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MINUTES OF THE <u>Senate</u> COMMITTEE (N Energy and Natural Resources
The meeting was called to order bySena	tor Charlie L. Angell at
8:00 a.m./pXX. on Wednesday, Janu	ary 26, 1983 in room123-S of the Capitol.
All members were present except: Senator Paul Hess (Excused)	

Approved _

January 27, 1983

Committee staff present:

Ramon Powers, Research Department Don Hayward, Revisor's Office LaVonne Mumert, Secretary to the Committee

Conferees appearing before the committee:
Chris McKenzie, League of Kansas Municipalities
William M. Henry, Kansas Engineering Society
Don E. Gerard, Board of Public Utilities of the City of McPherson, and Central Kansas Public
Wholesale Water District

Senator Kerr moved that the minutes of the meeting of January 25, 1983 be approved. Senator Feleciano seconded the motion, and the motion <u>carried</u>.

S.B. 61 - Amending and supplementing the State Water Plan Storage Act.

Chris McKenzie said he was appearing on behalf of the Special Committee on Water Policy of the League of Kansas Municipalities. He read his written statement (Attachment 1). Mr. McKenzie testified that, with the exception of the amendments proposed in the balloon copy of the bill (Attachment 2), the League is in general support of S.B. 61. Mr. McKenzie said the formal position of the League is that the price of water should be based on direct costs and the state should not attempt to make a profit from the sale of water nor should the state necessarily take a loss. They oppose statewide assessments on the sale or use of any water until a comprehensive state water plan has been developed. The League's proposals (set forth in Attachment 2) include adding a definition of replacement cost after line 60, prefunding of capital costs, an amendment to Section 5(4) concerning the anniversary date and reallocation of water, deferred payment, that the surcharge be set out as a separate factor and be 1.5¢ rather than 2.5¢, that "other than federal reservoirs" be deleted from line 435 and language to specify that the monies raised by the surcharge go into the new state conservation storage fund.

Responding to questions from Senator Werts, Mr. McKenzie said the League opposes the 2.5¢ replacement charge, but feels like they can reluctantly accept a 1.5¢ replacement charge which possibly could be increased if it can be shown to be necessary after there has been an opportunity to see how the fund would work. Mr. McKenzie stated their preference would be for no replacement charge at all. Senator Werts asked about the prepayment on capital costs. Mr. McKenzie said it would be possible to pay off the federal government or possibly invest the funds. It was pointed out this might require a separate fund. Answering a question from Senator Feleciano, Mr. McKenzie replied that the possibility of losing the water supply is of greater concern than the possibility of rates being raised. In addition, the chief engineer gives municipalities 20 years to perfect their water right. Mr. McKenzie stated the League would have to reserve full support of S.B. 61 until the proposals set forth are given adequate consideration.

William M. Henry read his written testimony (Attachment 3). The Kansas Engineering Society recommends the passage of S.B. 61 with certain reservations. Mr. Henry stated that the Society feels that water marketing must (1) reward program participation, and (2) penalize program procrastination to encourage water planning. Further, the Society believes that the users of the conservation water supply should not carry the entire responsibility of financing water development and management in Kansas. Mr. Henry commented favorably on the provisions of S.B. 61 which will speed up contract negotiations and provide authority to purchase water outside of Kansas. Mr. Henry explained the Society's concerns (set forth in Attachment 3) in the area of the replacement charge, the pooled money investment fund rates and the intent of New Section 14(a). Answering questions from Chairman Angell, Mr. Henry said water pricing could be used as a conservation device and could be used as a planning device, as well. Mr. Henry noted that the water available in the federal reservoirs should be used because eventually it will be lost through natural occurrences. Mr. Henry emphasized that the Society feels this pricing structure places

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate	COMMITTEE ON	Energy and Natural Resources	,
room <u>123-S</u> , Statehouse, at <u>8:0</u>	0a.m./pxpq. on	Wednesday, January 26	, 19 <u>83</u>

most of the burden for the planning and construction of new impoundments upon users who have contracts with the federal reservoir system, whereas this obligation should be upon the State of Kansas, as a whole.

Don E. Gerard read his written testimony in support of S.B. 61 and recommendations for amendments (Attachment 4). He testified the major concern of the entities he represents is the ability to obtain contractural assurance of an adequate water supply. Mr. Gerard discussed prepayment of interest, extending the beginning of payment to five years rather than three years, the figure of 1.5¢ rather than 2.5¢ for the replacement charge and having a special fund for the replacement charges. Mr. Gerard answered questions from Committee members.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:00 a.m. by the Chairman.

The next meeting of the Committee will be at 8:00 a.m. on January 27, 1983.

Senate Energy & Natural Resources
Jan. 26, 1983

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Statement Regarding Senate Bill 61

Chris McKenzie, Attorney and Director of Research League of Kansas Municipalities January 26, 1981

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, I am pleased to appear before you today on behalf of the League of Kansas Municipalities to discuss the position of the League's Special Committee on Water Policy on Senate Bill 61. Only this past Monday that Committee, which consists of thirteen governing body members, mayors, city managers and utility superintendents from around the state, met to review the provisions of this bill. Many of the same individuals served on the Committee during the 1981 legislative session when Senate Bill 95 was developed. Consequently, they have considerable familiarity with the issues at stake in this particular piece of legislation.

