



**Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer (ESPA)
Comprehensive Aquifer Management Plan
Advisory Committee**

**Meeting Summary
Thursday, August 28, 2008
10 am – 5 pm**

Idaho Fish and Game, 324 South 417 East, Jerome ID 83338

Agenda

1. Welcome, Introductions, Agenda Review and Meeting Note Finalization
2. Presentation and Small Group Discussion: Economic Analysis – Draft Report
 - Harry Seeley – Westwater Research

Goal: Committee understanding of the cost-effectiveness analysis results and implications for demand reduction strategies and the CAMP.

Lunch – Provided for Committee Members

3. Discussion: Conceptual Hydrologic Goal and Implementation Steps

Goal: Committee agreement on the long-term hydrologic goals and outline specific implementation steps

4. Presentation and Discussion: CAMP Funding Mechanisms
 - Pilot mitigation bank proposal: Peter Anderson

Goals:

- **Discuss potential applications for development of a Pilot Mitigation Bank Proposal.**
- **Committee direction regarding CAMP funding options and alternatives**

5. Presentation and Discussion: CAMP Development and Committee Review Process

Goal: Committee understanding of CAMP drafting process and timeline for review

6. Next steps and other items
7. Public Comment

1. Welcome, Introductions, Agenda Review and Meeting Note Finalization

Jonathan Bartsch (CDR Associates) explained that the schedule for the Comprehensive Aquifer Management Plan (CAMP) is to deliver a product to the Idaho Legislature by January 2009. Given this timeframe and the scope of the tasks ahead of the ESPA Advisory Committee, he emphasized the importance of the work before the Committee.

In the spirit of maintaining a transparent process, the Committee agreed that all notes from the Economic and Environmental Sub-committees will be posted on the Idaho Water Resource Board website, clearly marked as draft/works in progress. The September 23rd Advisory Committee Meeting summary was finalized by the Committee, without comment.

2. Presentation and Small Group Discussion: Economic Analysis – Draft Report

To enhance Committee understanding of the cost-effectiveness analysis results and implications for demand reduction strategies, Harry Seeley (Westwater Research) presented preliminary findings from an economic analysis. Seeley emphasized that his report is a work in progress, and represents what could be put together with the available information and within the given timeframe. The figures used, Seeley noted, are ‘working numbers,’ representing potential costs, not hard numbers. The intention is to gain an understanding of the costs associated with the implementation of demand reduction programs, so that demand reduction can be compared to other options under the Committee’s consideration.

There are a variety of options that can be pursued under the rubric of demand reduction. The primary focus of the analysis was the outright purchase of water from a groundwater irrigator. Westwater acquired agricultural land sales data and developed a statistical model using a land price differential analysis. The purpose was to tease out the value of water by comparing the value of irrigated and not irrigated land, the difference in price showing the value added by water.

Another option outlined under demand reduction was an annual leasing program. Crop budgets (a farm enterprise budget) were examined to gauge the impact of a crop mix change on a farm (i.e., the amount that would need to be paid to keep net profits at same level prior to and following crop exchange). Finally, the study looked at water leasing programs with a fallowing component.

Seeley described the methodology applied in the analysis. The land prices used are based on regional-scale market water values and not on information from one specific farm. The farm sales used in the analysis are distributed across the ESPA and included 333 sales totaling 150,000 acres. He noted that it was not possible to identify a water right priority date with each particular sale, as there is not enough detail on specific parcels. Information from dairies was included; however, this information dates only back to 1999. A participant noted that it would be helpful to have updated information on herd sizes from the State Department of Agriculture.

Some discussion centered on the limitations of the dataset. A Committee member raised concerns about the impact of increasing energy costs on agriculture. Total production costs have increased, resulting in upward price pressure on land and water.

It was explained by Seeley that the intention is to use the available information to understand the implications for the demand reduction options. Necessarily, the economic model relies on past conditions ('rearview mirror') and attempts to translate these results into future conditions. The analysis found big differences in values between potato ground, hay ground and pasture ground. Information from the land market was used to help understand what the value of water might look like, yet the land and water markets don't operate in the same way. Despite the limitations of this approach, this information can help inform policy decisions about the overall cost of demand reduction strategies.

