ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT CABINET

Department for Environmental Protection

Division of Water

(Amendment)


RELATES TO: KRS 146,200 through 146.360 [146.200-146.360], 146.410 through
146.535 [146.410-146.535], 146.550 through 146.570 [146.550-146.570], 146.600 through
146.619 [146.600-146.619], 146.990, 224.1-010 [224.01-010], 224.1-400 [224.01-400], 224.16-
050, 224.16-070, 224.70-100 through 22.70-150 [224.70-100-224.70-140], 224.71-100 through
224.71-145 [224.71-100-224.71-145], 224.73-100 through 224.73-120 [224.73-100-224.73-
120], 40 C.F.R. 136

STATUTORY AUTHORITY: KRS 224.10-100, 224.70-100, 224.70-110

NECESSITY, FUNCTION, AND CONFORMITY: KRS 224.10-100 authorizes the
cabinet to promulgate administrative regulations for the prevention, abatement, and control of all
water pollution. KRS 224.70-100 establishes the policy of the Commonwealth to protect,
prevent, and abate new and existing water pollution. KRS 224.70-110 prohibits the direct or
indirect pollution of waters of the Commonwealth. This administrative regulation establishes
definitions for terms used in 401 KAR Chapter 10.

Section 1. Definitions. (1) "Acute to chronic ratio" ["Acute chronic ratio"] means the ratio
of the acute toxicity, expressed as an LC50, of an effluent or a toxic substance, to its chronic
toxicity. It is used as a factor to estimate chronic toxicity from acute toxicity data.

(2) "Acute criteria" means the highest instream concentration of a toxic substance or an effluent to which an organism can be exposed for one (1) hour without causing an unacceptable harmful effect.

(3) "Acute toxicity" means lethality or other harmful effect sustained by either an indigenous aquatic organism or a representative indicator organism used in a toxicity test, due to a short-term exposure, of ninety-six (96) hours or less, to a specific toxic substance or mixture of toxic substances.

(4) "Acute toxicity unit" means the reciprocal of the effluent dilution that causes the acute effect, or LC$_{50}$, by the end of the acute exposure period.

(5) "Adversely affect" or "adversely change" means to alter or change the community structure or function, to reduce the number or proportion of sensitive species, or to increase the number or proportion of pollution tolerant aquatic species so that aquatic life use support or aquatic habitat is impaired.

(6) "Balanced indigenous community" means a biotic community typically characterized by diversity, the capacity to sustain itself through cyclic seasonal changes, presence of necessary food chain species, and a lack of domination by pollution tolerant species. The community may include historically nonnative species introduced in connection with a program of wildlife management and species whose presence or abundance results from substantial, irreversible environmental modification. Normally, such a community does not include species whose presence or abundance is attributable to the introduction of pollutants that will be eliminated by compliance of all sources with 401 KAR 5:065, and may not include species whose presence or abundance is attributable to alternative effluent limitations imposed pursuant to 401 KAR 5:055.
(7) "Bathing area" means those surface waters that are:

(a) Frequented by bathers for swimming;

(b) Have a lifeguard; or

(c) Have a bathhouse facility.

(8) "Best management practices" or "BMPs" means:

(a) For agriculture operations, as defined by KRS 224.71-100(3); or

(b) For all other purposes:

1. Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the commonwealth; and

2. Treatment requirements; operating procedures; and practices to control site run-off, pollution of surface water and groundwater from nonpoint sources, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

[(8) "Biochemical-oxygen-demand", "BOD", or "BODc" means the amount of oxygen required to stabilize biodegradable organic matter under aerobic conditions within a five (5) day period. Other time periods may be measured, and if so, are indicated where the term is used.

(9) "Carbonaceous-biochemical-oxygen-demand" or "CBOD" means BOD, not including the nitrogenous oxygen demand of the wastewater.]

(9)[(19)] "Chronic criteria" means the highest instream concentration of a toxic substance or an effluent to which organisms are able to be exposed for ninety-six (96) hours without causing an unacceptable harmful effect.

(10)[(44)] "Chronic toxicity" means lethality, reduced growth or reproduction, or other harmful effect sustained by either indigenous aquatic organisms or representative indicator organisms used in toxicity tests due to long-term exposures, relative to the life span of the
organisms or a significant portion of their life span, to toxic substances or mixtures of toxic substances.

