AGENDA
IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD
MEETING NO. 2-16
March 18, 2016 at 8:00 am
Idaho Water Center
Conference Rooms 602 B,C,D
322 East Front Street, Boise, Idaho 83720

Roger W. Chase
Chairman
Pocatello
District 4

Jeff Raybould
Vice-Chairman
St. Anthony
At Large

Vince Alberdi
Secretary
Kimberly
At Large

Peter Van Der Meulen
Hailey
At Large

Charles “Chuck” Cuddy
Orofino
At Large

Albert Barker
Boise
District 2

John “Bert” Stevenson
Rupert
District 3

Dale Van Stone
Hope
District 1

1. Roll Call
2. Agenda and Approval of Minutes 1-16
3. Public Comment
4. Legislative Update
5. Financial Status
6. Sustainability Policy
7. Lewiston Regional Deep Aquifer Investigation
8. Water Transaction Program
9. ESPA Recharge
10. Priest Lake
11. Director’s Report
12. Non-Action Items for Discussion
13. Next Meeting and Adjourn

Americans with Disabilities
The meeting will be held in facilities that meet the accessibility requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. If you require special accommodations to attend, participate in, or understand the meeting, please make advance arrangements by contacting Department staff by email Jennifer.Strange@idwr.idaho.gov or by phone at (208) 287-4800.
C.L. "Butch" Otter
Governor

Roger W. Chase
Chairman
Pocatello
District 4

Jeff Raybould
Vice-Chairman
St. Anthony
At Large

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Hailey
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Charles “Chuck”
Cuddy
Orofino
At Large

Albert Barker
Boise

IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

MINUTES
MEETING NO. 1-16

Idaho Water Center
Conference Rooms 602 B,C,D
322 East Front Street, 6th Floor, Boise, Idaho 83720

January 21, 2016
Work Session

Chairman Chase called the meeting to order at 1:07 p.m. All Board members were present. Guests present were: Phil Morrisey, Mike Edmondson, Mark Solomon, Carl Ellsworth, Representative Merrill Beyeler, Andrea Duran, Will Parham, Jon Bowling, Marie Kellner, Shaun Parkinson, and Peter Anderson.

Chairman Chase suggested amending the agenda by moving item number 8 up to item number 2 in order to accommodate the schedules of the Big Timber Creek presenters. Mr. Stevenson moved to adopt that change. Mr. Barker seconded the motion. Voice Vote. All were in favor. Motion carried.

During the Work Session the following items were discussed:

- A presentation on the issues on Big Timber Creek by Representative Merrill Beyeler, Mike Edmondson and Carl Ellsworth, with an introduction by Director Gary Spackman.
- A presentation by Dr. Mark Solomon on upcoming studies for IWRRI.
- An update on Water District 02 by Neeley Miller.
- An update on Aquifer Level Monitoring for the ESPA by Sean Vincent.
- A presentation for a Loan Request by the Outlet Water Association at Priest Lake by Rick Collingwood.
- An update on Cloud Seeding by Idaho Power representatives Jon Bowling and Shaun Parkinson.

No action was taken by the Board during the Work Session.
January 22, 2016

IWRB Meeting 1-16

At 8:04 a.m. Chairman Chase called the meeting to order. All members were present, except Mr. Barker.

**Agenda Item No. 1: Roll Call**

*Board Members Present*
- Roger Chase, Chairman
- Vince Alberdi, Secretary
- Bert Stevenson
- Chuck Cuddy

*Staff Members Present*
- Gary Spackman, Director
- Cynthia Bridge Clark, Water Projects Section Manager
- Rick Collingwood, Staff Engineer
- Mathew Weaver, Deputy Director
- Sean Vincent, Hydrology Section Manager
- Garrick Baxter, Attorney General
- Randy Broesch, Staff Engineer

*Guests Present*
- Clive Strong, Attorney General
- Bud Corbus, Elmore County Commissioner
- Braden Jensen, Idaho Farm Bureau
- Peter Anderson, Trout Unlimited
- Jon Bowling, Idaho Power
- Justin Walker, Star Sewer/Water District
- Norm Semankio, IWUA

*Agenda Item No. 2: Executive Session*

Mr. Alberdi moved that the board resolve into Executive Session. Mr. Van Stone seconded the motion. **Roll call vote:** Mr. Alberdi: Aye; Mr. Barker: absent; Mr. Cuddy: Aye; Mr. Raybould: Aye; Mr. Stevenson: Aye; Mr. Van Der Meulen, Aye; Mr. Van Stone: Aye; and Chairman Chase: Aye. 7 Ayes.

At approximately 8:05 am the Board resolved into Executive Session by unanimous consent pursuant to Idaho Code Section 74-206(1) subsections (f), for the purposes of communicating with legal counsel regarding legal ramifications of and legal options for pending litigation, or controversies not yet being litigated but imminently likely to be litigated. Topics discussed were: Big Timber Creek and Wild & Scenic River Agreements.

No action was taken by the Board during the Executive Session. Mr. Alberdi moved to exit Executive Session. Mr. Stevenson seconded the motion. Voice vote. All were in favor. Motion carried. The Board resolved out of Executive Session and into Regular Session at approximately 9:00 am.

**Agenda Item No. 3: Agenda and Approval of Minutes 8-15 & 9-15**

There were no changes to the agenda.
Mr. Cuddy moved to adopt the minutes for Meeting 8-15. Mr. Van Der Meulen seconded the motion. Voice vote. All were in favor. Mr. Van Stone moved to adopt the minutes for Meeting 9-15. Mr. Alberdi seconded the motion. Voice vote. All were in favor. Motions carried.

**Agenda Item No. 4: Public Comment**

Chairman Chase opened the meeting for public comment. Peter Anderson of Trout Unlimited informed the Board that a new director had been appointed. The new director replacing Mark Davidson is Kira Finkler.

**Agenda Item No. 5: Financial Status**

Mr. Patton provided an update on the Board’s financial status. He noted that the numbers currently in the red will change as loan payments are received over the next 6 months. Chairman Chase stated the board recognizes that this is the status of the financial status.

Chairman Chase asked for a summary of recharge funding. He mentioned that with the funding and recharge efforts, some carry-over may occur from one year to the next. He noted that next fiscal year’s funding has yet to be determined. Mr. Stevenson asked when the IDWR and Board representatives will meet with JFAC. Mr. Patton extended an invitation to all members who wish, to attend the February 3rd meeting. No actions were taken by the Board.

**Agenda Item No. 6: Surface Water Coalition Settlement Agreement Update**

Deputy Director Mathew Weaver presented an update on the Surface Water Coalition Settlement Agreement. The term sheet was signed by all members. Implementation plans are being carried out by the members. An informational memo, draft resolutions and a support letter were presented to Board members.

Mr. Raybould asked about the use of flow meters for points of diversion involved in the term sheets. Mr. Weaver said that use of flow meters is part of the term sheet. He shared information on proposed legislation. He discussed the need for conjunctive administration by IDWR in the upcoming irrigation season. He informed the Board that IDWR and the Director are considering issuing an updated Water Measurement Order for the ESPA. No actions were taken by the Board.

**Agenda Item No. 7: Legislative Update**

Mr. Baxter addressed the Board referencing some upcoming Legislation. He provided a draft copy of House Bill 351. This bill will modify and make changes for dam safety program regarding the type of dams that are regulated by IDWR. No actions were taken by the Board.

**Agenda Item No. 8: Ground Water Conservation Grants**

Mr. Miller provided an introduction on the Ground Water Conservation Grant program. He introduced Mr. Collingwood to the Board to present a resolution.

Mr. Collingwood presented a resolution that provides funding for two Ground Water Conservation Grants. Up to $18,000.00 would be available for the City of Hailey to develop and implement a water conservation rebate program. The other is for Sun Valley Elkhorn Association to develop a smart irrigation system in the amount up to $12,212.00.
Mr. Van Der Meulen moved to adopt the resolution. Mr. Raybould seconded the motion. **Roll call vote:** Alberdi: Aye; Barker: absent; Cuddy: Aye; Raybould: Aye; Stevenson: Aye; Van Der Meulen: Aye; Van Stone: Aye; Chairman Chase: Aye. Motion passed. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Raybould moved to authorize the Chairman to work with staff to establish a new timeframe for continued Ground Water Conservation Grants. Mr. Van Der Meulen seconded the motion. Voice vote. All in favor. Motion carried.

**Agenda Item No. 9: Elmore County Aquifer Stabilization Funding Request**

Mr. Miller provided an introduction of the Elmore County Aquifer Stabilization Funding Request. He introduced Commissioner Corbus from Elmore County. Mr. Scanlan of SPF provided a brief slide presentation. The Board had before it a resolution to authorize the expenditure of a total of $65,000.00 from the Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management, and Implementation Fund for the Elmore County Water Supply Study.

Mr. Raybould moved to adopt the resolution with the recommendation from the Aquifer Stabilization Committee for funding of $65,000.00. Mr. Van Der Meulen seconded the motion. **Roll call vote:** Alberdi: Aye; Barker: absent; Cuddy: Aye; Raybould: Aye; Stevenson: Aye; Van Der Meulen: Aye; Van Stone: Aye; Chairman Chase: Aye. Motion passed. The resolution was adopted.

**Agenda Item No. 10: Swan Falls Forecasting Tool**

Mr. Sean Vincent requested funding for a forecasting tool for Swan Falls. Idaho Power verbally committed to matching contributions of IGWA.

There was discussion among the members. Mr. Lynn Tominaga was asked about IGWA’s participation in the funding of this tool. Mr. Tominaga said there were some members of the IGWA board who were not yet prepared to commit funding to the tool.

Mr. Raybould moved to adopt the resolution up to $95,000.00. Mr. Alberdi seconded the motion. **Roll call vote:** Alberdi: Aye; Barker: absent; Cuddy: Aye; Raybould: Aye; Stevenson: Aye; Van Der Meulen: Aye; Van Stone: Aye; Chairman Chase: Aye. Motion passed. The resolution was adopted.

**Agenda Item No. 11: Loan Request-Outlet Water Association at Priest Lake**

Mr. Patton provided an introduction to the proposed resolution that had been presented in detail during the Work Session.

Mr. Van Stone moved to adopt the resolution. Mr. Van Der Meulen seconded the motion. **Roll call vote:** Alberdi: Aye; Barker: absent; Cuddy: Aye; Raybould: Aye; Stevenson: Aye; Van Der Meulen: Aye; Van Stone: Aye; Chairman Chase: Aye. Motion passed. The resolution was adopted.

**Agenda Item No. 12: Spokane River Forum Conference Funding Request**

Mr. Patton presented a resolution to provide funding for the Spokane River Forum Conference. There was some discussion among members.

Mr. Cuddy made a motion to accept the resolution. Mr. Stevenson seconded the motion. **Roll call vote:** Alberdi: Aye; Barker: absent; Cuddy: Aye; Raybould: Aye; Stevenson: Aye; Van Der Meulen: Aye; Van Stone: Aye; Chairman Chase: Aye. Motion passed. The resolution was adopted.
Agenda Item No. 13: Storage Studies Update

Ms. Cynthia Bridge Clark provided a storage studies update. The three projects updated were: Weiser-Galloway Project; Boise River Feasibility Study; and Island Park Reservoir Enlargement Project. No actions were taken by the Board.

