History and Regulation of Groundwater and Surface Water in Nebraska

For the US Forest Service, July 24, 2019

Upper Niobrara White Natural Resources District:
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Department of Natural Resources:
• Mike Thompson, Permits and Registrations Division Manager
• Jeremy Gehle, Water Administration Division Manager
• Jennifer J. Schellpeper, Water Planning Division Manager
TOPICS:

- Background of the Department of Natural Resources
- Background of the Natural Resources Districts
- Surface Water Rights and Water Administration
- Groundwater Registrations and Regulations
- Integrated Groundwater and Surface Water Management in Nebraska
Background
Nebraska Department of Natural Resources

Jennifer J. Schellpeper, Water Planning Division Manager
Mike Thompson, Permits and Registrations Division Manager
Jeremy Gehle, Water Administration Division Manager
Providing the sound science and support for managing Nebraska’s most precious resource
Background, History of Water – Nebraska Legislation Supporting SURFACE WATER

1850s
First record of irrigation ditches

1867 to 1889
Riparian Doctrine

1889
Prior appropriation system adopted

1895
State Administrative Control & State Board of Irrigation

1920
Prior appropriation part of NE Constitution

1963
Bill to consider wells within 50 ft of stream part of the surface water system
Background, History of Water – Nebraska Legislation Supporting GROUNDWATER

1867 to 1933
Essentially no groundwater law, except on artesian wells (1897)

1840's, 1850's, 1860's, 1870's, 1880's, 1890's, 1900's, 1910's, 1920's, 1930's, 1940's, 1950's, 1960's, 1970's

1933
Landowner has correlative rights to groundwater

1940s
Beginning of significant groundwater development

1963
Bill to consider wells within 50 ft of stream part of the surface water system

1972
Natural Resources Districts created
Statewide and local NRD regulatory systems

- Nebraska Department of Natural Resources
- Authority over Surface Water Uses
- Statewide Authority

- 23 Autonomous Natural Resources Districts
- Authority over Groundwater Uses
- Districtwide Authority
Nebraska’s Natural Resources Districts

A Unique Approach to Resources Management

Pat O’Brien, Manager
Upper Niobrara White Natural Resources District
Prior to the NRDs

- Multiple special purpose organizations managing the natural resources
  - Drainage Districts
  - County Soil and Water Conservation Districts
  - Watershed Districts
  - Rural Water Districts
  - Mosquito Abatement Boards

- Large water projects – reservoirs

- Overlapping authority
  - Who is best to be in charge?

- Lack of dedicated funding
Formation of the NRDs

- Approved by the Nebraska Unicameral in 1969
- NRDs to commence operation on July 1, 1972
- Task force to determine how many
  - Resource agencies
  - Public Meetings
- Based on Hydrologic Boundaries
- 24 Districts Established
- 1989 the Middle Missouri Tributaries and the Papio NRD merged
  - Financial Issue
- NOT a State Agency
  - Locally elected board of directors
  - Regulatory Agency
Current NRD Boundaries
Hurdles in the way

- Nebraskans For Soil and Water, Inc.
- Lawsuit filed on June 6, 1972
- Sought a restraining order to halt the formation of the NRDs
- Injunction was not granted
  - Did halt the transfer and merging of assets
- July 1973 – District Court ruled the NRD Legislation was constitutional
- April 1974 – State Supreme Court upheld district court ruling
NRD Responsibilities

- Erosion prevention and control
- Prevention of damages from flood water and sediment
- Flood prevention and control
- Soil conservation
- Water supply for any beneficial uses
- Development, management, utilization, and conservation of groundwater and surface water

- Pollution control
- Solid waste disposal and drainage
- Drainage improvement and channel rectification
- Development and management of fish and wildlife habitat
- Development and management of recreational and park facilities
- Forestry and range management
NRD Water Authorities

- Groundwater Quality
- Groundwater Quantity
- Chemigation
- Sediment and Erosion Control
Nebraska Surface Water Rights and Water Administration

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Jeremy Gehle, Water Administration Division Manager
Providing the sound science and support for managing Nebraska’s most precious resource
Providing the sound science and support for managing Nebraska’s most precious resource.
Nebraska Surface Water Rights and Water Administration

Outline

- Water Administration Division

- Surface Water Permits

- Water Administration Process
The Water Administration Division enforces state statutes to ensure the orderly distribution of surface water in Nebraska, and collects data related to the Department’s mission.

