
RULES and REGULATIONS

Middle Republican NRD Ground Water Management Area

Established July 1, 1998
Effective November 9, 2015

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Ground Water Management Area

Adopted	May 18, 1998
Established	July 1, 1998
Revised	July 1, 1999
Revised	July 1, 2000
Revised	November 17, 2003

Ground Water Management Area with accompanying Integrated Management Plan

Effective	January 1, 2005	Hearing	October 6, 2004
Effective	October 3, 2006	Hearing	June, 13, 2006
Effective	December 1, 2006	Hearing	September 12, 2006
Effective	February 1, 2008	Hearing	August 30, 2007
Effective	March 16, 2009	Hearing	January 13, 2009
Effective	April 10, 2012	Hearing	January 10, 2012
Effective	August 1, 2012	Hearing	June 12, 2012
Effective	March 1, 2013	Hearing	January 8, 2013
Effective	March 10, 2014	Hearing	February 11, 2014
Effective	February 9, 2015	Hearing	January 13, 2015
Effective	April 6, 2015	Hearing	March 10, 2015
Effective	November 9, 2015	Hearing	November 10, 2015

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 sub-irrigation 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:

(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.

The Legislature further finds:

(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.
- 1-3 A list of the legal descriptions of the wells in the Rapid Response Area is on permanent file at the office in Curtis and is available for inspection during normal business hours.

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. The variance will be presented at the first scheduled Board Meeting and will be acted upon at the next scheduled Board Meeting. Any party that objects to the decision of the Board may request 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 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

- 2-5.1 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.
- 2-5.2 PENALTY - If 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.
- 2-5.3 PENALTY – Overuse of the adjusted base allocation during a Compact Call Year shall result in the reduction of twice the number of acre-inches overused for the first three inches and three times the overuse for inches four and beyond. This penalty will result in a correction to the remaining allocation following the compact call year. This penalty shall be in addition to the penalties imposed by 2-5.2 if the compact call year is the last year of an allocation period.
- 2-5.4 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.
- 2-5.5 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.
- 2-5.6 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 decertify the acres served by that meter and permanently reduce the allocation based on that decertification.
- 2-5.7 All users of regulated wells other than wells used for irrigation shall annually report their water use on forms provided by the district no later than March 1 of each year. Failure to provide the use report for other than irrigation wells shall result in the loss of allocation for the next year.

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 September 1 and March 1 each year.

CHAPTER 3 – DEFINITIONS

RULE 3-1 DEFINITIONS

- 3-1.1 Abandoned Well: 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 Agricultural Operation: A parcel or parcels of land in contiguous counties, constituting a cohesive management for farm agricultural purpose. This shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principle dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded to be in the county in which the major portion of the land is located.
- 3-1.5 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.
- 3-1.6 Allocation period: A time frame set by the directors to which the allocation is applicable.
- 3-1.7 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 |
|--|----------|------|-------|-----|
- 3-1.8 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.
- 3-1.9 Base Allocation: This amount, in acre-inches, is derived from dividing the cumulative allocation by the base allocation period.
- 3-1.10 Base allocation period: the number of crop years to which the cumulative allocation may be used.
- 3-1.11 Board: The elected Board of Directors of the Middle Republican Natural Resources District.
- 3-1.12 Certification: The process whereby the beneficial uses of ground water for a regulated well identified, recorded and approved by the District.
- 3-1.13 Certified Water Use: Beneficial uses of ground water for purposes other than irrigation identified by the district pursuant to rules adopted by the district.
- 3-1.14 Certified Irrigated Acre: Any acre, or portion of an acre, that is approved for irrigation 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 certification.
- 3-1.15 Common Management. An agreement for the management and operation of the lands to be pooled. This agreement shall provide who will operate the farm including the management, handling, directing and controlling of the wells and certified acres listed in the pooling agreement. Examples of common management include, but are not limited to; landlord/tenant leases, family member ownerships, and individual/entity (corporation, limited liability Corporation, partnership) ownership. Examples of documents providing evidence of common management are defined as, but not limited to; FSA records, lease agreements (if a year to year lease NRD office would need the lease each year due to the agreement being the current allocation period), minutes, stock certificates, corporate ledgers or certification from the Secretary of State showing matching parties and addresses involved for lands involved in the pool.
- 3-1.16 Compact Call year: A year in which the Department's forecast procedures outlined in Section X.B.2.b of the IMP indicate the potential for non-compliance if sufficient surface water and ground water controls and/or management actions are not taken. Compact Call Year streamflow administration will be conducted by the Department in a manner consistent with Section X.B.2.d of the IMP. Pursuant to Article VI of the Republican River Compact, diversions into the Courtland Canal for beneficial use in the State of Kansas will not be subject to the Compact Call.
- 3-1.17 Confined Livestock Operation: A 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.

- 3-1.18 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.
- 3-1.19 Critical Unit(s): An area(s) designated by the District where circumstances require additional controls.
- 3-1.20 Cumulative Allocation: Base allocation times base allocation period.
- 3-1.21 Dewatering Well: A water well constructed for the purpose of temporarily lowering the ground water surface elevation.
- 3-1.22 District, NRD, MRNRD: The Middle Republican Natural Resources District.
- 3-1.23 Flow Meter: A device, approved by the District, to measure the quantity of ground water pumped, withdrawn, or taken from a water well.
- 3-1.24 Good Cause Shown: 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.
- 3-1.25 Ground Water: Water which occurs in or moves, seeps, filters, or percolates through the ground under the surface of the land.
- 3-1.26 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.
- 3-1.27 History of Use: Is the actual use of the allocation on certified acres and used to determine the eligibility of transfers and recertification. History of use can be adjusted for Compact Call Years, enrollment in incentive programs and other extenuating circumstances that may affect the use of those acres.
- 3-1.28 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 section 46-602, (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.
- 3-1.29 Inactive Status Well: 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.