Agenda Item No. 14: Star Water & Sewer

Chairman Chase opened the upcoming Aquifer studies and the Treasure Valley Ground Water Model. Director Spackman discussed draft legislation that covers aquifer stabilization across the state. He presented a Senate Concurrent Resolution draft which addresses statewide aquifer stabilization and sustainability projects. He emphasized the importance of keeping the focus inclusive to all areas of the state. There was some discussion among the Board.

Mr. Hipke introduced the Star Water & Sewer draft resolution. He introduced Hank Day and Justin Walker from the Star Water and Sewer District. Mr. Patton reminded the Board that earlier the Aquifer Stabilization Committee reviewed and recommended this resolution to the amount of $25,000.00. The representatives from the District offered answers to Board questions.

Mr. Van Der Meulen made a motion to accept the resolution. Mr. Cuddy seconded the motion. Roll call vote: Alberdi: Aye; Barker: absent; Cuddy: Aye; Raybould: Aye; Stevenson: Aye; Van Der Meulen: Aye; Van Stone: Aye; Chairman Chase: Aye. Motion passed. The resolution was adopted.

Agenda Item No. 15: ESPA Recharge

Mr. Hipke presented a resolution to authorize the ESPA recharge payment schedule in the Upper Valley. There was discussion among members. Mr. Alberdi recommended that on the second page of the resolution the word “maximum” be removed. Members agreed to revisit this in March.

Mr. Alberdi made a motion to accept the resolution as recommended. Mr. Stevenson seconded the motion. Roll call vote: Alberdi: Aye; Barker: absent; Cuddy: Aye; Raybould: Abstain; Stevenson: Aye; Van Der Meulen: Aye; Van Stone: Aye; Chairman Chase: Aye. Motion passed. The resolution was adopted.

Agenda Item No. 16: Director’s Report

Director Spackman shared with the board the upcoming developments for IDWR related to the Governor’s budget. He discussed the Department’s budget requests for FY2017.

Agenda Item No. 17: Non-Action Items for Discussion

There were no other actions or items to discuss.

Agenda Item No. 18: Next Meeting & Adjourn

The Board agreed to meet again March 17 & 18, 2016. Chairman Chase adjourned the meeting at approximately 12:15 pm.
Respectfully submitted this _____ day of March, 2016.

________________________________________
Vince Alberdi, Secretary

________________________________________
Jennifer Strange, Administrative Assistant
Board Actions:

1. Mr. Alberdi moved to go into Executive Session. Mr. Van Stone seconded the motion. Roll Call Vote. 7 Ayes. Motion Passed.

2. Mr. Alberdi moved to exit Executive Session. Mr. Stevenson seconded the motion. Voice Vote. All were in favor. Motion carried.

3. Mr. Cuddy moved to adopt Minutes 8-15. Mr. Van Der Meulen seconded the motion. Voice Vote. All were in favor. Motion carried.

4. Mr. Van Stone moved to adopt Minutes 9-15. Mr. Alberdi seconded the motion. Voice Vote. All were in favor. Motion carried.

5. Mr. Van Der Meulen moved to adopt the resolution in the matter of the Ground Water Conservation Grants. Mr. Raybould seconded the motion. Roll Call Vote. 7 Ayes. Motion passed.

6. Mr. Raybould moved to authorize the Chairman to work with staff to establish a new timeframe for continued Ground Water Conservation Grants. Voice Vote. All were in favor. Motion carried.

7. Mr. Raybould moved to adopt the resolution in the matter of Elmore County Aquifer Stabilization Funding Request. Mr. Van Der Meulen seconded the motion. Roll Call Vote. 7 Ayes. Motion passed.

8. Mr. Raybould moved to adopt the resolution in the matter of the Swan Falls Forecasting Tool. Mr. Alberdi seconded the motion. Roll Call Vote. 7 Ayes. Motion passed.

9. Mr. Van Stone moved to adopt the resolution in the matter of the Outlet Water Association Loan. Mr. Van Der Meulen seconded the motion. Roll Call Vote. 7 Ayes. Motion passed.

10. Mr. Cuddy moved to adopt the resolution in the matter of Spokane River Forum Conference Funding. Mr. Stevenson seconded the motion. Roll Call Vote. 7 Ayes. Motion passed.

11. Mr. Van Der Meulen moved to adopt the resolution in the matter of an Aquifer Stabilization Study in Coordination with Star Water & Sewer. Mr. Cuddy seconded the motion. Roll Call Vote. 7 Ayes. Motion passed.

12. Mr. Alberdi moved to adopt the resolution in the matter of the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer Stabilization & Managed Aquifer Recharge. Mr. Stevenson seconded the motion. Roll Call Vote. 6 Ayes. 1 Abstain. Motion passed.
MATERIALS MAY BE PROVIDED AT THE
IWRB MEETING
CONSERVATION RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

PRESENTATION TO

IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 2016

SOIL & WATER
CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Conservation the Idaho Way: Sowing the Seeds of Stewardship
State of Idaho
CONSERVATION RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

Counties: Bannock · Bingham · Blaine · Bonneville · Butte · Camas · Cassia · Clark · Custer · Elmore · Fremont · Gooding · Jefferson · Jerome · Lincoln · Madison · Minidoka · Owyhee · Power · Twin Falls
Idaho CREP

• *Voluntary* reduction of groundwater consumptive use
• *Original* plan was to reduce the application up to 200,000 acre-feet annually from groundwater cropland usage.
• Increase groundwater levels in the ESPA and increase spring water discharge to the Snake River
• Provide native grassland habitat during the contract period
CREP utilizes similar process as CRP, primary emphasis on groundwater savings.

Soil Conservation Districts (26)
FSA County Committees (14)
Groundwater Districts (9)
Idaho Groundwater Appropciators
FSA
NRCS
Plant Materials Center
IDWR
Idaho Dept. Fish & Game
Pheasants Forever Chapters
Support from State & Federal delegations
Multi-Agency Involvement

(FSA) Administers
- Administers cropland, producer eligibility,
- Annual rental payments made by Commodity Credit Corp.

(IDWR) Ensures water right information
- Verifies the water right is associated with the offer
- Calculates and reports water savings

(ISWCC) Provides technical assistance
- Develops conservation, grass seed plan (NRCS specs)
- Ensures data transfer in timely manner
- Primary holder to the Agreement not to diverts (ANTD)

CREP Staff
- Chuck Pentzer, State CREP Coordinator
- Rob Sharpnack, Shoshone
- Brian Reed, Idaho Falls
Idaho Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
Estimated Implementation Timeline

Step 1:
Potential CREP participant visits FSA office and signs register.

Step 2:
- One-on-one appointments with FSA staff and participant to complete application.
- FSA staff and participant complete all application materials, finalize eligibility determinations, and calculate payment rates.
- Participant signs CRP-1, CRP-2, and information release forms.
- FSA staff forwards completed applications to FSA State Office.
- FSA State Office forwards completed applications to IDWR & ISCC.

Step 3:
- IDWR verifies water right and water savings information.
- ISCC works with partners and participant to develop conservation plan.
- ISCC works with partners and participant to develop conservation plan.
- IDWR & ISCC notify FSA of verification.

Step 4:
- FSA notifies participant of verification.
- Participant signs state contract not to irrigate.
- FSA County Committee approves contract and conservation plan.
- State issues incentive payments.
- FSA issues SIP payments.
- Participants notify FSA when field work is completed.
- FSA issues PIP payments and cost-share payments.

Step 5:
- Participants begin field work.

Conservation the Idaho Way: Sowing the Seeds of Stewardship
State Commitment

- Contribute at least 20% of the overall annual program costs
  - Verify ground water rights (IDWR)
  - Wildlife Enhancements (IDF&G)
  - Technical Assistance (ISWCC)
Cropland Eligibility Requirements

- Entirely within ESPA CREP program area.
- Land physically, legally capable of being irrigated normally when offered for enrollment.
- Cropping history 2008-2013.
- Irrigated by groundwater 4 of 6 years from 2008-2013.
- Dryland acreages NOT eligible.

“They tell me they can’t put this in the program unless I haul some dirt in here.”
The CREP contracts displayed on this map are only approximate locations of contracts and are not intended to be used to identify specific locations of CREP enrolled fields.
Conservation the Idaho Way: Sowing the Seeds of Stewardship
NO-TILL DRILL FOR CREP SEEDING

CREP FIELD SEEDING (MINIDOKA COUNTY)
Enrollment challenges

- Higher commodity prices
- Uncertainty, availability/costs of native grass seed
- Very dry conditions when program began
  - Limited amount of watering for stand establishment
  - Native grasses compete with non-native weeds
- Change in state staff #s/operating funding
- Perceived lack of curtailment threat

“His management is shore good. It's been 5 years & already grass is a comin’ back!”
Efforts to improve enrollment

Changes from original signup:

• All NHEL, HEL eligible
• Maximum CRP acreage limitations lifted
• No-water limitation for better seedbed prep, weed control, available until stand established.
• Attempts to increase landowner interest, meet reduction challenges
## Contracts and Acres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY</th>
<th># Contracts</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>19,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>19,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>18,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>17,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>17,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>17,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>17,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>16,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>16,533</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## County office # Contracts Acres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th># Contracts</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bingham</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>6,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonneville</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson/Clark</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerome</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minidoka</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>4,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twin Falls</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>155</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,533</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparing average cash rent from Bingham, Bonneville, Cassia, Gooding, Jefferson, Jerome, Minidoka, Power, and Twin Falls county rental rates.

Other CREP eligible areas include all or portions of the following counties:
Ada, Bannock, Blaine, Butte, Camas, Clark, Custer, Elmore, Fremont, Lemhi, Lincoln, Madison, Owyhee

CREP rental rates are determined by Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC). Some inclusions of rent are at $120/acre.

CREP ave. annual rental payments
Enrollment acres decreased as average cash rent increased

Number of contracts fairly constant
Consider

Status quo

Active contracts will run their course.

• Approximately 33,000 Ac Ft. per year savings
• Most contracts expire 2021 – 2024
• Without change, existing available CREP acres *could* be removed from Idaho to implement CRP somewhere else

Conservation the Idaho Way: Sowing the Seeds of Stewardship
Another Option

Increasing incentives will make CREP a viable option for landowners

50,000 acres available to enroll
- 16,533 acres currently enrolled
  33,467 +/- acres that can be enrolled

~67,000 Ac Ft. water savings annually (*additional 27% of reduction goal*)

Incentive: increase of $30 per acre per year brings rates closer to realistic rental values
Payment Increase Option: Impacts & Opportunities

- Increased participation generates additional state workload, requires additional personnel and operating funds

1. **Use independent contractors** – perform field checks and monitor during field seasons (beginning in FY 2017)
   - $85,000 for 1,400 hrs.

