

**RULES OF THE MID-EAST TEXAS
GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

Effective December 17, 2013

MID-EAST TEXAS GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT RULES

RULE REVISION RECORD

The history of each specific Rule is noted following that Rule.

Date Adopted/Repealed	Effective Date	Affected Rules
September 1, 2005	September 1, 2005	Original Adoption
August 28, 2008	September 23, 2008	Repeal of September 1, 2005 Rules
August 28, 2008	September 23, 2008	Original Adoption
April 24, 2012	May 8, 2012	Amend Rules 1.1, 2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.5, 3.6, 4.2, 4.3, 5.6, 6.3, 8.1, 8.2, 8.4, 8.5, 8.9, 8.10, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.6, 9.7, 9.8, 9.9, 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 11.2, 12.1, 12.5, 13.2, 14.1, 14.2, 14.5, 15.3 Repeal Rules 4.4, 8.3 Add Rules 9.10, 14.6—14.41
October 22, 2013	December 17, 2013	Amend Rules 4.3, 5.6, 5.7, 8.4

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MID-EAST TEXAS GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT RULES

Rule 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 Authority to Promulgate Rules

The Mid-East Texas Groundwater Conservation District (the District) is a political subdivision of the State of Texas. The District was created by the 77th Legislature (2001) through Senate Bill 2 [Act of May 27, 2001, 77th Leg., R.S., ch. 967, 2001 Tex. Gen. Laws 1991, 2055] and House Bill 1784 [Act of May 28, 2001, 77th Leg., R.S., ch. 1307, 2001 Tex. Gen. Laws 3199, 3205], subject to voter approval. Both Senate Bill 2 and House Bill 1784 give the District all of the rights, powers, privileges, authority, functions and duties provided under the general law of this state, including Texas Water Code Chapter 36, applicable to groundwater conservation districts created under Section 59, Article XVI, of the Texas Constitution. To the extent of any conflicts between the legislation creating the District, as the bill enacted later in time, House Bill 1784 prevails.

In an election held on November 1, 2002, District voters confirmed the creation of the District. As a duly created and confirmed groundwater conservation district, the District may exercise any and all statutory authority or power conferred under its Enabling Legislation and under Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code, including the adoption and enforcement of rules under Section 36.101 Rule Making Power. All references to statutory provisions in these Rules are to those provisions as may be amended from time to time.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

Amended April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

1.2 District Boundaries

The District includes all territory located within Leon, Madison, and Freestone counties.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

1.3 Purpose of the Rules

The District Rules are promulgated under its Enabling Legislation and the Texas Water Code Chapter 36 authority to make and enforce rules to provide for the conservation, preservation, protection, and recharge of groundwater and aquifers within the District, while recognizing the ownership and rights of the owners of the land and their lessees and assigns in groundwater.

These Rules, and any orders, requirements, resolutions, policies, directives, standards, guidelines, groundwater management plan, or other regulatory measures implemented by the Board, have been promulgated to fulfill these objectives. These Rules may not be construed to limit, restrict, or deprive the District or Board of any exercise of any power, duty, or jurisdiction conferred by the District's Enabling Legislation, Texas Water Code Chapter 36, or any other applicable law or statute.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

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1.4 Effective Date

These Rules and any amendment are effective on the effective dates indicated following each subsection.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

1.5 Action on Rules

- A. The Board may from time to time, following notice and public hearing, amend or revoke these Rules or adopt new Rules following the procedures of Rule 8.1.
- B. The Board may adopt an emergency Rule without prior notice or hearing, or with an abbreviated notice and hearing, according to Rule 8.2.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

1.6 Regulatory Compliance

All wells located within the District, owners of those wells, and others under the jurisdiction of the District, shall comply with all applicable Rules, orders, regulations, requirements, resolutions, policies, directives, standards, guidelines, or any other regulatory measures implemented by the District.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

1.7 Variances

Any exceptions or variances to the requirements imposed by District Rules shall be considered on a case-by-case basis and may apply to one or more wells. A request for variance shall be submitted in writing and include the reasons for the request. This Rule 1.7 is not applicable to a request for a variance from an operating permit requirement. A variance from any requirements contained in an operating permit requires an application for an amendment pursuant to Rule 8.10.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

Rule 2: DEFINITIONS

In the administration of its duties, the District follows the definition of terms set forth in its Enabling Legislation, Texas Water Code Chapter 36, and the following, unless the context indicates a contrary meaning:

Abandoned Well - a well that has not been used for six consecutive months. A well is considered to be in use in the following cases:

- (1) a non-deteriorated well containing the casing, pump, and pump column in good condition; or
- (2) a non-deteriorated well that has been capped.

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Acre-foot - the amount of water necessary to cover one acre of land one foot deep, or about 325,000 gallons.

Administratively Complete Application - a permit application received by the District that includes all documentation and fees required by Texas Water Code Sections 36.113 and 36.1131 and District Rules. In order for an application to be deemed administratively complete, it must include all administrative and technical information required by the District and there must be no unresolved compliance issues.

Agent - one who is authorized to act for or in place of another; a representative. For purposes of these Rules, this includes a person who reasonably appears to have authority to act for another, regardless of whether actual authority has been conferred.

Agricultural Crop - food or fiber commodities grown for resale of commercial purposes that provide food, clothing, or animal feed.

Agricultural Purpose - means the use of groundwater for:

- (1) cultivating the soil to produce crops for human food, animal feed, or planting seed or for the production of fibers;
- (2) practicing floriculture, viticulture, silviculture, and horticulture, including the cultivation of plants in containers or non-soil 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) engaging in wildlife management as defined in Texas Tax Code Section, Sec. 23.51(7); and,
- (6) raising or keeping equine animals.

Annular Space - the space between the casing and borehole wall.

Aquifer - a geologic formation that will yield water to a well in sufficient quantities to make the production of water from this formation feasible for beneficial use.

Aquifer Mining - a condition where the average available recharge of an aquifer or portion of an aquifer is less than the annual production from that aquifer or that portion of that aquifer. For purposes of these Rules, the terms "aquifer overdrafting," "reduction of artesian pressure," and the "drawdown of the water table or aquifer" shall mean aquifer mining.

Artesian Pressure - where water is confined in an aquifer under pressure so that the water will rise in the well casing or drilled hole above the bottom of the confining bed overlying the aquifer.

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Beneficial Use - the use of groundwater for:

- (1) agricultural, gardening, domestic, stock raising, municipal, mining, manufacturing, industrial, commercial, recreational, or pleasure purposes;
- (2) exploring for, producing, handling, or treating oil, gas, sulphur, or other minerals; or any other purpose that is economically useful and beneficial to the user.

Board - the Board of Directors of the Mid-East Texas Groundwater Conservation District.

Cap - covering on a well capable of preventing surface pollutants from entering the well and sustaining a weight of at least 400 pounds and constructed in such a way that the covering cannot be easily removed by hand.

Casing - a watertight pipe installed in an excavated or drilled hole, temporarily or permanently, to maintain the hole sidewalls against caving; to advance the borehole; in conjunction with cementing or bentonite grouting, to confine groundwater to its respective zones of origin; and to prevent surface contaminant infiltration.

- (1) Plastic casing--National Sanitation Foundation (NSF-WC) or American Society of Testing Material (ASTM) F-480 minimum SDR 26 approved water well casing.
- (2) Steel Casing--New ASTM A-53 Grade B or better with a minimum weight and thickness of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) schedule 10.
- (3) Monitoring wells may use other materials, such as fluoropolymer (Teflon), glass-fiber-reinforced epoxy, or various stainless steel alloys.

Certificate of Registration - the certificate issued under Rules 8.1 and 8.2 by the District to show that an existing exempt well has been registered and is authorized to operate or to authorize the drilling and operation of a new exempt well.

Chapter 36 - means Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code, as amended.

Closed Loop Geothermal Well - a vertical closed system well used to circulate water through the earth as a heat source or heat sink.

Commercial Purpose - the use of groundwater to supply water to properties or establishments that are in business to build, supply or sell products, or provide goods, services or repairs and that use water in those processes, or to supply water to the business establishment primarily for employee and customer conveniences (i.e. flushing of toilets, sanitary purposes, or limited landscape watering).

Community Water System - a public water system that has the potential to serve at least 15 residential connections on a year-round basis or serves at least 25 residents on a year-round basis.

Completion or Complete - sealing 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. Same as surface completion.

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Conservation - those water saving practices, techniques, and technologies that will reduce the consumption of water, improve the efficiency in the use of water, or increase the recycling and reuse of water so that a water supply is made available for future or alternative uses.

Dewatering well - an artificial excavation that is constructed to produce groundwater to lower the water table or potentiometric surface and that is not used to produce or to facilitate the production of minerals under a state regulatory program.

Desired Future Condition - The desired, quantified condition of groundwater resources (such as water levels, water quality, spring flows, or volumes) for a specified aquifer within a management area at a specified time or times in the future as defined by participating groundwater conservation districts within a groundwater management area as part of the joint planning process.

Deteriorated Well - a well that, because of its condition, will cause or is likely to cause pollution of any water in the State, including groundwater, or allows loss of groundwater through seepage or casing breaches.

Director - an appointed member of the Board of Directors of the District.

Discharge - the volume of water that passes a given point within a given period of time. The amount of water that leaves an aquifer by natural or artificial means.

District - the Mid-East Texas Groundwater Conservation District (METGCD) or one of its authorized representatives.

District Office - the office of the District as established by the Board.

Domestic and Livestock Public Water Supply System - for purposes of setting production limits under Rule 6.3.E, a community water system, retail water utility, or retail public water utility providing water service solely or substantially solely for domestic use or for consumption by livestock or poultry.

Domestic Use or Purpose - use of groundwater by a residence to support essential domestic activity, including but not limited to: uses inside the residence; watering lawns, flower beds, shrubs, trees shading the residence, or of a garden or orchard that produces vegetables and fruit for consumption within the residence and not for sale; and protection of foundations.

Drill - drilling, equipping, completing wells, or modifying the size of wells or well pumps/motors (resulting in an increase in production volume capability) whereby a drilling or service rig must be on location to perform the activity.

Enabling Legislation - special law enactments that created the District, as summarized in Rule 1.1, and as may be amended from time to time.

Enforcement Action - an action taken by the District to enforce District Rules, orders, or permits, or any other law within its enforcement authority.

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Enforcement Hearing - a hearing held under Rule 14.41.

Exempt Well - a well exempted under Rule 8.9 for which the owner is not required to obtain an operating permit.

Existing Water Well - a water well located within the District that was drilled and properly completed on or before September 23, 2008.

Fees - charges imposed by the District pursuant to Texas Water Code Chapter 36 and the District's Enabling Legislation.

Groundwater or Underground Water - water percolating beneath the earth's surface.

Groundwater Management Plan - a management plan developed by the District pursuant to Texas Water Code Section 36.1071.

Groundwater Production Rights - right by contract, lease or ownership to produce water from an identified surface acreage.

Groundwater Reservoir - a specific subsurface water-bearing reservoir having ascertainable boundaries and containing groundwater.

Hearings Body or Hearings Board - the Board, any committee of the Board, or a Hearings Officer at any hearing held under District Rules.

Hearings Officer - a person appointed by the Board to conduct a hearing on a permit, rule, or enforcement action.

Industrial Use or Purpose - use of groundwater primarily in the building, production, manufacturing, or alteration of a product or goods, or to wash, cleanse, cool, or heat such goods or products.

Incidental Use - a minor beneficial use of water incident to but not the primary purpose of the overall water use. Transport of water outside the District by a permittee that totals 5% or less, but in no case more than 5,000,000 gallons, of the permittee's annual permitted pumpage is considered incidental use (15.34 acre foot).

Investigation Report - a report prepared by the District summarizing its investigation of a possible violation of law and making a recommendation to the Board regarding any further action.

Irrigation - use of groundwater to supply water for application to plants or land in order to promote growth of plants, turf, or trees, other than for domestic use or purpose.

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Livestock Use or Purpose - use of groundwater to provide water to domesticated horses, cattle, goats, sheep, swine, poultry, ostriches, emus, rheas, exotic deer and antelope, and other similar animals involved in farming or ranching operations. Dogs, cats, birds, fish, reptiles, small mammals, potbellied pigs, and other animals typically kept as pets are not considered livestock. Livestock-type animals kept as pets or in a pet-like environment are not considered livestock although providing water to such pets may be considered domestic use when associated with a residence.

Meter - a water flow measuring device that can accurately record the amount of water produced during a measured time.

Modeled Available Groundwater - the maximum amount of groundwater available from a particular groundwater source, as evidenced by best available groundwater availability model, that, if produced annually, will achieve the desired future condition established for that groundwater source.

Monitor or Monitoring Well - an artificial excavation constructed to measure or monitor the quality or quantity or movement of substances, elements, chemicals, or fluids beneath the surface of the ground. Included within this definition are piezometer wells, observation wells, and recovery wells. The term shall not include any well that is used in conjunction with the production of oil, gas, coal, lignite, or other minerals.

New Water Well - a well that is drilled or properly completed after September 23, 2008 or an existing well that has been substantially altered after September 23, 2008.

Non-exempt Well - all wells that are not exempt under Rule 8.9 from obtaining an operating permit. The owner of a non-exempt well is required to obtain an operating permit under Rule 8.2.

Notice of Violation (NOV) - written correspondence from the District notifying a person that they are in violation of law, including violation of a District Rule, Order, or permit or other law within the District's enforcement authority.

Open Meetings Act - chapter 551, Texas Government Code.

Operating Permit - authorization issued under Rule 8.4, which is required to drill and operate within the District a non-exempt well, as defined in this Rule 2.

Owner - a person who has the right to produce groundwater from a particular parcel of land, either by ownership, contract, lease, easement, or any other estate in the land.

Person - a corporation, individual, organization, cooperative, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, or any other legal entity.

Piezometer Well - a well of a temporary nature constructed to monitor well standards for the purpose of measuring water levels or used for the installation of a piezometer (a device constructed and sealed to measure hydraulic head at a point in the subsurface) resulting in the determination of locations and depths of permanent monitor wells.

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Plugging - an absolute sealing of the well bore, resulting in the permanent closure of a well in accordance with approved State and District standards.

Pollution - the alteration of the physical, thermal, chemical, or biological quality of, or the contamination of, any water that renders the water harmful, detrimental, or injurious to humans, animals, vegetation, or property, or to public health, safety, or welfare, or impairs the usefulness or the public enjoyment of the water for any reasonable purpose.

