

Effective  
January 1, 2005

Middle Republican NRD

revised  
November 13, 2007

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## RULES and REGULATIONS

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### Ground Water Management Area

Effective July 1, 1998  
Revised January 1, 2008

And the

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## INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PLAN

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For the  
Middle Republican  
Natural Resources District  
And The  
Nebraska Department of  
Natural Resources

Effective January 1, 2005  
Revised ??/??, 2008

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**Map1.** Management Area Boundaries

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Ground Water Management Area

Adopted	May 18, 1998	
Effective	July 1, 1998	
Revised	July 1, 1999	
Revised	July 1, 2000	
Revised	November 17, 2003	
Revised	January 1, 2005	Hearing October 6, 2004
Revised	October 3, 2006	Hearing June, 13, 2006
Revised	December 1, 2006	Hearing September 12, 2006
Revised	January 1, 2008	Hearing August 30, 2007

Integrated Management Plan

Adopted	November 9, 2004	
Effective	January 1, 2005	Hearing October 6, 2004
Revised	??/??, 2008	Hearing ??/?? 2008

PREFACE

**Legislative Intent.**

The Legislature finds that ownership of water is held by the state for the benefit of its citizens, that ground water is one of the most valuable natural resources in the state, and that an adequate supply of ground water is essential to the general welfare of the citizens of this state and to the present and future development of agriculture in the state. The Legislature recognizes its duty to define broad policy goals concerning the utilization and management of ground water and to ensure local implementation of those goals. The Legislature also finds that natural resources districts have the legal authority to regulate certain activities and, except as otherwise specifically provided by statute, as local entities are the preferred regulators of activities which may contribute to ground water depletion.

Every landowner shall be entitled to a reasonable and beneficial use of the ground water underlying his or her land subject to the provisions of Chapter 46, article 6, and the Nebraska Ground Water Management and Protection Act and the correlative rights of other landowners when the ground water supply is insufficient for all users. The Legislature determines that the goal shall be to extend ground water reservoir life to the greatest extent practicable consistent with beneficial use of the ground water and best management practices.

The Legislature further recognizes and declares that the management, protection, and conservation of ground water and the beneficial use thereof are essential to the economic prosperity and future well-being of the state and that the public interest demands procedures for the implementation of management practices to conserve and protect ground water supplies and to prevent the contamination or inefficient or improper use thereof.

The Legislature recognizes the need to provide for orderly management systems in areas where management of ground water is necessary to achieve locally determined ground water management objectives and where available data, evidence, or other information indicates that present or potential ground water conditions, including subirrigation conditions, require the designation of areas with special regulation of development and use.

The Legislature recognizes that ground water use or surface water use in one natural resources district may have adverse effects on water supplies in another district or in an adjoining state. The Legislature intends and expects that each natural resources district within which water use is causing external impacts will accept responsibility for ground water management in accordance with the Nebraska Ground Water Management and Protection Act in the same manner and to the same extent as if the conflicts between ground water use and surface water use were contained within the district.

**Legislative Findings**

The Legislature finds that:

(a)(1) The management, conservation, and beneficial use of hydrologically connected ground water and surface water are essential to the continued economic prosperity and well-being of the state, including the present and future development of agriculture in the state;

(2) Hydrologically connected ground water and surface water may need to be managed differently from unconnected ground water and surface water in order to permit

equity among water users and to optimize the beneficial use of interrelated ground water and surface water supplies;

(3) Natural resources districts already have significant legal authority to regulate activities which contribute to declines in ground water levels and to nonpoint source contamination of ground water and are the preferred entities to regulate, through ground water management areas, ground water related activities which are contributing to or are, in the reasonably foreseeable future, likely to contribute to conflicts between ground water users and surface water appropriators or which may be necessary in order to resolve disputes over interstate compacts or decrees, or to carry out the provisions of other formal state contracts or agreements;

(4) The Department of Natural Resources is responsible for regulation of surface water resources and local surface water project sponsors are responsible for much of the structured irrigation utilizing surface water supplies, and these entities should be responsible for regulation of surface water related activities which contribute to such conflicts or provide opportunities for such dispute resolution;

(5) The department, following review and concurrence of need by the Interrelated Water Review Committee of the Nebraska Natural Resources Commission, should also be given authority to regulate ground water related activities to mitigate or eliminate disputes over interstate compacts or decrees or difficulties in carrying out the provisions of other formal state contracts or agreements if natural resources districts do not utilize their ground water management authority in a reasonable manner to prevent or minimize such disputes or difficulties; and

(6) All involved natural resources districts, the department, and surface water project sponsors should cooperate and collaborate on the identification and implementation of management solutions to such conflicts or provide opportunities for mitigation or elimination of such disputes or difficulties

(b)(1) The levels of nitrate nitrogen and other contaminants in ground water in certain areas of the state are increasing;

(2) Long-term solutions should be implemented and efforts should be made to prevent the levels of ground water contaminants from becoming too high and to reduce high levels sufficiently to eliminate health hazards;

(3) Agriculture has been very productive and should continue to be an important industry to the State of Nebraska;

(4) Natural resources districts have the legal authority to regulate certain activities and, as local entities, are the preferred regulators of activities which may contribute to ground water contamination in both urban and rural areas;

(5) The Department of Environmental Quality should be given authority to regulate sources of contamination when necessary to prevent serious deterioration of ground water quality;

(6) The powers given to districts and the Department of Environmental Quality should be used to stabilize, reduce, and prevent the increase or spread of ground water contamination; and

(7) There is a need to provide for the orderly management of ground water quality in areas where available data, evidence, and other information indicate that present or potential ground water conditions require the designation of such areas as management areas.

**AUTHORITY** - These rules and regulations are adopted pursuant to the authority granted in the Nebraska Ground Water Management and Protection Act.

**PURPOSE** - The purposes of the management area are (1) to protect ground water quantity; and (2) the prevention or resolution of conflicts between users of ground water and appropriators of surface water, which ground water and surface water are hydrologically connected through implementation of controls to meet the goals and objectives identified in the Integrated Management Plan for the Middle Republican Natural Resources District and the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources.

## **CHAPTER 1 – MANAGEMENT AREA**

### **RULE 1-1 MANAGEMENT AREA DESIGNATION AND BOUNDARIES**

- 1-1 A sub area of the management area designated on July 1, 1998 is hereby designated for purposes of implementing the Integrated Management Plan. The geographic and stratigraphic boundaries of the sub area coincide with the existing geographic and stratigraphic boundaries of the existing management area designated on July 1, 1998 (such sub area for integrated management will be referred to as a “management area”). The geographic boundary of the management area is the boundary of the Middle Republican Natural Resources District. The stratigraphic boundary of the management area is from the land surface to the base of the underlying sand and gravel layers that contain the water bearing material. The base of the sand and gravel layers rest on impervious layers of Niobrara Chalk, Pierre Shale or formations from the White River Group. (see Map 1)
- 1-2 A list of legal descriptions identifying the Quick Response and Platte sub areas is on permanent file at the office in Curtis and is available for inspection during normal business hours. (10/03/2006)

## **CHAPTER 2 – GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **RULE 2-1 VARIANCES**

- 2-1.1 The Board may grant variances from the strict application of these rules and regulations upon good cause shown.
- 2-1.2 All requests for a variance shall be made on forms provided by the District and will be acted upon at a formal adjudicatory hearing before the Board. This hearing will be advertised in the legal newspaper of the District and all known involved parties will be advised of the hearing. The well owner or his or her representative shall be present at the hearing. With prior notification to the District, written testimony may be provided if the well owner cannot be present.
- 2-1.3 The Board, at its discretion, may designate conditions under which specific requests for a variance may be approved by methods other than a formal adjudicatory hearing. A variance granted under these conditions shall be referred to as an expedited variance.

