

2020 Kansas Statutes

82a-734. Sand and gravel pits; beneficial use of water, when; permit; application; fee; perfection of appropriation; examination of diversion works; assessment of water protection fee.

(a) An operator shall notify the chief engineer of the location and area extent of any existing or proposed sand and gravel pit to be excavated, expanded or operated by the operator.

(b) The net evaporation of water exposed as the result of the opening or operation of sand and gravel pits shall be construed to be a beneficial use or diversion of water for the purposes of the Kansas water appropriation act, K.S.A. 82a-701 et seq., and amendments thereto, if the sand and gravel pit is opened or operated in a township where the average annual potential net evaporation is greater than 18 inches per year, as determined by the chief engineer.

(c) If the chief engineer determines that an existing or proposed sand and gravel pit operation is a beneficial use of water, the operator shall apply to the chief engineer for a permit to appropriate water in accordance with the Kansas water appropriation act or otherwise acquire ownership or control of sufficient water rights, or by other methods pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the chief engineer, or both, to offset net evaporation for the operation. The chief engineer may reduce this required offset based on the estimated use of groundwater by the existing vegetation.

(d) (1) The permit shall authorize net evaporation as the primary use, and hydraulic dredging and sand washing as secondary uses of water if such secondary uses are located within the same source of supply and are associated with the operation. Any secondary uses shall use water in a manner in which there is no significant net consumptive use. The permit shall not be subject to the installation of a water flow meter or administration of minimum desirable stream flow. Where the average potential net evaporation is less than 18 inches per year as determined by the chief engineer, the chief engineer shall issue a single term permit for the life of the project, not to exceed 80 years, for such secondary uses.

(2) The secondary uses shall be granted for the proposed life of the project or until the exhaustion of sand and gravel reserves. At the end of the industrial project, the owner shall file an application authorized by K.S.A. 82a-708b, and amendments thereto, to change the primary use made of water to recreational use to authorize the net evaporation use caused by the exposed groundwater.

(3) If a permit is denied, the chief engineer shall set forth all reasons for such denial.

(4) Any applicant who is denied a project permit by a final order of the chief engineer under this section may appeal such order in the manner provided by the Kansas judicial review act.

(5) Any application for a project permit shall be accompanied by a filing fee of \$500 and any request for modification shall be accompanied by a fee of \$250. Applicants for a project permit under this section shall not be required to pay fees pursuant to K.S.A. 82a-708a and 82a-708c, and amendments thereto, as part of such application.

(e) (1) The initial period of time allowed to complete construction of diversion works pursuant to an approved application to appropriate water for the purpose of net evaporation from a sand and gravel pit operation shall be reasonable and consistent with the proposed use. The chief engineer may allow extension of such period by not to exceed two 10-year extensions if it can be shown that the operation requires the additional time for the operator to satisfy the operator's market demand in the area. The two 10-year extensions may be granted at the same time, to run consecutively, if the applicant submits to the chief engineer a written development plan.

(2) The period of time allowed to perfect an approved application to appropriate water for the purpose of net evaporation from a sand and gravel pit operation shall be not less than 20 years and, for good cause shown, the chief engineer may allow one or more 10-year extensions of such period. The chief engineer shall consider the time needed until exhaustion of proven reserves, closure in accordance with the surface land reclamation and mining act, K.S.A. 49-601 et seq., and amendments thereto, and the availability of water for the proposed use, but in no case shall allow longer than 80 years for perfection.

(3) Nothing herein shall require an extension of time to construct diversion works or

to perfect a water right if there is demonstrable impairment of a use under an existing water right from the same source of supply, as determined pursuant to K.S.A. 82a-711, and amendments thereto.

(4) Upon examination of the diversion works for sand and gravel operations, the chief engineer or the chief engineer's duly authorized representative shall, within 90 days of the examination, notify the applicant if there was a failure to construct the diversion works at the authorized location or any deficiency of the terms and conditions of the permit. This notice will provide steps necessary to gain compliance with state law. If the chief engineer fails to examine the diversion works within two years of the notice of completion for any sand and gravel operation diversion works, the applicant shall not be required to forfeit priority date as a result of failure to construct a diversion works at the authorized location or any deficiency of the terms and conditions of the permit.

(f) Net evaporation from sand and gravel pits, as calculated by the chief engineer, will be reported as an industrial use to the director of taxation for the purpose of assessing the water protection fee pursuant to K.S.A. 82a-954, and amendments thereto.

(g) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas water appropriations act.

History: L. 1995, ch. 72, § 1; L. 2004, ch. 100, § 1; L. 2006, ch. 72, § 1; L. 2012, ch. 133, § 2; L. 2013, ch. 111, § 3; July 1.