Pollution Source - a person, business, corporation, industry, operation, activity, or event, whether intentional or unintentional that causes, allows, or enables contaminants to be discharged to the environment, thereby causing pollution.

Potable Water - water that is suitable for human consumption, or can be made suitable for human consumption by primary filtration or chemical disinfection.

Presiding Officer - The individual designated to preside during a meeting or during a hearing on a permit, rule, or enforcement action. See also Hearings Board and Hearings Officer.

Production Fee - a fee authorized under the District's Enabling Legislation and required under Rule 9.1.

Public Water Supply Well - A well that produces the majority of its water for use by a public water system as defined in 30 Texas Administrative Code §290.38(47).

Public Water System - a system as defined in 30 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 290 for providing water for human consumption to the public.

Pumping or Groundwater Production - all water withdrawn from the ground, measured at the wellhead.

Recharge - the fraction of water, either from precipitation falling on the exposed formations that contain an aquifer or from losses from streams that flow over the exposed aquifer formations, that infiltrates into the subsurface and eventually enters the saturated portion of the aquifer.

Recovery Well - a well constructed for the purpose of recovering undesirable groundwater for treatment or removal of contamination.

Respondent - an individual who receives a Notice of Violation or other correspondence from the District regarding the individual's noncompliance with District Rules or other law within the District's enforcement authority.

Retail Water Utility or Retail Public Water Utility - as defined by Texas Water Code Section 13.002 and 30 Texas Administrative Code Section 291.3, any person, corporation, public utility, water supply corporation, municipality, political subdivision or agency operating, maintaining, or controlling within the District facilities for providing potable water service for compensation.

Rules - the rules of the District compiled in this document and as may be supplemented or amended from time to time.

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Sealing a well - placing an official seal, tag, or label on a well or its equipment, to indicate that further pumping of groundwater, or operation of the well is unauthorized and will be in violation of District Rules.

Special Provisions or Conditions - conditions or requirements added to an operating permit, which may be more or less restrictive than the Rules as a result of circumstances unique to a particular situation.

State of Texas Plugging Report - the report that a person who plugs a well is required to complete under 16 Texas Administrative Code Section 76.700(2).

State of Texas Well Report - the report that every well driller who drills, completes, deepens, or alters a well is required to complete under the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation Rules, as defined in 16 Texas Administrative Code Sections 76.10 and 76.700(1). Also commonly referred to as the driller's log.

Subdivision - a tract or parcel of land for which a plat is required in accordance with Chapter 232 of the Texas Local Government Code.

Substantial Alteration of a Well - to change the physical or mechanical characteristics of a well, its equipment, production capabilities, or its purpose or location of use of the water produced in a way that may impact the level of fees the well is subject to or may impact whether an operating permit or amendment to an operating permit is required. This does not include repair of well equipment, well houses or enclosures, or replacement with comparable equipment.

Test Well - a well drilled for the intended purpose of investigating the geologic or hydrologic conditions in the subsurface, or for assessing the availability and quantity of water.

Transfer of Groundwater - transferring or moving water outside the District via pipeline or tanker truck other than incidental uses.

Transport Permit - an authorization issued by the District allowing the transfer of a specific quantity of groundwater outside the District for a designated time period. All applicable permit rules apply to transport permits.

Waste –

- (1) The withdrawal of groundwater from a groundwater reservoir at a rate and in an amount that causes or threatens to cause intrusion into the reservoir of water unsuitable for agricultural, gardening, domestic, or stock raising purposes.
- (2) The flowing or producing of wells from a groundwater reservoir if the water produced is not used for a beneficial purpose.
- (3) The escape of groundwater from one groundwater reservoir to any other reservoir or geologic strata that does not contain groundwater.
- (4) The pollution or harmful alteration of groundwater in a groundwater reservoir

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by saltwater or by other deleterious matter admitted from another stratum or from the surface of the ground.

- (5) 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 order issued by the commission under Chapter 26, Water Code.
- (6) Groundwater pumped for irrigation that escapes as irrigation tailwater 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.
- (7) Unless the water from an artesian well is used for a purpose and in a manner in which it may be lawfully used on the owner's land, it is waste and unlawful to willfully cause or knowingly permit the water to run off the owner's land or to percolate through the stratum above which the water is found.
- (8) Drilling or operating a well or wells without a required permit or producing groundwater in violation of a District Rule adopted under Texas Water Code § 36.116(a) (2).

Water Table - the upper boundary of the saturated zone in an unconfined aquifer.

Well - a hole, shaft, or excavation constructed for the purpose of extracting, injecting, monitoring, or otherwise accessing water in the subsurface.

Well Pumps and Equipment - devices and materials used to obtain water from a well, including the seals and safeguards necessary to protect the water from contamination.

Well Owner - the person who owns the land where a well is located or is to be located.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

Amended April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

Rule 3: REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

3.1 Well Drilling, Completion, and Water Data Reporting

- A. Within 60 days from (1) the cessation of drilling, for a well that will not be completed; (2) completion; (3) deepening; or (4) otherwise altering a well, a copy of the State of Texas Well Report to the District shall be submitted to the District by the water well driller.
- B. All geophysical or lithological well logs shall be submitted to the District within 60 days from the date the log is run.
- C. All pump test data, water level data, water quality data, or any other data pertinent to a well shall be submitted to the District within 60 days after the data are compiled.

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- D.** The well owner and the well owner's agent, such as the water well driller or hydrologist, are equally responsible for compliance with this Rule 3.1

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

3.2 Annual Water Use Report

The production from all wells required under Rule 8.2 to obtain an operating permit must be metered using a device or an approved method that is within plus or minus 5% of accuracy, installed at the well owner's expense. The well owner shall keep a record of monthly water production. Calendar year annual water use shall be reported to the District prior to April 1st of the following year, unless the District imposes alternate recordkeeping and reporting requirements in the operating permit for the well.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

3.3 Water Transported Out of the District

When water from a well is being transported out of the District under a transport permit, the annual water use report required by Rule 3.2 must show the amount of water transported out of the District and the amount of water used inside the District.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

3.4 Plugging Report

Within 30 days after plugging the well, the person plugging the well shall submit to the District a copy of the State of Texas Plugging Report. The well owner and the well owner's agent are equally responsible for compliance with this requirement.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

3.5 Monitoring Well Report

The following water quality data shall be obtained for each monitoring well and submitted to the District:

- A.** Semi-annually, a water analysis for chloride, conductivity, fluoride, iron, nitrate (as nitrogen), manganese, pH, sulfate, total hardness, total dissolved solids, total coliform bacteria, calcium, carbonate/bicarbonate, and magnesium. Conductivity and pH values may be measured in the field. The other constituents shall be analyzed in a State approved laboratory. The data from the analysis performed during January are due on March 1st and the data from the analysis performed during July are due on September 1st.

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- B. Semi-annually, one depth to water measurement. This report is due at the same time as the report required in Rule 3.5.A.
- C. Copies of all water quality sampling results done for any purpose. These data are due within 60 days after the results are compiled.
- D. The well owner and the well owner's agent, such as the person performing the sampling, are equally responsible for compliance with this Rule 3.5.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

3.6 Water Wells Used in Oil & Gas Exploration and Drilling

The production from all wells exempted under Rule 8.9.B from obtaining an operating permit shall be recorded using a meter or other reliable water measuring device. The meter or device shall be installed at the well owner's expense. Exceptions to this requirement may be granted through the variance process as long as the well owner can demonstrate an alternate method of determining and recording monthly water production. The well owner shall keep a record of monthly water production. The monthly water production records shall be submitted to the District on an annual basis on January 15th of each year for the previous 12 months, or within 15 days of discontinuation of the well for this use, whichever is earlier. For purposes of this Rule 3.6, the well owner is the person holding the Railroad Commission oil or gas permit as described in Texas Water Code §36.117(b) (2).

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

Rule 4: WATER WELLS ASSOCIATED WITH OIL, GAS, AND MINING ACTIVITIES

4.1 District Jurisdiction Over Water Wells Associated with Oil, Gas, and Mining Activities

The District has authority over water wells used to supply water for activities related to the exploration or production of hydrocarbons or minerals.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

4.2 District Jurisdiction Over Water Wells Permitted by the Railroad Commission of Texas

- A. A water well drilled or operated under a permit issued by the Railroad Commission of Texas is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission and is exempt from regulation by the district, except as provided in Rules 4.2.B—D. The following wells require a permit issued by the Railroad Commission:

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- (1) All wells associated with surface coal mining.
 - (2) An injection water source well associated with oil and gas activities that penetrate the base of usable quality water.
- B.** Groundwater produced in an amount authorized by a Railroad Commission permit may be used within or exported from the District without obtaining an operating permit under Rule 8.2 or transfer permit under Rule 10.1.
- C.** To the extent groundwater is produced in excess of Railroad Commission authorization, the holder of the Railroad Commission permit must apply to the District for the appropriate permit for the excess production and is subject to the applicable regulatory fees.
- D.** Groundwater produced from a well under the jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission is generally exempt from District fees. However, the District may impose either a production fee or an export fee on groundwater produced from an otherwise exempt mine well that is used for municipal purposes or by a public utility. Any fee imposed by the District under this subsection may not exceed the fee imposed on other groundwater producers in the District.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

4.3 Water Wells Associated With Oil And Gas Activities

A. Temporary Rig Supply Wells

- (1) No permit is required for the drilling of a water well used solely to supply water for a rig that is actively engaged in drilling or exploration operations for an oil or gas well permitted by the RRC if:
 - (a) Person holding RRC permit for the drilling rig is responsible for drilling and operating the water well.
 - (b) The water well is located on the same lease or field associated with the drilling rig.
- (2) In this Rule 4.3, a rig that is actively engaged in drilling or exploration operations for an oil or gas well permitted by the Railroad Commission includes a drilling or workover rig.
- (3) A well described in Rule 4.3.A.1 and 2 is referred to as a temporary rig supply well.
- (4) A temporary rig supply well must register with the District as provided in Rule 8.1.
- (5) A temporary rig supply well must comply with the well construction standards as provided in Rule 12.

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- (6) The driller of a temporary rig supply well must submit to the District the drilling log as provided in Rule 3.1.A.
- (7) The production from a temporary rig supply well shall be recorded using a meter or other reliable water measuring device, installed at the well owner's expense. Exceptions to this requirement may be granted through the variance process as long as the well owner can demonstrate an alternate method of determining and recording monthly water production. Monthly water use shall be reported annually to the District as provided in Rule 3.2.
- (8) A temporary rig supply well shall be plugged in accordance with Rule 7.1.

B. Other Water Wells Associated with Oil and Gas Activities

- (1) A rig supply well that does not fall or no longer falls under the definition of a temporary rig supply well in this Rule 4.3.A, must comply with all District Rules and must obtain an operating permit under Rule 8.
- (2) An injection water supply well drilled for hydrocarbon activities associated with an oil or gas well drilled after September 1, 1985 that does not penetrate the base of usable quality water must comply with all District Rules and must obtain an operating permit under Rule 8.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

Amended April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

Amended October 22, 2013 by Board Order; effective December 17, 2013.

Rule 5: WELL LOCATION AND SPACING

5.1 Preamble

The purpose of these well spacing requirements is to promote groundwater conservation, provide for long-term availability of groundwater resources, reduce localized depletion of groundwater, prevent interference between wells, and prevent the degradation of groundwater quality.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

5.2 Applicability

The requirements of this Rule 5 apply to all wells drilled within the District unless specifically noted. As authorized by Texas Water Code Section 36.116, some of the required distances are more stringent than those required by 16 Texas Administrative Code Section 76.1000, as amended.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

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5.3 Authorized Well Location

After a certificate of registration or an operating permit has been issued, the well must be drilled within 10 yards (30 feet) of the location specified in the certificate of registration or operating permit, and not elsewhere. If the well should be commenced or drilled at a different location, the drilling or operation of such well may be enjoined by the Board pursuant to Chapter 36, Texas Water Code.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

5.4 Determining Distances of a Tract Bordered By a Public Roadway

In determining the minimum distances set out in this Rule 5, it is permissible to use the centerline of a public roadway to calculate the distance required for the setback of a tract bordered by such a roadway.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

5.5 Spacing from Potential Sources of Pollution

- A. All wells must comply with the location standards of 16 Texas Administrative Code § 76.1000 and with the minimum required separation distance for on-site sewage facilities of 30 Texas Administrative Code §285.91 (10), which dictate horizontal distance from potential sources of pollution. Section 76.1000 excludes monitoring wells, environmental soil borings, dewatering wells, piezometer wells, and recovery wells from these requirements. Such wells may be located where necessity dictates.
- B. Public Water Supply Wells must comply with the 150-foot sanitary control easements as required by Title 30 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 290.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

5.6 Spacing From Property Lines and Other Wells

- A. All new wells shall be located a minimum horizontal distance from existing wells and property lines as required by 16 Texas Administrative Code Section 76.1000, unless covered by the more stringent spacing requirements of this Rule 5.6.
- B. Except as provided in Rule 5.7, the following spacing restrictions apply for a new well.
 - (1) No closer than 50 feet from the property line of any adjoining landowner.
 - (2) Non-exempt wells capable of producing at a rate up to and including 500 gallons per minute and completed in the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City-Sparta, or Yegua-Jackson sands shall be spaced a minimum of 1,000 feet from any other well completed in the same sands.

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- (3) Non-exempt wells capable of producing at a rate in excess of 500 gallons per minute and completed in the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City-Sparta, or Yegua-Jackson sands shall be spaced a minimum of 1,500 feet from any other well completed in the same sands.
- (4) The required spacing for all other non-exempt wells completed in other aquifers in the District will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

Amended *October 22, 2013* by Board Order; *effective December 17, 2013*.