With the exception of the proposed amendments that I am prepared to discuss with you today, I am present today to report to you the Committee's general support for Senate Bill 61. We are fully aware of the deliberations of the Kansas Water Authority on this matter, and we appreciate the efforts of the members of the Authority to clarify the purpose and policies of the state's water marketing program. At the same time, we feel there are a number of important and substantive ways in which the bill could be improved. Before mentioning those proposals, however, let me share with you for a moment the formal policy position of the League of Kansas Municipalities on the state water marketing program since it provides a foundation for my remarks and suggestions today. That statement, which was adopted at the League's annual convention of cities this past October reads:

State water storage pricing should be based on direct costs, for existing reservoirs or reservoirs for which land has been acquired. The state should not attempt to make a profit from the sale of such water. We continue to oppose statewide assessments on the sale or use of any water until a comprehensive plan has been developed to guide the expenditure of such funds and to assure its commitment to public water supply development.

Atch. 1

In light of those preliminary remarks, I would now like to discuss the various provisions of the bill that the League's Special Committee on Water Policy would recommend be amended. On page two of the balloon bill I have handed out, you will see the beginning of a definition for the term "replacement cost". As you know, that term is used in Section 7(on page 9) to describe the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c assessment or surcharge per 1,000 gallons that would be charged each contractor under this bill. We strongly recommend that the Committee consider defining the term in Section 1 or describe the uses to which the surcharge will be put in Section 14 of the bill.

Our next recommended amendment appears in line 201 on page six of the bill and concerns the issue of prefunding capital costs. At the time of the deliberations of the Authority's subcommittee on water marketing the League suggested the inclusion of a provision similar to one contained in S.B. 95 during the 1981 session that would have allowed contractors to pay all capital costs in a lump sum at the beginning of the payment period. After some consideration the committee did not endorse the proposal—apparently because there was some concern about its complexity. There also was concern that a prefunding provision would allow some contractors to escape sharing in the future added capital costs of the system.

Our proposed amendment on page six(line 201) and a companion proposed amendment on page seven (line 256) represent a prefunding proposal that is not as broad as that presented to the subcommittee on water marketing yet at the same time it provides the opportunity for local government participants in the system to save considerable money at little, if any expense to the state. In fact, the state might profit if both the state and the contractor agreed to prefunding of just those capital costs on the unused water reserved under contract. Simply put, this amendment would allow a contractor which has access

to the municipal bond market to raise the funds to prepay these capital costs at a time of low interest rates. If the capital costs on the unused water were paid, this proposal would then exempt the contractor from paying the interest charge to the state on only that unused portion of the water under contract. At the same time, the proposal (see page seven, line 256) authorizes the Authority to annually assess the contractor for the contractor's proportionate share of any new capital costs incurred by the state due to the construction or acquisition of additional conservation storage water supply capacity.

Our third proposed amendment also appears on page six of the bill in subsection (a)(4) and concerns the reallocation of water if full payment is not made by the sixth anniversary of the execution of the contract and another user is ready, willing and able to contract for such water. It was the unanimous feeling of the League's Special Committee on Water Policy that this provision is much too restrictive. It quite simply is unrealistic to expect full payment within six years since most municipal contractors would be hard pressed to put the water to full use in that short time. Our proposal is to adopt language similar to that contained in some of the recent water contracts approved by this Committee that would provide for reallocation of the water if another user is ready, willing and able and the contractor has not provided evidence to the Authority that a need is being developed for the total quantity of water. The proposed language would allow reallocation if either full payment is not made or the contractor does not keep to the schedule of increasing use of the water over a period of time. As you can see, the proposal requires use of 50% of the water after five years and an increase of 10% during each successive five year period. This particular approach appears much more workable to our Committee, and appears to have been blessed by the legislature during the consideration of these recent contracts. I would note here that there was some discussion among the members of the Authority's subcommittee on water marketing that the existing six year provision was reasonable since full payment

and a subcontract with another user would satisfy the requirements of this subsection. The members of the League's Special Committee on Water Policy felt, however, that the feasibility of subcontracting with another user was limited since most users in the system need a long term contract in order to sell bonds to finance their projects. A subcontract of this nature would simply not provide adequate security for that purpose.

Our fourth proposed amendment appears on page seven of the bill and concerns deferred payment. As you know, S.B. 95 had a five year deferred payment provision. In draft form, S.B. 61 started out with a two year deferred payment provision and that was changed by the subcommittee on water marketing to three years. Our proposal (see line 253) would simply allow the Authority and any contractor to reach agreement on deferred payment for a "period not to exceed five years" rather than three if they so chose. This language does not require a five year deferral or nothing; rather, it gives the Authority the flexibility to determine the term of the period for which payment may be deferred.

Our next proposal appears in lines 254 and 255 on page seven and addresses the issue raised yesterday about the basis for such deferred payment. The proposed language would authorize the Authority to agree to deferred payment if the use of the water requires either (1) the issuance of bonds or the construction of transmission or treatment facilities. While bonds would usually need to be issued to construct transmission and treatment facilities, this language would allow the Authority to agree to deferred payment when such facilities need to be constructed and the contractor has the necessary funds on hand but the construction process will take a period of time.

On page nine of the bill we recommend that the Committee set the replacement cost surcharge out as a separate component in the rate structure and that it consist of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ rather than the proposed $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Our reasoning for proposing that it be set out as a separate factor is to clearly identify it as the separate component of the

rate structure that it is. In regard to its reduction from $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, I would simply note that having been present at the discussion of this issue at the Authority's January 14th meeting, there appears to be little rationale for the $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ rate rather than the $1\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ rate which the League and other parties supported in S.B. 95 in 1981. This recommendation also is tied to the recognition that the purposes of the surcharge still need to be more clearly defined. While the League's Special Committee on Water Policy can appreciate the need to develop a fund to be pledged in the event the state issues bonds to finance future water projects, until such bond authority exists it would appear premature to assess the current users at the $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ rate. Quite frankly, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, we need more experience with this concept before we start collecting as high a surcharge as this bill envisions.

