

# Summary of Rules Modification Survey

August 2014

## Executive Summary

During June 2014, Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) stakeholders were invited to complete an online survey about rules modification for determining fully-appropriated basins, sub-basins, or reaches. The survey asked questions about the current rules, preferences for future rules, preferences for processes to gather public input, and perspectives about DNR's strengths and weaknesses in gathering public input. Of those invited to complete the survey, 31% did so ( $n = 26$ ). Most respondents were dissatisfied with the current rule and believed that the modifications should address criteria presented in the survey. Most participants endorsed a variety of public engagement approaches.

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## Introduction

Over the last five years, the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has been working toward modifying current rules for determining fully-appropriated basins, sub-basins, or reaches. As part of this process, DNR has commissioned studies and reviews, worked with stakeholder groups, and conducted meetings and hearings. As DNR moves toward developing new rules modifications, it wanted to have feedback about how stakeholders viewed past public engagement activities.

The University of Nebraska Public Policy Center (PPC) worked with DNR to develop questions intended to capture stakeholders' opinions about their experiences and what public engagement activities they preferred. A survey with 54 questions was created. Of the questions, 48 were Likert-scaled questions, 4 were open-ended questions, and 2 were optional (Name and affiliation):

- 20 questions about the current rules for determining fully-appropriated basins, sub-basins, or reaches
- 20 questions about priorities for preferred future rules for determining fully-appropriated basins, sub-basins, or reaches
- 8 questions about the future process DNR should use for rules modification for determining fully-appropriated basins, sub-basins, or reaches
- 2 open-ended questions about past rules modifications processes for determining fully-appropriated basins, sub-basins, or reaches
- 2 open-ended questions about past rule-making processes, in general
- Name and affiliation (optional)

A copy of the survey is included in Appendix A.

DNR compiled contact information for persons interested in receiving updates about the Rules Modification process. This list was used to invite participants to complete the online survey. The invitation email was sent on June 2, 2014 by DNR Director Brian Dunnigan. A reminder email was sent on June 20, 2014. The listing had 86 email addresses. Several of those bounced back, but DNR staff were able to locate updated email addresses for all but one individual, meaning that 85 persons were contacted. The survey was open for approximately one month (June 2 – June 30, 2014). During that time, 26 individuals completing the survey (31% response rate).

Results from the survey indicate that:

- Respondents believe the current rules fail to satisfy stated criteria.
- Respondents believe future rules modifications need to better satisfy stated criteria.
- Rules modification processes should feature opportunities for input at all times throughout the process, an informational website, a schedule of events, and local public meetings.
- Rules modifications should not attempt to be consensus-based and should not have no public participation processes.
- Open-ended questions elicited a variety of perspectives about preferred processes, and DNR's strengths and weaknesses in public engagement.

## Results

### Current Rules

The survey asked respondents to rate the extent to which the current rules satisfy certain criteria. Most of the averaged ratings were more negative than positive that the rules satisfied the criteria. There were only four items about which respondents were more positive than negative and two items averaged “Neither Agree nor Disagree” (Table 1 and Figure 1).

