Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meetings Summary

LPSNRD Ground Water Management Plan

Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meetings #3

Tuesday, February 24, 2026
Wednesday, February 25, 2026

Overview

As part of the engagement strategy for the Lower Platte South Natural Resources District (LPSNRD) Ground Water Management Plan (GWMP) update, LPSNRD and HDR held a third round of Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC) meetings. The first of two meetings was held Tuesday, February 24, in Elmwood, Nebraska. The second meeting was held Wednesday, February 25, in Lincoln, Nebraska. The purpose of these meetings was to review updates to goals and objectives, review potential changes to ground water quantity and quality triggers, as well as brainstorm management strategies and Best Management Practices (BMPs).

Agenda

- **Welcome**
  - Introductions and review
- **Follow-up of SAC Meeting #2**
  - Proposed Ground Water Quantity and Quality Life Goals and Objectives
  - Existing Ground Water Quantity and Quality Triggers
- **Review of Ground Water Quantity Data and Triggers**
  - Review historic ground water quantity data
  - Discuss need for changes to existing triggers
- **Review of Ground Water Quality Data and Triggers**
  - Review historic ground water quality data
  - Discuss need for changes to existing triggers
- **Ground Water Management Strategies and Actions**
  - Review statutory authorities and past actions/BMPs
  - Brainstorm actions/BMPs by strategy
- **Overall Updates to GWMP**
  - Summarize proposed changes in plan to goals, objectives, triggers, and management strategies
- **Next Steps**

Elmwood Stakeholder Advisory Committee

(Tuesday, February 24, 2026)

The first of two SAC meetings was held in Elmwood, NE, to reach the eastern half of the district. This meeting took place at the Elmwood Fire Hall from 9:30 – 11:30 a.m., with light refreshments provided during the meeting. The meeting consisted of 10 attendees, one board member, and eight staff. Attendees are listed below, and scans of sign-in sheets are in Appendix C. *(Note: not all attendees signed in).*

Attendees:

Name & Organization	Phone	Email
Ryan Leyman	402-350-3369	rjlayman@oppd.com
Alicia Greise **Village of Elmwood**	402-994-6705	villageofelmwood@msn.com
Kevin Huxhold	402-440-9095	villageofelmwood@msn.com

Name & Organization	Phone	Email
Kathleen Cameron	402-476-2729	Kameron_enwra@lpsnrd.org
Ellen Patton		
Mark Patton	402-227-9672	Mark.d.patton@icloud.com
Mike Archer	402-617-2166	Mike.archer@nebraska.gov
Laura Johnson	402-471-0510	Laura.johnson@nebraska.gov
Brad Harris	402-980-6271	Brad.harris@gcinc.com
John Nelson	402-413-8395	Jnelson158@unl.edu

Lincoln Stakeholder Advisory Committee

(Wednesday, February 25, 2026)

The second of the two SAC meetings was held in Lincoln, NE, to reach the western half of the district. This meeting took place at the LPSNRD office from 9:30 – 11:30 a.m., with light refreshments provided during the meeting. The meeting consisted of 14 attendees, two board members, and nine staff. Attendees are listed below, and scans of sign-in sheets are in Appendix C. *(Note: not all attendees signed in).*

Attendees:

Name & Organization	Phone	Email
George Wesselhoft **Planning Department**	402-441-6366	gwesselhoft@lincoln.ne.gov
Chris Schroeder	402-441-6272	cschroeder@lincoln.ne.gov
Jeff Shafer **NPPD**	402-366-3633	jtshafe@nppd.com
Larry Ruth **LPSNRD Director**	402-430-9299	Larry.lynn.ruth@gmail.com
Katie Cameron **ENWRA/CSD**	402-476-2729	Kcameron_enwra@lpsnrd.org
Steven Hentzen **Lincoln Water System**	402-429-5962	shentzen@lincoln.ne.gov
R.M. Joeckel **UNL CSD**	402-521-0573 (cell)	Rjoekel3@unl.edu
Brenda Densmore **USGS**	402-328-4100	bdensmore@usgs.gov
Melissa Baker **LPSNRD Director**	402-217-1547	Mellomixer30@gmail.com
Becky Schmerman **UNL Extension**	402-441-7180	Bschmerman3@unl.edu
Ruby Micek (Rolland) **NE Game & Parks**	402-471-5554	Ruby.micek@nebraska.gov Ngpc.envreview@nebraska.gov
David Potter	402-537-5545	dpotter@lpsnrd.org
Darin Schwaniger		
Madeline Johnson **DWEE**		

Outreach

The outreach strategy for these meetings consisted of development of a stakeholder list including local environmental, agricultural, municipal, economic, and community interests based on their location within the district. Electronic communications in the form of meeting calendar holds and emails were sent to the stakeholder list (some stakeholders were invited to both meetings). Emails were also sent to all stakeholders with reminders of the upcoming meetings.

Meeting Activities & Summary

A large group discussion on the same agenda topics and information was presented at both SAC Meetings. This information is outlined and summarized within the Lincoln section below. In addition, meeting-specific (Lincoln, Elmwood) discussion points and questions are included in the appropriate sections below.

Lincoln SAC Meeting

Ground water Management Plan Update Process: led the group through an overview of the ongoing update to the ground water management plan, outlining the process, stakeholder involvement, and the timeline for drafting, review, and finalization.

- **Stakeholder Engagement:** explained that the update process has included two stakeholder meetings and a series of public open houses to gather concerns and input, which have informed the plan's direction and content.
- **Plan Goals and Objectives:** the group reviewed and made minor updates to the plan's goals and objectives, maintaining the overarching goal of long-term aquifer sustainability and incorporating more explicit references to contamination by pesticides and fertilizers, ongoing monitoring, and collaboration with other agencies.
    - **Cooperation and Public Health:** a new objective was added to promote collaboration with agencies and stakeholders, specifically targeting wellhead protection and public health initiatives for drinking water.
- **Drafting and Review Timeline:** described the next steps, including preparing a draft plan, submitting it for state and public comments, and planning a stakeholder and public open house in August, with the goal of board review and potential adoption by the end of the year.
- **Access to Plan Materials:** informed participants that all meeting materials, draft documents, and comment submission options are available on the district's website by searching for the ground water management plan.