Our final proposed amendments appear on page 12 of the bill. We support the recommendation of the Authority to eliminate the wording in line 435 "other than federal reservoirs." We also suggest the inclusion of language in line 444 that would make it clear that the moneys raised by the surcharge authorized on page 9 would go in the new state conservation storage water supply fund. Given the special purposes of this surcharge, we feel it is imperative that it be afforded sufficient protection to ensure that it is not used to pay off the annual obligations of the state water system.

In closing, I want to thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to offer our suggestions for improving this important piece of legislation. While there was not a unanimous feeling among the member of our Committee that many of the provisions of this bill that I haven't touched on today were acceptable—most notably the various provisions concerning interest payments—there was genuine appreciation for the effort of the Authority. I personally have enjoyed the experience of working with the Authority and its staff, and I look forward to working with them and you on improving this measure. Thank you again.

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Session of 1983

SENATE BILL No. 61

By Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

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AN ACT amending and supplementing the state water plan storage act; concerning rates, charges and contract provisions 0018 for the sale of water; providing authorities and duties for the 0019 Kansas water authority and the director of the Kansas water 0020 office: amending K.S.A. 82a-1301, 82a-1303 to 82a-1306, in-0021 clusive, 82a-1309, 82a-1312, 82a-1314 and 82a-1316 to 82a-0022 1319, inclusive, and K.S.A. 1982 Supp. 82a-1307 and repealing 0023 the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 82a-1308, 82a-1310, 0024 0025 82a-1311 and 82a-1315.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 82a-1301 is hereby amended to read as follows: 82a-1301. As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Executive director" means the executive director of the state water resources board "Director" means the director of the Kansas water office.
- (b) "Chief engineer" means the chief engineer of the division of water resources of the state board of agriculture.
- (c) "Board" means the state water resources board or any successor thereto "Authority" means the Kansas water authority.
- (d) "Person" means and includes a natural person, partnership, organization, association, private corporation, public corporation, any taxing district or political subdivision of the state, and any department or agency of the state government.
- (e) "Public corporation" means a body that has for its object the government of a political subdivision of this state and includes any county, township, city, district, authority, or other municipal corporation or political subdivision of this state.
- (f) "Federal government" means the United States of America or any department or agency thereof.

Proposed Amendments by: League of Kansas Municipalities January 26, 1983

Atch. 2

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- (g) "Point of diversion for a reservoir" means the point where the longitudinal axis of the dam of a reservoir crosses the center of the streambed.
- (h) "Point of rediversion" means the point where released water is taken for beneficial use from the watercourse by which it is transported.
- (i) "Point of withdrawal from the reservoir" means the point at which water is taken from the reservoir by pump, siphon, canal or any other device or released through a dam by gates, conduits, or any other means.
- (j) "Capital cost" means the total cost incurred by the state in the construction or acquisition of conservation storage water supply capacity in the state's reservoir system from which water may be contracted for sale.

Section 2. K.S.A. 82a-1303 is hereby amended to read as follows: 82a-1303. (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions in the statutes of this state, the board director, in the manner provided in K.S.A. 82a-1304, and amendments thereto, shall be authorized, subject to approval of the authority, to acquire on behalf of the state the right to divert and store the waters of all streams flowing into the conservation storage water supply capacity of the reservoirs named in the state water plan sufficient to insure a yield of water from the reservoir for beneficial use through a drought having a two percent (2%) 2% chance of occurrence in any one year with the reservoir in operation. The rights of the state under this section and which are acquired under K.S.A. 82a-1304, and amendments thereto, known as "water reservation rights," shall be subject to all vested rights, appropriation rights, approved applications for permits to appropriate water and other vested property interests acquired prior to the state's acquisition, but not to those acquired thereafter.

(b) Whenever the authority shall determine that it is in the public's interest to acquire, reserve or purchase water located in another state for this state's conservation storage water supply capacity, it shall authorize the director to enter into contract negotiations to acquire, reserve or purchase such water. Any such contract shall be subject to final approval of the authority.

(k) "Replacement cost" means....

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- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 82a-1304 is hereby amended to read as follows: 82a-1304. The board director, on behalf of the state, shall acquire a water reservation right by filing with the chief engineer a written notice which shall include the following:
 - (a) The name of the stream on which the reservoir is located;;
 - (b) the reservoir on which a water reservation right is sought;
- (c) the legal description of the point of diversion for the reservoir;
- (d) the storage space in the reservoir described in terms of elevation and design capacity;;
- (e) hydrologic calculations for a drought having a two percent (2%) 2% chance of occurrence in any one year with the reservoir in operation specifying the rate of flow of streams into the reservoir and the volume of waters impounded in the reservoir that will be necessary to insure a yield of water from the reservoir for beneficial use; ; and
- (f) such other information which the chief engineer may request in carrying out provisions of this act.

Upon receiving any such filing, the chief engineer shall transmit to the board his or her director and the chairperson of the authority written acceptance thereof, or inform the board director in writing that the notice does not comply with the above requirements in one or more ways, all of which shall be specified. Thereupon, the board director shall modify the written notice as may be appropriate and return the notice to the chief engineer. When the written notice complies with the requirements of this section the chief engineer shall transmit to the board his or her director and the chairperson of the authority written acceptance thereof. Upon receipt of the written acceptance of the chief engineer as provided in this section, the board director shall file, as other instruments affecting real estate, copies of the accepted written notice in the office of the register of deeds of the county or counties wherein the point of diversion for the reservoir is located; and such water reservation right shall thereby be perfected as of the date of original filing.

