

North Texas Groundwater Conservation District

**~~Temporary~~ Rules for Water Wells in
Collin, Cooke, and Denton Counties, Texas**

As A ~~adopted~~ ~~mended on March 1, 2017~~

Procedural History of Rules Adoption

These ~~temporary~~ rules of the North Texas Groundwater Conservation District were initially adopted by the Board of Directors on October 19, 2010, at a duly posted public meeting in compliance with the Texas Open Meetings Act and following notice and hearing in accordance with Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code. The ~~temporary~~ rules were subsequently amended, in accordance with all legal requirements, on January 21, 2013, November 12, 2013, August 12, 2014, ~~and on~~ March 1, 2017, and on XXXXXXXX, 2018.

NORTH TEXAS GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
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[TO BE UPDATED AFTER ADOPTION OF RULES]

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North Texas Groundwater Conservation District

District Rules

PREAMBLE

The North Texas Groundwater Conservation District ("District") was created in 2009 by the 81st Texas Legislature with a directive to conserve, protect and enhance the groundwater resources of Collin, Cooke, and Denton Counties, Texas. The District's boundaries are coextensive with the boundaries of Collin, Cooke, and Denton Counties, and all lands and other property within these boundaries will benefit from the works and projects that will be accomplished by the District.

The Mission of the North Texas Groundwater Conservation District is to develop rules to provide protection to existing wells, prevent waste, promote conservation, provide a framework that will allow availability and accessibility of groundwater for future generations, protect the quality of the groundwater in the recharge zone of the aquifers, insure that the residents of Collin, Cooke, and Denton Counties maintain local control over their groundwater, and operate the District in a fair and equitable manner for all residents of the district.

The District is committed to manage and protect the groundwater resources within its jurisdiction and to work with others to ensure a sustainable, adequate, high quality and cost effective supply of water, now and in the future. The District will strive to develop, promote, and implement water conservation, augmentation, and management strategies to protect water resources for the benefit of the citizens, economy and environment of the District. The preservation of this most valuable resource can be managed in a prudent and cost effective manner through conservation, education, and management. Any action taken by the District shall only be after full consideration and respect has been afforded to the individual property rights of all citizens of the District.

SECTION 1.
DEFINITION, CONCEPTS, AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Rule 1.1 Definition of Terms.

In the administration of its duties, the District follows the definitions of terms set forth in Chapter 36, Texas Water Code, and other definitions as follows:

(1) “Acre foot” means the standard measurement of groundwater necessary to cover one acre of land one foot deep, or approximately 325,851 U.S. gallons.

(2) “Aggregate Withdrawal” means the total pumpage measurement of the amount of water withdrawn from two or more wells in a well system from the same aquifer.

(4)(3) “Agriculture use” (or “agricultural use”) means any of the following activities:

1. cultivating the soil to produce crops for human food, animal feed, or planting seed or for the production of fibers;
2. the practice of floriculture, viticulture, silviculture, and horticulture, including the cultivation of plants in containers or nonsoil media, by a nursery grower;
3. raising, feeding, or keeping animals for breeding purposes or for the production of food or fiber, leather, pelts, or other tangible products having a commercial value;
4. planting cover crops, including cover crops cultivated for transplantation, or leaving land idle for the purpose of participating in any governmental program or normal crop or livestock rotation procedure;
5. wildlife management; and
6. raising or keeping equine animals.

(4) “Air gap” means the unobstructed vertical separation between the free flowing discharge end of the pipe supplying the well and an open or non-pressure receiving vessel.

(5) “Alternate Maximum Historic Use” means the amount of groundwater produced by the owner of a well that qualifies for a Historic Use Permit, as demonstrated by official Texas Water Development Board Water Use Survey records from calendar year 2010 only. Such an owner may elect to use the Alternate Maximum Historic Use amount of production in lieu of District production reports from the Historic Use Period as evidence of historic and existing use upon submission of a form provided by the District along with the official Texas Water Development Board Water Use Survey records from 2010.

~~(2)~~(6) “Animal Feeding Operation” (AFO) means: (1) a lot or facility (other than an aquatic animal production facility) where animals have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period, and where the animal confinement areas do not sustain crops, vegetation, forage growth, or postharvest residues in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility; or (2) any other facility regulated as an AFO or as a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation by the TCEQ.

(7) “Aquifer” means a water bearing geologic formation in the District.

(8) “Aquifer Storage and Recovery” means the injection of water into a geologic formation and the subsequent recovery for beneficial use by the project operator, as defined by TCEQ rules.

~~(3)~~(9) “Artificial flow restrictors” means the term used to describe the prohibited devices that are capable of altering the measurement of a well’s maximum capacity or flow rate, including, but not limited to, the following types of devices: dole valves, static head reducers, artificial head devices; and fixed energy dissipaters.

~~(4)~~(10) “As equipped” for purposes of determining the capacity of a well means visible pipes, plumbing, and equipment attached to the wellhead or adjacent plumbing that controls the maximum rate of flow of groundwater and that is permanently affixed to the well or adjacent plumbing by welding, glue or cement, bolts or related hardware, or other reasonably permanent means.

~~(5)~~(11) “Beneficial use” or “beneficial purpose” means use of groundwater for:

1. agricultural, gardening, domestic, stock raising, municipal, mining, manufacturing, industrial, commercial, or recreational purposes;
2. exploring for, producing, handling, or treating oil, gas, sulfur, lignite, or other minerals; or
3. any other purpose that is useful and beneficial to the user that does not constitute waste.

(12) “Best available data” means conclusions that are logically and reasonably derived using statistical or quantitative data, techniques, analyses, and studies that are available for peer review by scientists in the field and can be employed to address a specific scientific issue.

(13) “Board” means the Board of Directors of the District.

(14) “Boundary survey” means a diagram showing the proposed location of a well in relation to distance from property boundaries and existing registered wells, as required by Rule 4.3(a).

~~(6)~~(15) “Cap” or “capped well” means covering a well with a securely fixed, removable device that will prevent the entrance of surface pollutants into the well. A well that is

closed or capped ~~with a~~ must have a covering capable of preventing surface pollutants from entering the well and sustaining weight of at least 400 pounds. ~~The cap must be and~~ constructed in such a way that the covering cannot be easily removed by hand.

(16) “Closed loop geothermal well” means a well used for domestic use purposes that recirculates water or other fluids inside a sealed system for heating and/or cooling purposes, and where no water is produced from the well or used for any other purpose of use.

~~(7)(17)~~ “Completed well” means a well, the construction of which has been completed, with sealed off access of undesirable water or constituents to the well bore by utilizing proper casing and annular space positive displacement or pressure tremie tube grouting or cementing (sealing) methods.

(18) “Contiguous” means property within a continuous boundary situated within the District. The term also refers to properties that are divided by a publicly owned road or highway or other easements if the properties would otherwise share a common border.

~~(8)(19)~~ “Desired Future Conditions” means a quantitative description, adopted in accordance with Section 36.108 of the Texas Water Code, of the desired condition of the groundwater resources at one or more specified future times.

~~(9)(20)~~ “District” means the North Texas Groundwater Conservation District created in accordance with Section 59, Article XVI, Texas Constitution, Chapter 36, Texas Water Code, and the District Act.

~~(10)(21)~~ “District Act” means the Act of May 19, 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., ch. 248, 2009 Tex. Gen. Laws 686, codified at TEX. SPEC. DIST. LOC. LAWS CODE ANN. ch. 8856 (“the District Act”), as may be amended from time to time.

~~(11)(22)~~ “Domestic use” means the use of groundwater by an individual or a household to support essential domestic activity. Such use ~~may include~~ includes water for: drinking, washing, or culinary purposes; use by multiple households that do not qualify as a Public Water System as defined in these Rules, as long as there is no consideration given or received, as set forth herein; residential landscape watering of no more than one (1) acre contiguous to one (1) residence; and may be used for irrigation of lawns, irrigation or of a family garden and/or family orchard; recreation limited to the filling of residential swimming pools and hot tubs; or for watering of domestic animals. Domestic use does not include the following types of use: water used to support activities for which consideration is given or received or for which the product of the activity is sold; ~~Domestic use does not include~~ use by or for a public water system; ~~Domestic use does not include~~ irrigation of crops in fields or pastures; ~~Domestic use does not include~~ water used for open-loop residential geothermal heating and cooling systems, but does include water used for closed-loop residential geothermal systems; ~~Domestic use does not include pumping groundwater into a pond or other surface water impoundment unless the impoundment is fully lined with an impervious artificial liner and has a surface area equal to or smaller than one-third of a surface acre (14,520 square feet).~~

~~(12)~~(23) “Effective dDate” means ~~[xxxxxxx 2018]~~October 19, 2010, which ~~was~~is the ~~original date of adoption of these Temporary Rules~~date of adoption of permitting rules by the District.

~~(13)~~(24) “Emergency purposes” means the use of groundwater:

- (a) to fight fires, manage chemical spills, and otherwise address emergency public safety or welfare concerns; or
- (b) for training exercises conducted in preparation for responding to fires, chemical spills, and other emergency public safety or welfare concerns.

~~(14)~~(25) “Exempt well” means a new or an existing well that is exempt ~~under Rule 2.1~~ from permitting under these Rules, and is not required to have a Historic Use Permit or Production Permit to withdraw water from an aquifer within the District. ~~certain regulatory requirements in these rules.~~

(26) “Existing well” means a well that was in existence or for which drilling commenced on or before the Effective Date ~~prior to April 1, 2011.~~

~~(15)~~(27) “Gallons per minute” or “gpm” means the maximum production capacity or flow rate of a well as equipped, which can be measured by the District in accordance with these Rules.

~~(16)~~(28) “General Manager” as used herein is the chief administrative officer of the District, as set forth in the District's bylaws, or the District staff or other Board designee acting at the direction of the General Manager or Board to perform the duties of the General Manager.

~~(17)~~(29) “Groundwater” means water percolating below the surface of the earth.

(30) “Groundwater reservoir” means a specific subsurface water-bearing stratum.

~~(18)~~(31) “Hearings Examiner” means a person appointed by the Board of Directors to conduct a hearing or other proceedings including but not limited to an administrative law judge employed by the State Office of Administrative Hearings.

(32) “Historic Use Period” means the period from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2018, in which water produced from a well or well system was put to beneficial use at any point during the duration of the period.

(33) “Historic Use Permit” means a permit required by the District for a non-exempt well or well system that produced water during the Historic Use Period and that has not been abandoned.

~~(19)~~(34) “Landowner” means the person who holds possessory rights to the land surface or to the withdrawal of groundwater from wells located on the land surface.

~~(20)~~(35) “Leachate well” means a well used to remove contamination from soil or groundwater.

~~(21)~~(36) “Livestock or poultry” means the use of groundwater associated with watering, raising, feeding, or keeping non-commercial livestock and/or poultry, of any variety, for subsistence or labor. The term also includes domesticated horses, cattle, goats, sheep, swine, poultry, and other similar animals involved in farming or ranching operations, on land recorded and taxed in the county as an agricultural land use. in the singular or plural, grass or plant eating, single or cloven hoofed mammals raised in an agricultural setting for subsistence, profit or for its labor, or to make produce such as food or fiber, including cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, llamas, alpacas, and hogs, as well as species known as ungulates that are not indigenous to this state from the swine, horse, tapir, rhinoceros, elephant, deer, and antelope families, but does not mean a mammal defined as a game animal in section 63.001, Parks and Wildlife Code, or as a fur bearing animal in section 71.001, Parks and Wildlife Code, or any other indigenous mammal regulated by the Texas Department of Parks and Wildlife as an endangered or threatened species. The term does not include any animal that is stabled, confined, or fed at a facility that is defined herein as an Animal Feeding Operation.

(37) “Maintenance Purposes” means the use of water used to flush mains, fire hydrants, or tanks as required by TCEQ.

(38) “Management Plan” means the District Management Plan required under Section 36.1071, Texas Water Code, and as further described in these Rules.

~~(22)~~(39) “Maximum Historic Use” means the largest volume of groundwater produced during a calendar year from an aquifer and beneficially used during the Historic Use Period, as demonstrated by production reports submitted to the District.

(40) “Meter” or “measurement device” means a water flow measuring device that can measure within +/- 5% of accuracy the instantaneous rate of flow and record the amount of groundwater produced or transported from a well or well system during a measure of time, as specifically set forth under Section 8.

~~(23)~~(41) “Modeled Available Groundwater” means the amount of water that the Executive Administrator of the Texas Water Development Board determines may be produced on an average annual basis to achieve a Desired Future Condition established for the groundwater resources in the District.

~~(24)~~(42) “Modify” or “Modified” means performing work on the physical or mechanical components of the well head assembly or downhole portion of a well.

~~(25)~~(43) “Monitoring well” means a well installed to measure some property of the

groundwater or the aquifer that it penetrates, and does not produce more than 5,000 gallons per year.

(44) “New well” means a water well for which an administratively complete registration application is filed with the District on or after the Effective Date April 1, 2011 or conversion of another type of well or artificial excavation to a water well on or after the Effective Date, including but not limited to a well originally drilled for hydrocarbon production activities that is to be converted to a water well.

(45) “Non-exempt well” means an existing or a new well that does not qualify for exempt well status under these Rules.

~~(26)~~(46) “Notice to Proceed” means the official registration approval form issued by the District for new exempt wells.

~~(27)~~(47) “Nursery grower” means a person who grows more than 50 percent of the products that the person either sells or leases, regardless of the variety sold, leased, or grown. For the purpose of this definition, “grow” means the actual cultivation or propagation of the product beyond the mere holding or maintaining of the item prior to sale or lease and typically includes activities associated with the production or multiplying of stock such as the development of new plants from cuttings, grafts, plugs, or seedlings.

~~(28)~~(48) “Penalty” means a reasonable civil penalty set by rule under the express authority delegated to the District through Section 36.102(b) of the Texas Water Code.

~~(29)~~(49) “Person” means an individual, corporation, limited liability company, organization, government, governmental subdivision, agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, or other legal entity.

~~(30) “Poultry” means chickens, turkeys, non-migratory game birds, and other domestic non-migratory fowl, but does not include any other bird regulated by the Parks and Wildlife as an endangered or threatened species. The term does not include any animal that is stabled, confined, or fed at a facility that is defined by TCEQ rules as an Animal Feeding Operation or a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation.~~

(50) “Pre-Effective Date Exempt Wells” means those existing wells that were exempt from the metering, reporting, and fee payment requirements under the District’s Temporary Rules in effective prior to the Effective Date because they are used solely for domestic use or livestock or poultry use, regardless of well capacity, or that are equipped with a maximum production capacity of 25 gpm or less, but that were required to be registered under the District’s Temporary Rules.

(51) “Presiding Officer” means the President of the Board, or other Board member presiding at any hearing or other proceeding or a Hearing Examiner appointed by the Board to conduct or preside over any hearing or other District proceeding.

(52) “Production” or “producing” means the act of extracting groundwater from an aquifer by a

pump or other method.

~~(31)~~(53) “Production Permit” means a permit required by the District for a new, non-exempt well.

~~(32)~~(54) “Public Water System” means a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, which includes all uses described under the definition for "drinking water" in 30 Texas Administrative Code, Section 290.38. Such a system must have at least 15 service connections or serve at least 25—individuals at least 60 days out of the year. This term includes any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under the control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system, and any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control which are used primarily in connection with such system. Two or more systems with each having a potential to serve less than 15 connections or less than 25 individuals but owned by the same person, firm, or corporation and located on adjacent land will be considered a public water system when the total potential service connections in the combined systems are 15 or greater or if the total number of individuals served by the combined systems total 25 or greater at least 60 days out of the year. Without excluding other meanings of the terms "individual" or "served," an individual shall be deemed to be served by a water system if he lives in, uses as his place of employment, or works in a place to which drinking water is supplied from the system.

~~(55)~~ “Pump” means any facility, device, equipment, materials, or method used to obtain water from a well.

~~(33)~~(56) “Purpose of use” means the type of beneficial use of the groundwater produced from a well.

~~(34)~~(57) “Registrant” means a person required to submit a registration.

~~(35)~~(58) “Registration” means a well owner providing certain information about a well to the District, as more particularly described under Section 3.

~~(36)~~(59) “Replacement well” means a new well drilled to replace an existing registered well that meets the requirements set forth in Rule 4.53.

~~(60)~~ “Rule” or “Rules” or “Temporary Rules” means these Temporary Rules of the District regulating water wells, which shall continue to be effective until amended or repealed.

