

Kansas Water Appropriation Act

K.S.A. 82a-728 requires a permit from DWR for all uses of surface water or groundwater except:

- Domestic Use
- Salt water or brine produced incidental to operating an oil/gas well
- Use of less than 15 acre-feet stored in any reservoir with a total volume of less than 15 acrefeet.
- Withdrawal of water under contract with the
 State of Kansas from federal storage
 (generally municipalities)

 Lansas

 Department of Agriculture

What is a water right in Kansas?

- A water right is a real property right
- A water right does not constitute ownership of the water, but rather ownership of a right to use water for the specifically authorized purpose
- Water may not be pumped for oil/gas production under the water rights authorizing a different use of water (except municipal).

Water Use for Hydraulic Fracturing

Each hydraulic fracturing project takes approximately 8 to 10 acre-feet per project We have received approx. 200 hydraulic fracturing applications in 2012 200 projects x 10 acre-feet = 2000 acre-feet (or 650,000,000 gallon) 2000 acre-feet is equivalent to about 9 fully irrigated center pivots in Western Kansas Approx. 0.05% of total water use in Kansas

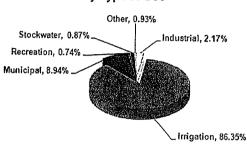
2011 Kansas

Water Use Summary

As reported to the Division of Water Resources. Kansas Department of Agriculture All quantities in acre-feet
Ditch Rights and Districts included

2011 Water Use		
By Use Made of Water		
industrial	107,294	2.17%
Imigation	4,263,898	86.35%
Municipal	441.257	8.94%
Recreation	36,498	0.74%
Stockwater	43,138	0.87%
Other	45,898	0.93%
Total	4,937,983	100.00%

2011 Reported Water Use by Type of Use



K.S.A. 82a-727 - Temporary Permits

- Formally limited to 1.0 million gallons for up to 6 months
- Designed primarily for traditional oil/gas field operations
- No permanent water right developed One application per project
- Single point of diversion and place of use
- Must not impair existing users
 Not transferable



K.S.A. 82a-708c - Term Permits

- Allows larger quantities of water and longer periods of use up to 5 years
 - Proposed quantity and time frame must be reasonable for the proposed use
- No permanent water right is developed Also not subject to safe yield requirements Must not impair existing users



Use of Water from Municipal Suppliers

- Water may be obtained from a city or rural water district if they have the water to sell Water supply *cannot* be obtained through the use of effluent from public water suppliers
 - Consumptive use, once established, cannot be increased under any water right. (K.A.R. 5-5-3)
 - Place of use for municipal use is tied to the common distribution system
 - Effluent stream is not part of the common distribution system



Regulatory change in 2012

- Amended temporary permit regulation to increase limit to 4.0 million gallons (12 acrefeet) to accommodate hydraulic fracturing This approach allows greater control over water use at individual projects than term permits
- One application per project, non-transferable
- Single point of diversion and place of use
- Shorter authorized time frames
- Meter record keeping requirement



Current discussions

- GMDs 2 & 5 have requested regulations to require offsets for temporary permits of more than 1 million gallons.
 - Requiring offsets would complicate and lengthen permitting times
 - Considering legislation to facilitate short-term transfers from existing water rights
 How to deal with those not getting permits?

Kansas
Department of Agriculture
Division of Water Resources

Questions? Kansas Department of Agriculture Division of Water Resources