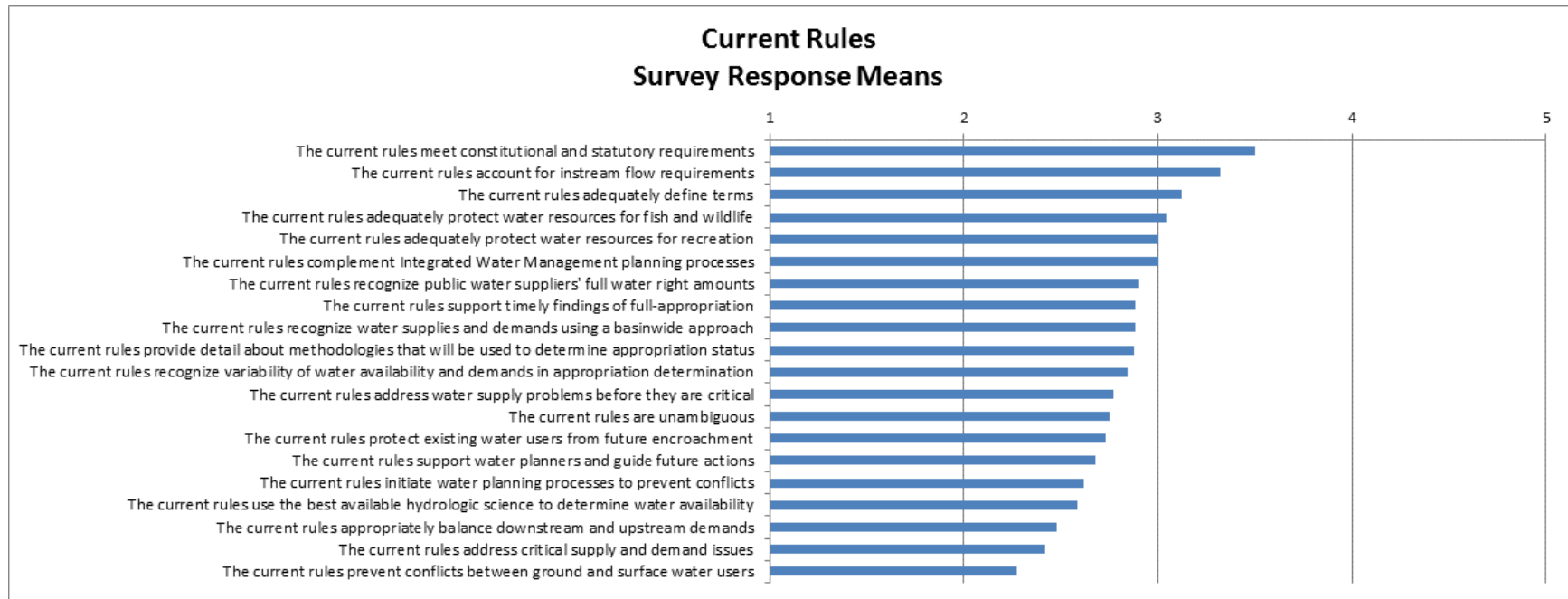
Most responses were neutral to negative that the current rules satisfy the criteria included in the survey.

**TABLE 1**

<b>CURRENT RULES</b>	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
The current rules meet constitutional and statutory requirements	22	1	5	3.50	.913
The current rules account for instream flow requirements	25	2	4	3.32	.690
The current rules adequately define terms	24	2	4	3.13	.797
The current rules adequately protect water resources for fish and wildlife	25	1	5	3.04	1.020
The current rules adequately protect water resources for recreation	23	1	5	3.00	.953
The current rules complement Integrated Water Management planning processes	25	1	5	3.00	1.118
The current rules recognize public water suppliers' full water right amounts	21	1	4	2.90	1.044
The current rules support timely findings of full-appropriation	26	1	4	2.88	.993
The current rules recognize water supplies and demands using a basinwide approach	25	1	5	2.88	1.130
The current rules provide detail about methodologies that will be used to determine appropriation status	24	1	5	2.88	.992
The current rules recognize variability of water availability and demands in appropriation determination	25	1	4	2.84	1.068
The current rules address water supply problems before they are critical	26	1	4	2.77	.992
The current rules are unambiguous	24	1	5	2.75	.897
The current rules protect existing water users from future encroachment	26	1	5	2.73	1.151
The current rules support water planners and guide future actions	25	1	5	2.68	1.069
The current rules initiate water planning processes to prevent conflicts	26	1	4	2.62	.941
The current rules use the best available hydrologic science to determine water availability	24	1	4	2.58	1.018
The current rules appropriately balance downstream and upstream demands	25	1	4	2.48	.872
The current rules address critical supply and demand issues	24	1	4	2.42	.929
The current rules prevent conflicts between ground and surface water users	26	1	5	2.27	1.151

(1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree)

**FIGURE 1**



(1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree)

### **Future Rules**

The survey asked respondents to rate the extent to which future rules should be written to satisfy the same criteria used to evaluate the current rules. All of the averaged ratings were more positive than negative. None of the averaged responses were “Neither Agree nor Disagree,” or within the “Disagree” range (Table 2 and Figure 2).