Ground water Quantity and Quality Triggers: facilitated a detailed discussion with input from participants on the current triggers for ground water quantity and quality management, including their definitions, historical performance, and considerations for potential updates.

- **Quantity Trigger Definitions:** outlined the current triggers for ground water quantity, which are based on percentage declines in saturated thickness (8% for Phase II, 15% for Phase III, except for the LSC reservoir which is 15% for Phase II and 30% for Phase III) across a specified percentage of wells over consecutive years and explained the management actions associated with each Phase. Participants raised questions about the baseline, saturated thickness average, timeline of data collection and impacts to baseline shifts over time. Participants also asked about the rationale for trigger percentages and reservoirs that are at or close to this threshold. Questions were raised about authority and response time to react rapidly to dropping water levels. Industrial development (high-capacity users) and permitting considerations were raised for proactive, source-water-style studies before permitting and large-user modeling to assess aquifer impacts. Points on updating water-use classes (e.g. new/large use data centers) and water use benefits for policy modernization of new demand types were made.

- **Historical Data and Trends:** the group reviewed historical ground water level data, noting trends such as declines during drought years (e.g., 2012), subsequent recovery, and the stability of current saturated thickness averages, with no reservoirs currently exceeding Phase I triggers.

- **Special Management Areas:** discussed the Dwight and Valparaiso area as a special management area, explaining its unique management due to rapid, short-term declines and well interference, and clarified the authority and process for designating such areas elsewhere. Participants asked about data to support water balance approach to storage and use.

- **Quality Trigger Definitions:** described the quality triggers, which are based on percentages of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for contaminants like nitrate (e.g., 50% of MCL for Phase II, 80% for Phase III) and the proportion of wells exceeding these thresholds over consecutive years. Participants asked about MCL changes during the life of the plan and automatic percentage adjustments as well as domestic-well tracking, private versus public assessments. Participants asked about defining a “Phase IV” or a higher nitrate level and what enforcement actions may be required beyond “Phase III”?

- **Considerations for Updates:** participants raised questions about the appropriateness of current triggers, the need for transparency in well counts and data year by year in proximity to triggers, and the potential for adjusting triggers or defining management actions in response to current triggers and new contaminants, climate change, or acute public health risks.

Modeling, Data, and Climate Change Impacts: discussed ongoing ground water modeling efforts, the integration of new data, and the implications of climate change for ground water recharge, drought response, and long-term management strategies.

- **Ongoing Modeling Efforts:** Nebraska Department of Water, Energy, and Environment (DWEE) reported that the department is reviewing new ground water models for hydrologically connected areas, with results expected around July, and noted that these models may influence future management area boundaries and plan updates.

- **Data Integration and Analysis:** the group examined the use of continuous ground water level data, recharge estimates, and climate assessment findings to better understand trends, recovery potential, and vulnerabilities in different reservoirs.

- **Climate Change Projections:** summarized state climate assessment findings, highlighting projections for more precipitation in fall and spring, increased summer water use, more intense storms leading to increased runoff, and the potential for longer recovery times after droughts.

- **Implications for Triggers and Management:** participants discussed how climate variability and new data may necessitate revisiting trigger thresholds, management responses, and the need for flexible language in the plan to address both long-term and acute changes.

Emerging Contaminants and Public Health Concerns: participants discussed the need to expand monitoring and management to address emerging contaminants such as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and neonicotinoids and emphasized the importance of public health education and responsive strategies.

- **Expanding Contaminant Monitoring:** participants advocated for adding or acknowledging emerging contaminants like PFAS and neonicotinoids to monitoring programs, noting their prevalence and potential risks, and discussed the challenges of acting without established health-based standards.

- **Public Health Education Initiatives:** described ongoing efforts to educate healthcare providers and the public about nitrate and other contaminant risks, including collaborations with researchers and the development of surveys and outreach materials.

- **Regulatory and Practical Limitations:** the group acknowledged that without enforceable standards (e.g., MCLs) for some emerging contaminants, management actions are limited but emphasized the value of public education and inclusion of these issues in the plan.

- **Acute Versus Chronic Risk Response:** participants debated whether current triggers, which require exceedances over two consecutive years, are sufficient for contaminants with acute health effects, suggesting the need for more immediate responses in some cases.

Management Strategies, Actions, and Interagency Coordination: the group brainstormed and reviewed current and potential future management strategies, including best management practices, regulatory actions, interagency collaboration, and the integration of new data and modeling into decision-making.

- **Best Management Practices and Incentives:** the group discussed the continued reliance on education, outreach, and cost-share programs to promote best management practices for both quantity and quality, with increasing emphasis on adapting these practices to new challenges and the latest information.
- **Regulatory and Enforcement Actions:** outlined the escalation of management actions from voluntary measures in Phase I to regulatory requirements and restrictions in higher Phases and described the process for well permit reviews and special studies for new developments.
- **Interagency and Regional Collaboration:** participants highlighted the importance of coordinating with neighboring districts and state agencies, sharing data, and considering regional aquifer analyses to address shared water resources and management challenges.
- **Integration of New Data and Modeling:** the group emphasized the need to regularly update management strategies based on new data, modeling results, and evolving scientific understanding, and to ensure transparency and accessibility of information for stakeholders and the public. Participants offered ideas on updates to current data, compute saturated thickness consistently, and use 3D volume estimates; consider categorizing wells by aquifer characteristics.

Next Steps and Action Items: concluded the meeting by summarizing the main outcomes, outlining the next steps for drafting, review, and stakeholder engagement, and encouraging continued input and participation from all attendees.

- **Draft Plan Preparation and Review:** stated that the draft plan will be prepared and submitted for state review, followed by a 90-day comment period, with a stakeholder and public open house planned for August and final board consideration by year-end.
- **Ongoing Stakeholder Input:** participants were encouraged to continue submitting feedback, questions, and suggestions via the website, email or future meetings, with all input to be documented and considered in the plan update.

Follow-up Tasks:

- **Hydrogeologic Data and Recharge Analysis:** compile a list of ground water recharge issues that require further investigation for potential inclusion in future geoscientist work plans.