~~(37)~~(61) “Spacing Formula” means the total spacing distance required under Rule 4.3 for new wells that have a production capacity of greater than 17.36 gpm, which is calculated according to the following formula: 1,166 feet + 1.2 (gpm of proposed well).

~~(38)~~(62) “Substantially alter” with respect to the size or capacity of a well means to increase the inside diameter of the pump discharge column pipe size of the well in any way, change the depth or diameter of a well bore, increase the size of the pump or pump motor on the

well, or performing work on the well in a way that involves reaming, setting casing, or grouting.

(63) “TCEQ” means the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, or its predecessor or successor agency.

~~(39)~~(64) “Temporary Rules” means the version of the District’s Rules in effect prior to the Effective Date.

~~(40)~~(65) “Tract” means a contiguous parcel of land under the ownership of a single entity, such as a corporation, partnership or trust, or an individual or individuals holding as joint owners or tenants in common.

~~(41)~~(66) “Transfer” means a change ~~in~~ a registration or permit as follows, except that the term “transfer” shall have its ordinary meaning as read in context when used in other contexts:

- (a) ownership; or
- (b) the person authorized to exercise the right to make withdrawals and place the groundwater to beneficial use.

~~(42)~~(67) “Waste” means one or more of the following:

- (a) withdrawal of groundwater from the aquifer at a rate and in an amount that causes or threatens to cause an intrusion into the aquifer unsuitable for agriculture, gardening, domestic, stock raising, or other beneficial purposes;
- (b) the flowing or producing of water from the aquifer by artificial means if the water produced is not used for a beneficial purpose;
- (c) the escape of groundwater from the aquifer to any other underground reservoir or geologic stratum that does not contain groundwater;
- (d) pollution or harmful alteration of groundwater in the aquifer by saltwater or by other deleterious matter admitted from another stratum or from the surface of the ground;
- (e) willfully or negligently causing, suffering, or allowing groundwater to escape into any river, creek, natural watercourse, depression, lake, reservoir, drain, sewer, street, highway, road, or road ditch, or onto any land other than that of the owner of the well unless such discharge is authorized by permit, rule, or other order issued by the TCEQ under Chapters 11 or 26 of the Texas Water Code;
- (f) groundwater pumped for irrigation that escapes as irrigation tail water onto land other than that of the owner of the well unless permission has been granted by the occupant of the land receiving the discharge;
- (g) for water produced from an artesian well, “waste” has the meaning assigned

by Section 11.205, Texas Water Code;

- (h) operating a deteriorated well; or
- (i) producing groundwater in violation of any District rule governing the withdrawal of groundwater through production limits on wells, managed depletion, or both.

(68) “Well” means any artificial excavation located within the boundaries of the District ~~dug or drilled for the purpose of exploring for or withdrawing groundwater~~that causes groundwater to be withdrawn or removed from ~~the an~~ aquifer within the District.

~~(43)~~

~~(44)~~(69) “Well owner” means the person who owns ~~a or~~possesses an interest in: (1) the land upon which a well or well system is located or to be located; (2) the well or well system; or (3) the groundwater withdrawn from a well or well system.

~~(45)~~(70) “Well system” means a well or group of wells connected by piping, storage, or that share or are tied to the same distribution system. Examples of a well system include, but are not limited to, a well or group of wells connected to the same ground storage tank, pond or swimming pool.

~~(46)~~(71) “Withdraw” means the act of extracting or producing groundwater by pumping or any other method.

~~(47)~~(72) “Year” means a calendar year (January 1 through December 31), except where the usage of the term clearly suggests otherwise.

Rule 1.2 Authority of District.

The North Texas Groundwater Conservation District is a political subdivision of the State of Texas organized and existing under Section 59, Article XVI, Texas Constitution, Chapter 36, Texas Water Code, and the District Act. The District is a governmental agency and a body politic and corporate. The District was created to serve a public use and benefit.

Rule 1.3 Purpose of Rules.

These ~~Temporary~~ Rules are adopted under the authority of Sections 36.101 and 36.1071(f), Texas Water Code, and the District Act for the purpose of conserving, preserving, protecting, and recharging groundwater in the District in order to prevent subsidence, prevent degradation of water quality, prevent waste of groundwater, and to carry out the powers and duties of Chapter 36, Texas Water Code, and the District Act.

Rule 1.4 Use and Effect of Rules.

(a) These rules are used by the District in the exercise of the powers conferred on the District by law and in the accomplishment of the purposes of the law creating the District. These rules

may be used as guides in the exercise of discretion, where discretion is vested. However, under no circumstances and in no particular case will they or any part therein, be construed as a limitation or restriction upon the District to exercise powers, duties and jurisdiction conferred by law. These rules create no rights or privileges in any person or water well, and shall not be construed to bind the Board in any manner in its promulgation of the District Management Plan, or amendments to these Temporary Rules, or promulgation of permanent rules.

- (b) The accurate and timely reporting to the District of activities governed by these Rules is a critical component to the District's ability to effectively and prudently manage the groundwater resources that it has been charged by law with regulating. The purpose of these Rules is to require the submission, by the appropriate person or persons, of complete, accurate, and timely registrations, permit applications, records, reports, and logs as required throughout the District Rules. Because of the important role that accurate and timely reporting plays in the District's understanding of past, current and anticipated groundwater conditions within the District, the failure to comply with these rules may result in the assessment of additional fees, civil penalties, or any combination of the same, as specifically set forth in these Rules. [MOVED FROM FORMER RULE 3.1]

Rule 1.5 Purpose of District.

The purpose of the District is to provide for the conservation, preservation, protection, recharging, and prevention of waste of groundwater, and of groundwater reservoirs or their subdivisions, consistent with the objectives of Section 59, Article XVI, Texas Constitution.

Rule 1.6 Construction.

A reference to a title or chapter without further identification is a reference to a title or chapter of the Texas Water Code. A reference to a section or rule without further identification is a reference to a section or rule in these rules. Construction of words and phrases is governed by the Code Construction Act, Subchapter B, Chapter 311, Texas Government Code. The singular includes the plural, and the plural includes the singular. The masculine includes the feminine, and the feminine includes the masculine.

Rule 1.7 Methods of Service Under the Rules.

Except as provided in these rules, any notice or document required by these rules to be served or delivered may be delivered to the recipient or the recipient's authorized representative in person, by agent, by courier receipted delivery, by certified or registered mail sent to the recipient's last known address, or by fax to the recipient's current fax number and shall be accomplished by 5:00 o'clock p.m. on the date which it is due. Service by mail is complete upon deposit in a post office depository box or other official depository of the United States Postal Service. Service by fax is complete upon transfer, except that any transfer commencing after 5:00 o'clock p.m. shall be deemed complete the following business day. If service or delivery is by mail and the recipient has the right or is required to do some act within a prescribed period of time after service, three days will be

added to the prescribed period. If service by other methods has proved unsuccessful, service will be deemed complete upon publication of the notice or document in a newspaper of general circulation in the District.

Rule 1.8 Severability.

If a provision contained in these ~~Temporary~~ Rules is for any reason held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable in any respect, the invalidity, illegality, or unenforceability does not affect any other rules or provisions of these ~~Temporary~~ Rules, and these ~~Temporary~~ Rules shall be construed as if the invalid, illegal, or unenforceable provision had never been contained in these rules.

Rule 1.9 Regulatory Compliance; Other Governmental Entities.

All registrants of the District shall comply with all applicable rules and regulations of the District and of all other governmental entities. If the District Rules and regulations are more stringent than those of other governmental entities, the District Rules and regulations control.

Rule 1.10 Computing Time.

In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by these rules, order of the Board, or any applicable statute, the day of the act, event, or default from which the designated period of time begins to run is not included, but the last day of the period so computed is included, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is neither a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

Rule 1.11 Time Limits.

Applications, requests, or other papers or documents required or allowed to be filed under these rules or by law must be received for filing by the District within the time limit for filing, if any. The date of receipt, not the date of posting, is determinative of the time of filing. Time periods set forth in these rules shall be measured by calendar days, unless otherwise specified.

Rule 1.12 Request for Reconsideration

To appeal a decision of the District, including any determinations made by the General Manager, concerning any matter not specifically covered under any other section of these rules, a request for reconsideration may be filed with the District within twenty (20) calendar days of the date of the decision. Such request for reconsideration must be in writing and must state clear and concise grounds for the request. The Board will make a decision on the request for reconsideration within sixty (60) calendar days thereafter. The failure of the Board to grant or deny the request for reconsideration within sixty (60) calendar days of the date of filing of the request for reconsideration shall constitute a denial of the request.

Rule 1.1~~32~~ Amending of Rules.

The Board may, following notice and hearing, amend or repeal these rules or adopt new rules from time to time.

SECTION 2.
DISTRICT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND DUTIES**APPLICABILITY OF**
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS; EXEMPTIONS

Rule 2.1 District Management Plan. ~~Wells Exempt from Fee Payment, Metering, and Reporting Requirements of These Temporary Rules.~~

Following notice and hearing, the District shall adopt a Management Plan. The District Management Plan shall specify the acts and procedures and performance and avoidance measures necessary to prevent waste, the reduction of artesian pressure, or the draw-down of the water table using the best available data. The District shall use the Rules to implement the Management Plan. The Board will review the Management Plan at least every five years. Upon adoption of Desired Future Conditions under Section 36.108 Texas Water Code, the District shall update its Management Plan within two years of the date of the adoption of the Desired Future Conditions. The District shall thereafter update its rules to implement the Management Plan within one year of the date the Management Plan is updated to include the adopted Desired Future Conditions. If the Board considers a new Management Plan necessary or desirable based on evidence presented at a hearing, a new Management Plan will be developed and adopted. A Management Plan, once adopted, remains in effect until the subsequent adoption of another Management Plan.

~~(a) — The requirements of these Temporary Rules relating to the payment of fees under Section 7, the requirement to install and maintain a meter under Section 8, and the requirement to report to the District the amount of water produced from a well under Section 3 do not apply to the following types of wells:~~

- ~~1. All wells, existing or new, of any size or capacity used solely for domestic use, livestock use, or poultry use;~~
- ~~2. An existing well or new well that does not have the capacity, as equipped, to produce more than 25 gallons per minute and is used in whole or in part for commercial, industrial, municipal, manufacturing, or public water supply use, use for oil or gas or other hydrocarbon exploration or production, or any other purpose of use other than solely for domestic, livestock, or poultry use, except as provided by Subsection (b) of this rule; or~~
- ~~3. Leachate wells, monitoring wells, and piezometers.~~

~~(b) — For purposes of determining whether the exemption set forth under Subsection (a)(2) applies, the capacity of a well that is part of a well system shall be determined by taking the sum of the capacities of each of the individual wells, as equipped, in the system. If the total sum of the capacities is greater than 25 gallons per minute, the well system and the individual wells that are part of it are not exempt from the fee payment, metering, and reporting requirements of these rules.~~

- ~~(c) — A well exempted under Subsection (a) will lose its exempt status if the well is subsequently used for a purpose or in a manner that is not exempt under Subsection (a).~~
- ~~(d) — A well exempted under Subsection (a)(2) will lose its exempt status if, while the well was registered as an exempt well, the District determines that the well had the capacity, as equipped, to produce more than 25 gallons per minute. Such wells are subject to the fee payment, metering, reporting, and other requirements of these Temporary Rules, and may be subject to enforcement under Section 9.~~
- ~~(e) — The owner of a new well that is exempt under this rule shall nonetheless register the well with the District, as required under Section 3.~~

~~Rule 2.2 — Wells Subject to Fee Payment, Metering, and Reporting Requirements of These Temporary Rules~~

~~All wells not described as exempt under Rule 2.1(a) are subject to the fee payment, metering, reporting, registration, and other requirements of these Temporary Rules. Such wells include wells with a capacity, as equipped, to produce more than 25 gallons per minute and that are used in whole or in part for any purpose of use other than solely for domestic use, livestock use, or poultry use.~~

~~Rule 2.3 — Exemption from Production Fees for Groundwater Used for Certain Emergency Purposes [MOVED TO RULE 9.2]~~

- ~~(a) — Groundwater produced within the boundaries of the District is exempt from the assessment of applicable Water Use Fees and Groundwater Transport Fees otherwise required by Section 7 if the groundwater is used by a fire department or an emergency services district solely for emergency purposes and the use is qualified under Subsection—~~
- ~~(b) — To qualify for the exemption provided for in Subsection (a), a fire department or emergency services district that uses groundwater produced from within the District, or a person that supplies groundwater produced from within the District to a fire department or emergency services district, shall submit to the District a Water Production Report that complies with Rule 3.10.~~

~~Rule 2.4 — Exemption from Production Fees for Groundwater Used for Maintenance Purposes~~

~~Groundwater used for the purposes of flushing lines, tanks, or fire hydrants as required by TCEQ are exempt from fees if an approved metering device or an alternative measuring method approved by the District is used. These amounts shall be noted on the water production report and subtracted from the total amount pumped.~~

~~Rule 2.5 — Exemption from Production Fees, Metering, and Reporting Requirements for Groundwater Used for Well Development [MOVED TO RULE 9.2]~~

~~Groundwater produced from a well during its development or rehabilitation, including groundwater used in pump tests, is exempt from the requirements relating to the payment of fees under Section 7, the requirement to install and maintain a meter under Section 8, and the requirement to report to the District the amount of water produced from a well under Section 3. However, use of the well must comply with those requirements before being placed into operation unless otherwise exempt under these rules.~~

SECTION 3.
WELL REGISTRATIONS AND PERMITTING; RECORDS, REPORTS, AND
LOGS: PERMIT NOT REQUIRED

Rule 3.1 — Purpose and Policy [MOVED TO RULE 1.4]

~~The accurate and timely reporting to the District of activities governed by these Rules is a critical component to the District's ability to effectively and prudently manage the groundwater resources that it has been charged by law with regulating. The purpose of Section 3 is to require the submission, by the appropriate person or persons, of complete, accurate, and timely registrations, permit applications, records, reports, and logs as required throughout the District Rules. Because of the important role that accurate and timely reporting plays in the District's understanding of past, current and anticipated groundwater conditions within the District, the failure to comply with these rules may result in the assessment of additional fees, civil penalties, or any combination of the same, as specifically set forth under Section 9.~~

Rule 3.2 — Permit Not Required Under Temporary Rules.

~~No permit of any kind is required under these Temporary Rules. Notwithstanding Chapter 36, Water Code, a permit is not required under these Temporary Rules to drill, equip, operate, or complete a well, produce water from a well, or to substantially alter the size or capacity of a well. Permitting requirements will be developed and adopted by the District in the future after it has had a sufficient opportunity to develop a management plan and carefully consider various regulatory approaches and how such approaches may impact landowners and other water users in the District while achieving proper management of the groundwater resources. Permitting rules will be adopted only after ample opportunity has been afforded the public to participate in the development of such rules.~~

Rule 3.~~123~~ Well Registration Required.

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Section 3.1, all water wells must be registered with the District. All new, exempt wells require the issuance of a Notice to Proceed by the District prior to the drilling of the well. Issuance of a Notice to Proceed by the District evidences the District's review and approval of a registration application for a new, exempt well. All new, nonexempt wells require the issuance of a Production Permit by the District under Rule 3.9 prior to the drilling of the nonexempt well.

(b) The following wells are not required to be registered by the District:

1. Pre-Effective Date Exempt Wells in existence or for which drilling commenced prior to April 1, 2011; and

2. Leachate wells, monitoring wells, and piezometers.

Wells that meet the criteria of this subsection are, however, encouraged to be registered in order to receive the benefits of being classified as an existing well under these Rules, including but not limited to a consideration of the registered well in a review of a proposed new well's spacing requirements and during the permitting process for proposed new nonexempt wells. Wells not registered with the District are not considered in a review of a proposed new well's impact on existing wells.

(c) Failure of a well owner to timely register or amend the registration of a well under this rule shall subject the well owner to enforcement under these rules. A violation of this rule occurs on the first day that the drilling, alteration, modification, or operation occurs, and continues each day thereafter as a separate violation until cessation of the prohibited conduct, or until the well is registered or the registration is amended, as applicable.

(a)(d) Existing wells that are not registered or for which an administratively complete registration application has not been filed with the District prior to the Effective Date will be presumed to be wells not in existence prior to the Effective Date. Those wells that are not deemed as existing wells under these Rules are considered to be new wells that are required to comply with the spacing requirements under Rule 4.2 and, for nonexempt wells, are not eligible for a Historic Use Permit. The following wells must be registered with the District:

1. all new wells drilled on or after April 1, 2011, including new wells exempt under Rule 2.1(a);

2. all existing wells that are not exempt under Rule 2.1(a).