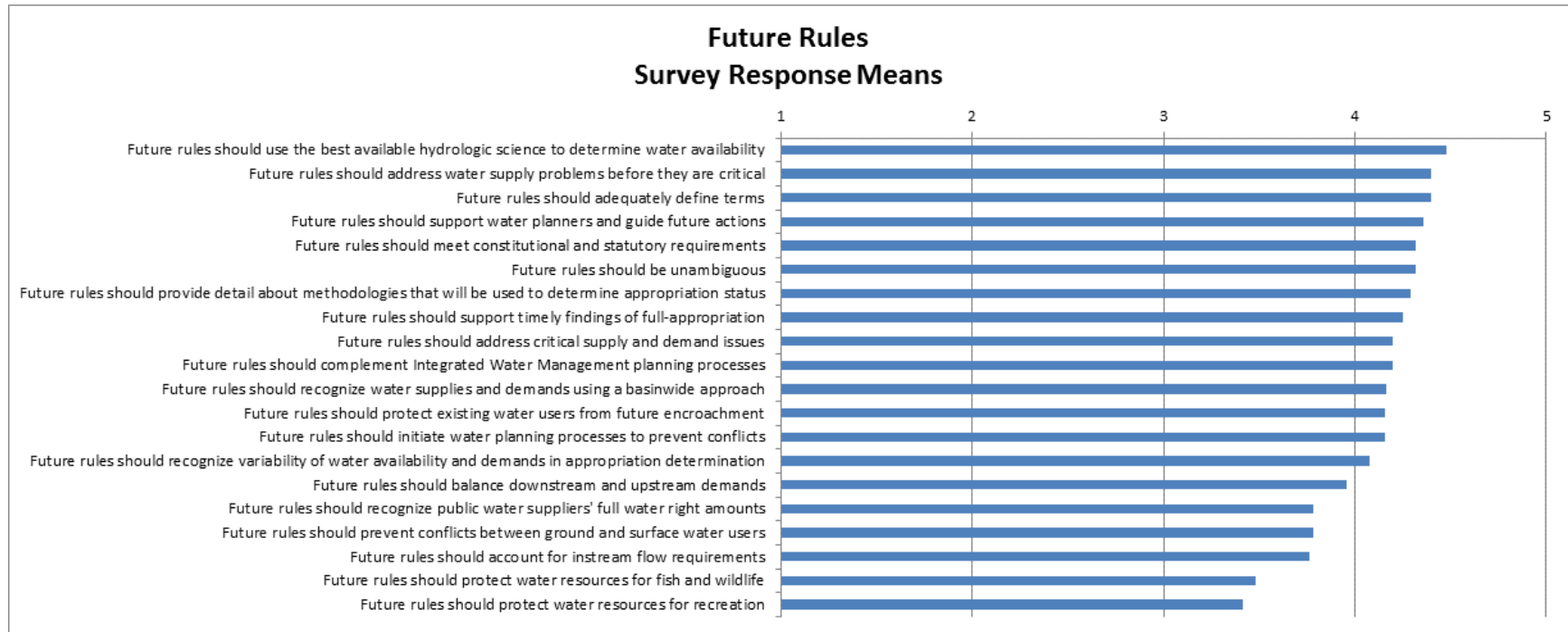
Most respondents believed that future rules should satisfy the criteria included in the survey.