**RULE 2-2 EXPEDITED VARIANCE**

- 2-2.1 The Board hereby approves the following expedited variances and allows approval without Board consideration:
1. Alternative methods for metering of wells that pump less than two hundred and fifty (250) gallons per minute.
  2. Exempt unused and inactive status wells from the metering requirement until well is placed into active status or is otherwise used.
  3. Approval of permits to construct a contamination / remediation well for the purpose of withdrawal or treatment of contaminated water, or for the introduction or removal of air, water or chemicals. The expedited variance request shall include written approval of the state agency with supervisory responsibility for the planned project.
  4. Approval of permits to construct a monitoring / observation well for the purpose of withdrawal of water or the observation of water levels during aquifer testing, collection of water quality samples and providing hydrologic information. A monitoring / observation well shall not have a permanent pump installed. The expedited variance request shall include the planned disposition of the well after its intended use is completed.
- 2-2.2 All requests for an expedited variance shall be made on forms provided by the District.
- 2-2.3 Approval, approval with conditions or denial of a properly completed request for an expedited variance will be made within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the completed variance.

**RULE 2-3 SEVERABILITY**

If any rule or any part of any rule herein shall be declared invalid or unconstitutional, such declaration shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of the remaining portions thereof.

**RULE 2-4 VIOLATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT**

These rules and regulations shall be enforced by the District through the use of cease and desist orders issued in accordance with the "Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Nebraska Ground Water Management and Protection Act", adopted on March 27, 2000, and section II, subsection E, Rule 4 of the "General Policy Statement".

**RULE 2-5 PENALTIES**

Any person who violates any cease and desist order issued by the District pursuant to section 46-707 or any controls or rules or regulations adopted by the NRD relating to the management area shall be subject to penalties imposed through the controls adopted by the District including, but not limited to, having any allocation of water granted or irrigated acres certified by the District reduced in whole or in part. Notice and hearing shall be provided to such person before the District takes any action. Specific penalties may be identified in rule and regulation for some violations. Any person who violates a cease and desist order

issued by the District pursuant to section 46-707 shall be subject to a civil penalty assessed pursuant to section 46-745, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska.

### **RULE 2-6 ACCESS**

- 2-6.1 The District shall have the power and authority to enter upon the land, after notification to the landowner, for any and all reasons relative to the administration of the ground water management area, and provisions of the Ground Water Management and Protection Act. This entry shall not be considered trespass.
- 2-6.2 Notification may be accomplished by regular mail, certified mail or by oral communication.
- 2-6.3 The District hereby notifies all operators of its intent to enter onto property, to verify the installation of flow meters or other devices and to read or verify the readings of flow meters or other devices used to measure the quantity of ground water used for irrigation. This process will take place between October 1 and December 31 each year.

## **CHAPTER 3 – DEFINITIONS**

### **RULE 3-1 DEFINITIONS**

- 3-1.1 Abandoned Well: means any water well, the use of which has been accomplished or permanently discontinued, which has been decommissioned as described in the rules and regulations of the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services Regulation and Licensure, and a notice of abandonment has been filed with the Department of Natural Resources.
- 3-1.2 Act: The Nebraska Ground Water Management and Protection Act.
- 3-1.3 Additional Water Administration Year: When water is needed for diversion at Guide Rock and the projected or actual irrigation supply is less than 130,000 acre feet of storage available for use in Harlan County Lake.
- 3-1.4 Allocation: As it relates to water use for irrigation purposes, means the allotment of a specified total number of acre-inches of irrigation water per certified irrigated acre per year or an average number of acre-inches of irrigation water per certified irrigated acre over any reasonable period of time. As it relates to other purposes, the allotment of a determined quantity of ground water.
- 3-1.5 Animal Unit: A unit of measurement for any livestock operation. For each type of livestock identified below, the number of animal units shall be the number of livestock in the livestock operation times the multiplier following that livestock type.

Slaughter/Feeder Cattle	1.0	Cow/calf pair	1.2
Dairy Cow	1.4	Swine >55 lbs	0.4
Swine <55 lbs	0.05	Horse	2.0
Chickens	0.01	Sheep	0.1

- 3-1.6 Backup Well: Used in conjunction with a livestock operation well or an industrial well. A backup well cannot be used at the same time as the primary well or wells. A backup well is not subject to the increased spacing requirements of the District.
- 3-1.7 Base Allocation: This amount, in acre-inches, is derived from dividing the allocation by the base allocation period.
- 3-1.8 Base Allocation Period: This is the number of years that an allocation can be used.
- 3-1.9 Board: The elected Board of Directors of the Middle Republican Natural Resources District.
- 3-1.10 Bonus Inches: An additional allocation, granted by the approval of the Board, only after yearly compliance following the 2006 crop year. (11/13/07)
- 3-1.11 Certification: The process whereby the annual use of ground water for a regulated well is reported to and verified by the District.
- 3-1.12 Certified Use: any use of ground water in accordance with Rule 4-6.
- 3-1.13 Certified Irrigated Acre: Any acre that is certified as such pursuant to the rules and regulations of the District and that is actually capable of being supplied water through irrigation works, mechanisms or facilities existing at the time of allocation.
- 3-1.14 Confined Livestock Operation: shall mean totally roofed buildings, which may be open sided or completely enclosed on the sides, wherein animals or poultry are housed over solid concrete or dirt floors or slatted floors over pits or manure collection areas in pens, stalls or cages, with or without bedding materials and mechanical ventilations.
- 3-1.15 Consecutive Water Short Years: Shall mean the need for additional action if a water short year has been designated for at least two consecutive years and Nebraska was not within its yearly allocation during those years. (11/13/07)
- 3-1.16 Consumptive Use: is that amount of water that is consumed under appropriate and reasonably efficient practices to accomplish without waste the purposes for which the appropriation or other legally permitted use are lawfully made.
- 3-1.17 Critical Unit(s): An area(s) designated by the District where circumstances require additional controls.
- 3-1.18 Cumulative Allocation : Base allocation times allocation period (11/13/07)
- 3-1.19 Dewatering Well: shall mean a water well constructed for the purpose of temporarily lowering the ground water surface elevation.
- 3-1.20 District, NRD, MRNRD: The Middle Republican Natural Resources District.
- 3-1.21 Flow Meter: a device, approved by the District, to measure the quantity of ground water pumped, withdrawn, or taken from a water well.