Nothing in this section shall require the board director to acquire an appropriation right, or approval of the chief engineer,

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under article 7 of chapter 82a of Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 82a-1305 is hereby amended to read as follows: 82a-1305. Whenever the board authority finds that a proposed withdrawal and use of water is in the public's interest and will advance the purposes set forth in article 9 of chapter 82a of Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, it may enter into written contracts with any persons for withdrawal and use within or without the state of waters from conservation water supply capacity committed to the state, except that whenever such proposed use is outside the state, it shall specifically find, prior to negotiating a contract, that such use is in the public's interest and will advance such purposes. Every such contract shall comply with the provisions of this act. The board authority shall not contract for withdrawals of water from a particular reservoir which in the board's its opinion are in excess of the yield capability from such reservoir of conservation water supply committed to the state computed to provide water through a drought having a two percent (2%) 2% chance of occurrence in any one year with the reservoir in operation. All contracts under this section shall have terms of not less than ten (10) 10 years and not more than forty (40) years unless desired by the applicant. Whenever a contract expires the board authority shall give the persons with whom it contracted therein, the opportunity to first refuse any new offering of substantially the same contractual terms the water before offering the same to applicants under the provisions of K.S.A. 82a-1311, and amendments thereto. Whenever the board authority finds that it is in the public's interest and will advance the purposes set forth in this act and in article 9 of chapter 82a of Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, the board authority may dispose of waters from the conservation water supply capacity committed to the state not required to meet contract requirements under this section if the board it has found such waters to be surplus waters. Any arrangement for the disposition of any such surplus waters shall not be subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 82a-1306 to 82a-1308. inclusive. 82a-1307 and section 7, and amendments thereto.



relating to long-term contracts, but no such arrangement may be made for a period of time in excess of one year nor may any such arrangement dispose of water from the conservation water supply capacity in excess of ten percent (10%) 10% of the yield capability as computed pursuant to this section unless the governor has declared that an emergency exists which affects the public health, safety or welfare. Whenever the disposition of any such surplus waters is for any purpose other than for streamflow maintenance, a charge shall be levied thereon at a rate set by rule and regulation adopted pursuant to this act.

- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 82a-1306 is hereby amended to read as follows: 82a-1306. (a) Every contract made under authority of K.S.A. 82a-1305, and amendments thereto, shall include the following: (a) (1) Provision for charges, which shall be set by the board authority, at a rate which the board it shall fix of not less than five eents (5) per one thousand (1,000) 1,000 gallons of water at the point of withdrawal from the reservoir and not greater than ten eents (10) per one thousand (1,000) gallons of water at the point of withdrawal from the reservoir as provided in section 7;
- (b) provisions for a minimum charge to be paid in equal annual installments during the term of the contract, the sum of which shall be fifty percent (50%) of the total amount of water contracted for during the term of the contract multiplied by the rate fixed under paragraph (a), and that such minimum charge is to be paid each calendar year whether or not such amount of water is withdrawn during the calendar year;
- (e) provisions that the board shall adjust the rate provided under paragraph (a) on the tenth anniversary of the execution of the contract and each tenth anniversary thereafter, to reflect any change in experience by substituting the adjusted rate for the rate then stated in the contract;
- (2) except as provided in subsection (b), provisions for a minimum charge to be paid in either equal annual or monthly installments during the term of the contract, whether or not water is withdrawn during the calendar year. The minimum charge shall be the sum of 50% of the total amount of water contracted for during the term of the contract multiplied by the rate fixed under

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paragraph (1), plus, on the remaining 50% of the water reserved under contract, an amount as interest computed at a rate per annum equal to the average of interest earned the past 12 months on investments by the pooled money investment board on the total amount of moneys advanced from state funds for costs incurred and associated with that portion of the state's conservation water supply capacity;-

- (3) provisions that the authority shall adjust the rate provided in paragraph (1) on July 1 of each year effective January 1 of the following year to reflect any change in experience by substituting the adjusted rate for the rate then stated in the contract;
- (4) provisions that the authority may adjust the total amount of water contracted for as provided under paragraph (2) on the sixth anniversary of the execution of the contract and each annual anniversary thereafter, if the contractor does not begin full payment for the water under contractiand another water user is ready, willing and able to contract for such water, -
- (d) (5) provisions that water may be withdrawn in any calendar year up to the quantity used to compute the minimum annual charge under paragraph (b) (2) without additional charge;
- (e) provisions that water may be withdrawn in any calendar year in excess of the quantity used to compute the minimum annual charge under paragraph (b), but not to exceed the full amount specified in the contract for such year, upon payment of a charge therefor which shall be computed at the rate fixed under paragraph (a):
- (6) provisions that water may be withdrawn in any calendar 0221 year in excess of the quantity used to compute the minimum annual charge under paragraph (2) but not to exceed the full amount specified in the contract for each year, upon payment of a charge therefor which shall be computed at the rate fixed under paragraph (1) for all water actually withdrawn. In addition, an amount shall be paid, on the unused balance of the water reserved under contract, as interest computed as a rate per annum equal to the average of interest earned the past 12 months on investments by the pooled money investment board on the total amount of moneys advanced from state funds for costs incurred and asso-

provided, that the interest charge on the remaining water reserved under contract shall not be payable if the contractor prepays the capital cost on the remaining water reserved under contract as provided in subsection (b)(2).