5.7 Variance to Spacing Requirements

- A.** The owner of a proposed new water well who, due to the peculiarities of the property shape or the local geology or hydrology, may need to locate a well closer than the spacing requirements of Rule 5.6 may apply for a variance.
- B.** The spacing required by Rule 5.6.0 (2) and (3) may be reduced or increased by the Board as provided in this Rule 5.7, upon demonstration either that such spacing is overly protective of neighboring wells or is insufficiently protective of neighboring wells.
- C.** If the applicant presents waivers signed by the adjoining landowner(s) stating that they have no objection to the proposed location of the well site, the spacing requirements of 5.6.0 will not apply to the new well location. Copies shall be submitted with the application for a variance to the District office prior to drilling the proposed water well. Such a waiver or easement will affect drilling options on the property of the owner granting it by causing the distance requirements from property lines and between water wells to be adjusted inward on the property for which the waiver is granted. The District shall not accept reciprocal waivers or easements from adjoining property owners if the waivers or easements would involve the same portion of the adjoining properties.
- D.** Providing an applicant can show good cause why a new well should be allowed to be drilled closer than the required spacing of Rule 5.6.0 (2) and (3), the issue of spacing requirements will be considered at a contested case hearing. If the Board chooses to grant an operating permit for a well location that does not meet the spacing requirements, the Board may limit the production of the well to ensure no injury is done to the adjoining landowners or the aquifer.
- E.** The spacing requirements of Rule 5.6 do not apply to wells drilled on the same property by the same well owner.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *October 22, 2013* by Board Order; *effective December 22, 2013*.

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Rule 6: PRODUCTION LIMITS

6.1 Preamble

Rule 6 limits the production of groundwater as authorized by the District's Enabling Legislation and Texas Water Code Sections 36.101 and 36.116. This method of limiting groundwater is appropriate based on the hydrogeologic conditions of the aquifers in the District and is consistent with the District's comprehensive Groundwater Management Plan developed and adopted under Texas Water Code Section 36.1071.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

6.2 Production Limits for All Wells Requiring an Operating Permit

The District shall set production limits on all wells requiring an operating permit under Rule 8 on a case-by-case basis during the permitting process set out in Rule 8. These production limits shall be established on the basis provided in Rule 6.3.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

6.3 Setting Production Limits

- A. To minimize as far as practicable the drawdown of the water table or the reduction of artesian pressure, to prevent interference between wells, to prevent degradation of water quality, or to prevent waste, the district by rule will regulate the production of groundwater.
- B. The production limit for a well requiring an operating permit shall be set at an annual amount that the District determines does not unreasonably affect existing groundwater and surface water resources or existing permit holders.
- C. In no event will the annual production amount exceed three acre feet per year per acre of surface area designated in the application as production area for the well.
 - (1) The production area designated in the application must be owned by the applicant or must be area in which the applicant has acquired groundwater production rights, all of which must be contiguous to the property where the producing well is located.
 - (2) The production area may not include the production area assigned to any other well.
- D. Production limits shall apply in applications for new wells and applications to increase production from existing wells.
- E. In determining the annual production limit for a Public Water Supply System well, the service area of the community water system or utility is considered the production area, less any production area assigned to any other permitted well.

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Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

Rule 7: PLUGGING, CAPPING, AND SEALING OF WELLS

7.1 Plugging Wells

- A. Not later than the 180th day after the date a landowner or other person who possesses a deteriorated or abandoned well learns of its condition and location, the well shall be plugged in accordance with the Rules of the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, 16 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 76, as amended. It is the responsibility of the landowner to ensure that such a well is plugged in order to prevent pollution of the groundwater and to prevent injury to persons. Not later than the 30th day after the date the well is plugged, a State of Texas Plugging Report shall be submitted to the District as required by Rule 3.4.
- B. If the owner fails to plug the well in compliance with State law, the District may:
 - (1) following the procedures of Rule 15.6, go on the land and plug the well. Reasonable expenses incurred by the District in plugging a well constitute a lien on the land on which the well is located pursuant to Texas Water Code Section 36.118; or
 - (2) as authorized by Texas Occupations Code, Section 1901.256, otherwise enforce Texas Occupations Code Section 1901.255 related to landowners having an abandoned or deteriorated well located on their property.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

7.2 Capping Wells

A well that is open at the surface in a non-deteriorated condition must be capped to prevent waste, pollution, or prevent deterioration. The well shall remain capped until conditions that led to the capping are eliminated. If the owner fails to cap the well in compliance with District Rules, the District may do so. Reasonable expenses incurred by the District in capping a well constitute a lien on the land on which the well is located pursuant to Texas Water Code Section 36.118.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

7.3 Sealing Wells

- A. Following the procedure of Rule 14.41, the District may require the sealing of a well that is in violation of District Rules or that the District has prohibited from producing groundwater.
- B. If the District believes that continued operation of a well may cause a threat of imminent endangerment to human health, safety, or the environment, the District may require the sealing of a well on an emergency basis. In such a case, the District shall provide an opportunity for notice and hearing under Rule 14.41 no later than the next regularly scheduled Board meeting.

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- C. If the District requires the sealing of a well and the owner fails to seal the well, the District may seal the well following the procedures of Texas Water Code Section 36.123 and Rule 15.6.
- D. A well shall be sealed by physical means and tagged to indicate that the well has been sealed as required by the District. The seal is intended to preclude operation of the well and identify unauthorized operation of the well.
- E. Tampering with, altering, damaging, removing, or violating the seal of a sealed well in any way, or pumping groundwater from a well that has been sealed constitutes a violation of District Rules and subjects the person who performs that action, as well as the well owner to enforcement under District Rules.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

Rule 8: REGISTRATION AND PERMITTING

8.1 Registration of Exempt Wells

A. Existing Water Wells

- (1) An existing water well is a well located within the District that was drilled and properly completed on or before September 23, 2008.
- (2) All existing water wells, as defined in Rule 2, which are exempt under District Rule 8.9 from the requirement of obtaining an operating permit shall be registered with the District.
- (3) The well owner shall file with the district on a form obtained from the District an application for a certificate of registration.
- (4) After review and the determination by the General Manager that the well qualifies as an exempt well, the District will issue a certificate of registration.
- (5) Changes to the well or its operation may change the status of the well under Rule 8.9.

B. New Water Wells

- (1) A new water well is a water well that is drilled or properly completed after September 23, 2008 or an existing well that has been substantially altered after September 23, 2008.
- (2) Prior to drilling the well, the owner shall apply for a certificate of registration on a form obtained from the District.

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- (3) After review and the determination by the General Manager that the proposed groundwater use qualifies the well for an exemption and that its proposed location complies with the minimum spacing distances of Rule 5, the District will issue a certificate of registration, which will allow the owner to commence drilling and production. If the General Manager determines the proposed groundwater use does not qualify for an exemption, or if there are any other problems with the registration, the registration application shall be returned with an explanation. The applicant may then either apply for a permit or appeal the General Manager's decision to the Board.
- (4) Changes to the well or its operation may change the status of the well under Rule 8.9, requiring the owner to obtain an operating permit under Rule 8.2.B.

C. Type of Permits. The District shall issue the following types of permits:

- (1) Drilling Permits;
- (2) Operating Permits;
- (3) Historic Use Permits and
- (4) Transport Permits.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

Amended April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

8.2 Operating Permits for Non-Exempt Wells

A. Operating Permits for Existing Wells

- (1) All existing non-exempt wells, as defined in Rule 2, shall obtain an operating permit as described in this Rule 8.2.A.
- (2) The owner shall submit to the District an operating permit application on a form obtained from the District.
- (3) Once the owner has submitted the application and all required information and the General Manager has deemed the application administratively complete, the application will be referred to the Board for consideration.
- (4) An operating permit shall require installation of a meter or other reliable water measuring device. It shall specify the authorized annual maximum groundwater production from the well as provided by Rule 6 and the expiration date as provided in Rule 8.5. It shall identify the owner of the well, the state or temporary well number, and the purpose of use permitted. It shall include the production fee, if required under Rule 9.1, and any other special conditions.
- (5) The minimum amount granted as historic use for a well that was in existence on January 1, 2011 shall be the maximum amount of groundwater withdrawn and put to a beneficial use for any one calendar

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year between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2011. A permittee may request historical user status and an historic use permit under this subsection by filing an application for Historic Use, including supporting evidence of beneficial use during the historic use period.

B. Operating Permits for New Wells

- (1) Prior to drilling, all new non-exempt wells, as defined in Rule 2, shall obtain an operating permit as described in this Rule 8.2.B.
- (2) The owner shall submit to the District an operating permit application on a form obtained from the District.
- (3) Once the owner has submitted the application and all required information and the General Manager has deemed the application administratively complete, the application will be referred to the Board for consideration, as provided in Rule 14.4.
- (4) An operating permit shall require installation of a meter or other reliable water measuring device. It shall specify the authorized annual maximum groundwater production from the well as provided by Rule 6 and the expiration date, as provided in Rule 8.5. It shall identify the owner of the well, the state or temporary well number, and the purpose of use permitted. It shall include the production fee, if required under Rule 9.1, and any other special conditions.
- (5) Unless otherwise specified by the Board, drilling must commence within 180 days after issuance of the operating permit, unless an extension is granted for good cause.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

Amended April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

8.3 Repealed April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

8.4 Decision and Issuance of Operating Permits

- A.** The District shall promptly act on each administratively complete application for an operating permit.
- B.** Within 60 days after the date an operating permit application or application to amend an operating permit is determined to be administratively complete, the application shall be referred to the Board in accordance with the provisions of Rule 14.4.
- C.** The Board shall be guided by the District Enabling Legislation, these Rules and Chapter 36, Texas Water Code, in consideration of each application. The Board shall consider the following, which include the considerations required by Texas Water Code Section 36.113(d):

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- (1) Does the application conform to the requirements of Chapter 36 and these Rules?
- (2) Does the proposed use of water unreasonably affect existing groundwater and surface water resources or existing permit holders?
- (3) Is the proposed use of water considered "beneficial use"? Evidence of beneficial use may include official government documents detailing irrigated acreage, construction plans, or contracts. If the applicant is not the end-user the application must include a contract with the end-user as evidence of beneficial use.
- (4) Is the proposed use of water consistent with the District's approved water management plan?
- (5) Has the applicant agreed to avoid waste and achieve water conservation?
- (6) Will the conditions and limitations in the permit prevent waste, achieve water conservation, minimize as far as practicable the drawdown of the water table or the reduction of artesian pressure, or lessen interference between wells?
- (7) Has the applicant agreed to use reasonable diligence to protect groundwater quality?
- (8) Has the applicant agreed to follow the District's rules on well plugging at the time of well closure?
- (9) Are the applicant and the well in compliance with all District rules and have all required fees been paid?
- (10) Does the application support authorization of the requested annual production amount?
- (11) What is the quality, quantity, and availability of alternative water supplies?

D. In issuing permits, the district shall manage total groundwater production on a long-term basis to achieve an applicable desired future condition and consider:

- (1) the modeled available groundwater determined by the executive administrator;
- (2) the executive administrator's estimate of the current and projected amount of groundwater produced under exemptions granted by district rules and Section 36.117;
- (3) the amount of groundwater authorized under permits previously issued by the district;

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- (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.
- E. The District's General Manager has the authority to approve, or refer to the Board, a permit application or a permit renewal in an amount less than or equal to ten (10) acre feet per year.
- (1) Once the application has been deemed administratively complete, the District shall notify the applicant to publish in a newspaper of general distribution a public notice to include: the application information, Staff recommendations and the deadline date for submitting a protest.
 - (2) The District will accept written comments through the 10th day following the last date of the published notice. Written comments received by the deadline date will be considered in staff recommendations; written comments received after the deadline date will not be considered in staff recommendations.
 - (3) A person with a personal, justiciable interest in groundwater may protest the permit application by filing a written protest by the deadline date stated in the published notice. If protested, the permit application shall be scheduled for the next available hearing before the Board.
 - (4) In the absence of a timely filed protest, the General Manager may approve the application for an amount up to the amount requested on the application. The General Manager may also refer the matter to the Board of Directors and schedule the application for the next available hearing before the Board.
 - (5) The applicant may contest the permit action by filing a formal request for a contested case hearing within ten (10) days after the General Manager's action on the permit. If contested by the applicant, the permit application shall be scheduled for the next available hearing before the Board.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

Amended April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

Amended October 22, 2013 by Board Order; effective December 17, 2013.

8.5 Operating Permit Term

Operating permits issued by the District are valid for a period of 5 years, unless a shorter permit term is specified as a special permit condition. Such a special permit condition may include the need for additional data regarding the impact of the well on the aquifer or surrounding wells. The District reserves the authority to adopt, revise, and supersede rules applicable to wells subject to an operating permit.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

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Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

8.6 Aggregation of Withdrawal

In issuing an operating permit, the authorized withdrawal for a given well may be aggregated with the authorized withdrawal from other permitted wells designated by the District. Applicable spacing requirements and production allowances will be considered in determining whether or not to allow aggregation of withdrawal. For the purpose of categorizing wells by the amount of groundwater production, where wells are permitted with an aggregate withdrawal, the total authorized withdrawal will be assigned to the wells in aggregate, rather than allocating to each well its pro rata share of production. This will allow a well owner, with a number of water wells that supply a single well system, to apply for an operating permit for the well system without being required to apply for a separate operating permit for each individual well.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

8.7 Operating Permit Provisions

All operating permits are granted subject to District Rules, orders of the Board, and Chapter 36 of the Texas Water Code. In addition to any special provisions or other requirements included in the operating permit, each operating permit must contain the following standard permit provisions:

- A. This permit is granted in accordance with District Rules and acceptance of this permit constitutes an acknowledgment and agreement that the permittee will comply with the terms, conditions and limitations set forth in this permit, as well as the District Rules.
- B. The operation of the well for the authorized withdrawal must be conducted in a non-wasteful manner.
- C. Withdrawals must be metered by the owner using a device or an approved method that is within plus or minus 5% of accuracy. An annual water use report shall be submitted as required by District Rule 3.2.
- D. The well site must be accessible to District representatives for inspection, and the permittee agrees to cooperate fully in any reasonable inspection of the well and well site by the District representatives, which will be conducted according to District Rule 15.6.
- E. The application pursuant to which this permit has been issued is incorporated in this permit, and this permit is granted on the basis of and contingent upon the accuracy of the information supplied in that application. A finding that false information has been supplied is grounds for immediate revocation of the permit.
- F. Violation of this permit's terms, conditions, requirements, or special provisions, including pumping amounts in excess of authorized withdrawal may subject the permittee to an enforcement action under District Rule 15.
- G. The permittee will use reasonable diligence to protect groundwater quality and will follow well plugging guidelines at the time of well closure.