- Twenty-eight full time staff members
- Five field offices, located in Bridgeport, Cambridge, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Ord.
Nebraska Department of Natural Resources Field Office Boundaries Map
NeDNR Water Administration Division

Responsibilities

➢ Water Administration
  • Compacts and Decrees
  • Local Shortages
  • Enforcement
  • Adjudication

➢ Data Collection
  • Streamgaging
  • Survey
  • Dam Safety Inspections
  • Water Use Reporting
  • Monitoring – Pump Checks
NeDNR Water Administration Division

Data Collection

Survey
- Collect GPS, Topographic data, and elevations for Floodplain, hydrological, and Dam Safety studies

Dam Safety
- Conducts dam safety inspections on low and significant hazard dams across Nebraska

Water Use Reporting
- Mandatory Water Use Reporting – Republican River Basin
- Voluntary Water Use Reporting – Everywhere else – Little Blue 2015
NeDNR Water Administration Division

Data Collection

Streamgaging
- 250 gaging stations operated by NeDNR across Nebraska
  - 110 Continuously Operating Streamgages
  - 120 Canals
  - 20 Temporary observation sites

Monitoring - Pump Checks
- Visit during irrigation season
- Reviewing active permits for
  - Irrigation activity
  - Crop type
  - Delivery system
Nebraska Surface Water Rights and Water Administration

Outline

- Water Administration Division
- Surface Water Permits
  - Surface Water Appropriations
- Water Administration Process
Groundwater

- Correlative Rights
- Regulated by local Natural Resources Districts
Share and share alike
Beneficial use

Surface Water

- Prior Appropriations
- Regulated by Nebraska Department of Natural Resources
First in time is first in right
Applications to Appropriate Surface Water
  • Dedicated to the public, but subject to appropriation for beneficial use
  • ~75% of surface water rights in Nebraska are irrigation related

Applications to Transfer Ground Water for:
  • Municipal Purposes
  • Industrial/Commercial Purposes

Industrial Ground Water Transfer Notice (< 150 AF / yr)
Surface Water Applications

- Priority Date: First in Time – First in Right
- Type of Use: Irrigation, Storage, Power, Municipal, Etc.
- Location of Use:
  - Map of Acres Irrigated
  - Point of Diversion – Downstream Order #

- Grant:
  - Rate of Diversion based on 1 CFS (450 GPM) per 70 acres grant.
Natural Flow Irrigation
Storage
Surface Water Irrigation Project Map
Application Approval

This is to certify that application A-17977 for a permit to divert water has been examined.

Following consultation with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, the Department finds the project will not jeopardize endangered or threatened species. Application A-17977 is hereby APPROVED subject to the following limitations, conditions and notice:

1. The source of water is Lincoln Creek.
2. The water shall be used for irrigation purposes.
3. The priority date is April 23, 2001.
4. Map No. 15970 shows the lands proposed for irrigation under this permit.
5. Construction of the diversion works must begin by November 24, 2001. The Applicant must proceed diligently with the construction unless interrupted by some unavoidable and natural cause.
6. Construction of the project must be completed by April 24, 2002.
7. The amount of water shall be limited to one-seventieth (1/70) of a cubic foot per second for each acre of land irrigated by September 1, 2003.
8. A measuring device must be installed.
9. Annual reports may be required as provided by §§ 46-261 and 61-206, R.R.S., 1943, as amended.
10. Use of water under A-17977 may be denied in order of priority when water supplies do not meet the demands of downstream appropriators.
Surface Water Appropriation
Beneficial Use – Perfecting a Water Right

Field Investigation conducted after three irrigation seasons.

- Determines the extent of use;
  - If less acres were irrigated than were approved, they are cancelled.
  - If more acres were irrigated than were approved, the owner must file another application for the additional acres.