(11) "Chronic toxicity unit" means the reciprocal of the effluent dilution that causes twenty-five (25) percent inhibition of growth or reproduction to the test organisms by the end of the chronic exposure period.

(12) "Clean Water Act" or "CWA" means the Clean Water Act as subsequently amended, 33 U.S.C. Section 1251 through 1387, otherwise known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

(14) "Coal-remining operation" means:

(a) A surface coal-mining operation, which begins after July 11, 1990, at a site on which a coal-mining operation was conducted before August 3, 1977; and

(b) A surface coal-mining operation existing on July 11, 1990, which receives a permit revision from the Department for Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (DSMRE) in accordance with 405 KAR 8:010, Section 20, for a site on which a coal-mining operation was conducted before August 3, 1977."

(13) "Cold water aquatic habitat" or "CAH" means surface waters and associated substrate that are able to support indigenous aquatic life or self-sustaining or reproducing trout populations on a year-round basis.

(14) "Combined sewer" or "combined sewer line" means a sewer or sewer line designed to carry stormwater runoff as well as sanitary wastewater.

(15) "Combined sewer overflow" or "CSO" means the flow from a combined sewer in excess of the interceptor or regulator capacity that is discharged into a receiving water without going to a POTW.
(16) "Concentrated animal feeding operation" means one (1) of the following:

(a) "Large-concentrated animal feeding operation" as defined in subsection (45) of this section;

(b) "Medium-concentrated animal feeding operation" as defined in subsection (50) of this section; or

(c) "Small-concentrated animal feeding operation" as defined in subsection (76) of this section.]

(16)(17) "Conventional domestic water supply treatment" means or includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

(18) "Conventional pollutant" means biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), total organic carbon (TOC), total suspended solids (TSS), ammonia (as N), bromide, chlorine (total residual), color, fecal coliform, fluoride, nitrate, kjeldahl nitrogen, oil and grease, and phosphorus.]

(17)(19) "Criteria" or "Water Quality Criteria" means elements of state water quality standards expressed as constituent concentrations, levels, or narrative statements, that represent a quality of water that supports a particular designated use[specific concentrations or ranges of values, or narrative statements of water constituents that represent a quality of water expected to result in an aquatic ecosystem protective of designated uses of surface waters. Criteria are derived to protect legitimate uses such as aquatic life, domestic water supply, and recreation and to protect human health].

(18)(20) "Day" means a twenty-four (24) hour period.

(19)(24) "Discharge" or "discharge of a pollutant" means the addition of a pollutant or combination of pollutants to waters of the commonwealth from a point source.
"Division" means the Kentucky Division of Water, within the Department for Environmental Protection, Energy and Environment Cabinet.

"Domestic" means relating to household wastes or other similar wastes. It is used to distinguish municipal, household, or commercial water or wastewater services from industrial water or wastewater services.

"Domestic sewage" means sewage devoid of industrial or other wastes and that is typical of waste received from residential facilities. It may include wastes from commercial developments, schools, restaurants, and other similar developments.

"Domestic water supply" or "DWS" means surface waters that with conventional domestic water supply treatment are suitable for human consumption through a public water system as defined by 40 C.F.R. § 144.2[ in 401 KAR 8:010], culinary purposes, or for use in a food or beverage processing industry; and meet state and federal regulations promulgated pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 300f - 300j-26.

"Effluent limitations" is defined by KRS 224.1-010(11)[224.01-010(12)].

"Environmental Protection Agency", [e]"EPA", or "U.S. EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

"Epilimnion" means the thermally homogeneous water layer overlying the metalimnion of a thermally stratified lake or reservoir.

"E. coli" or "Escherichia coli" means an aerobic and facultative anaerobic gram negative, nonspore forming, rod shaped bacterium that can grow at forty-four and five tenths (44.5) degrees Celsius, that is ortho-nitrophenyl-B-D-galactopyranoside (ONPG) positive, and Methylumbelliferyl glucuronide (MUG) positive. It is a member of the indigenous fecal flora of warm-blooded animals.
"Eutrophication" means the enrichment of a surface water with nutrients nitrogen and phosphorus resulting in adverse effects on water chemistry and the indigenous aquatic community. Resulting adverse effects on water chemistry manifest by daily dissolved oxygen supersaturation followed by low dissolved oxygen concentrations and diurnal increase in pH. Resulting adverse effects on the indigenous aquatic community include:

(a) Nuisance algae blooms;

(b) Proliferation of nuisance aquatic plants;

(c) Displacement of diverse fish or macroinvertebrate community by species tolerant of nutrient-enriched environments; or

(d) Fish kills brought on by severe, sudden episodes of plant nutrient enrichment.