(b)(e) Test holes must be registered with the District in accordance with the terms of this rule. Test holes are not subject to registration fees charged by the District. A plugging report shall be submitted to the District within 30 days of the date the test hole is plugged in accordance with Rule 3.47(e).

Rule 3.24 Well Registration Application. Registration of Existing Non-Exempt Wells Required Between April 1 and June 30, 2011.

(a) An owner or well driller, or any other person legally authorized to act on their behalf, must submit and obtain approval of a registration application and submit a well report deposit with to the District before any new well, except leachate wells or monitoring wells, not exempt from registration under Rule 3.2(b)(2) may be drilled, equipped, or completed, or before an existing well may be substantially altered, beginning on and after April 1, 2011. For new, nonexempt wells, registration applications shall be submitted in addition to Production Permit applications.

(b) A person seeking to register a well shall provide the District with the following information in the registration application on a form provided by the District:

1. the name and mailing address of the registrant and the owner of the property, if different from the registrant, on which the well is or will be located;
2. if the registrant is other than the owner of the property, documentation establishing the applicable authority to file the application for well registration, serve as the registrant in lieu of the property owner, and construct and operate a well for the proposed use;
3. a statement of the nature and purpose of the existing or proposed use of water from the well;
4. the location or proposed location of the well, identified as a specific point measured by latitudinal and, longitudinal, ~~and elevation~~ coordinates;
5. the location or proposed location of the use of water from the well, if used or proposed to be used at a location other than the location of the well;
6. the production capacity or proposed production capacity of the well, as equipped, in gallons per minute, and the horsepower rating of the pump, as assigned by the pump manufacturer;
7. a water well closure plan or a declaration that the applicant will comply with well plugging guidelines and report closure to the District;
8. a statement that the water withdrawn from the well will be put to beneficial use at all times; and
9. any other information deemed necessary by the Board.

(c) For purposes of determining applicable well spacing and permitting requirements, the information included in a timely filed, administratively complete application for well registration may be used as evidence that the well existed before the Effective Date.

(d) Once a registration is complete, which for new wells also includes receipt by the District of the well report required by Rule 3.57, the registration shall be perpetual in nature, subject to being amended or transferred and to enforcement for violations of these Rules.

~~(e)~~

~~(a) The timely filing of an application for registration shall provide the owner of a well~~

~~described under Subsection (a)(2) with evidence that a well existed before April 1, 2011, for purposes of establishing the well as an existing well, grandfathering the well from the requirement to comply with any well location or spacing requirements of the District, and any other entitlements that existing wells may receive under these Temporary Rules or under permanent rules adopted by the District. A well that is required to be registered under this rule and that is not exempt under Rule 2.1(a) shall not be operated on or after July 1, 2011, without first complying with the metering provisions set forth under Section 8.~~

~~(b) —~~

~~(a) — The owner of an existing well described under Rule 3.3(a)(2) must register the well with the District between April 1 and June 30, 2011, and must install a meter on the well as set forth under Section 8 of these rules before July 1, 2011. Failure of the owner of such a well to timely register the well under this Rule shall subject the well owner to enforcement under these rules.~~

~~(b) — Although not required under these Temporary Rules, the owner of an existing well exempt under Rule 2.1(a) may elect to register the well with the District to provide the owner with evidence that the well existed before April 1, 2011, for purposes of establishing the well as an existing well, grandfathering the well from the requirement to comply with any well location or spacing requirements of the District, and any other entitlements that existing wells may receive under these Temporary Rules or under permanent rules adopted by the District.~~

~~Rule 3.5 Registration of New Wells or Alterations to Existing Wells Required Prior to Drilling or Alteration.~~

~~(d) — A registrant for a new well has 240 days from the date of approval of its application for well registration to drill and complete the new well, and must file the well report within 60 days of completion. However, a registrant may apply for one extension of an additional 240 days or may resubmit an identical well registration without the need to pay any additional administrative fee associated with the submittal of well registrations for new wells. A registrant for a new well has 180 days from the date of approval of its application for well registration to commence drilling the well. If drilling has not commenced within 180 days from the date of approval of its application, the well registration becomes expired. If the well report is timely submitted to the District, the District shall return the well report deposit to the owner or well driller. In the event that the well report required under this rule and Rule 3.7 are not filed within the deadlines set forth under Subsection (b) of this rule, the driller or owner shall forfeit the well report deposit and shall be subject to enforcement by the District for violation of this rule.~~

~~(a) — No well that is classified as non-exempt under Rule 2.1(a) may be modified or operated unless the well is first registered with the District or the well registration on file for the well is amended pursuant to Rule 3.9.~~

(e) Notwithstanding any other rule to the contrary, the owner, driller, pump installer, or well

service company that is authorized by the owner to complete or operate a new well, substantially alter an existing well, or modify or operate an existing ~~non-exempt~~ well are jointly responsible for ensuring that a well registration required by this section, or well registration amendment required by Rule 3.69, is timely filed with the District and contains only information that is true and accurate. Each will be subject to enforcement action if a registration or registration amendment required by this section is not timely filed by either, or by any other person legally authorized to act on his or her behalf.

Rule 3.36 General Provisions Applicable to Registrations.

- (a) Registration applications may be submitted to the District in person, by mail, by fax, or by internet- ~~submission when available by the District~~, using the registration form provided by the District.
- (b) A determination of administrative completeness of a registration application shall be made by the General Manager within thirty (30) business days after the date of receipt of an application for registration. If an application is not administratively complete, the District shall request the applicant to complete the application. The application will expire if the applicant does not complete the application within 120 days of the date of the District's request. A ~~registration~~ application will be considered administratively complete and may be approved by the General Manager without notice or hearing if:
 - 1. it substantially complies with the requirements set forth under Rule 3.3(~~be~~), including providing all information required to be included in the application that may be obtained through reasonable diligence; and
 - 2. if it is a registration for a new well:
 - (A) includes the well log deposit; and
 - (B) proposes a well that complies with the spacing, location, and well completion requirements of Section 4.2.

A person may appeal the General Manager's ruling on a registration application by filing a written request for a hearing before the Board. The Board will hear the applicant's appeal at the next regular Board meeting. The General Manager may set the application for consideration by the Board at the next available Board meeting or hearing in lieu of approving or denying an application.

- (c) Upon approval or denial of an application, the General Manager shall inform the registrant in writing ~~by regular mail~~ of the approval or denial, as well as whether the well meets the exemptions provided in Rule ~~3.823.7.1~~ or whether it is subject to the ~~permitting, metering~~, fee payment, metering and reporting requirements of these rules.
- (d) Except as provided under Subsection (e) of this section, a registrant for a new well has 240 days from the date of approval of the application for well registration to drill and complete the new well. If drilling has not commenced within 240 days from the date of approval of

the registration application, the well registration expires. However, a registrant may apply for one extension of an additional 240 days or may resubmit an identical well registration without the need to pay any additional administrative fee associated with the submittal of well registrations for new wells. Upon the expiration of a well registration, the District may process a resubmission of an expired registration application only upon the passage of thirty (30) calendar days from the date the previous registration application expired.

(e) A registrant for a new well that is required by state law to be approved by TCEQ prior to operation has 365 days from the date of approval of the registration application to drill and complete the new well, with up to two (2) 365-day extension options authorized under the same filing requirements under Subsection (d) if drilling has not commenced prior to the end of the applicable 365-day period. Any extension requested under this Subsection (e) shall be granted only upon the submission of proof that an extension is warranted as determined by the District. Upon the expiration of a well registration, the District may process a resubmission of an expired registration application only upon the passage of thirty (30) calendar days from the date the previous registration application expired.

(f) A registration application for a well may be filed prior to the filing of a Production Permit application for the well as required under Rule 3.9; provided, however, the Production Permit application must be filed, be declared administratively complete, and be acted on by the District Board within a timeframe that allows the well to be drilled according to the deadline set forth in Subsection (d) or (e) of this rule, as applicable. -

(g) If the well report is timely submitted to the District, the District shall return the well report deposit to the owner or well driller. In the event that the well report required under this rule and Rule 3.5 are not filed within the deadlines set forth under Subsection (d) of this rule, the driller or owner shall forfeit the well report deposit and may be subject to enforcement by the District for violation of this rule.

~~(e)~~(h) All new wells must be drilled within 30 feet (10 yards) of the location specified in the registration application.

~~(d)~~(i) An application pursuant to which a registration has been issued is incorporated in the registration, and the registration is valid contingent upon the accuracy of the information supplied in the registration application. A finding that false information has been supplied in the application may be grounds to refuse to approve the registration or to revoke or suspend the registration.

~~(e)~~(j) Submission of a registration application constitutes an acknowledgment by the registrant of receipt of the rules and regulations of the District and agreement that the registrant will comply with all rules and regulations of the District.

~~(f)~~(k) The District may amend any registration, in accordance with these rules, to accomplish the purposes of the District Rules, ~~m~~Management ~~p~~Plan, the District Act, or Chapter 36, Texas Water Code.

~~(g)~~(1) If multiple wells have been aggregated under one registration and one or more wells under the registration will be transferred, the District will require separate registration applications from each new owner for the wells retained or obtained by that person.

~~(h)~~(m) No person shall operate or otherwise produce groundwater from a well required under this Section to be registered with the District before:

1. timely submitting an accurate application for registration, or accurate application to amend an existing registration as applicable, of the well to the District; and
2. obtaining ~~approval from the District of the application for registration or amendment application, if such approval is required under these rules~~ a Notice to Proceed or a Production Permit issued by the District.

Rule 3.47 Records of Drilling, Pump Installation and Alteration Activity, Plugging and Capping.

- (a) Each person who drills, deepens, completes or otherwise alters a well shall make, at the time of drilling, deepening, completing or otherwise altering the well, a legible, complete, and accurate well report recorded on the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation “Well Report” form.
- (b) The person who drilled, deepened, completed or otherwise altered a well pursuant to this rule shall, within sixty (60) days after the date the well is ~~completed~~drilled, deepened,, completed or otherwise altered, file the well report described in Subsection (a) with the District.
- (c) Not later than the 30th day after the date a well is plugged, a driller, licensed pump installer, or well owner who plugs the well shall submit a plugging report to the District, which shall be substantially similar form to the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation Form a004WWD (Plugging Report) and shall include all information required therein.
- (d) The District requires wells to be capped under certain conditions to prevent waste, prevent pollution, or prevent further deterioration of well casing. The well must remain capped until such a time as the condition that led to the capping requirement is eliminated or repaired. A well must be capped in accordance with this rule if the well is inactive and the pump equipment is removed from a well with the intention of re-equipping the well at a later date for future use; provided, however that the casing is not in a deteriorated condition that could result in the commingling of water strata and degradation of water quality, in which case the well must be plugged or repaired in accordance with this rule. The cap must be capable of sustaining a weight of at least 400 pounds when installed on the well and must be constructed in such a way that the covering cannot be easily removed by hand. The driller, licensed pump installer, or well owner who caps a well shall submit to the District a well capping notice on a form provided by the District.

Rule 3.58 Transfer of Well Ownership.

- (a) Within ninety (90) days after the date of a change in ownership of a well that is required to be registered under these Rules, the new well owner (transferee) shall notify the District in writing of the effective date of file with the District a Transfer of Well Ownership form that provides the change in ownership, the name, daytime telephone number, and mailing address of the new well owner, along with any other contact or well-related information reasonably requested by the General Manager. The new well owner may, in addition, be required to submit an application for registration of an existing well if a registration does not yet exist for the well. The requirement under this rule to transfer well ownership shall also apply to capped or inactive wells.
- ~~(b)~~ Within 90 days after the date of a change in ownership of a well that is not exempt under District Rule 2.1 from the fee payment, metering, and reporting requirements of these rules, the new well owner (transferee) shall submit to the District, on a form provided by the District staff, a signed and sworn to application for transfer of ownership.
- ~~(e)(b)~~ If a registrant conveys by any lawful and legally enforceable means to another person the real property interests in one or more wells or a well system that is recognized in the registration so that the transferring party (the transferor) is no longer the “well owner,” as defined herein, and if an application for change of Transfer of Well Ownership under Subsection (b) has been approved by the District, the District shall recognize the person to whom such interests were conveyed (the transferee) as the legal holder of the registration owner of the well, subject to the conditions and limitations of these District Rules.
- ~~(d)(c)~~ The burden of proof in any proceeding related to a question of well ownership or status as the legal holder of a registration or permit issued by the District and the rights there under shall be on the person claiming such ownership or status.
- ~~(e)(d)~~ Notwithstanding any provision of this rule to the contrary, no application made pursuant to Subsection (b) of this rule shall be granted by the District unless all outstanding fees, penalties, and compliance matters have first been fully and finally paid or otherwise resolved by the transferring party (transferor) for all wells included in the application or existing registration, and each well and registration made the subject of the application is otherwise in good standing with the District.
- ~~(f)~~ The new owner of a well that is the subject of a transfer described in this rule (transferee) may not operate or otherwise produce groundwater from the well after ninety (90) days from the date of the change in ownership until the new owner has submitted a Transfer of Well Ownership if required under this rule:
1. ~~submitted written notice to the District of the change in ownership, for wells described in Subsection (a); or~~
 2. ~~(e) submitted to the District a completed application for transfer of ownership, for wells described in Subsection (b).~~

A new well owner that intends to alter or use the well in a manner that would constitute a

substantial change from the information in the existing registration or that would trigger the requirement to register the well under these rules must also submit and obtain District approval of a registration application ~~or~~ registration amendment application, as applicable, prior to altering or operating the well in the new manner.

Rule 3.69 Amendment of Registration.

A registrant of an exempt well shall file an application to amend an existing registration and obtain approval by the District of the application prior to engaging in any activity that would constitute a substantial change from the information in the existing registration. For purposes of this rule, a substantial change includes a change that would substantially alter the pump or well, a change in the type of use of the water produced, the addition of a new well to be included in an already registered aggregate system, a change in location of a well or proposed well, a change of the location of use of the groundwater, or a change in ownership of a well. A substantial change to a nonexempt well requires a permit amendment application under Rule 3.15. A registration amendment is not required for maintenance or repair of a well if the maintenance or repair does not increase the designed production capabilities of the pump.

Rule 3.7 Permit Exclusions and Exemptions.

(a) The permitting requirements of these Rules do not apply to:

1. Wells exempt from registration under Rule 3.1(b);
- 2. Pre-Effective Date Exempt Wells drilled or for which an administratively complete registration application is on file with the District prior to the Effective Date;
3. Wells registered and drilled on or after the Effective Date that have a capacity to produce 17.36 gallons per minute or less, as equipped; and
4. Wells used for certain limited oil and gas operations as specifically exempted under Section 36.117(b) of the Texas Water Code.

(b) Wells exempt from the permitting requirements under Subsection (a)(4) shall meter, report and pay production fees based on groundwater produced from the well in accordance with these Rules.

Rule 3.8 Historic Use Permits; Permit By Rule.

(a) The owner of an existing, non-exempt water well or well system that was operational and produced groundwater during the Historic Use Period and was registered or for which an administratively complete registration application is on file with the District as of the Effective Date is eligible for a Historic Use Permit. Wells classified as non-exempt to which a Historic Use Permit may apply include those wells that were subject to the registration, metering, reporting and fee payment requirements under the District's Temporary Rules. Wells that qualify for a Historic Use Permit may be operated in the same manner as the well was operated prior to the Effective Date until such time as a Historic Use Permit is approved

by the District. Any changes to a well eligible for a Historic Use Permit prior to issuance of a Historic Use Permit by the District requires a well registration amendment under Rule 3.6.

(b) -A Historic Use Permit shall be based on the Maximum Historic Use from the well during the Historic Use Period. -

(c) Failure of an owner of a well or well system to have registered and been in compliance with District rules prior to the Effective Date shall preclude the owner from making any future claim or application to the District for historic use under these Rules, and the owner is required to obtain a Production Permit in order to be able to produce groundwater.

(a)(d) The District shall review the records of those owners with wells that qualify for a Historic Use Permit. After determining the Maximum Historic Use based on District records of production reports and fee payments during the Historic Use Period, the District shall send a letter to each well owner with a well that qualifies for a Historic Use Permit that includes a draft permit for review by the owner. The draft permit shall be signed by the General Manager and shall include the terms set forth in Rule 3.16.

(b) — (e) In the event the owner elects to use the Alternate Maximum Historic Use in lieu of the Maximum Historic Use amount, the owner shall notify the District on a form provided by the District within 120 days from the date the owner receives the draft permit from the District. Such an Alternate Maximum Historic Use designation shall include the Texas Water Development Board Water Use Survey records relied on for the applicable production year and a certification that such records are true and accurate copies of that information submitted to Texas Water Development Board representing groundwater production for calendar year 2010.