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> or provide satisfactory evidence to the authority that the contractor is developing a need for the total quantity of water specified in the contract

> Satisfactory evidence that the contractor is developing a need for the total quantity of water under contract shall consist of the following:

- (i) Annual use of 50% or more of the total annual contract quantity by the fifth anniversary of the contract; and
- (ii) Annual use of an additional 10% or more of the total annual contract quantity by the end of each subsequent five year period during the term of the contract.

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ciated with that portion of the state's conservation water supply capacity;

- (f) (7) provisions that if the total amount of waters contracted for withdrawal from any reservoir in any year is greater than the supply available from that reservoir, the board authority will apportion the available waters among the persons having contracts therefor as may best provide for the health, safety and general welfare of the people of this state as determined by the board authority, and neither the state nor the board authority shall be responsible or have any legal liability for any insufficiency of water or apportionment thereof;
- (g) (8) additional provisions that the board authority finds reasonable and necessary to protect the public's interest and to achieve the purpose set forth in article 9 of chapter 82a of Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto; and
- (h) (9) additional provisions, within the purview of this act, that the board authority finds reasonable and necessary to protect the health, safety and general welfare of the people of this state.
- (b) Every contract entered into under the authority of K.S.A. 82a-1305, and amendments thereto, may provide, if the parties agree, that the beginning of the payment period be deferred for a maximum of three years, or until actual use of the water commences, whichever occurs first, whenever, in order to use such water, bonds are required to be issued for the construction of transmission or treatment facilities.
- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 1982 Supp. 82a-1307 is hereby amended to read as follows: 82a-1307. (a) The term of any contract under K.S.A. 82a-1305, and amendments thereto, may begin on the date of execution of the contract or upon any date not later than two years after the date of execution as agreed upon by the parties and stated in the contract document. Except as provided in paragraph subsection (b), on the first or before the 60th calendar day of each regular legislative session, the Karisas water office authority shall transmit to the house of representatives and the senate of this state, and to the secretary of state, copies of each contract made and executed under K.S.A. 82a-1305, and amendments thereto, since the 60th day preceding the first day of the regular legislative

period not to exceed five

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requires the issuance of bonds or

; and (2) that when minimum payments will be made as provided in subsection (a)(2), that the total capital costs on the remaining water reserved under the contract may be paid by the contractor in a single lump sum at the beginning of the payment period. If such capital costs are prepaid, the authority may annually assess the contractor for the contractor's proportionate share of any new capital costs incurred by the state due to the construction or acquisition of additional conservation storage water supply capacity.

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session occurring most recently prior to such transmission. Such contract copies transmitted to the secretary of state shall be and 0270 remain filed in the office of the secretary of state from the date 0271 transmitted until the end of the fifth year following the end of the 0272 term thereof, and during such time shall be available for public 0273 inspection during regular business hours. At any time during the 0274 first 60 calendar days after the 60th calendar day of the regular legislative session when a contract is transmitted as provided in 0276 this section, the legislature may disapprove and revoke such 0277 contract by adoption of a concurrent resolution so providing. No 0278 contract under K.S.A. 82a-1305, and amendments thereto, shall be 0279 subject to revocation by the legislature after the 60th 90th calen-0280 dar day of such regular legislative session, except as provided in 0281 paragraph subsection (b). Any annual installment or other amount 0282 due prior to the January 1 immediately preceding the legislative 0283 session when a contract is revoked legislative revocation shall be 0284 a valid obligation and shall be paid, but no annual installment or other amount due on or after such January 1 after legislative 0286 revocation shall be valid. 0287

(b) At any time not later than five days after the effective date of this act, the Kansas water office authority shall transmit to the house of representatives and to the senate, and to the secretary of state, copies of each contract made and executed after the eon-vening of the 1982 regular session of the Kansas legislature effective date of this act. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in paragraph subsection (a), the 1982 1983 regular session of the legislature may within 20 30 days after the effective date of this act disapprove and revoke any contract filed by the Kansas water office after the effective date of this act by adoption of a concurrent resolution so providing. Except as provided in this paragraph (b) subsection and as provided in any statute regulating interbasin water transfers, the provisions of paragraph subsection (a) and the act of which it is a part shall apply to any contract filed under this paragraph subsection.

New Sec. 7. (a) On July 1 of each year, effective January 1 of the following year, the authority shall fix the rate provided for in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 82a-1306, and amendments thereto. The

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rate fixed shall be equal to the sum of the following components computed as provided in this section:

- (1) An amount necessary to repay the amortized capital costs associated with the state's conservation water supply capacity plus a replacement cost of \$.025;
- (2) an amount as interest computed at a rate per annum equal to the average of interest earned the past 12 months on investments by the pooled money investment board on the total amount of moneys advanced from the state general fund for payment of the amortized capital costs incurred and associated with the state's conservation water supply capacity;
- (3) the amount necessary to reimburse the state for the enforcement of this act. Such amount shall be based on the actual costs of administration and enforcement in the preceding year; and
- (4) the amount necessary to repay the operation, maintenance and repair costs associated with the state's conservation water supply capacity.
- (b) In computing such rates, the authority shall consider the state's conservation water supply capacity from all sources as though impounded in one single reservoir. No water supply capacity of a reservoir shall be considered to be in such capacity until the year in which the state incurs contract obligations for the project. The rate so fixed for each year shall be the same for each contract under K.S.A. 82a-1305, and amendments thereto, for withdrawal from every reservoir. The rate so fixed for each twelve-month period from January 1 to December 31 shall be the same for every contract under K.S.A. 82a-1305, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 8. K.S.A. 82a-1309 is hereby amended to read as follows: 82a-1309. The executive director may require any person withdrawing water pursuant to a contract under K.S.A. 82a-1305, and amendments thereto, to install meters, gauges or other measuring devices in accordance with specifications of the executive director. The executive director or his or her the director's agents may read any such device at any time, and he or she may require any such person to report the readings of any such device at reason-

≱; and

 $\frac{1}{5}$ an amount equal to \$.015 for replacement cost.