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Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

8.8 Emergency Authorization to Drill and Operate a Well

If necessary to prevent an imminent threat to public health or safety, the General Manager may grant an emergency authorization to drill and operate either an exempt or non-exempt well. The applicant for such authorization must show that there is an imminent threat to public health or safety, that no suitable alternative source is immediately available to the applicant, and that an emergency need for groundwater exists. An emergency authorization may be issued without notice or hearing.

Within 90 days of issuance of an emergency authorization, the well owner shall apply for a certificate of registration or operating permit. Such application will be processed according to Rule 8.1 or 8.2, as applicable. If no registration application (exempt well) or operating permit application (non-exempt well) is received by the District within that 90 day period, the emergency authorization will expire.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

8.9 Wells Exempt From Obtaining an Operating Permit

The following wells are exempt from obtaining an operating permit. If any of the well conditions are changed so that the well no longer qualifies for the exemption, it must obtain an operating permit.

- A.** A well used solely for domestic use, for providing water to livestock, poultry, or wildlife if the well is drilled, completed, or equipped so that it is incapable of producing more than 35 gallons of groundwater per minute, unless the well will be used to supply water for a subdivision of land for which a plat approval is required by Chapter 232, Local Government Code.
- B.** A well used solely to supply water for a rig that is actively engaged in drilling or exploration operations permitted by the Railroad Commission of Texas:
 - (1) Provided that the person holding the permit is responsible for drilling and operating the water well; and
 - (2) The well is located on the same lease or field on which the drilling rig is located or is in close proximity to the drilling rig.
- C.** A well authorized under a permit issued by the Railroad Commission of Texas under Chapter 134, Natural Resources Code, or for production from such a well to the extent the withdrawals are required for mining purposes regardless of any subsequent use of the water.
- D.** A well drilled and completed solely for purposes of aquifer testing, including a test well, or for monitoring water levels or water quality, as long as the well is used solely for those purposes.
- E.** A well whose production is used wholly or substantially wholly for growing plants in a greenhouse operation or in a water conservation drip irrigation system

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in which the water is distributed to the plant in a closed (piped) system and is applied directly to the soil or growing medium at the plant.

- F.** A well that would otherwise be considered a commercial well if:
- (1) the water is used solely for domestic purposes as defined in Rule 2, and
 - (2) the well is drilled, completed, or equipped so that it is incapable of producing more than 35 gallons of groundwater per minute.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

8.10 Change in Well Conditions or Operations, and Permit Renewal, Amendment, and Revocation

A. Change in Well Conditions or Operations

No person may take any of the following actions related to a well located in the District without notifying and receiving authorization from the District: (1) change the type of use (purpose) for which the well was originally authorized; (2) change the place of use of the water produced from the well; (3) alter the size or depth of a well, the well pump, or its pumping volume; (4) plug a well; or (5) abandon a well. Such changes may be processed administratively, may require an amendment to an existing operating permit, may make an exempt well be required to obtain an operating permit, and may make a well subject to the production limits of Rule 6.

B. Change in Use That Requires a Well to Have an Operating Permit

If the type of use of a well, the production of groundwater from a well, or the capability to produce groundwater from a well is changed in any manner that results in the well no longer qualifying as an exempt well, an operating permit shall be required. It is the responsibility of the owner of such a well to apply for an operating permit no later than 90 days prior to making the changes that render such well subject to this Rule.

C. Change in Ownership

- (1) A new well owner must, within ten (10) days after the date of a change in ownership of a well, submit to the District, in writing, the name and contact information of the new owner. Failure to register the new owner voids the permit on the 30th day after the date the property ownership change became final.
- (2) The General Manager may issue a permit amendment to transfer the ownership of an operating permit without notice or hearing.

D. Renewal of Operating Permits

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- (1) An application for renewal of an operating permit shall be submitted no later than 90 days prior to the expiration date of the operating permit.
- (2) If a renewal application is filed, the District will automatically renew the permit at the end of each permit term unless: (1) the permit holder is not in compliance with permit conditions, the District Management Plan or District Rules; (2) the permit holder has delinquent production fees or other District fees; or (3) conditions of the aquifer, as reflected in the District's water monitoring program or drought management plan, indicate that a reduction in production is required to prevent aquifer mining or production in excess of the amount that will achieve that aquifer's desired future condition.
- (3) In the event of noncompliance or delinquent fees, the District shall notify the permit holder of the conditions preventing the automatic renewal of the permit and allow the permit holder an opportunity to correct any noncompliance or pay delinquent fees.
- (4) Failure of the permit holder to correct any noncompliance or pay delinquent fees within 30 days may result in denial of the renewal application and revocation of the permit.

E. Operating Permit Amendment

- (1) An amendment to an operating permit is required for a substantial alteration of a well, including a change to the operation, use, or condition of a well, the production limit, the type of use of the well, the place of use of the water produced from the well, the size or depth of a well, the size of the well pump, or the pumping volume or pumping rate for the well. No amendment is needed for a repair of well equipment, well houses or enclosures, or replacement with comparable equipment.
- (2) An application for an amendment, on a form obtained from the District, must be approved by the District before any changes are implemented.
- (3) The applicant shall be notified by U.S. Mail when the application has been reviewed by the General Manager and deemed administratively complete.
- (4) No amendment application may be deemed administratively complete if the applicant has unpaid fees or has unresolved compliance issues with the District.
- (5) Within 60 days after the date an operating permit amendment application is determined to be administratively complete, the application shall be referred to the Board in accordance with the provisions of Rule 14.4.
- (6) The amendment shall be considered as provided in Rule 8.4.

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F. Operating Permit Involuntary Amendment or Revocation

Operating permits are subject to involuntary amendment or revocation for violation of District Rules; violation of the permit, including special permit conditions imposed by the Board; violation of the provisions of Texas Water Code Chapter 36; waste of groundwater; non-payment of production fees; changes in aquifer conditions; changes to the district plan; changes to the district rules; or other actions that the Board determines to be detrimental to the groundwater resources within the District.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

Rule 9: FEES

9.1 Water Use Fees

- A. Production fees authorized under the District Enabling Legislation shall be paid to the District for water produced from a well that operated pursuant to an operating permit or required to have an operating permit. The production fee rate shall be established by the Board. The rate will be applied to prior year's actual or calculated total volume pumped. The District will review the account of any permittee changing the purpose of use for a well from a non-exempt use to an exempt use to determine if additional production fees are due.
- B. Pursuant to the Enabling Legislation, the production fee may not exceed:
- (1) \$0.25 per acre-foot for water used for irrigating agricultural crops, and
 - (2) \$0.17 per thousand gallons for water used for any other purpose.
- C. The District may impose a reasonable fee or surcharge for an export fee using one of the following methods:
- (1) a fee negotiated between the District and the transporter; or
 - (2) a combined production and export fee of \$0.17 per thousand gallons of water used.
- D. Unless otherwise provided by the Board of Directors, the annual production fee for a well required to obtain an operating permit shall be paid within 60 days following notification by the District. Production fees of \$50.00 or less may be waived for purposes of administrative convenience.
- E. The District is prohibited from using revenues obtained from export fees to prohibit the transfer of groundwater outside of the District, but may use export fees for paying expenses related to enforcement of Chapter 36 the Texas Water Code, or District Rules.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

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9.2 Other Administrative Fees

As authorized by Section 36.205, the Board shall establish fees for administrative acts of the District. These fees may not unreasonably exceed the costs to the District of providing the administrative function for which the fee is charged.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

Amended April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

9.3 Transport Permit Processing

The Board may adopt a transport permit application fee for transport permits under Rule 10, which will cover all reasonable and necessary costs to the District for processing the application. The application fee for a permit to transport groundwater out of the District may not exceed the fees that the District imposes for processing applications for non-exempt wells for the use of groundwater within the District.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

Amended April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

9.4 Inspection and Plan Review Fees

The Board may establish fees for: inspection activities including the inspection of wells and meters; plan reviews; special inspection services requested by other entities; or other similar services that require significant involvement of District personnel or its agents. Fees may be based on the amount of the District's time and involvement, number of wells, well production, well bore, casing size, size of transporting facilities, or amounts of water transported.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

Amended April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

9.5 Special Fees

Wells drilled in aggregate, such as closed loop heat exchange wells, may qualify for reduced fees for review, registration, and inspection. The fee rate will be based on review and inspection time on a case-by-case basis.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

9.6 Exceptions

If a regulated water utility is unable to pass through to its customers the cost of paying production fees assessed under Rule 9.1 due to delay in obtaining regulatory approval, or in other unusual instances of hardship, the Board may grant exceptions and establish a payment schedule. Such exceptions shall be applied consistently.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

Amended April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

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9.7 Excess Pumpage Fees

The Board may establish additional production fees for any pumpage exceeding the permitted pumpage volume.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

Amended April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

9.8 Returned Check Fee

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

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

Amended April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

9.9 Accounting Fee

The Board may establish a fee for permittee-requested accounting of pumpage reports, production fee payments, or other accounting matters pertaining to the permittee's account that the District does not routinely maintain in its records. Should a District error be discovered, the accounting fee, if any, will be fully refunded. Permittees may request one review of their account per fiscal year without charge.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

Amended April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

9.10 Fee Schedule

The Board may establish a Fee Schedule listing the fee rate for each fee enumerated above. A fee rate approved by the Board shall remain in effect until amended or repealed by Board action.

Adopted April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

Rule 10: TRANSFER OF GROUNDWATER OUT OF THE DISTRICT

10.1 Permit Required

Groundwater produced from within the District may not be transported outside the District's boundaries unless the Board has issued the well owner a transport permit. The requirements of this rule are applicable without regard to the manner the water is transferred out of the district.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

Amended April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

10.2 Application

An application for a transport permit must be filed on a form obtained from the District and must

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include a copy of an operating permit, plus the following information:

- A.** The availability of water in the District and in the proposed receiving area during the period for which the water supply is requested, including:
 - (1) The location of the proposed receiving area for the transported water as evidenced by a contract with the end-user, unless the applicant is the end-user;
 - (2) Information describing alternate sources of supply that might be utilized by the applicant, and the feasibility and practicability of utilizing such supplies; and
 - (3) A description of the amount and purposes of use for which water is needed in the proposed receiving area.

- B.** The projected effect of the proposed transfer on aquifer conditions, depletion, subsidence, or effects on existing permit holders or other groundwater users within the District, including:
 - (1) A hydrogeologic report by a registered professional engineer or professional geoscientist assessing the impact of the proposed well on existing wells and the aquifer;
 - (2) Information describing the projected effect of the proposed transporting of water on aquifer conditions, depletion, subsidence, or effects on existing permit holders or other groundwater users within the District; and
 - (3) The names and addresses of the property owners, and the location of their water wells, within a two (2) mile radius of the location of the well(s).

- C.** The statement of compliance with the approved regional water plan and approved District Management Plan, including:
 - (1) A description of how the proposed transport is not inconsistent with the current approved regional water plan or State Water Plan; and
 - (2) A technical description of and a construction time schedule for the transportation facilities.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

Amended April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

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10.3 Review of Applications, Permit Terms And Provisions, Periodic Permit Reviews, And Permit Renewals

- A. Applications for transport permits will be reviewed under the procedures of Rule 8.4 and this Rule 10.3 and are subject to the hearing procedures provided in Rule 14. 4, 14.5, and 14.6.
- B. In determining whether to issue a permit to transfer groundwater out of the District, the Board must be fair, impartial, and nondiscriminatory and shall consider the factors considered when deciding whether to issue an operating permit and the following:
 - (1) The availability of water in the District and in the proposed receiving area during the period for which the water supply is requested;
 - (2) The projected effect of the proposed transfer on aquifer conditions, depletion, subsidence, or effects on existing permit holders or other groundwater users within the District;
 - (3) The approved regional water plan and approved district management plan.
- C. The District may not deny an operating permit based on the fact that the applicant seeks to transfer groundwater outside of the District and may not impose more restrictive permit conditions on transporters than the District imposes on existing in-District users, unless:
 - (1) Such limitations apply to all subsequent new permit applications and increased use by historic users, regardless of type or location of use; and
 - (2) Bear a reasonable relationship to the District management plan; and
 - (3) Such limitations are reasonably necessary to protect existing use.
- D. In addition to conditions provided by Section 36.1131, Texas Water Code, the transport permit shall specify:
 - (1) The amount of water that may be transferred out of the District; and
 - (2) The period for which the water may be transferred, which shall be:
 - (a) At least three years if construction of a conveyance system has not been initiated prior to the issuance of the permit, and shall be automatically extended to the term of 30 years if construction of a conveyance system is begun before the expiration of the initial term; or
 - (b) At least 30 years if construction of a conveyance system has been initiated prior to the issuance of the permit.

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- E.** The District may periodically review the amount of water that may be transferred under a transport permit.
- (1) During such a periodic review, the District may limit the amount if the following factors warrant the limitation:
 - (a) The availability of water in the District and in the proposed receiving area during the period for which the water supply is requested;
 - (b) The projected effect of the proposed transfer on aquifer conditions, depletion, subsidence, or effects on existing permit holders or other groundwater users within the District;
 - (c) The approved regional water plan and approved District management plan.
 - (2) Such a review may not take place more frequently than the period provided for the renewal of operating permits under Rule 8.5. After the review, more restrictive permit conditions may only be imposed if:
 - (a) Such limitations apply to all subsequent new permit applications and increased use by historic users, regardless of type or location of use;
 - (b) Bear a reasonable relationship to the District management plan;
 - (c) Such limitations are reasonably necessary to protect existing use.
 - (d) Such limitations are necessary after considering the factors provided in Rule 8.10.D for renewal of the underlying operating permit(s).
 - (3) In its determination of whether to renew a transport permit at the end of its term, the District shall consider the factors provided in Rule 8.10.D and this Rule 10.E.3.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

10.4 Fees

- A.** The application must be accompanied by the application processing fee, inspection fee, or other fees as appropriate. Such fees must be paid before notice is published and mailed.
- B.** In addition to the production fees for the underlying operating permits, the District may impose a reasonable fee or surcharge as provided in Rule 9.1.C.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

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Rule 11: REWORKING AND REPLACING A WELL

11.1 Reworking a Well

- A. No authorization from the District is required to rework, re-drill, or re-equip a well in a manner that will not change the well status under District Rules.
- B. Prior to reworking, re-drilling, or re-equipping a well that increases the size of the column pipe or the production rate (gallons per minute), the owner shall apply for an operating permit or permit amendment, whichever is applicable.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

11.2 Replacement Wells

Authorization from the District is required prior to replacing an existing well with a replacement well.