(f) Wells drilled and completed within eighteen (18) months prior to the end of the Historic Use Period that have not been in operation for a full calendar year during the Historic Use Period are eligible to have the Historic Use Period extended until December 31, 2019, upon submission of a request on a form provided by the District. Such an extension is intended to allow for wells drilled within eighteen (18) months prior to the Effective the opportunity to demonstrate the amount of Maximum Historic Use of the well during a one (1) year period prior to the end of the extended Historic Use Period. The amount of Maximum Historic Use of a well under this Subsection (f) shall be demonstrated by meter reading and submitted on a form provided by the District.

(g) The General Manager or well owner eligible for a Historic Use Permit may refer or appeal the matter to the Board, as applicable, through a permit hearing held in accordance with Rule 5.3 to determine the amount of beneficial use from the well during the Historic Use Period.

Rule 3.9 Production Permit

The owner of a new, non-exempt well must obtain a Production Permit from the District prior to the drilling, construction, or operation of the well or well system. The owner of a new or existing well that is exempt from the District's permitting requirements, but is subsequently substantially

altered in a manner which causes the well to lose its exempt status, must obtain a Production Permit. In addition, the owner of an existing well or well system that has obtained a Historic Use Permit for the well must obtain a Production Permit if any of the following apply:

- a. The permit holder intends to produce groundwater in excess of the amount authorized in a Historic Use Permit;
- b. The well or well system has been substantially altered in a manner that causes the well or well system to be capable of producing more groundwater from the same aquifer-;
or
- c. If the purpose of use of the groundwater produced changes to another type of use other than that authorized in the Historic Use Permit.

Rule 3.10 Application Requirements for Production Permits.

- (a) Each original application for Production Permit must contain all of the information as set forth below in this rule. Application forms will be provided on the District's website and can be furnished to the applicant upon request. For well systems, the applicant shall provide the information required in this subsection for each well that is part of the well system. All applications for a permit shall be in writing and sworn to, and shall include the following:
1. name, telephone number, fax number, and mailing address of the applicant and the owner of the land on which the well will be located;
 2. if the applicant is other than the owner of the property, documentation establishing the applicable authority to construct and operate a well for the proposed use;
 3. the location of each well, including a location map showing the proposed well location;
 4. a statement of the nature and purpose of the proposed use and the amount of water to be used for each purpose;
 5. a requirement that the water withdrawn under the permit be put to beneficial use at all times;
 6. location of the use of the water from the well;
 7. the estimated rate at which water will be withdrawn from the well;
 8. a declaration that the applicant will comply with the District's Rules and all groundwater use permits and plans promulgated pursuant to the District's Rules;
 9. a water conservation plan or a declaration that the applicant will comply with the District's Management Plan;

10. a drought contingency plan, if the applicant is required to prepare a drought contingency plan by other law, or a declaration that the applicant will comply with the District's Drought Contingency Plan;
 11. a declaration that the applicant will comply with all District well plugging and capping guidelines and report closure to the District and the appropriate state agencies;
 12. if the groundwater is to be resold, leased, or otherwise transferred to others, whether inside or outside of the District, provide the location to which the groundwater will be delivered, the purpose for which the groundwater will be used, and a copy of the legal documents establishing the right for the groundwater to be sold, leased, or otherwise transferred, including but not limited to any contract for the sale, lease, or transfer of groundwater;
 13. For wells or well systems with a proposed aggregate production capacity of 200 gpm and above, a Hydrogeological Report that meets all of the requirements of the District's Hydrogeological Report Requirements; and
 14. if groundwater is proposed to be transported out of the District, the applicant shall describe the following issues and provide documents relevant to these issues:
 - i. availability of water in the District and in the proposed receiving area during the period for which the water supply is requested;
 - ii. projected effect of the proposed transport on aquifer conditions, depletion, subsidence, or effects on existing permit holders or other groundwater users within the District; and
 - iii. how the proposed transport is consistent with the approved regional water plan and District Management Plan.
- (b) Hydrogeological Reports required under Subsection (a)(13), Rule 3.15, and Rule 4.3 shall be submitted simultaneously with a Production Permit application and shall include all of the required elements of the District's Hydrogeological Report Requirements in order for the Production Permit application to be deemed administratively complete.

Rule 3.11 Administrative Completeness of Production Permit Application.

The District shall promptly consider and act on each administratively complete application for a Production Permit that meets the requirements of Rule 3.10, includes the application fee established by the District under Rule 9.12, and for which the applicant is in compliance with District rules. If an application is not administratively complete, the District may request the applicant to complete the application as required by these Rules. The application will expire if the applicant does not complete the application within 60 (sixty) days of the date of the District's request or upon conclusion of an extension granted by the General Manager of the District.

Rule 3.12 Considerations for Granting or Denying a Permit Application.

- (a) Before granting or denying a Production Permit application, the District must consider whether:
1. the application contains accurate information, all the information requested and is accompanied by the subscribed administrative fees;
 2. the water well(s) complies with Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code, and these Rules, including but not limited to the spacing and production limitations identified in these rules;
 3. the proposed use of water unreasonably affects existing groundwater and surface water resources or existing permit holders;
 4. the proposed use of water is dedicated to a beneficial use;
 5. the proposed use of water is consistent with the District's Management Plan;
 6. the applicant agrees to avoid waste and achieve water conservation;
 7. the applicant has agreed that reasonable diligence will be used to protect groundwater quality and that the applicant will follow well plugging guidelines at the time of well closure; and
 8. for those hearings conducted by the State Office of Administrative Hearings, the Board shall consider the proposal for decision issued by the State Office of Administrative Hearings.
- (b) The District, to the extent possible, shall issue permits up to the point the total volume of exempt and permitted groundwater production will achieve the applicable Desired Future Conditions established for the aquifers in the District. In issuing permits, the District shall manage total groundwater production on a long-term basis to achieve the applicable Desired Future Conditions and shall consider:
1. the Modeled Available Groundwater determined by the Executive Administrator of the Texas Water Development Board;
 2. the Executive Administrator of the Texas Water Development Board's estimate, as may be provided by the District, of the current and projected amount of groundwater produced under the exemptions in District Rule 3.7;
 3. the amount of groundwater authorized under permits previously issued by the District;
 4. a reasonable estimate of the amount of groundwater that is actually produced under permits issued by the District; and

5. yearly precipitation and production patterns.

Rule 3.13 Permit Term.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in the conditions of an individual permit, all permits are perpetual in nature; provided, however, that the District will conduct inspections and will request information from a permit holder from time-to-time as required to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the District's information, and to enforce compliance with District Rules, the District Act, and Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code. Upon receipt of information that necessitates a permit amendment under Rule 3.15, the District shall notify the well owner in writing that a permit amendment is required prior to the initiation of the permit amendment process.

Rule 3.14 Aggregation of Withdrawal Among Multiple Wells.

Multiple wells that are part of a well system that are owned and operated by the same person or entity may be aggregated under a single permit; provided, however, that wells owned by the same person or entity that produce from different aquifers are not aggregated for purposes of authorized production. All aggregated production shall be based on the maximum amount of production authorized from the specific aquifer, or subdivision thereof, from which the well system produces.

Rule 3.15 Permit Amendment.

- (a) Prior to undertaking any action that would exceed the maximum amount of groundwater authorized to be produced under a permit issued by the District, or a change to the location or purpose of use, the capacity of the well, or any other applicable term, condition or restriction of an existing permit, the permit holder must first apply for and obtain a permit amendment. All applications for amendments to any permit issued by the District are subject to the considerations for Production Permits in Rule 3.12, and are subject to the notice and hearing procedures set forth in Rule 5.3. Changes requested to the purpose of use or to increase the amount of annual production under a Historic Use Permit require the issuance of a Production Permit prior to the changes being made.
- (b) Requests to modify or increase an existing well or well system that would result in the existing well(s), in total, being equipped to produce 200 gallons per minute or more require the submission of a Hydrogeological Report under Rule 3.10(a)(13).
- (c) A permit amendment is not required for any well, well pump, or pump motor repair or maintenance if such repair or maintenance does not substantially alter the well, well pump, or pump motor.
- (d) The District may initiate an amendment to a permit as necessary and provided by these Rules. If the District initiates an amendment to a permit, the permit as it existed before the permit amendment process shall remain in effect until the conclusion of the permit amendment or process.

Rule 3.16 Permits Subject to Conditions and Restrictions.

(a) Permits issued by the District may be subject to the conditions and restrictions placed on the rate and amount of withdrawal, the Rules promulgated by the District, and terms and provisions with reference to the equipping of wells or pumps that may be necessary to prevent waste and achieve water conservation, minimize as far as practicable the drawdown of the water table or the reduction of artesian pressure, lessen interference between wells, or to achieve the Desired Future Conditions established for the aquifers in whole or in part within the boundaries of the District. The permittee, by accepting the permit, agrees to abide by any and all groundwater withdrawal regulations established by the District that are currently in place, as well as any and all regulations established by the District in the future. Acceptance of the permit by the person or entity to whom it is issued constitutes acknowledgment of, and agreement to comply with, all of the terms, provisions, conditions, limitations, and restrictions.

(b) All permits shall include, at a minimum, the following conditions:

1. That the permit holder may not exceed the annual amount of production from a well or well system from the specific aquifer authorized under the permit except, as authorized by the District.
2. The permit is granted subject to the District's rules, orders of the District Board of Directors, special provisions, permit conditions, and laws of the State of Texas, including but not limited to Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code and the District's enabling legislation codified at Chapter 8856 of the Special District Local Laws Code.
3. Acceptance of the permit and production of groundwater under the authority granted constitutes acknowledgement and agreement that the permittee is required to abide by the precise terms of this permit and comply with the District's rules, orders of the District Board of Directors, special provisions, permit conditions, and laws applicable to the permit.
4. Violation of the terms of the permit shall result in enforcement in accordance with the District's Enforcement Policy and Civil Penalty Schedule, Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code, and the District's enabling legislation codified at Chapter 8856 of the Special District Local Laws Code.
5. The permit does not confer any rights and/or privileges other than those expressly set forth herein.
6. The well(s) identified in the permit shall be installed, equipped, operated, maintained, plugged, capped, or closed, as may be appropriate in accordance with the District's rules.
7. Production shall not exceed the amount of authorized production set forth in the permit.
8. Produced groundwater shall be put to a beneficial use at all times. Operation of the

well(s) under the permit shall be conducted in a manner so as to avoid waste, pollution, or harm to groundwater resources.

9. The well site shall be accessible to District representatives and/or agents for inspection during business hours and during emergencies. The permit holder agrees to cooperate fully in any reasonable monitoring or sampling of the well(s).
10. A permit holder shall provide written notice to the District of any change of ownership, name of any authorized representative, well operator, mailing address or telephone number in accordance with District rules.
11. The permit holder shall reduce water production as required by District rules and orders of the Board of Directors, including but not limited to proportional adjustments issued based on achievement of the District's Desired Future Conditions, and/or adjustments due to times of drought and in accordance with the District's Drought Contingency Plan, as applicable.
12. The application and all information pursuant to which the permit has been granted is incorporated therein, and the permit has been granted based on the accuracy thereof. A finding that false information has been supplied to the District shall be grounds for immediate revocation of the permit, and shall subject the permit holder to enforcement.
13. The permit contains all matters approved by the District related to the permittee's authority to use groundwater, and all other matters requested by the permit holder not included in the permit are denied.
14. In the event of a conflict between the terms of the permit and the application and information pursuant to which the permit was granted, the terms of the permit shall prevail.
15. Any other information, special conditions or restrictions deemed necessary by the District.

Rule 3.17 Emergency Authorization.

- (a) The General Manager or Board may grant an Emergency Permit authorizing the drilling, equipping, or operation of a well that complies with the spacing requirements of Rule 4.2. An Emergency Permit may be granted without notice, hearing, or further action by the Board, or with such notice and hearing as the General Manager deems practical and necessary under the circumstances.
- (b) An Emergency Permit may only be issued upon a finding that:
 1. No suitable surface water or permitted groundwater is immediately available to the applicant; and
 2. An emergency need for the groundwater exists such that issuance of the permit is

necessary to prevent the loss of life or to prevent severe, imminent threats to the public health or safety.

- (c) An Emergency Permit may be issued for a term determined by the Board or General Manager based upon the nature and extent of the emergency, but which shall in no event exceed sixty (60) days. Upon expiration of the term, the permit automatically expires and is cancelled.

Rule 3.xx3.10 ~~Water Production Reports.~~

- ~~(a) The owner of any non-exempt well within the District must submit, through regular mail, facsimile, electronic mail, hand delivery, or the District's online reporting system, a quarterly report on a form provided or approved by the District, or an annual report for the system loss report required under Subsection (a)(7) only, containing the following:~~

~~1. the name of the registrant;~~

~~2.1. the well numbers of each registered well within the District owned or operated by the registrant;~~

~~3.1. the total amount of groundwater produced by each well or well system during the immediately preceding reporting period;~~

~~4.1. the total amount of groundwater produced by each well or well system during each month of the immediately preceding reporting period;~~

~~5.1. the purposes for which the water was used;~~

~~6.1. for water used at a location other than the property on which the well is located, and that is not used by a fire department or emergency services district for emergency purposes or by a public water system:~~

~~(A) the location of the use and purpose of use of the water; and~~

~~(B)(A) if the water was sold on a retail or wholesale basis, the name of the person to whom it was sold and the quantity sold to each person;~~

~~7.1. for water used by a public water system, a description of identified system losses, including:~~

~~(A) an estimate of the total quantity, reported in gallons or in percentages of total annual production, of water lost to system loss, if known;~~

~~(B)(A) the sources of system losses reported under Subsection (A); and~~

~~(C)(A) the methods, if any, employed to address the system losses reported under this subsection;~~

~~8.1. the amount of groundwater produced for which a fee exemption is sought, if any, under Rule 2.4 for flushing lines, tanks, or fire hydrants, and the metering method(s) employed to determine the amount; and~~

~~9.1. additionally, for fire departments, emergency services districts, and any person that provides groundwater produced from within the District to a fire department or emergency services district and that seeks a fee payment exemption under Rule 2.3;~~

~~(A) the total amount of groundwater produced or used, as applicable, solely for emergency purposes during each month of the reporting period provided for under this rule; and~~

~~(B)(A) the total amount of groundwater produced or used, as applicable, for any purpose other than for emergency purposes during each month of the reporting period provided for under this rule.~~

~~(b) There shall be four quarterly reporting periods each year: January 1 to March 31, April 1 to June 30, July 1 to September 30, and October 1 to December 31. The report for each quarter shall be due no later than 30 days after the last day of the applicable quarterly reporting period. To comply with this rule, the registrant of a well shall read each water meter associated with a well within 15 days before or after March 31, within 15 days before or after June 30, within 15 days before or after September 30, and within 15 days before or after December 31 each year and report the readings to the District on the form described in Subsection (a). Additionally, to comply with this rule, all applicable information required under Subsection (a) must be contained in the water production report filed with the District.~~

~~(c)(a) The report required by Subsection (a) must also include a true and correct copy of the monthly meter log required by District Rule 8.5. All such reports and logs may be submitted via internet on the District's well registration website.~~

SECTION 54.

SPACING AND LOCATION OF WELLS; WELL COMPLETION

Rule 4.1 Spacing and Location of Existing Wells.

Wells drilled or for which an administratively complete registration application is filed prior to October 19, 2010the Effective Date, shall be drilled in accordance with state law and District rules in effect , if any, on the date such drilling commenced or the administratively complete registration application was filed, and are exempt from the spacing and location requirements of these rules to the extent that they were drilled lawfully.