- 3-1.22 Good Cause Shown: shall mean a reasonable justification for granting a variance to consumptively use water that would otherwise be prohibited by rule or regulation and which the District reasonably and in good faith believes will provide an economic, environmental, social or public health and safety benefit that is equal to or greater than the benefit resulting from the prohibition from which a variance is sought.
- 3-1.23 Ground Water: shall mean that water which occurs in or moves, seeps, filters, or percolates through the ground under the surface of the land.
- 3-1.24 Historic Consumptive Use: is that amount of water that has previously been consumed under appropriate and reasonably efficient practices to accomplish without waste the purposes for which the appropriation or other legally permitted use was lawfully made.
- 3-1.25 History of Use: as used in these rules shall mean the exercise of a certified use in four (4) of the previous six (6) years.
- 3-1.26 Illegal Water Well: (a) any water well operated or constructed without or in violation of a permit required by the Act, (b) any water well not in compliance with rules and regulations adopted and promulgated pursuant to the Act, (c) any water well not properly registered in accordance with sections 46-602 to 46-604, (d) any water well not in compliance with any other applicable laws of the State of Nebraska or with rules and regulations adopted and promulgated pursuant to such laws.
- 3-1.27 Inactive Status Well: shall mean a water well that is not currently in use, but is in a good state of repair and for which the owner has provided evidence of intent for future use by maintaining the water well in a manner which meets the following requirements: (1) the water well does not allow impairment of the water quality in the water well or of the ground water encountered by the water well; (2) the top of the water well or water well casing has a water-tight welded or threaded cover or some other water-tight means to prevent its removal without the use of equipment or tools to prevent unauthorized access, to prevent a safety hazard to humans and animals, and to prevent illegal disposal of wastes or contaminants into the water well; and (3) the water well is marked so as to be easily visible and located and is labeled or otherwise marked as to be easily identified as a water well and the area surrounding the water well is kept clear of brush, debris, and waste material. An inactive status water well shall be registered as such in the well registration records of the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources.
- 3-1.28 Incentive Program: shall mean a program that may require agreements or covenants concerning the use of land or water as necessary to produce the benefits for which the program is established.
- 3-1.29 Industrial Well: shall mean a water well the purpose of which includes but is not limited to; manufacturing, commercial and power generation uses of water. Commercial includes, but is not limited to, maintenance of the turf of a golf course.

- 3-1.30 Late Permit: shall mean a permit applied for after construction has commenced on a regulated water well pursuant to section 46-735.
- 3-1.31 Livestock Operation: shall mean the feeding or holding of livestock in buildings, lots or pens which are not used for growing of crops or vegetation, but does not include the holding of cattle in calving operations for less than ninety (90) days per year.
- 3-1.32 Livestock Operation Well: A regulated well providing for the watering of animals in a "livestock operation" or "confined livestock operation" and for which a livestock waste control facility permitted by the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality is required.
- 3-1.33 Livestock Well: A water well not classified as a livestock operation well but which is used for the watering of (1) livestock, poultry, farm and domestic animals used in operating a farm or (2) domestic livestock as related to normal farm and ranch operations or (3) range livestock or stock use on a farm or ranch.
- 3-1.34 Operator: The person who controls the day-to-day operation of the water well.
- 3-1.35 Permit to Construct a Well: shall mean a document that must be obtained from the District in accordance with Rule 4-2 before construction of a regulated well water well may be commenced in the management area pursuant to section 46-735.
- 3-1.36 Person: A natural person, a partnership, a limited liability company, an association, a corporation, a municipality, an irrigation district, an agency or a political subdivision of the state, or a department, an agency, or a bureau of the United States.
- 3-1.37 Pooling: shall mean the common management of all or part of the certified acres and the associated allocation by two or more persons.  
(11/13/07)
- 3-1.38 Platte Sub Area: That portion of the Middle Republican NRD that is located outside the boundaries of the Republican River Basin as delineated for the Republican River Compact.
- 3-1.39 Primary Well: when used with regard to livestock operation or industrial wells, shall mean the well or wells used for the certified use on a daily or other routine basis.
- 3-1.40 Public Water System: a system for providing the public with water for human consumption, as further defined in Title 179 Chapter 2.
- 3-1.41 Quick Response Sub Area: That area included in the area delineated by the Department of Natural Resources and shown on Map 1.
- 3-1.42 Quick Response Wells: Those wells located in or serving acres in the Quick Response Sub Area.
- 3-1.43 Reduction of Acres: A uniform percentage reduction of each landowners irrigated acres. Such uniform reduction may be adjusted for each landowner based upon crops grown on his or her land to reflect the varying consumptive requirements between crops.
- 3-1.44 Regulated Well: A water well designed and constructed to pump more than fifty (50) gallons per minute. A series of water wells, with a combined discharge of more than fifty (50) gallons per minute, of which

the water is commingled, combined, clustered or joined as a single unit for a single purpose shall be considered as one regulated well.

(12/01/2006)

- 3-1.45 Replacement Well: In accordance with Nebraska Statute NRRS 46-602(2)(a) through 46-602(2)(c). (11/13/07)
- 3-1.46 Reserve: That part of an allocation that is unused during the base allocation period.
- 3-1.47 Supplemental Well: A regulated well that provides supplemental ground water to acres that are normally irrigated by surface water. Annual use is not a requirement to be considered a supplemental well.
- 3-1.48 Transfer Permit: shall mean a document that must be obtained from the District in accordance with Rule 5 whereby the point of use, type of use or rules governing the use of ground water is exchanged or moved.
- 3-1.49 Test Hole: shall mean a hole designed solely for the purpose of obtaining information on hydrologic or geologic conditions.
- 3-1.50 Unregulated Well: a water well designed and constructed to pump fifty (50) gallons per minute or less and is not commingled, combined, clustered or joined with other water wells.
- 3-1.51 Unused / Seldom Used Well: a water well that has not been placed in inactive status but is used less than one (1) year in three (3).
- 3-1.52 Upland Sub Area: That area of the District not delineated as the Quick Response Sub Area or the Platte Sub Area.
- 3-1.53 Variance: approval to act in a manner contrary to existing rule or regulation from a governing body whose rule or regulation is otherwise applicable.
- 3-1.54 Water Short Year Administration: will be in effect in those years in which the projected or actual irrigation supply is less than 119,000 acre feet of storage available for use from Harlan County Lake.
- 3-1.55 Water Well: In accordance with Nebraska Statute 46-601.01. (11/13/07)
- 3-1.56 Wellhead Protection Area: A delineated area around a public water supply well or wells, used for human needs, representing the thresholds based on time of travel of ground water toward the public water supply well or wells.

## **CHAPTER 4 – GENERAL MANAGEMENT**

### **RULE 4-1 MORATORIUM**

- 4-1.1 The District finds that the use of hydrologically connected ground water and surface water resources is contributing to conflicts between ground water and surface water users and to disputes over the Republican River Compact. The District hereby closes all of the management area, as defined in Rule 1-1, to the issuance of new permits for regulated wells except as provided in 4-1.2.
- 4-1.2 Replacement wells and backup wells, as defined in 3-1.6, are not subject to the moratorium. (11/17/07)

### **RULE 4-2 PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT A WATER WELL**

- 4-2.1 Except as provided in Rule 4-2.3 any person who intends to construct a regulated water well on land in the management area which he or she owns or controls shall, before commencing construction, apply with the District for a permit on a form provided by the District. The District shall review such applications and issue the approved permit, with or without conditions, or deny the permit within thirty (30) days after the application is properly prepared and received. An incomplete or defective application shall be returned for correction. If correction is not made within sixty (60) days the application shall be cancelled.
- 4-2.2 Applications for a permit to construct a water well that require consideration of a variance request shall not be deemed as properly filed and complete until such time as the Board has acted to approve the variance request.
- 4-2.3 Exceptions. No permit shall be required for:
- 4-2.3.1 Test holes
  - 4-2.3.2 Dewatering wells with an intended use of ninety (90) days or less.
  - 4-2.3.3 A single water well designed and constructed to pump fifty (50) gallons per minute or less.
- 4-2.4 A permit is required for a water well designed and constructed to pump fifty (50) gallons per minute or less if such water is commingled, combined, clustered, or joined with any other water well or wells or other water source, other than a water source used to water range livestock. Such wells shall be considered one (1) well and the combined capacity shall be used as the rated capacity.
- 4-2.5 A person shall apply for a permit before he or she modifies a water well, for which a permit was not required when the well was constructed, into one for which a permit would otherwise be required.
- 4-2.6 The application shall be accompanied by a \$50.00 filing fee payable to the District and shall contain:
- 4-2.6.1 The name and post office address of the well owner,
  - 4-2.6.2 The nature of the proposed use,