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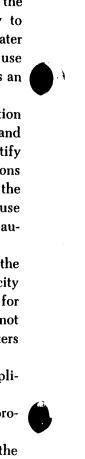
able intervals. The executive director may test any such device at any time or require any such person to test his or her the device as such director specifies and make a report thereof to the executive director. All such devices shall be maintained in good order. The executive director may require any such person to make specified repairs or maintenance to his or her the device or replace the same as may be reasonable.

New Sec. 9. (a) Any person desiring to enter into a contract under K.S.A. 82a-1305, and amendments thereto, shall file an application therefor with the director. Such application shall be in such form and contain such information as the director requires.

(b) Upon request of the chairperson of the authority, the director shall transmit all available information necessary to determine whether or not to approve a contract to purchase water from the state's conservation water supply capacity or to use surplus waters for minimum streamflow requirements, unless an emergency exists.

New Sec. 10. (a) The date of receipt of each application submitted pursuant to section 9 shall be stamped thereon and authenticated as directed by the director. Applicants shall notify the director in writing that they wish to commence negotiations for a contract to withdraw and use water. Within 10 days after the completion of negotiations for a contract to withdraw and use water, the director shall transmit to the chairperson of the authority a copy of the proposed contract.

- (b) In order to determine whether a proposed contract for the sale of water from the state's conservation water supply capacity is in the public interest and whether the benefits to the state for approving the contract outweigh the benefits to the state for not approving the contract, the authority shall consider all matters pertaining to such questions, including:
- (1) The present and future water supply needs of the appli-0376 cant;
- any current beneficial uses being made of the water proposed to be diverted: 0379
 - any reasonably foreseeable future beneficial uses of the



water: 0380

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- any adverse impacts of the proposed sale of water;
- (5) the economic, environmental, public health and welfare and other benefits of approving the contract;
 - (6) alternative sources of water available to the applicant;
- (7) the preliminary plan of design, construction and operation of any works or facilities used in conjunction with carrying the water to its point of use:
- (8) whether the proposed purchase is consistent with the state water plan approved by the legislature;
- (9) the date of receipt of the application to contract for withdrawal and use of water.
- (c) The authority may approve or reject the proposed contract and may recommend purchase of water from an alternative source. The authority may approve a contract for a smaller amount of water than requested and may approve a contract upon such terms, conditions and limitations as it deems necessary for the protection of the public interest of the state as a whole.
- Sec. 11. K.S.A. 82a-1312 is hereby amended to read as follows: 82a-1312. A copy of every contract entered into under K.S.A. 82a-1305, and amendments thereto, shall be filed with the chief engineer by the person who is to receive water under the contract. A copy of every contract shall be filed by the person, as other instruments affecting real estate, with the register of deeds of the county or counties in which is located the point of diversion for the reservoir.
- Sec. 12. K.S.A. 82a-1314 is hereby amended to read as follows: 82a-1314. Whenever a person, who has a contract under K.S.A. 82a-1305, and amendments thereto, wishes to make a withdrawal of water, he or she such person shall so advise the executive director. Whenever the bed of a watercourse is to be used to carry waters so released, the executive director shall inform the chief engineer. In accordance with such advice, and at a time agreed upon by the executive director and the chief engineer within two (2) days of such request, the executive director shall request the authorities in charge of the operation of 0416 the reservoir to make an appropriate release of water. The person

for whom waters are released may conduct such waters into and along any watercourse and may withdraw or redivert the same at points specified in his or her such person's contract, without regard to holders of water rights to the waters of the watercourse, due allowance being made for seepage and evaporation. The provisions of K.S.A. 82a-706b to 82a-706e, inclusive, shall apply to water so released. In addition to such authority and duties, the chief engineer shall protect and shall have authority to enter into agreements necessary to protect any such release of water.

New Sec. 13. Amounts changed pursuant to contracts entered into pursuant to K.S.A. 82a-1305, and amendments thereto, and all other amounts charged pursuant to this act shall be paid to the director. Upon receipt thereof, the director shall remit the entire amount thereof to the state treasurer and the state treasurer, except as provided in section 14, shall deposit the same in the state treasury to the credit of the state general fund.

New Sec. 14. (a) The director, subject to approval of the authority, shall acquire or develop conservation storage water supply capacity in impoundments, other than federal reservoirs, named in the state water plan. All such water supply capacity shall be subject to the provisions of the state water plan storage act.

(b) That portion of all moneys received by the state treasurer pursuant to section 13 which is not attributable to (1) the annual repayment on water storage costs in federal reservoirs; (2) the operation, maintenance and repair costs associated with the state's conservation water supply capacity; and (3) the costs in enforcing the provisions of this act, shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the state conservation storage water supply fund which is hereby established. The director shall provide the treasurer with an accounting of each such remittance. Expenditures from such fund shall be made only to carry out the provisions of this section.

