



NEWSLETTER OF THE IDAHO WATER USERS ASSOCIATION

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NOVEMBER 2022

IDAHO'S WATER YEAR IN REVIEW

State Update, David Hoekema, Hydrologist

A Buildup of Drought to April 1st, 2022. The drought of 2022 started with low reservoir carryover in October of 2021. Reservoir carryover was close to the lowest on record (1958 to 2021) for Jackson Lake and Palisades reservoirs at 36% of average (1 million ac-ft short of reservoir carryover in 2021). In the Middle Snake the reservoir systems were about 430,000 ac-ft short of average carryover (Boise—150,000 ac-ft, Payette—60,000 ac-ft, and Owyhee 220,000 ac-ft). Early optimism with a wet October and good snows in late December and early January, quickly faded to pessimism when a ridge of high pressure blocked Pacific storms from reaching southern Idaho. Record low precipitation was set for many SNOTEL stations between January 8th and April 8th. On April 1st snowpack (represented by snow water equivalent, SWE) averaged only 61% of normal

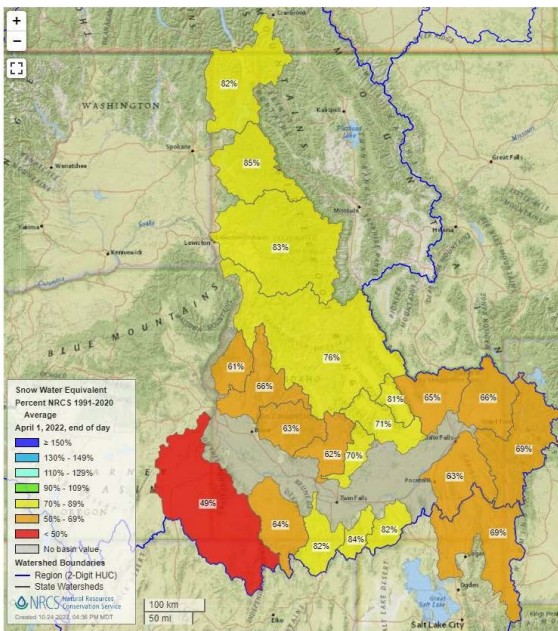


Figure 1 Snowpack as represented by the Snow Water Equivalent on April 1st, 2022.

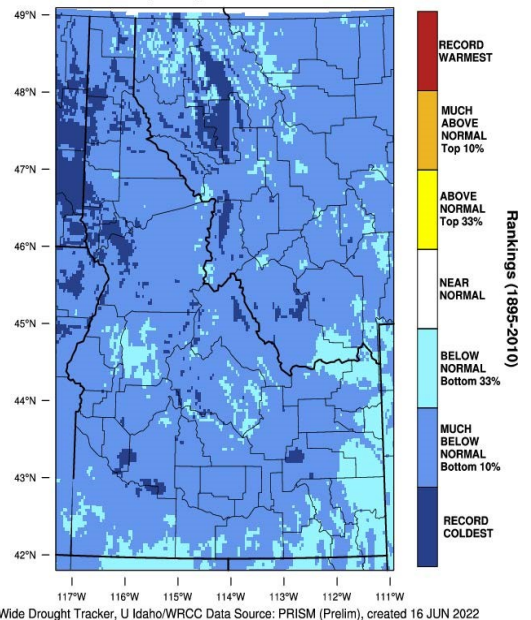
Figure 1

Plain was beginning to melt, temperatures were higher than average in March. The USDM categorized severe drought across most of the Snake River plain with extreme drought on the Henry's Fork and along the Bear River centered on Oneida County. On April 28, 2022 Governor Brad Little declared a drought for all counties south of Idaho County, to release an expedited process for water rights transfers.

Drought Amelioration and Reduction from April through July.

After April 8th the climate switched. April was cooler on average than March in many parts of Idaho. Combined temperatures in April and May were in the lowest 10th percentile of the record dating back to 1895 (Figure 2a). Precipitation in April and May was also in the upper 10th percentile in Adams, Valley, and Boise counties (Figure 2b). Where precipitation was above the 10th percentile, reservoir storage recovered to average or above average conditions by July 1st. Figure 3 shows reservoir storage in the Boise Basin in WT-YR 2022. Across the rest of southern Idaho, the cool weather and near normal precipitation delayed the crop water demand, delayed snowmelt and runoff allowing

Idaho - Mean Temperature April-May 2022 Percentile



WestWide Drought Tracker, U Idaho WRCC Data Source: PRISM (Prelim), created 16 JUN 2022

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more time for reservoirs to fill. With only 88% of normal runoff, the Boise reservoir system nearly filled. By July 1st the reservoirs in the Upper Snake River basin recovered to the conditions of 2021 (Figure 4). Drought was reduced from severe to moderate levels, with drought being removed from the Payette and Boise basins.