2. **Hire 1 to 2 FTP** to develop, plan new contracts (beginning in FY 2018)
   - $86,000 ongoing, $24,000 one time per FTP

- **Groundwater districts could offer** additional incentives
- **Allow grazing** on non-established fields to aid in re-seeding strategies, allow introduced grasses in the native mix to help with stand establishment.
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program

Questions?

www.swc.idaho.gov
Estimated Annual Savings & Benefits

Water
- Contributes toward the Comprehensive Aquifer Management Plan (CAMP) goals
- Annual savings equivalent to storage in Milner Dam, domestic service for 300,000+ people

Power
- 72,413,375 kilowatt hrs.

Soil
- 99,198 Tons (wind)
- 33,066 Tons (water)

Additional Benefits
- Conservation education/information
- Observed local well water level increases
- Financial
- Improved wildlife habitat
**DRAFT Analysis of Increasing Annual CREP Rental Payments**

The consideration of increasing annual rental payments for the Idaho Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is an attempt to match proposed annual rental payments for participants to current economic conditions and improve program participation within the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer (ESPA). Since the beginning of the program in May 2006, the original goals of enrolling 100,000 irrigated cropland acres and reducing consumptive use by 200,000 acre-feet annually have not been reached. Currently, there are 155 active contracts enrolled on 16,533 acres within the ESPA. Some of the factors that have contributed to the low participation rate include:

1. Increased commodity prices since the program began resulting in higher annual rental payments and incentives too low for value of commodities produced.
2. Individual allowable United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) payment limitations.
3. Lack of mandatory curtailment pressure.

In trying to improve participation, criteria were adjusted by FSA and modified eligibility requirements for the program including:

- Allowing all NHEL, as well as HEL cropland as eligible throughout the program area.
- Allowing counties that had maxed out on enrollment acres for CRP programs to enroll into CREP.

Original watering limitations have also been lifted to allow adequate watering to improve chances of stand establishments.

The chart below helps illustrate the average rental payments each year in comparison with CREP.

### Rental comparisons average for irrigated cropland, CREP area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ave Rent/acre</th>
<th>CREP Rent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$181</td>
<td>$130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>$180</td>
<td>$130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$175</td>
<td>$130</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>$187</td>
<td>$130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$205</td>
<td>$130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$239</td>
<td>$130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparing average cash rent from Bingham, Bonneville, Cassia, Gooding, Jefferson, Jerome, Minidoka, Power, and Twin Falls county rental rates.

Other CREP eligible areas include all or portions of the following counties:
- Ada, Bannock, Blaine, Butte, Camas, Clark, Custer, Elmore, Fremont, Lemhi, Lincoln, Madison, Owyhee

CREP rental rates are determined by Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC). Some inclusions of rent are at $120/acre.


CREP Ave. Annual rental payments
In 2008 when the program began, the difference between the average rental rate and the annual payment for CREP was $51/acre. In 2014, the difference increased to an estimated $89/acre. ($219-$130). A $30/acre increase in rental payment will get adjustments towards back to the average differences between average cash rent and original CREP program payment rates when the program began.

**Justification, rationale**

Idaho ranks 6th in the U.S. for irrigated acres* and 2nd in the nation for irrigation withdrawals**. 2014 recorded the highest receipts yet boasting $9.7 billion with farm income at $4.5 billion***. Large water using crops such as Alfalfa hay, Potatoes and Corn are now the primary commodities raised instead of the small grains and other lower water using crops to meet increasing demand of dairy and feed operations. Sugar Beets are also in demand and are grown throughout the ESPA. By increasing the rental rate for CREP, producers will have the ability to retire some of their higher producing ground with minimal economic hardship and be a part of the solution to the reduction goals.


**Estimated Use of Water in the United States in 2010, USGS Circular 1405

***Source: Economics of water Garth Taylor, University of Idaho
Idaho Ag Quick Facts

- 2014 record high receipts ($9.7 billion) and farm income ($4.5 billion)
- Livestock cash receipts exceed 60% of total - indirectly even more
- Farming is Idaho’s fastest growing industry
- Ag Biz is Idaho’s largest industry
  - 20% of output, $24 million in 2011
  - 14% of jobs
  - 14% of GDP
- Western states ranking 2nd in net farm income and 3rd in farm gate cash receipts

Idaho Net Farm Income, 1960-2014

Consumptive use: Alfalfa and lawns guzzle water

In the Magic Valley alone, potential economic impacts of water calls and mandatory curtailments can devastate the economy. The University of Idaho College of Agricultural and Life Sciences estimates the total sales reduction of $299 million, 1,358 reduction of number of jobs, and total tax reduction of $6.9 million.
On June 30, 2015, a settlement agreement was entered into between the members of the Surface Water Coalition and the Idaho Ground Water Appropriators (IGWA). This agreement in part:

- Helps to provide a “safe harbor” from curtailment to members of ground water districts and others that divert ground water from the ESPA aquifer.
- Minimizes economic impacts on individual water users and the state economy from water supply shortages.
- Includes provisions for a 3 year floating average 240,000 ac-ft reduction in water usage from the IGWA.
There is renewed interest in utilizing the CREP program as a viable option to helping to meet the requirements of the Surface Water Coalition agreement. CREP is favored because of the stability of the program that will provide savings with confidence that is measurable and reportable over the 15 year period. Groundwater districts are developing plans to provide additional rental payments for any new CREP contracts in addition to the rental payments offered by FSA to encourage enrollment of more acres. While not the only water savings strategy, CREP has been, and will continue to be a major program in achieving the objectives.

Implementation of CREP will continue to follow the original agreement as signed in May 2016, with updates to cropping history and water use considered with the most recent Farm Bill. At this time, CREP requirements to participate are:

- Cropping history and water use history from 2008 through 2013.
- Groundwater use of 4 out of the 6 years within that time and irrigated by groundwater within 24 months of CREP enrollment.

Additional considerations and updates include:

- Allowing the ability for participants to graze off weeds and undesirable species of plants by sheep, goats, or other animals to aid in seedbed preparations of struggling stands. This practice can provide an equitable alternative for the producer and can be very effective in many situations compared to the current conventional chemical and mechanical treatment options with varied results.

- Allow introduced species of grasses and forbes into the mix with the native grasses. The non-native weeds from decades of previous cropping practices has hampered the ability of the producers to get the native species established in timely manners. It has been observed that
putting some non-native grasses into the mix allows the ability to better compete and provide a broader spectrum of cover for wildlife.

**Additional Program Costs**

**Contract Costs**

Currently, 50,000 total acres are available to contract for Idaho CREP. It is estimated that approximately 33,500 remaining acres with this increased rate of $30 would mean an additional cost of 1,005,000 each year for the 15 year period resulting in an overall additional commitment of federal dollars of $15,075,000. Most of that amount may be matched with contributions from groundwater districts.

Considering the new scenario, if approved the FSA share would be:

\[
\text{Original commitment} \quad 100,000 \text{ acres} \times \$130 \times 15 \text{ yr.} = \$195,000,000
\]

\[
\text{Current status enrollment} \quad 16,533 \text{ acres} \times \$130 \times 15 \text{ yr.} = \$32,239,350
\]

\[
\text{Potential with increased payment rate} \quad 33,467 \text{ acres} \times \$160 \times 15 \text{ yr.} = \$80,320,800 \text{ (2016 to 2031).}
\]

\[
\text{Total enrollment and estimated payments} \quad 50,000 \text{ acres} \quad \$112,560,150
\]

**Commission Costs**

Currently, the Commission struggles with the CREP workload due to a 20% funding and personnel decrease during the economic downturn. It’s anticipated that the Commission could handle an initial ramping up of program activity with the following phased-in increase in funding for operating and personnel costs:

**FY 2017**

The CREP operating budget needs to be augmented with an additional $85,000 with which to contract out field checks during the field season. The Commission proposes to contract up to 1,400 hours of additional assistance to handle the increase in contract volume in FY 2017.

**FY 2018**

In the second year, the Commission anticipates the demand will have increased and will need an additional FTP or two depending on program volume to support the increase in program activity, do field checks, process documentation, etc. The cost for an additional CREP FTP is anticipated to be $80,000 ongoing for the position and $6,000 for NRCS desk and IT support (for a total of $86,000). One-time expenses associated with a single FTP (vehicle, computer, etc.) are estimated at $24,000.