- **Special Management Area Procedures:** review and clarify the process and authority for designating special management areas in the updated ground water management plan, including whether to reference current rules, regulations, or statutes.
- **Public Communication and Education:** ensure that the updated ground water management plan includes clear, accessible definitions and explanations (i.e. appendix) for technical terms and contaminants to improve public understanding and trust.
- **Emerging Contaminants Monitoring:** evaluate the feasibility and implications of adding PFAS and neonicotinoids to the list of contaminants monitored in the district, considering current regulatory standards and public health concerns.
- **Annual Ground water Data Transparency:** in addition to the ground water plan, update and annual ground water review reports, including trigger calculations and well data, easily accessible to stakeholders and the public via the district website.
- **Regional Aquifer Collaboration:** initiate or continue outreach to neighboring districts to explore opportunities for regional aquifer analysis and data sharing, especially for shared ground water reservoirs.
- **Draft Plan Review and Feedback:** participants to review the upcoming draft ground water management plan with particular attention to proposed changes in ground water quality and quantity triggers and provide feedback during the public comment period.

Elmwood SAC Meeting

The general summary of information and topics presented above applies to both SAC Meetings. Below is a summary of discussion points and questions that occurred throughout the Elmwood SAC Meeting.

Ground Water Availability and Geologic Variability

- **Remaining Area Management Challenges:** explained that the availability of ground water is highly variable due to geological factors, particularly in Cass County and surrounding areas, where glaciation and sediment deposits have created inconsistent aquifer conditions. This variability means that water levels can differ significantly even within short distances, complicating management efforts.
- **Dakota Aquifer Management Challenges:** discussed the Dakota Aquifer, highlighting its ancient origins, variable presence, and issues with salinity in some locations. The group discussed whether to designate the Dakota as a separate ground water reservoir in the management plan, acknowledging the complexity of managing such a variable resource.
- **Future Recharge Impacts:** questions on storms and floods raised points on incorporating climate/recharge scenario analysis into trigger review.
- **Planning Usage:** participants requested to articulate in the plan that some areas simply lack available ground water (e.g., parts of Cass County) so alternate solutions can be considered; this plan is used for economic development and planning. Updated maps

showing these limited aquifer areas where there is no sand or gravel or where the water table is within bedrock will be included in the draft GWMP.

Ground water Management Plan Updates and Strategies

- **Regulatory and Non-Regulatory Actions:** The Elmwood group reviewed current authorities and strategies available to the NRD, such as ground water allocation, well spacing requirements, flow meter mandates, best management practices, educational programs, and permit approvals. It was emphasized that the plan is not prescriptive but provides a menu of possible actions.

Water Quality Data, Nitrate Trends, and Recovery

- **Testing and Data Collection:** Questions were asked about samples representative of deeper irrigation wells vs shallow monitoring wells screened similarly to domestic wells.
- **Nitrate Recovery Rates:** addressed questions about nitrate recovery, explaining that the rate depends on factors such as water table depth, soil type, and precipitation. On average, nitrate may migrate about a foot per year, so in areas with deep water tables, recovery can take decades. Considerations to summarize recovery literature for local hydrogeology and set expectations in plan.
- **Implications for Management:** the group discussed the limitations of regulatory actions, noting that even a statewide ban on nitrogen fertilization would not immediately resolve ground water nitrate issues due to the slow movement of contaminants through the vadose zone. Other considerations raised by group input include expanding monitoring design/coverage; validate representativeness in Cass County. An explanation on trigger years included benchmark against peer NRDs, analyzing sensitivity of 1- vs 2-year criteria. In addition, questions were raised on how to raise effectiveness on soil-health programs.

Regulatory Authorities and Utilization of Ground water

- **Emerging Uses and Permit Requirements:** The Elmwood group discussed the growing demand from data centers and other non-irrigation users, noting that permits for large wells require applicants to demonstrate no adverse effects on neighboring wells. The NRD may need to address these emerging uses in future strategies. Participants shared consideration for regional solutions. Points were made about the importance of the plan for coordinating agencies on NEPA reviews and level of impact. Questions were also raised on land application that require state-level action and approval impacts.

Quality & Quantity Triggers

A large group discussion on water quality and quantity triggers was facilitated. Participants provided input and left written comments. These topics are referenced in the overall Meeting Summary above, with specific details, questions and notes below, by category.

Elmwood SAC Meeting

Water Quantity

CONDITIONS

- Availability of ground water is highly variable due to geological factors, particularly in Cass County and the recharge area outside of specific aquifers, where glaciation and sediment deposits have created inconsistent aquifer conditions.
    - This variability means that water levels can differ significantly even within short distances, complicating management efforts.
    - Further define recharge area with known zero areas maybe “little to no aquifer available” in annual report maps.
    - Check for known (coarse) pockets with new data – define.
    - Dakota zoning challenges and considerations.

Water Quality

TRIGGERS

- An overview of water quality data collection, nitrate trends, and the challenges of nitrate recovery in ground water were presented. The Lower Salt Creek area was identified as consistently running at Phase II or above, while other ground water reservoirs generally remained below the trigger.
    - In the context of current best available data, if triggers have been working well, don’t change them.
    - Update/categorize network well screens by aquifer and track by aquifers general concentrations.

NITRATES

- On average, nitrates may migrate about a foot per year, so in areas with deep water tables, recovery can take decades. The group discussed the limitations of regulatory actions, noting that resolving nitrate issues is a long-term process due to the slow movement of contaminants through the subsurface.
    - There were suggestions to continue nitrate study in vadose zones, Annual Report updates.

Lincoln SAC Meeting

Water Quality

LOCATION

- Pullout Dakota formation and develop network over time, could be too variable to lasso areas differently for management at this time?

Water Quantity

RECHARGE AREAS

- Hatch areas known little to no saturated Aquifer
- Double check with latest data for sparse aquifer pockets

TRIGGERS

- Existing framework and trigger levels were stress-tested with 2012. Were there any lessons learned from that?
- Does it make sense to apply more stringent trigger levels to hedge against uncertainty?