- 3-1.30 Incentive Program: 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.
- 3-1.31 Industrial Well: 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.
- 3-1.32 Late Permit: A permit applied for after construction has commenced on a regulated water well pursuant to section 46-735.
- 3-1.33 Livestock Operation: 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.
- 3-1.34 Operator: A person who is in general control of the farming operation. Also, an individual, entity or joint operation who is determined as being in general control of the farming operations during that allocation period.
- 3-1.35 Owner: An individual or entity who has legal ownership of farmland.
- 3-1.36 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.
- 3-1.37 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.
- 3-1.38 Management Actions: Include, but not limited to, ground or surface water leases, ground or surface purchases, augmentation projects or any other program or project that enhances stream flow in a compact call year.
- 3-1.39 Operator: The person who controls the day-to-day operation of the water well.
- 3-1.40 Permit to Construct a Well: 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.

- 3-1.41 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.
- 3-1.42 Pooling: The common management of all or part of the certified acres and the associated allocation by two or more persons.
- 3-1.43 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.
- 3-1.44 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.
- 3-1.45 Public Water System: A system for providing the public with water for human consumption, as further defined in Title 179 Chapter 2.
- 3-1.46 Quick Response Sub Area: That area included in the area delineated by the Department of Natural Resources and shown on Map 1.
- 3-1.47 Quick Response Wells: Those wells located in or serving acres in the Quick Response Sub Area
- 3-1.48 Rapid Response Area: An area designated by the District and DNR that is subject to additional controls in a Compact Call year.
- 3-1.49 Rapid Response Well: A well located in the rapid response area.
- 3-1.50 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.
- 3-1.51 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.
- 3-1.52 Replacement Well: In accordance with Nebraska Statute NRRS 46-602(2)(a) through 46-602(2)(c).
- 3-1.53 Reserve: That part of an allocation that is unused during the base allocation period. Maximum reserve is equal to next base allocation.
- 3-1.54 Severed Acres: Certified irrigated acres that have lost their source of water due to the change of ownership of the land on which the well was located. Severed acres remain under the control of the party holding the original certification.
- 3-1.55 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.
- 3-1.56 Transfer Permit: 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.
- 3-1.57 Test Hole: A hole designed solely for the purpose of obtaining information on hydrologic or geologic conditions.

- 3-1.58 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.
- 3-1.59 Upland Sub Area: That area of the District not delineated as the Quick Response Sub Area or the Platte Sub Area.
- 3-1.60 Variance: Approval to act in a manner contrary to existing rule or regulation from a governing body whose rule or regulation is otherwise applicable.
- 3-1.61 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.
- 3-1.62 Water Well: In accordance with Nebraska Statute 46-601.01.
- 3-1.63 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 3-1.41 and 3-1.6 respectively, are not subject to the moratorium.

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 20th, 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 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 properly 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 regulated well shall be operated without a properly installed and operational flow meter.
- 4-4.2 All meters shall be tested for accuracy using recognized industry testing methods and be 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 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. Flow meters shall be installed so that all water pumped by a regulated well passes through a meter. 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.
- 4-4.3.7 The landowner shall notify the district prior to changing the location of a flow meter.
- 4-4.3.8 Electronic meters or any meter with a digital readout must have an uninterruptible power supply. (10/03/2006)
- 4-4.3.9 Beginning with the 2013 crop year, all meters including previously installed meters must be located in compliance with district standards.
- 4-4.4 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.
- 4-4.5 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.
- 4-4.6 The district may require that meters that have been repaired two out of the last five years, or more frequently, for vibration damage 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.
- 4-4.7 All meters shall be permanently mounted in the irrigation distribution system.
- 4-4.8 If the district questions the accuracy or validity of a meter reading, the landowner shall provide sufficient evidence to verify the reading on the meter. For electric wells, power records may serve this purpose.

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 March 1 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 In order to ensure compliance with the Republican River Compact Accounting procedures, additional information may be required in reports from operators.

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 District regarding the certification or recertification 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 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 District's decision should be modified.
- 4-6.3 The District 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 District 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 4-6.4 or 4-6.14.

IRRIGATION USES

- 4-6.4 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.
- 4-6.5 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.
- 4-6.6 The Board may take action to approve, modify and approve, or reject the certifications provided by owners and/or operators pursuant to Rule 4-6.4. Should changes be made, the number and location of certified irrigated acres 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 4-6.4,
 - Any water use reports for that were filed or information gathered as part of the district's annual meter reading or other investigations,
 - U.S.D.A. Farm Service Agency records,
 - County Assessor records,

- Aerial photographs, and
 - Other information available to and deemed relevant by the Board.
- 4-6.7 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 or recertification may be approved as certified acres by the Board.
- 4-6.8 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.
- 4-6.9 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.
- 4-6.10 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 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.
- 4-6.11 If certification is not filed pursuant to Rule 4-6.4 through 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 3-1.22.
- 4-6.12 The Board shall not certify any irrigated acres for an illegal water well, as that term is defined in District Rule 3-1.22, 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.
- 4-6.13 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

- 4-6.14 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.

- 4-6.15 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.
- 4-6.16 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.
- 4-6.17 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.
- 4-6.18 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 3-1.22 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.
- 4-6.19 Certification of use for an inactive status 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 RECERTIFICATION OF USES

4-7.1 Recertification as a result of changes in operation without a change in ownership and without the relocation of a well

4-7.1.1 A change in the number or location of certified irrigated acres shall be approved by the District prior to the change.