Potential funding sources are the State’s general fund, IGWA, another entity or a combination of sources. The funding will ensure the Commission has the resources for timely implementation and monitoring of additional contracted CREP acres.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>RS/Bill</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>I.C.</th>
<th>STATEMENT OF PURPOSE/ SUMMARY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23991</td>
<td>Dam Reulegation Requirements</td>
<td>42-1709,42-1711,42-1712,42-1715</td>
<td>Amend existing law to change the definition of a dam to remove some smaller sized dams from regulation by IDWR; provides that Director may still regulate smaller dams to protect against the threat of direct loss of life or property damage; and to require that plans to construct or alter dams meeting the new definition are prepared by a professional engineer.</td>
<td>1/20/16 Introduced, read 1st time, referred to JRA for Printing</td>
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<td>1/21/16 Reported printed and referred to H Res&amp;Con Committee</td>
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<td>1/26/16 Reported out of Committee with Do Pass Recommendation, filed for 2nd Reading</td>
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<td>1/27/16 Read 2nd time, filed for 3rd reading</td>
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<td>1/28/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day</td>
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<td>1/29/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar until Monday, 2/1/16</td>
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<td>2/1/16 Read 3rd Time in Full – Passed 67-2-1, Title apvd – to Senate</td>
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<td>2/2/16 Received from House passed, filed for 1st reading, introduced, read 1st time, referred to S Res&amp;Env Committee</td>
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<td>3/10/16 Reported out of Committee with Do Pass Recommendation; filed for 2nd reading</td>
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<td>3/11/16 Read 2nd time, filed for 3rd reading</td>
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<td>3/15/16 Read 3rd Time in Full – Passed 34-0-1, Titled apvd – to House</td>
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<td>3/16/16 Returned from Senate passed, to JRA for enrolling</td>
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<td>3/17/16 Reported Enrolled; Signed by Speaker; Transmitted to Senate</td>
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<tr>
<td>24409</td>
<td>IDWR Additional Appropriations</td>
<td>42-1709,42-1711,42-1712,42-1715</td>
<td>Supplemental appropriation for the Idaho Department of Water Resources in the amount of $484,900 for the renovation of fifth floor of the Idaho Water Center to satisfy lease requirements of the State Appellate Public Defender and Soil and Water Conservation Commission.</td>
<td>2/5/16 Introduced, read 1st time, referred to JRA for Printing</td>
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<td>2/8/16 Reported printed, filed for 2nd reading</td>
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Updated March 18, 2016
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<tr>
<th>RS/Bill</th>
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<th>STATEMENT OF PURPOSE/ SUMMARY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24388</td>
<td>Prospecting and Small-Scale Dredge Mining</td>
<td>47-1313, 47-1325,</td>
<td>• Amends and adds to existing laws to provide that prospecting and small-scale dredge mining are not subject to restrictions and regulations.</td>
<td>• 2/12/16 Introduced, read 1\textsuperscript{st} time, referred to JRA for Printing</td>
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<tr>
<td>H488</td>
<td></td>
<td>42-1734, 42-3802, 42-3813</td>
<td></td>
<td>• 2/15/16 Reported printed and referred to H Res&amp;Con</td>
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<tr>
<td>24376</td>
<td>Prospecting and Small-Scale Dredge Mining</td>
<td>42-1731, 42-1734A, 42-3802, 42-3813,</td>
<td>• Second bill submitted on Prospecting and Small-Scale Dredge Mining.  Amends and adds to existing laws to provide that prospecting and small-scale dredge mining are not subject to restrictions and regulations.</td>
<td>• 2/16/16 Introduced, read 1\textsuperscript{st} time, referred to JRA for printing</td>
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<tr>
<td>H510</td>
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<td>• 2/17/16 Reported printed and referred to H Res&amp;Con</td>
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<tr>
<td>24710</td>
<td>Ground Water Management Areas</td>
<td>42-233b</td>
<td>• Amends Idaho Code § 42-233b to provide that water right holders participating in an approved ground water management plan shall not be subject to curtailment so long as they are operating in compliance with the plan; removes language regarding when an order may be issued.</td>
<td>• 2/23/16 Hearing held, committee voted to return bill to sponsor</td>
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<td>HS95</td>
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<tr>
<td>24202</td>
<td>Non-Irrigators Mitigation Plan</td>
<td>42-5245, 42-5248</td>
<td>• Amends Ground Water District Act to clarify that non-irrigators who join a district for mitigation purposes only may be subject to all mitigation plans and activities of the district.</td>
<td>• 1/28/16 Introduced, read 1st time, referred to JRA for Printing</td>
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<td>S1222</td>
<td>Requirements</td>
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<td>• 1/29/16 Reported printed and referred to S Res &amp; Env Committee</td>
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<td>• 2/12/16 Read 2nd time, filed for 3rd reading</td>
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<td>• 2/18/16 Read 3rd Time in Full – Passed 35-0-0, Title apvd – to House</td>
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<td>• 2/22/16 Received from Senate, filed for 1st reading, read 1st time, referred to H Res &amp; Con</td>
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<td>• 3/7/16 Presented by Lynn Tominaga at H Res &amp; Con Committee meeting</td>
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<td>• 3/8/16 Reported out of committee with a Do-Pass recommendation, filed for 2nd reading</td>
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<td>• 3/9/16 Read 2nd time, filed for 3rd reading</td>
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<td>• 3/10/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading</td>
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| 24203   | Ground Water Districts and Non-members Contracts for Mitigation Plans | 42-5259 | • Amends Ground Water District Act to give ground water district the ability, but not the obligation, to contract with nonmembers who wish to participate in district’s mitigation plans. | • 1/28/16 Introduced, read 1st time, referred to JRA for Printing  
• 1/29/16 Reported printed and referred to S Res&Env Committee  
• 2/11/16 Reported out of Committee with Do Pass Recommendation, filed for 2nd reading  
• 2/12/16 Read 2nd time, filed for 3rd reading  
• 2/18/16 Read 3rd Time in Full – Passed 35-0-0, Title apvd – to House  
• 2/22/16 Received from Senate, filed for 1st reading, read 1st time, referred to H Res & Con  
• 3/7/16 Presented by Lynn Tominaga at H Res& Con Committee meeting  
• 3/8/16 Reported out of committee with a Do-Pass recommendation, filed for 2nd reading  
• 3/9/16 Read 2nd time, filed for 3rd reading  
• 3/10/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day  
• 3/11/16 Read 3rd Time in Full – Passed 64-0-6, Title apvd – to Senate  
• 3/14/16 Returned from House passed, referred to enrolling, reported enrolled, to House for signature of Speaker  
• 3/15/16 Received from Senate, signed by Speaker, returned to Senate  
• 3/16/16 Reported signed by Speaker & ordered delivered to Governor, reported delivered to Governor at 11 a.m. on 3/16/16 |
<p>| S1223   |       |      |                              |        |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RS/Bill</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
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<th>STATEMENT OF PURPOSE/ SUMMARY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24204</td>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>42-5232,</td>
<td>• Amends Ground Water District Act to enable ground water districts to impose assessments based</td>
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<td>District Assessments</td>
<td>42-5233, 42-5234</td>
<td>on the number of acres authorized to be irrigated as an alternative to quantity of water</td>
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<td>authorized to be diverted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/28/16 Introduced, read 1st time, referred to JRA for Printing</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/29/16 Reported printed and referred to S Res&amp;Env Committee</td>
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<td>2/11/16 Reported out of Committee with Do Pass Recommendation, filed for 2nd reading</td>
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<td>2/12/16 Read 2nd time, filed for 3rd reading</td>
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<td>2/18/16 Read 3rd Time in Full – Retained on calendar</td>
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<td>2/19/16 Referred to 14th Order for amendment</td>
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<td>2/22/16 Ret’d to 3rd reading</td>
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<td>2/23/16 Passed 33-0-2, Titled apvd – to House</td>
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<td>2/24/16 Received from the Senate, filed for 1st reading, read 1st time, referred to H Res &amp; Con</td>
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<tr>
<td>3/7/16 Presented by Lynn Tominaga at H Res&amp; Con Committee meeting</td>
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<td>3/8/16 Reported out of committee with a Do-Pass recommendation, filed for 2nd reading</td>
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<tr>
<td>3/9/16 Read 2nd time, filed for 3rd reading</td>
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<td>3/10/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day</td>
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<tr>
<td>3/11/16 Read 3rd Time in Full – Passed 67-0-3, Title apvd – to Senate</td>
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<td>24205</td>
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<td>S1225</td>
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<td>RS/Bill</td>
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</table>
| 24399   | Hydropower Water Right Exemption | 42-201 | • Amends existing law to clarify that entities operating a canal or conduit for irrigation or other beneficial use are not required to obtain an additional water right to generate hydropower in the same canal or conduit, using the same water, under certain conditions. | 2/9/16 Introduced, read 1st time, referred to JR for Printing  
2/10/16 Reported Printed, referred to S Res & Env Committee  
2/23/16 Reported out of Committee with Do Pass Recommendation, filed for 2nd reading  
2/24/16 Read 2nd time, filed for 3rd reading  
2/26/16 Read 3rd Time in Full – Passed 35-0-0, title apvd – to House  
2/29/16 Received from the Senate, filed for 1st reading, read 1st time, referred to H Res & Con  
3/9/16 Presented by Norm Semanko at H Res & Con Committee meeting  
3/10/16 Reported out of Committee with Do Pass Recommendation, filed for 2nd reading  
3/11/16 Read 2nd time, filed for 3rd reading  
3/14/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar on e legislative day  
3/15/16 Read 3rd Time in Full – Passed 68-0-2, Titled apvd – to Senate  
3/16/16 Returned from House passed, referred to enrolling, reported enrolled, signed by President, to House for signature of Speaker |
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<th>RS/Bill</th>
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| 24709 S1402 | IDWR Appropriation         | 67-3519  | • Provides legislation to appropriate $28,274,300 to IDWR for fiscal year 2017 and caps the number of authorized full time equivalent positions at 155.  
• Provides legislation for the transfer of $716,000 from the Revolving Development Fund to the Aquifer Planning and Management Fund on July 1, 2016.  
• Provides legislation for the transfer from the amount appropriated to IDWR for the Planning and Technical Services Program from the Economic Recovery Reserve Fund, $2,500,000 to the Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management and Implementation Fund, on July 1, 2016.  
• Provides legislation for the transfer from the amount appropriated to IDWR for the Planning and Technical Services Program from the General Fund, $5,000,000 to the Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management and Implementation Fund on July 1, 2016.  
• Provides legislation to appropriate $100,400 from the General Fund to the Miscellaneous Revenue Fund for the Priest Lake Outlet Subaccount on July 1, 2016. | 3/11/16 Introduced, read 1st time, referred to JR for Printing  
3/14/16 Reported Printed, referred to Finance, reported out of Committee with Do Pass Recommendation, Filed for 2nd reading  
3/15/16 Read 2nd time, filed for 3rd reading  
3/16/16 Read 3rd Time in Full – Passed 34-0-1, Titled apvd – to House, received from the Senate, filed for 1st reading, read 1st time, filed for 2nd reading  
3/17/16 Read second time; filed for third reading |
| 24238 SCR135 | SWC / IGWA Settlement Agreement |  | • A concurrent resolution supporting the settlement agreement between the Surface Water Coalition and the Idaho Ground Water Appropriators. | 2/2/16 Introduced, read 1st time, referred to JR for Printing  
2/3/16 Reported Printed, referred to S Res & Env Committee  
2/9/16 Reported out of committee, to 14th Order for amendment; recommitted to S Res & Env |
| 24282 SCR136 | ESPA Recharge              |  | • A concurrent resolution recognizing the need for managed recharge of the ESPA aquifer and establishing a recharge goal of 250,000 acre-feet on an average annual basis; directing the development of the capacity necessary to achieve this goal on or before December 31, 2024; provide legislative approval to increase the ESPA CAMP managed recharge goal from 100,000 acre-feet to 250,000 acre-feet. | 2/2/16 Introduced, read 1st time, referred to JR for Printing  
2/3/16 Reported Printed, referred to S Res & Env Committee  
2/9/16 Reported out of Committee with Do Pass Recommendation, to 10th Order, held one legislative day  
2/10/16 Retained on calendar  
2/16/16 Read in full – Adopted 33/0/2, Title apvd – to House  
2/17/16 Received from the Senate, filed for 1st reading, read 1st time, referred to |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24283</td>
<td>IWRB Stabilization and Sustainability Projects</td>
<td></td>
<td>• A concurrent resolution requesting the IWRB identify and implement stabilization and sustainability projects to stabilize and enhance ground water supplies throughout Idaho.</td>
<td>2/2/16 Introduced, read 1st time, referred to JR for Printing</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCR137</td>
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<td>2/3/16 Reported Printed, referred to S Res &amp; Env Committee</td>
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<td>2/9/16 Reported out of Committee with Do Pass Recommendation, to 10th Order,</td>
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2/10/16 Retained on calendar
2/16/16 Read in full – Adopted 34/0/1, Title apvd – to House
2/17/16 Received from the Senate, filed for 1st reading, read 1st time, referred to H Res & Con
2/24/16 Reported out of Committee with Do Pass Recommendation, filed for 2nd reading
2/25/16 Read 2nd time; filed for 3rd reading
2/26/16 U.C. to hold place on third reading calendar until Feb. 29, 2016
2/29/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day
3/1/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day
3/2/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day
3/3/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day
3/4/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar until Monday, Mar. 7, 2016
3/8/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day
3/9/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day
3/10/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day
3/11/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar until Monday, 3/14/16
3/14/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day
3/15/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day
3/16/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day
3/17/16 Read third time in full – Adopted 68-1-1; titled apvd to Senate
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| 24454   | SWC / IGWA Settlement Agreement |       | • Revised version of SRC 135.  
<p>|         |       |     | • A concurrent resolution supporting the settlement agreement between the Surface Water Coalition and the Idaho Ground Water Appropriators. | 2/11/16 Introduced, read 1st time, referred to JR for printing |
| SCR 138 |       |     |                             | 2/12/16 Reported printed, referred to 10th order, held one legislative day |
|         |       |     |                             | 2/16/16 Read in Full – Adopted, Title apvd – to House |
|         |       |     |                             | 2/17/16 Received from the Senate, filed for 1st reading, read 1st time, referred to H Res &amp; Con |
|         |       |     |                             | 2/24/16 Reported out of Commited with Do Pass Recommendation, filed for 2nd reading |
|         |       |     |                             | 2/25/16 Read 2nd time, filed for 3rd reading |
|         |       |     |                             | 2/26/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar until Monday, Feb. 29, 2016 |
|         |       |     |                             | 2/29/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day |
|         |       |     |                             | 3/1/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day |
|         |       |     |                             | 3/2/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day |
|         |       |     |                             | 3/3/14 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day |
|         |       |     |                             | 3/4/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar until Monday, Mar. 7, 2016 |
|         |       |     |                             | 3/8/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day |
|         |       |     |                             | 3/9/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day |
|         |       |     |                             | 3/10/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day |
|         |       |     |                             | 3/11/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar until Monday, 3/14/16 |
|         |       |     |                             | 3/14/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day |
|         |       |     |                             | 3/15/16 U.C. to hold place on 3rd reading calendar one legislative day |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RS/Bill</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>I.C.</th>
<th>STATEMENT OF PURPOSE/ SUMMARY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22491CI</td>
<td>Columbia River Treaty</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Memorial requesting the U.S. Department of State to listen to and consider input from the Pacific Northwest states on negotiations with respect to the Columbia River Treaty.</td>
<td>• 2/29/16 Introduced, read 1st time, referred to JR for printing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJM 106</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 3/1/16 Reported printed, referred to 10th order, held one legislative day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 3/3/16 Read in full – Adopted – voice vote, titled apvd – to House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 3/7/16 Received from the Senate, filed for 1st reading, read 1st time, referred to State Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 3/16/16 Reported out of Committee with Do Pass Recommendation, filed for 2nd reading</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As of March 1st the IWRB’s available and committed balances in the Revolving Development Account, Water Management Account, and the Secondary Aquifer Management Account are as follows.