MENTION/IDENTIFICATION/OBSERVE

- Potentially problematic areas without causing so info not lost when passed down over decades

CLIMATE

- Outlook looks like a mix of factors, uncertain how it will tie in

Both Quality & Quantity

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA

- Proactively develop:
  - Long-term considerations
  - BMPs?
  - Target withdrawals?
  - AI/Energy

TRIGGERS

- Can we have triggers specifically for acute contaminants since we know that health risks are more immediate for some of the population
- Phase III not soon enough (quality)
  - Need response to acute effects of contaminants, not only for lifetime exposure
- Consider enforcement actions in Phase II to even further prevent shifting to Phase III (because right now Phase III is worst case) as opposed to establishing a Phase IV
- If there is a water level drop in one area of a reservoir would the entire reservoir go into Phase II or would it be an SMA?
- Explain LSC different percentage on quantity triggers

- Do we look at LPN NRD or other NRDs about hydro-geo connected areas and consider similar Phases?
- Regulatory BMP's for Phase III triggers
- Lower percentage triggers for all Phases

GENERAL

- Statewide/District strategy alignment
- Remove "consistent" 2-year testing
- Saturated aquafer thickness by aquafer
- Provide key for Quality Map
- Update network annual report – visual examples
- More on detail networks

Best Management Plans & Strategy Breakout

A breakout group discussion on best management practices (BMPs) and strategies was facilitated with a flip chart and sticky-note activity. Participants provided input and left written comments. The summary of activity outcomes is below, by category.

Elmwood SAC Meeting

Public Health & Drinking Water

- Individual domestic well (with Nitrate> 10mg/L) NRD program
- Website HUB domestic users
- Allocation – consider flush system
  - Public water systems
  - All on pump in areas
- Regional solutions – tie in GWMP to IMP
  - All sources considered
  - Lincoln 2.0
  - UNO
  - Rural systems models
- Gov. Task force reg. plan state April – April 27th
- Enhanced well decommissioning
- Public health data
- Advanced decommissioning
- Realities of current nitrate levels in place

Soil Health

- Continue vadose program
- Why are some programs not popular
  - Consider drillers – approach adv.
- Soil health microbes/compacting soil, i.e. soil assessment

Climate Change Adaptations

- Recognition of trend (negative)
- Consider growth/industrial and urban
- Long-term solutions and predictive modeling
- Water re-use (data centers)

Hydrogeologic Data & Monitoring

- Update network
- Aquifer saturated thickness
- Purity out Dakota
- Categorizing well by aquifer
- User identifications
- NRD recognize GWMP for NEPA – details for future use
- Future development considerations
- 3D model
- Rep. data since ‘95
- Aquifer tests for characterization
- Zero areas (aquifer)
- Better reflection of no-aquifer water quantity challenges

Lincoln SAC Meeting

Public Health & Drinking Water

- Public outreach/communication strategy plan
    - Education campaigns
    - Based on target area/impacts; community specific
    - Audience analysis for community data, public sentiment, effective reach strategy
    - Educate public, NRD staff and board members on emerging contaminants
        - Public and media trends, i.e. PFAC etc.
    - Strategy for areas without near-term solutions with near-term impacts
- Accessible information/public language analysis of technical documents
    - Historic data
    - Mobile optimization/SEO/web
- Realtor education program – long-term information sharing/owners
    - Property transfer program
- Maximize outreach
    - Industry invested organizations
    - Local leader stakeholder messaging

Climate Change Adaptations

- Consider long heat events
- Water waste
- Bugs/Pests more resistant/chemicals
    - Consider cycle

    - Best natural processes/education
- Sustainable processes
    - Next generation change management
    - Incentives programs
- Remember that the public must/should be able to understand what we are doing/what has been done
- As climate changes and recharge occurs at different seasons is there a change needed to water level monitoring – real time or timing of discrete levels?