4-7.1.2 A change in use of a regulated well used for purposes other than irrigation that would result in a change in that well's certified water use shall be approved by the District prior to the change.

4-7.1.3 The District 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.

4-7.2 Recertification of acres without a relocation of acres as a result of a change in ownership shall be reported to the district within sixty days of the transfer of ownership.

4-7.2.1 Whenever a parcel of land is purchased, inherited or ownership of the property is otherwise changed, the certified acres for that parcel shall be recertified by the new owner on forms provided by the district.

4-7.2.2 Certification may be maintained on certified acres severed from a well. No allocation will be credited to those severed acres until such time as an agreement, approved by the district, for the future use of those acres is accomplished.

4-7.3 Recertification of acres as a result of a change in ownership involving the relocation of the acres to be recertified with or without the relocation of the well.

4-7.3.1 For a recertification as a result of the Permanent Transfer of Acres, Rule 5-2.4. All restrictions, limitations and other qualifications imposed by the district as a result of the approval of that transfer shall apply to the recertification of those acres.

4-7.3.2 For a recertification because of a change of ownership, other than provided for in 4-7.2.1 or 4-7.3.1, (1) the acres must be capable of being supplied with ground water through irrigation works, mechanisms or facilities existing at the time of recertification, and (2) under the control of the person making the recertification for a period of three years after the recertification.

4-7.3 If relocation of a well is needed for recertification and the well does not qualify as a replacement well, a variance for a new well must be requested under Rule 2-1.

RULE 4-8 DECERTIFICATION OF USE

4-8.1 After July 1, 2007 a landowner must, by March 1 each year, certify the non-irrigation status of his acres to be excluded from the occupation tax. See NRRS 2-3226.05 (2)

4-8.2 The holder of certified acres may permanently decertify those acres.

4-8.3 Decertification may be a requirement of incentive program eligibility.

RULE 4-9 POOLING

4-9.1 All certified acres under the same ownership are automatically pooled and no formal application is required.

4-9.2 Common management is required within a pool. The agreement shall provide who will operate the pooled lands.

4-9.3 Pooling shall not be used to avoid the formal process developed for transfers.

4-9.4 On an application form provided by the District, two or more persons may agree to pool the allocation for the current period from their individual wells on their combined certified acres.

4-9.5 The information provided shall contain:

- a. The names, addresses and notarized signatures of all persons involved
- b. A map showing the location of the certified acres in the pool
- c. Well registration numbers of those wells
- d. Legal description of the wells serving those certified acres
- e. County well is located
- f. Certified acres on well
- g. Allocation period for pooling
- h. Evidence of common management for the acres to be pooled

4-9.6 The term of the application shall be within the current allocation period. Pooling agreements shall not cover more than the current allocation period and must be renewed if continued into a new allocation period.

4-9.7 Pooling agreements shall remain in effect for the term of the application unless terminated, in writing, by any party in the agreement. This must be done between January 1 and April 1 of that watering year, in order to be terminated.

4-9.8 Certified acres must be within the district and acres outside of the district boundaries shall not be eligible for pooling.

4-9.9 Incomplete applications shall be returned to the applicants for correction or completion of required information as identified by the district. If corrections are not made within sixty (60) days, the application shall be considered cancelled.

4-9.10 The district may hold an application for additional evidence of common management for sixty (60) days. If additional evidence is not provided within that timeframe, the application shall be considered cancelled.

4-9.11 After receiving a complete application, the district shall deny or approve the application within thirty (30) days.

4-9.12 The district may deny an application for pooling based on the rate of decline or the percentage of acres already developed in a township 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 as a reference of areas of decline.

- 4-9.13 The district may limit or condition applications for pooling if the use is between sub areas with different allocations.
- 4-9.14 Certified acres within the Platte sub area may not be pooled with certified acres in other sub areas of the district.
- 4-9.15 Certified acres enrolled in a temporary or permanent irrigation retirement program including Federal, State of Nebraska and locally administered programs are not eligible for pooling.
- 4-9.16 Any change of ownership of certified acres in an approved pooling contract shall be terminated at the end of that given watering year. New parties may file a new application between January 1st and April 1st of the following watering year to continue the previous pooling agreement under the current or revised provisions.
- 4-9.17 The district shall provide the parties of an approved pooling application, the revised allocations per certified acre for the certified acres covered by the pooling application.
- 4-9.18 If a pooling application is expired or terminated, the district shall provide the parties with the remaining allocation based on the water use while the certified acres were pooled.

RULE 4-10 COMPACT CALL YEAR

- 4-10.1 Based on a forecast provided by the Department of Natural Resources a Compact Call Year may be designated.
- 4-10.2 Allocations for the rapid response area and all other sub-areas shall be in accordance with Appendix 1 for the 2013 crop year and beyond.
- 4-10.3 Additional measures needed in a Compact Call Year may be mitigated by the Board, after consultation and approval by the Department of Natural Resources, in accordance with the Integrated Management Plan, by the active participation in incentive programs, river flow enhancement projects, other projects designed to reduce consumptive use or other management actions.

RULE 4-11 WATER SHORT YEAR ADMINISTRATION

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 30th at which time the final determination will be made.

- 4-11.1 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.
- 4-11.2 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 4-12 INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

- 4-12.1 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.
- 4-12.2 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.
- 4-12.3 The district incentive programs may provide for the temporary or permanent retirement of certified ground water irrigated acres or any project that reduces consumptive use or increases streamflow.
- 4-12.4 Guidelines for incentive programs shall be established by the district or in cooperation with other agencies participating in the incentive program and may be more or less restrictive than current district rules and regulations.

CHAPTER 5 – MANAGEMENT OF USES

RULE 5-1 TRANSFERS- GENERAL and PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

- 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 shall, before making such transfer, apply for a transfer permit on forms provided by the District.
- 5-1.2 Requests for a transfer which fall 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.
- 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 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.
- 5-1.5 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.
- 5-1.6 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.