Rule 4.2 Spacing Requirements for All New Wells

- (a) Except as authorized under Rule 4.3, all new wells for which a registration application is filed after the Effective Date shall be required to adhere to the spacing requirements of the District. The owner of a well or well system for which significant plans or funding related to the drilling thereof have been developed prior to the Effective Date may submit evidence to the District in order for the District to consider whether the well or well system qualifies under Rule 4.1 for spacing purposes only.
- (b) The minimum distance from the property line for all new wells shall be 50 feet for all aquifers within the District. The minimum distance from existing registered wells completed in the same aquifer is based upon the capacity of the proposed new well. Wells equipped so that the maximum production capacity is 17.36 gpm (25,000 gallons per day) or less are required to be located no less than 100 feet from existing registered wells for all aquifers within the District. The Spacing Formula for new wells that are proposed to be equipped so that the maximum production capacity is more than 17.36 gpm (25,000 gallons per day) requires wells to be located at a distance of not less than the sum of 1,166 feet plus 1.2 multiplied by the maximum production capacity of the proposed well (in gpm) for all aquifers within the District. The following table summarizes the District's spacing requirements:

<u>Minimum Spacing Requirements for All New Wells in the District</u> <u>Applies to all aquifers</u>		
<u>Maximum Capacity of Well</u>	<u>Spacing from Property Line</u>	<u>Spacing from Existing Wells Completed in the Same Aquifer</u>
<u>17.36 gpm or less</u>	<u>50 feet</u>	<u>100 feet</u>
<u>Greater than 17.36 gpm</u>	<u>50 feet</u>	<u>1,166 feet + 1.2 (gpm of proposed well)</u>

- (c) A person who drills a well in violation of the applicable spacing requirements of this rule may be required to recomplete or reconstruct the well in accordance with the District's rules, and may be ordered to plug the well deemed to be in violation.
- (d) An administratively complete registration application approved by the District or a spacing exception granted by the District Board pursuant to Rule 4.3 shall reserve a well site for the duration of time before the well is drilled or upon expiration of the deadlines set forth in Rule 3.3(d).

Rule 4.3 Exceptions to Spacing Requirements

- (a) If an exception to the spacing requirements of the District is desired, a person shall submit an application on a form provided by the District. In the application, the applicant must explain the circumstances justifying an exception to the spacing requirements of the District. The application must include a boundary survey or sketch, drawn to scale, one inch equaling two-hundred (200) feet. The boundary survey or sketch must show the property lines in the immediate area and show accurately, to scale, all existing wells within the applicable spacing distance under Rule 4.2 of the proposed well site. The application and boundary survey or sketch must be certified by a person acquainted with the facts who shall state that the facts contained in the application are true and correct.
- (b) An exception to the property line and existing well spacing requirements shall be automatically granted upon receipt of an application under Subsection (a) that includes evidence and a sworn statement by the landowner or well owner, as applicable, that the abutting land or existing well to which a spacing exception is requested is owned by the same person as the proposed well.
- (c) An exception may be granted by the Board after written notice has been given by the applicant by mailing notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to all existing registered wells located within the minimum required distance from the proposed well site, after a public hearing at which all interested parties may appear and be heard, except as otherwise provided in Subsection (d). Proof of the mailed notice shall be given to the General Manager by the applicant no less than twenty (20) days prior to the date of the public hearing on the spacing exception request.
- (d) If all existing well owners within the applicable spacing distance for which an exception is sought execute a certified waiver in writing, stating that they do not object to the granting of the exception, the District may proceed, upon notice to the applicant only and without hearing, and take action to grant or deny the exception in full or in part.
- (e) Grounds for granting a spacing exception may include evidence that the well proposed in the application will produce groundwater from a different aquifer subdivision other than that from the proposed well.
- (f) If the Board approves a spacing exception for a nonexempt well, the Board may limit the production of the well under Production Permit to prevent or limit injury to existing well owners or the applicable aquifer or subdivision thereof.

Rule 4.42 Standards of Completion for All Wells.

- (a) All wells must be completed in accordance with the well completion standards set forth under the Texas Water Well Drillers and Pump Installers Administrative Rules, Title 16, Part 4, Chapter 76, Texas Administrative Code, and under these Rules. Artificial flow restrictors that can in any way affect the measurement of the capacity of a well as equipped are strictly prohibited.
- (b) In addition to the requirements under Subsection (a), all new wells, re-completed wells, and

wells that are re-worked in a manner that involves removal of the pump from the well for any reason shall be equipped in such a manner as to allow the measurement of the water level in the aquifer supplying water to the well. The driller or well owner is responsible for ensuring that the completed well complies with this subsection.

- (c) Water well drillers shall indicate the method of completion performed on the well report and shall indicate the water level upon completion of the well.
- (d) To prevent the commingling of water between the aquifers which can result in a loss of artesian (or static) head pressure or the degradation of water quality, each well penetrating more than one aquifer or subdivision thereof must be completed in a manner so as to prevent the commingling of groundwater between aquifers or between subdivisions of an aquifer if required by the Texas Water Well Drillers and Pump Installers Administrative Rules, Title 16, Part 4, Chapter 76, Texas Administrative Code. The driller shall indicate the method of completion used to prevent the commingling of water on the well report. The well driller may use any lawful method of completion calculated to prevent the commingling of groundwater.
- (e) All wells drilled on or after April 1, 2017, must be equipped with either one of the following water quality control devices for the purpose of preventing the siphoning of external water and contaminants into the well:
 - 1. a backflow prevention device installed downstream of well head so that it is readily accessible for maintenance or replacement; or
 - 2. an air gap installed at the well discharge location.

A device installed under this subsection is subject to inspection and testing by the District.

- (f) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (g) of this rule, ~~new~~ wells drilled on or after April 1, 2017, shall meet at least one of the following completion standards:
 - 1. the well shall be completed in a manner that exposes fourteen (14) inches or six (6) pipe diameters, whichever is greater, of straight and unobstructed discharge pipe above ground so that the District's flow metering measurement device can measure the flow rate;
 - 2. provide a tee above ground with the same pipe diameter requirements as Subsection (f)(1) and with valves arranged in a manner to divert 100% of the discharge to one side of the tee temporarily so that the District's flow metering device can measure the flow rate; or
 - 3. equip the well with a meter that is easily accessible and measures instantaneous flow rate.

(g) The District shall test the flow rate of all new wells through one of the following methods:

1. At the well head before the well is tied into the system that it will ultimately serve;
or

2. Through a bypass installed within fifty (50) feet downstream of the meter.

~~(g) The requirements of Subsection (f) of this rule do not apply if the well is exempt and used solely for domestic use, livestock use, or poultry use pursuant to Rule 2.1(a)(1).~~

A “bypass” as the term is used in this rule means an installation downstream of the meter that is of equal size to the discharge pipe so that there is unobstructed flow for purposes of measuring the maximum flow capacity from a well.

(h) In order to protect water quality, the integrity of the well, or loss of groundwater from the well, the District may impose additional well completion requirements on any well as determined necessary or appropriate by the Board.

Rule 4.53 Replacement Wells.

(a) No person may replace an existing well without first having obtained authorization from the District. Authorization for the construction of a replacement well may only be granted following the submission to the District of an application for registration of a replacement well on a form provided by the District. The application for registration of a replacement well shall include a diagram of the property that depicts both the proposed replacement well and the well being replaced, and any other structures on the property.

(b) Applications for registration of replacement wells submitted under this rule may be granted by the General Manager without notice or hearing. An applicant may appeal the General Manager’s ruling by filing a written request before the Board. The Board will hear such an appeal at the next available regular Board meeting or hearing called for that purpose.

(c) A replacement well must be actually drilled and completed ~~on the same tract of land as the well being replaced~~so that it is located within fifty (50) feet of the well being replaced. A replacement well shall be drilled so that it is located farther away from the nearest existing registered well than the well being replaced if possible based on property configuration. The replacement well and pump must not be larger in designed production capacity than the well and pump being replaced,~~unless the well is exempt under Rule 2.1.~~

(d) The well owner must cease all production from the well being replaced immediately upon commencing production from the replacement well, and must plug the well being replaced within ninety (90) days from the date that the replacement well is completed.

(e) For those applications submitted to replace a well that also include a request to increase the capacity of the replacement well beyond that of the well being replaced, the spacing requirements of Rule 4.2 shall apply only to the increase in capacity over that of the well being replaced. A Production Permit or permit amendment shall also be required for the increase in capacity over that of the well being replaced if required by Rules 3.9 or 3.15.

SECTION 5. HEARINGS OF THE DISTRICT

Rule 5.1 Hearings Generally

- (a) A public hearing may be held on any matter within the jurisdiction of the Board, or if the Board deems a hearing to be in the public interest or necessary to effectively carry out the duties and responsibilities of the District. The District conducts four general types of hearings under this Section:
1. rulemaking or Management Plan hearings involving matters of general applicability that implement, interpret, or prescribe the law or District policy, or that describe the procedure or practice requirements of the District;
 2. hearings involving the issuance of Production Permits or permit amendments, in which the rights, duties, or privileges of a party are determined after an opportunity for an adjudicative hearing;
 3. show cause hearings, in which the obligation and authority of the District to impose civil penalties is considered under specific relevant circumstances, as set forth in Rule 11.6; and
 4. hearings on the Desired Future Conditions proposed for the District.
- (b) Any matter designated for hearing before the Board may be heard by a quorum of the Board, referred by the Board for a hearing before a hearing examiner, by a quorum of the Board along with an appointed hearing examiner who officiates during the hearing, or by the State Office of Administrative Hearings if required under Rule 5.4(b).
- (c) Any hearing may or may not be scheduled during the District's regular business hours, Monday through Friday of each week, except District holidays. All hearings shall be held at the location set forth in the notice. Any hearing may be continued from time to time and date to date without notice after providing the initial notice.

Rule 5.2 Rulemaking Hearings

- (a) Rulemaking hearing notice shall include a brief explanation of the subject matter of the hearing, the time, date, and place of the hearing, location or internet site at which a copy of the proposed rules may be reviewed or copied, if the District has a functioning Internet site, and any other information deemed relevant by the General Manager or the Board.
- (b) Not less than 20 calendar days prior to the date of the hearing, the General Manager shall:
- (1) Post notice in a place readily accessible to the public at the district office;
 - (+)(2) Provide notice to the county clerks within the District;
 - (3) Publish notice in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the District;

- (4) Provide notice by mail, facsimile, or electronic mail to any person who has requested rulemaking hearing notice; and
- (5) Make available a copy of all proposed rules at a place accessible to the public during normal business hours, and post an electronic copy on the District's internet site.
- (c) A person may submit to the District a written request for notice of a rulemaking hearing. A request is effective for the remainder of the calendar year in which the request is received by the District. To receive notice of a rulemaking hearing in a later year, a person must submit a new request. An affidavit of an officer or employee of the District establishing attempted service by first class mail, facsimile, or e-mail to the person in accordance with the information provided by the person is proof that notice was provided by the District.
- (d) Failure to provide notice under Subsection (c) does not invalidate an action taken by the District at a rulemaking hearing.
- (e) A person participating in a rulemaking hearing shall complete a hearing registration form stating the person's name, address, and whom the person represents, if applicable.
- (f) The District shall prepare and keep a record of each rulemaking hearing in the form of an audio or video recording or a court reporter transcription.
- (g) The District may use an informal conference or consultation to obtain the opinions and advice of interested persons about contemplated rules and may appoint advisory committees of experts, interested persons, or public representatives to advise the District about contemplated rules.

Rule 5.3 Permit Hearings.

- (a) If the General Manager or Board schedules a hearing on an application for a Historic Use Permit, Production Permit, permit amendment or permit revocation, the General Manager shall give notice of the hearing as provided in this section. The General Manager or Board may schedule more than one permit application for consideration at a hearing.
- (b) Any person having an interest in the subject matter of a permit hearing may receive written notice of the hearing if the person submits to the District a written request to receive notice of the hearing. The request remains valid for a period of one year from the date of the request, after which time a new request must be submitted. Failure by the District to provide written notice to a person under this Subsection does not invalidate any action taken by the Board.
- (c) Not later than the 10th day before the date of a permit hearing, the General Manager shall:
 - 1. Post notice at a place readily accessible to the public in the District office;

2. Provide to the county clerk of all counties within the District, whereby the county clerks must post the notice on a bulletin board at a place convenient to the public;
3. Provide notice by regular mail to the applicant; and
4. Provide notice by mail, fax, or email to any person who has specifically requested to receive notices of permit hearings.

(d) The notice provided under Subsection (d) must include:

1. the name and address of the applicant;
2. the address or approximate location of the well or proposed well;
3. a brief explanation, including any requested amount of groundwater, the purpose of the proposed use, and any change in use, if applicable;
4. a general explanation of the manner by which a person may contest the permit, or permit amendment;
5. the time, date, and location of the hearing; and
6. any other information the Board or General Manager deems relevant and appropriate to include in the notice.

(e) An administratively complete application shall be set for a hearing within sixty (60) days after the date the application is determined to be administratively complete. A hearing shall be held within thirty-five (35) days after the setting of the date, and the District shall act on the application within sixty (60) days after the date the final hearing on the application is concluded.

Rule 5.4 Contested Permit Hearings

(a) The General Manager, the applicant, or an affected person may request a contested hearing on an application for a permit or permit amendment. A request for a contested hearing is distinguished from public comment on an application, and shall be filed not later than five (5) calendar days before the scheduled hearing date, and shall include the following information:

1. The name, address, telephone number and email of the person filing the request. If the request is made by a group or association, the request must identify the primary contact person responsible for receiving all official communications on behalf of the group or association;
2. The person or entity's personal justiciable interest affected by the application and proposed withdrawal, including a statement demonstrating how that interest is not common to members of the general public; and

3. Specifically request a contested hearing.

- (b) A request for a contested hearing to be conducted by the State Office of Administrative Hearings pursuant to Section 36.416 of the Texas Water Code shall be made not later than five (5) calendar days before the scheduled hearing date. If timely requested under this section, the District shall contract with the State Office of Administrative Hearings to conduct the hearing on the application.

Rule 5.5 Preliminary Hearing for Contested Application

- (a) Upon the timely filing of a contested hearing request that meets the requirements of Rule 5.4, the District shall schedule a preliminary hearing on the application. The preliminary hearing may be conducted by a quorum of the Board, a Hearing Examiner, or the State Office of Administrative Hearings.
- (b) Parties to a contested hearing shall be designated at the preliminary hearing. Unless the District is required to contract with the State Office of Administrative Hearings to conduct the contested hearing, the District may conduct the preliminary hearing on the same day and immediately before the evidentiary hearing on an application.
- (c) If the District determines that no person requesting a contested hearing has standing or that no justiciable issues are presented, the Board may take any action authorized under Rule 5.6(a).

Rule 5.6 Action on Uncontested Application

- (a) The board may take action on any uncontested application at a properly noticed public meeting held at any time after the public hearing at which the application is scheduled to be heard. The board may issue a written order to:
1. grant the permit application;
 2. grant the permit application with special conditions; or
 3. deny the permit application.
- (b) An applicant may, not later than the 20th day after the date the board issues an order granting the application, request a contested case hearing if the order:
1. includes special conditions that were not part of the application as finally submitted; or
 2. grants a maximum amount of groundwater production that is less than the amount requested in the application.

Rule 5.7 Contested Case Hearings Conducted by the State Office of Administrative Hearings

- (a) If timely requested by the applicant or other party to a contested case hearing, the District shall

contract with the State Office of Administrative Hearings to conduct the hearing on the application. The Board shall determine whether the hearing held by the State Office of Administrative Hearings will be held in Travis County or at the District office or other regular meeting place of the Board.

- (b) The party requesting that the hearing be conducted by the State Office of Administrative Hearings shall pay all costs associated with the contract for the hearing and shall make a deposit with the District in an amount that is sufficient to pay the estimated contract amount before the hearing begins. If the total cost for the contract exceeds the amount deposited by the paying party at the conclusion of the hearing, the party that requested the hearing shall pay the remaining amount due to pay the final price of the contract. If there are unused funds remaining from the deposit at the conclusion of the hearing, the unused funds shall be refunded to the paying party. The District may assess other costs related to hearings conducted under this rule as authorized under Chapter 36, Texas Water Code, or the District Rules.
- (c) The administrative law judge who conducts a contested case hearing shall consider applicable District rules or policies in conducting the hearing. The District shall provide the administrative law judge with a written statement of applicable rules or policies.
- (d) The District Board may change a finding of fact or conclusion of law made by the administrative law judge, or may vacate or modify an order issued by the administrative judge, only if the board determines:

 - (1) that the administrative law judge did not properly apply or interpret applicable law, District rules, written policies provided under Section 36.416(e), or prior administrative decisions;
 - (2) that a prior administrative decision on which the administrative law judge relied is incorrect or should be changed; or
 - (3) that a technical error in a finding of fact should be changed.