- 4-2.6.3 The intended location of the proposed water well or other means of obtaining ground water,
- 4-2.6.4 The intended size, type and description of the proposed water well and the estimated depth, if known,
- 4-2.6.5 The estimated capacity in gallons per minute,
- 4-2.6.6 The acreage and location by legal description of the land involved if the intended use is for irrigation,
- 4-2.6.7 A description of the proposed use if other than irrigation,
- 4-2.6.8 The registration number of the well being replaced, if applicable,
- 4-2.6.9 The certified use of the well being replaced, if applicable,
- 4-2.6.10 The historic consumptive use of the well being replaced, if applicable, and
- 4-2.6.11 Such other information as the District may require.
- 4-2.7 Any person who has failed or in the future fails to obtain a permit before construction is commenced shall make application for a late permit on forms provided by the District.
- 4-2.8 The application for a late permit shall be accompanied by a \$250.00 fee payable to the District and shall contain the same information required in Rule 4-2.6.
- 4-2.9 An application for a new regulated well with an intended consumptive use of more than three hundred (300) acre feet over a twelve (12) month period requires, in addition to the information required by 4-2.6, the following information:
  - 4-2.9.1 The availability to the applicant of alternative sources of surface or ground water,
  - 4-2.9.2 Any negative effect of the proposed withdrawal on ground water and surface water supplies needed to meet present or reasonable future demands for water in the intended area of withdrawal within the state, to comply with any interstate compact or decree, or to fulfill the provisions of any other formal state contract or agreement,
  - 4-2.9.3 Any adverse environmental effect of the proposed withdrawal, and
  - 4-2.9.4 The cumulative effect of the proposed withdrawal relative to the matters listed in 4-2.9.1 through 4-2.9.3
- 4-2.10 The application for a permit shall be denied if (1) the location or operation of the proposed water well or other work would conflict with any regulations or controls adopted by the District, (2) the proposed use would not be a beneficial use, or (3) in the case of a late permit only, that the applicant did not act in good faith in failing to obtain a timely permit.
- 4-2.11 No refund of any application fees shall be made regardless of whether the permit is issued, canceled, or denied.
- 4-2.12 The issuance, by the District, of a permit or the registration of a water well with the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources shall not vest in any person the right to violate any District rule, regulation, or control in effect

- on the date of issuance of the permit or the registration of the water well or to violate any rule, regulation, or control properly adopted after such date.
- 4-2.13 The applicant shall commence construction as soon as possible after the date of approval and shall complete construction and equip the water well prior to the date specified in the conditions of approval, which shall not be more than one (1) year from the date of approval, unless it is clearly demonstrated in the application that one (1) year is an insufficient period of time for such construction. Failure to complete the project under the terms of the permit may result in the withdrawal of the permit by the District.

### **RULE 4-3 WELL SPACING**

- 4-3.1 No regulated well except a backup well shall be constructed upon any land in this District within one thousand three hundred and twenty (1320) feet of any other registered regulated well, regardless of ownership except;
- 4-3.1.1 Any irrigation water well that replaces an irrigation water well which was drilled prior to September 20<sup>th</sup>, 1957, and which is less than six hundred (600) feet from a registered irrigation well may be located closer than one thousand three hundred and twenty (1320) feet from another regulated well if it is drilled within fifty (50) feet of the water well being replaced.
- 4-3.1.2 A replacement well may be constructed less than one thousand three hundred and twenty (1320) feet from another registered regulated water well, if it is constructed within one hundred (100) feet of the water well it replaces or is relocated no closer than the well it replaces to other wells and if such replaced water well was, when constructed, in compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations.
- 4-3.2 The well spacing required by Rule 4-3.1 shall also apply to the distance between a proposed new regulated well and an unregistered regulated water well but only for a period of sixty (60) days to allow for registration of such unregistered water well. -

### **Rule 4-4 FLOW METERS**

- 4-4.1 Flow meters meeting accuracy specifications established in Rule 4-4.2 shall be installed on all regulated wells by the end of the year 2004 except,
- 4-4.1.1 For a well with a pumping capacity of less than two hundred and fifty (250) gallons per minute, an alternative measuring device or method, approved by the District, with an accuracy of plus or minus five (5) percent of the actual water flow, may be used.
- 4-4.1.2 Before any inactive wells are placed in service, a flow meter shall be installed, the District shall be notified of the well's status change, and the status of the well in the well registration records of the Department of Natural Resources shall be updated to

- reflect its active status. No such well shall be operated thereafter without a properly installed and operational flow meter.
- 4-4.2 All meters shall be tested for accuracy using recognized industry testing methods and certified by the manufacturer according to those standards. At any rate of flow within the normal flow limits, the meter, except as noted in Rule 4-4.1.1, shall register not less than ninety eight (98) percent or more than one hundred and two (102) percent of the water actually passing through the meter. All meters shall have a register or totalizer and shall read in U. S. gallons, acre-feet or acre-inches.
- 4-4.3 Installation – The operator shall, on forms provided by the District, report the location, by legal description, and certify the proper installation of flow meters. The District may, at a time of its own choosing, verify the location and proper installation of flow meters. The proper installation of a meter is such that it meets the manufacturer’s specifications and/or more restrictive specifications developed by the District.
- 4-4.3.1 In no case may a meter be installed with less than five (5) unobstructed pipe diameters upstream of the meter or less than one (1) unobstructed pipe diameter downstream of the meter.
- 4-4.3.2 If the meter is installed downstream of a mainline check valve, there must be at least ten (10) pipe diameters upstream of the meter. If there are not at least ten (10) pipe diameters upstream of the meter, straightening vanes must be installed.
- 4-4.3.3 Meters must be located so as to prevent damage to the meter from excessive vibration.
- 4-4.3.4 Meters must be installed so that the removal of the meter for service or maintenance can be performed with the use of normal tools and does not require excessive or unusual removal of hardware or other appurtenances.
- 4-4.3.5 The District may establish a method by which the installed meter is tagged, sealed, marked or otherwise protected from tampering.
- 4-4.3.6 New installations or changes to the location of currently installed meters shall be permanent and shall be mounted no higher than six feet above ground level. (10/3/2006)
- 4-4.3.7 Electronic meters or any meter with a digital readout must have an uninterruptible power supply. (10/03/2006)
- 4-4.4 Improperly Installed Meters – The installation of meters that do not meet manufacturers’ or District standards must be corrected. Failure to provide for proper installation will result in the loss of allocation for the next crop year.
- 4-4.5 Inoperative Meters – Landowners shall notify the District of an inoperative meter within one (1) working day from the time the defect is noted. The District will repair or temporarily replace the inoperative meter and charge the well owner for the service. Failure to report inoperative meters will result in the loss of allocation for the next crop year.