Drought Intensification in August and September. In August and September, the weather swung back to hot and dry. August and September set new records for hottest temperatures across much of the state for that two-month period (Figure 5). This intense heat pushed the Boise and Payette basins back into

moderate drought, despite the strong water supply conditions. The moderate drought category was based on impacts intense heat has on ecosystems and fire risk. The drought of 2022 is a story of large temperature and precipitation swings. The strong October moisture and Spring rains/cool weather saved the state from a much more serious drought that was anticipated due to very low snowpack statewide. With another La Nina in the Pacific Ocean it seems likely that southern Idaho will experience at least one more year of drought in 2023. Historically snowpack declines in southern Idaho with consecutive La Ninas (Figure 6).

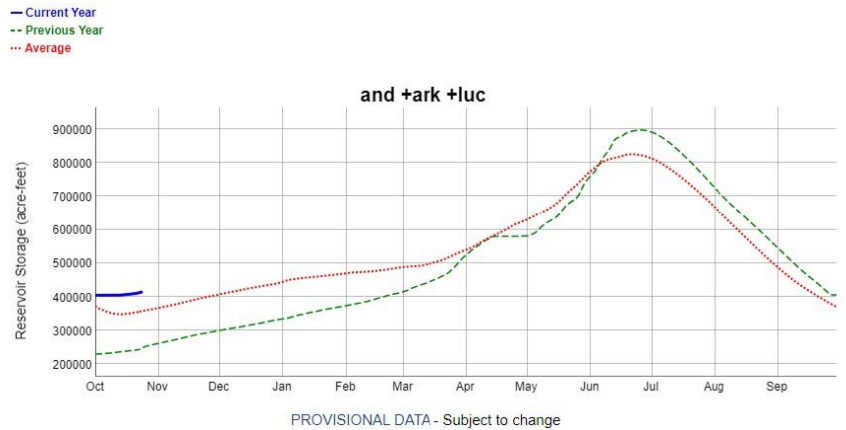
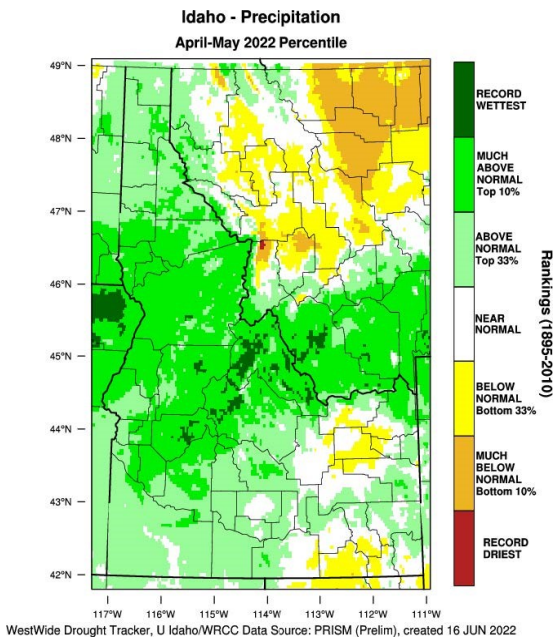


Figure 3 Combined reservoir content of Anderson Ranch (and), Arrowrock (ark), and Lucky Peak (luc) during water year 2022 (green dashed line) compared against normal (red dotted line) and water year 2023 (solid blue). Note the reservoir system fell about 50,000 ac-ft short of full. We started this water year with 175,000 ac-ft more carryover than last year, just above average.

Figure 2B

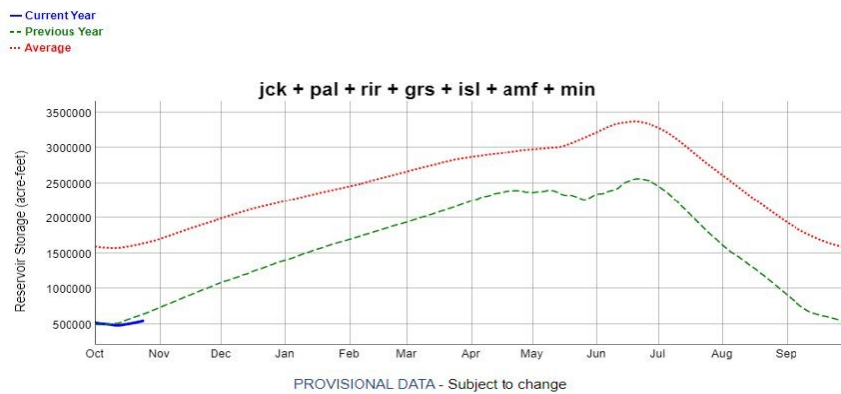


Figure 4 Combined reservoir content of Jackson Lake (jck), Palisades (pal), Ririe (rir), Grassy Lake (grs), Island Park (isl), American Falls (amf), and Minidoka (min) during water year 2022 (green dashed line) compared against normal (red dotted line) and water year 2023 (solid blue). Note the reservoir system held at nearly a million ac-ft short of average for most of the year. A yearly runoff was averted with cool weather and average precipitation in April and May. We start this water year with 1,000,000 ac-ft less carryover than an average year.