TABLE 2

<b>FUTURE RULES</b>	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Future rules should use the best available hydrologic science to determine water availability	25	3	5	4.48	.653
Future rules should address water supply problems before they are critical	25	2	5	4.40	.764
Future rules should adequately define terms	25	3	5	4.40	.577
Future rules should support water planners and guide future actions	25	3	5	4.36	.638
Future rules should meet constitutional and statutory requirements	25	3	5	4.32	.690
Future rules should be unambiguous	22	3	5	4.32	.568
Future rules should provide detail about methodologies that will be used to determine appropriation status	24	3	5	4.29	.624
Future rules should support timely findings of full-appropriation	24	3	5	4.25	.608
Future rules should address critical supply and demand issues	25	3	5	4.20	.577
Future rules should complement Integrated Water Management planning processes	25	2	5	4.20	.816
Future rules should recognize water supplies and demands using a basinwide approach	24	3	5	4.17	.702
Future rules should protect existing water users from future encroachment	25	2	5	4.16	.800
Future rules should initiate water planning processes to prevent conflicts	25	2	5	4.16	.800
Future rules should recognize variability of water availability and demands in appropriation determination	25	2	5	4.08	.702
Future rules should balance downstream and upstream demands	24	2	5	3.96	.751
Future rules should recognize public water suppliers' full water right amounts	23	3	5	3.78	.671
Future rules should prevent conflicts between ground and surface water users	23	2	5	3.78	.850
Future rules should account for instream flow requirements	25	2	5	3.76	.779
Future rules should protect water resources for fish and wildlife	25	2	4	3.48	.714
Future rules should protect water resources for recreation	24	2	5	3.42	.881

(1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree)

**FIGURE 2**



(1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree)

### **Current Rules Compared to Future Rules**

For each criterion, respondents were less satisfied with the current rules than they preferred for future rules. Seven of the 20 items had more than 1.5 points in discrepancy between the current rules' inability to satisfy stated criteria when compared to the desire for future rules to address those criteria (Table 3).



**TABLE 3. DISCREPANCY BETWEEN CURRENT RULES AND PREFERENCE FOR FUTURE RULES**

Comparison of Current Rules to Future Preference for Rules	Current Rules	Future Rules	Discrepancy ( <i>Future minus Current</i> )
	Mean	Mean	
The current rules use the best available hydrologic science to determine water availability	2.58	4.48	1.90
The current rules address critical supply and demand issues	2.42	4.20	1.78
The current rules support water planners and guide future actions	2.68	4.36	1.68
The current rules address water supply problems before they are critical	2.77	4.40	1.63
The current rules are unambiguous	2.75	4.32	1.57
The current rules initiate water planning processes to prevent conflicts	2.62	4.16	1.54
The current rules prevent conflicts between ground and surface water users	2.27	3.78	1.51
The current rules appropriately balance downstream and upstream demands	2.48	3.96	1.48
The current rules protect existing water users from future encroachment	2.73	4.16	1.43
The current rules provide detail about methodologies that will be used to determine appropriation status	2.88	4.29	1.42
The current rules support timely findings of full-appropriation	2.88	4.25	1.37
The current rules recognize water supplies and demands using a basinwide approach	2.88	4.17	1.29
The current rules adequately define terms	3.13	4.40	1.28
The current rules recognize variability of water availability and demands in appropriation determination	2.84	4.08	1.24
The current rules complement Integrated Water Management planning processes	3.00	4.20	1.20
The current rules recognize public water suppliers' full water right amounts	2.90	3.78	0.88
The current rules meet constitutional and statutory requirements	3.50	4.32	0.82
The current rules adequately protect water resources for fish and wildlife	3.04	3.48	0.44
The current rules account for instream flow requirements	3.32	3.76	0.44
The current rules adequately protect water resources for recreation	3.00	3.42	0.42

(1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree)