Rule- 5.8 Procedures for Permit Hearings Conducted by the District

- (a) Authority of Presiding Officer: The Presiding Officer may conduct the hearing or other proceeding in the manner the Presiding Officer deems most appropriate for the particular hearing. The Presiding Officer has the authority to:

 - (1) set hearing dates, other than the hearing date set by the General Manager or Board under Rule 10.3;
 - (2) convene the hearing at the time and place specified in the notice for public hearing;
 - (3) designate the parties to a hearing;
 - (4) admit evidence that is relevant to an issue at the hearing, exclude evidence that is

irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious, and rule on motions and on the admissibility of evidence;

- (5) establish the order for presentation of evidence;
 - (6) administer oaths to all persons presenting testimony;
 - (7) examine witnesses;
 - (8) ensure that information and testimony are introduced as conveniently and expeditiously as possible, without prejudicing the rights of any person participating in the proceeding;
 - (9) Conduct public hearings in an orderly manner in accordance with these rules;
 - (10) recess any hearing from time to time and place to place; and
 - (11) exercise any other appropriate powers necessary or convenient to effectively carry out the responsibilities of Presiding Officer.
- (b) Hearing Registration Forms: Each person attending and participating in a permit hearing of the District must submit on a form provided by the District the following information: the person's name; the person's address; who the person represents if other than himself; whether the person wishes to provide public comment or testify; and any other information relevant to the hearing.
- (c) Public Comment: Documents that are filed with the Board that comment on an application, but that do not request a hearing will be treated as public comment. The Presiding Officer may allow any person, including the General Manager or a District employee, to provide comments at a hearing on an uncontested application.
- (d) Any interested person may appear at a hearing in person or may appear by representative provided the representative is fully authorized to speak and act for the principal. Such person or representative may present evidence, exhibits, or testimony, or make an oral presentation as determined by the Board. Any partner may appear on behalf of a partnership. A duly authorized officer or agent of a public or private corporation, political subdivision, governmental agency, municipality, association, firm, or other entity may appear on behalf of the entity. A fiduciary may appear for a ward, trust, or estate. A person appearing in a representative capacity may be required to prove proper authority.
- (e) After the Presiding Officer calls a hearing to order, the Presiding Officer shall announce the subject matter of the hearing and the order and procedure for presentation.
- (f) The Presiding Officer may prescribe reasonable time limits for the presentation of evidence and oral argument.
- (g) If the Board has not acted on the application, in the discretion of the Presiding Officer, any person who testifies at a hearing may supplement that testimony by filing additional written

material with the Presiding Officer within ten (10) days after the date of conclusion of the hearing. A person who files additional written material with the Presiding Officer must also provide the material, not later than the 10th day after the date of the hearing, to any person who provided comments on an uncontested application or any party to a contested hearing. A person who receives additional written material under this Subsection may file a response to the material with the Presiding Officer not later than the 10th day after the date the material was received. Cumulative, repetitive, and unduly burdensome evidence filed under this Subsection will not be considered by the Board.

- (h) Every person, representative, witness, and other participant in a proceeding must conform to ethical standards of conduct and must exhibit courtesy and respect for all other participants. No person may engage in any activity during a proceeding that interferes with the orderly conduct of District business. If in the judgment of the Presiding Officer, a person is acting in violation of this provision, the Presiding Officer will first warn the person to refrain from engaging in such conduct. Upon further violation by the same person, the Presiding Officer may exclude that person from the proceeding for such time and under such conditions as the Presiding Officer deems necessary.
- (i) Written testimony: When a proceeding will be expedited and the interest of the persons participating in the hearing will not be prejudiced substantially, testimony may be received in written form. The written testimony of a witness, either in narrative or question and answer form, may be admitted into evidence upon the witness being sworn and identifying the testimony as a true and accurate record of what the testimony would be if given orally. On the motion of a party to the hearing, the Presiding Officer may exclude written testimony if the person who submits the testimony is not available for cross-examination by phone, a deposition before the hearing, or other reasonable means.
- (a) — No person will be allowed to appear in any hearing or other proceeding whose appearance, in the opinion of the Presiding Officer, is for the sole purpose of unduly broadening the issues to be considered in the hearing or other proceeding.
- (n) A record of a hearing in the form of an audio or video recording or a court reporter transcription shall be prepared and kept by the Presiding Officer in a contested hearing. The Presiding Officer shall have the hearing transcribed by a court reporter upon a request by a party to a contested hearing. The Presiding Officer may assess court reporter transcription costs against the party requesting the transcription or among the parties to the hearing. The Presiding Officer may exclude a party from further participation in a hearing for failure to pay in a timely manner costs assessed against that party under this rule, unless the parties have agreed that the costs assessed against such party will be paid by another party.

Rule 5.9 Board Action

The Board shall act on a permit or permit amendment application not later than the 60th day after the date the final hearing on the application is concluded. For hearings conducted by the State Office of Administrative Hearings, the Board shall make the final decision on the application within 60 days after the issuance of the proposal for decision by the State Office of Administrative Hearings. In a hearing in which the District has contracted with the State Office of Administrative Hearings to

conduct the contested case hearing, the Board has the authority to make a final decision on consideration of a proposal for decision issued by the State Office of Administrative Hearings administrative law judge consistent with Section 2001.058, Government Code.

Rule 5.10 Request for Rehearing or Findings and Conclusions

- (a) An applicant in a contested or uncontested hearing on an application or a party to a contested hearing may appeal a decision of the Board by requesting written findings of fact and conclusions of law within twenty (20) calendar days of the date of the Board's decision. On receipt of a timely written request, the Board shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law regarding a decision of the Board on a permit or permit amendment application. The Board shall provide certified copies of the findings and conclusions to the party who requested them, and to each designated party, not later than the 35th day after the date the Board receives the request.
- (b) A party who receives a certified copy of the findings and conclusions from the board may request a rehearing before the Board not later than the 20th day after the date the Board issues the findings and conclusions. In a contested case, a party must first make a request for written findings and conclusions under District Rule 5.10 before any party to the contested case may submit a request for rehearing under this rule.
- (c) A request for rehearing must be filed with the District in writing and must state clear and concise grounds for the request. The person requesting a rehearing must provide copies of the request to all parties to the hearing. With respect to any decision or action of the Board in a contested case, such a request for rehearing is mandatory before any appeal to District Court may be brought. Any appeal to District Court shall be limited to the issues and grounds raised in the motion for rehearing.

Rule 5.11 Final Decision

- (a) A decision by the Board on a permit or permit amendment application is final:
 - (1) If a request for rehearing is not filed on time, on the expiration of the period for filing a request for rehearing; or
 - (2) If a request for rehearing is filed on time, on the date:
 - (A) the Board denies the request for rehearing either expressly or by operation of law; or
 - (A)(B) the Board renders a written decision after rehearing.
- (b) Except as provided by Subsection (c), an applicant or a party to a contested hearing may file suit against the district under Section 36.251, Texas Water Code, to appeal a decision on a permit or permit amendment application not later than the 60th day after the date on which the decision becomes final.

- (c) An applicant or a party to a contested hearing may not file suit against the District under Section 36.251, Texas Water Code, if a request for rehearing was not filed on time.

SECTION 6
PRODUCTION LIMITATIONS; DROUGHT BUFFER; MANAGEMENT
ZONE AND PROPORTIONAL REDUCTION AUTHORITY

Rule 6.1 Production Limits for Permits.

The District shall designate the maximum quantity of groundwater authorized to be produced on an annual basis under each Historic Use Permit and Production Permit issued by the District pursuant to the conditions of the District Act, Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code, the Desired Future Conditions established by Groundwater Management Area 8, as adopted by the District, in which the District is located for the aquifers located in whole or in part within the boundaries of the District, and these Rules. Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, the quantity withdrawn under a Historic Use Permit or Production Permit shall not exceed the maximum amount of groundwater designated in the permit issued by the District.

Rule 6.2 Temporary Drought Buffer.

- (a) The District shall adopt a Drought Contingency Plan that establishes voluntary conservation strategies applicable to various drought stages declared by the District. The drought stages set forth in the Drought Contingency Plan shall be based upon those recognized by the Texas Water Development Board, as follows:
1. Abnormally dry conditions;
 2. Drought – Moderate;
 3. Drought – Severe;
 4. Drought – Extreme; and
 5. Drought - Exceptional
- (b) The declaration of each drought stage under the Drought Contingency Plan shall occur based on the most recent Texas Water Development Board Monthly Drought Report as specified for the counties within the District. In the event one or more of the counties within the District are at least partially included in a Drought-Extreme or Drought-Exceptional status, the District's Drought Buffer shall apply to some or all of the permits issued by the District as determined according to the District's Drought Contingency Plan. Issuance of a Drought Buffer declaration by the District according to the Drought Contingency Plan shall result in the affected permits' production limits set forth under Rules 7.1 and 7.2 being adjusted upward by fifteen percent (15%) of the maximum quantity of groundwater authorized under the permit. The Drought Buffer shall remain in place until District suspends the Drought Buffer under this rule based upon improvement of the drought status

according to the Texas Water Development Monthly Drought Report.

Rule 6.3 Authority to Establish Management Zones

- (a) Using the best hydrogeologic and other relevant scientific data readily available, the Board by resolution may create specific management zones within the District based on geographically or hydrogeologically defined areas, aquifers, or aquifer subdivisions, in whole or in part, within which the District may:
 - (1) assess water availability;
 - (2) establish more restrictive spacing requirements;
 - (3) authorize total production and make proportional adjustments to permitted withdrawals; and
 - (4) otherwise undertake efforts to manage the groundwater resources in a manner that is consistent with the District Act, Chapter 36, Texas Water Code, and that aids in the attainment of all applicable Desired Future Conditions established for the aquifers located in whole or in part within the boundaries of the District.
- (b) In creating management zones, the Board shall attempt to establish zone boundaries that will promote fairness and efficiency by the District in its management of groundwater, while considering hydrogeologic conditions and the Desired Future Conditions established for the aquifers located in whole or in part within the boundaries of the District.

Rule 6.4 Proportional Adjustment

- (a) The Board, by resolution, may establish proportional adjustment reductions to alter the amount of production allowed from an aquifer within the District if reductions are required under these rules, and/or if reductions are required within one or more Management Zones, if necessary to avoid impairment of and to achieve the applicable Desired Future Conditions established for the aquifers located in whole or in part within the boundaries of the District.
- (b) When establishing proportional adjustment restrictions, the Board shall first set aside an amount of groundwater equal to an estimate of total exempt use for each aquifer. If the proportional adjustment restrictions are to be imposed for a particular aquifer in a particular Management Zone, the Board shall first set aside an amount of groundwater equal to an estimate of total exempt use for each aquifer within that particular Management Zone.
- (c) After first setting aside an amount of groundwater for exempt use for each aquifer, the Board shall allocate groundwater next to Historic Use Permits according to the permitted amount in each or a proportion thereof, and then to Production Permits according to the permitted amount in each or a proportion thereof.
- (d) When establishing proportional adjustment restrictions that contemplate the reduction of

authorized production, the Board may choose to proportionately reduce existing permits on a pro rata basis according to the order stated herein.to allow for new production.

Rule 6.5 Issuance of New Production Permits

In a management zone where the Board has already established proportional adjustment regulations, new Production Permits may be issued by the District for production in the management zone only if the management zone contains groundwater available for permitting after the District has made any and all proportional adjustments to existing permits in a manner that is consistent with the achievement of the Desired Future Conditions established for the aquifers located in whole or in part within the boundaries of the District.

SECTION 785.

REGULATION OF PRODUCTION; WASTE PROHIBITED AQUIFER STORAGE AND RECOVERY WELLS

Rule 7.1 Registration Required.

A project operator of an Aquifer Storage and Recovery project shall register the injection and recovery wells associated with the project with the District, and shall provide the District will all reports required to be submitted to TCEQ under Sections 27.155-.156 of the Texas Water Code.

Rule 7.2 No Permit Required; No Water Use Fee Imposed on Authorized Recovery

Except as provided by Rule 7.3, no permit is required for the drilling, equipping, or operation of an Aquifer Storage and Recovery injection or recovery well authorized by TCEQ. Similarly, no water use fee or transport fee will be imposed on the volume of groundwater authorized by TCEQ to be recovered under an Aquifer Storage and Recovery project. The District may, however, assess a well registration fee or other similar administrative fee for an Aquifer Storage and Recovery well.

Rule 7.3 Exceeding Authorized Recovery Volume

- (a) If an Aquifer Storage and Recovery project recovers an amount of groundwater that exceeds the volume authorized by the TCEQ to be recovered under the project, the project operator shall immediately report to the District the volume of groundwater recovered that exceeds the volume authorized to be recovered in addition to providing the reports required by Rule 7.1.
- (b) The recovery wells associated with an Aquifer Storage and Recovery project are subject to the District's spacing, permitting, metering, production and fee payment requirements if the amount of groundwater recovered from the wells exceeds the authorized volume to be recovered under the project. The District's spacing, permitting, metering, production and fee

payment requirements only apply to the volume of groundwater recovered that exceeds the recovery volume authorized by the TCEQ.

Rule 7.4 Desired Future Conditions Planning

The District may consider hydrogeologic conditions related to the injection and recovery of water as part of an Aquifer Storage and Recovery project in the planning related to, and monitoring of the achievement of, a Desired Future Condition for the aquifer in which the injection and recovery wells associated with the project are located.

Rule 5.1——Temporary Production Limitations.

The maximum quantity of water that a person may withdraw from a well that is not exempt under Rule 2.1(a) is the amount of water the person produces and timely:

- 1.——submits payment to the District for in accordance with the fee rate adopted by the District under Section 7; and
- 2.——reports pumpage volumes to the District under Rule 3.10.

Rule 5.2——Regular Production Limitations.

In order to accomplish the purposes of Chapter 36, Texas Water Code, and the District Act, and to achieve the goals of the District Management Plan, the District may, after notice and hearing, establish groundwater production limitations for all wells when it adopts permanent rules for the District.

Rule 5.3——Waste Prohibited.

No person shall engage in any conduct subject to the District's regulatory jurisdiction that constitutes waste, as that term is defined herein.

SECTION 86.

TRANSPORTATION OF GROUNDWATER OUT OF THE DISTRICT

Rule 86.1 General Provisions.

- (a) A person who produces or wishes to produce water from a well not exempt under Rule 2.1(a) that is located or is to be located within the District and transport such water for use outside of the District must report and register the well and submit timely payment of the any applicable Groundwater Transport Fee to the District under Rule 9.3 for any water transported out of the District. The District may require the person to install any meters necessary to report the total amount of groundwater transported outside of the District for reporting purposes and for purposes of calculating the Groundwater Transport Fee.

- (b) The District may not, in a manner inconsistent with rules and fees applied to production and use occurring wholly within the boundaries of the District, regulate production of groundwater or assess fees against the transport of water produced in an area of a retail public utility that is located inside the district boundaries and transported for use to an area that is within the same retail public utility but that is located outside the district boundaries if the majority of the geographic area of the retail public utility's boundaries or defined service area is within the boundaries of the District and the majority of the groundwater produced is used within the boundaries of the District. If conditions change over time such that the majority of such geographic area or use is not within the boundaries of the District, the groundwater transported for use outside of the District shall be assessed the Groundwater Transport Fee.

Rule ~~86.2~~ Reporting.

A person transporting groundwater for use outside of the District and subject to the requirement to pay the Groundwater Transport Fee shall file periodic-quarterly reports with the District describing the amount of water transported and used outside the District. The report shall be filed with the District in the same manner, for the same reporting periods, and by the same deadlines set forth for Water Production Reports under Rule ~~93.10~~. The report for groundwater transported shall be on the appropriate form provided by the District and shall state the following:

- (1) the name of the person;
- (2) the well registration numbers of each well from which the person has produced groundwater transported for use outside the District;
- ~~(3) (3)~~ the total amount of groundwater produced from each well or well system during the immediately preceding reporting period;
- ~~(4) (4)~~ the total amount of groundwater transported outside of the district from each well, well system, or surface impoundment containing produced groundwater during each month of the immediately preceding reporting period;
- ~~(5) (5)~~ the purposes for which the water was transported; and
- (6) any other information requested by the District.

SECTION 79.

WATER PRODUCTION REPORTING AND WATER USE FEES AND PAYMENT OF FEES

Rule ~~97.1~~ Rule 3.10 — Water Production Reports.