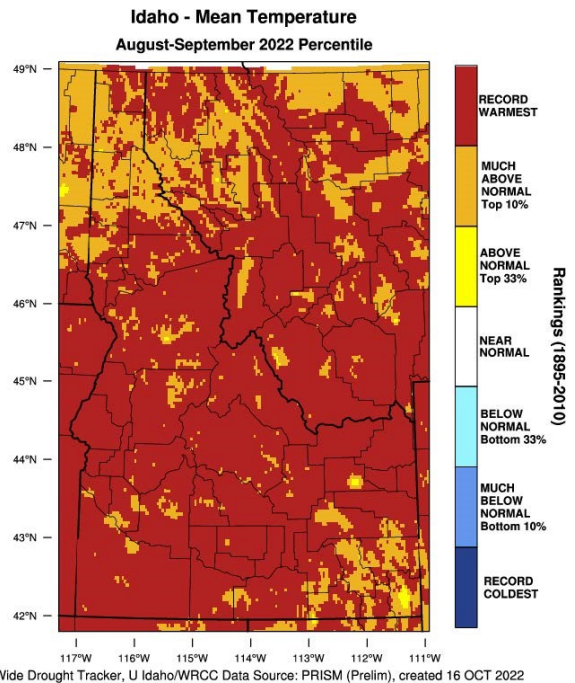


Figure 5 August through September temperatures set new records across most of Idaho. This intense heat pushed the Boise basin back into moderate drought despite the recovery of reservoir storage.

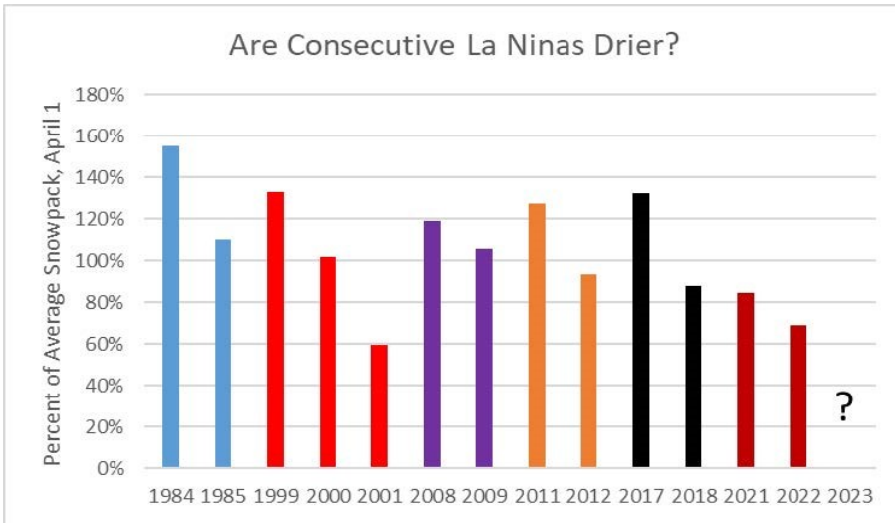


Figure 6 Since 1984 every consecutive La Nina has resulted in less snowpack on April 1st than the previous La Nina as an average across all basins in southern Idaho. Last year one or two basins were an exception to this rule, but the average SWE for all basins was lower than in 2021. No scientific basis has been ascribed to this phenomenon, but the pattern has been consistent for 7 consecutive La Nina events.

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REGIONAL WATER RECAP

Water District #63—Mike Meyers, Watermaster

Water District #63 started the year off like everyone else, really worried about the upcoming water year. We had very little carry over and not a lot of winter snow. Early predictions had canals shutting off in the Boise around late July. Mother nature then smiled on us and gave us some late spring snow and an amazing downpour in June during the Water Law Seminar. We were able to fill all three reservoirs with a little bit of flood control on the Boise system. We ended the year normal, with canals shutting off between late September and October 15th. We will end the year with 44% carry over on the Boise system which is about 400,000 ac-ft. I would like to say that all the irrigators were amazing this year with conserving the water that we received. Also a big shout out to Reclamation and the Corps for managing the crazy spring giving us full reservoirs.