- 5-1.7 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.
- 5-1.8 The District may limit the allocation upon transfer of use if the use is between sub areas with different allocations.
- 5-1.9 The District may deny or condition a request for transfer based on:
(1) If the percentage of development in the township of use exceeds 30% of the total acres in that township.
- 5-1.10 The District may limit the allocation to the consumptive use associated with the certified use if the transfer is to a different preference use.
- 5-1.11 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.
- 5-1.12 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.
- 5-1.13 All requests for a transfer shall include a \$100.00 nonrefundable fee. The application for a Permanent Transfer, involving a transfer well, shall include an additional \$50.00 for an Application to Construct a Water Well.
- 5-1.14 Within ten business days after receipt, an applicant shall be notified of an incomplete or defective application and the application shall be returned to the applicant or the applicant will be informed of what additional information or actions are needed.
- 5-1.15 Applications shall not be considered complete if fees have not been received or if the application is missing required information or signatures.
- 5-1.16 Initial Review of a completed application shall be accomplished by the staff and a list provided to the board of directors of applications to be considered at the next regularly scheduled board meeting. No action will be taken on applications meeting initial review until final review at the next regularly scheduled board meeting.
- 5-1.17 An application to transfer that also requires a variance shall not be considered complete until such time as the applicant has received a favorable ruling on their variance.
- 5-1.18 Should additional information be needed between initial review and final review, the district may table the application until such time as the information is received.
- 5-1.19 Following initial review of the application, final review and action will be given at the next regularly scheduled board meeting. At final review the District shall approve the application, with or without conditions, or deny the application.

- 5-1.20 All approved transfers shall have a reduction of fifteen per cent (15%) in the form of a conservation assessment. This conservation assessment shall apply to the eligible certified acres transferred. This reduction shall be made prior to any other reductions as may be applied by computing stream depletion factors or other approved methods.
- 5-1.21 Permanent transfers of any type may not be made into a designated critical unit, the Quick Response Area or the Rapid Response Area.
- 5-1.22 The allocation for any use is associated with the certification of that use. The right to use the allocation shall be surrendered with a permanent transfer. The new user shall be limited to the quantity of allocation associated with the certified use and shall be subject to the same restrictions on volume of use as the original allocation or as further limited by the provisions in Rule 5-2.
- 5-1.23 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.
- 5-1.24 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.
- 5-1.25 Only the owner of the land, upon which a well is registered, with certified acres and otherwise compliant with district rules and regulations may apply for a transfer of any type.
- 5-1.26 Acres enrolled in CREP, CRP, EQIP, prevented planting or otherwise encumbered in a federal or state program that limited the use or availability of their water supplies, may not be considered for transfer.
- 5-1.27 Acres with a supplemental well shall not be eligible for transfers as the source unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the district that no increase in consumptive use will occur as a result of using surface water supplies. The surrender of the surface water right for an irrigation district that may be used by another customer of that irrigation district is not satisfactory.
- 5-1.28 The source property must be owned by the person for one (1) year prior to application for a permanent transfer for irrigation purposes.
- 5-1.29 To determine the amount of certified acres eligible for transfer, the history of use, verified by district records, shall be determined.
- 5-1.30 No transfers of certified acres will be allowed in a Compact Call year.
- 5-1.31 An application for a permit to transfer shall be made on forms provided by the district and shall contain the following information and any other information as requested by the district:
- 5-1.31.1 The name and mailing address of the well owners and/or landowners for the point of withdrawal and the point of transfer,
 - 5-1.31.2 The point of withdrawal,
 - 5-1.31.3 The point of transfer,
 - 5-1.31.4 The registration number of the water well(s) involved,
 - 5-1.31.5 If for irrigated use, the certified acres of the water well(s) involved,
 - 5-1.31.6 The capacity of the well from which the transfer is made,

- 5-1.31.7 The application must contain the original signature of the landowners involved in the transfer.
- 5-1.31.8 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 5-2 TRANSFER- TYPES

- 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 irrigation or industrial uses into adjacent NRDs may do so after obtaining a transfer permit. 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 Nebraska Department of Natural Resources approves or denies the required transfer permit.
- 5-2.4 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. To be eligible for a Permanent Transfer of Acres;
 - 5-2.4.1 The acres must be certified,
 - 5-2.4.2 The acres must be taxed as irrigated,
 - 5-2.4.3 Only the base allocation for the remaining base allocation period may be transferred. Reserve associated with these acres shall be reduced to zero.
 - 5-2.4.4 Using the best information available to the district, transfers between areas of equal stream depletion factor or to an area of lesser stream depletion factor shall not be conditioned other than by rule 5-1.20
 - 5-2.4.5 Transfers to an area of higher stream depletion shall have a reduction factor equal to the difference between the sites.
 - 5-2.4.6 The source landowner making the transfer shall own the certified acres for a period of one year prior to the transfer.
 - 5-2.4.7 To be eligible for transfer, the history of use for the certified acres under the control of the operator requesting the transfer, shall indicate that the acres certified to that operator have a history of use equal to or greater than 50% of the county average for the previous five years.

- 5-2.4.8 Each landowner involved in a permanent transfer of acres must certify or recertify their acres accordingly and as limited by any conditions imposed on the transfer.