- Once the Beneficial Use process is completed the appropriation is considered to be “Perfected”
MAY BE A SURPRISE TO LEARN ABOUT CURRENT WATER LAW in NEBRASKA

- Nebraska law does not require any water to remain in a stream or river (applications for instream flows are required for this to protect fish, wildlife and recreational interests)

- Water for cattle is not protected regarding natural flow diversion permits (some provision for passing water through a reservoir)
INSTREAM FLOW RIGHTS IN NEBRASKA

- Law was created in 1984 and tweaked a few times since. *Neb. Rev. Stat. §§46-2,107 – 2,119*

- Only the Nebraska Game & Parks Commission or a Natural Resources District are allowed to hold instream flow appropriations
Five Criteria Must Be Met for ISF Approval

Rev. Stat. §46-2,115

- Amount of water requested is available at least 20% of time
- Appropriation is necessary to maintain Fish, Wildlife or Rec
- Appropriation must not interfere with senior surface water right
- Rate & timing of flow is the minimum necessary to maintain use
- Application must be in the public interest
Further Statutory Guidance on Public Interest
For ISF Applications: Rev. Stat. §46-2,116

- Director must consider the following factors:
  - The economic, social and environmental value of the instream uses including fish, wildlife, induced recharge and water quality maintenance
  - The economic, social and environmental value of reasonably foreseeable alternative out-of-stream uses of water that will be foregone or accorded junior status if the appropriation is granted
ISF Appropriations

- Long Pine Creek (NGPC)
- Platte River from J2 Power Return to Chapman Bridge (CPNRD)
- Platte River from Kearney Canal to confluence with Missouri R. (NGPC)
- Niobrara River from Spencer Dam to confluence with Missouri R. (5 NRDs & NGPC)
Nebraska Surface Water Rights and Water Administration
Outline

- Water Administration Division
- Permits & Registrations Division
- Water Administration Process
Water Administration

Local Administration

- “Call” for water
- First in time = First in Right
- Enforcement

- Under Nebraska law, anyone who uses, or allows to be used, surface water for any purpose, without authority from the DNR shall, if convicted, be guilty of Class II misdemeanor.

- This includes, irrigating without an approved permit, violating a closing notice, not adhering to the conditions of the approved application.

- DNR can also “Lock” pumps and in certain circumstances cancel appropriations.
Water Administration Process

1. Appropriator “Calls” and requests administration.

2. NeDNR Staff are sent to the site to make a streamflow measurement to verify shortage.
   - If sufficient water was measured at the point of the call, no action is taken. It is the duty of the appropriator to make use of the available supply.
   - If there is NOT enough water at the point of the call, Field Office Personnel begin reconnaissance of the basin upstream of the point of call.
3. Take Action

- Close all storage appropriations above the point of the CALL

- Begin closing junior appropriators upstream from the CALL in reverse order of priority to ensure the permitted grant is available at the point of the CALL

- Check on the rate of diversion of senior appropriators and set pumping schedules if they are pumping at a rate greater than their grant.
## Surface Water Rights Data

Claims, Applications, and Appropriations in DOWNSTREAM Order
Division No. 2B Elkhorin River and Salt Creek

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Location</th>
<th>Appropriator</th>
<th>Carrier Gage</th>
<th>Use Grant in CFS/AF</th>
<th>Date of Priority</th>
<th>Docket/App. Number</th>
<th>Annota.</th>
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**Wahoo Creek**

S: 11 T: 14 R: 6E Saunders
- Kenneth Schoen: Pump, IR. .43, 08/06/1956, A 8719
- John E Truex: Pump, IR. .88, 03/15/1991, A 17057
- Robert J Lamik Trustee: Pump, IR. .64, 05/06/1994, A 3150
- Lawrence E Stysskal: Pump, IR. .74, 04/03/1972, A 12574

**Cottonwood Creek**

S: 23 T: 15 R: 6E Saunders
- Paul Krenlack: Pump, IR. .167, 08/08/1974, A 13140
- Carl J & John E. Born: Pump, IR. .20, 05/10/1956, A 8550
- Todd J Swanson: Pump, IR. .44, 12/07/1955, A 8280
- Todd J Swanson: Pump, IR. .97, 12/21/1973, A 12065
- Ardven Malchow: Pump, IR. .102, 01/26/1965, A 10521

**Wahoo Creek**

S: 14 T: 14 R: 7E Saunders
- Bernard & Emily Sladky Trust: Pump, IR. .39, 11/09/1976, A 14543A
- Larry Lamprecht: Pump, IR. .77, 01/22/1970, A 11854
4. Monitor
   • Monitor daily the point of the “CALL” to ensure that no more than the permitted grant is allowed to pass.
   • Monitor other diversions upstream and downstream from the “CALL”
   • Stream gages
   • Weather