Water District #01—Tony Olenichak, Watermaster

The Water District #01 reservoir system began to fill for the 2022 season on October 12, 2021 with a reservoir content of 478,000 ac-ft just 12% of capacity. Precipitation and snow accumulations were off to a good start and above average by the first part of January 2022, when very dry conditions set in during mid-January through March. In fact, many Upper Snake SNOTEL sites received more precipitation between January 1st and 8th than they did from January 8th to April 1st!

Rain and cool temperatures in April and May delayed irrigation demand, but it wasn't enough to overcome the deficit cre-

ated by the poor snow accumulations. The reservoir system content peaked June 24th at 2,6889,000 ac-ft or 64% of capacity. Several storage rights – including Island Park (1935), Grassy Lake (1936), Palisades (1939), and Ririe (1965) – never came into priority in 2022. For only the fourth time since its construction, the American Falls Reservoir failed to fill (receiving a total allocation of 95%).

Natural-flow priority cuts during the 2022 irrigation season weren't quite as severe as they were in 2021, at least partly due to the rains received in the spring and timely rain showers received in August and September. Some canals with poor storage allocations had to be curtailed prior to the end of the irrigation season after their natural-flow and storage allocations became exhausted.

Canal diversions continue to exceed total system natural flow, and the reservoir system content continues to decrease each day. Diversion demand is expected to decrease during the third week of October resulting in reservoir system content beginning to accrue new storage towards the 2023 storage allocations.

Water District #37—Sunny Healy, Assistant Watermaster

Winter arrived with low temperatures and no snow, until one week in December when a series of storms transformed the barren basin and range into a landscape of cautious optimism. The Big Wood Ground Water Management Area Advisory Committee continued Zoom meetings up to the final bell, to form a



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three-year GWMA management plan. In tandem with target flows, decisions for additional management actions for dry to extremely dry years, including a commitment to fallow thousands of acres based on the April 1 forecast, and the mandatory purchase of additional storage water based on a June 1 forecast, were made under dire predictions. The late snow and spring rains were a welcome surprise. Summer arrived on time with all the dry 95-degree days we could stand. The arduous work continues to ensure the agreement’s success and will help determine how the magic of high-desert agriculture will continue.

Water District #65—Neil Shippy, Watermaster

Water District #65 started the season with Cascade Reservoir expected to fill, but Deadwood Reservoir filling was a great concern. The late spring rain was just what we needed to barely fill Deadwood. When the reservoirs fill, the evaporation and any water use over Idaho Power's water right during the offseason

for power generation at Cascade is reset. District #65 will end the season with 55% of storage. This is a little below the average of 59%. There was a large effort to encourage the planting of wheat in place of the heavy water using crops (corn, alfalfa) and I believe this helped to end the season with a good amount of storage carry-over.

Lewiston Orchards Irrigation District—Barney Metz, Manager

The Lewiston Orchards Irrigation District’s (LOID) water year was a stark contrast from the historic lows of 2021. LOID entered the water year with moderate snowpack and extremely empty reservoirs. However, Mother Nature was extremely generous - bringing flood conditions for nearly three months in the spring and early summer. These conditions not only shortened our irrigation season, but also completely refilled our entire reservoir system. LOID has another hot dry summer, but with the fantastic condition of our reservoir system and shorter season,

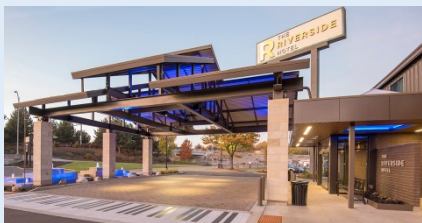
IWUA ANNUAL CONVENTION

Make plans to attend the 86th Annual Convention of the Idaho Water Users Association on January 16-19, 2023 at The Riverside Hotel in Boise.

Agenda topics include:

- Idaho’s Domestic Exemption Statutes: Is it time for a change?
- Highway construction projects and water infrastructure
 - Reclamation funding opportunities
 - Internal controls; and
- Hiring and retention in a challenging labor market

Visit www.iwua.org to see the full agenda and to register.



MARK YOUR CALENDARS

- December 6-9: NWRA Federal Affairs - Washington, D.C.
- January 16-19: IWUA Annual Convention - Boise, ID
- February 14-16: Ditchrider Workshops
- February 22-24: Family Farm Alliance Conference - Reno, NV
- February 28-March 2: Applicator Workshops
- April 17-19: NWRA Federal Water Issues Conference - Washington, D.C.
- June 11-13: IWUA Summer Seminar - Sun Valley, ID
- August 2-4: NWRA Western Water Seminar - Medora, ND
- November 8-10: NWRA Annual Conference - San Antonio, TX

IWUA’S NEW WEBPAGE IS NOW LIVE!