**Revolving Development Account (main fund)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committed or earmarked but not disbursed</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loans for water projects</td>
<td>$4,346,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water storage studies</td>
<td>1,153,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqualife Hatchery, HB644 2014</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Home</td>
<td>1,424,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galloway</td>
<td>1,912,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boise/Arrowrock</td>
<td>1,122,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island Park</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water supply Bank</td>
<td>339,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total committed/earmarked but not disbursed</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,807,856</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uncommitted balance</strong></td>
<td><strong>(136,616)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loan principal outstanding</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,342,215</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimated revenues next 12 months</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,500,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Commitments from revenues next 12 months</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimated uncommitted funds over next 12 months</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,363,384</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rev. Dev. Acct. Bell Rapids Sub-Account**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committed but not disbursed</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$152,808</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated revenues next 12 months (1)</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitments from revenues over next 12 months</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated uncommitted funds over next 12 months</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rev. Dev. Acct. Aqualife Sub-Account**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loan principal outstanding</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated revenues next 12 months (1)</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated uncommitted funds over next 12 month</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committed but not disbursed</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repair/Replacement Fund</td>
<td><strong>$1,007,428</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To go to Aquifer Planning Fund</td>
<td>358,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan principal outstanding</td>
<td>5,958,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommitted balance</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated revenues next 12 months</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitments from revenues over next 12 months</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated uncommitted funds over next 12 months</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Rev. Dev. Acct. Treasure Valley & Rathdrum Prairie CAMP Sub-Account
- **Committed but not disbursed**: $5,000
- **Available for RP and TV CAMP projects**: 168,745
- **Estimated revenues next 12 months (5)**: 200,000
- **Estimated Available funds over next 12 months**: 368,745

### Rev. Dev. Acct. Upper Salmon/CBWTP Sub-Account
- **Committed but not disbursed**: $3,069,837 (Upper Salmon flow enhancement/reconnect projects)
- **Estimated revenues next 12 months**: 10,000
- **Commitments from revenues over next 12 months**: 10,000
- **Estimated available funds over next 12 months**: 0

### Rev. Dev. Acct. Water District 02 Water Smart Grant Sub-Account (6)
- **Committed but not disbursed**: $68,865 (Water District 02 Measurement Devices)
- **Estimated revenues next 12 months**: $68,865
- **Commitments from revenues over next 12 months**: 0

### Rev. Dev. Acct. Water Supply Bank Sub-Account (7)
- **Committed but not disbursed**: $132,541 (Owners share – water bank lease/rentals)
- **Estimated revenues next 12 months**: 1,000
- **Commitments from revenues over next 12 months**: $132,541
- **Estimated available funds over next 12 months**: $1,000

### Rev. Dev. Acct. ESPA Sub-Account
- **Committed but not disbursed**: $3,614,643
  - **CREP**: 2,419,581
  - **Aquifer recharge**: 337,594
  - **Bell Rapids**: 361,620
  - **Palisades storage**: 10,000
  - **Black Canyon Exchange**: 485,749
- **Total committed but not disbursed**: $3,614,643
- **Loan principal outstanding**: 266,589
- **Uncommitted balance**: 470,890
- **Estimated revenues next 12 months**: 100,000
- **Commitments from revenues over next 12 months**: 0
- **Estimated uncommitted funds over next 12 months**: 570,890

### Rev. Dev. Acct. Dworshak Hydropower (2)
- **Committed but not disbursed**: $1,337,151 (repair fund, etc.)
- **Estimated revenues next 12 months**: 200,000
- **Commitments from revenues over next 12 months**: 200,000
- **Estimated uncommitted funds over next 12 months**: 0

### Water Management Account
- **Committed but not disbursed**: $111,376
- **Loan principal outstanding**: 0
- **Uncommitted balance**: 9,915
- **Estimated revenues next 12 months**: 0
- **Commitments from revenues over next 12 months**: 0
- **Estimated uncommitted funds over next 12 months**: $9,915
**Secondary Aquifer Management Fund**

Committed or earmarked but not disbursed:

- HB 479 2014 Northern Idaho Future Water Needs: $299,274
- Cloud Seeding: $529,993
- Public Information Services (Steubner): $36,480
- Other: $261,045
- Loan – ESPA Ground Water Districts: $2,740,000

**FY2016 Budgeted Funds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESPA managed recharge expenses</td>
<td>$1,107,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESPA managed recharge infrastructure</td>
<td>$4,324,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESPA managed recharge engineering</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative</td>
<td>$47,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GW conservation grants in priority aquifers</td>
<td>$172,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved for projects in other priority aquifers</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Committed or earmarked: $10,819,161
Loan principal outstanding: $1,260,000
Uncommitted balance: $4,228,544
Estimated revenues next 12 months: $7,500,000
Commitments from revenues over next 12 months: $0
Estimated uncommitted funds over next 12 months: $12,228,544

**Secondary Aquifer Fund Aquifer Mon. Meas. & Model Sub-Acct (8)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Committed but not disbursed</td>
<td>$205,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitments from revenues over next 12 months</td>
<td>$205,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated available funds over next 12 months</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total committed/earmarked but not disbursed: $33,690,255
Total loan principal outstanding: $24,727,125
Total uncommitted balance: $4,741,479
Total estimated uncommitted funds over next 12 months: $19,442,478

1. Exclusive of pass-through payments made by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.
2. Excess funds generated by the Dworshak Hydropower Project are deposited into the Revolving Development Account (Main Fund) on a monthly basis. To the date of this report this has totaled $2,462,795.
3. This line item includes power sales and interest income after removing debt service. Debt service is paid prior to the funds being deposited in the Revolving Development Account.
4. Exclusive of project funds provided by Bonneville Power Administration or federal appropriation sources. These funds are provided to the Board based on individual project proposals and so are not included in the income projection.
5. Excess funds generated by the Pristine Springs Project are deposited into the Revolving Development Account (Main Fund) or into the Rathdrum Prairie/Treasure Valley Sub Account.
6. Pass-through for Bureau of Reclamation grant to assist with installation of measurement devices in Water District 02.
7. Pass-through for owners share of Water Supply Bank lease/rentals. Interest earned accrues to IWRB.
8. Source is Pristine Springs loan repayments of $716,000.
The $5M annual distribution from the Cigarette Tax to the IWRB for “statewide aquifer stabilization” has been coming in over the past several months and has been all received into the Secondary Aquifer Fund. Staff would like to schedule a Finance Committee meeting sometime in April-May to work on setting a budget for the FY17 Secondary Aquifer Fund water sustainability and aquifer stabilization work.

Staff has been working on scenarios for the payoff of the Dworshak Small Hydro Project bonds. It appears that the funds held by the Bond Trustee as reserve funds, together with an approximate $400,000 payment from the IWRB, would pay off the bonds. Staff will have these numbers firmed up for the IWRB’s consideration at the IWRB meeting.

The following is a list of potential loans:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Applicant</th>
<th>Potential Project</th>
<th>Preliminary Loan Amount</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raft River Ground Water District</td>
<td>Ground water-to-surface water conversion pipeline</td>
<td>$4 million</td>
<td>Project in planning. Applying for NRCS cost share grants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marysville Irrigation Company/North Fremont</td>
<td>Gravity pipeline system – next phase</td>
<td>$1.5 million</td>
<td>Project in planning and design. Applying for NRCS cost share grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Wood Canal Co.</td>
<td>Gravity pipelines</td>
<td>$2 million</td>
<td>Project in planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Appropriation (1969)</td>
<td>$500,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Audits.</td>
<td>($49,404.45)</td>
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<tr>
<td>IWRR Bond Program.</td>
<td>($15,000.00)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation FY90-91</td>
<td>$250,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation FY91-92</td>
<td>$280,700.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation FY93-94</td>
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<tr>
<td>IWRR Studies and Projects</td>
<td>($249,067.18)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loan Interest</td>
<td>$7,843,342.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest Earned State Treasury (Transferred)</td>
<td>$1,659,206.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Filing Fee Balance</td>
<td>$47,640.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond Fees</td>
<td>$1,469,601.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arbitrage Calculation Fees</td>
<td>($12,000.00)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protest Fees</td>
<td>($770.00)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Series 2000 (Caldwell/New York) Pooled Bond Issuers fees</td>
<td>$43,657.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012 Ground Water District Bond Issuer fees</td>
<td>$377,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond Issuer fees</td>
<td>$27,357.59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attorney fees for Jughandle LID</td>
<td>($3,600.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Attorneys fee for A&amp;J Irrigation</td>
<td>($4,637.50)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Supply Bank Receipts</td>
<td>$4,963,909.86</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation FY01</td>
<td>$200,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pierce Well Easement</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to/from Water Management Account</td>
<td>$317,253.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation 2004, HB843.</td>
<td>$500,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation 2009, SB 1511 Sec 2, Teton/Minidoka Studies</td>
<td>$1,800,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation 2009, SB 1511 Sec 2, Teton/Minidoka Studies Expenditures</td>
<td>($1,229,460.18)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Supply Bank Computer Infrastructure (HB 479)</td>
<td>($1,979,089.12)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boise River Storage Feasibility Study</td>
<td>($333,000.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geotech Environmental (Transducers)</td>
<td>($6,402.61)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation 2014, HB 479 Sec 1 and 2</td>
<td>$10,500,000.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Appraisal (LeMoyne Appraisal LLC)</td>
<td>($10,500.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment to JR Simplot Co for water rights</td>
<td>($2,500,000.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWRR WSB Lease Application</td>
<td>($750.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Home Misc Costs</td>
<td>($73,476.70)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galloway Dam &amp; Reservoir Project (HB 479)</td>
<td>($124,702.67)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water District 02 Assessments for Mt Home</td>
<td>($2,078.61)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boise River (Arrowrock Enlargment) Feasibility Study (HB479)</td>
<td>($543,999.96)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Supply Bank Computer Infrastructure (HB 479)</td>
<td>($16,285.50)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Treasueron Irrigation Ditch Co.</td>
<td>($5,000.00)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aquallife Hatchery Sub-Account