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.
- 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 5-2.4 through 5-2.5.
- 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 their 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 – See Appendix 1.**
 - 5-3.7.1 Base allocation – Twelve (12) inches per year.
 - 5-3.7.2 Base allocation period – January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2017
 - 5-3.7.3 Cumulative allocation – 60 inches
 - 5-3.7.4 Base certification – One hundred (100) percent of certified irrigated acres
 - 5-3.7.5 Allocation Year – January 1st to December 31st

PROVISIONS FOR SUB AREAS

- 5-3.8 **UPLAND SUB AREA –**
 - 5-3.8.1 Maximum yearly use: unrestricted.
 - 5-3.8.2 Maximum yearly use in a Compact Call Year: subject to any changes or adjustments made pursuant to Rule 4-10, 4-11 or Appendix 1.
- 5-3.9 **QUICK RESPONSE SUB AREA –**
 - 5-3.9.1 Maximum yearly use: unrestricted.
 - 5-3.9.2 Maximum yearly use in a Compact Call Year: subject to any changes or adjustments made pursuant to Rule 4-10, 4-11 or Appendix 1.
- 5-3.10 **RAPID RESPONSE AREA –**
 - 5-3.10.1 Maximum yearly use: unrestricted
 - 5-3.10.2 Maximum yearly use in a Compact Call Year: subject to any changes or adjustments made pursuant to Rule 4-10, 4-11 or Appendix 1.
- 5-3.11 **PLATTE SUB AREA -**
 - 5-3.11.1 Allocation: unrestricted
 - 5-3.11.2 Allocation period: Not applicable
 - 5-3.11.3 Base allocation: Not applicable
 - 5-3.11.4 Base Certification: One hundred (100) percent of certified irrigated acres
 - 5-3.11.5 Maximum yearly use: unrestricted

5-3.12 SUPPLEMENTAL WELLS –

- 5-3.12.1 Allocation: Base allocation minus the amount of surface water delivered to the field to which those acres are also certified as irrigated with ground water.
 - 5-3.12.2 Supplemental Wells shall be reported as such to the District before any allocation or adjustment to the allocation can be granted.
 - 5-3.12.3 Maximum yearly use in a Compact Call Year: subject to any changes or adjustments made pursuant to Rule 4-10, 4-11 or Appendix 1.
- 5-3.13 For irrigation uses: if at the end of an 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.
- 5-3.14 Certified irrigated acres participating in temporary retirement programs such as the Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP and CREP), EQIP, AWEF 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. Ground water certified irrigated acres enrolled in a prevented planting program retain their allocation.
- 5-3.15 If a producer chooses to certify the non-irrigation status under the provisions of NRRS 2-3226.05 (2) he or she shall surrender the base allocation for the years in which the acres are certified as non-irrigated.
- 5-3.16 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.
- 5-3.17 On or after September 1, 2012, if only the surface water acres associated with a supplemental well are transferred or otherwise moved from the location associated with that supplemental use, the ground water allocation shall continue to be limited in accordance with 5-3-12 as though surface water were being delivered to the those same acres certified for ground water use. If the right to irrigate those surface water acres is relinquished, the supplemental well designation shall be lifted and the allocation shall be in accordance with the sub–area in which the well is located.
- 5-3.18 The District may review any allocation, rotation or reduction control imposed in a management area and/or sub area and may 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 previous allocation, rotation or reduction order, designation of a Water Short Year, Compact Call Year and such other factors as the District deems appropriate.

- 5-3.19 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 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 or any other conditions imposed as a result of the adjudicatory proceedings.

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.)

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.
- 5-5.2 Operators 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 six (6) acre-inches or less of ground water shall not be required to reduce according to Rule 5-5.

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

- 5-6.1 Beginning on November 17, 2003 and except as provided by a transfer or recertification, 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 by the Board 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 after January 1, 2004. 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.

5-6.3 Recertification of an equal or lesser number of irrigated acres, by a person on properties owned by that person, shall not be considered as the expansion of new acres.

CHAPTER 6 – ENFORCEMENT OF THE NEBRASKA CHEMIGATION ACT

RULE 6.1 AREA DESIGNATION AND BOUNDARIES

6.1.1 The area subject to these rules and regulations (rules) for the enforcement of the Nebraska Chemigation Act (Neb. Rev. Stat. §§46-1101 to 46-1148) is the entirety of the District.

RULE 6.2 TITLE 195 N.A.C. AND NEBRASKA CHEMIGATION ACT INCORPORATION

6.2.1 The Middle Republican Natural Resources District (District) hereby incorporates, as part of these rules and regulations, the requirements of Title 195 of the *Nebraska Administrative Code*, as promulgated by the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the provisions of the Nebraska Chemigation Act (Neb. Rev. Stat. §§46-1101 to 46-1148), as the same may be amended from time to time.

6.2.1.1 Nothing in these rules shall be construed as exempting any person from the Provisions of *Title 195 N.A.C.* or the Nebraska Chemigation Act.

RULE 6.3 CHEMIGATION PERMIT

6.3.1 No person within the geographic boundaries of the District shall apply or authorize the application of chemicals to land or crops through the use of Chemigation unless such person obtains a permit from the District.

6.3.1.1 A chemigation permit is not required to pump or divert water to or through an open discharge system.

6.3.2 Any person who intends to engage in chemigation shall, before commencing chemigation, apply to the District, on forms provided by the District, for a chemigation permit for each injection location.

6.3.2.1 The chemigation permit application shall be accompanied by an Application fee, as determined by the type of permit application. The fees are as follows:

6.3.2.2 The application fee for a new chemigation permit is fifty dollars (\$50), with five dollars (\$5) of this amount paid by the District to the DEQ.

6.3.2.3 The application fee for a chemigation renewal permit is twenty dollars (\$20), with two dollars (\$2) of this amount paid by the District to the DEQ.

6.3.2.4 The application fee for an emergency chemigation permit is two hundred dollars (\$200), with ten dollars (\$10) of this amount paid by the District to the DEQ.