- (a) The owner of any non-exempt well within the District must submit, through regular mail, facsimile, electronic mail, hand delivery, or the District's online reporting system, a quarterly report on a form provided or approved by the District, and, if applicable, an annual report for the showing system loss report, as required under Subsection (a)(7) only.

containing the following:

1. the name of the registrant;
2. the well numbers of each registered well within the District owned or operated by the registrant;
- ~~the total amount of groundwater produced by each well or well system during the immediately preceding reporting period;~~
3. the total amount of groundwater produced by each well or well system during each month of the immediately preceding reporting period;
4. the purposes for which the water was used;
5. for water used at a location other than the property on which the well is located, and that is not used by a fire department or emergency services district for emergency purposes or by a public water system:
 - (A) the location of the use and purpose of use of the water; and
 - (B) if the water was sold on a retail or wholesale basis, the name of the person to whom it was sold and the quantity sold to each person;
6. for water used by a public water system, a description of identified system losses shall be provided in addition to the quarterly production reports, and such system loss reports shall include the following information, including:
 - (A) an estimate of the total quantity, reported in gallons or in percentages of total annual production, of water lost to system loss, if known;
 - (B) the sources of system losses reported under Subsection (A); and
 - (C) the methods, if any, employed to address the system losses reported under this subsection;
- ~~the amount of groundwater produced for which a fee exemption is sought, if any, under Rule 2.4 for flushing lines, tanks, or fire hydrants, and the metering method(s) employed to determine the amount; and~~
7. additionally, for fire departments, emergency services districts, and any person that provides groundwater produced from within the District to a fire department or emergency services district and that seeks a [any](#) fee payment exemptions [requested](#) under Rule [2.39.2\(c\)](#):
 - (A) the total amount of groundwater produced or used, as applicable, solely for

~~emergency~~the fee exempted purposes during each month of the reporting period provided for under this rule; and

(B) ~~the total amount of groundwater produced or used, as applicable, for any purpose other than for emergency purposes~~the fee exempted purpose during each month of the reporting period provided for under this rule.

(b) ~~There shall be four quarterly reporting periods each year: January 1 to March 31, April 1 to June 30, July 1 to September 30, and October 1 to December 31. The report for each quarter shall be due no later than 30 days after the last day of the applicable quarterly reporting period. To comply with this rule, the registrant of a well shall read each water meter associated with a well each water meter required under these Rules shall be read and recorded on a meter log within ten (10) days before or after the last day of each month, which shall be reported to the District on a quarterly basis. within 15 days before or after March 31, within 15 days before or after June 30, within 15 days before or after September 30, and within 15 days before or after December 31 each year and report the readings to the District on the form described in Subsection (a).~~ Additionally, to comply with this rule, all applicable information required under Subsection (a) must be contained in the water production report filed with the District.

~~(d)~~(c) ~~The report required by Subsection (a) must also include a true and correct copy of the monthly meter log required by District Rule 108.5. All such reports and logs may be submitted via internet on the District's well registration website.~~

Rule 9.2 Water Use Fees.

(a) A water use fee rate schedule shall be established by Board resolution annually at least 60 days before the end of the calendar year. The Board may adopt a different water use fee rate for water used for agricultural purposes than for water used for non-agricultural purposes. The rate shall be applied to the groundwater pumpage in the ensuing calendar year for each nonexempt well ~~not exempt under Rule 2.1~~. The District will review the account of any person changing the use of a well from non-exempt to exempt or vice versa to determine if additional water use fees are due or if a refund of water use fees is warranted. ~~Wells exempt under Rule 2.1 shall be exempt from payment of Water Use Fees. However, if exempt well status is withdrawn, the District may assess fees and penalties in accordance with the District Rules.~~

(b) ~~No later than 30 days prior to the end of the calendar year, beginning with calendar year 2011,~~ the District shall send by regular mail or email to the owner or operator of each registered well that is required to pay the Water Use Fee a reminder statement setting forth the water use fee rate applicable to the water produced in the ensuing year, setting forth deadlines for submission of fee payments and production reports of meter readings, and

other information deemed appropriate by the District.

(c) The following types of uses are exempt from the fee payment and metering requirements of these Rules:

1. Groundwater produced within the boundaries of the District if the groundwater is used by a fire department or an emergency services district solely for emergency purposes; and
2. Groundwater produced from a well during its development or rehabilitation, including groundwater used in pump tests, is exempt from the requirements relating to the payment of fees under Section 7, the requirement to install and maintain a meter under Section 8, and the requirement to report to the District the amount of water produced from a well under Section 3. However, use of the well must comply with those requirements before being placed into operation unless otherwise exempt under these rules.

(d) To qualify for the metering and fee payment exemption provided for in Subsection (c), the entity responsible for using the water or the person responsible for supplying the water for the authorized purposes, shall submit to the District a Water Production Report that complies with Rule 9.1 that provides the amount of use for the purpose described in Subsection (c)(1) or (2). For wells used for the purposes described under Subsection (c)(1) or (2) that are metered, the Water Production Report shall state the metered usage. For wells exempt from the metering requirements of these Rules, the Water Production Report submitted under this rule shall provide an estimated amount of use based on acceptable estimation methods, including but not limited to electricity usage or calculation of usage based on run time at the known flow measurement rate.

Rule ~~97.32~~ Groundwater Transport Fees.

The District ~~shall~~may impose a Groundwater Transport Fee ~~of 1.5 times the District's Water Use Fee rate for in-District use for groundwater produced in the District that is transported for use outside of the District~~in accordance with the authority set forth in Section 36.122(e) of the Texas Water Code. The procedures, requirements, and penalties related to payment of the Water Use Fee shall also apply to payment of the Groundwater Transport Fee. Groundwater Transport Fees shall not be imposed on a water supplier that withdraws groundwater from a well located in the District and that distributes the water to any part of the territory within the water supplier's certificate of convenience and necessity (CCN) issued by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, or its predecessor or successor agency, that is outside the boundaries of the District. Groundwater Transport Fees shall also not be imposed on a person that produces groundwater from a well located in the District, but who uses the water outside the boundaries of the District, only if the property where the well is located and the water is used is contiguous and owned by the same person.

Rule ~~97.43~~ Payments of Water Use and Groundwater Transport Fees.

- (a) All fees for groundwater production or transport in a calendar year must be paid to the District based on quarterly production. All water production reports, monthly logs, and groundwater transport reports will be due no later than 30 days from the end of the applicable quarterly reporting period in accordance with Rule 93.10(b). ~~The District will generate and mail all invoices for fee payment not later than the 45th day after the end of the quarterly reporting period.~~ All payments that are due to the District must be paid no later than 75-60 days from the end of the applicable quarterly reporting period.
- (b) Any well that is subject to fee payment under this rule and that provides water for both agricultural and non-agricultural purposes shall pay the water use fee rate applicable to non-agricultural purposes for all water produced from the well, unless the applicant can demonstrate through convincing evidence to the satisfaction of the District that a system is or will be in place so as to assure an accurate accounting of water for each purpose of use.
- ~~(c) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these rules, the initial Water Use Fees and Groundwater Transport Fees to be submitted under Rules 7.1 and 7.2 shall be for groundwater produced or transported during the period of July 1 to December 31, 2012, which shall be due to the District no later than January 31, 2013. This subsection shall expire without need for further action by the Board on December 31, 2013.~~

Rule 97.45 Summary of Applicable Meter Reading, Reporting and Water Use Fee Payment Deadlines.

The following chart summarizes Rules 9.1, 9.2, and 10.5 regarding the deadlines for meter readings, production reporting and water use fee payments that must occur on a quarterly basis:

<u>Applicable Quarterly Reporting Period</u>	<u>Water Meter Reading Must Occur and Be Recorded on Monthly Meter Log Between</u>	<u>Water Production Report Deadlines (Date by Which Report of Monthly Usage Must be Submitted to District)</u>	<u>Water Use Payment Deadlines</u>
<u>Quarter 1: January 1 to March 31</u>	<u>January 21 to February 10</u> <u>February 18 to March 11</u> <u>(additional day added into end of timeframe to account for leap years)</u> <u>March 21 to April 10</u>	<u>April 30</u>	<u>May 30</u>
<u>Quarter 2: April 1 to June 30</u>	<u>April 20 to May 10</u> <u>May 20 to June 10</u> <u>June 20 to July 10</u>	<u>July 30</u>	<u>August 30</u>
<u>Quarter 3: July 1 to</u>	<u>July 21 to August 10</u>	<u>October 30</u>	<u>November 29</u>

September 30	August 21 to September 10 September 20 to October 10		
Quarter 4: October 1 to December 31	October 21 to November 10 November 20 to December 10 December 21 to January 10	January 30	March 1* *deadline automatically extended by one day during leap years for consistency

Rule 9.6 Failure to Make Fee Payments.

- (a) Payments not received ~~within 30 days following the date that Water Use Fees or Groundwater Transport Fees are due and owing to the District~~ pursuant to the deadline established under Rule 7.3(a) will be subject to a late payment fee of fifteen percent (15%) of the total amount of water use fees due and owing to the District.
- (b) Persons failing to remit all Water Use Fees or Groundwater Transport Fees due and owing to the District within 60 days of the date such fees are due pursuant to Rule ~~97.23(a)~~ shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed three times the amount of the outstanding fees due and owing, in addition to the late fee penalty prescribed in Subsection (a) of this rule, and may be subject to additional enforcement measures provided for by these rules or by order of the Board.

Rule 7.59.7 Failure to Submit Water Production Reports.

- (a) Water Production Reports not received ~~within by the deadline of thirty (30)~~ days after the last day of the applicable quarterly reporting period pursuant to Rule ~~93.10(b)~~ will be subject to a late fee of fifty dollars (\$50) per billing account.
- (b) Persons failing to submit Water Production Reports within ~~sixty (60)~~ days after the last day of the applicable quarterly reporting period pursuant to Rule ~~93.10(b)~~ shall be subject to a civil penalty as set forth in the District's Enforcement Policy and Civil Penalty Schedule in Appendix A.

Rule 9.8 Penalty for Production in Excess of Maximum Amount Authorized by Permit or Rule

- (a) Except as specifically authorized under Rule 6.2, no person may withdraw, or cause to be withdrawn, groundwater within the District's boundaries in an amount that exceeds the maximum amount specifically authorized by these Rules or in any permit issued by the District. Persons withdrawing, or causing to be withdrawn, groundwater in an amount that exceeds the specific amount authorized for withdrawal in the applicable District permit shall be subject to an automatic penalty of three (3) times the applicable water use fee rate for the first occurrence.

Such excess production penalty shall accrue in addition to, and shall be due at the same time as, the final quarterly production payment due to the District under Rule 9.2 for production from the previous calendar year.

- (b) Any production in violation of Subsection (a) of this section that occurs within three (3) calendar years of a first occurrence of excess production shall result in an automatic penalty of ten (10) times the applicable water use fee rate, and shall result in initiation of an automatic permit amendment by the District.

Rule ~~97.96~~ Returned Check Fee.

The Board, by resolution, may establish a fee for checks returned to the District for insufficient funds, account closed, signature missing, or any other reason causing a check to be returned by the District's depository.

Rule ~~7.79.10~~ Well Report Deposit.

The Board, by resolution, may establish a well report deposit to be held by the District as part of the well registration procedures. The District shall return the deposit to the depositor if all relevant well logs are timely submitted to the District in accordance with these rules. In the event the District does not timely receive all relevant well logs, or if rights granted within the registration are not timely used, the deposit shall become the property of the District.

Rule ~~7.89.11~~ Enforcement.

After a well is determined to be in violation of these rules for failure to make payment of water use fees or groundwater transport fees on or before the 60th day following the date such fees are due pursuant to Rule 7.3, all enforcement mechanisms provided by law and these rules shall be available to prevent unauthorized use of the well and may be initiated by the General Manager without further authorization from the Board.

Rule ~~9.127.9~~ Well Registration and Permit Fees.

The Board, by resolution, shall establish a non-refundable well registration fee and permit application fee. The owner of any new well shall submit the non-refundable well registration fee payment to the District per well, which is due by the same deadline established under these rules for registration of the well. The well registrationA fee required under this rule must be received by the District in order for the District to find a registrationthe application administratively complete. The purpose of the well registrationsuch fees is to cover the administrative costs to the District associated with registering and permitting the well, where applicable, and administering the rules of the District related to the well.

Rule ~~9.137.10~~ Meter Sealing Fee.

The Board, by resolution, may establish a fee to recover all or part of its costs for removing and reapplying a District seal and verifying relevant well and meter information in situations where a well owner or operator submits a request to move a meter from one well to another.

SECTION
108.
METERING

Rule 108.1 Water Meter Required.

(a) Except as provided in Rule 8.2, the owner of a well located in the District and not exempt under Rule 2.1 shall equip the well with a flow measurement device meeting the specifications of these rules and shall operate the meter on the well to measure the flow rate and cumulative amount of groundwater withdrawn from the well. Except as provided in Rule 8.2, the owner of ~~an existing well not exempt under Rule 2.1~~ a nonexempt well that is located in the District shall install a meter on the well in compliance with the requirements herein prior to producing groundwater from the well ~~after July 1, 2011~~.

~~(a)(b)~~ All meters installed on new, non-exempt wells must be installed within 50 feet of the wellhead and must be sealed in place by the District with a District seal upon completion of the well. For purposes of this Section 10, "completion" shall mean construction of the well and installation of the pump. Except as provided by Rule 8.4, the meter must remain with the well except in cases where the well is modified or the meter no longer meets the accuracy standards set forth under this rule and Rule 8.3. In the event a well owner wants to move a meter from one well to another, the well owner must submit a request to the District to remove its meter seal ~~and must pay to the District the meter sealing fee established under Rule 7.10~~. The District shall remove the seal within five (5) business days of receiving a request from the well owner. The District may seal the well from which the meter was removed to prevent its operation without a meter, in addition to sealing the meter on the new well. The readings on the meter must be recorded immediately prior to removal and at the time of reinstallation.

~~(b)(c)~~ A mechanically driven, magnetic, or ultrasonic totalizing water meter must be installed on a well registered with the District unless an approval for another type of meter or measuring method is granted by the District. The totalizer must not be resettable by the registrant and must be capable of a maximum reading greater than the maximum expected annual pumpage. Battery operated registers must have a minimum five-year life expectancy and must be permanently hermetically sealed. Battery operated registers must visibly display the expiration date of the battery. All meters must meet the requirements for registration accuracy set forth in the American Water Works Association standards for cold-water meters as those standards existed on the date of adoption of these rules. ~~Meters must be able to measure instantaneous flow rate of the groundwater produced from the well, except as follows: a meter that was installed on an existing well before April 1, 2011, that is not capable of measuring the instantaneous flow rate will not have to be replaced, provided that the meter has the ability to measure the cumulative amount of groundwater withdrawn from the well and meets all other requirements herein.~~

~~(c)(d)~~ The water meter must be installed according to the manufacturer's published specifications in effect at the time of the meter installation, or the meter's accuracy must be verified by the registrant in accordance with Rule 8.3. If no specifications are published, there must be a

minimum length of five pipe diameters of straight pipe upstream of the water meter and one pipe diameter of straight pipe downstream of the water meter. These lengths of straight pipe must contain no check valves, tees, gate valves, back flow preventers, blow-off valves, or any other fixture other than those flanges or welds necessary to connect the straight pipe to the meter. In addition, the pipe must be completely full of water throughout the region. All installed meters must measure only groundwater.

~~(d)~~(e) Each meter shall be installed, operated, maintained, and repaired in accordance with the manufacturer's standards, instructions, or recommendations, and shall be calibrated to ensure an accuracy reading range of 95% to 105% of actual flow.

~~(e)~~(f) The owner of a well is responsible for the purchase, installation, operation, maintenance, and repair of the meter associated with the well.

~~(f)~~(g) Bypasses are prohibited unless they are also metered. ~~This subsection shall not apply to any unmetered bypasses in existence on October 19, 2010, but shall apply to bypasses installed after that date. A person commits a major violation of these rules by using a bypass to avoid recording groundwater production on a well meter, which may also be subject to criminal prosecution by a local prosecuting authority.~~

Rule 108.2 Water Meter Exemption.

~~New~~ ~~W~~ wells exempt from permitting under Rule ~~2.1(a)~~ 3.7 shall be exempt from the requirement to obtain a water meter under Rule ~~8~~ 10.1.

Rule 108.3 Accuracy Verification.