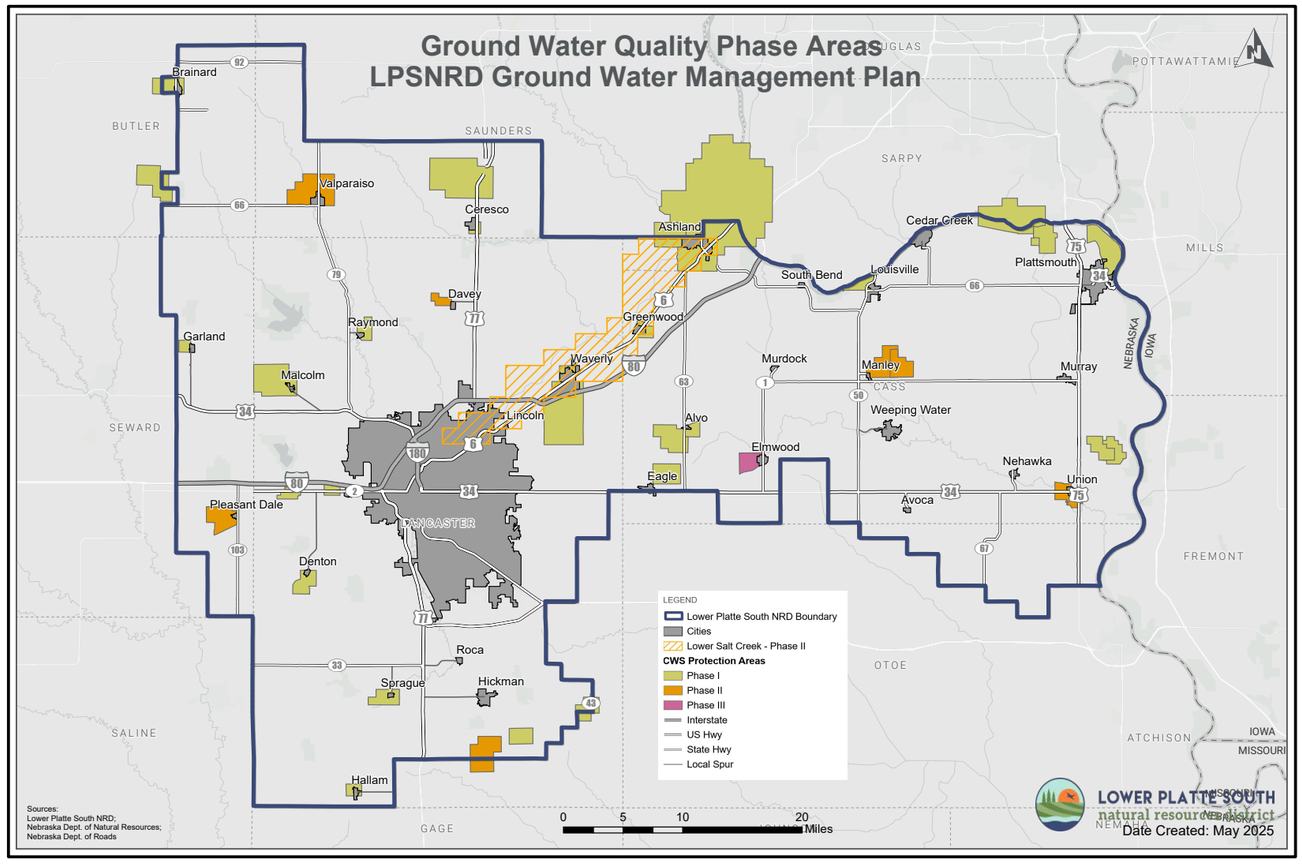
Hydrogeologic Data & Monitoring

- More focus on area recharge
- Snow, water, wildfire analysis – water service
- Consider more aggressive monitoring of ground water to see if changing precipitation patterns change recharge

Appendix A – Handout

LOWER PLATTE SOUTH NATURAL RESOURCES DISTRICT

GROUND WATER *QUALITY* TRIGGERS

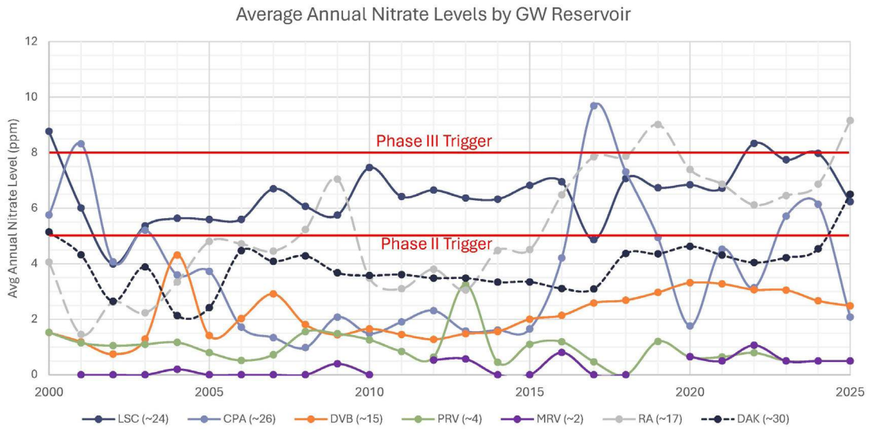


CURRENT

Quality

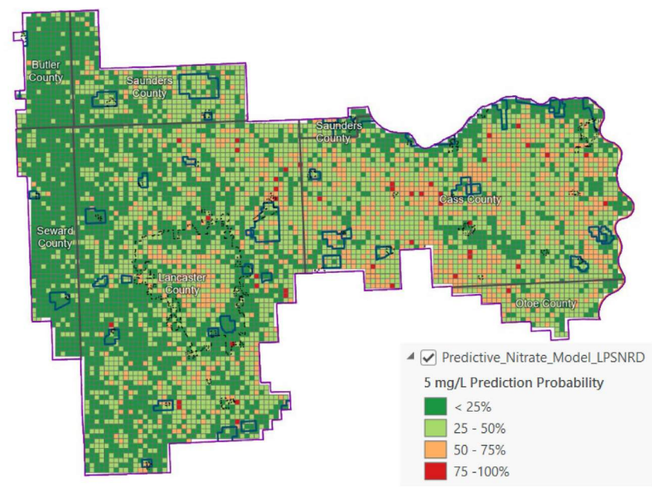
- Phase I — CWS Protection Areas and RA
- 7 Phase II Areas
- 1 Phase III Area
- WQ Triggers:
  - Phase I - <49% of MCL
  - Phase II – 50-79% of MCL (50% of wells, 2 consecutive years)
  - Phase III – >80% of MCL (80% of wells, 2 consecutive years)

WATER QUALITY DATA/STUDIES



PREDICTIVE NITRATE MODEL

- 2023–2024 Nebraska Nitrate in Drinking Water Study
  - Focus on Domestic Wells
  - Predictive Nitrate Model (GIS)