"Exceptional water" means a surface water categorized as exceptional by the cabinet pursuant to 401 KAR 10:030.

"Existing use" means a legitimate use being attained in or on a surface water of the commonwealth on or after November 28, 1975, irrespective of its use designation.

"Expanded discharge" means an increase in pollutant loading of twenty (20) percent or greater.

"F" means degrees Fahrenheit.

"General permit" means a:

(a) "General permit" as defined by 40 C.F.R. 122.2; or

(b) KPDES permit issued pursuant to 401 KAR 5:055 authorizing a category of discharges or non-discharging facilities pursuant to KRS Chapter 224 within a geographical

area issued pursuant to 401 KAR 5:055.

"Harmonic mean flow" means the reciprocal of the mean of the reciprocal
daily flow values.

(34)[(37)] "High quality water" means a surface water categorized as high quality by the cabinet pursuant to 401 KAR 10:030.

(35)[(38)] "Impact" means a change in the chemical, physical, or biological quality or condition of a surface water.

(36)[(39)] "Impairment" means a detrimental impact to a surface water that prevents attainment of a designated use.

(37)[(40)] "Indigenous aquatic community" means naturally occurring aquatic organisms including bacteria, fungi, algae, aquatic insects, other aquatic invertebrates, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. Under some natural conditions one (1) or more of the above groups may be absent from a surface water.

(38)[(41)] "Inhibition concentration of twenty-five (25) percent" or "IC25" means the concentration that is determined by a linear interpolation method for estimating the concentration at which a twenty-five (25) percent reduction is shown in reproduction or growth in test organisms, and which statistically approximates the concentration at which an unacceptable chronic effect is not observed.

(39)[(42)] "Intermittent water" means a stream that flows only at certain times of the year.

(40)[(43)] "Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System" or "KPDES" means the Kentucky program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, revoking, monitoring, and enforcing permits to discharge, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements.

(41)[(44)] "KPDES permit" means a Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit issued to a facility, including a POTW, or activity pursuant to KRS Chapter 224 for the
purpose of operating the facility or activity.

[(45) "Large-concentrated animal feeding operation" is defined by 40 C.F.R. 422.23(b)(4), effective July 1, 2007.]

(42) [(46)] "LC₁" means that concentration of a toxic substance or mixture of toxic substances that is lethal, or immobilizing if appropriate, to one (1) percent of the organisms tested in a toxicity test during a specified exposure period.

(43) [(47)] "LC₅₀" means that concentration of a toxic substance or mixture of toxic substances that is lethal, or immobilizing if appropriate, to fifty (50) percent of the species tested in a toxicity test during a specified exposure period.

(44) "Long-term CSO control plan" means a control plan that complies with the Combined Sewer Overflow Control Policy issued by the U.S. EPA and published in the Federal Register on April 19, 1994 (59 FR 18688).

(45) [(48)] "Maintain" means to preserve or keep in present condition by not allowing an adverse permanent or long-term change to water quality or to a population of an aquatic organism or its habitat.

(46) [(49)] "Measurement" means the ability of the analytical method or protocol to quantify as well as identify the presence of the substance in question.

[(50) "Medium-concentrated animal feeding operation" is defined by 40 C.F.R. 422.23(b)(6), effective July 1, 2007.]

(47) "µg/L" [(51) "mg/L"] means micrograms per liter, same as ppb, assuming unit density.

[(52) "mgd" or "MGD" means million gallons per day.]

(48) [(53)] "Milligrams per liter" or "mg/L" means the milligrams of substance per liter of
solution, and is equivalent to parts per million in water, assuming unit density.

(49)((54)) "Mixing zone" means a domain of a water body contiguous to a treated or untreated wastewater discharge with quality characteristics different from those of the receiving water. The discharge is in transit and progressively diluted from the source to the receiving system. The mixing zone is the domain where wastewater and receiving water mix.