- 6.3.2.5 The application fee for a special chemigation permit is one hundred dollars (\$100), with five dollars (\$5) of this amount paid by the District to the DWQ.
- 6.3.3 The District will review the chemigation permit application, conduct an inspection of the chemigation system and approve or deny the application within forty-five (45) days after a completed application form is filed.
 - 6.3.3.1 Emergency chemigation permit applications shall be reviewed and approved or denied within two (2) working days after a completed application is filed.

RULE 6.4 INSPECTION AND EQUIPMENT

- 6.4.1 Employees of the District shall have access at all reasonable times to inspect chemigation systems and otherwise carry out their duties under the Chemigation Act and these rules.
- 6.4.2 All approved chemigation permit holders will have their chemigation system inspected at a minimum of once every three (3) years.
 - 6.4.2.1 The District will make periodic inspections of chemigation systems for which no permit has been issued.
- 6.4.3 If a chemigation permit is not issued following an inspection by District personnel, it is the responsibility of the permit applicant to request the District to perform a re-inspection of the chemigation system.
- 6.4.4 A reapplication for a new chemigation permit will be required if two inspections of the chemigation system have been conducted and the District has denied the permit application or suspended or revoked an existing chemigation permit.
- 6.4.5 The chemigation permit holder or applicator is required to be present during inspection of the chemigation system by District staff.
 - 6.4.5.1 District staff will not operate any irrigation or chemigation equipment, nor will District staff open any electrical control box.
 - 6.4.5.2 The chemigation system must be started and shut-down during the inspection.
- 6.4.6 District staff may assist in removal of the chemical injection line check valve and the inspection port if requested by the chemigation permit holder or applicator. The District, at its expense, will replace a chemical injection check valve that is damaged during the testing process.
 - 6.4.6.1 The District will not replace a chemical injection check valve which becomes damaged during removal or reattachment thereof or by any defects in the valve.
- 6.4.7 District staff will have a limited number of chemigation equipment parts available for sale during the inspection process, in the event of equipment malfunction.

RULE 6.5 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

- 6.5.1 Compliance with the Nebraska Chemigation Act shall be an affirmative defense to any civil action, resulting from a person's use of chemigation.

6.5.2 The District will investigate complaints concerning chemigation systems for which no permit has been issued.

6.5.2.1 If consent of an inspection of the chemigation system against which a complaint has been filed is denied, the District may apply to the district or county court of the county in which the chemigation system is located for an inspection warrant to require the alleged violator to allow District staff entry onto his or her land to carry out District duties under the Nebraska Chemigation Act and these rules and regulations.

APPENDIX 1.

ALLOCATION for irrigation use:

1. An allocation is established for all irrigation certified uses in all areas and sub-areas with the exception of the Platte sub-area.
 - 1.1 Base allocation - 12 inches per year.
 - 1.2 Base allocation period – 5 years
 - 1.3 Cumulative allocation - 60 inches
 - 1.4 Allocation period is January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2017.
 - 1.5 Reserve (unused allocation) from the previous base allocation period may be added to the cumulative allocation for the current base allocation period.
 - 1.6 Base allocation is subject to reductions or other adjustments in a compact call year.
 - 1.7 Reserve may be limited in a compact call year.

FORECAST

2. Prior to January 1 each year and in accordance with the Integrated Management Plan, the DNR shall accomplish the forecast of allowable stream flow depletions and make a determination of whether a Compact Call Year shall be designated.
 - 2.1 The DNR will calculate the total estimated ground water depletions, the MRNRD share of those depletions and whether either of those amounts exceed the allowable depletions for the forecast year.
 - 2.2 The DNR in conjunction with the Middle Republican NRD shall calculate the benefit of current, previously enacted, or cooperative management actions.
 - 2.3 If the benefit from MRNRD management actions is less than the MRNRD share of the amount that forecast stream flow depletions exceed the allowable stream flow depletions, then the base allocation for all certified irrigated acres shall be adjusted.

COMPACT CALL YEAR

3. Following the designation of a COMPACT CALL YEAR, the district shall, as needed, adopt an equal adjustment to the base allocation for all certified irrigation uses in all areas and sub-areas with the exception of the Platte sub-area. This adjusted allocation will allow the MRNRD to stay within its share of allowable ground water depletions. Use of reserve may be restricted in compact call years.

ADJUSTMENTS

4. Adjustments to base allocation – Compact Call Year.
 - 4.1 No later than at their January board meeting, the board shall review the forecast and management action benefits provided by DNR and implement an adjustment to the base allocation, if needed, for administration in a Compact Call Year.
 - 4.2 The adjustment to base allocation shall be sufficient, after considering management actions, to bring the district within its share of any shortfall to allowable depletions
 - 4.3 Reserve may be limited as needed to allow the district to stay within its share of allowable depletions.
5. Adjustments to base allocation – Normal Year
 - 5.1 The allowable ground water depletion for the MRNRD is thirty percent (30%) of the Nebraska allocation plus the Imported Water Supply minus the surface water computed beneficial consumptive use for Nebraska minus the computed beneficial consumptive use for other NRDs.
 - 5.2 Whenever MRNRD's 3 year average allowable depletions exceed thirty and one half percent (30.5%) base allocation shall be reduced to eighty percent (80%)
 - 5.3 Reserve is not restricted.
 - 5.4 Compact call year and normal year adjustments shall not occur in the same year.
 - 5.5 In the event that Compact Call Year and Normal Year adjustments may be possible, Compact Call Year adjustments shall take priority.
6. The Board at their discretion may change the base allocation and any or all adjustments to the base allocation in accordance with the procedures established in the Ground Water Management and Protection Act.