New features include:

- Company member profiles
- Update your organization’s contact information online
 - View / manage financial transactions
 - Register for events

To learn how to navigate these features, visit: www.iwua.org

10 QUESTIONS WITH DANIEL HOKE

WATER DISTRICT #63

Paul Arrington (PA): Tell us a little bit about yourself, your background, education, family, hobbies etc.

Daniel Hoke (DH): I am a fifth generation Idahoan. I was born and raised in Caldwell just east of Marsing. I graduated from Val-livue High School in 2005. I've been married for 8 years. I began working at Pioneer Irrigation District as a Ditchrider in April of 2013. From there, I came to Water District #63, starting in November of last year. I enjoy spending time with family and traveling.

PA: Tell us a little bit about your organization – when it was founded, number of acres, etc.

DH: Water District #63 has been administering water rights on the Boise River since 1911. The Boise River basin encompasses just over 5,000 square miles. The basin consists of the headwaters of the Boise basin to the confluence of the Boise River into the Snake River.

PA: Tell us something about your organization that other water users might find interesting?

DH: The Boise River is unique in that after the day of allocation, which is when demand for water exceeds natural flow, the river is administered using the Stewart and Bryan decrees. These decrees give us an outline of how to manage the water based on water rights as natural flow decreases throughout the year.

PA: What do you see as the biggest challenges your organization will face in the future?

DH: Urbanization and drought are the two biggest challenges facing the water district. Demand for water is increasing with the population growth which is creating more administration for our office.

PA: What do you see as the most exciting opportunities your organization will face in the future?

DH: The most exciting opportunity for the future of our office is automation. The goal of our office is to automate all the diversions on the Boise River. When this is done, every water user on the river will have access to real time data. With this data, Managers and users can make more timely decisions to better suit their water needs. Also, with all the gates automated, we will be able to make fluctuation on the river minimal. Reduced fluctuation in the river will cut down our operational water loss, thus saving water that will benefit everyone.

PA: Tell us about someone that has influenced your career and how they influenced your career.

DH: The biggest influence in my career came from my grandpa. While working with him throughout my time in high school, I learned to develop a work ethic. Also, the understanding that no matter what you do there will be obstacles. He taught me that in order to accomplish anything, it requires hard work and perseverance. These lessons I still use to this day.



PA: What has been the toughest lesson you have learned during your work career?

DH: The toughest lesson I've learned in my career is patience. Not everything can be done in a day and there is always more to do tomorrow. Understanding this helps to keep things in perspective and curb frustration when things don't get done as quickly as you hope.

PA: What advice would you give to someone who is new to your line of work?

DH: Back to being patient. There is a lot to learn from understanding water rights to actual physical locations of all diversions along the river. Being flexible with your time is important as well.

PA: If you could have a billboard anywhere, what would you put on that billboard?

DH: "Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." - Sir John Dalberg-Acton

PA: If you were king of the world for one day, what would be your first decree?

DH: If I were king for a day, first thing I would do is make it illegal to waste food or water. Then I would legalize sports betting and bring horse racing back to Boise! 🍷

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ISSUE TRACKER

STATE

Thanks, in part, to the efforts of IWUA members, Idaho's 2022 Legislature appropriated \$325 million to the Idaho Water Resource Board (Board) for water projects throughout Idaho. These moneys include ARPA (i.e. COVID relief) funds - \$250 million to be used for projects such as the Anderson Ranch Dam raise, Mountain Home Air Force Base water supply enhancement and recharge on the Upper Snake River. An additional \$75 million of general state surplus funds were also provided to the Board. The Board set aside \$25 million of these funds for Aging Infrastructure Grants. In August, the Board accepted applications for Round #1 of the Aging Infrastructure Grant Program. A total of \$12.5 million was made available for Round #1. Projects receiving Aging Infrastructure Grants include;

- **Enterprize Canal Company:** \$2,736,227 for rehabilitation of conveyance systems;
- **Bannock Feeder Canal:** \$250,000 for diversion replacement;
- **Chester Canal & Irrigation Company:** \$29,725 for replacement of headgate structure;
- **King Hill Irrigation District:** \$1,980,259 for replacement of canal system infrastructure;
- **Big Lost River Irrigation District:** \$2,000,000 for Mackay Dam repairs;
- **Nampa-Meridian Irrigation District:** \$1,820,048 for Ridenbaugh Canal modernization / automation; and
- **North Side Pumping Company #2:** \$951,800 for pump plant elimination and canal abandonment.

Thank you to those how help make this program a reality. Round #2 of funding is now open. For more information on how to apply visit: <https://idwr.idaho.gov/iwrb/programs/financial/aging-infrastructure-grant/>

REGIONAL

Over the last few months, activities on regional issues have been at a fever pitch. Here's an update on two items:

Murray / Inslee Report: In August, Senator Murray and Governor Inslee, both of Washington, released their long awaited report on replacing the benefits of the Lower Snake River Dams (should they be breached). The report concluded that the total cost would be \$10-31 billion – but also acknowledged there were several costs that could not be quantified. The Report also concluded that breaching could not occur unless and until the benefits of the dams were replaced (i.e. transportation, power, etc.). You can view the report at <https://www.lsrdoptions.org/>.