(55) "Natural temperature" means the temperature that would exist in waters of the commonwealth without the change of enthalpy of artificial origin, as contrasted with that caused by climatic change or naturally occurring variable temperature associated with riparian vegetation and seasonal changes.]

(50)((56)) "Natural water quality" means those naturally occurring physical, chemical, and biological properties of waters.

(57) "Net discharge" means the amount of substance released to a surface water by excluding the influent value from the effluent value if both the intake and discharge are from and to the same or similar body of water.

(58) "None conventional pollutant" means a pollutant not considered to be a conventional pollutant, including priority pollutants identified in 401 KAR 5:060.]

(51)((59)) "Nonpoint" means a source of pollutants not defined by a point source.

(52) "Normal temperature" means the temperature that would exist in waters of the commonwealth without the change of enthalpy of artificial origin.

(53)((60)) "Other wastes" means sawdust, bark or other wood debris, garbage, refuse, ashes, offal, tar, oil, chemicals, acid drainage, wastes from agricultural enterprises, and other foreign substances not included within the definitions of industrial wastes and sewage that may cause or contribute to the pollution of waters of the Commonwealth.
"Outstanding national resource water" means a surface water categorized by
the cabinet as an outstanding national resource water pursuant to 401 KAR 10:030.

"Outstanding state resource water" means a surface water designated by the
cabinet as an outstanding state resource water pursuant to 401 KAR 10:031.

"pCi/L" means picocuries per liter.

"PCR" means primary contact recreation.

"Point source" is defined by 33 U.S.C. 1362(14). The term does not include
agricultural stormwater run-off or return flows from irrigated agriculture.

"Pollutant" is defined by KRS 224.1-010.

"POTW" means publicly owned treatment works as defined
by KRS 224.1-010(224.01-010).

"Primary contact recreation water" means those waters suitable for full body
contact recreation during the recreation season of May 1 through October 31.

"Productive aquatic community" means an assemblage of indigenous aquatic
life capable of reproduction and growth.

"Propagation" means the continuance of a species by successful spawning,
hatching, and development or natural generation in the natural environment, as opposed to the
maintenance of the species by artificial culture and stocking.

"Regional facility plan" means a type of water quality management plan
addressing point sources of pollution for the purpose of areawide waste treatment management
planning prepared by the designated regional planning agency pursuant to Sections 201, 205, and 208 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387, to control point sources of pollution
within a planning area.
"Remined-area" means only that area of a coal-remining operation on which a coal mining operation was conducted before August 3, 1977.

"Representative indicator organism" means an aquatic organism designated for use in toxicity testing because of its relative sensitivity to toxicants and its widespread distribution in the aquatic environment.

"SCR" means secondary contact recreation.

"Secondary contact recreation waters" means those waters suitable for partial body contact recreation, with minimal threat to public health due to water quality.

"Seven-Q-ten" or "$7Q_{10}$" means that minimum average flow that occurs for seven (7) consecutive days with a recurrence interval of ten (10) years.

"Small-concentrated-animal-feeding-operation" is defined by 40 C.F.R. 122.23(b)(9), effective July 1, 2007.

"Source" means a building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants.

"Standard" or "water quality standard" means the designated uses of a surface water of the commonwealth and the water quality criteria and antidegradation requirements necessary to maintain and protect the designated uses as established in 401 KAR Chapter 10.

"Stormwater" is defined by 40 C.F.R. 122.26(b)(13) means stormwater runoff, snow melt run-off, and surface run-off and drainage.

"Surface waters" means those waters having well-defined banks and beds, either constantly or intermittently flowing; lakes and impounded waters; marshes and wetlands; and any subterranean waters flowing in well-defined channels and having a demonstrable
hydrologic connection with the surface. Lagoons used for waste treatment and effluent ditches that are situated on property owned, leased, or under valid easement by a permitted discharger are not considered to be surface waters of the commonwealth.

(73)(84) "Total dissolved solids" or "TDS" is defined by 40 C.F.R. 122.2[means the total dissolved solids (filterable residue) as determined by use of the method specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 136].

(74)(82) "Total suspended solids" or "TSS" means the total suspended solids (nonfilterable residue) as determined by use of the method specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 136.