- (a) **Meter Accuracy to be Tested:** The General Manager may require the registrant, at the registrant's expense, to test the accuracy of a water meter and submit a certificate of the test results. The certificate shall be on a form provided by the District. The General Manager may further require that such test be performed by a third party qualified to perform such tests. The third party must be approved by the General Manager prior to the test. Except as otherwise provided herein, certification tests will be required no more than once every three years for the same meter. If the test results indicate that the water meter is registering an accuracy reading outside the range of 95% to 105% of the actual flow, then appropriate steps shall be taken by the registrant to repair or replace the water meter within 90 calendar days from the date of the test. The District, at its own expense, may undertake random tests and other investigations at any time for the purpose of verifying water meter readings. If the District's tests or investigations reveal that a water meter is not registering within the accuracy range of 95% to 105% of the actual flow, or is not properly recording the total flow of groundwater withdrawn from the well or wells, the registrant shall reimburse the District for the cost of those tests and investigations within 90 calendar days from the date of the tests or investigations, and the registrant shall take appropriate steps to bring the meter or meters into compliance with these rules within 90 calendar days from the date of the tests or investigations. If a water meter or related piping or equipment is tampered with or damaged so that the measurement of accuracy is impaired, the District may require the registrant, at the registrant's expense, to take appropriate steps to remedy the problem and

to retest the water meter within 90 calendar days from the date the problem is discovered and reported to the registrant.

- (b) **Meter Testing and Calibration Equipment:** Only equipment capable of accuracy results of plus or minus two percent of actual flow may be used to calibrate or test meters.
- (c) **Calibration of Testing Equipment:** All approved testing equipment must be calibrated every two years by an independent testing laboratory or company capable of accuracy verification. A copy of the accuracy verification must be presented to the District before any further tests may be performed using that equipment.

Rule 108.4 Removal of Meter for Repairs.

A water meter may be removed for repairs and the well may remain~~s~~ operational. A water meter may also be removed if necessary to modify the well. A water meter may be removed by the owner only according to this Section 10 and provided-must notify the District ~~is-notified prior to within three (3) business days of the removal, and.~~ If the well is to remain operational, the repairs must~~teh~~ be completed in a timely manner; provided, however, that a well shall not be operated without a meter for more than fourteen (14) days from the date of removal. If the meter on the well has already been sealed by the District, the District shall remove the seal within five (5) business days of receiving a request from the well owner. The readings on the meter must be recorded immediately prior to removal and at the time of reinstallation, and the owner or operator must either make the previous meter available for inspection by District staff or have a photo available evidencing the last reading prior to removal of the meter. The record of pumpage must include an estimate of the amount of groundwater withdrawn during the period the meter was not installed and operating.

Rule 108.5 Water Meter Readings.

~~The registrant of a well not exempt under Rule 2.1~~Each meter must be read each water meter associated with the well and the actual amount of pumpage recorded the meter readings and the actual amount of pumpage in a log at least monthly. The logs containing the recordings shall be available for inspection by the District at reasonable business hours. Copies of the logs must be included with the Water Production Report required by District Rule 3.10, along with fee payments as set forth under Section 7. ~~A registrant with multiple purposes of use from the same well must pay the highest applicable fee payment rate for all production from the well.~~ The registrant of a well shall read each water meter associated with a well within ~~15-10~~ days before or after ~~March 31~~the last day of each month, ~~within 15 days before or after June 30, within 15 days before or after September 30, and within 15 days before or after December 31 each year, as applicable to the respective immediately preceding quarterly reporting period,~~ and shall report the readings to the District on a form provided by the District along with copies of the monthly logs and payment of all Water Use Fees and Groundwater Transport Fees by the deadlines set forth for fee payment under Rule 97.3.

Rule 108.6 Installation of Meters.

Except as otherwise provided by these rules, a meter required to be installed under these rules shall

be installed before producing water from the well ~~on or after July 1, 2011.~~

Rule 108.7 Enforcement.

It is a major violation of these rules to fail to meter a well and report meter readings in accordance with this Section. After a well is determined to be in violation of these rules for failure to meter or maintain and report meter readings, all enforcement mechanisms provided by law and these rules shall be available to prevent unauthorized use of the well and may be initiated by the General Manager without further authorization from the Board.

SECTION 119.
INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF RULES

Rule 119.1 Purpose and Policy.

The District's ability to effectively and efficiently manage the limited groundwater resources within its boundaries depends entirely upon the adherence to the rules promulgated by the Board to carry out the District's purposes. Those purposes include providing for the conservation, preservation, protection and recharge of the groundwater resources within the District, to protect against subsidence, degradation of water quality, and to prevent waste of those resources. Without the ability to enforce these rules in a fair, effective manner, it would not be possible to accomplish the District's express groundwater management purposes. The enforcement rules and procedures that follow are consistent with the responsibilities delegated to it by the Texas Legislature through the District Act, and through Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code.

Rule 119.2 Rules Enforcement.

- (a) If it appears that a person or entity has violated, is violating, or is threatening to violate any provision of the District Rules, the Board may institute and conduct a suit in a court of competent jurisdiction in the name of the District for injunctive relief, recovery of a civil penalty in an amount set by District rule per violation, both injunctive relief and a civil penalty, or any other appropriate remedy. ~~Each day of a continuing violation constitutes a separate violation.~~ A violation of any of the prohibitions in these Rules occurs on the first day that the prohibited action begins and continues each day thereafter as a separate violation.

~~(a)~~

- (b) Unless otherwise provided in these rules, the penalty for a violation of any District rule shall be either:
1. \$10,000.00 per violation; or
 2. a lesser amount, based on the severity of the violation, as set forth in the Enforcement Policy and Civil Penalty Schedule, which is attached to these rules as Appendix A and adopted as a rule of the District for all purposes.

(c) In determining the amount of a civil penalty, the Board of Directors shall consider the following factors:

1. compliance history;

2. efforts to correct the violation and whether the violator makes a good faith effort to cooperate with the District;

3. the penalty amount necessary to ensure future compliance and deter future noncompliance;

4. any enforcement costs related to the violation; and

5. any other matters deemed necessary by the Board.

(e) (d) A penalty under this section is in addition to any other penalty provided by law and may be enforced by filing a complaint in a court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the District's principal office or meeting place is located.

(e) If the District prevails in a suit to enforce its rules, the District may seek, in the same action, recovery of attorney's fees, costs for expert witnesses, and other costs incurred by the District before the court. The amount of attorney's fees awarded by a court under this rule shall be fixed by the court.

Rule 119.3 Failure to Report Pumpage and/or Transported Volumes.

(a) The accurate reporting and timely submission of pumpage and/or transported volumes is necessary for the proper management of water resources in the District.

(b) Failure of a well owner required by these ~~Temporary~~ Rules to submit complete, accurate, and timely pumpage and transportation reports may result in:

1. the assessment of any fees or penalties adopted under Rule 119.2 for meter reading and inspection as a result of District inspections to obtain current and accurate pumpage and/or transported volumes; and

2. additional enforcement measures provided by these rules or by order of the Board.

Rule 119.4 District Inspections.

No person shall unreasonably interfere with the District's efforts to conduct inspections or otherwise comply with the requirements, obligations, and authority provided in Section 36.123 of the Texas Water Code.

Rule 119.5 Notices of Violation.

Whenever the District determines that any person has violated or is violating any provision of the District's Rules, including the terms of any rule or order issued by the District, it may use any of the following means of notifying the person or persons of the violation:

- (a) **Informal Notice:** The officers, staff or agents of the District acting on behalf of the District or the Board may inform the person of the violation by telephone by speaking or attempting to speak to the appropriate person to explain the violation and the steps necessary to satisfactorily remedy the violation. The information received by the District through this informal notice concerning the violation will be documented, along with the date and time of the call, and will be kept on file with the District. Nothing in this subsection shall limit the authority of the District to take action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without first providing notice under this subsection.
- (b) **Notice of Violation:** The District may inform the person of the violation through a written notice of violation issued pursuant to this rule. Each notice of violation issued hereunder shall explain the basis of the violation, identify the rule or order that has been violated or is being violated, and list specific required actions that must be satisfactorily completed—which may include the payment of applicable civil penalties—to address each violation raised in the notice. Notices of violation issued hereunder shall be tendered by a delivery method that complies with District Rule 1.7. Nothing in this subsection shall limit the authority of the District to take action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without first issuing a notice of violation.
- (c) **Compliance Meeting:** The District may hold a meeting with any person whom the District believes to have violated or to be violating, a District Rule or District order to discuss each such violation and the steps necessary to satisfactorily remedy each such violation. The information received in any meeting conducted pursuant to this subsection concerning the violation will be documented, along with the date and time of the meeting, and will be kept on file with the District. Nothing in this subsection shall limit the authority of the District to take action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without first conducting a meeting under this subsection.

Rule 119.6 Show Cause Hearing.

- (a) Upon recommendation of the General Manager to the Board or upon the Board's own motion, the Board may order any person that it believes has violated or is violating any provision of the District's Rules a District order to appear before the Board at a public meeting called for such purpose and show cause why an enforcement action, including the initiation of a suit in a court of competent jurisdiction, should not be pursued by the District against the person or persons made the subject of the show cause hearing.
- (b) No show cause hearing under Subsection (a) of this rule may be held unless the District first certified mails each person to be made the subject of the hearing, written notice not less than twenty (20) days prior to the date of the hearing. Such notice shall include the following:

1. the time and place for the hearing;
 2. the basis of each asserted violation;
 3. the rule or order that the District believes has been violated or is being violated;
and
 4. a request that the person cited duly appear and show cause why enforcement action should not be pursued.
- (c) The District may pursue immediate enforcement action against the person cited to appear in any show cause order issued by the District where the person so cited fails to appear and show cause why an enforcement action should not be pursued.
- (d) Nothing in this rule shall limit the authority of the District to take action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, against a person at any time regardless of whether the District holds a hearing under this rule.

SECTION ~~1240~~ **EFFECTIVE DATE**

Rule ~~120~~.1. Effective Date.

These District's Temporary Rules took effect on October 19, 2010, which was the date of their original adoption. Pursuant to the District Act and Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code, the District adopted permanent rules on XXXXX, 2018, the Effective Date of these Rules.- An amendment to these rules takes effect on the date of its original adoption, or upon a specific effective date for the amendment as specified by the Board of Directors. It is the District's intention that the rules and amendments thereto be applied retroactively to activities involving the production and use of groundwater resources located in the District, as specifically authorized by state law and as set forth in these rules.

APPENDIX A. Enforcement Policy and Civil Penalty Schedule.

North Texas Groundwater Conservation District ENFORCEMENT POLICY AND CIVIL PENALTY SCHEDULE

General Guidelines

When the General Manager discovers a violation of the District Rules that either (1) constitutes a Major Violation, or (2) constitutes a Minor Violation that the General Manager is unable to resolve within 60 days of discovering the Minor Violation, the General Manager shall bring the Major Violation or the unresolved Minor Violation and the pertinent facts surrounding it to the attention of the Board. Violations related to water well construction and completion requirements shall also be brought to the attention of the Board.

The General Manager shall recommend to the Board of Directors an appropriate settlement offer to settle the violation in lieu of litigation based upon the Civil Penalty Schedule set forth below. The Board may instruct the General Manager to tender an offer to settle the violation or to institute a civil suit in the appropriate court to seek civil penalties, injunctive relief, and costs of court and expert witnesses, damages, and attorneys' fees.

I. Minor Violations

The following acts each constitute a minor violation:

1. Failure to timely file a registration on a new well that qualifies for an exemption under Rule [32.1](#).
2. Failure to conduct a meter reading within the required period.
3. Failure to timely notify District regarding change of ownership.
4. Failure to timely file Well Report.
5. Failure to timely submit required documentation reflecting alterations or increased production.
6. Operating a meter that is not accurately calibrated.
7. Drilling an exempt or non-exempt well with an expired well registration.

CIVIL PENALTY SCHEDULE FOR MINOR VIOLATIONS

First Violation:	\$100.00
Second Violation:	\$200.00
Third Violation:	Major Violation

A second violation shall be any minor violation within 3 years of the first minor violation. A third violation shall be any minor violation following the second minor violation within 5 years of the first minor violation. Each day of a continuing violation constitutes a separate violation.

II. Major Violations

The following acts each constitute a major violation:

1. Failure to register [or permit](#) a well or amend the registration of a well where mandated by rules, including drilling, equipping, completing, altering, or operating a well without ~~an [compliant and](#) approved registration~~ [as evidenced through a Notice to Proceed or permit issued by the District.](#)
2. Failure to timely meter a well when required.
3. Failure to submit accurate Water Production report within 60 days of the date the report is due.
4. Failure to submit accurate Groundwater Transport report within the required period.
5. Drilling a well at a different location than authorized or in violation of spacing requirements.*
6. Failure to close or cap an open or uncovered well.
7. Failure to submit Water Use Fees within 60 days of the date the fees are due.**
8. Failure to timely submit Groundwater Transport Fees within 60 days of the date the fees are due.**
9. Committing waste.
- [10. Tampering with or disabling a required meter or tampering with a District seal.](#)
- [10-11. Use of an artificial flow restrictor on a well as defined in these Rules.](#)

CIVIL PENALTY SCHEDULE FOR MAJOR VIOLATIONS

First Violation:	\$500.00
Second Violation:	\$1000.00
Third Violation:	Civil Suit for injunction and damages

A second violation shall be any major violation within 3 years of the first major violation. A third violation shall be any major violation following the second major violation within 5 years of the first major violation. Each day of a continuing violation constitutes a separate violation. [Multiple violations by the same person or entity shall result in escalated fines assessed in order to deter such continued noncompliance.](#)

* In addition to the applicable penalty provided for in the Civil Penalty Schedule for Major Violations, persons who drill a well in violation of applicable spacing requirements may be required to plug the well.

** In addition to the applicable penalty provided for in the Civil Penalty Schedule for Major Violations, persons who do not submit all Water Use Fees and Groundwater Transport Fees due and owing within 60 days of the date the fees are due pursuant to Rule 7.3(a) will be assessed a civil penalty equal to three times the total amount of outstanding Water Use Fees, Groundwater Transport Fees, or both, that are due and owing.

III. Water Well Construction and Completion Requirements

Failure to use approved construction materials: **\$250 + total costs of remediation**

Failure to properly cement annular space: **\$500 + total costs of remediation**

In addition to the civil penalties provided for in this schedule, persons who drill a well in violation of applicable spacing or completion requirements may be required to re-drill, re-complete or reconstruct the well in accordance with the District's rules, or may be ordered to plug the well.

IV. Production in Excess of Maximum Amount Authorized in Permit

[In accordance with Rule 9.8, an automatic penalty of three \(3\) times the applicable water use fee rate for a calendar year shall be applied in addition to the standard water use fee rate owed for those persons that produce groundwater in excess of the maximum amount authorized in a District-issued permit. A second occurrence of production in excess of the maximum amount authorized within three \(3\) calendar years of the first occurrence shall result in an automatic penalty of ten \(10\) times the applicable water use fee rate shall be applied in addition to the standard water use fee rate owed for the production.](#)

IV.V. Other Violations of District Rules Not Specifically Listed Herein

Any violation of a District Rule not specifically set forth herein shall be presented to the Board of

Directors for a determination of whether the violation is Minor or Major, based upon the severity of the violation and the particular facts and issues involved, whereupon the procedures and the appropriate civil penalty amount set forth herein for Minor and Major Violations shall apply to the violation.

APPENDIX B. List of Commonly Used Acronyms

The following acronyms are commonly used in the District Rules, District Management Plan, and/or the daily operations of the District:

<u>AFO</u>	<u>Animal Feeding Operation</u>
<u>ASR</u>	<u>Aquifer Storage and Recovery</u>
<u>BOD</u>	<u>District Board of Directors</u>
<u>CCN</u>	<u>Certificate of Convenience and Necessity</u>
<u>DCP</u>	<u>Drought Contingency Plan</u>
<u>DFC</u>	<u>Desired Future Condition</u>
<u>GAM</u>	<u>Groundwater Availability Model</u>
<u>GCD</u>	<u>Groundwater Conservation District</u>
<u>GMA</u>	<u>Groundwater Management Area</u>
<u>GPM</u>	<u>Gallons per minute</u>
<u>HUP</u>	<u>Historic Use Permit</u>
<u>MAG</u>	<u>Modeled Available Groundwater</u>
<u>MP</u>	<u>District Management Plan</u>
<u>NTGCD</u>	<u>North Texas Groundwater Conservation District</u>
<u>NTP</u>	<u>Notice to Proceed</u>
<u>PGMA</u>	<u>Priority Groundwater Management Area</u>
<u>PIA</u>	<u>Public Information Act</u>
<u>PFD</u>	<u>Proposal for Decision</u>
<u>PP</u>	<u>Production Permit</u>
<u>PWS</u>	<u>Public Water System</u>
<u>RRC</u>	<u>Railroad Commission of Texas</u>
<u>SOAH</u>	<u>State Office of Administrative Hearings</u>
<u>TCEQ</u>	<u>Texas Commission on Environmental Quality</u>
<u>TOMA</u>	<u>Texas Open Meetings Act</u>
<u>TWDB</u>	<u>Texas Water Development Board</u>