97	1997	
Clark	yes	07/02/01	2001	10/31/01	2001	
Clay	yes	11/23/93	1993	11/23/92	1992	Revised 2002
Cloud	yes	08/28/96	1996	06/09/97	1997	Revised 2002, 2004, 2011
Coffey	yes	04/20/90	1990	05/15/90	1990	
Comanche	yes	08/27/08	2008	11/07/08	2008	
Cowley	yes	01/15/87	1987	06/15/87	1987	
Crawford	yes	12/14/93	1993	04/15/94	1994	Revised 1999, 2000
Decatur	yes	03/31/93	1993	03/31/93	1993	
Dickinson	yes	05/11/98	1987	06/30/98	1987	Revised 1998, 2006
Doniphan	yes	06/01/96	1996	11/15/96	1996	
Douglas	yes	09/08/93	1993	10/07/93	1993	Revised 1997, 2001, 2008
Edwards	yes	05/13/99	1999	07/19/99	1999	
Elk	yes	11/30/98	1998	02/08/99	1999	
Ellis	yes	09/16/92	1992	09/16/92	1992	
Ellsworth	yes	09/23/91	1991	12/31/91	1991	Revised 1997
Finney	yes	07/15/92	1992	12/14/92	1992	
Ford	yes	05/17/93	1993	05/17/93	1993	Revised 2004
Franklin	yes	05/01/89	1989	05/15/89	1989	Revised 1997, 2008
Geary	yes	09/06/96	1996	12/29/97	1997	Revised 2002
Gove	yes	07/15/92	1992	12/28/95	1995	
Graham	yes	03/31/93	1993	03/31/93	1993	
Grant	yes	10/05/92	1992	10/05/92	1992	
Gray	yes	06/30/93	1993	06/30/93	1993	Revised July 2006
Creeley	yes	12/31/92	1992	12/31/92	1992	
Greenwood	yes	8/18/98	1998	10/18/98	1998	
Hamilton	yes	05/08/97	1997	04/22/97	1997	
Harper	yes	10/07/87	1987	12/21/87	1987	
Harvey	yes	04/01/93	1993	04/15/93	1993	Revised 2001
Haskell	yes	09/14/07	2007	10/29/07	2007	
Hodgeman	yes	12/08/95	1995	12/08/95	1995	
Jackson	yes	06/01/94	1994	07/15/94	1994	Revised 2003
Jefferson	yes	04/01/93	1993	01/15/94	1994	Revised 2003
Jewell	yes	10/12/92	1992	10/12/92	1992	
Johnson	yes	03/01/94	1994	11/15/94	1994	Revised 2004
Kearny	yes	05/07/99	1999	05/12/99	1999	
Kingman	yes	10/07/87	1987	12/25/87	1987	
Kiowa	yes	10/07/87	1987	11/23/87	1987	
Labette	yes	10/01/94	1994	04/15/94	1994	Revised 2010
Lane	yes	07/15/92	1992	12/21/92	1992	
Leavenworth	yes	02/01/90	1990	01/15/91	1991	Revised 1999, 2011
Lincoln	yes	05/01/96	1996	01/05/98	1998	
Linn	yes	07/01/94	1994	08/01/94	1994	
Logan	yes	11/20/92	1992	11/20/92	1992	
Lyon	yes	01/15/70	1970	01/15/70	1970	Revised 2004