(75)(83) "Toxic substance" means a substance that is bioaccumulative, synergistic, antagonistic, teratogenic, mutagenic, or carcinogenic and causes death, disease, a behavioral abnormality, a physiological malfunction, or a physical deformity in an organism or its offspring or interferes with normal propagation.

[(84) "U.S. EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.]

(76)(85) "Warm water aquatic habitat" or "WAH" means a surface water and associated substrate capable of supporting indigenous warm water aquatic life.

(77)(86) "Wetlands" is defined by 40 C.F.R. 122.2[means land that has a predominance of hydric soils and that is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions].

(78)(87) "Zone of initial dilution" means the limited area permitted by the cabinet surrounding or downstream from a discharge location where rapid, first-stage mixing occurs. The zone of initial dilution is the domain where wastewater and receiving water initially mix.
401 KAR 10:001 Definitions for 401 KAR Chapter 10 is approved for filing.

Charles G. Snavely, Secretary
Energy and Environment Cabinet

Date
6/11/2019
PUBLIC HEARING AND PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD: A public hearing on this administrative regulation shall be held on July 23, 2019 at 6:00 p.m. Eastern Time at the Energy and Environment Cabinet, Training Room B, 300 Sower Boulevard, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601. Individuals interested in being heard at this hearing shall notify this agency in writing by 5 workdays prior to the hearing of their intent to attend. If no notification of intent to attend the hearing is received by that date, the hearing may be canceled. This hearing is open to the public. Any person who wishes to be heard will be given an opportunity to comment on the proposed administrative regulation. A transcript of the public hearing will not be made unless a written request for a transcript is made. If you do not wish to be heard at the public hearing, you may submit written comments on the proposed administrative regulation. Written comments shall be accepted through July 31, 2019. Send written notification of intent to be heard at the public hearing, or written comments on the proposed administrative regulation, to the contact person.

Contact person: Carole J. Catalfo
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Email: water@ky.gov (Subject line: “2018 Triennial Review”)
REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS AND TIERING STATEMENT

401 KAR 10:001
Contact Person: Carole J. Catalfo
Phone: (502) 782-6914
Email: water@ky.gov (Subject Line: “2018 Triennial Review”)

(1) Provide a brief summary of:

(a) What this administrative regulation does: This administrative regulation establishes definitions for terms used in 401 KAR Chapter 10.

(b) The necessity of this administrative regulation: This administrative regulation is necessary to define terms used in 401 KAR Chapter 10.

(c) How this administrative regulation conforms to the content of the authorizing statutes: KRS 224.010-100 authorizes the cabinet to promulgate administrative regulations for the prevention, abatement, and control of all water pollution. KRS 224.70-100 establishes the policy of the Commonwealth to protect, prevent, and abate new and existing water pollution. KRS 224.70-110 prohibits the direct or indirect pollution of waters of the Commonwealth. This administrative regulation establishes definitions for terms used in 401 KAR Chapter 10.

(d) How this administrative regulation currently assists or will assist in the effective administration of the statutes: This administrative regulation provides definitions for terms used throughout 401 KAR Chapter 10 for proper interpretation and enforcement.

(2) If this is an amendment to an existing administrative regulation, provide a brief summary of:

(a) How the amendment will change this existing administrative regulation: The amendment adds six (6) definitions and clarifies twelve (12) definitions to align them with other KAR Chapters and for consistency. The amendment removes fourteen (14) terms that are no longer relevant. Those terms are primarily related to the KPDES program, and were not removed in 2008 when water quality standards were separated from the KPDES regulations and recodified from 401 KAR Chapter 5 to Chapter 10.

(b) The necessity of the amendment to this administrative regulation: The amendment to this administrative regulation is necessary for clarification of terms used in 401 KAR Chapter 10.

(c) How this administrative regulation conforms to the content of the authorizing statutes: KRS 224.10-100 authorizes the cabinet to promulgate administrative regulations for the prevention, abatement, and control of all water pollution. KRS 224.70-100 establishes the policy of the Commonwealth to protect, prevent, and abate new and existing water pollution. KRS 224.70-110 prohibits the direct or indirect pollution of waters of the Commonwealth. This administrative regulation establishes definitions for terms used in 401 KAR Chapter 10.
(d) How the amendment will assist in the effective administration of the statutes: The amendment clarifies terms used in 401 KAR Chapter 10.