5. As excess water becomes available, the next oldest appropriations are opened, and allowed to pump.

6. When and If the CALL is satisfied, then all junior appropriators and storage appropriations will be opened
Water Adjudication Process

Use it or Lose it

Conduct Field Investigation to determine history of use

- Historic Field Observations
- Interviews with landowners and affected parties
- Surface Water Appropriations must be used within 5 years or it is subject to cancellation, with some allowable exceptions.
- If the owner does not have an acceptable reason for not using the water, the appropriation can be canceled after due process so it can be put to beneficial use by someone else.
Web resources: https://dnr.nebraska.gov
QUESTIONS
THANK YOU

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Nebraska Groundwater Registration and Regulation

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  Nebraska Department of Natural Resources
- Pat O’Brien, Manager
  Upper Niobrara White Natural Resources District
Nebraska Groundwater Registration and Regulation

Outline

— *Groundwater Registrations & Permits*
  
  — *Groundwater Well Registrations*
  
  — *Industrial & Municipal Ground Water Transfers*

— *Natural Resources District Groundwater Regulations*
Providing the sound science and support for managing Nebraska’s most precious resource
Groundwater Well Registrations
Change of Ownership

- Register newly completed wells within 60 days of completion
- Update records when modification forms are filed
  - e.g., changes in location, acres, pump…
- Process well decommissioning forms
- Well ownership information is processed and surface water section is notified if water right is affected
Groundwater Wells

- **181,101** total active registered wells
  - 1,745 Industrial
  - 30,505 Domestic
  - 97,009 Irrigation

- Domestic wells were not required to be registered before 9/3/1993

- Above data was retrieved 4/6/2018 and changes daily
Ground Water Transfers

- Transfer means that water is pumped from a well on property A, crosses property B (which belongs to a different owner), and is used on property C (which has the same owner as property A)
Ground Water Transfers

- Department of Natural Resources may issue municipal and industrial groundwater transfers.

- Natural Resources Districts have significant authority over groundwater transfers too.

- Department of Natural Resources does not have authority over irrigation groundwater transfers, which is solely in the purview of NRDs.
Municipal Ground Water Transfers

- A public water supplier can apply for a municipal transfer permit for existing and/or new water transfers.
- Not currently required by state statute (§ 46-638), but NRD rules may require a permit for transfer.
Industrial Ground Water Transfers

You do NOT need an industrial transfer permit if you obtain your water from a municipality, or if your water comes from wells located on the same property as your plant.
Industrial Ground Water Transfers

- You DO need an industrial transfer permit if you will be transferring water from wells on another property to supply your plant, or if you are transferring water out of state.

- You must have the permit in hand before well construction begins.

- If you are uncertain whether you need a permit, contact DNR before constructing a well.
Transfers to Adjoining State

- Can be for any beneficial purpose

- Must be obtained prior to beginning transfer of water: no amount of water is too small to require permit!

- Must be obtained even if water comes back into state subsequent to transfer out of state
Well Spacing Permit

- Allows irrigation, public water supply, or industrial well to be constructed less than statutory distance away from protected well under different ownership
  - 600 feet for irrigation wells (§ 46-609)
  - 1,000 feet for public water supply and industrial wells, or for irrigation wells and these types of wells

- Also required for change in use, or addition of use, of existing well to one of these uses

- Must be obtained before well construction begins
Other Filings

- Municipal notice of intent requests 1,000-foot spacing protection for potential municipal wellfield, to allow for testing
  - Good for one year; may be renewed for one additional year, upon request

- Geothermal resources permit (extremely rare) DOES NOT APPLY to heat pumps

- Industrial transfer notice for certain industrial transfers that meet specific conditions outlined in statute (§ 46-678.01)
Permit Considerations

- Nature of use; whether use and requested transfer amounts are reasonable and beneficial
- Effects on groundwater and surface water supplies, water users, and interstate agreements
- Effects on threatened and endangered species
- Offset or other requirements determined by NRD regulations
- Other factors deemed necessary to protect public health, safety, and welfare
Nebraska Natural Resources District
Groundwater Regulation

• Pat O’Brien, Manager
Upper Niobrara White Natural Resources District
Regulating Groundwater