2013 Supplement to Appendix 1.

1. With the designation of a Compact Call Year by the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources, the adjusted base allocation for the 2013 calendar year is:
 - 1.1 Eighteen percent (18%) of the Cumulative allocation of 60 inches:
As adjusted by
 - (a) reserve brought forward from the 2008-2012 allocation period or,
 - (b) penalties imposed for overuse from the 2008-2012 allocation period.
2. This adjusted allocation shall only apply to the 2013 crop year.

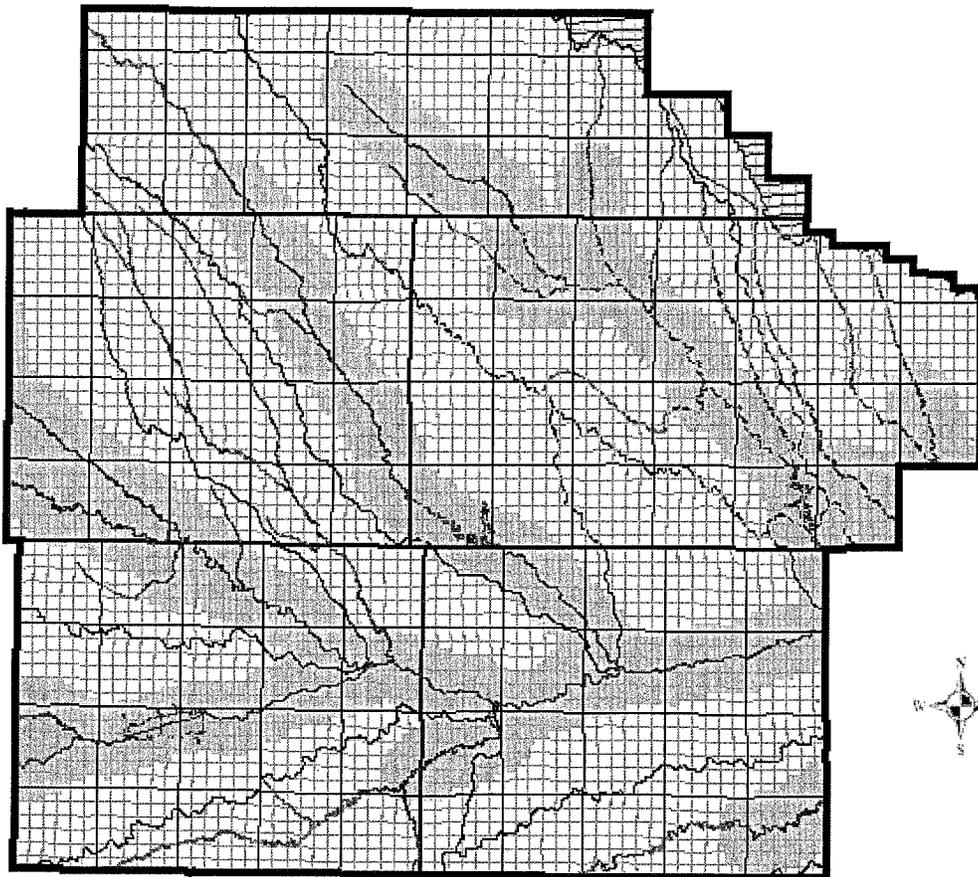
2014 Supplement to Appendix 1.

1. With the designation of a Compact Call Year by the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources, the allocation for that calendar year will be restricted to 15 inches.

Map 1

Legend

-  MRNRD Boundary
-  Platte Area
-  MRNRD Quick Response



08/10/2004

MRNRD Quick Response and Platte Areas

This map was created for informational purposes only.