(3) List the type and number of individuals, businesses, organizations, or state and local governments affected by this administrative regulation: All individuals, businesses, organizations, and governments that use the Commonwealth’s surface waters for residential, commercial, industrial, or recreational purposes could be impacted by this regulation.

(4) Provide an analysis of how the entities identified in question (3) will be impacted by either the implementation of this administrative regulation, if new, or by the change, if it is an amendment, including:

(a) List the actions that each of the regulated entities identified in question (3) will have to take to comply with this administrative regulation or amendment: This administrative regulation establishes definitions only. No further actions will be needed to comply.

(b) In complying with this administrative regulation or amendment, how much will it cost each of the entities identified in question (3): This administrative regulation establishes definitions only. No additional costs will be incurred.

(c) As a result of compliance, what benefits will accrue to the entities identified in question (3): Affected entities will have clear definitions for understanding the terms used throughout 401 KAR Chapter 10.

(5) Provide an estimate of how much it will cost the administrative body to implement this administrative regulation:

(a) Initially: This administrative regulation will not result in additional costs.

(b) On a continuing basis: This administrative regulation will not result in additional costs.

(6) What is the source of the funding to be used for the implementation and enforcement of this administrative regulation: This administrative regulation establishes definitions only. No changes in funding are necessary.

(7) Provide an assessment of whether an increase in fees or funding will be necessary to implement this administrative regulation, if new, or by the change if it is an amendment: This administrative regulation establishes definitions only. No changes in fees or funding will be necessary.

(8) State whether or not this administrative regulation established any fees or directly or indirectly increased any fees: This administrative regulation does not establish any fees directly or indirectly.
(9) TIERING: Is tiering applied? (Explain why or why not) Tiering is not applied because definitions do not require tiering.
FISCAL NOTE ON STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

401 KAR 10:001
Contact Person: Carole J. Catalfo
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Email: water@ky.gov (Subject Line: “2018 Triennial Review”)

(1) What units, parts, or divisions of state or local government (including cities, counties, fire departments, or school districts) will be impacted by this administrative regulation? Government entities using the regulations in 401 KAR Chapter 10 will have clear definitions for terms used throughout the chapter.

(2) Identify each state or federal statute or federal regulation that requires or authorizes the action taken by the administrative regulation. KRS 224.10-100 authorizes the cabinet to promulgate administrative regulations for the prevention, abatement, and control of all water pollution. KRS 224.70-100 establishes the policy of the Commonwealth to protect, prevent, and abate new and existing water pollution. KRS 224.70-110 prohibits the direct or indirect pollution of waters of the Commonwealth. This administrative regulation establishes definitions for terms used in 401 KAR Chapter 10.

(3) Estimate the effect of this administrative regulation on the expenditures and revenues of a state or local government agency (including cities, counties, fire departments, or school districts) for the first full year the administrative regulation is to be in effect.

(a) How much revenue will this administrative regulation generate for the state or local government (including cities, counties, fire departments, or school districts) for the first year? This administrative regulation establishes definitions. It will not generate revenue.

(b) How much revenue will this administrative regulation generate for the state or local government (including cities, counties, fire departments, or school districts) for subsequent years? This administrative regulation establishes definitions. It will not generate revenue.

(c) How much will it cost to administer this program for the first year? This administrative regulation establishes definitions. It will not result in additional costs.

(d) How much will it cost to administer this program for subsequent years? This administrative regulation establishes definitions. It will not result in additional costs or generate revenue.

Note: If specific dollar estimates cannot be determined, provide a brief narrative to explain the fiscal impact of the administrative regulation.
Revenues (+/-): NA
Expenditures (+/-): NA
Other Explanation: This administrative regulation establishes definitions. It will not result in additional costs or generate revenue.
1. Federal statute or regulation constituting the federal mandate. There is no federal mandate regarding the establishment of definitions.

2. State compliance standards. KRS 224.10-100, 70-100, and 70-110.

3. Minimum or uniform standards contained in the federal mandate. There is no federal mandate regarding the establishment of definitions.

4. Will this administrative regulation impose stricter requirements, or additional or different responsibilities or requirements than those required by the federal mandate? There is no federal mandate regarding the establishment of definitions.

5. Justification for the imposition of the stricter standard, or additional or different responsibilities or requirements. There is no federal mandate regarding the establishment of definitions.