Appendix 2 (continued) – History of County Code Adoption & Revisions

County	Code	KDHE Approval	Year Approved	Adopted	Year Adopted	Revised/New Code Adopted
Marion	yes	01/06/94	1994	03/14/94	1994	
Marshall	yes	01/11/93	1993	01/11/93	1993	Revised 2002, 2011
McPherson	yes	04/02/92	1992	04/02/92	1992	
Meade	yes	12/01/92	1992	12/01/92	1992	
Miami	yes	01/15/90	1990	03/15/90	1990	Revised 1998, 2004
Mitchell	yes	05/01/96	1996	07/01/96	1996	Revised 2004, 2005
Montgomery	yes	12/15/92	1992	07/15/93	1993	Revised 1999
Morris	yes	01/11/93	1993	09/30/94	1994	Revised 2002
Morton	yes	06/01/99	1999	07/12/99	1999	
Nemaha	yes	03/15/93	1993	12/15/93	1993	
Neosho	yes	02/16/97	1997	05/15/99	1999	Revised 1999, 2008
Ness	yes	05/13/99	1999	07/12/99	1999	
Norton	yes	12/31/92	1992	02/11/93	1993	
Osage	yes	06/15/92	1992	09/14/92	1992	
Osborne	yes	07/08/92	1992	09/14/92	1992	
Ottawa	yes	06/08/92	1992	01/03/97	1997	Revised 2001
Pawnee	yes	02/07/94	1994	03/28/94	1994	
Phillips	yes	11/02/92	1992	11/02/92	1992	
Pottawatomie	yes	06/15/81	1981	06/15/81	1981	Revised 1997
Pratt	yes	10/07/87	1987	11/30/87	1987	
Rawlins	yes	11/30/92	1992	11/30/92	1992	
Reno	yes	06/01/87	1987	06/01/87	1987	Revised 2003
Republic	yes	11/10/92	1992	11/30/92	1992	
Rice	yes	10/21/91	1991	11/25/91	1991	
Riley	yes	05/27/93	1993	01/18/94	1994	Revised 1999
Rooks	yes	01/14/92	1992	07/14/92	1992	
Rush	yes	12/15/92	1992	12/21/92	1992	
Russell	yes	09/14/92	1992	09/14/92	1992	
Saline	yes	05/29/91	1991	10/23/91	1991	Revised 2009
Scott	yes	09/12/96	1996	09/12/96	1996	
Sedgwick	yes	06/15/75	1975	06/15/75	1975	Revised 2002, 2007
Seward	yes	05/23/95	1995	07/17/95	1995	Revised 2008
Shawnee	yes	08/07/98	1998	01/23/98	1998	Revised 2004
Sheridan	yes	04/14/93	1993	04/14/93	1993	
Sherman	yes	01/29/93	1993	01/29/93	1993	
Smith	yes	01/20/95	1995	01/30/95	1995	
Stafford	yes	07/15/92	1992	09/30/92	1992	
Stanton	yes	07/06/93	1993	07/06/93	1993	
Stevens	yes	11/20/96	1996	03/17/97	1997	
Sumner	yes	07/15/92	1992	09/15/92	1992	
Thomas	yes	12/07/92	1992	12/07/92	1992	
Trego	yes	11/30/92	1992	11/30/92	1992	
Wabaunsee	yes	11/20/96	1996	01/27/97	1997	
Wallace	yes	02/09/99	1999	03/10/99	1999	
Washington	yes	08/01/95	1995	10/09/95	1995	Revised 2002
Wichita	yes	02/01/93	1993	02/01/93	1993	
Wilson	yes	05/01/95	1995	09/15/95	1995	
Woodson	yes	05/14/98	1998	06/16/98	1998	
Wyandotte	yes	06/01/92	1992	06/01/92	1992	

Appendix 3 – LEPP Participation in WRAPS

WRAPS Project	LEPP Program
Cheney Lake	Reno, Sedgwick
Clark's Creek	Rural Lakes LEPP*
Cottonwood	Marion
Delaware	Jefferson, Northeast Kansas Environmental Services*
El Dorado	Butler
Kanopolis Lake: Big Creek, Middle Smoky Hill River	Barton, Central Kansas LEPP, Ellis, Northwest LEPP, Tri Rivers LEPP*
Lower Arkansas River	Sedgwick
Lower Kansas	Douglas, Leavenworth*
Lower Smoky Hill, Lower	Dickinson
Lower Smoky Hill, Upper	Tri Rivers LEPP, McPherson
Marion Lake	Marion
Melvern	Lyon
Middle Kansas	Douglas, Pottawatomie*, Shawnee, Wabaunsee
Middle Marais des Cygnes	Franklin
Missouri River	Leavenworth*, Northeast Kansas Environmental Services
Neosho, Headwaters	Lyon, Coffey*, Crawford*
Neosho, Middle	Labette, Neosho, Cherokee
Neosho, Upper	Alan, Coffey, Wilson, Woodson
Prairie Dog Creek	Northwest LEPP
Spring River WRAPS	Cherokee** (sanitarian also participates in the Spring River Watershed Group with Missouri and the Grand Lake O' The Cherokees Watershed Alliance Foundation as ex-officio board member)
Twin Lakes	Rural Lakes LEPP
Upper Fall River	Greenwood
Upper Verdigris, Toronto Lake	Greenwood
Waconda Lake	Northwest LEPP, North Central LEPP

* indicates SLT member

**Indicates SLT Chair