- A. A replacement well must be completed in the same aquifer as the well it replaces and may not be drilled, equipped, or completed so as to increase the rate of production.
- B. A replacement well must comply with the minimum spacing requirements of Rule 5.
- C. If the application meets spacing and production requirements and satisfies the requirements of District Rules, the General Manager may approve the application without notice or opportunity for hearing.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

Rule 12: WELL CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

12.1 State Standards Applicable

Construction of wells and installation of pumps shall be in accordance with the Texas Occupations Code Chapter 1901, "Water Well Drillers" and Chapter 1902, "Water Well Pump Installers," as amended and the rules of the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, 16 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 76, as amended, and additional standards as required in this Rule.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

12.2 Additional Well Construction Standards

All public water supply wells must be completed using the engineer-designed criteria approved by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality under 30 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 290.

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Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

12.3 Watertight Sanitary Seal

To prevent pollutants from entering the wellhead, all wells shall be completed with a watertight sanitary seal. Any existing well not meeting this requirement is required to comply with this Rule at the time the well head is next removed. Wells with odd-sized casing or those having well heads for which there is no factory made watertight sanitary seal available shall be completed or modified in such a manner that shall meet the intent of this Rule.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

12.4 Inspection Port

All wells shall be equipped with an inspection port with a diameter of 3/4-inch or greater, inspection tube, or some other means that will allow free and clear access to the water table for the purposes of measuring water levels or disinfecting a well. Control boxes, pipes, fittings, or other wellhead equipment shall not hinder access to the inspection port. Any existing well not meeting this requirement is required to comply with this Rule at the time the well head is next removed.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

12.5 Re-Completions

- A. The landowner shall have the continuing responsibility of ensuring that a well does not allow commingling of undesirable water and fresh water or the unwanted loss of water through the well bore to other porous strata.
- B. If a well is allowing the commingling of undesirable water and fresh water or the unwanted loss of water, and the casing in the well cannot be removed and the well re-completed within the applicable rules, the casing in the well shall be perforated and cemented in a manner that will prevent the commingling or loss of water. If such a well has no casing, then the well shall be cased and cemented, or plugged in a manner that will prevent such commingling or loss of water.
- C. The Board may direct the landowner to take steps to prevent the commingling of undesirable water and fresh water, or the unwanted loss of water.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

12.6 Responsibility for Compliance

The well owner and the well owner's agent, such as the water well driller or pump installer, are equally responsible for compliance with Rule 12.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

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Rule 13: WASTE

13.1 Waste means any one or more of the following:

- A. The withdrawal of groundwater from a groundwater reservoir at a rate and in an amount that causes or threatens to cause intrusion into the reservoir of water unsuitable for agricultural, gardening, domestic, or stock raising purposes.
- B. The flowing or producing of wells from a groundwater reservoir if the water produced is not used for a beneficial purpose.
- C. The escape of groundwater from one groundwater reservoir to any other reservoir or geologic strata that does not contain groundwater.
- D. The pollution or harmful alteration of groundwater in a groundwater reservoir 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 order issued by the commission under Chapter 26 "Water Quality Control."
- F. Groundwater pumped for irrigation that escapes as irrigation tailwater 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. Unless the water from an artesian well is used for a purpose and in a manner in which it may be lawfully used on the owner's land, it is waste and unlawful to willfully cause or knowingly permit the water to run off the owner's land or to percolate through the stratum above which the water is found.
- H. Drilling or operating a well or wells without a required permit or producing groundwater in violation of a District Rule adopted under Texas Water Code § 36.116(a) (2).

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

13.2 Waste Prevention

- A. Groundwater may not be produced within, or used within or outside of the District, in such a manner as to constitute waste as defined in these Rules.
- B. No person may pollute or harmfully alter the character of the underground water reservoir of the District by means of salt water or other deleterious matter admitted from some other stratum or strata from the surface of the ground.
- C. Waste, as that term is defined in Section 13, is prohibited.

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Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

13.3 Emergency Temporary Order To Prevent Waste or Pollution

If the District determines that there exists an imminent threat to public health, safety, or welfare due to groundwater waste or pollution, the Board may issue an emergency temporary order to protect public health, safety, or welfare. Such emergency temporary order may be issued without notice and hearing provided, however, the temporary order shall continue in effect for the lesser of fifteen (15) days or until an enforcement hearing under Rule 14.41 can be conducted. The 10 day notice period of Rule 14.41 may be suspended in order to meet the 15-day deadline of this Rule 13.3.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Rule 14: PROCEDURAL RULES

14.1 Actions on Management Plan, Bylaws, Administrative Fee Schedule, and Budget

- A. Once the District has developed a proposal involving its Management Plan, bylaws, administrative fee schedule, or budget, the District will schedule the matter for a public hearing.
- B. Notice required by the Open Meetings Act and Chapter 36 shall be provided for the meeting.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.2 Hearing on Rules Other Than Emergency Rules

- A. Once the District has developed a proposal involving its Rules, other than Emergency Rules, the District will schedule a public hearing.
- B. Notice required by the Open Meetings Act and Chapter 36 shall be provided for the hearing.
- C. In addition to the notice required by the Open Meetings Act, not later than the 20th day before the date of the hearing, notice shall be provided as follows:
 - (1) Post notice in a place readily accessible to the public at the District office;
 - (2) Provide notice to the county clerks of Madison, Leon, and Freestone counties;
 - (3) Publish notice in one or more newspapers of general circulation in Madison, Leon, and Freestone counties; and

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- (4) Provide notice by mail, facsimile, or electronic mail to any person who has requested notice under Rule 14.2.F. Failure to provide notice under this Rule 14.2.C(4) does not invalidate an action taken by the District at a rulemaking hearing.
- D.** Notice of the hearing on the proposed Rules required by Rule 14.2.0 shall include:
- (1) A brief explanation of the subject of the rulemaking hearing, including a statement that the District's Board of Directors will consider changes to District Rules, which will serve as the public hearing on the matter.
 - (2) The time, date, and location of the hearing.
 - (3) The agenda of the hearing.
 - (4) A statement that the proposed Rules are available to be reviewed or copied at the District Office prior to the hearing.
 - (5) A statement that the District will accept written comments and give the deadline for submitting written comments.
 - (6) A statement that oral public comment will be taken at the hearing.
- E.** Copies of the proposed Rules shall be available at the District Office during normal business hours at least 20 days prior to the hearing.
- F.** 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.
- G.** To ensure that written comments about the proposed Rules will be considered by the Board, such written comments should be submitted to the District at least 5 days prior to the scheduled hearing.
- H.** Anyone interested in the proposal may attend the hearing and comment on the proposed Rules.
- I.** The District shall make and keep in its files a court reporter transcription or an audio or video recording of the hearing.
- J.** The Board shall issue an order or resolution reflecting its decision.
- K.** The effective date of the order or resolution shall be the date the Board takes final action unless the order provides for a later effective date. Any appeal authorized by Texas Water Code Chapter 36, Subchapter H shall run from the effective date, because it is the date on which all administrative appeals to the

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district are final.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.3 Adoption of Emergency Rules

- A. The District may adopt an emergency rule without following the notice and hearing provisions of Rule 14.2, if the Board:
 - (1) Finds that a substantial likelihood of imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare, or a requirement of state or federal law, requires adoption of a rule on less than 20 days' notice; and
 - (2) Prepares a written statement of the reasons for its finding under Rule 14.3.A(1).
- B. An emergency rule under this Rule 14.3 must be adopted at a meeting of the Board subject to the requirements of the Open Meetings Act. Notice required by the Open Meetings Act shall be provided.
- C. Except as provided by Rule 14.3.D., a rule adopted under this Rule may not be effective for longer than 90 days.
- D. If notice of a hearing under Rule 14.2 is given before the emergency rule expires under Rule 14.3.C, the emergency rule is effective for an additional 90 days.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

14.4 Actions on Permits and Other Well Authorizations

- A. Within 60 days after the date it is deemed administratively complete by the District, an application under this Rule 14.4 shall be acted on by the District's General Manager or set on a specific date for action at a meeting of the District Board.
- B. An application for certificate of registration under Rule 8.1 may be approved by the District's General Manager without further Board action. Denial of a certificate of registration for a new exempt well shall be referred to the Board for action under Rule 14.5.
- C. An application for an operating permit for an existing well under Rule 8.2.A; an application for an operating permit for a new well under Rule 8.2.B; and an application for an operating permit amendment under 8.10.E shall be referred to the Board for action under Rule 14.5.
- D. The following applications may be approved by the District's General Manager without further Board action. Denial of the application shall be referred to the Board for action under Rule 14.5.

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- (1) An application for renewal of an operating permit under Rule 8.10.D.
- (2) An application for an amendment to transfer ownership of operating permit under Rule 8.10.C.
- (3) An application for a replacement well under Rule 11.2.
- (4) An emergency authorization to drill and operate a well under Rule 8.8.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

14.5 Preparation of an Application for a Permit.

- (a) Form of Application. Application for a well registration, permit, permit amendment, or permit renewal shall be made on forms provided by the District. Applications shall be in writing and sworn to.
- (b) Proper Registrant, Applicant, or Declarant. The application must be submitted and signed by the well owner or well operator, or an authorized agent of the well owner or well operator. The agent may be required to provide the District with a notarized authorization from the landowner.
- (c) Completeness of an Application. An application shall be considered administratively complete if it includes all information required to be included in the application; is properly completed and signed; is accompanied by payment of all applicable fees, including any penalties or past due fees; and includes any maps, documents, or supplementary information requested by the Board or staff. A determination of administrative completeness will be made by the General Manager.
- (d) Action on Incomplete Applications. The District will not take action on an application that is not administratively complete or has not proceeded in a manner consistent with District Rules. An application may be rejected as not administratively complete if the District finds that substantive information required by the application or District staff is missing, false, or incorrect. Applicants submitting incomplete applications will be notified by the District in writing. The application shall expire if it remains administratively incomplete for more than 180 days following the date the District notified the applicant by First Class Mail of the need to submit additional clarification or documentation.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.6 Requirements for Applications.

- (a) A separate application is required for each well.
- (b) Content Requirements. An application must contain the following information in sufficient detail to be acceptable to the District:
 - (1) Minimum Requirements. All applications shall include the following:

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- (A) the name, mailing address, and phone number of the applicant and the owner of the property on which the well is or will be located;
- (B) if the applicant is other than the owner of the property or authorized agent for the owner of the property, documentation establishing the applicable authority to construct and operate a well for the proposed use;
- (C) a detailed statement of the nature and purpose of the various proposed uses and the amount of groundwater proposed to be used for each purpose, including the anticipated pumpage volumes for each year of the permit term, the number of cultivated acres being irrigated and estimated crop type, if applicable, and any alternative water sources being used by the applicant;
- (D) the location of the well and the estimated maximum instantaneous rate at which water will be withdrawn from the well; and for a proposed aggregate system, a description of the system and the estimated annual pumpage for the system;
- (E) Except for wells not capable of producing more than 250 gallons per minute, a report detailing the projected effect of the proposed withdrawal on the aquifer or any other aquifer conditions, depletion, subsidence, or effects on existing permit holders or other groundwater users in the district; in the case of wells capable of producing over 500 gallons per minute, the report must be signed by a professional engineer or professional geoscientist;
- (F) the proposed location(s) of use of the water from the well;
- (G) the proposed casing size and pump capacity;
- (H) evidence that the water withdrawn under the permit will be put to a beneficial, non-wasteful use at all times and that the applicant will comply with all District Rules, orders, and permit provisions;
- (I) a water well closure plan or a declaration that the applicant will comply with well plugging and capping guidelines set forth in these Rules and will report well closures to the District;
- (J) a water conservation plan, if the applicant is required by law to have a water conservation plan;
- (K) a drought contingency plan, if the applicant is required by law to have a drought contingency plan; and

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- (L) any other information deemed necessary for the evaluation of the application by the General Manager or the Board.
- (2) **Additional Requirements.** An application for a transportation permit shall include the following additional information:
 - (A) the location of the proposed receiving area for the water to be transferred and the availability of water in the district and in the proposed receiving area during the period for which the water supply is requested;
 - (B) a detailed statement of the nature and purpose of the various proposed uses in the proposed receiving area and the amount of groundwater to be used for each purpose;
 - (C) information describing the projected effect of the proposed exportation of water on aquifer conditions, depletion, subsidence, and existing permit holders or other groundwater users within the District;
 - (D) evidence that the project is not inconsistent with the current approved regional water plan or State Water Plan; and
 - (E) a technical description of the facilities to be used for transportation of the groundwater and a time schedule for construction thereof.
- (c) **Fees Included with Application.** The application must be accompanied by the application processing fee, inspection fee, or other fees as appropriate. Such fees must be paid before an application may be declared administratively complete. Application processing fees are non-refundable.
- (d) **Activities Not Considered Export.** For purposes of this section, the following activities are not considered to be an export of groundwater:
 - (1) the export of groundwater from the District for incidental use;
 - (2) the export of groundwater for an agricultural operation that overlaps or is adjacent to the District boundary; or
 - (3) the export of groundwater that occurs as a result of the distribution of water within a single, aggregate system of a retail public water system that overlaps the District boundary.

Adopted April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

14.7 Scheduling and Notice of Hearing on an Application.

- (a) **Staff Recommendation.** Once an application has been declared administratively complete by the General Manager, District staff will perform a technical review of the application and prepare a staff recommendation to the Board. The staff

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recommendation shall include a summary of the facts related to the application and staff's recommendations for Board action on the application.

- (b) **Scheduling of Hearing.** Unless these Rules specifically provide that a hearing is not required for an application, the General Manager or Board will schedule the application for a hearing at a regular or special meeting of the Board. The Board may schedule hearings for additional dates, times, and places if the hearing is to be presided over by a hearings examiner. The General Manager or Board may schedule more than one application for consideration at a hearing. Well registrations do not require a hearing or Board action.
- (c) **Notice of Hearings.** The General Manager shall give notice of all hearings involving permit applications in the following manner:
 - (1) Notice of the date, time, and location of the hearing shall be sent to the applicant in writing at least ten calendar days before the date of the hearing by certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice to the applicant shall include the staff recommendation on the application.
 - (2) Notice of the hearing shall be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the District. The date of publication may not be less than ten calendar days before the date of the hearing.
 - (3) A copy of the notice shall be posted at the District office and at the county courthouse in the place where notices are usually posted. The date of posting may not be less than ten calendar days before the date of the hearing.
- (d) **Contents of Notice.** The notice shall include:
 - (1) the name of the applicant;
 - (2) the date, time, and location of the hearing;
 - (3) the address or approximate location of the well or proposed well;
 - (4) a brief explanation of the proposed permit or permit amendment, including any requested amount of groundwater, the purpose of the proposed use, and any change in use;
 - (5) any other information the General Manager or Board deems relevant or appropriate.