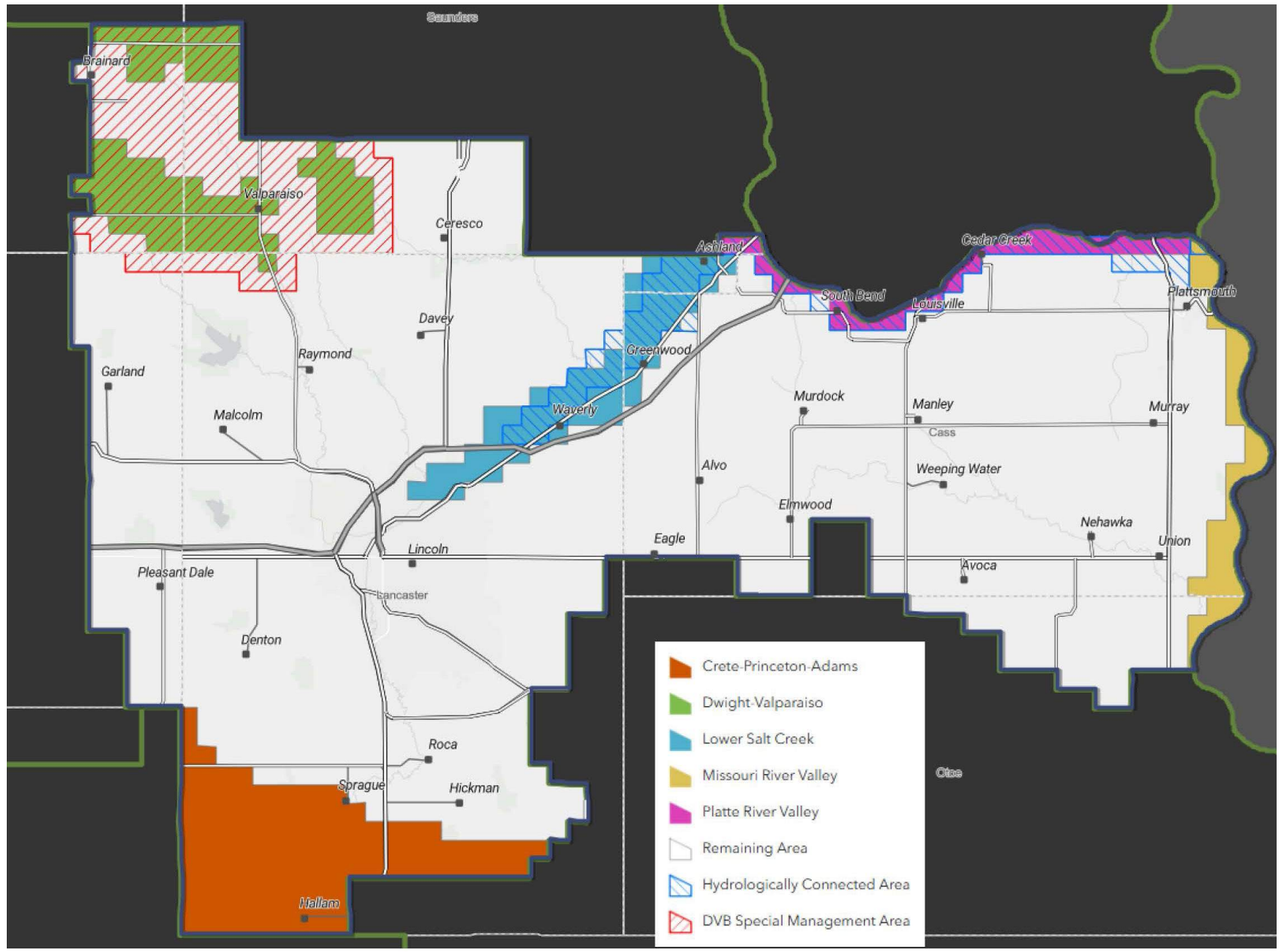
QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- Are existing triggers still appropriate?
- What trigger changes (if any) could help address water quality issues sooner?
- Should a Phase IV trigger be added in the GWMP?
- How long should a Phase last before an area returns to a lower Phase?

LOWER PLATTE SOUTH NATURAL RESOURCES DISTRICT

GROUND WATER *QUANTITY* TRIGGERS

LOWER PLATTE SOUTH
natural resources district

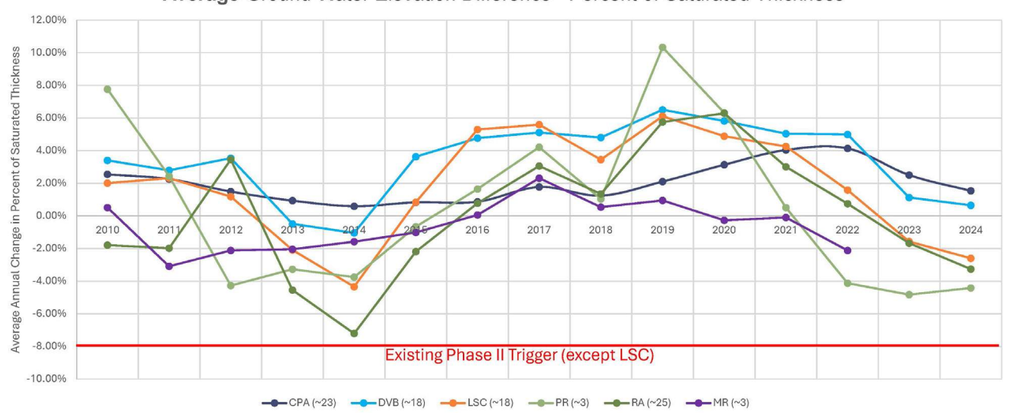


CURRENT

Quantity

- Six Ground Water Reservoirs (incl. Remaining Area)
- Special Management Area
- Hydrologically Connected Area
- Various Triggers:
  - Phase II — 8% or 15% (LSC) Decline (30% of wells, 2 consecutive years)
  - Phase III — 15% or 30% (LSC) Decline (50% of wells, 2 consecutive years)

GROUND WATER QUANTITY CHANGES



CPA and DV ~150 ft Sat Thickness; LSC, MRV, LPV ~75 ft; RA and DAK ~ 100 ft
Does not represent the number of percent of wells below a trigger

WATER QUANTITY CLIMATE ASSESSMENT

- Future Climate:
  - More Precip - less in summer, more in fall and spring, less snow
    - More intense storm events
  - Higher temps and longer growing season — plants will have greater ET and could use more irrigation
  - More frost-free days and more nights >70°F
  - More intense droughts
- Results:
  - GW elev declines during drought are double that of wet recovery periods
  - DV could drop over 50 feet in summer, and as much as 4 to 8 feet each year
  - CPA could decline 2 to 5 feet each year during drought
  - LSC, PRV, and MRV follow surface water declines during drought

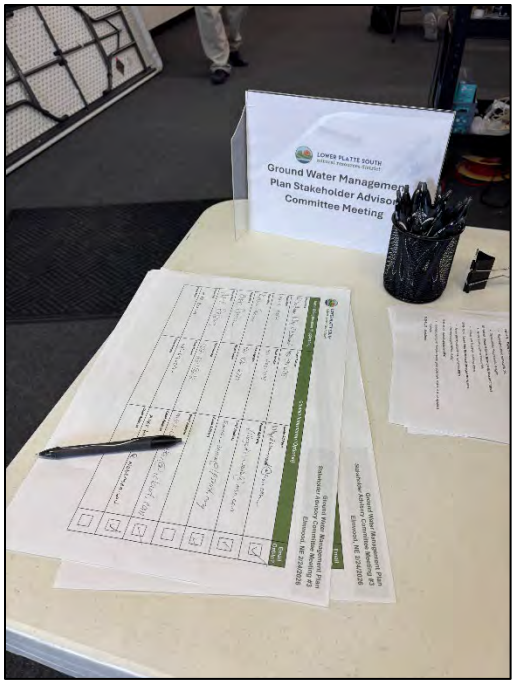
QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