Aquallife Hatchery, HB644, 2014: ($1,865,000.00)
Aquallife Lease receipt from Seapac: $114,720.00
Tax Payments: ($1,419.15)
Lemoyne Appraisal for Aquallife facility: ($10,500.00)

Loans Outstanding

Esca Ground Water Districts (Aquallife purchase): $2,900,000.00

Total Loans Outstanding: $2,900,000.00

Balance Aquallife Hatchery Sub-Account: ($1,782,199.15)

Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account

Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392: $21,300,000.00
Interest Earned State Treasury: $652,852.12
Bell Rapids Purchase: ($10,006,558.00)
Bureau of Reclamation Principal Amount Lease Payment Paid: $8,294,337.54
Bureau of Reclamation Interest Paid: $179,727.97
Bureau of Reclamation Remaining Amount Lease Payment Paid: $9,142,649.54
First Installment Payment to Bell Rapids: ($1,313,236.00)
Second Installment Payment to Bell Rapids: ($1,313,236.00)
Third Installment Payment to Bell Rapids: ($1,313,236.00)
Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids: ($1,313,236.00)
Interest Credit due to Bureau of Reclamation (Part of Fourth Installment): ($19,860.45)
Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids: ($1,055,000.00)
Transfer to General Fund - Principal: ($21,300,000.00)
Transfer to General Fund - Interest: ($772,052.06)
BOR payment for Bell Rapids: $1,040,431.55
BOR payment for Bell Rapids: $1,313,236.00
BOR payment for Bell Rapids: $1,313,236.00
BOR payment for Bell Rapids: $1,055,000.00
BOR payment for Alternative Financing Note: $7,117,971.16
Payment to US Bank for Alternative Financing Note: ($7,117,971.16)
Payment for Water District 02 Assessments: ($279,903.60)
Payment for Ongoing Bell Rapids Finance Costs (trustee fees, water bank, etc.): ($6,740.10)

Commitments

Ongoing Bell Rapids Finance Costs (trustee fees, WD02): $152,807.96
Committed for alternative finance payment: $0.00
Total Commitments: $152,807.96

Balance Bell Rapids Water Rights Sub-Account: $0.00

Pristine Springs Project Sub-Account

Legislative Appropriation 2006, SB1511, Pristine Springs: $10,000,000.00
Legislative Appropriation 2006, HB870, Water Right Purchases: $5,000,000.00
Interest Earned State Treasury: $55,000.00
Loan Interest: $2,116,784.68
Transfer from ESP Sub-Account: $1,000,000.00
Payment for Purchase of Pristine Springs: ($6,000,000.00)
Payment from Payette Valley & Northanae GWD for Pristine Springs: ($4,041,679.61)
Appraisal: ($25,500.00)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Committed Funds</td>
<td>$68,864.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance CBWTP Sub-Account</td>
<td>$190,224.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance WaterSmart Grant Sub-Account</td>
<td>$16,846.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rothdrum Prairie CAMP &amp; Treasure Valley CAMP Sub-Account</td>
<td>$271,672.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Salmon/CBWTP Sub-Account</td>
<td>$3,376,193.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water District 02 WaterSmart Grant Sub-Account</td>
<td>$132,503.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Insurance** ........................................................................................................ (41,078.25)

**Recharge District Assessment** ........................................................................... (26,605.29)

**Water District 130 Annual Assessment** .......................................................... (3,841.45)

**Payment to EHM Engineers for pipeline work** ............................................... (1,200.00)

**Payment to John Root for Easement Survey** ................................................. (1,000.00)

**Payment to MWH Americas Inc** .......................................................................... (11,326.27)

**Payment to Dan Lafferty Contract** ...................................................................... (16,846.68)

**Telemetry Station Equipment** ........................................................................... (15,193.92)

**Rein Tech LLC (Satellite phone annual payment)** ........................................... (1,980.00)

**Standley Trenching (Trench system for communication equipment)** ................. (2,863.99)

**Property Taxes and other fee assessments (Jerome County)** .............................. (9,676.95)

**Rental Payments** .............................................................................................. (1,586,565.86)

**Payments to Scott Kaster** ................................................................................. (12,003.40)

**Utility Payments (Idaho Power)** ......................................................................... (37,748.06)

**Costs for property maintenance** ....................................................................... (193,171.70)

**Travel costs for property maintenance** ............................................................ (363.31)

**Pristine Springs Committed Funds** ..................................................................... $592,928.41

**Rothdrum Prairie CAMP & Treasure Valley CAMP Sub-Account** ......................... $271,672.34

**Upper Salmon/CBWTP Sub-Account** ................................................................... $3,376,193.09

**Water District 02 WaterSmart Grant Sub-Account** ........................................... $132,503.62
### Water Supply Bank Sub-Account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest Earned State Treasury</td>
<td>$1,242.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments received from renters for 2013 season</td>
<td>$529,823.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments received from renters for 2014 season</td>
<td>$609,120.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments received from renters for 2015 season</td>
<td>$858,885.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments received from renters for 2016 season</td>
<td>$152,014.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments made to owners for 2013 season</td>
<td>$36,045.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments made to owners for 2014 season</td>
<td>$59,422.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments made to owners for 2015 season</td>
<td>$80,037.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Committed Funds: $132,541.15

Balance Water Supply Bank Sub-Account: $47,486.83

### Eastern Snake Plain Sub-Account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392</td>
<td>$7,200,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation 2005, HB392, CREP Program</td>
<td>$3,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Earned State Treasury</td>
<td>$1,898,772.99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loan Interest</td>
<td>$2,222,926.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell Rapids Water Rights Closing Costs</td>
<td>($6,558.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial)</td>
<td>$361,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial)</td>
<td>$361,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial)</td>
<td>$361,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial)</td>
<td>$614,744.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth Installment Payment to Bell Rapids Irr. Co. (Partial)</td>
<td>$1,675,036.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reimbursement from Commerce &amp; Labor W-Canal</td>
<td>$74,709.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfer to Pristine Springs Sub Account</td>
<td>$1,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement from Magic Valley GWD - Pristine Springs</td>
<td>$500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement from North Snake GWD - Pristine Springs</td>
<td>$500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement from Water District 1 for Recharge</td>
<td>$159,764.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palsades (FMC) Storage Costs</td>
<td>($3,516,544.76)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reimbursement from BOR for Palsades Reservoir</td>
<td>$2,381.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-Canal Project Costs</td>
<td>($368,838.11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Canyon Exchange Project Costs</td>
<td>$115,276.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Canyon Exchange Project Revenues</td>
<td>$23,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008 Recharge Conveyance Costs</td>
<td>($14,589.00)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009 Recharge Conveyance Costs</td>
<td>($32,523.90)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010 Recharge Conveyance Costs</td>
<td>($484,231.62)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Additional recharge projects preliminary development</td>
<td>($28,990.30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pristine Springs Cost Project Costs</td>
<td>($8,863.81)</td>
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</table>

Total Loans and Other Commitments: $3,014,043.45

### Uncommitted Balance Eastern Snake Plain Sub-Account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Falls- Aberdeen GWD (CREP)</td>
<td>$87,332.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bingham GWD (CREP)</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonneville Jefferson GWD (CREP)</td>
<td>$55,873.39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magic Valley GWD (CREP)</td>
<td>$83,345.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Snake GWD (CREP)</td>
<td>$43,038.87</td>
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TOTAL ESP LOANS OUTSTANDING: $266,599.91

### Dworshak Hydropower Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dworshak Project Revenues Power Sales &amp; Other</td>
<td>$6,539,006.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dworshak Project Revenues</td>
<td>$485,037.46</td>
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### Dworshak Project Expenses (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to 1st Security Trustee Account</td>
<td>$148,742.63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction not paid through bond issuance</td>
<td>$226,105.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Security Fees</td>
<td>$314,443.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operations &amp; Maintenance</td>
<td>$2,103,354.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powerplant Repairs</td>
<td>$58,488.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital improvements</td>
<td>$318,366.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>FERC Payments</td>
<td>$57,795.61</td>
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</table>

Total Dworshak Project Expenses: ($3,224,098.20)

### Dworshak Project Committed Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Repair/Future Replacement Fund</td>
<td>$1,314,575.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>FERC Fee Payment Fund</td>
<td>$22,576.30</td>
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Total Dworshak Project Committed Funds: $1,337,151.30