Section 15. K.S.A. 82a-1316 is hereby amended to read as follows: 82a-1316. No assignment, sale, conveyance or transfer of all or any part of a contract under K.S.A. 82a-1305, and amendments thereto, or of interest thereunder, or of interest therein shall

and those moneys received by the state treasurer for replacement cost pursuant to section 7,

be valid unless and until the same is approved by the board authority under such reasonable terms and conditions as the board it may impose. Any contract under K.S.A. 82a-1305, and amendments thereto, may be amended or nullified by written agreement of the parties thereto made and recorded as provided in this act for original contracts under K.S.A. 82a-1305, and amendments thereto, but no such amendment shall change any rate specified in the original contract in accordance with either paragraphs (a) (1) or (b) (2) of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 82a-1306. and amendments thereto.

Every such contract amendment shall be transmitted as provided in K.S.A. 82a-1307, and amendments thereto for original contracts, and shall be subject to revocation as provided in K.S.A. 82a-1307, and amendments thereto. Whenever a contract amendment is so revoked, the contract to which the amendment applied shall remain valid and unchanged, as though such amendment had never been agreed upon.

Sec. 16. K.S.A. 82a-1317 is hereby amended to read as follows: 82a-1317. If any person financially obligated under a contract made under K.S.A. 82a-1305, and amendments thereto, should fail to make any of the payments when due, then the overdue payments shall bear interest compounded annually at the rate of eight percent (8%) per annum equal to the average rate of interest per annum earned in the next preceding 12 months on investments of the pooled money investment board until paid. This provision shall not be construed as giving the person an option of either making payments when due or paying interest nor shall it be construed as waiving any of the rights of the board authority or the state of Kansas that might result from any default by the person.

Sec. 17. K.S.A. 82a-1318 is hereby amended to read as follows: 82a-1318. The board authority may sue in its own name, or may authorize suit to be brought by an authorized representative in the name of the board authority, to enforce any claim or right arising out of any contract under K.S.A. 82a-1305, and amendments thereto, any provision of this act or any rule and regulation adopted under this act. The board authority may be sued and may

defend any action brought against the board it arising out of any contract under K.S.A. 82a-1305, and amendments thereto. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any suit against the board authority or any member thereof, or any officer or employee of the state or of the board authority, on an implied contract, or for negligence or any other tort. The attorney general, or any attorney designated by him or her the attorney general, shall represent the board authority in all litigation.

Sec. 18. K.S.A. 82a-1319 is hereby amended to read as follows: 82a-1319. The state water resources board director may adopt, subject to approval of the authority rules and regulations

adopt, subject to approval of the authority, rules and regulations for the administration and carrying out the purposes of this act.

Sec. 19. K.S.A. 82a-1301, 82a-1303 to 82a-1306, inclusive, 82a-1308 to 82a-1312, inclusive, and 82a-1314 to 82a-1319, inclusive, and K.S.A. 1982 Supp. 82a-1307 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 20. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Kansas register.

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Kansas Engineering Society, Inc.

216 West Seventh P.O. Box 477 Topeka, Kansas 66601 913-233-1867

Testimony re: Senate Bill 61 Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee January 26, 1983

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee I am Bill Henry, Executive Vice President of the Kansas Engineering Society, appearing on behalf of the society and specifically its Environmental Resources Committee.

The Engineering Society recommends the passage of Senate Bill 61 with certain reservations. Indeed as the printed bill was only available as of Friday the 21st, most of the members of the Environmental Resources Committee of KES have not had the opportunity to completely examine Senate Bill 61 in its current form.

As a result we would reserve additional comments to the committee on Senate Bill 61 which we will communicate at a later time by writing. We do not however wish to delay the consideration of this measure in any event. It is essential in our view that the state move quickly to resume contracting for water in the state's conservation storage water supply.

Briefly our fundamental position in this area is this:

First, our society believes the state must reward program participation and penalize program procastination to encourage water planning by all of localities throughout the state.

Secondly, the Society does not feel users of the conservation water supply allocated should carry the entire responsibility of financing water development and water management in Kansas. It is important of course that those who wish to take from this dedicated water supply pay a fair share of the cost of providing that supply and maintaining the reservoirs where those supplies exist. Even as you consider past contracts and future negotiations the state must realize the "persons" enumerated in this measure's definition section are only a small class of the total water users of the state.

As to particular sections of the bill.

- 1. We particularly feel that subsection b of section 6 as amended, lines 288-302, is a necessary and proper section that should be approved. This section will allow certain residents of Johnson County water districts to complete their water management actions that have been forestalled for nearly a year.
- 2. The society is pleased to see clear statutory authority given to the Director and the Authority to enter into contracts to acquire and purchase water located in other states. Frankly, however we doubt if there are going to be a large number of opportunities to buy other states' water at any price.
 A member of the National Society of Professional Engineers