### **Rules Modification Process**

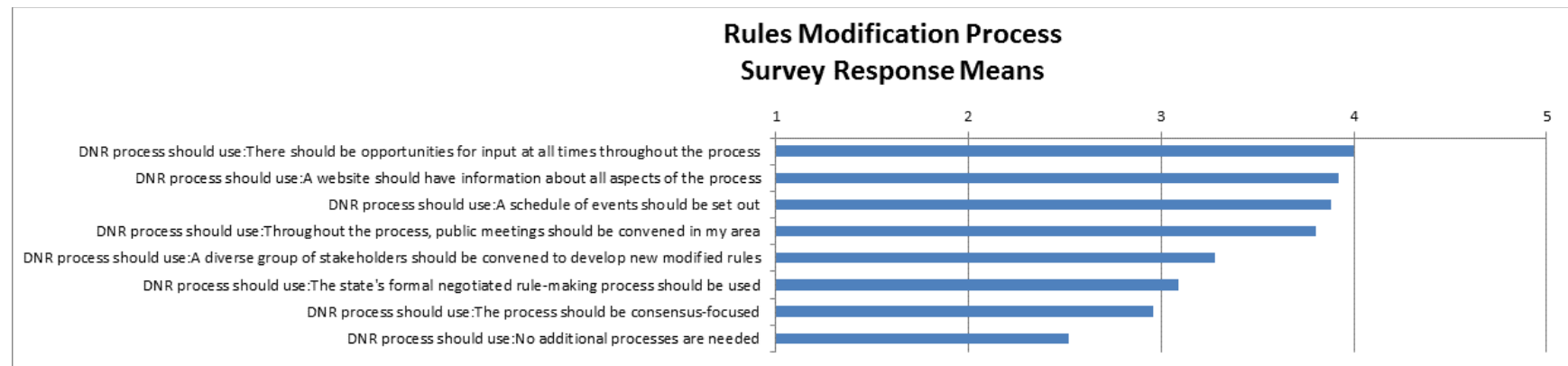
The survey asked respondents to rate the extent to which certain processes should be followed in modifying rules. Respondents were more positive than negative about six suggested processes and agreed that future processes should feature opportunities for input at all times throughout the process, an informational website, a schedule of events, and local public meetings. There were two processes (consensus-focused and no additional process needed) about which respondents were more negative than positive (Table 4 and Figure 3).

**TABLE 4**

<b>RULES MODIFICATION PROCESS</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
DNR process should use: There should be opportunities for input at all times throughout the process	25	2	5	4.00	.707
DNR process should use: A website should have information about all aspects of the process	25	3	5	3.92	.493
DNR process should use: A schedule of events should be set out	25	3	4	3.88	.332
DNR process should use: Throughout the process, public meetings should be convened in my area	25	3	5	3.80	.577
DNR process should use: A diverse group of stakeholders should be convened to develop new modified rules	25	1	5	3.28	1.061
DNR process should use: The state's formal negotiated rule-making process should be used	22	2	4	3.09	.610
DNR process should use: The process should be consensus-focused	25	2	5	2.96	.841
DNR process should use: No additional processes are needed	23	1	4	2.52	.790

(1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree)

**FIGURE 3**



(1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree)

The survey invited respondents to suggest other processes. Three responses were received (*unedited*):

- The current rule tries to protect the most junior surface water appropriations...as a surrogate to determining when a basin is overappropriated. There may be problems.....impacts from lag effect, etc. However there are positives also. However, the 1st proposed rule would not recognize or consider surface water appropriations. The above options sound good, however it is not clear whether the NDNR intends to protect surface water appropriations or not. Some of the options....balance upstream and downstream uses sounds good, but is the intention to ignore impacts to surface water appropriations either upstream or downstream or both? I think the survey may be questionable because of this uncertainty.
- Like endangered species, not everything can be saved! Water uses will need to be prioritized and those uses supporting the greatest good need to be promoted and it may be at the expense of the older, less efficient, less effective uses for the most bang or the buck. Stakeholder groups can be ok, but they can also hamper the process. Public comment is fine but not everyone can have a vote or you will never get anything accomplished. Consensus is a fine method for a short time but eventually it will kill the process because coalitions develop to bully their way and you can no longer get anything constructive accomplished.
- Water needs should not be based on a moving target such as a maximum corn yield when corn yields are still increasing. Supply should be based on sustainability for all users.

The survey asked respondents to describe what worked well in the rules modification process DNR has undertaken over the last several years. Eleven responses were received (*unedited*):

- Meetings, hearings and emails to update agencies and public on progress.
- The first process for determining when a basin was fully appropriated was not bad. However, there is an impression that the Instream Flows in the lower Platte were too high and that a small use could trigger the fully appropriated designation. I think atweak to the existing rule would have been a better solution.
- the information meetings they held across the state inviting groups in to discuss
- Making information available on DNR website.
- Developing the methodology and reviewing it with stake holders. The hearing process.
- There was a lot of opportunity for input, informally as well as formally.
- Meetings were well-conducted with good discussions.
- The public input meeting, the willingness of DNR reps to provide information & give presentations, the transparency of the process.
- I think there has been more communication from the Department
- It was fairly straight forward.
- It worked fine. People were just afraid of change.