### Excess Dworshak Funds Into Main Revolving Development Account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$2,457,746.47</td>
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### Loans Outstanding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Principal Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loans Outstanding:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A&amp;S Drainage District (14-July-14; pipeline and diversion project)</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>$6,679,257.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aberdeen-Springfield Canal Company (WRB-461; Diversion structure)</td>
<td>$293,761</td>
<td>$126,593.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boise City Canal Company (WRB-492) Grove St Canal Rehab</td>
<td>$110,618</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bonnie Laura Water Corporation (14-Jul-06; Well repairs)</td>
<td>$71,000</td>
<td>$15,890.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canyon County Drainage District No. 2 (28-Nov-12; Drain line pipeline repair)</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td>$26,316.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Challis Irrigation Company (28-Nov-07; river gate replacement)</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$15,331.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapparral Water Association (21-Jan-11; Well deepening &amp; improvements)</td>
<td>$68,000</td>
<td>$18,351.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cloverdale Ridge Water Corp. (irrigation system rehab 25-sep-09)</td>
<td>$106,400</td>
<td>$52,672.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Irrigation Company (July 20, 2012; pipeline project)</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>$2,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Loans Outstanding</td>
<td>$14,342,215.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loans and Other Funding Obligations:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation 2014, HB 479 Sec 1 and 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Home AFB Water Rights (HB479)</td>
<td>$1,434,007.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Galloway Dam &amp; Reservoir Project (HB 479)</td>
<td>$1,912,390.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boise River (Arrowrock Enlargement) Feasibility Study (HB479)</td>
<td>$1,122,310.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Island Park Enlargement (HB479)</td>
<td>$2,500,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Supply Bank Computer Infrastructure (HB 479)</td>
<td>$339,714.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aqua Life Hatchery, HB644, 2014</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senate Bill 1511 - Teton Replacement and Minidoka Enlargement Studies</td>
<td>$678,161.82</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boise River Storage Feasibility Study</td>
<td>$13,578.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weiser-Galloway Study (28-May-10)</td>
<td>$461,620.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bee Line Water Association (Sep 23, 2014; System Improvements)</td>
<td>$600,000.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dover, City of (23-Jul-10; Water Intake project)</td>
<td>$194,063.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Chance Canal Company (14-July-2015; diversion dam rebuild)</td>
<td>$2,093,274.29</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Outlet Water Association (22-Jan-16; new well &amp; improvements)</td>
<td>$28,959.92</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Johns Irrigating Company (14-July-2015; pipeline project)</td>
<td>$4,129,775.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LOANS AND OTHER FUNDING Obligations</strong></td>
<td>$12,807,856.14</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uncommitted Funds</strong></td>
<td>($136,615.83)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>$27,013,455.34</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Actual amount needed may vary depending on final determination of water actually purchased and interest income received.
(2) Debt service on the Dworshak Project bonds is paid before the Dworshak monies are deposited into the Revolving Development Account and is therefore not shown on this balance sheet.
Idaho Water Resource Board  
Sources and Applications of Funds  
as of February 29, 2016  
WATER MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original Appropriation (1978)</td>
<td>$1,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Audits</td>
<td>($10,645.45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWRB Appraisal Study (Charles Thompson)</td>
<td>($5,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer funds to General Account 1101 (HB 130, 1983)</td>
<td>($500,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation (6/29/1984)</td>
<td>$115,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation (HB988, 1994)</td>
<td>$75,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turned Back to General Account 6/30/95, (HB988, 1994)</td>
<td>($35,014.25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation (SB1260, 1995, Aquifer Recharge, Caribou Dam)</td>
<td>$1,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Earned</td>
<td>$120,475.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filing Fee Balance</td>
<td>$2,633.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Supply Bank Receipts</td>
<td>$841,803.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond Fees</td>
<td>$277,254.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds from DEQ and IDOC for Glens Ferry Water Study</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation FY01</td>
<td>$200,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western States Water Council Annual Dues</td>
<td>($7,500.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to/from Revolving Development Account</td>
<td>($317,253.80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation (SB1239, Sugarloaf Aquifer Recharge Project)</td>
<td>$60,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation (HB 843 Sec 6)</td>
<td>$520,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation (SB1496, 2006, ESP Aquifer Management Plan)</td>
<td>$300,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation (HB 320, 2007, ESP Aquifer Management Plan)</td>
<td>$849,936.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$4,497,493.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grants Disbursed:

- Arco, City of: $7,500.00
- Arimo, City of: $7,500.00
- Bancroft, City of: $7,000.00
- Bannock, City of: $4,264.86
- Boise City Canal Company: $7,500.00
- Bonners Ferry, City of: $7,500.00
- Bonneville County Commission: $3,375.00
- Bovill, City of: $2,299.42
- Buffalo River Water Association: $4,007.25
- Butte City, City of: $3,250.00
- Cave Bay Community Services: $6,750.00
- Central Shoshone County Water District: $7,500.01
- Clearwater Regional Water Project Study, City of Orofino et al.: $10,000.00
- Clearwater Water District: $3,750.00
- Cottonwood Point Water and Sewer Association: $7,500.00
- Cottonwood, City of: $5,000.00
- Cougar Ridge Water & Sewer: $4,861.34
- Curlew Creek Water Association: $2,334.15
- Downey, City of: $7,500.00
- Fairview Water District: $7,500.01
- Fish Creek Reservoir Company, Fish Creek Dam Study: $12,500.00
- Franklin, City of: $6,750.00
- Grangeville, City of: $7,500.00
- Greenleaf, City of: $3,000.00
- Hansen, City of: $7,450.00
- Hayden Lake Irrigation District: $7,500.00
- Hulen Meadows Water Company: $7,500.00
- Iona, City of: $1,425.64
- Kendrick, City of: $7,500.00
- Kooskia, City of: $7,500.00
- Lakeview Water District: $2,250.00
- Lava Hot Springs, City of: $7,500.00
- Lindsay Lateral Association: $7,500.00
- Lower Payette Ditch Company: $5,500.01
- Maple Grove Estates Homeowners Association: $5,020.88
- Meander Point Homeowners Association: $7,500.00
- Moreland Water & Sewer District: $7,500.00
- New Hope Water Corporation: $2,720.39
- North Lake Water & Sewer District: $7,500.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Amount Obligated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northside Estates Homeowners Association</td>
<td>$4,492.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Tomar Butte Water &amp; Sewer District</td>
<td>$3,575.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Water &amp; Sewer District</td>
<td>$3,825.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkview Water Association</td>
<td>$4,649.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payette, City of</td>
<td>$6,579.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce, City of</td>
<td>$7,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potlatch, City of</td>
<td>$6,474.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston Whitney Irrigation Company</td>
<td>$7,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston &amp; Whitney Reservoir Company</td>
<td>$3,606.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston &amp; Whitney Reservoir Company</td>
<td>$7,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, City of</td>
<td>$3,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Valley Water</td>
<td>$3,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sagel Valley Water &amp; Sewer District</td>
<td>$2,117.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Hill Water &amp; Sewer District</td>
<td>$3,825.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Charles, City of</td>
<td>$5,632.88</td>
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<td>Swan Valley, City of</td>
<td>$5,000.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twenty-Mile Creek Water Association</td>
<td>$2,467.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valley View Water &amp; Sewer District</td>
<td>$5,000.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Victor, City of</td>
<td>$3,750.00</td>
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<td>Weston, City of</td>
<td>$6,601.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winder Lateral Association</td>
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TOTAL GRANTS DISBURSED: $(1,632,755.21)

IWRB Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Amount Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lemhi River Water Right Appraisals</td>
<td>$31,000.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Expenditures Directed by Legislature

| Obligated 1994 (HB988)                                                      | $39,985.75        |
| SB1260, Aquifer Recharge                                                  | $947,000.00       |
| SB1260, Soda Caribou Dam Study                                            | $55,953.69        |
| Sugarloaf Aquifer Recharge Project (SB1239)                               | $504,000.00       |
| ESP Settlement Water Rentals (HB 843 2004)                                | $300,000.00       |
| ESP Aquifer Management Plan (HB320, 2007)                                 | $801,077.75       |

TOTAL IWRB AND LEGISLATIVE DIRECTED EXPENDITURES: $(2,732,017.19)

WATER RESOURCE BOARD RECHARGE PROJECTS: $(11,426.88)

CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE: $121,290.57

Committed Funds:

- Grants Obligated
  - Cottonwood Point Water & Sewer Association: $0.00
  - Preston - Whitney Irrigation Company: $7,500.00
  - Water District No. 1 (Blackfoot Equalizing Reservoir Automation): $35,000.00

- Legislative Directed Obligations
  - Sugarloaf Aquifer Recharge Project (SB1239): $4,046.31
  - ESPA Settlement Water Rentals (HB 843, 2004): $16,000.00
  - ESPA Management Plan (SB 1496, 2006): $0.00

TOTAL GRANTS & LOANS OBLIGATED & UNDISBURSED: $111,375.55

Loans Outstanding:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Amount Loaned</th>
<th>Principal Outstanding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arco, City of</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Butte City, City of</td>
<td>$7,425</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, City of</td>
<td>$23,750</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor, City of</td>
<td>$23,750</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
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</table>

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING: $0.00

Uncommitted Funds: $9,915.02

CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE: $121,290.57
Idaho Water Resource Board
Sources and Applications of Funds
as of February 28, 2016

SECONDARY AQUIFER PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, & IMPLEMENTATION FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation (HB 591, Sec 3)</td>
<td>2,465,300.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation (SB 1369, Sec 6)</td>
<td>1,232,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation (HB 870, Sec 3)</td>
<td>716,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation (HB 474, Sec 1)</td>
<td>4,500,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation (HB 474)</td>
<td>10,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation (SB 1190, Sec 3) Aquifer Recharge Section 42-1780 (2)</td>
<td>500,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation (HB 474, Sec 1) Managed Recharge Infrastructure Expenses</td>
<td>776,697.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation (HB 474, Sec 1) Northern Idaho Future Water Needs Studies</td>
<td>200,726.91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation (HB 474) Expenditures</td>
<td>1,213,385.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation (SB 1190, Sec 3) Aquifer Recharge Section 42-1780 (2) Expenditures</td>
<td>255,468.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest Earned State Treasury (Transferred)</td>
<td>72,586.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESA Managed Recharge Operations</td>
<td>723,894.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
<td>(899.00)</td>
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<td>Water Users Contributions</td>
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<td>Conversion project (AWEPI) measurement device payments</td>
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<td>Contribution from GWD's for 2011 ESA Managed Recharge</td>
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<td>Contribution from GWD's for Revenue Bond Prep Expenses</td>
<td>14,462.50</td>
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<td>American Falls Res. Dist2 - MP31 Recharge Site Engineering</td>
<td>(45,593.75)</td>
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<td>American Falls Res. Dist2 - MP31 Recharge Site Construction</td>
<td>(34,425.44)</td>
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<td>Payments for 2012 Recharge</td>
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<td>Payments for 2013 Recharge</td>
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<td>Payment for High Country RCD Cloud Seeding</td>
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<td>Upper Snake Aircraft Cloud Seeding Pilot project</td>
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<td>Payment for Idaho Irrigation District</td>
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<td>Payment for Magic Valley GWD and A&amp;B Intg. Dist. - Walcott Recharge Engineering</td>
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<td>Public Information Services (Steubner)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loan - Magic Valley &amp; North Snake GWDs (Magic Springs Pipeline)</td>
<td>(1,260,000.00)</td>
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Aquifer Monitoring, Measurement, and Modeling Sub-Account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Appropriation/Funds Transfer (HB 618, Sec 3)</td>
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<td>Interest Earned State Treasury (Transferred)</td>
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<td>Professional Services</td>
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<td>Equipment Purchases</td>
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<td>Travel Expenses</td>
<td>(4,235.93)</td>
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<td>Supplies</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous Expenses</td>
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Balance Aquifer Monitoring, Measurement, and Modeling Sub-Account

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<tr>
<td>Loans Outstanding</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Snake &amp; Magic Valley Ground Water Districts (Magic Springs Pipeline)</td>
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Committed Funds

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<tr>
<td>Northern Idaho Future Water Needs Studies (HB 474)</td>
<td>299,273.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Rathburn Prairie work complete, Palouse Basin committed for $100,000)</td>
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<td>Measurement devices for AWEPI conversion projects</td>
<td>183,544.79</td>
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<td>High Country RCD Cloud Seeding</td>
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<td>Cooperative Weather Modification Program (Cloud Seeding)</td>
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<td>Public Information Services (Steubner)</td>
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<td>GWD Bond Prepaytory Expenses</td>
<td>37,500.00</td>
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<td>Upper Snake Aircraft Cloud Seeding Pilot project</td>
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Loan Funds Committed - ESA Ground Water Districts (Magic Springs Pipeline)

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<td>Committed - FY2016 Budgeted Funds</td>
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<td>ESPA Managed Recharge Operations</td>
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<td>Investigation/Engineering for further ESPA recharge capacity improvements</td>
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<td>Ground water conservation grants in priority aquifiers (Roger's proposal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Committed $18,000 for City of Hailey; $12,212 for Sun Valley)</td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amount reserved for projects in other priority aquifers</td>
<td>(Committed $90,000 for Elmore County Study; $95,000 for Swan Falls Forecasting; $15,000 for Star W&amp;S Recharge Study)</td>
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<td>TOTAL FY2016 BUDGETED FUNDS</td>
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CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE

15,293,280.04

(Committed $18,000 for City of Hailey; $12,212 for Sun Valley)
Account Number: 2009370
Billing Date: 3/4/2016
Amount Due: $391,863.11

Idaho Water Resources Board
Attn: Brian Patton
322 East Front Street
Boise, ID 83720
Brian.Patton@idwr.idaho.gov

To ensure proper credit:
Checks must be received at least five business day prior to due date along with copy of invoice.
Wires must be received by 10:00 CST on due date.