Adopted April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

14.8 Hearing Procedures.

- (a) **General Provisions.** Hearings on permit matters will be conducted by a quorum of the Board or an individual to whom the board has delegated the responsibility to preside as a hearings examiner. The board president, or another board member

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designated by the president, or the hearings examiner shall serve as the presiding officer for the hearing.

- (b) **Hearing Registration.** The District may require each person who attends a hearing to submit a hearing registration form stating the person's name, address, whom the person represents, and whether the person wishes to testify.
- (c) **Conduct of Hearings.** Hearings will be conducted in the manner the presiding officer deems most suitable to conveniently, inexpensively, and expeditiously provide a reasonable opportunity for interested persons to submit relevant data, views, or arguments, in writing or orally. In addition, the presiding officer may:
 - (1) convene the hearing at the time and place specified in the notice;
 - (2) set any necessary additional hearing dates;
 - (3) establish the order for presentation of evidence;
 - (4) administer oaths to all persons presenting testimony;
 - (5) examine persons presenting testimony;
 - (6) limit testimony or the presentation of evidence to persons who, in the presiding officer's determination, are affected by the subject matter of the hearing;
 - (7) allow testimony to be submitted in writing and may require that written testimony be sworn to;
 - (8) ensure that information and testimony are introduced as conveniently and expeditiously as possible without prejudicing the rights of any party; and
 - (9) prescribe reasonable time limits for testimony and the presentation of evidence.
- (d) **Continuance.** The presiding officer may continue a hearing from time to time and from place to place without providing notice under Section 3.12 by announcing at the hearing the time, date, and location of the continued hearing.
- (e) **Recording.** The District shall prepare and keep a record of each hearing in the form of either minutes, or audio or video recording, or court reporter transcription, or the report described by Subsection (f) of this section. If a hearing is transcribed at the request of a party to the hearing, the presiding officer may assess the costs associated with producing the transcript to one or more parties. If a hearing involves a contested application, then the District shall keep a record of the hearing in the form of audio or video recording or a court reporter transcription.
- (f) **Report.** The presiding officer shall submit a report to the Board not later than the 30th day after the date a hearing is concluded, unless the hearing was conducted by a quorum of the board. If the hearing was conducted by a quorum

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of the board, the presiding officer shall determine at the presiding officer's discretion whether to prepare and submit a report to the Board under this section. The report must include:

- (1) a summary of the subject matter of the hearing;
- (2) a summary of the evidence or public comments received; and
- (3) the presiding officer's recommendations or a proposal for decision for board action on the subject matter of the hearing.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.9 Action on Applications.

- (a) Before granting or denying a permit, in whole or in part, the District shall consider whether the application conforms to the requirements prescribed by these Rules and Texas Water Code Chapter 36 and is accompanied by the prescribed fees and whether the applicant is in compliance with the District's rules.
- (b) An application shall be considered administratively complete if it includes all required information; is signed; is accompanied by payment of all applicable fees, including any penalties or past due fees; and includes any maps, documents, or supplementary information requested by the Rules, Board or staff. A determination of administrative completeness will be made by the General Manager.
- (c) The District will not take action on an application that is not administratively complete or has not proceeded in a manner consistent with District Rules. An application may be rejected as not administratively complete if the District finds that substantive information required by the application or District staff is missing, false, or incorrect. Incomplete applications will be returned to the applicant with a list of deficiencies and may be reconsidered once the deficiencies are corrected.
- (d) The General Manager will schedule administratively complete applications for a public hearing, and shall publish notice of the public hearing in accordance with these rules.
- (e) In determining whether to issue a permit, and in setting, the terms and provisions of the permit including the maximum authorized withdrawal, the District shall consider the purposes of the District and all other relevant factors, including, but not limited to:
 - (1) the amount and purposes of use for which water is needed;
 - (2) whether the proposed use of water is dedicated to a beneficial, non-wasteful use;
 - (3) whether the proposed use of water is consistent with the District's

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certified groundwater management plan and any applicable spacing requirements, production limits, and drought restrictions;

- (4) the projected effect of the proposed use on aquifer conditions, including depletion, subsidence, spring flow, impacts on groundwater quality, or effects on existing permit holders or other groundwater users within the District;
 - (5) whether the applicant has agreed that reasonable diligence will be used to conserve water and protect groundwater quality and that the applicant will follow well plugging guidelines at the time of well closure; and
 - (6) whether the applicant is in compliance with all applicable District rules.
- (f) The District shall make a written determination granting or denying, in whole or in part, the application.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.10 Term of Permits.

- (a) Permit terms are as follows:
 - (1) A drilling permit shall be considered null and void by the District if the well is not drilled within six months of the date the permit is issued. The applicant must file a new permit application and obtain a new permit before drilling may commence.
 - (2) Operating Permits are effective for a term of five years, unless otherwise stated on the permit. The Board may issue an operating permit with a term of less than five years for the purpose of causing the permit to align with a renewal schedule established by the Board or by agreement of the permittee.
 - (3) Transportation Permits are effective for a term of three years if construction of a conveyance system has not been initiated prior to the issuance of the permit; or 30 years if construction of a conveyance system has been initiated prior to the issuance of the permit. A permit issued for a 3-year permit term shall automatically be extended to 30 years if construction of a conveyance system is begun before the expiration of the initial 3-year term.
- (b) The permit term will be shown on the permit.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.11 Permit Issuance and Format

- (a) **Permit Contents.** The permit shall include the following information in a format approved by the General Manager:

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- (1) the name and address of the person to whom the permit is issued;
 - (2) the state well number or District-assigned well number for the well;
 - (3) the date the permit is issued;
 - (4) the date the permit is to expire;
 - (5) the location of the well(s);
 - (6) the maximum withdrawal authorized during the permit term;
 - (7) the type or purpose(s) of use of the groundwater;
 - (8) the place of use of the groundwater;
 - (9) the historical user status of the permittee, if applicable;
 - (10) a requirement that the water withdrawn under the permit be put to a beneficial use at all times;
 - (11) any other conditions, provisions, or restrictions the District prescribes; and
 - (12) any other information the District deems necessary.
- (b) **Corrections or Administrative Modifications.** The General Manager, on his own or at the request of the permittee, may make non-substantive corrections or administrative modifications to any permit either by reissuing the permit or by issuing an endorsement to the permit, without observing formal amendment or public notice procedures. The General Manager must notify the permittee and file a copy of the endorsement or corrected permit in the District's official records.

Adopted April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

14.12 Permit Conditions

- (a) All permits are granted subject to these Rules, orders of the Board, and the laws of the State of Texas. Each permit issued shall be subject to the following conditions:
- (1) The permit is granted in accordance with the provisions of the Act in conjunction with Texas Water Code Chapter 36, and the Rules and orders of the District.
 - (2) The permit confers no vested rights in the holder. The permit may be revoked or suspended or its conditions may be modified or amended pursuant to the requirements of the Act and any applicable Rules and orders of the District.

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- (3) The drilling and operation of the well for the authorized use shall be conducted in such a manner as to avoid waste, pollution, or harm to the aquifer.
- (4) The permittee shall maintain records estimating the amount of groundwater withdrawn each month, the purpose of the withdrawal, and the total amount of water exported, if any. The permittee shall describe the method or technique used to estimate water withdrawn. Such records shall be available for inspection by District representatives. Monthly use shall be reported to the District in the annual pumpage report on a form approved by the District. Immediate written notice shall be given to the District in the event a withdrawal exceeds the quantity authorized by the permit.
- (5) The well site shall be reasonably accessible to District representatives for inspection. The permittee agrees to cooperate fully in any reasonable inspection of the well site and related monitoring or sampling by District representatives.
- (6) The application pursuant to which a permit has been issued is incorporated in the permit, and the permit is granted on the basis of and contingent upon the accuracy of the information supplied in that application and in any amendments thereof. A finding that false information has been supplied shall be grounds for immediate revocation of the permit. In the event of conflict between the provisions of the permit and the contents of the application, the provisions of the permit shall control.
- (7) Driller's logs must be submitted to the District within sixty (60) days of the drilling of a well. Failure to submit a driller's log will be grounds for revocation of a permit.
- (8) Violation of the permit's conditions, requirements, or special provisions, including pumping amounts in excess of authorized withdrawal, is a violation of these Rules and shall be punishable by civil penalties as provided by the Act and these Rules. Each day a violation continues is a separate violation, and each day pumping continues after reaching the amount authorized to be withdrawn on the permit constitutes a separate violation.
- (9) If special provisions on a permit are inconsistent with other provisions or regulations of the District, the special provisions shall prevail.
- (10) Public water system permittees should maintain at least 85 percent accountability. If losses or unaccounted for water exceeds 15 percent, the District may require the public water system permittee to submit a report to the District outlining the steps the permittee will take to improve system accountability. Unaccounted for water is presumed to be waste unless the permittee can provide evidence the water was put to a beneficial use.

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- (b) In addition to the standard permit provisions, the Board may add special permit provisions to address specific circumstances for that permit or pumping location.
- (c) If the hydrogeological assessment, aquifer test report or other evidence indicates a likelihood of unreasonable off-site impact from well operations, the Board may add a special provision requiring the permittee to install monitoring wells. “Unreasonable off-site impacts” include significant, sustained aquifer drawdown that may impact neighboring wells or result in subsidence.
- (d) If at any time the board receives evidence that an operating well or well system is causing harm to the aquifer or neighboring properties, causing unreasonable off-site impacts, causing subsidence, the Board may, on its own motion, reopen the permit for additional hearings. At the conclusion of the hearing the Board may revoke, suspend, terminate, cancel, modify or amend the permit in whole or in part as needed to alleviate the harm.

Amended April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

14.13 Permit Renewal.

- (a) Well owners or well operators must make application to renew permits required under these Rules prior to the expiration of the permit term on an abbreviated form provided by the District. The well owner or well operator shall indicate on the renewal application form whether any changes to the well, well operations, purpose of use, or special conditions have occurred.
- (b) Permit renewals may be approved by the General Manager without notice or hearing if the amount of authorized withdrawal remains the same or decreases and the terms and conditions of operation listed in the permit have not changed, or the General Manager may refer the permit renewal to the Board.
- (c) If the well owner or well operator seeks to increase the amount of authorized withdrawal, or otherwise change any of the permit terms or conditions in the renewal application, the application will be scheduled for a hearing and consideration by the Board under Section 3.12.
- (d) If aquifer conditions at or near the well or well field indicate excessive drawdown or subsidence, the Board may renew the permit at a lower authorized withdrawal or with additional special provisions either limiting the rate of withdrawal or requiring other adjustments to mitigate the impact of the groundwater withdrawals. The Board may consider waivers signed by landowners affected by the aquifer drawdown in setting the special permit provisions.

Adopted April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

14.14 Permit Amendments.

- (a) It is a violation of these Rules for a permittee to violate any condition, provision, or restriction contained in a permit issued by the District. A permittee must apply for and receive an amendment to their permit prior to changing any term,

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provision, or restriction in the permit.

- (b) Amendment Types:
 - (1) Minor amendments include a request to:
 - (A) change the name or address of the well owner;
 - (B) decrease the maximum authorized withdrawal;
 - (C) increase the maximum authorized withdrawal by ten percent or less of the total permitted pumpage for users permitted for more than 12,000,000 gallons annually;
 - (D) increase the maximum authorized withdrawal by up to 2,000,000 gallons annually for users permitted for 12,000,000 gallons or less;
 - (E) convert two or more wells individually permitted by the same permittee into an aggregate system under one permit; and
 - (F) transfer of a permit in its entirety to a new landowner, well owner or well operator.
 - (2) All other amendments, including all amendments to permits involving the export of groundwater, are major amendments.
- (c) Minor amendments may be granted by the General Manager without notice, hearing, or further action by the Board. If two or more minor amendments are requested during any permit term for an increase in maximum authorized withdrawal, and the combined increase in volume requested in the amendments exceeds the limits described in Subsection (b) for minor amendments, then the amendment will be considered a major amendment.
- (d) Major amendments shall be subject to all the requirements and procedures applicable to issuance of a new permit for a new well.
- (e) An application for permit amendment shall be made on forms supplied by the District and must be accompanied by any applicable application a processing fee established by the Board. No application processing fee will be required from permittees requesting a decrease in maximum authorized withdrawal.
- (f) An amendment to change the name of a well owner must be submitted within 90 days of the transfer of ownership, and the owner's name on file with the district shall be responsible for all forms, reports and fees due until the district approves the amendment.

Adopted April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

14.15 Permit Revocation, Cancellation, or Modification.

- (a) A permit is not a vested right of the holder.

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- (b) After notice and an opportunity for hearing, a permit may be revoked, suspended, terminated, canceled, modified, or amended in whole or in part for cause, including, but not limited to (i) violation of any conditions of the permit, (ii) obtaining the permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose relevant facts, or (iii) failure to comply with any applicable Rules, regulations, fee schedule, special provisions, requirements, or orders of the District. The permittee shall furnish to the District upon request, and within a reasonable time, any information to determine whether cause exists for revoking, suspending, terminating, canceling, modifying, or amending a permit.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.16 Aggregation.

- (a) In issuing a permit, the authorized withdrawal for a given well may be aggregated, at the discretion of the District, with the authorized withdrawal from other permitted wells designated by the District. The geographic location of each well and integrated distribution systems will be considered in determining whether or not to allow aggregation of withdrawal of groundwater.
- (b) For the purpose of categorizing wells by the amount of groundwater production, when wells are permitted with an aggregate withdrawal, the aggregate value shall be assigned to the group, rather than allocating to each well its prorated share or estimated production. Water withdrawn from each well shall be independently measured or metered.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.17 Final Decision: Appeal.