The survey asked respondents to describe what worked poorly in the rules modification process DNR has undertaken over the last several years. Sixteen responses were received (*unedited*):

- We felt in the dark on the process and put our trust in DNR.
- marketing the rule changes to groups across the state
- effectively answering all questions about the changes
- The last process did not work well. The communication may not have been very good. The appearance was that the NDNR was not using good science....using high flows as offsets for stream depletions when the flows were in a different year??
- meeting notices are hard to see in papers. should us a block add
- Need a wider base involved in process to totally understand the rules. More meetings that everyone can attend and be involved in.
- Media coverage, to make hearings and comment periods more available for the public.
- More meetings including other areas of the State.
- Getting stake holders bought in to the new process.
- There is a desire to not be tied to any particular methodology. While that is advantageous to planning for the unknown and adapting to unforeseen things, it breeds suspicion and impacts confidence in being treated fairly.
- The process was too far along when stakeholders had a chance for input.
- I still have some concerns over the insight data and we will be working with the Department to answer those concerns
- It seemed to be driven for the sole purpose of protecting surface water flows without regard to available groundwater resources.
- People couldn't see the result of the proposed change.
- It appeared the rules were not based on science but such abstract concepts as the length of time it took an NRD to negotiate an IMP.
- Surface Water users were completely left out of all discussions and decisions on changing any rules. Also, there needs to be changes made to the Statute on Over-appropriation!

### **Rule Making in General**

The survey asked respondents to describe what DNR does well with its general rule-making activities. Thirteen responses were received (*unedited*):

- Generally boards on too much detail. In the last few years I have felt very comfortable in DNRs rule making.
- having information on website (although not always easy to locate on the website)
- Generally good, however not much experience.
- I am not sure I can say DNR do anything well. They are ok at writing presentations are fair, staff do their best but usually do not have enough information to answers the tough questions.
- DNR does provide a great deal on information and data on findings.
- Follow current statutes.
- providing information and setting schedule for the process

- We much appreciate Tom Hayden's common sense approach to managing the Bridgeport office!
- Gets experts involved and obtains public input.
- public outreach & input;
- I believe DNR has recently (in the past three to four years) been more open to new ideas, listening and discussing them than in previous years. Their use of outside resources and consultants provides a broader base of understanding and ideas.
- Communicates well
- They identify most of the interested parties.

The survey asked respondents to describe what DNR does poorly with its general rule-making activities. Fifteen responses were received (*unedited*):

- Very slow process, but this may be necessary.
- Sometimes pays too much attention to some of the minority or off the wall comments.
- Other than fully appropriated, no concerns
- I can not say they do poorly they just fall short of the mark, they need a little more information or be willing to get into a discussion and actually answer a question, even if the answer is not exactly right at least try to answer the questions.
- Explanation of the data and information sometimes goes beyond what the non-technical person can understand easily.
- Need to keep people more informed, with more public meetings, in many areas. Sending reminders and notices to all water users about activity. Also sending out information to all parties.
- They listen to political offices (Governors, AG's) more than they do to the stakeholders it effects.
- nothing
- Over the years regulations and paperwork have been added to the books to the point that it's very difficult to transfer water rights that are held individually (not in an irrigation district). It's important for the future of our children and grandchildren that water be used and reused at every opportunity as it crosses the country. Regulations that result in water being sent downstream without first using it upstream result in lost food production. Evapo- transpiration and seepage from upstream uses provide rain and return flow for downstream users as well as for fish and wildlife.
- Doesn't get public/stakeholder input soon enough.
- relate rules back to statutory requirements
- Previously, it appeared that DNR had a preconceived goal to control all waters, groundwater included, for the sake of surface water uses. Science rather than politics should drive the process.
- Mission Impossible... fixing stupid
- They give some water users more influence than others.
- They do not include input from any source other than the NRDs, which is a huge mistake. The NRD bases all of their decision on their personal situations.