- 4-4.6 Tampering with an installed flow meter – Following a hearing before the Board, if it is found that tampering so as to affect the accuracy or true use of the meter has occurred, the District shall withhold the allocation for the next crop year and may prorate the allocation for the current year.
- 4-4.7 Service – It is the responsibility of the operator to provide for service and maintain the flow meter according to either the manufacturer's standards or more restrictive standards developed by the District. The operator may grant permission for this service to be provided by the District, at a cost to the operator. The District may enter onto property to provide this service. This service will be provided in the off-season and will not interfere with the normal operation of the meter or the well.
- 4-4.8 The District may establish a spot check program to inspect the serviceability and verify use of a meter. The District may correct discrepancies noted at the time of the inspection. Discrepancies that require the repair of a meter may be performed by the District, at a cost to the well owner, with the permission of the well owner.
- 4-4.9 The district may require that meters that have been repaired two out of the last five years for vibration damage or more frequently to be moved to a location where vibration damage is minimal or modifications are made to the meter register that are more resistant to vibration damage. (10/03/2006)
- 4-4.10 By the beginning of the 2008 crop year all meters shall be permanently mounted in the irrigation distribution system. (10/03/2006)
- 4-4.11 Challenges of usage readings require that the landowner provide sufficient evidence to substantiate their claim. For electric wells power records may serve this purpose. (10/03/2006)

#### **RULE 4-5 REPORTS**

- 4-5.1 Each operator of a regulated well, other than an irrigation well, shall report, on forms provided by the District, by January 15 of each year, the total water withdrawn from that well during the preceding calendar year and the nature of the use of that water.
- 4-5.2 Failure to provide this report shall result in the loss of allocation for the next crop year or current year, in the case of a regulated well other than an irrigation well.
- 4-5.3 In order to ensure compliance with the Republican River Compact Accounting procedures, additional information may be required in reports from operators. (11/13/07)

#### **RULE 4-6 CERTIFICATION**

- 4-6.1 After June 1, 2004 for irrigation wells, and December 1, 2004 for wells used for other than irrigation purposes, no regulated well shall be operated until its use is certified and approved by the Board pursuant to these rules and regulations.
- 4-6.2 Any operator aggrieved by a determination of the Board regarding approval of certification of irrigated acres or of non-irrigation uses may request a hearing before the Board for the purpose of reconsidering that

determination. Such request shall be filed on a form provided by the District within thirty (30) days of the Board's action on the certification. Such hearing shall be a formal adjudicatory hearing and shall be conducted in accordance with the District's Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Ground Water Management and Protection Act. The burden of proof shall be on the person requesting the hearing to document that the Board's decision should be modified.

- 4-6.3 The Board shall review each certification for all uses no less often than every five (5) years. Errors or inconsistencies discovered during that review shall be resolved to the satisfaction of the Board before any new allocation is made to the previously certified uses. Following notice and a hearing, the Board may rescind any previously approved certification and any previously granted allocation to a well for which false or misleading information was used to obtain the certification required by Rule 4-6.5 or 4-6.14.
- 4-6.4 Any change in farming operation or ownership that would result in a change in the number or location of certified irrigated acres shall be reported to the District no later than December 31 of the calendar year in which the change occurred. Any change in use of a regulated well used for purposes other than irrigation that would result in a change in that well's certification shall be reported to the District no later than December 31 of the calendar year in which the change occurred. The Board may reject such changes if it finds that such changes would cause an increase in Nebraska's consumptive use as calculated pursuant to the Republican River Compact or would have detrimental effects on other ground water users or on surface water appropriators.

### **IRRIGATION USES**

- 4-6.5 No later than January 1, 2004 each owner or operator of a regulated irrigation well shall certify (1) the well registration number for that well, (2) the number and location of all acres irrigated at least once by that well between January 1, 1993 and December 31, 2002, (3) the maximum number of acres irrigated by that well in any one (1) year within that time period, (4) the number and location of all acres irrigated by that well in 2003. Such certification shall be on forms provided by the District and shall be accompanied by applicable records from the Farm Service Agency and/or the County Assessor and such other information as requested by the District to verify the information certified.
- 4-6.6 By the beginning of the 2008 crop year all ground water irrigated acres certified with the district must be taxed as irrigated acres by the County Assessor. Acres not assessed as irrigated will not receive an allocation. Certified acres currently enrolled in the Conservation reserve Program may be an exception to this rule. (10/03/2006)
- 4-6.7 The Board may take action to approve, modify and approve, or reject the certifications provided by owners and/or operators pursuant to Rule 4-6.5.

The number and location of certified irrigated acres, which shall be approved for each such irrigation well, shall be determined at a public meeting of the Board after consideration of the following:

- The information provided on and with the certification filed in accordance with Rule 4-6.5,
- Any water use reports for that well filed in accordance with Rule 4-5,
- U.S.D.A. Farm Service Agency records,
- County Assessor records,
- Aerial photographs, and
- Other information available to and deemed relevant by the Board.

4-6.8 Only those acres that are actually capable of being supplied with ground water through irrigation works, mechanisms or facilities existing at the time of certification may be approved as certified acres by the Board.

4-6.9 An irrigation well constructed before June 12, 2002 but not registered until after December 31, 2003, shall be approved for no more than (1) its proven record of use or (2) one hundred and sixty (160) certified irrigated acres.

4-6.10 Replacement irrigation wells constructed after May 19, 2003 shall be approved for no more certified acres than the certified use for the well being replaced.

4-6.11 After January 1, 2004, with the prior approval of the Board, an irrigation well that was constructed prior to June 12, 2002 but has not yet been used for irrigation, is in inactive status or is unused may be granted certified acres. That approval may be granted only upon the written request of the well owner and when the Board has determined (1) that the well is in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations of the District (2) the location and number of acres proposed to be irrigated by that well in the future will be limited to no more than one hundred and sixty (160) acres, the acres that the well is capable of serving or the certified use being replaced. This certified use includes supplementing existing surface water irrigated acres or replacing the use of active wells on certified irrigated acres.

4-6.12 If certification is not filed pursuant to Rule 4-6.5 to 4-6.10 for an irrigation well constructed prior to January 1, 2004, the well shall be an "illegal water well" as that term is defined in District Rule 3-1.24.

4-6.13 The Board shall not certify any irrigated acres for an illegal water well, as that term is defined in District Rule 3-1.24, and an illegal water well shall receive no future allocation of water until such certification has been filed and until the Board has approved or modified and approved that certification. Certification of acres can be approved for any such well if and when the deficiency that caused that well to be an illegal water well is corrected.

4-6.14 The number of acres that may be certified and approved for a well from which the water is applied to the crop through a sprinkler system may be

up to five (5) percent greater than the actual area planted to crops if there are non-cropped areas under the sprinkler system.

### **NON-IRRIGATION USES**

- 4-6.15 No later than September 1, 2004, each owner or operator of a regulated well used for purposes other than irrigation shall certify (1) the well registration number for that well, (2) the nature and location of the use of the water withdrawn from that well, (3) the measured or estimated average annual quantity of water withdrawn from that well between January 1, 1993 and December 31, 2002 and a description of the method used to determine that quantity, (4) the measured or estimated maximum quantity withdrawn from that well in any one (1) year during that time period, (5) the measured or estimated quantity of water withdrawn from that well in 2003, (6) if the well was constructed before June 12, 2002 but has not yet been used for its intended purpose, the quantity of water proposed to be withdrawn from that well in the future, (7) if the well is a replacement well constructed after January 1, 2003, the information required by items (1) through (5) above for the well replaced, (8) if the well was constructed after June 12, 2002, the quantity withdrawn in 2003 and the quantity of water proposed to be withdrawn from that well in the future, and (9) if the owner or operator of the well desires that the annual quantity of use to be certified for that well be in excess of the quantity historically withdrawn by that well, the quantity proposed and an explanation why that quantity is necessary to accomplish the purpose for which the well is used. Such certification shall be on forms provided by the District and shall be accompanied by such information as requested by the District to verify the information certified.
- 4-6.16 No later than November 1, 2004, the Board shall take action to approve, modify and approve, or reject the certifications provided by the owners and/or operators of non-irrigation wells pursuant to Rule 4-6.14. Such action shall be taken after reviewing the information provided by the owner or operator of the well and any other information available to and deemed relevant by the Board. The Board's approval of the certification for such a well shall not, by itself, limit the quantity of water that can be withdrawn by that well in 2005 or any subsequent year. Any such limitations on the quantity that can be withdrawn annually from that well will be imposed through the Board's allocation of water to that well pursuant to the District's rules and regulations. The Board may use the information provided through such certification if and when it determines the amount to be allocated to that well.
- 4-6.17 Only those non-irrigation uses that are actually capable of being supplied with ground water through works, mechanisms or facilities existing at the time of certification may be approved as certified uses by the Board.
- 4-6.18 If no certification is filed pursuant to Rule 4-6.14 for a regulated well constructed prior to September 1, 2004, and used for other than irrigation

purposes, that well shall not be used and shall not receive an allocation from the District until such certification has been filed with the District and approved by the Board.