NWPCC / E3 Report: In July, the Northwest Power & Conservation Council received information on a report they had commissioned by E3 to identify what it would take to replace the power generated at the Lower Snake River Dams. The report concluded that it would cost from \$12 billion (if using technologies that are not yet commercially viable) to as high as \$77 billion (if using technologies currently available). The report can be viewed at <https://www.bpa.gov/energy-and-services/power/hydropower-impact>.

FEDERAL

Earlier this year, Ian Lyle stepped away as Executive Vice President (EVP) of NWRA. He worked with NWRA for over 8-years, including 5+ years as EVP. Ian was a great asset to the water user community and will be missed in this role. He now works in the federal affairs office of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. In October, Dale Nellor was hired as the new NWRA EVP. Dale comes to NWRA with experience working in the national association world – most recently as Vice President of Government and Regulatory Affairs for the North American Millers' Association. Dale is a farm kid from Nebraska with a passion for all things ag – in fact, he still returns to the family farm often to help with farm duties. Also of note, Dale worked as the NWRA legislative intern in 2002. Dale officially starts on November 21. We will work to get Dale out to Idaho to meet IWUA members. Stay up to date on NWRA news and events at www.nwra.org.

FROM THE ARCHIVES

In this section, we dig deep into the Association's archives and pull an article from prior newsletters. Here, we reprint an article from the September 16, 1992 edition of the Idaho Water News. Also in this edition:

- NWRA Announces its 61st Annual Conference, to be held in Denver, CO on October 20-23, 1992;
- New members included Idaho Department of Fish & Game, Washington Water Power Co., CESCO, Lucky Peak Power Plant Project and Bruneau Buckaroo Co-Op Ditch Co.;
- A discussion of a recent decision by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Lucas. V. S. Carolina Coastal Council*, confirming that any government regulation that deprives a landowner of all economically viable uses of his/her property is a taking under the Fifth Amendment.

RECORD LOWER WATER LEVELS IN THE BEAR RIVER DRAINAGE

The "mighty" Bear River is reported to be the largest stream in North America that does not flow to the sea. The river is heavily used, and hence, there was the need for an interstate compact to regulate the flows between Utah, Wyoming and Idaho as the river crosses five state lines before it finds its way from its headwaters in the Uinta Mountains of Utah to its terminus in the Great Salt Lake.

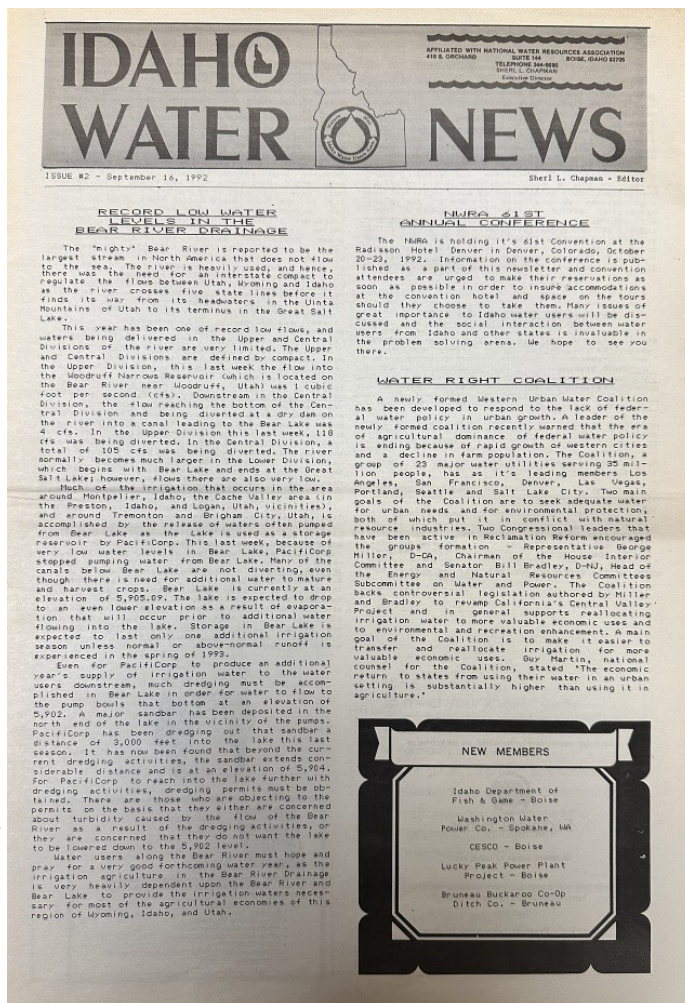
This year has been one of record low flows, and waters being delivered in the Upper and Central Divisions of the river are very limited. The Upper and Central Divisions are defined by Compact. In the Upper Division, this last week the flow into the Woodruff Narrows Reservoir (which is located on the Bear River near Woodruff, Utah) was 1 cubic foot per second (cfs). Downstream in the Central Division, the flow reaching the bottom of the Central Division and being diverted at a dry dam on the river into a canal leading to the Bear Lake was 4 cfs. In the Upper Division this last week, 118 cfs was being diverted. In the Central Division, a total of 105 cfs was being diverted. In the Central Division, a total of 105 cfs was being diverted.