- (a) **Board Action.** After the record is closed and a permitting matter is submitted to the Board, the Board may take the matter under advisement, continue it from day to day, reopen or rest the matter, refuse the action sought, grant the action sought in whole or part, or take any other appropriate action. Board action takes effect at the conclusion of the meeting in which the Board took the action and is not affected by a request for rehearing.
- (b) **Requests for Rehearing.** A decision of the Board made under this Rule may be appealed by requesting a rehearing before the Board within 20 calendar days of the Board's decision. Such a rehearing request must be filed at the District Office in writing and must state clear and concise grounds for the request. Such a rehearing request is mandatory with respect to any decision or action of the Board before an appeal may be brought. The Board's decision is final if no request for rehearing is made within the specified time, upon the Board's denial of the request for rehearing, or upon the Board's rendering of a decision after rehearing. If the rehearing request is granted by the Board, the date of the rehearing will be within 45 calendar days thereafter unless otherwise agreed to by the parties to the proceeding. The failure of the Board to grant or deny a request for rehearing within 90 calendar days of the date of submission will be deemed to be a denial of the request.

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- (c) **Requests for Rehearing of a Contested Case Hearing.** For any matter considered during a contested case hearing, only a party to the contested case proceeding may file a motion for rehearing. On or before the date of filing of a motion for rehearing, the party filing the motion shall mail or deliver a copy of the motion to all parties with certification of service furnished to the District. The motion shall contain:
- (1) the name and representative capacity of the person filing the motion;
 - (2) the style and official docket number assigned by the hearings examiner;
 - (3) the date of the decision or order; and
 - (4) the grounds for the motion, including a concise statement of each allegation of error.
- (d) **Costs of Record on Appeal.** A party who appeals a final decision in a contested case shall pay all costs of preparation of the record of the proceeding that is required to be transmitted to the reviewing court. A charge imposed is considered to be a court cost and may be assessed by the court in accordance with the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (e) **Appeal of Final Decision.** Not later than the 60th day after the date on which the decision became final and appealable, parties affected by the final decision of the Board in a contested case may file suit under Tex. Water Code § 36.251, to appeal the decision. A party may not file suit if a motion for rehearing was not timely filed. The record in a contested case hearing shall include the following:
- (1) all pleadings, motions and intermediate rulings;
 - (2) evidence received or considered;
 - (3) a statement of matters officially noticed;
 - (4) questions and offers of proof, objections and rulings on them;
 - (5) summaries of the results of any conferences held before or during the hearing;
 - (6) proposed findings, exceptions and briefs;
 - (7) any decision, opinion or report issued by the hearings examiner;
 - (8) pre-filed testimony;
 - (9) all memoranda or data submitted to or considered by the hearings examiner; and
 - (10) the final order and all interlocutory orders.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012.*

14.18 Applicability

Contested case hearings may be requested in connection with the following applications:

- (1) drilling permits;
- (2) operating permits;
- (3) transport permits; and
- (4) major amendments to any existing permit.

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Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012.*

14.19 Processing Applications; Determination of Administrative Completeness

- (a) **Completeness of an Application.** An application shall be considered administratively complete if it includes all required information; is signed; is accompanied by payment of all applicable fees, including any penalties or past due fees; and includes any maps, documents, or supplementary information requested by the Rules, Board or General Manager. A determination of administrative completeness will be made by the General Manager.
- (b) **Action on Incomplete Applications.** The District will not take action on an application that is not administratively complete or has not proceeded in a manner consistent with District Rules. An application may be rejected as not administratively complete if the District finds that substantive information required by the application or General Manager is missing, false, or incorrect. Incomplete applications will be returned to the applicant with a list of deficiencies and may be reconsidered once the deficiencies are corrected.
- (c) **Action on Administratively Complete Applications.** The General Manager will schedule administratively complete applications for a public hearing, and shall publish notice of the public hearing in accordance with these rules.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012.*

14.20 Procedural Options Available to Applicants

- (a) Applicants filing applications subject to a contested case hearing may respond to the proposed action of the General Manager in the following manner:
 - (1) not file a notice of request for contested case hearing and:
 - (A) if the applicant agrees with the proposed action, and no other affected person requests a contested case hearing, and the matter will be taken directly to the Board for final action as an uncontested matter.
 - (B) if the applicant disagrees with the proposed action, and no other affected person requests a contested case hearing, the applicant may offer to settle the matter. If the matter is settled, the application may be taken directly to the Board for final action. If the matter is unable to be settled, the application may be taken directly to the Board for final action as a contested matter, although one not referred to contested case hearing. The applicant, General Manager, and other affected persons may present their respective positions to the Board and allow the Board to take final action at the Board meeting without a contested case hearing.
 - (2) file a notice of request for contested case hearing.

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- (b) The Board will process the third-party request in accordance by first determining if the person had a personal justiciable interest in the application. In the event a third-party request is filed and approved, any settlement under one of the alternatives in Subsection (a) requires the consent of the third-party.
- (c) Applicants choosing not to file a request for a contested case hearing and instead pursue one of the alternatives in Subsection (a), waive any right to a contested case hearing upon the expiration of the filing deadline.
- (d) The Board is not bound by a settlement agreed to by the parties.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.21 Persons Entitled to a Contested Case Hearing

The following persons or entities have a personal justiciable interest in and are entitled to a contested case hearing on applicable applications:

- (1) the applicant for the permit being contested;
- (2) a person that owns a registered or permitted well that may be adversely impacted if the protested application is granted.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.22 Requests for Contested Case Hearing

- (a) A request for a contested case hearing must be in writing and be filed before the end of the public hearing on that application for which notice was properly provided.
- (b) A contested case hearing request must substantially comply with the following:
 - (1) give the name, address, daytime telephone number, and fax number, of the person filing the request. If the request is made by a corporation, partnership, or other business entity, the request must identify the entity and one person by name, address, daytime telephone number, and fax number, who shall be responsible for receiving all official communications and documents for the entity;
 - (2) state the basis upon which the person believes that a contested case hearing is appropriate;
 - (3) state whether the person requesting the contested case hearing is the applicant for that permit or an applicant for or holder of another groundwater withdrawal permit.
 - (4) request a contested case hearing;
 - (5) provide any other information requested in the notice of proposed action

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and technical summary; and

- (6) be verified by an affidavit.
- (c) Where a request for a contested case hearing is filed by a person other than the applicant, a copy of that request must be served on the applicant at or before the time that the request is filed. The request shall include a certificate indicating the date and manner of service and the name and address of all persons served.
- (d) If a person is requesting a contested case hearing on more than one application, a separate request must be filed in connection with each application.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.23 Processing of Hearing Requests

- (a) After a hearing request is timely filed, the General Manager will schedule the hearing request for consideration by the Board.
- (b) At least 20 days prior to a meeting at which the Board will consider the request, District staff will provide notice to the applicant, General Manager and any persons who filed a timely hearing request.
- (c) Affected persons may submit a written response to the hearing request no later than 10 days before a Board meeting at which the Board will evaluate that request. Responses must be filed with the District and served on the General Manager, the applicant and any other persons who timely filed a hearing request in connection with that matter.
- (d) The person requesting a hearing may submit a written reply to a response no later than 5 days before the scheduled Board meeting at which the Board will evaluate the hearing request. All replies shall be filed with the District and served on the same day on the General Manager, the applicant, and any other person who timely filed a hearing request.
- (e) The Board may refer the hearing request to SOAH instead of scheduling the hearing before the Board. Following the hearing, SOAH will provide a proposal for decision to the Board of Directors for action by the Board.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.24 Action by Board

- (a) The determination of whether a hearing request should be granted is not a contested case hearing.
- (b) The Board will evaluate the hearing request at a scheduled Board meeting and may determine that the person requesting the hearing:
 - (1) does not have a personal justiciable interest related to the application and deny the hearing request; or

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- (2) has a personal justiciable interest relating to the application and schedule the application to a contested case hearing.
- (c) If the Board grants the request for a contested case hearing, the Board shall assign a Hearings examiner or delegate the matter to SOAH. The Hearings examiner shall:
 - (1) schedule a preliminary hearing;
 - (2) at least 21 days after the preliminary hearing, schedule an evidentiary hearing; and
 - (3) following the evidentiary hearing, prepare a proposal for decision including proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law, and transmit that proposal to the Board.
- (d) The Board shall schedule a final hearing where it will consider the evidence and testimony presented during the evidentiary hearing and the hearings examiner's proposal for decision.
- (e) Following the final hearing, the Board may:
 - (1) grant the application;
 - (2) grant the application with conditions; or
 - (3) deny the application.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.25 Delegation to SOAH

- (a) By order, the Board may delegate to SOAH the authority to conduct hearings designated by the Board.
- (b) If the Board refers a contested case hearing to SOAH, then the applicable rules of practice and procedure of SOAH (1 TEX. ADMIN. CODE Ch. 155) govern any contested case hearing of the District, as supplemented by this subchapter.
- (c) If the Board refers a contested case hearing to SOAH, the administrative law judge who conducts the contested case hearing shall serve as the hearings examiner and consider applicable District rules and policies in conducting the hearing. However, the District may not supervise the administrative law judge.
- (d) If the Board refers a contested case hearing to SOAH, the District may not attempt to influence the findings of facts or the administrative law judge's application of the law in a contested case hearing except by proper evidence and legal argument.
- (e) If requested by the applicant or other party to a contested case, a district shall contract with the State Office of Administrative Hearings to conduct the hearing.

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The party must file such a request not later than the 14th day before the date the evidentiary hearing is scheduled to begin. The Board order granting the contested case hearing may designate a location for the hearing inside the boundaries of the District or in Travis County at a location designated by SOAH. The party requesting the hearing before the SOAH shall pay all costs associated with the contract for the hearing and shall, before the hearing begins, deposit with the district an amount sufficient to pay the contract amount. At the conclusion of the hearing, the district shall refund any excess money to the paying party.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.26 Conducting a Contested Case Hearing by SOAH

- (a) When an application is referred to contested case hearing by the Board, the District will file all applicable documents to have the matter referred to SOAH.
- (b) In referring the case to contested case hearing, the District will:
 - (1) notify the administrative law judge of the applicable burden of proof for the applicant to establish all of the prima facie elements;
 - (2) identify for the administrative law judge any additional issues that have been raised in the request(s) for contested case hearing; and
 - (3) provide the administrative law judge with a written statement of applicable rules and policies of the District.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.27 Service of Documents

- (a) For any document filed with the District or the hearings examiner in a contested case, the person filing that document must serve a copy on all parties at or before the time that the request is filed.
- (b) A document presented for filing must contain a certificate of service indicating the date and manner of service and the name and address of each person served. The District may authorize a document to be filed without a certificate of service but will require the certificate be served within three days thereafter.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.28 Continuances

- (a) The Board may continue a hearing related to a contested case under the jurisdiction of the Board from time to time and from place to place.
- (b) The notice of the hearing must indicate the times and places at which the hearing may be continued.

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- (c) If a hearing is not concluded on the day it begins, the Board shall, to the extent possible, proceed with the hearing on each subsequent working day until the hearing is concluded.
- (d) Parties to a contested case hearing, with the approval of the hearing examiner, may agree to modify any time limit prescribed by these rules related to conducting contested case hearings.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.29 Designation of Parties

The following are parties in all contested cases:

- (1) the General Manager;
- (2) the applicant; and
- (3) a person who is granted a contested case hearing by Board action.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.30 Discovery

Discovery in contested case proceedings will be governed by Chapter 2001, Subchapter D, TEX. GOV'T CODE and Title 1, Section 155.31, TEX. ADMIN. CODE, as supplemented by this subchapter. Depositions in a contested case shall be governed by TEX. GOV'T CODE §§ 2001.096-2001.102.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.31 Expenses of Witness or Deponent

- (a) A witness or deponent in a contested case who is not a party and who is subpoenaed or otherwise compelled to attend a hearing or a proceeding to give a deposition or to produce books, records, papers, or other objects that may be necessary or proper for the purposes of the contested case, is entitled to receive:
 - (1) 10 cents for each mile for going to and returning from the place of the hearing or deposition if the place is more than 25 miles from the person's place of residence and the person uses the person's personally owned or leased motor vehicle for the travel;
 - (2) reimbursement of the transportation expenses of the witness or deponent for going to and returning from the place where the hearing is held or the deposition is taken, if the place is more than 25 miles from the person's place of residence and the person does not use the person's personally owned or leased motor vehicle for the travel;
 - (3) reimbursement of the meal and lodging expenses of the witness or deponent while going to and returning from the place where the hearing

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is held or deposition is taken, if the place is more than 25 miles from the person's place of residence; and

- (4) \$10 for each day or part of a day that the person is necessarily present.
- (b) Amounts required to be reimbursed or paid shall be reimbursed or paid by the party at whose request the witness appears or the deposition is taken.
- (c) The District may directly pay a commercial transportation company for the transportation expenses or a commercial lodging establishment for the lodging expenses of a witness or deponent if this section otherwise requires the District to reimburse the witness or deponent for those expenses.
- (d) The District may not pay a commercial transportation company or commercial lodging establishment or reimburse a witness or deponent for transportation, meal, or lodging expenses at a rate that exceeds the maximum rates provided by law for state employees. The District may not adopt rules that provide for payment or reimbursement rates that exceed those maximum rates.
- (e) In this section:
 - (1) “**Commercial lodging establishment**” means a motel, hotel, inn, apartment, or similar entity that offers lodging to the public in exchange for compensation.
 - (2) “**Commercial transportation company**” means an entity that offers transportation of people or goods to the public in exchange for compensation.

Adopted April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

14.32 Evidentiary Matters

- (a) Evidence that is irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious shall be excluded.
- (b) The rules of privilege recognized by law shall be given effect.
- (c) An objection to an evidentiary offer may be made and shall be noted in the record.
- (d) Evidence may be received in writing if:
 - (1) it will expedite the hearing; and
 - (2) the interests of the parties will not be substantially prejudiced.
- (e) A copy or excerpt of documentary evidence may be received if an original document is not readily available. On request, a party shall be given an opportunity to compare the copy or excerpt with the original document.