Another challenge identified is the position and role of government entities when it comes to purchasing property. Government agencies or boards, as public entities are at a distinct disadvantage when buying property. Committee members noted that from a demand reduction implementation standpoint, the State will need to be patient and flexible to achieve its strategy, because if it was understood that the State was looking for a large block of land, prices would go up.

The analysis conducted by Westwater found significant differences in crop mix between geographic zones (Zone 1 in Thousand Springs Zone 5 is the upper valley). Zones 1 and 5 are predominantly alfalfa, while Zones 2 and 3 include more potato, sugar beet, etc. Land prices also vary across zones, and the reason for such variation is still being investigated. Harry Seeley noted that one would expect Zone 1, which includes the Thousand Springs reach, to have the highest values, but that is not how it came out. Perhaps with updated information on dairies, values would change. A participant asked why there is a huge differential between Zone 3 (American Falls) and Zone 4 (west of A.F.). He explained that the prices are based on the sale information that is available, and specific price differentials between zones could not be determined. Rather than looking at these figures as the value to be paid, the figures should be viewed as benchmarks and potentially the lowest cost that would have to be paid for implementation of demand reduction strategies.

Seeley added that the economic data allow for the examination of the price differential between land with low pump lifts and land with high pump lifts. One might expect, that high lift water would be the type of land that comes onto the market. He noted, however, that the analysis is not intended to be a predictor of who will be a willing seller.

Decisions regarding where to target management actions are policy choices, Seeley told the group, and the model is not going to do that. Tools such as this economic model can be used as a starting point to identify the most cost-effective places to begin making changes. Seeley shared that a variety of mechanisms are likely needed to achieve 250,000 acre-feet of demand reduction, including leasing and buyouts. The intention is not to retire all of that land, but rather achieve the target reduction in consumptive use through a variety of options over decades. This does not necessarily entail permanent acquisition of land. Also, typically sellers

don't sell the entire farm, but rather sell a part of it and use the proceeds from the sale to improve the land that they retain.

In terms of crop mix, many Committee members had previously been encouraged by the analysis that showed that changes in crop mix might be a viable way to keep people farming and have an impact on water. One challenge is the longevity of these programs and their ability to maintain a crop change over time. Another challenge is monitoring and verifying that contracts with farmers are serving its intended purposes. A Committee member shared that he is already reporting crop history to CSA, and expressed the opinion that the monitoring challenges are not insurmountable.

Concluding the presentation, Seeley said that the timing and location of improvements (demand reduction strategies) need to be decided. The IDWR staff developed response function maps that look at when the effects of inputs to the system would be realized. For example, changes in the A& B service area has a lot less immediate impact on the river and a lot longer impact on the aquifer versus recharge in the upper valley which has quicker response times to the river but less long-term benefits. The graphs demonstrated that there are areas where demand management can be done with immediate reach gain effects and others where it would have a different hydrologic effect.

Discussion Points

The discussion following the presentation focused on the implications for implementing demand reduction, and the mix, timing and location of actions. Following some clarifying questions and comments, participants were divided into small groups to take a closer look at the implications of the economic model for the CAMP strategies.

Comment: This approach is not good at telling what various leasing options will cost. A market/bank can get lower prices. We need a system to allow landowners to come forward and bid with a broader range of buyers. The CREP program can be used as an example. In that case, we spent a lot of time developing criteria, yet at the end of the day everyone who applied got it.

Question: *When we know that water moves through the aquifer at a slow rate, how then at the end of the period can you say that 75% to 80% would be realized back to the river? How can that be true when the water that is placed in the aquifer up there is going to take 100 years to get down here?* A: One needs to think of the aquifer differently, actions will have a hydraulic effect that reaches throughout the ESPA. Actions at the top of the aquifer could still have a hydraulic benefit/effect that is felt elsewhere sooner.

Questions: *In terms of crop mix, with the fluctuations in market prices for crops, how do you build a program that is going to work? What is the maximum we can expect?* A: Can't determine that now, as it is a dynamic issue.

Question: *If we say we want to protect water resources, are we going to pay for someone to get the demand elsewhere? Are we shifting the demand up the ESPA or even out of state?*

Comment: It was noted that EIWRC (Eastern Idaho Water Resources Coalition) is putting together a pilot recharge project this fall with stormwater. The objective is to monitor water and see where it goes and how long it takes to get there. There may be more information to share on this in the next meeting.