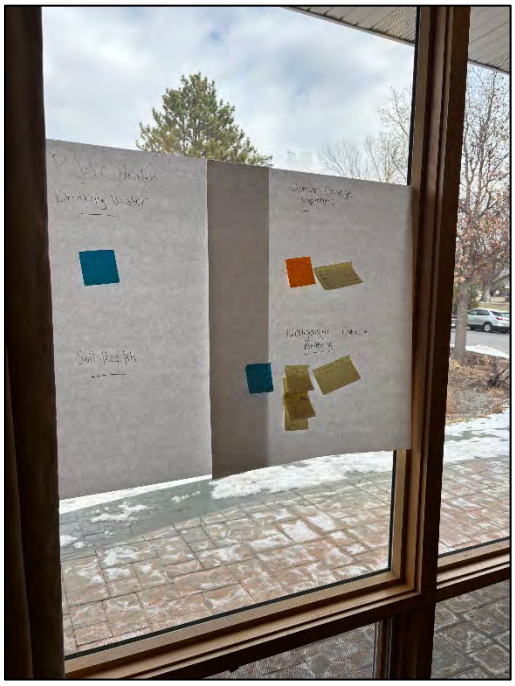
- Do we need to consider changing water quantity triggers from their current level given historic data and the climate assessment results?
- How could triggers be changed/updated?
- Should percent of wells or number of consecutive years be changed?

Appendix B – Photos


Water Quantity Climate Assessment
Future Climate:
More precipitation – more in summer, more in fall and spring, less snow
More intense storm events
Higher temperatures and longer growing season – plants will have greater ET and could use more irrigation
More frost-free days and more nights > 70°F
More intense droughts
Results:

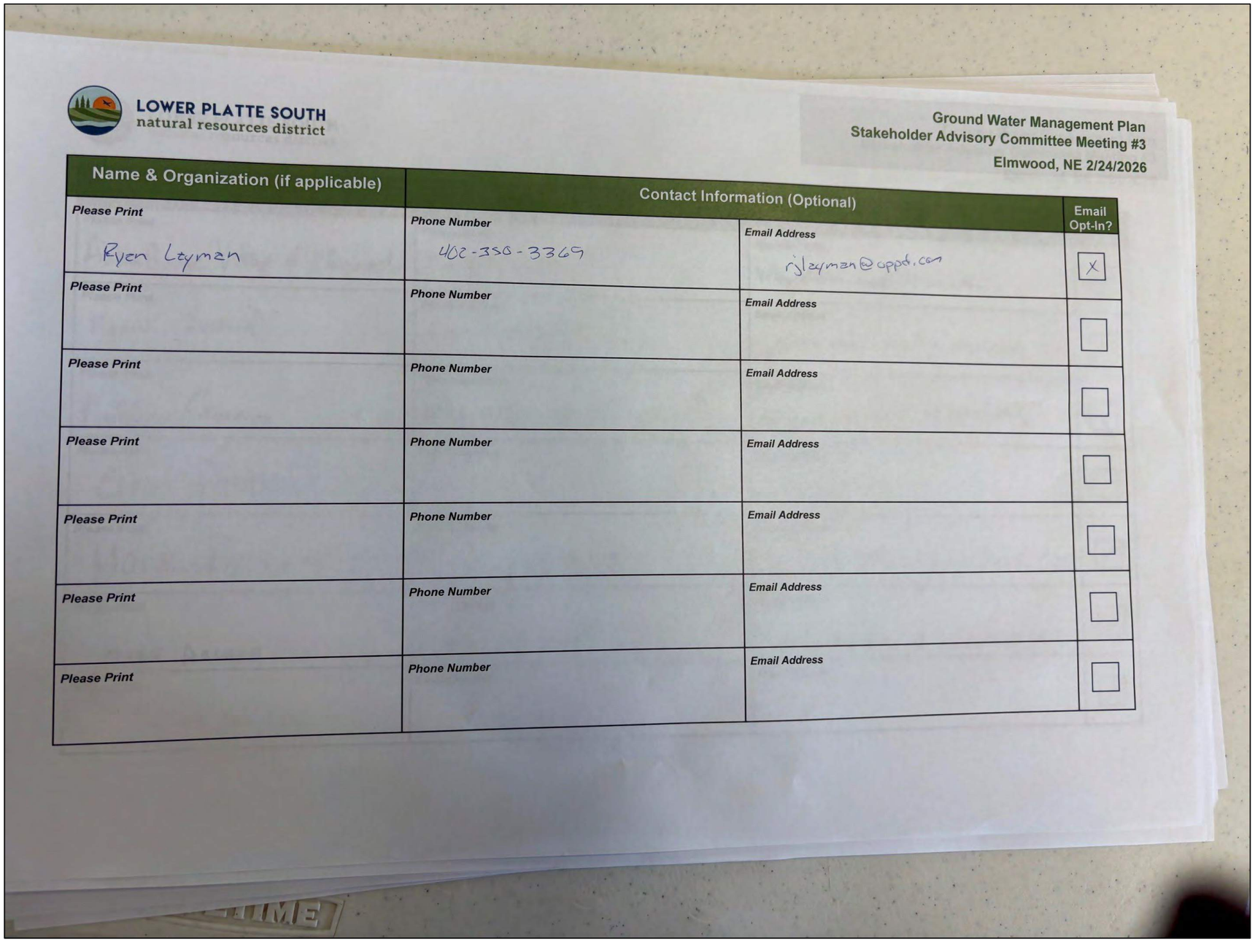

Ground Water Management Strategies and Actions


LOWER PLATTE SOUTH
Ground Water Management
Plan Stakeholder Advisor
Committee Meeting



Appendix C – Sign-in Sheets

February 24, 2026 (Elmwood, NE)



LOWER PLATTE SOUTH
natural resources district

Ground Water Management Plan
Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meeting #3
Elmwood, NE 2/24/2026

Name & Organization (if applicable)	Contact Information (Optional)		Email Opt-In?
Please Print	*Phone Number*	*Email Address*	
Ryan Layman	402-350-3369	rjlayman@oppd.com	X
Please Print	*Phone Number*	*Email Address*	
Please Print	*Phone Number*	*Email Address*	
Please Print	*Phone Number*	*Email Address*	
Please Print	*Phone Number*	*Email Address*	
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LOWER PLATTE SOUTH
natural resources district