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Atch. 3

KES CONCERNS

- 1. We realize the cost of water is a policy decision that must be acted on by members of this legislature. At the same time the figures settled upon should have some basis for their enactment. We doubt if quibbling over pennies per thousand gallons is going to be a large factor and certainly not the make-or-break factor of for a local unit of government in determining whether it is going to contract for water. However:
- (a) In new section seven, (1), lines 0308-0311, page 9, a \$.025 replacement cost is established. We know of no report or finding that recognizes this figure as a reasonable or even accurate charge for "replacement." Granted, the state has to start somewhere, but as some of our members have commented there is nothing more magical, \$.025 than \$.01 or \$.015. Indeed if the state is seeking to use these funds to expand or develop new water impoundments a more realistic charge for that purpose would be as high as \$.25 per thousand gallons.
- (b) This leads us to our next query which is what does "replacement cost" as utilized in line 0310, page 9 represent. Are these charges truly for replacement of the water in the current conservation water supply or is it the policy embodied in this bill that the users of Federal Reservoir water via contract with the state who are to provide the funds for future impoundments across the state?
- (c) It would appear, based upon the several references to the pooled money board 12 month average, that a current market rate is to be used in determining interest and penalty contract rates throughout SB 61. As we recall the original cost to the state in securing title to the federal reservoir water was much lower. Of course this is now state water and it is certainly within the power of the state to charge a premium for a resource that in the future will be increasingly scarce. Yet we must honestly inquire why the purchasers of this water should bear the highest costs. Certainly recreational users of these same waters receive benefits as well and while in many cases through parks and resources these users pay a fee we doubt if it compares to the totality of the charges that will be exacted against the "persons" who wish to contract for the actual conservation water supply.
- 2. New section 14(a), page 12. This section allows the director, with the permission of the authority to acquire or develope conservation storage water supply capacity in impoundments other than federal reservoirs now named in the state water plan. This is certainly a strong option the Director should have. Our question is where will the funding for these developments originate? Reading this section in context engineers believe the logical source considering the premise of SB 61 as a whole the costs will be paid by the contractor for federal reservoir water. There is no direct statement to this effect in new section 14 but if I were legal counsel for the director I would advise my climit that he could do exactly that under the language provision, "other than federal reservoirs." The result is obvious, the "person" who contracts for federal reservoir storage water will subsidize the construction and planning of the new impoundments for others across the state although that "person" may never receive any direct benefit from the new impoundment. If the committee seeks to develop water resources on a

users' fee basis then that policy should be consistent; not only for those seeking to contact for reservoir water but also for those would benefit from the planning and construction of the impoundments under new Section 14. We frankly are nonplused. We have been told by some members of the authority that the concern we have just expressed with new section 14 is not the intent of that section. We were told it was inserted to allow the director to seek and obtain water storage when it is made available in existing federal reservoirs or any new reservoirs that may be constructed by the federal government in the future. Yet we have also been informed by other members of the authority that the new section is designed with just that intent. We seek enlightment.

Respectfully submitted

William M. Henry

Executive Vice-President Kansas Engineering Society

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January 25 1983

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee Kansas State Legislature Session of 1983

Honorable Charlie L. Angell, Chairman

In Support of Senate Bill 61 A Water Pricing Act

Dear Chairman Angell:

I appreciate this opportunity to give testimony in support of this proposed legislation. I would like to comment on several issues that may need some minor changes to be in the best interest of my City.

I am the General Manager of the Board of Public Utilities of the City of McPherson. I am also the Chairman of the steering committee of the proposed Central Kansas Public Wholesale Water District.

This proposed public wholesale water district presently consists of twelve cities in central and south central Kansas, and we represent an area that serves a combined population of approximately 500,000 people. Our group of twelve cities has appropriated funds to complete the necessary first level of engineering studies that will ultimately enable us to become a formal wholesale water entity.

Our major concern regarding this water pricing act is the ability to obtain contractual assurance of an adequate water supply. Contracts must be of such duration and legal integrity to allow wholesale water districts to finance large projects through utility revenue bonds over a 30 to 40 year financing period. A favorable bond rating is obtainable from the sound contractual commitments. Favorable bond ratings yield substantial savings in interest costs, and they are an absolute necessity in the development of large and expensive water systems. If long term financing is not feasible, multi million dollar projects such as planned by our wholesale water district, will not be possible.

Atch. 4

Chairman Charlie L. Angell January 25, 1983 Page 2

More specifically I would like to address the following items:

Section 5 - Paragraph (2)

In the terminology which discusses the payment of interest on the remaining 50% of the water reserved as it is related to the states conservation water supply capacity, this might well be an item to be prepaid by the purchaser. It should be an option set out in the contract with proper stipulation for new state owned capacity and/or credit on unit water charges that are associated with that 50% portion.

Section 5 - Paragraph (4)

The review of the amount of water under contract on the 6th anniversary of the execution of the contract for the purpose of bringing the full amount of contracted water under payment undoubtedly would have merit from the point of contractual enhancement. A superior rated bond issue will require a contract of unquestionable language relative to the supply of water and the savings in interest costs would be reflected throughout the entire life of the bonds.

An option wording, which has been extended in some recent M&I contracts, has essentially allowed a five year period of payment on 50% of the total contracted water and then adding the remaining quantities of water in 10% increments at every five year intervals. This approach to contractual sales would lessen the initial finance impact of the contracting entity and allow for more accurate long range planning on the part of the cities.

Section 5 - Paragraph 9 (b)

The beginning of payment for the purchaser of water should be extended to a maximum of 5 years in lieu of the noted 3 years.

A large multi million dollar project would probably require more than 5 years to develop from the time contracts were drawn, financing was arranged, right-of-ways purchased and contracts awarded. There are occasions where the actual marketing of utility revenue bonds must be delayed to allow an unfavorable bond market to improve. Very few phases of large projects enjoy fast tract privileges.

Chairman Charlie L. Angell January 25, 1983 Page 3

Section 7 - Paragraph (1)

The figure of \$.025 appears to be an arbitrary assessment, however some reservoir replacement fundings are probably reasonable. Until such projects can be identified and costs determined I would suggest an assessment of \$.015 per thousand glllons.

Any funds gathered as replacement funds should be earmarked and held in a special trust fund.

I believe this proposed legislation appears to be progressive and reasonable in effect.

I appreciate the opportunity to address the various issues of this bill.

Yours truly,

Don E. Gerard, General Manager

Board of Public Utilities

Chairman, Public Wholesale Water District

DEG/cjp