Small Group Discussions – Report Out

Surface Water Users

The surface water users discussed a number of concepts related to implementing the CAMP including the number of acres needed and the cost of implementing CAMP recommendations. The group outlined funding needs, based on current interest rates, and estimated that to accomplish 155,000 acres of demand reduction, at \$4,000 an acre, it would cost approximately \$40 million. The funding assumed that the state would contribute 2/3rd the cost while the water users would be responsible for 1/3 of costs. Included in the water user component were commercial businesses and others.

The types of actions this group anticipated were,

- Soft conversions – canals would have to improve in order to deliver water
- Dry-year leasing – rotating fallow and crop rotation. The group felt that there was a decent cost and ‘bang for dollar’ if resources were invested in dry year leasing.
- A focus on dry year lease on the ‘rim’ on surface water system (since wells are such a distance from the system);
- Focus on recharge – particularly in WD 120/WD 130

Spring Users

- Spring flows are down further than they were last year, so we are still very anxious about things. We would like to see stabilization of the aquifer first within 5 years (stabilization is defined by achieving a 20 year average). Any actions that are taken closer to the rim would be more immediately beneficial than those more distant.
- We recognize that actions are going to be expensive. We need to position ourselves so we can respond to opportunities that arise and exercise those tools we have available. Historically the focus has been on recharge; we are, however, open to buy downs above and below rim, crop mix, rotational fallowing, and conversions.
- We need a strong commitment to success.

Municipalities/Cities

- This group (cities/municipalities) focused on the big picture/the bottom line. The economic model gives an idea of minimal costs and offers a more refined estimate than previously available. The bigger problems are the uncertainty of markets and the political will to raise the money. It seems that first we need to be sure there is political will, then raise money, and only then can we know what to ask to buy, what property is attractive and how much water we can save. We need to know how much money we have first. Demand reduction is going to help. If money is not available, it is not possible.
- A complicating factor is the impact on land prices if government declares that they are going to buy the land. Transparency, which is essential, puts government at a disadvantage.
- Instead of buying water on the periphery, maybe stabilize the springs. Buy down the springs to a stabilized rate. Need to reduce litigation first.
- Timing. The sooner we buy property the better. Prices are always going up.
- We need an entire suite of options (e.g., conversion, demand reduction, recharge). There is no one solution that one option is going to buy us that another won't get us.

Fish and Game, DEQ, FWS, BOR, Environmental groups

- The presentation on the economic analysis demonstrates that demand reduction, like all the other options, will be hard. It is difficult to find something that isn't hard. We have to keep the hard options we like and disregard the rest.
- We need to be strategic, patient and outcome-oriented in respect to demand reduction. By patience, we mean that things might look very different in year one versus in year five. These programs are able to be adapted over a series of years. We can't only look at what is going on now. Implementation is going to play out over a number of years and is going to require a sustained commitment.
- There is a general lack of consensus on what demand reduction is, how we do it, and what it means.
- There is tension between this process (CAMP) and the ongoing water call process. Likely question regarding request for funds—what does this do to the ongoing calls?
- People are at very different places regarding economics, hydrology, and environmental values. Values tend to drive decisions and recommendations.
- Three areas where should focus: Thousand Springs, above American Falls and the A&B area.

- Three tools: conversions, recharge and buy-downs, depending on the area. In Thousand Springs, conversion and buy downs make sense. Above American Falls, recharge and conversions could work buy downs and some recharge at A&B.
- Suggest a mix of long-term and short term options. Actions that can be taken in the next few years. Recharge is a longer term activity. Immediate action taken on those three areas—immediate action to alleviate water supply concerns.

Additional suggestion provided by Committee member after the meeting

Timing	Location	Mix	
Year 1-2	Weather Modification		
		Short Term – 66%	Long Term – 33%
1	Thousand Springs	1. Conversions 2. Recharge	3. Buydowns
2	American Falls Springs	1. Conversions 2. Recharge	3. Buydowns
3	A&B Irrigation district	1. 2.	3.

