

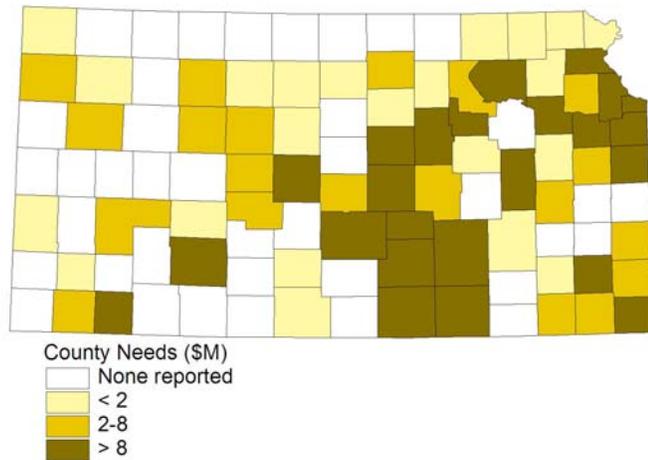


Kansas

Clean Watersheds Needs Survey 2008

The Clean Watersheds Needs

Survey (CWNS) is a comprehensive assessment of needs¹ to meet the water quality and water-related public health goals of the Clean Water Act (CWA). States and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conduct the CWNS every four years under CWA Section 516 (b). Kansas documented needs totaling \$3.2 billion in 2008. This is a 33 percent increase from the \$2.4 billion in needs documented in 2004.



Documented Needs in Kansas

Type of Need	Needs (2008 Dollars, Millions)		
	2004	2008	Percent Change
Wastewater treatment	\$1,033	\$1,395	35%
Pipe repair and new pipes	\$861	\$1,237	44%
Recycled water distribution	nr ^a	nr	0%
Combined sewer overflow correction	\$550	\$522	-5%
Total Wastewater Treatment Needs	\$2,444	\$3,154	29%
Conveyance infrastructure	n/a	\$84	n/a
Treatment systems	n/a	\$6	n/a
Green infrastructure	n/a	\$2	n/a
General stormwater management	nr	\$1	n/a
Total Stormwater Management Needs^b	nr	\$92	n/a
Agriculture (cropland) best management practices (BMPs)	nr	nr	0%
Agriculture (animals) BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Silviculture (forestry) BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Ground water protection: unknown source BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Marinas BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Resource extraction BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Brownfields remediation	nr	nr	0%
Storage tank remediation	nr	nr	0%
Sanitary landfills BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Hydromodification (Water resource restoration and protection)	nr	nr	0%
Other estuary management activities ^c	n/a	nr	n/a
Total Nonpoint Source Control Needs^{b,d}	nr	nr	0%
Total Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Needs^{b,d}	nr	nr	0%
Total Needs	\$2,444	\$3,246	33%

^aNot reported; ^bActual needs may be higher, since documenting these needs is difficult; ^cIn 2004, Other Estuary Management Needs were reported under Separate State Estimates (SSEs); ^dNot included in Official Needs in the Report to Congress.

¹ Documented needs in the CWNS include the unfunded capital costs of projects as of January 1, 2008 that address a water quality or a water quality-related public health problem existing as of January 1, 2008, or expected to occur within the next 20 years; and meet the seven CWNS documentation criteria. All needs are in January 2008 dollars.



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Wastewater Treatment Facilities

The enactment of the Clean Water Act (CWA) in 1972 resulted in dramatic improvements in the:

- Number of wastewater treatment plants.
- Percentage of the population served by wastewater treatment plants.
- Quality of effluent treatment from wastewater treatment facilities.

In 2008, 80% of Kansas residents received centralized wastewater treatment services at the secondary, advanced, or no discharge treatment level, compared to 24% in 1972.

Number of Centralized Treatment Facilities and Population Served								
Treatment Level	Number of Facilities			Population Served				
	1972	2008	Projected ^a	1972	%Total Population 1972	2008	%Total Population 2008	Projected ^a
Less than Secondary	115	0	0	1,156,000	51	0	0	0
Secondary	20	325	331	534,000	24	418,335	15	421,643
Advanced	10	101	118	11,000	1	1,696,951	61	2,065,536
No Discharge	0	199	206	0	0	102,278	4	117,024
Total	145	625	655	1,701,000	75	2,217,564	80	2,604,203

^aNumber of facilities and population served if all needs documented in the CWNS 2008 are met.

Small Communities

In Kansas, small community wastewater facilities serve 29% of the population and comprise 6% of total wastewater treatment and collection needs. EPA small community support information is available at:

www.epa.gov/owm/mab/smcomm

Reported Needs for Facilities in Small Communities				
Population	Facilities		Needs (2008 Dollars, Millions)	
	2004	2008	2004	2008
0-999	105	34	\$87	\$39
1,000-3,499	62	32	\$94	\$58
3,500-10,000	25	17	\$156	\$100
Total	192	83	\$335	\$197

Visit www.epa.gov/cwns for more information including:

- Detailed Reports to Congress
- Other state fact sheets
- Maps, charts, and data downloads for projects, facilities, watersheds, counties, congressional districts, cities, states, and regions