- 4-6.19 Certification shall not be approved by the Board for any regulated non-irrigation well, which is an "illegal water well" as that term is defined by Rule 3-1.24 of the District's rules and regulations. The Board can approve such certification if and when the deficiency that caused the well to be an illegal water well is corrected.
- 4-6.20 Certification of use for an inactive status or unused non-irrigation well will be approved only when that well is returned to active status, has been registered as such with the Department of Natural Resources, and is in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations of the District.

#### **RULE 4-7 WATER SHORT YEAR ADMINISTRATION**

- 4-7.1 No later than October 1, 2005 and October 1 of each following year the Department of Natural Resources will notify the District of the potential for Water Short Year administration. Notification of updates to such determinations will be provided monthly, or more often as requested, through the following June 30<sup>th</sup> at which time the final determination will be made.
- 4-7.2 Upon receiving notice of the potential designation of a Water Short Year, the District shall provide notice to irrigators of this designation by placing said notice on the District website.
- 4-7.3 Consecutive Water Short Years may require additional reductions in certified acres or reductions in the base allocation.
- 4-7.4 Beginning with the 2007 crop year, consecutive Water Short year designations may result in the reduction of the cumulative allocation, for irrigation uses, by one (1) inch for each year remaining in the base allocation period. This reduction shall not apply to a Water Short year in which the State of Nebraska is within its yearly allocation. Producers with certified irrigated acres will be notified of this reduction by notices published in newspapers of general circulation in the district. (11/13/07)
- 4-7.5 Following the designation of a consecutive Water Short Year, the Board may adopt additional measures as needed to maintain compliance with the Republican River Compact. (11/13/07)
- 4-7.6 Additional measures needed in a Water Short Year may be mitigated, at the discretion of the Board, by the active participation in incentive programs, river flow enhancement projects or other projects designed to reduce consumptive use. (11/13/07)

#### **RULE 4-8 INCENTIVE PROGRAM**

- 4-8.1 Unless permitted by the rules and regulations established by individual incentive programs, no certified acres may be enrolled in incentive programs or special initiatives sponsored by or funded by the District if such certified acres do not have a history of use in four (4) of the previous six (6) years.

- 4-8.2 These incentive programs may include any Federal, State, or Local programs that have the effect of reducing the MRNRD's overall consumptive use. Subject to State law, the MRNRD may also raise those funds necessary to provide the districts share of payments in incentive programs it utilizes. If sufficient irrigated acres are retired, through the use of incentive programs, above what is needed to meet the requirements of the Republican River Compact, the MRNRD may re-evaluate and alter the allocation previously set per irrigated acre.
- 4-8.3 The district incentive programs may provide for the temporary or permanent retirement of certified ground water irrigated acres. (10/03/2006)
- 4-8.4 Guidelines for incentive programs shall be established by the district or in cooperation with other agencies participating in the incentive program. (10/03/2006)

**RULE 4-9 POOLING** (11/13/07)

- 4-9.1 On forms provided by the district, two or more persons may agree to pool the allocation from their individual wells on their combined certified acres.
- 4-9.2 Information provided shall identify all persons involved, maps showing all acres pooled and all wells used along with the serial number and location of the flow meters for the wells and the history of use for each well.
- 4-9.3 The District may limit pooling if the use is between sub areas with different allocations.
- 4-9.4 The District may deny a request for pooling based on the rate of decline in areas in which the pooling will be used. District statistics and Ground Water Level Change maps from the Conservation and Survey Division of the University of Nebraska may be used for a reference of areas of decline. (11/13/07)

## **CHAPTER 5 – MANAGEMENT OF USES**

### **RULE 5-1 TRANSFERS- GENERAL**

- 5-1.1 Any person who intends to withdraw ground water and (a) transfer that ground water off the overlying land which he or she owns or controls or (b) otherwise change the location of use of ground water shall, before making such transfer, apply for a permit on forms provided by the District or as required by statute. (11/13/07)
- 5-1.2 Requests for a transfer that require a permit which falls under the authority of the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources, including the Municipal and Rural Domestic Ground Water Transfers Permit Act and the Industrial Ground Water Regulatory Act, will not be considered for action by the district until such time as the permits are approved by NDNR. (11/13/07)
- 5-1.3 The MRNRD shall approve the withdrawal and transport of ground water when a public water supplier providing water for municipal purposes receives a permit from the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources pursuant to the Municipal and Rural Domestic Ground Water Transfers Permit Act.
- 5-1.4 Applicants for permits or approval for transfer pursuant to the Industrial Ground Water Regulatory Act are not required to apply for a transfer permit from the District. (11/13/07)
- 5-1.5 Issuance of the permit shall be conditioned on the applicant's compliance with the rules and regulations of the District from which the water is withdrawn.
- 5-1.6 The applicant shall be required to provide access to his or her property at reasonable times for purposes of inspection by officials of the District.
- 5-1.7 All applications for a transfer permit under the authority of the district shall be made on forms provided by the district and shall be approved, denied or conditioned by the Board. (11/13/07)
- 5-1.8 The application for a transfer permit shall be denied or conditioned to the extent that it is necessary to (1) ensure the consistency of the transfer with the purpose or purposes for which the management area was designated, (2) prevent adverse effects on other ground water users or on surface water appropriators, (3) maintain compliance with the Republican River Compact, and (4) otherwise protect the public interest and prevent detriment to the public welfare.
- 5-1.9 The application for a transfer permit also shall be denied if (1) the location or operation of the proposed water well or other works would conflict with any regulations or controls adopted by the District or (2) the proposed use would not be a beneficial use.
- 5-1.10 The District may further limit the allocation upon transfer of use if the use is between sub areas with different allocations.
- 5-1.11 Transfer of use or permanent transfer may be made within sub areas, from the Quick Response Sub Area to the Upland Sub Area, and out of a critical unit.

- 5-1.12 The District may deny a request for transfer based on the rate of decline in the area into which the transfer will be used. District statistics and Ground Water Level Change maps from the Conservation and Survey Division of the University of Nebraska may be used for a reference of areas of decline. (10/03/2006)
- 5-1.13 The District may limit the allocation to the consumptive use associated with the certified use if the transfer is to a different preference use.
- 5-1.14 All requests for a transfer shall be made in accordance with Rule 5-1.
- 5-1.15 All requests for a transfer shall show a history of use.
- 5-1.16 The issuance, by the District, of a transfer permit shall not vest in any person the right to violate any District rule, regulation, or control in effect on the date of issuance of the permit or to violate any rule, regulation, or control properly adopted after such date.
- 5-1.17 The issuance, by the District, of a transfer permit shall not vest in any person the right to violate any statute, state agency or other jurisdictional agency's rule, regulation, or control in effect on the date of issuance of the permit or to violate any rule, regulation, or control properly adopted after such date. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure compliance with other rules and regulations.
- 5-1.18 The District shall review such applications and issue, with or without conditions, or deny the permit within thirty (30) days after the application is properly filed. An incomplete or defective application shall be returned for correction. If correction is not made within sixty (60) days the application shall be cancelled.