Jim Tucker (Idaho Power)

- Jim Tucker (Idaho Power) shared some observations regarding similarities between Idaho Power’s experience in the re-licensing of Hell’s Canyon and this process. The re-licensing involved a 40-year commitment and is a very adaptive process. There are a suite of measures that we’ve all identified that have potential benefits to the aquifer.
- The adaptive management component will require an ongoing presence. We need to identify funds for ongoing adaptive management.
- We may have very different funding mechanisms depending upon location. This is going to be a 40-year project. Need to have continuity and long term adaptive management vision for the legislature to buy into it.
- As soon as people know you have money and you’re looking for land and water, the price goes up exponentially. Have to have enough flexibility in programs (menu) that can turn down land. If don’t have that kind of menu and flexibility, you limit your options and drive up price.
- Suggest including a pilot recharge project in addition to the planned pilot weather modification project
- In short, the process needs to have adaptability, flexibility, a menu of options and alleviate pressures of certain geographic areas.

- We need to get started. We need a long term vision as well.

Bartsch summarized the main themes from the small groups, underscoring the importance of moving forward and identifying projects that have a hydrologic benefit and get us on the road to implementing a long-term plan. We may need something strong in the beginning to build buy-in/interest from participants, it was noted. A smaller set of conversations need to occur to address some of the obstacles to moving forward. Bartsch proposed that a smaller set of surface and groundwater users sit down and come up with proposals for the Advisory Committee. The Committee needs to move towards agreement in respect to short-term and long-term actions. In the next meeting, the Committee will be looking at short term actions and determining the timing, location and funding those actions. He noted that there is agreement on weather modification and a 2008 fall recharge effort using rented water.

3. Discussion: Conceptual Hydrologic Goal and Implementation Steps

Jonathan Bartsch opened discussion on the goal and implementation steps with a story illustrating his view that the success of this entire process lies "in the hands of the participants." He then asked for feedback on the document: Draft Conceptual Proposal: Hydrologic Goal and Intermediate Targets. The facilitation team drafted the conceptual proposal with the intention of documenting points of agreement among the ESPA Advisory Committee members. The document describes the intended water budget change (600,000 acre-feet) and the package of management options (demand reduction, conversion and aquifer recharge) to achieve the desired change.

Unless the Committee comes to agreement on the CAMP, Bartsch noted, the group is unlikely to get the broader support of the legislature and tap into public dollars. He said that, in his opinion, the CAMP is the last chance to create large scale public benefit and address individual concerns. Jonathan asked members for feedback on the overall direction the Committee is headed, understanding specific actions still need to be agreed upon. Referring to the Conceptual Proposal, he asked, "Are we in general agreement that this is the direction we're heading in?" The discussion that followed is summarized below.

Discussion

Comment: We shouldn't emphasize the demand component. Need to emphasize a robust mix of tools that we're going to implement. Need to define shorter term actions and determine who is going to pay for them.

Comment: A 600,000 kaf change will be a difficult sell to groundwater users. Don't be surprised if the groundwater users don't endorse a 600,000 kaf change. There has been the perception that a disproportionate amount of the responsibility for the water budget change would fall on groundwater users.

Reply: All of those who benefit from a well managed aquifer will contribute financially. May need some stronger language to clarify that and dispel that perception.

Comment: There have been lots of efforts at various times to solve issues with respect to surface/groundwater users. It is not easy to do. If the goal was any less than 600,000 kaf, we would not be doing a service because it indicates the magnitude of the problem that we are trying to solve.

Comment: It behooves the State of Idaho to have increased water supply that will take care of the growth. Now the state has to play an important role and help fund this whole thing. The beneficiaries include not only the existing users, but the State of Idaho in general.

Comment: If we compare this to the initiation of a foundation, it normally takes a foundation six years to go from being entirely dependent on sponsoring institutions to

becoming independent. I wonder if funding couldn't be phased in, with an initial state funding of 75% of the program, and then decrease support over time. The state would give the boost to get started and then the goal is to become independent.

Comment: We don't want to get hung up on whether we want 600,000 kaf. We need to figure out who is paying for it first, in a way that won't burden any one user group. If we can demonstrate that we can make that change without putting too much of a burden on anybody, we shouldn't have to change our goal. We have to get the right mix of funding sources to make it do-able.

Comment: If we are going to tell people we're going to take 175,000 acres of prime farm land out of production, that would have a huge impact on the economy of the state.

Clarification: That is NOT what we are talking about. We are not talking about buyouts of that amount but rather a suite of demand reduction strategies.