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- (f) A party may conduct cross-examination required for a full and true disclosure of the facts.
- (g) Witnesses may be sworn and their testimony taken under oath.
- (h) Official notice may be taken of:
 - (1) all facts that are judicially cognizable; and
 - (2) generally recognized facts within the area of the District's specialized knowledge. Each party shall be notified either before or during the hearing, or by reference in a preliminary report or otherwise, of the material officially noticed, including staff memoranda or information. Each party is entitled to an opportunity to contest material that is officially noticed. The special skills or knowledge of District staff may be used in evaluating the evidence.

Adopted April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

14.33 Depositions and Subpoenas

- (a) On its own motion, or on the written request of a party, and on deposit of an amount that will reasonably ensure payment of the estimated total amount, the Board will issue a commission, addressed to the officers authorized by statute to take a deposition, requiring that the deposition of a witness be taken for a contested matter pending before it. Requests for issuance of commissions requiring deposition or subpoenas in a contested case will be in writing and directed to the Board.
- (b) A party requesting the issuance of a commission requiring deposition or a subpoena will file an original of the request with the District. District staff will arrange for the request to be presented to the Board at its next meeting.
- (c) In the case of a deposition, the Board will issue a commission addressed to the officer authorized by statute to take a deposition, requiring that the deposition of a witness be taken. The commission shall authorize the issuance of any subpoena necessary to require that the witness appear and produce, at the time the deposition is taken, books, records, papers or other objects that may be necessary and proper for the purpose of the proceeding. Additionally, the commission will require the officer to whom it is addressed to examine the witness before the officer on the date and at the place named in the commission; and take answers under oath to questions asked the witness by a party to the proceeding, the District, or an attorney for a party or the District. The commission will require the witness to remain in attendance from day to day until the deposition is begun and completed.
- (d) In the case of a hearing, if good cause is shown for the issuance of a subpoena, and if an amount is deposited that will reasonably ensure payment of the amounts estimated to accrue, the District will issue a subpoena addressed to the sheriff or to a constable to require the attendance of a witness or the production of books, records, papers or other objects that may be necessary or proper for the purpose

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of the proceeding.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.34 Ex Parte Communications

- (a) For applications for which there is a right to a contested case hearing, a member of the Board may not, at any time after the application has been filed and before the Board has taken final action, communicate, directly or indirectly, about any issue of fact or law with any representative of the District or other designated party to the application, except on notice and opportunity for all parties to participate.
- (b) Subsection (a) does not apply if:
 - (1) the Board member abstains from voting on a matter in which he or she engaged in ex parte communications;
 - (2) the communications are by and between members of the Board consistent with the Texas Open Meetings Act;
 - (3) the communications are with District staff who have not participated in any hearing in the contested case for the purpose of using the special skills or knowledge of the staff in evaluating the evidence; or
 - (4) the communications are with legal counsel representing the Board of Directors.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.35 Remand to Board

- (a) A hearings examiner may remand an application to the Board as follows:
 - (1) all timely hearing requests have been withdrawn;
 - (2) all parties to a contested case reach a settlement so that no facts or issues remain controverted; or
 - (3) the party or parties requesting the hearing defaults.
- (b) After remand, the application will be uncontested, and the applicant will either be deemed to have agreed to the action proposed by the General Manager or, if the parties have reached a settlement agreement, the agreement will be presented to the Board for its consideration. District staff will set the application for consideration at a Board meeting.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

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14.36 Informal Dispositions and Alternative Dispute Resolution

- (a) An informal disposition of a contested case may be made by:
 - (1) stipulation;
 - (2) agreed settlement;
 - (3) consent order; or
 - (4) default.
- (b) The hearings examiner may require the parties enter into mediation or other alternative dispute resolution process. The hearings examiner may also determine how the costs of the alternative dispute procedure shall be apportioned among the parties, appoint an impartial third party as provided by Section 2009.053, Government Code, to facilitate that procedure.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.37 Certified Questions

- (a) At any time during a contested case proceeding, on a motion by a party or on the hearings examiner's own motion, the hearings examiner may certify a question to the Board.
- (b) Issues regarding District policy, jurisdiction, or the imposition of any sanction by the hearings examiner that would substantially impair a party's ability to present its case are appropriate for certification. Policy questions for certification purposes include, but are not limited to:
 - (1) the District's interpretation of its rules and applicable statutes;
 - (2) the portion of the Act, the District rules, or other statutes that are applicable to a proceeding; and
 - (3) whether District policy should be established or clarified as to a substantive or procedural issue of significance to the proceeding.
- (c) If a question is certified, the hearings examiner shall submit the certified issue to the District. District staff will place the certified issue on the agenda of a meeting of the Board. The District will give the hearings examiner and parties 30 day notice of the meeting at which the certified question will be considered. Within ten days after the certified question is filed with the District, parties to the proceeding may file briefs. Within ten days of the filing of such briefs, parties may file responses. Briefs and responses shall be filed with the District with copies served on the hearings examiner. The District will provide copies of the certified questions and any briefs and responses to the Board. The hearings examiner may abate the hearing until the District answers the certified question, or continue with the hearing if the hearings examiner determines that no party will be substantially harmed.

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- (d) The Board will take action and issue a written decision on the certified issue and provide copies to the parties and the hearings examiner. A decision on a certified issue is not subject to a motion for rehearing, appeal or judicial review prior to the issuance of the District's final decision in the proceeding.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.38 Scheduling of a Meeting of the Board

- (a) After receiving the proposal for decision or other disposition from the hearings examiner, District staff shall schedule the presentation of the proposal to the Board. The District shall provide 10 day notice to the parties of the date of the final hearing before the Board at which the proposal will be presented and considered. The Board may reschedule the presentation of the proposal. The District will send notice of the rescheduled meeting date to the parties no later than 10 days before the rescheduled meeting.
- (b) Any party to the contested case hearing may make an oral presentation at the Board meeting in which the proposal for decision in that case is presented to the Board.
- (c) On the written request of a party to a contested case, the oral proceedings before the Board at which the proposal for decision is presented and oral presentations are made, may be transcribed by a court reporter. A party that desires a transcript of the proceedings shall bear the cost, or the costs will be equally divided between all parties requesting a transcript. If the District desires a transcript it will bear the costs.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.39 Reopening the Record.

The Board, on the motion of any party to a contested case or on its own motion, may order the hearings examiner to reopen the record for further proceedings on specific issues in dispute. The order shall include instructions as to the subject matter of further proceedings and the hearings examiner's duties in preparing supplemental materials or revised proposals based upon those proceedings for the Board's adoption.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

14.40 Decision in a Contested Case

- (a) The decision, if adverse to any party, must be in writing or stated in the record and will include findings of fact and conclusions of law separately stated.
- (b) Findings of fact may be based only on the evidence and on matters that are officially noticed. If set forth in statutory language, findings of fact must be accompanied by a concise and explicit statement of the underlying facts supporting the findings.

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- (c) If a party submits proposed findings of fact, the decision will include a ruling on each proposed finding.
- (d) If a contested case is presided over by a majority of the Board, then the Board's decision shall be rendered not later than the 60th day after the date on which the hearing is finally closed. If the Board refers a contested case to SOAH, then the Board's decision will be rendered no more than 120 days after the date that the proposal for decision is presented at a final hearing, unless the Board determines that there is good cause for extending the deadline.
- (e) District staff will notify all parties in a contested case of any decision or order.
- (f) District staff will send a copy of the decision in a contested case to attorneys of record, or the parties.
- (g) A party or attorney of record notified by mail is presumed to have been notified on the third day after the date on which the notice is mailed.

Adopted *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012.*

14.41 Enforcement Hearing

- A.** If the District receives a timely filed written request for hearing from a Respondent who has received a notice of violation from the District, the District shall decide at which Board meeting the enforcement action will be considered. The Board meeting at which the enforcement action is considered under this Rule shall be considered the public hearing on the matter and fulfills the requirement, if any, for a public hearing.
- B.** Notice required by the Open Meetings Act shall be provided for the meeting.
- C.** Notice of the enforcement hearing shall be mailed to the Respondent by certified mail, return receipt requested, at least ten days prior to the scheduled hearing date.
- D.** Anyone attending the meeting on the enforcement action may make oral comments at the time designated for comments or may submit written comments prior to the close of the record.
- E.** The Board of Directors may conduct the enforcement hearing or at its sole discretion, it may refer the matter for hearing to a Hearings Board composed of either a single Hearing Officer or committee of the Board of Directors. The Hearings Board shall conduct the enforcement hearing in the same manner as provided in this Rule 14.41. If the matter is referred for hearing, upon completion of the hearing the Hearings Board shall submit a written recommendation to the Board of Directors.
- F.** At the close of the enforcement hearing, the Board of Directors shall make a decision on the issues before it. If that matter was referred for hearing, the Board of Directors is not required to approve the written recommendation submitted by

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the Hearings Board. The Board of Directors shall issue a written order or resolution reflecting its decision.

- G. The effective date of the written order shall be the date on which the President of the District signs the order or resolution. The order or resolution shall include a statement that the order or resolution becomes effective and final on that date. Any appeal authorized by Texas Water Code Chapter 36, Subchapter H shall run from the effective date, because it is the date on which all administrative appeals to the district are final.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

Amended *April 24, 2012* by Board Order; *effective May 8, 2012*.

Rule 15: ENFORCEMENT

15.1 Complaints and Investigations

- A. All complaints shall be reflected on a District complaint form. These forms are available at the District office and on its website. If a complaint is made verbally, by telephone, or in person, District personnel will ensure that the information is memorialized on a District complaint form. The complainant must inform the District if they want to qualify as an aggrieved party under the citizen suit provision of Texas Water Code §36.119.
- B. For purposes of this Rule 15.1 and § 36.119, an aggrieved party is a landowner or other person who has a right to produce groundwater from land that is adjacent to the land on which the well subject to the complaint is located, or who owns or otherwise has a right to produce groundwater from land that lies within one-half mile of the subject well.
- C. A complainant may ask to remain anonymous, unless they want to qualify as an aggrieved party under the citizen suit provision of Texas Water Code § 36.119.
- D. A District representative will investigate the complaint promptly and will memorialize his findings in a written investigation report.
- E. A copy of the investigation report will be sent to the person about whom the complaint was made. If the complainant has provided his name and address, a copy of the investigation report will be sent to the complainant.
- F. **Board Consideration of Investigation Reports**
 - (1) The investigation reports for all complaints must be presented to the Board for consideration not later than 90 days from the date of receipt of the complaint.
 - (2) Notice of the date, time, and location of the Board meeting at which the investigation report will be considered and a copy of the investigation report shall be mailed to the person about whom the complaint was made and to the complainant by certified mail, return receipt requested, at least

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ten days prior to the scheduled Board meeting.

- (3) At the Board meeting, the Board may decide that there was no violation and close the complaint file. If the Board decides that there has been a violation, it may direct the District staff to issue a notice of violation under Rule 15.2 or initiate civil enforcement under Rule 15.7.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

15.2 Notice of Violation

The District will send a notice of violation to a person who is believed to be in violation of law, including violation of a District Rule, order, or permit. The notice shall include a copy of the investigation report. The notice of violation may require remedial action and may include a penalty. The notice shall provide the opportunity for the respondent to take remedial action and to meet with the District regarding the alleged violation. The respondent will also be provided an opportunity for public hearing under Rule 14.41. Nothing in this Rule 15.2 shall be construed to limit the District's enforcement discretion.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

15.3 Penalty Schedule

The District may assess penalties for non-compliance with District Rules including failure to comply with conditions of a permit issued by the District. Penalties will be assessed in accordance with the following schedule.

Schedule of Penalties for Non-Compliance

Non-Compliant Action	Minimum Penalty
Drilling a well without District authorization	\$1,000.00
Producing water from a non-exempt well without an operating permit	\$1,000.00
Violation of District Rule or permit requirement	\$250.00
Exceeding production rate or volume specified in operating permit	\$1,000.00 plus excess pumpage fees
Substantially altering an existing well prior to obtaining a permit or permit amendment	\$500.00

Penalties may be assessed per day per violation, with each day of a continuing violation constituting a separate violation.

Adopted August 28, 2008 by Board Order; effective September 23, 2008.

Amended April 24, 2012 by Board Order; effective May 8, 2012.

15.4 Enforcement Fee

In addition to any penalty authorized by Rule 15.3, if the District is required to incur expenses to enforce District Rules, the person responsible for causing the District to incur the expense shall reimburse the District for such expenses within 10 days after receipt of a demand for payment

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from the District.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

15.5 Failure to Report Pumpage or Transported Volumes and Water Quality Data

The accurate reporting and timely submission of pumpage and transported volumes and water quality data is necessary for the proper management of groundwater resources. Failure to submit complete, accurate, and timely pumpage, transport, and water quality reports as required by Rule 3, may result in the imposition of an enforcement fee under District Rule 15.4.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

15.6 Notice and Access to Property

- A. The District has authority under Texas Water Code Section 36.123 to enter any public or private property located within the District at any reasonable time for purposes of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to water quality, wells, or compliance with District Rules, regulations, permits, or orders.
- B. The District respects individual property rights and shall endeavor to minimize any inconvenience to property owners while conducting District business. The District shall notify, coordinate, and schedule well and property access in advance with the property owner, his agent, tenant, or other local contact, as determined by information contained in the District well file.
- C. Notice is not required if prior written permission to enter land or access wells has been granted by the property owner, his agent, tenant, or other local contact.
- D. Investigations or inspections that require entering private property will be conducted at reasonable times. District employees or agents accessing public or private wells or property shall exhibit proper credentials upon request. District employees or agents acting under this authority shall observe all applicable rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection.
- E. Inhibiting or prohibiting access to any Board member or District agency or employee who is attempting to conduct an investigation or inspection under District Rules constitutes a violation and subjects the person who is inhibiting or prohibiting access to the penalties authorized in this Rule 15 and Texas Water Code chapter 36.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.

15.7 Civil Enforcement

- A. As authorized by Texas Water Code Section 36.102, the violation of any District Rule shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000.00 per day per violation, and each day of a continuing violation constitutes a separate violation.

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- B.** The Board may seek enforcement of such civil penalties by injunction, mandatory injunction, or other appropriate remedy through a suit filed in a court of competent jurisdiction in Leon, Madison, or Freestone counties.
- C.** In addition, the District may seek, and the court shall grant, recovery of attorney's fees, costs for expert witnesses, and any other costs incurred by the District before the court.
- D.** All civil penalties assessed by a court under this Rule 15.7 shall be paid to the District.

Adopted *August 28, 2008* by Board Order; *effective September 23, 2008*.