- Federal Government
  - EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL)
- Nebraska Legislature
  - Groundwater Management and Protection Act
- Interstate Compacts and Agreements
- Groundwater Management Plan
  - Required
- Integrated Management Plan
- Local interests
- Rules and Regulations
Every landowner shall be entitled to a reasonable and beneficial use of the ground water underlying his or her land.
Groundwater Management Plan
Groundwater Quality

- Agri-chemicals
  - Nitrates
  - Herbicides

- Phased Approach
  - UNWNRD has three (3) Phases

- Based on the average concentration in comparison to the MCL
Groundwater Quantity
Groundwater Quality Rules and Regulations

- **Correlative Rights**
  - Share and share alike

- **Phased Approach**
  - Based on decline from 1990 Baseline

- **Phase I**
  - No new high capacity (>50 gallon/minute) wells***
  - Flow meters
  - All acres must be certified

- **Phase II** – average static water level 3 foot below 1990 baseline
  - No additional irrigated acres

- **Phase III** – average static water level 6 foot below 1990 baseline
  - Allocations
Questions?
Integrated Groundwater and Surface Water Management

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  Department of Natural Resources
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Water Planning and Integrated Management

Surface Water

Groundwater

Floodplain Management

Dam Safety

Field Offices
Ownership of water is held by the state for the benefits of its citizens
Before Integrated Management

- Surface water regulated by DNR
- Groundwater regulated by NRDs
- No statutory connection
- LB 108 - 1996
  - Recognized that surface water and groundwater are connected
- Platte River and Republican River Issues
  - FERC Relicensing of Kingsley Hydropower Unit – Central Nebraska Public Power District
  - Kansas threatening and filing lawsuits against Nebraska – Republican River Compact
- 2002 – Water Policy Task Force
  - 40 members who reached decision based on consensus
- 2004 – LB 962 – Significant Changes to Groundwater Management and Protection Act
LB 962

- Fully Appropriated Basin
  - Additional irrigation development could lead to water shortages for current users

- Over Appropriated Basin
  - River Basin subject to a three or more state cooperative agreement – Platte River
  - Surface water moratorium
  - High capacity well moratorium

- NDNR to make an annual evaluation
Fully Appropriated and Overappropriated Areas in Nebraska
What now?
Management of the waters of Nebraska

**SURFACE WATER QUANTITY**
Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NeDNR) has primary responsibility for surface water quantity. NeDNR and Natural Resources Districts (NRDs) are jointly responsible for surface and groundwater integrated management planning.

**SURFACE WATER QUALITY**
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) has primary responsibility for surface water quality. Other agencies have responsibility within specific areas.

**GROUNDWATER QUANTITY**
The organizations primarily responsible for groundwater quantity are NeDNR and local NRDs. They are jointly responsible for surface and groundwater integrated management planning.

**GROUNDWATER QUALITY**
NRDs have primary responsibility for groundwater quality related to nonpoint source pollution. NDEQ has primary responsibility for point source pollution of groundwater and authority parallel to the NRDs for nonpoint source pollution.

**WATER QUANTITY**
NeDNR administers water compact.
NeDNR coordinates state water planning and review process.
NeDNR regulates pesticide use.
NeDNR monitors streamflow.
NeDNR delivers floodplain.
NeDNR regulates stream dam.
NeDNR permits surface water & irrigation use.
NeDNR conducts integrated water management planning.
NRD regulates wells.
NRD manages and regulates groundwater quality.
NRD licenses contractors & enforces well standards.
NRD monitors and regulates groundwater quality.
NRD coordinates groundwater development.
NRD manages and regulates groundwater quality.
NRD permits injection wells.
NRD monitors groundwater quality.
NRD monitors and regulates groundwater quality.

**WATER QUALITY**
NDEQ monitors surface water quality.
NDEQ operates small water systems.
NDEQ coordinates groundwater development.
NDEQ maintains and regulates groundwater quality.
NDEQ coordinates and licenses chemical use.
NDEQ regulates groundwater contamination.
Why do we need integrated water quantity management planning?
Statewide and local NRD regulatory systems

- Nebraska Department of Natural Resources
- Authority over Surface Water Uses
- Statewide Authority

- 23 Autonomous Natural Resources Districts
- Authority over Groundwater Uses
- Districtwide Authority
Hydrologically connected surface water and groundwater

**Surface Water**
- Regulated by NeDNR
- Prior appropriations
- First in time is first in right

**Groundwater**
- Regulated by NRDs
- Correlative rights
- Share and share alike

Integrated water management
What is integrated management planning?