Comment: The bottom line is that we need a plan. The historical tensions are alive and well even after 14 months. I hate to think that this is all for naught. What is it going to take so that everyone buys in?

Comment: Let's say everybody pays equal, given that this is a shared burden. Let us share it equally. Every household shares the burden.

Comment: All of the spring users, surface users and groundwater users need to sacrifice something. If not, then we are not going to get anywhere.

Comment: We have made progress. We've discussed ways to help solve this problem that we all would agree on. I think maybe part of the problem is that in some of our minds is that we have bit off too big of a bite. Some might think that the legislature is not going to give us all the money we want, or that we won't be able to come up with the buy outs we want. We are looking at something bigger than we can handle. If we talked about something smaller (300,000 kaf), that is something with which most everybody could agree.

Comment: The goal of a 600,000 kaf water budget change is over 20 years. If we were to go to the legislature with this more modest goal of 300,000 kaf, they may give it to us. If we don't ask for more, nobody is going to give us more. I caution you against reducing the goal, as normally one will get 1/2 or 2/3 of what one asks for.

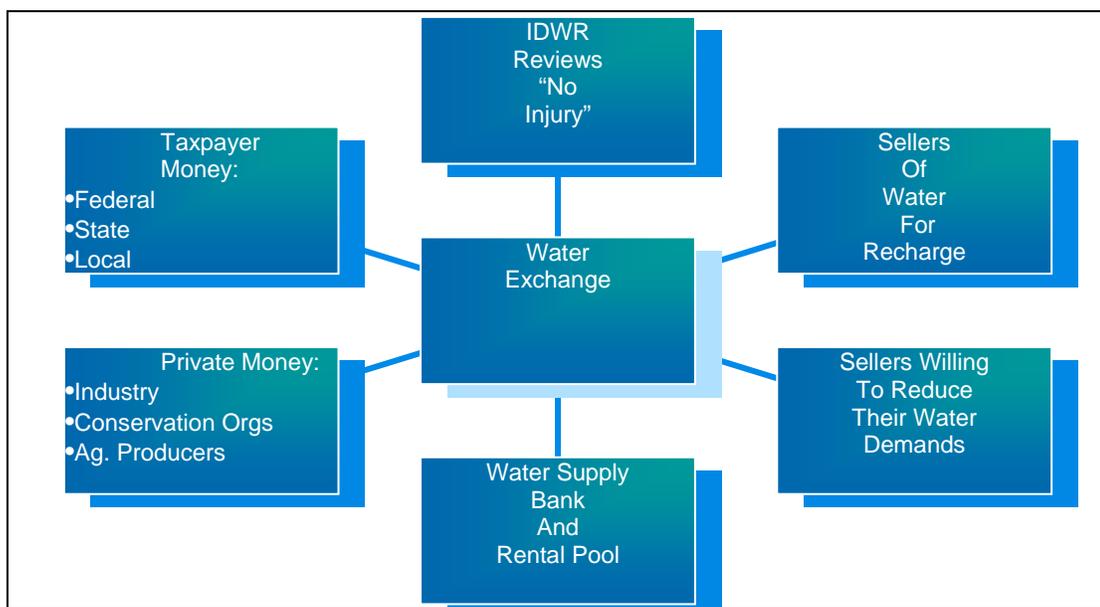
Comment: The spring users would support the draft and believe it would be truly unfortunate if we didn't continue with this process. We are willing to work diligently over next month and come up with something we can agree with.

Bartsch concluded the session by acknowledging that a solution includes more than hydrology, economics and environmental considerations. We need to find a way to allow us to get started and allow us to move forward. He further recognized that a 600,000 kaf change is an aggressively realistic goal and insisted that where we end up shouldn't be an impediment to getting started.

He concluded that where there is a will, you can get anything done, and without a will even the smallest thing is difficult to accomplish. Ideally we would redirect the energy that is being expended issues toward solving the collective problem. While this is not a perfect plan, perfect will be difficult to find, we need to develop one that people can live with.

4. Presentation and Discussion: CAMP Funding Mechanisms

A presentation by Peter Anderson (Trout Unlimited) highlighted the key elements of a proposal for a Pilot Mitigation Bank, or more broadly, a CAMP Water Exchange. Anderson explained that this structure could act as a clearinghouse for funding from the federal government, private sources, municipalities, groundwater users and non-profit organizations, and could bring potential buyers and sellers of water together. Examples of where such a program could facilitate transactions include CREP, Idaho Power Company's Watershed Improvement Fund and Water Augmentation Fund (WIF/WKAF), new cities needing municipal water supplies, new businesses needing ground water, mitigation plans and tributary recharge.