Much of the irrigation that occurs in the area around Montpelier, Idaho, the Cache Valley area (in the Preston, Idaho, and Logan, Utah, vicinities), and around Tremonton and Brigham City, Utah, is accomplished by the release of waters often pumped from Bear Lake as the Lake is used as a storage reservoir by PacifiCorp. This last week, because of very low water levels in Bear Lake, PacifiCorp stopped pumping water from Bear Lake. Many of the canals below Bear Lake are not diverting, even though there is need for additional water to mature and

harvest crops. Bear Lake is currently at an elevation of 5,905.09. The lake is expected to drop to an even lower elevation as a result of evaporation that will occur prior to additional water flowing in to the Lake. Storage in Bear Lake is expected to last only one additional irrigation season unless normal or above-normal runoff is experienced in the spring of 1993.

Even for PacifiCorp to produce an additional year's supply of irrigation water to the water users downstream, much dredging must be accomplished in Bear Lake in order for water to flow to the pump bowls that bottom at an elevation of 5,902. A major sandbar has been deposited in the north end of the lake in the vicinity of the pumps. PacifiCorp has been dredging out that sandbar a distance of 3,000 feet into the lake this last season. It has now been found that beyond the current dredging activities, the sandbar extends considerable distance and is at an elevation of 5,904. For PacifiCorp to reach into the Lake further with dredging activities, dredging permits must be obtained. There are those who are objecting to the permits on the basis that they either are concerned about turbidity caused by the flow of the Bear River as a result of the dredging activities, or they are concerned that they do not want the Lake to be lowered down to the 5,902 level.

Water users along the Bear River must hope and pray for a very good forthcoming water year, as the irrigation agriculture in the Bear River Drainage is very heavily dependent upon the Bear River and Bear Lake to provide the irrigation waters necessary for most of the agricultural economies of this region of Wyoming, Idaho, and Utah.



DROPLETS QUICK UPDATES ON WATER NEWS

The Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is taking applications for Round #2 of their Aging Infrastructure Grant program. Applications are due December 9, 2022. IWRB has made up to \$12.5 million available for this round of grants. Projects eligible for a grant include those that are “intended to repair, maintain, replace, or improve existing infrastructure that supports irrigation water delivery, storage, drainage, treatment, and use of water for irrigation.” To learn more about the grant program, and to apply, visit: <https://idwr.idaho.gov/iwrb/programs/financial/aging-infrastructure-grant/>



Check out our [YouTube](#) channel (@idahowaterusers) for a new resource for IWUA Members. The Rural & Urban Affairs Committee has worked with Elsborg Studios to put together short videos about easements in Idaho. These Ditch Smart videos are presented in a question and answer format – with 1 question being asked and answered in each video. At around 30 seconds each, we hope that these videos will help raise the

awareness and knowledge of our local communities relative to easements. Feel free to share these videos to your webpage or social media platform.

Negotiations on the Columbia River Treaty continue, with the U.S. and Canada holding their latest round of negotiations in mid-October in Spokane, Washington. The countries exchanged proposals for a modernized Treaty and are now working to find agreement. With regional flood control operations shifting to “called upon” in 2024, IWUA members are anxiously following these discussions. You can learn more about the treaty and negotiations at <https://www.state.gov/columbia-river-treaty/>.

LOID continues to examine our regional solution for ESA related and tribal trust complaints and meeting the needs of LOID patrons. The original groundwater solution as a replacement to the surface water system is showing serious flaws which could have repercussions for our region. Alternative solutions are being examined and proposed and winter 22/23 will be spent with a hearty effort to look at alternatives.



KIBITZING WITH KATHRYN (SCOTT!)

This fall marks three years with my time at the water users. What’s that old saying?.. The more things change, the more they stay the same? Much has happened in the last year – I got married, IWUA launched a new membership management platform and website, I traveled to Belize and SCUBA dived with the sharks, became the proud owner of a ‘66 Ford camper special in my very favorite color, spent a week with getting to know legislative hopefuls during the Legislative Water College, filmed 5 #wateryoudoings, celebrated my 30th birthday, and IWUA reached a milestone of surpassing 800 followers on Facebook!