## **RULE 5-2 TRANSFERS- TYPES and PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**

- 5-2.1 Transfers out of the District. Any person who desires to withdraw ground water from wells located within the District and transport that ground water out of the District for use elsewhere in the State may do so after obtaining a transfer permit in accordance with Rule 5-3. Use of the withdrawn water must be approved by the District within which the water will be used. Ground water shall not be transferred or transported to lands outside of the boundaries of the Republican River Basin as defined in the Republican River Compact.
- 5-2.2 Transfers into the District. Ground water withdrawn outside the District shall not be transported for use inside the District unless the District from which the ground water is withdrawn approves the withdrawal and transport in advance. Use of the transported water must be in accordance with these rules.
- 5-2.3 Transfer out of State. Requests for transfer of ground water out of state pursuant to NRRS Section 46-613.01 shall not be acted upon by the District until such time as the approval or denial, by the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources, of the required transfer permit.
- 5-2.4 Transfer of Use. A portion or all of the base allocation may be transferred to another user for the same or another use. Only the accumulated unused portion of a base allocation can be transferred. If an allocation

- had been completely used, no transfer of use would be available until the next allocation period. Reserve associated with the allocation or portion thereof may also be transferred. Bonus inches may not be transferred. (11/13/07)
- 5-2.4.1 If the transfer of use is for the entire base allocation, the well from which the use was transferred cannot be used during the period of time covered by the transfer. The well must be configured to prevent the possibility of contamination of the ground water.
- 5-2.4.2 After January 1, 2008, the transfers of use will not be accepted after October 15<sup>th</sup> in the final year of an allocation period. (11/13/07)
- 5-2.5 Permanent Transfer. A permanent transfer may be accomplished by decommissioning a well and discontinuing its certified use and transferring the right to that use to another owner or new location on property owned by the same landowner. The new well shall be limited to the quantity of the allocation associated with the certified use from the well being replaced. (10/03/2006)
- 5-2.5.1 If the well for which the use is being permanently transferred is part of a series, or a well that is commingled, combined, clustered or joined with other water wells, then only that pro rata portion of the allocation is transferred.
- 5-2.6 Permanent Transfer of Acres. A landowner may permanently transfer a portion of his certified acres to another party. This transfer shall not result in an increase in total certified acres. The district may limit this transfer according to rules 5-2.7 through 5-2.13 and the capability of the wells involved to pump water to the acres transferred. (10/03/2006)
- 5-2.7 The allocation for any use is associated with the certification of that use. The right to use the allocation shall be surrendered with a transfer of use or a permanent transfer. The new user would be limited to the quantity of allocation associated with the certified use and would be subject to the same restrictions on volume of use as the original allocation. A portion of the allocation for a municipal use may be transferred to another use. The amount transferred would be deducted from the municipal allocation.
- 5-2.8 The District may further limit the allocation, upon transfer of use, if the use is between sub areas with different allocations.
- 5-2.9 Transfer of use or permanent transfer may be made within sub areas, from the Quick Response Sub Area to the Upland Sub Area, and out of a critical unit.
- 5-2.10 The District may deny a request for transfer based on the rate of decline in the area into which the transfer will be used. District statistics and Ground Water Level Change maps from the Conservation and Survey Division of the University of Nebraska may be used for a reference of areas of decline. (10/03/2006)
- 5-2.11 If the transfer is to a different preference of use, the District may limit the allocation to the consumptive use associated with the certified use that is being transferred. (11/13/07)
- 5-2.12 All requests for a transfer shall be made in accordance with Rule 5-1.

5-2.13 All requests for a transfer shall show a history of use.

5-2.14 n application for a permit to transfer shall be made on forms provided by the district and shall contain the following information: (11/13/07)

5-2.14.1 The name and post office address of the well owners for the point of withdrawal and the point of transfer,

5-2.14.2 The point of withdrawal,

5-2.14.3 The point of transfer,

5-2.14.4 The registration number of the water well(s) involved,

5-2.14.5 If for irrigated use, the certified acres of the water well(s) involved,

5-2.14.6 The capacity of the well from which the transfer is made,

5-2.14.7 The nature of the proposed use and whether it is a reasonable and beneficial use of ground water,

5-2.14.8 The availability to the applicant of alternative sources of surface or ground water,

5-2.14.9 Any negative effect of the proposed withdrawal on ground water and surface water supplies needed to meet present or reasonable future demands within the State or to comply with the Republican River Compact,

5-2.14.10 Any adverse environmental effect of the proposed withdrawal or transportation of ground water,

5-2.14.11 The cumulative effect of the proposed withdrawal and transfer relative to the matters listed in 5-2.14.2 through 5-14.10, and

5-2.14.12 Any other factors consistent with the purposes of this section that the District deems relevant to protect the health, safety, and/or welfare of the District and its citizens.

### **RULE 5-3 ALLOCATION**

5-3.1 The use of ground water from all regulated water wells shall be allocated by the District. Allocations will be set after considering: (1) the relationship between wells and surface waters and the impact of well usage on stream flow; (2) whether ground water levels are declining; and (3) such other factors as the Board determines may be relevant to the appropriate amount of water to be withdrawn.

5-3.2 **INDUSTRIAL USES:** Regulated wells for industrial uses, in place prior to January 1, 2004, shall receive an allocation determined on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the history of use of the wells and the needs of the industry for which the well is used. Additional allocations, up to twenty (20) percent above established use, may be granted for expansion. The industry shall provide notice to the District of its need for additional allocation. Additional allocations as needed to comply with state or federal rules shall be added to the certified use without penalty to the industry.

- 5-3.3 New industrial uses shall be granted a base consumptive use allocation of 80.65 acre feet per year. (12/01/2006)
- 5-3.3.1 For uses requesting an allocation greater than 80.65 acre feet, the allocation must be approved by the board of directors. The person requesting the allocation shall provide evidence that the allocation requested is no greater than the industry related standard for that type of use.
- 5-3.3.2 The requested allocation shall only be granted upon proof that another certified use, of an equal or greater amount, is permanently retired or transferred in accordance with 5-2.6 through 5-2.13. (11/13/07)
- 5-3.3.3 Preapproval, by the board, of an allocation may be requested by an economic development group or similar organization. Allocations approved in this manner are only valid for a period of one year from the date of approval unless the industry begins operation.
- 5-3.3.4 Allocations for industrial wells the use of which come under the authority of the Industrial Ground Water Regulatory Act shall be determined by the amount permitted by the Act.
- 5-3.3.5 In all situations an economic development group or an industry may purchase or otherwise retire an existing allocation and apply that use to there planned development.
- 5-3.4 MUNICIPAL USES – Without further need of application, each municipality shall be granted an annual per capita allocation as shown in Table 1. This allocation for an “average town” is based on the land area of all communities in the District with a public water supply and the base allocation for Upland Sub Area irrigated acres. Municipal uses shall be reviewed at the February Board meeting each year and adjustments for growth shall be computed. The reports as required in Rule 4-5 are necessary to determine overall ground water use in the District. Industrial uses within a municipality that exceed the existing municipal allocation shall be in accordance with 5-3.3, new industrial uses. These industrial uses shall include, but not be limited to, manufacturing, commercial, power generation and maintenance of the turf of a golf course. (11/13/07)
- 5-3.5 LIVESTOCK OPERATION WELLS - will be allocated an amount equal to the maximum reasonable quantity of water for livestock and poultry as shown in Table 2.
- 5-3.6 Upon completion by the operator and receipt by the District of the report required by Rule 4-5, allocations for industrial uses, municipal uses and livestock operation uses shall be reviewed annually and adjustments to allocations may be considered at the February Board meeting.
- 5-3.7 IRRIGATION USES (11/13/07)
- 5-3.7.1 Base allocation – Twelve (12) inches per year
- 5-3.7.2 Base allocation period – Five (5) years
- 5-3.7.3 Cumulative allocation – 60 inches