The CAMP Water Exchange: Bringing Buyers and Sellers Together

Water sources for the program come from taking advantage of opportunities as they arise, or from planned efforts to find willing sellers and buyers. Potential opportunities include marginal lands and corners, short-term fallowing, permanent retirements and could serve some of the

conservation goals. Planned sources could include requests for proposals (RFPs) and targeted demand reduction. To assure flexibility and adaptability of the proposed Water Exchange, as well as ensure targets are reached, prices would be adjustable.

Discussion

Question: *How do you see this program interfacing with the existing program rental pool ?*

Answer: The idea is that the Water Exchange is where you bring people together (people with water and people with money). Think of it like a clearinghouse or like a brokerage. If you have someone who wants to fallow their property next year, you need to know how to get to an individual potential buyer. Or you can create an exchange where this person can put water and the buyer could find water there. This would be an addendum to existing state processes and may not be drafted in the CAMP process.

Question: *Does the water exchange have a budget it is trying to meet? A demand level it is trying to work off of? Looking for enough sellers to meet that obligation? What is the responsibility of the water exchange? A:* The original thought is that it would be oriented toward implementing the CAMP.

Comment: We already have this vehicle in place - the water supply tool acts as a water exchange. They would be doing this process even with the Water Exchange. Don't see the Water Exchange in the middle (central role). Rather we should have the rental pool and water supply bank in the middle and water exchange on the outside influencing the direction of those exchanges...more of a facilitator.

Comment: It might be necessary to separate it into some pieces so the IWRB could operate through the exchange.

Comment: This is an intriguing concept. It seems that it may be a useful tool for whatever authority is in place to manage the aquifer.

Comment: If, for example, through demand reduction 10,000 acres of land is fallowed, unless we have a way to say the water was transferred to another use and prove its benefits, someone else may come in and want to drill for water. We would need to ensure that if someone voluntarily reduces consumption someone else doesn't say now more water is available for use. There will be a need to look at mechanisms to protect water for its intended purposes.

Comment: Why not say this is the entity to adaptively manage our CAMP process? What creative powers does it need to be able to make great deals to happen? Seems to me this is the beginning of our plan.

Comment: The current water supply bank is not a brokerage, per se.

Question: *Could the water supply bank today hold a water right for another entity (to fill a NPDES permit)?*

Question: *What kind of powers do you give the water exchange? Can it take apart a lot of the water law that has been in place?*

Answer: This would not involve changing the water law—that is why IDWR review is there—to make sure protections are in place. There may need to be some development of law around mitigation plans.

Comment: Programs that are successful elsewhere are the ones that minimize review and create credit that respect existing water law. Parties reach agreement on how to generate credits that can be bought and sold on the exchange and still meet no-injury threshold. These types of systems operate the best and have the most potential for creating transactions.

Question: *Water Exchange creates a centralized system. Is it better to be decentralized? Do you want to create another institution within the realm of water administration or water law?*

Answer: There are advantages and disadvantages to a centralized system. Ultimately whether we agree to this kind of process, the markets are going to drive these kinds of changes. This is proactive way of addressing the issue.

Question: *What is the ultimate goal, to maximize the profit for water?*

Answer: A lot have talked about Public Utility Commission (PUC) type of mechanism (private/public) to limit amounts that can receive for water to address concerns. Area of origin protections have been discussed and should be included. Transactions for exchange can't be out of the area where it is set.

Comment: I don't like creating a new agency to barter.

Comment: This would be a tool that whatever forum governs aquifer management would be using in innovative ways to benefit the aquifer. It wouldn't be in exchange for water rights but work within the existing water right laws. If it is not in the public interest, it doesn't go into the exchange. This exchange communicates between mitigation, spring interests. I expect the Water Board would be integrated into it.

Comment: As a pilot program, the Exchange would only do up to CAMP targets. Would have already agreed to outer boundaries of what will go through the Exchange.

Question: *Is the Water Exchange a private enterprise? A state program?*

Answer: Both have been suggested. You could charter a private exchange and build rules about what can and can't be done. You could run it as a pilot program with the state.