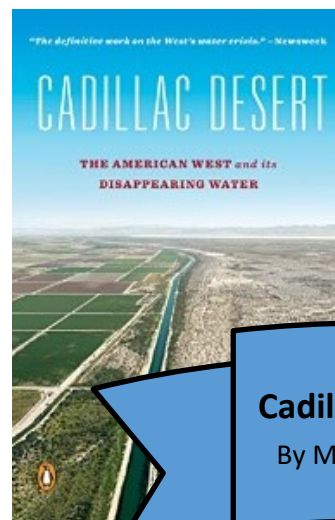
Through all those changes, many commonalities remain. Paul and I are transitioning from the slower summer months to the busy hustle and bustle as we prepare for another cycle of winter events, including IWUA’s 86th Annual Convention, Ditchrider and Applicator Workshops, and Class 2 of Headgate. Ultimately, we feel like we are waking up from a long summer hibernation and ready to get back out into the wild world of water events with all of our favorite people, you, our members. I look forward to seeing you soon!

Kibitz ya later. –K



Introducing:

IWUA COMMON READ



In each IWUA Newsletter, we will recommend a book that will expand your perspective on western water.

Cadillac Desert

By Marc Reisner

COMMITTEE UPDATES

WATER QUALITY COMMITTEE

Committee Chair: Jason Brown

We are still awaiting a new WOTUS Rule from the Biden Administration. In the meantime, however, the Supreme Court recently heard an oral argument in the Sackett appeal – a case originally out of Idaho and involving the scope of a Water of the U.S. The year 2023 is looking to be very busy with a new WOTUS Rule and the Sackett opinion, which many legal scholars believe will provide further clarification to the definition of WOTUS.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Committee Chair: Barney Metz

It is time, again, to review the IWUA Resolutions. Each resolution, when adopted, is good for two years. After two years, the resolutions must be adopted again, or they will no longer be effective. For 2023, the committee will review the 2021 Resolutions. If you have any proposed changes to the 2021 Resolutions, or, if you would like to propose a new resolution, please send them to our office. You can view the resolutions at www.iwua.org.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Committee Chair: Ron Platt

The summer and early fall have been busy times for IWUA Legislative Committee. In August, the Committee hosted the Legislative Water College – touring throughout Idaho to meet candidates for legislative and state-wide offices. IWUA members hosted tours of water infrastructure and engaged in conversation about Idaho's most precious resource. Look for the Legislative Water College to continue in the future. On October 3, the Legislative Committee held its first meeting of the 2023 Legislative Session. A wide range of topics was discussed, including Idaho's domestic exemption, the use of surface water on lands being developed, and filling vacancies on flood control districts. Be sure to check out www.iwua.org during the legislative session for updates on water legislation.

NOMINATING & AWARDS COMMITTEE

Committee Chair: Julie Sievers

It is time to nominate those in your organization, or otherwise, who have benefited Idaho's water communities. Awards winners will be announced at the Convention in January. Check out www.iwua.org/awards for the criteria and nomination form. Please send your nomination to iwua@iwua.org no later than November 23.

RURAL & URBAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Committee Chair: Jay Barlogi

The Rural & Urban Affairs Committee has been very busy. Over the last year, the Committee has worked with the Idaho Real Estate Commission to develop a water rights and easements training program for licensed agents in Idaho. As part of "CORE 2022," this program will be presented to every licensed agent in Idaho over the next year. Committee members have participated in many of these classes to answer questions about water rights / easements and property transactions. Look for a new IWUA webpage with resources for realtors in the coming months.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Committee Chair: Heather Rice

Headgate Class #2 is underway! With a full class of 15 students, the Education Committee is excited about the opportunity to continue developing Idaho's future water leaders. You can see the list of Headgate Class #2 members below. Be sure to check out the "Events" tab at www.iwua.org for a complete list of upcoming events.

Jarom Brown

Twin Falls Canal Co.

Marybeth Collins

Sun Valley Water & Sewer District

Stuart DeGuilio

New Sweden Irrigation District

Amanda Fowler

Water District 1

Ryan Fuchs

Water District 37

Tyson Glock

City of Meridian

Daniel Hoke

Water District #63

Dustin Jensen

Burley Irrigation District

Kent Johnson

A & B Irrigation District

Josh McKay

North Side Canal Company, Ltd.

Kurt Newbry

Veolia

Kevin Reeves

Boise Project Board of Control

Dalton Robbins

Milner Irrigation District

Alex Wolfe

Nampa & Meridian Irrigation District

Bobby Young

Minidoka Irrigation District