Map 2

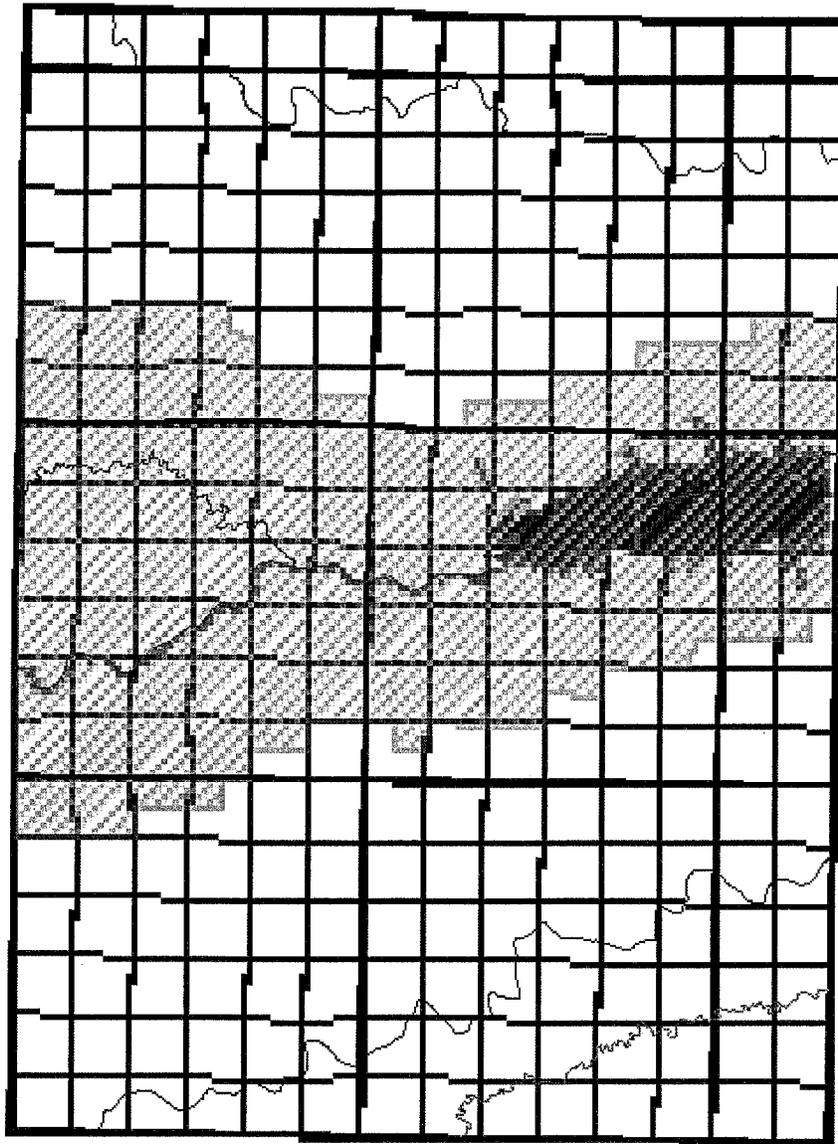
Legend



Swanson QR



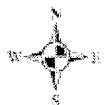
Swanson Lake



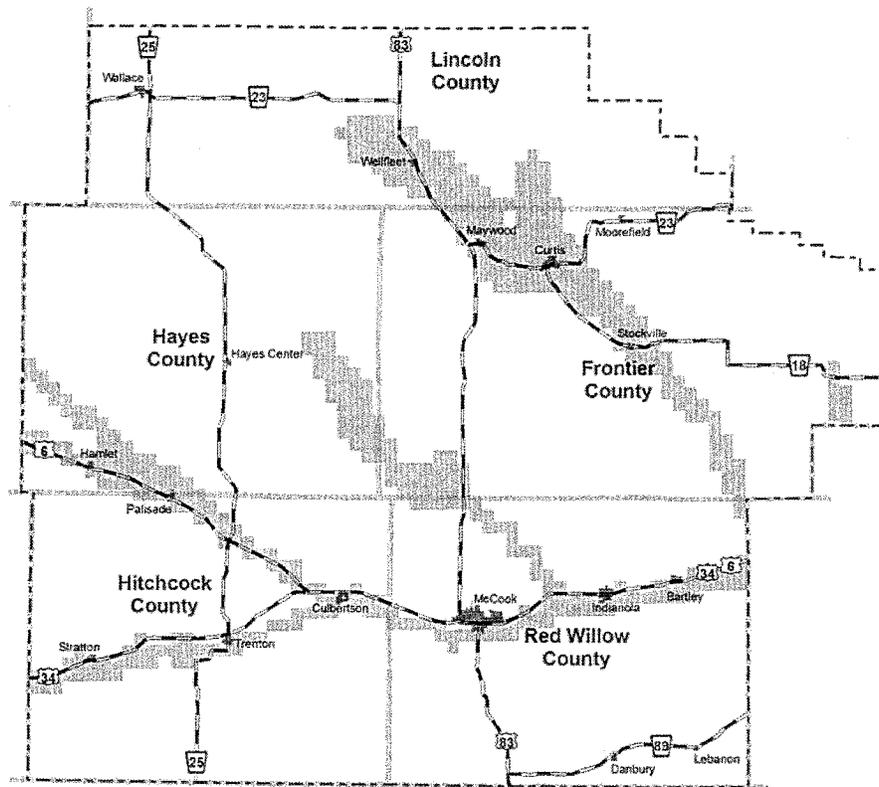
Swanson Critical Unit

This map was created for informational purposes only.

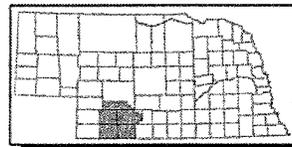
Created 09/10/04



Map 3
**MIDDLE REPUBLICAN
 NATURAL RESOURCES DISTRICT
 RAPID RESPONSE REGION**



	Rapid Response Region*
	Roads
	NRD Boundary
	County Boundaries



NAD 1983 StatePlane Nebraska FIPS 2600 (Feet)
 Created by: Daniel Moorh - February 2010

* A detailed map and legal descriptions of affecter parcels within the Rapid Response Region is available at the Middle Republican NRD office.

Middle Republican NRD

Community	2000 Census	Area Sq. mi.	Area Factor	Gallons/Person/Day			
				15"	14"	13"	12"
Bartley	355	0.7	3				
Culberston	594	0.9	4				
Curtis	832	1.3	6				
Danbury	127	0.9	4				
Hayes Center	240	0.7	3				
Indianola	642	1.2	5				
Lebanon	70	0.2	1				
Maywood	331	0.5	2				
McCook	7994	5.3	22				
Moorefield	52	0.2	1				
Palisade	386	0.4	2				
Stockville	36	0.3	2				
Stratton	396	0.4	2				
Trenton	507	0.6	3				
Wallace	329	0.7	3				

4.20

Average Town	859	0.95	4	873	814	756	698
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Table 1.

Maximum Reasonable Quantity of Water for Livestock and Poultry
October 2004

	Drinking water gallon/head/day	Servicing/Flushing gallons/head/day	Quantity/1000 head cbc=1000
Cattle, beef	15	0 open lot	17 ac ft
	15	100 cbc	129 ac ft
Cattle, Dairy	35	100 cbc	151 ac ft
Swine	Nursery	4 cbc	6 ac ft
	Finishing	15 cbc	22 ac ft
	Sow&Litter	35 cbc	48 ac ft
	Gestating Sow	25 cbc	35 ac ft
Sheep	2	0 open lot	2.2 ac ft
	2	15 cbc	19 ac ft
Horses	12	0 open lot	13 ac ft
	12	100 cbc	125 ac ft
Poultry/100	Chickens	200 cbc	2.3 ac ft
	Turkeys	400 cbc	4.8 ac ft

Table 2.