Comment: I am concerned about the title, as it seems open to interpretation and I don't want water to leave the ESPA. We don't want to exchange water with other states.

Comment: What is the ultimate goal? Is it the establishment of mechanism to take care of the CAMP process? If so, we need an agreement that we are going to put some of the hard things aside and solve something. We have to come to some agreement and determine some parameters first.

Comment: I am wondering whether this group shouldn't be recommending a *Water Improvement District* of some sort. Maybe a political subdivision of the state given authorities to establish taxes, collect fees which consists of sub-districts, each one elected to a board. That group manages the money and that group goes and buys water. Projects would be undertaken that benefit the aquifer. That could be the center for this exchange program.

In closing, Bartsch delineated two main funding issues: 1) the institutional mechanism to implement actions and maintain the aquifer over time, and 2) the mechanisms for raising funds including taxing authority. An improvement district concept seemed to have the most political viability, and would be the vehicle for ESPA water user contributions. It was agreed by most to leave the proposed Water Exchange concept on the table and add detail that integrates the issues and concerns of Committee.

5. Presentation and Discussion: CAMP Development and Committee Review Process

The Advisory Committee needs to have the CAMP to the Idaho Legislature by January 2009 (that includes a public review). Currently, the skeleton of the plan is drafted; however, we need the guts of the plan. The CAMP development process will be further discussed at the September meeting.

8. Next steps and other items

The next Advisory Committee meeting will be held on Thursday, September 25th in Pocatello at the Holiday Inn. The October 30, 2008 Committee meeting will be held in Idaho Falls.

9. Public Comment

No public comment.

MEETING ATTENDEES August 28, 2008

Advisory Committee Members

- | | | | |
|----|-------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Lance | Clow | City of Twin Falls |
| 2. | Randy | MacMillan | Clear Springs Foods, Inc. |
| 3. | Dave | Parrish | ID Fish and Games |
| 4. | Linda | Lemmon | IAA/TSWUA |
| 5. | Jim | Tucker | Idaho Power |
| 6. | Brian | Olmstead | TF Canal |

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|-----|---------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 7. | Hal | Anderson | IDWR |
| 8. | Jeff | Raybould | Freemont Madison Irr. Dist. |
| 9. | Damien | Miller | USFWS |
| 10. | Rebecca | Casper | Land Dev. Interests |
| 11. | Vince | Alberdi | Surface Water Coalition |
| 12. | Lloyd | Hicks | Burgess Canal |
| 13. | Dean | Stevenson | WD 130-140 |
| 14. | Barry | Burnell | IDEQ |
| 15. | George | Katseanas | Domestic Wells |
| 16. | Don | Parker | WD 110 |
| 17. | Steven | Serr | Bonneville County |
| 18. | Rich | Rigby | Reclamation |
| 19. | Randy | Bingham | BID |
| 20. | Peter | Anderson | TU |
| 21. | Dee | Reynolds | Fall River Electric |
| 22. | Kim | Goodman | TU |
| 23. | Alex | LaBeau | Idaho Assoc. of Commerce and Industry |
| 24. | Charles | Correll | City of Jerome |
| 25. | Tim | Deeg | IGWA |
| 26. | Roger | Chase | City of Pocatello |
| 27. | Harriet | Hensley | Idaho Attorney General's office |
| 28. | Brian | Patton | IDWR |
| 29. | Walt | Poole | IDFG |
| 30. | Matt | Howard | Reclamation |
| 31. | David | Blew | Idaho Power |
| 32. | Jon | Bowling | Idaho Power |
| 33. | Roy | Mink | Idaho Water and Energy Resources |
| 34. | Jared | Fuhriman | City of Idaho Falls |

Other
Attendees

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 35. | Walt | Mullins | Milner Irrigation District |
| 36. | Patrick | Naylor | MWH |
| 37. | Lyle | Swank | WD 1 / IDWR |
| 38. | Stan | Clark | E.I.W.RC |
| 39. | Lynn | Tominaga | Idaho Ground Water Appropriators, Inc |
| 40. | Jim | Wrigley | Wells Fargo |
| 41. | John | Stevenson | ID House of Representatives |
| 42. | Jennifer | Graham | CDR Associates |
| 43. | Jonathan | Bartsch | CDR Associates |