- Surface water and groundwater management
- Proactive
- Protects existing users
- Adaptive management
- Cooperatively developed plans
  - With NRD and Stakeholders
- Suited to local conditions
Integrated management planning is based upon science.
How is modeling used in integrated management planning?
Core elements in integrated management plans in Nebraska
Nebraska Revised Statute § 46-715(5) states an integrated management plan shall include: Clear goals and objectives with a purpose of sustaining a balance between water uses and water supplies so that the economic viability, social and environmental health, safety, and welfare of the river basin, subbasin, or reach can be achieved and maintained for both the near term and the long term.
Contents of an integrated management plan

- Goals and Objectives
- Map of Geographic Area
- Action items to achieve
- At least 1 Groundwater control
- At least 1 Surface Water control
- Monitoring Program
- Evaluation & Review
- Education & Outreach
Development of a plan is a collaborative process

- NeDNR
- Natural Resources District (NRD)
- Stakeholders
Plan development process

DNR/NRD Collaboration
- Initiate Plan Development
- Stakeholder Invitations
- Develop Goals & Objectives
- Develop Action Items
- Draft Plan
- Reach consensus
- Consider testimony
- Adopt Plan, Publish Orders
- Plan Implementation
- Annual Public Meetings

Public Involvement
- Consult with stakeholders
- Continue to engage stakeholders
- Hold Public Hearing
- Annual Public Meetings
Stakeholder roles

- Convey local water issues/concerns
- Guide development of goals and objectives
- Disseminate information to local groups about IMP
- Attend meetings
NRD and Department roles

- Acquire/disseminate information/data needed for stakeholder process
- Help formulate goals and objectives with stakeholders
- Coordinate with each other, stakeholders, facilitators throughout process
- Help determine/convey feasible actions for plan implementation
- Write the Integrated Water Management Plan
- Implement the Plan
Public hearing to take testimony on plan

- Additional Public Input
- NRD and NeDNR consider testimony
- Adopt plan with or without modifications
IMP implementation

- Action Items to achieve goals & objectives
- Incentive Programs
- Controls enforced
- Monitoring Program
- Evaluation & Review
- Education and Information
Action items to achieve accretions to the stream flow

- Conjunctive Management Projects
- Groundwater Retiming Projects
- Regulatory Actions
- Retiring Land from Irrigation
Conjunctive management projects

Diagram showing a stream, canal, and aquifer.
Annual reporting

- Annual report from NRD
- Annual Report from NeDNR
- Data Exchange
- Models & Analysis
- Evaluation and Review
Data reported by NRD

- Groundwater Permitting Activity
- Changes in Acres, volumes pumped
- Incentive Program Results
- Data Collected
- Offsets Provided
Data reported by NeDNR

- Surface Water Permitting Activity
- Dam Safety Permitting Activity
- Ground Water Permitting Activity
- Data Collected
- Offsets Provided
Adaptive management as methods and science improve

- Action Items
- Monitoring Program
  - Tracking action items in context of achieving goals & objectives
- Evaluation
  - Are action items achieving desired goals?
  - Are water supply and demand changing?
  - Have goals changed?
- Adaptive Management
Basin-wide integrated management planning
Integrated water management on a basin-wide scale

- Involves all NRDs within the river basin
- Similar Development Process
- Individual NRD Plans work together with the Basin-Wide Plan
Basin-wide planning looks beyond NRD borders

Provides a framework for consistency among a basin’s NRDs

Coordinated data exchange for a basin-wide evaluation

Address connectivity between NRDs

Manage cross-boundary issues and opportunities
Conclusion

How to manage hydrologically connected water with separate regulatory systems for surface and groundwater

- Integrated Management Benefits:
  - Individual NRD IMPs
  - Basin-Wide Plans
  - Stakeholder Input
  - Local Needs and Conditions
  - Legislative Support
  - Dispute Resolution

- Additional Benefits:
  - Funding
  - Monitoring
  - Incentive Programs
  - Education and Outreach
  - Maintain economic viability
  - Creating Partnerships for Co-Management
Questions?
Web resources: https://dnr.nebraska.gov
THANK YOU

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