- 5-3.7.3.1 Cumulative allocation may be increased by one (1) bonus inch each time the State of Nebraska has stayed within its yearly allocation the previous two years.
- 5-3.7.4 Base certification – One hundred (100) percent of certified irrigated acres
- 5-3.7.5 Allocation Year – January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>

### **PROVISIONS FOR SUB AREAS**

- 5-3.8 **UPLAND SUB AREA** - For the period commencing January 1, 2008 and ending December 31, 2012,
  - 5-3.8.1 Allocation: Sixty (60) inches for the entire period
  - 5-3.8.2 Maximum Allocation Year use: unrestricted
  - 5-3.8.3 Maximum Allocation Year use in Water Short Year: unrestricted subject to any changes made pursuant to Rule 4-7.
- 5-3.9 **QUICK RESPONSE SUB AREA** - For the period commencing January 1, 2008 and ending December 31, 2012.
  - 5-3.9.1 Allocation: Sixty (60) inches for the entire period
  - 5-3.9.2 Maximum Allocation Year use: unrestricted
  - 5-3.9.3 Maximum Allocation Year use in Water Short Year: unrestricted subject to any changes made pursuant to Rule 4-7.
- 5-3.10 **PLATTE SUB AREA** - For the period commencing January 1, 2008 and ending December 31, 2012,
  - 5-3.10.1 Allocation: unrestricted
  - 5-3.10.2 Allocation period: Not applicable
  - 5-3.10.3 Base allocation: Not applicable
  - 5-3.10.4 Base Certification: One hundred (100) percent of certified irrigated acres
  - 5-3.10.5 Maximum yearly use: unrestricted
- 5-3.11 **SUPPLEMENTAL WELLS** – For the period commencing January 1, 2008 and ending December 31, 2012,
  - 5-3.11.1 Allocation: Sixty (60) inches minus the amount of surface water delivered to, transferred from or otherwise available at the headgate or delivery point at the field to those acres also irrigated with ground water. (10/03/2006) (11/13/07)
  - 5-3.11.2 In a Water Short Year, base certification and maximum allocation shall be in accordance with 5-3.8 and 5-3.9 minus the amount of surface water used on those acres also irrigated with ground water. (10/03/2006)
- 5-3.12 **PENALTY** - If at the end of an allocation period an operator has exceeded his or her allocation, the allocation for the next allocation period shall be reduced by the number of acre inches by which said allocation was exceeded in the prior period for the first three inches of overuse and by

- twice the number of inches of overuse for the fourth and subsequent inches of overuse.
- 5-3.13 PENALTY – Overuse of the base allocation during a Water Short Year shall result in the reduction of twice the number of acre-inches overused in the next allocation period.
- 5-3.14 An operator must have a positive balance in his or her allocation before using water in any year of an allocation period. The District will notify landowners and/or operators anytime the balance of their allocation goes below zero.
- 5-3.15 For irrigation purposes, if at the end of the allocation period, an operator has consumed less than his or her allocation, he or she may carry the reserve or unused portion forward to the subsequent allocation period. However, the maximum amount of reserve cannot exceed the base allocation of the completed period. Reserve ground water must be used for the same certified acres for which the water was originally allocated, unless approved for transfer pursuant to Rule 5-2.4.
- 5-3.16 Certified irrigated acres participating in the Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), EQIP, prevented planting or similar programs shall not receive an allocation during the term of participation. Certified irrigated acres removed from these programs shall be granted an allocation that is prorated for the remaining years of the allocation period.
- 5-3.17 Supplemental wells shall be reported to the District before an allocation is granted.
- 5-3.18 On or before January 1, 2005, operators of all other regulated water wells for which allocations have not been established by the District shall apply for an allocation and such wells shall not be operated until the District has approved an allocation. The allocation for uses not specifically identified shall be equal to the allocation for irrigated uses as set for the sub area in which the well is located for each one hundred and sixty (160) acres or eighty (80) acre portion thereof under the control of the operator. These acres cannot be certified for other uses or receive another allocation without the consent of the District.
- 5-3.19 The District may review any allocation, rotation or reduction control imposed in a management area and/or sub area and shall adjust allocations, rotations or reductions to accommodate or otherwise reflect findings of such review consistent with the ground water management objectives. Such review shall consider more accurate data or information that was not available at the time of the allocation, rotation or reduction order, designation of a Water Short Year and such other factors as the District deems appropriate.
- 5-3.20 The District may institute formal adjudicatory proceedings or take any other legal action authorized or permitted by law to prohibit further withdrawal of ground water from any regulated well whenever an operator has exhausted his or her allocation during or before the end of any allocation period or has in any other way violated the amount, limitations, or conditions of his or her allocation or violated any other rules of the

District. In the event of such action, no ground water may be withdrawn until the operator has adhered to District rules and regulations.

**RULE 5-4 CRITICAL UNITS**

5-4.1 SWANSON Critical Unit - That portion of the Quick Response Sub Area west of a north-south line through the centerline of Trenton Dam. (see Map 2)

5-4.1.1 Action will not be allowed that would increase the certified acres in this unit.

**RULE 5-5 REDUCTION OF IRRIGATED ACRES**

5-5.1 No later than November 15 after the designation of the potential for a Water Short Year, the District will notify operators, by mail, in the appropriate sub areas of the potential requirement to reduce certified ground water irrigated acres pursuant to Rule 4-7.

5-5.2 Operators in the Quick Response Sub Area will be required to report, on forms provided by the District, their certified uses, the acres that will be reduced and their proposed uses for the upcoming year.

5-5.3 Certified acres with crops requiring ten (10) acre-inches or less of ground water shall not be required to reduce according to Rule 5-5.2.

**RULE 5-6 LIMIT OR PREVENT THE EXPANSION OF NEW ACRES**

5-6.1 Beginning on November 17, 2003 and except as provided by Rules 4-6.10 and 5-6.2, no irrigation well may be used to irrigate any acre that was not irrigated with ground water at some time between January 1, 1993 and November 17, 2003.

5-6.2 With the prior approval of the Board and completion of the appropriate transfer permit, acres not irrigated with ground water between January 1, 1993 and November 17, 2003, may be irrigated only if the Board determines that irrigation has been or will be discontinued on an equal or greater number of acres that were irrigated with ground water between January 1, 2000 and November 17, 2003. In deciding whether to approve any such proposed substitution of ground water irrigated acres, the Board shall consider the extent to which, if at all, such substitution of acres would adversely affect other ground water users or surface water appropriators or would cause an increase in Nebraska's consumptive use as calculated pursuant to the Republican River Compact.