Ground Water Management Plan
Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meeting #3
Elmwood, NE 2/24/2026

Name & Organization (if applicable)	Contact Information (Optional)		Email Opt-In?
Please Print	Phone Number	Email Address	
Alicia Grose Village of Elmwood	402 994 6705	Villageofelmwood@msn.com	☑
Please Print	Phone Number	Email Address	
KEVIN HUXHOLD	402-440-9095	Villageofelmwood@msn.com	☑
Please Print	Phone Number	Email Address	
Kathleen Cameron	402.476-2729	Kcameron-enwra@lpsnrd.org	☑
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LOWER PLATTE SOUTH
natural resources district

Ground Water Management Plan
Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meeting #3
Elmwood, NE 2/24/2026

Name & Organization (if applicable)	Contact Information (Optional)		Email Opt-In?
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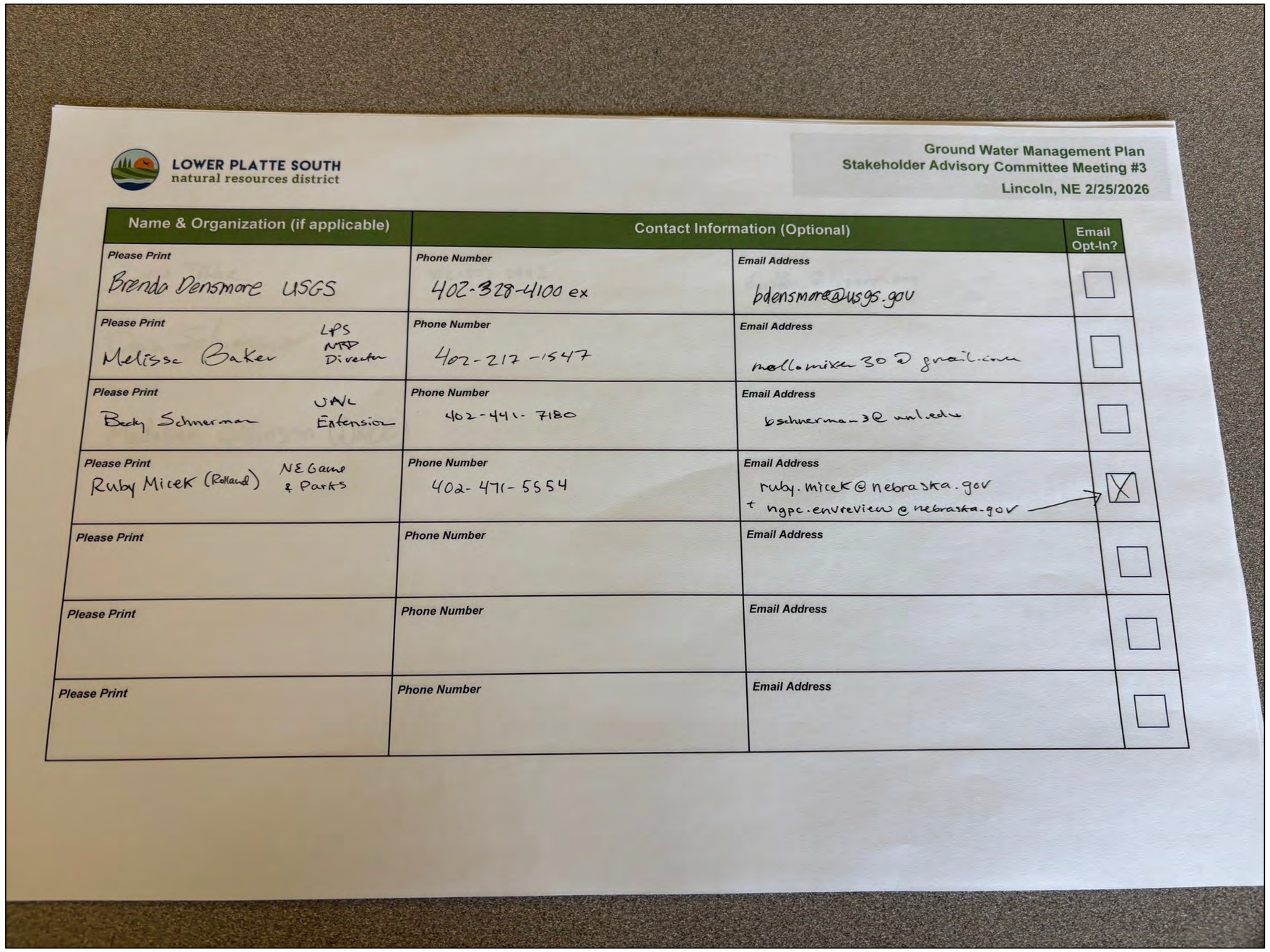
Please Print	*Phone Number*	*Email Address*	☐

February 25, 2026 (Lincoln, NE)



LOWER PLATTE SOUTH
natural resources district

Ground Water Management Plan
Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meeting #3
Lincoln, NE 2/25/2026

Name & Organization (if applicable)	Contact Information (Optional)		Email Opt-In?
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Melissa Baker LPS NRD Director	402-217-1547	mallomixx30@gmail.com	☐
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Ruby Micek (Rolland) NE Game & Parks	402-471-5554	ruby.micek@nebraska.gov + ngpc.envreview@nebraska.gov	☒
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LOWER PLATTE SOUTH
natural resources district

Ground Water Management Plan
Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meeting #3
Lincoln, NE 2/25/2026

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Please Print Darin Schwaninger	*Phone Number*	*Email Address*	☐
Please Print Madeline Johnson (DWEE)	*Phone Number*	*Email Address*	☐
Please Print	*Phone Number*	*Email Address*	☐
Please Print	*Phone Number*	*Email Address*	☐
Please Print	*Phone Number*	*Email Address*	☐
Please Print	*Phone Number*	*Email Address*	☐

LOWER PLATTE SOUTH
natural resources district

Ground Water Management Plan
Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meeting #3
Lincoln, NE 2/25/2026

Name & Organization (if applicable)	Contact Information (Optional)		
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