## Appendix A: Survey Instrument



## Default Question Block

Over the last five years, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has been working toward modifying current rules for determining fully-appropriated basins, sub-basins, or reaches ([View that document here](#)). As part of this process, DNR has commissioned studies and reviews, worked with stakeholder groups, and conducted meetings and hearings. During the next twelve months, the Department is planning a process to develop **new** modifications to the rules.

DNR would like your input about the current and future rules and the processes that should be used to develop modifications. This survey should only take 10-15 minutes. Your feedback is important and will be useful as we undertake planning processes for this and other rules making activities.

To begin the survey, click on the red arrow button in the lower right corner.

**First, we would like you to think about Nebraska's [current rules](#) for determining fully-appropriated basins, sub-basins, or reaches.**



Check the response that best represents your thoughts about Nebraska's **current** rules:

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know
The current rules account for instream flow requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The current rules recognize public water suppliers' full water right amounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The current rules support water planners and guide future actions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The current rules adequately define terms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The current rules prevent conflicts between ground and surface water users	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The current rules address critical supply and demand issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The current rules initiate water planning processes to prevent conflicts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know
The current rules recognize water supplies and demands using a basinwide approach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The current rules meet constitutional and statutory requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The current rules recognize variability of water availability and demands in appropriation determination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The current rules use the best available hydrologic science to determine water availability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The current rules appropriately balance downstream and upstream demands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The current rules adequately protect water resources for fish and wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The current rules complement Integrated Water Management planning processes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know
The current rules address water supply problems before they are critical	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The current rules adequately protect water resources for recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The current rules provide detail about methodologies that will be	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Next, we would like you to think about what the *future rules* should be for determining fully-appropriated basins, sub-basins, or reaches. These questions are *not* about the former proposed revised rules, but rather are about what you believe would be important in a *new version* of proposed revised rules.

Please check the response that best represents your thoughts about what **future rules** should include:

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know
Future rules should recognize water supplies and demands using a basinwide approach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future rules should recognize public water suppliers' full water right amounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future rules should adequately define terms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future rules should support timely findings of full-appropriation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future rules should balance downstream and upstream demands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future rules should protect water resources for fish and wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future rules should address water supply problems before they are critical	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know
Future rules should protect existing water users from future encroachment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future rules should recognize variability of water availability and demands in appropriation determination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future rules should meet constitutional and statutory requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future rules should account for instream flow requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future rules should use the best available hydrologic science to determine water availability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future rules should provide detail about methodologies that will be used to determine appropriation status	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future rules should be unambiguous	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know
Future rules should initiate water planning processes to prevent conflicts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future rules should prevent conflicts between ground and surface water users	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future rules should address						

**This time, think about the process DNR should use to engage public and stakeholder participation in the development of modified rules for determination of fully-appropriated basins, sub-basins, or reaches.**

Check the response that best represents your thoughts about the **processes** DNR should use:

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't know
A schedule of events should be set out	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The state's formal negotiated rule-making process should be used	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A website should have information about all aspects of the process	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The process should be consensus-focused	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Throughout the process, public meetings should be convened in my area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No additional processes are needed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There should be opportunities for input at all times throughout the process	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A diverse group of stakeholders should be convened to develop new modified rules	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (please explain):

**Now you should think about the process DNR used over the last several years to engage public and stakeholder participation to develop proposed rules for determination of fully-appropriated basins, sub-basins, or reaches.**

What worked well in the Rules Change process DNR undertook over the last several years?

What worked poorly in the Rules Change process DNR undertook over the last several years?

**Finally, we would like you to think generally about DNR's approach to *any* rule-making activity, not only the modifications to rules for determining fully-appropriated basins, sub-basins, or reaches.**

When it comes to DNR's rule-making activities, what do you think DNR does well?

When it comes to DNR's rule-making activities, what do you think DNR does poorly?

**The following two questions are optional:**

Name:

Affiliation:

**Please be sure to click on the red arrow button in the lower right corner to submit your answers.**