Series 2006 (Dworshak Project)

PAYMENT DUE:
May 1, 2016

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<tr>
<td>Principal / Sinking Fund Due:</td>
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<td>Current Balance in Bond Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Balance in Reserve Fund</td>
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<td>Current Balance in Revenue Fund</td>
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<td>Total Due:</td>
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For wiring of funds:
Wells Fargo Bank, NA
ABA 121000248
Credit A/C 0001038377
Corporate Trust Clearing Account
FFC A/C 20093702 Re: IWRB Dworshak 06

For questions, please contact: Tim Reed at (303) 863-6368 or Tim.Reed@WellsFargo.com or Beth Helfter at (303) 863-6254 or Elizabeth.A.Helfter@WellsFargo.com
Hi Sascha,

Attached you will find the 5/1/2016 debt service invoice (to pay bonds in full) for the Dworshak Project, Series 2006 Bonds (with account balances per your request).

Please don’t hesitate to contact me if you need additional information.

Many thanks!
Beth

Elizabeth Helfter
CTS Account Associate
Phone: 303-863-6254
Fax: 303-863-5023

---

From: Marston, Sascha [mailto:Sascha.Marston@idwr.idaho.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 02, 2016 11:07 AM
To: Reed, Tim
Cc: Patton, Brian
Subject: Bond payoff and account balance request

Tim,

Please provide the payoff for IWRB Water Resource Development Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 2006 as of May 1, 2016. Also please send the current balance of the following accounts related to these bonds:

Bond Fund – XXXX3700
Reserve Fund – XXXX3703
Revenue Fund – XXXX3702

Thanks,

Sascha Marston
Financial Officer
Idaho Department of Water Resources
PO Box 83720
Boise ID 83720-0098
(208)287-4819
BEFORE THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF THE ) RESOLUTION TO COMMIT
DWORSHAK SMALL ) FUNDS AND PROVIDE PAYOFF
HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT ) ON REVENUE BOND

WHEREAS, the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB or Board) owns and operates the Dworshak Small Hydroelectric Project (Project) located near Orofino, Idaho; and

WHEREAS, the Dworshak Small Hydroelectric Project was completed in 2000 and consists of a 2-unit, 3 MW powerplant located on the water supply pipelines that deliver water from Dworshak Reservoir to the Clearwater Fish Hatchery and the Dworshak National Fish Hatchery; and

WHEREAS, the power output from the Project is sold to the Bonneville Power Administration pursuant to a 30-year agreement; and

WHEREAS, the IWRB issued revenue bonds to finance the construction of the Project, which were refinanced in 2006; and

WHEREAS, the bonds may be paid in full beginning on May 1, 2016; and

WHEREAS, a May 1, 2016 payoff amount was obtained from the Bond Trustee in the amount of $2,127,534.75. However, the Trustee is holding a total of $1,735,671.64 in the Trustee’s accounts associated with the bonds, leaving net payoff amount required from the IWRB of $391,863.11.

WHEREAS, revenues from the Project in excess of operations and maintenance, debt service, and reserves for future repairs, are deposited into the IWRB’s Revolving Development Account to be made available for loans or other uses consistent with the Account and approved by the IWRB.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the IWRB authorizes the expenditure of up to $392,000 from the Revolving Development Account to pay in full the revenue bonds associated with Dworshak Small Hydroelectric Project.

Dated this 18th day of March 2016.

___________________________
ROGER W. CHASE, Chairman
Idaho Water Resource Board

Attest: ________________________________
Vince Alberdi, Secretary
Idaho Water Resource Board
MATERIALS MAY BE PROVIDED AT THE
IWRB MEETING
Memorandum

To: Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB)
From: Neeley Miller, IDWR Planning & Projects Bureau
Date: March 8, 2016
RE: Lewiston Regional Deep Aquifer Investigation

ACTIONS:

Consider authorizing expenditure of a total of $90,000 to undertake study targeted at improving the understanding of the Lewiston Regional Deep Aquifer

House Bill 479 passed and approved by the 2014 legislature provided the IWRB with a one-time appropriation in the amount of $15 million. Included in the one-time appropriation was $500,000 to conduct water needs studies in coordination with Northern Idaho communities to ensure water availability for future economic development.

On July 18, 2014, the IWRB adopted a resolution approving the expenditure of a total of $201,000 from the IWRB’s Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management and Implementation Fund for the Rathdrum Prairie Future Water Demand Study. Additionally, on November 17th, 2015, the IWRB adopted a resolution approving the expenditure of a total of $100,000 from the IWRB’s Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management and Implementation Fund for the Palouse Ground Water Basin Water Supply Alternatives Project. The remaining balance in the Northern Idaho allocation stands at $199,000.

Problems of ground-water level decline in shallow basalt aquifers in the areas south and east of Lewiston have been known since the 1990’s. The Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) designated the Lindsay Creek GWMA in 1992. A larger area of water-level decline in wells completed in shallow basalt aquifers was identified in more recent years by the IDWR. The Lindsay Creek GWMA order was rescinded and the much larger Lewiston Plateau GWMA was designated on May 20, 2013. After considerable public input, a ground water management plan for the Lewiston Plateau GWMA was adopted by IDWR on March 25, 2015. The listed goals of the management plan for the Lewiston Plateau GWMA are as follows: 1) protect existing shallow aquifers from further decline, 2) protect existing and future ground water rights and ground water quality, 3) improve the understanding about the existence and location of the regional and shallow aquifers, 4) encourage education and outreach efforts that promote conservation of the ground water resources and 5) provide reasonable growth opportunities from available water supplies.

Staff received a proposal and cost estimate of $90,000 for a study directed toward improving the understanding of the Lewiston regional deep aquifer. Representatives from Ralston Hydrologic Services and Nez Perce County are here today to discuss the proposed study with the Board and address any questions on the proposed work.

Attached:

1) Funding Resolution for Consideration
2) Summary of Study
3) Budget Spreadsheet
4) Full Lewiston Regional Deep Aquifer Study Proposal
BEFORE THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF A HYDROGEOLOGIC )  A RESOLUTION
ANALYSIS OF THE EASTERN AND )  TO ALLOCATE
SOUTHERN PORTIONS OF THE LEWISTON )  FUNDS
GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT AREA, ID )

WHEREAS, the Idaho Legislature passed HB 479 in 2014 to provide a one-time appropriation in the amount of $15 million from the General Fund and transfers that money to two funds administered by the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB); and

WHEREAS, the bill provides for the transfer of $10.5 million to the Revolving Development Fund and $4.5 million to the Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management and Implementation Fund; and

WHEREAS, projects from the Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management and Implementation Fund include $500,000 to conduct joint water need studies in coordination with Northern Idaho communities to ensure water availability for future economic development; and

WHEREAS, on July 18, 2014, the IWRB adopted a resolution approving the expenditure of a total of $201,000 from the IWRB’s Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management and Implementation Fund for the Rathdrum Prairie Future Water Demand Study; and leaving a remaining balance in the Northern Idaho allocation of $299,000; and

WHEREAS, on November 17th, 2015, the IWRB adopted a resolution approving the expenditure of a total of $100,000 from the IWRB’s Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management and Implementation Fund for the Palouse Ground Water Basin Water Supply Alternatives Project; and leaving a remaining balance in the Northern Idaho allocation of $199,000; and

WHEREAS, problems of ground-water level decline in shallow basalt aquifers in the areas south and east of Lewiston have been known since the 1990’s; and

WHEREAS, the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) designated the Lindsay Creek Ground Water Management Area (GWMA) in 1992; and

WHEREAS, a larger area of water-level decline in wells completed in shallow basalt aquifers was identified in recent years by IDWR; and

WHEREAS, IDWR rescinded the Lindsay Creek GWMA and designated the much larger Lewiston Plateau GWMA on May 20, 2013; and

WHEREAS, after considerable public input, a ground water management plan for the Lewiston Plateau GWMA was adopted by IDWR on March 25, 2015. The goals of the Lewiston Plateau ground water management plan are as follows: 1) protect existing shallow aquifers from
further decline, 2) protect existing and future ground water rights and ground water quality, 3) improve the understanding about the existence and location of the regional and shallow aquifers, 4) encourage education and outreach efforts that promote conservation of the ground water resources and 5) provide reasonable growth opportunities from available water supplies; and

WHEREAS, a cost estimate of $90,000 has been prepared for a study directed toward goal number three (3) in the ground water management plan targeted at improving the understanding, the location, and the yield of the regional deep aquifer; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the IWRB authorizes the expenditure of a total of $90,000 from the Northern Idaho allocation in the Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management, and Implementation Fund to undertake the study targeted at improving the understanding of the Lewiston regional deep aquifer.

DATED this 18th day of March 2016.

ROGER CHASE, Chairman
Idaho Water Resource Board

ATTEST
Vince Alberdi, Secretary
Idaho Water Resource Board
HYDROGEOLOGIC ANALYSIS OF THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN PORTIONS OF THE LEWISTON PLATEAU GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT AREA, IDAHO

Dale R. Ralston PhD PE PG
Ralston Hydrologic Services
Moscow, ID

March 2016

General Location Map
Lewiston is located near the eastern margin of the Columbia Plateau (from Idaho Geological Survey)

The Lewiston area is underlain by a number of basalt flows that range in thickness from less than 100 feet to more than 200 feet. Water producing zones dominantly are located along contacts between individual basalt flows.
The basalt flows tend to be approximately horizontal except where there are structural features such as faults and folds. (From Idaho Geological Survey)
Columbia River Basalt Group: Formations of Importance in the Lewiston Basin

(From Idaho Geological Survey)
The Grande Ronde Formation is divided into four major units with the "n" and "r" designations indicating normal and reversed magnetic polarity of the Earth when the basalt was erupted.

The structural basin is bowl-shaped with an east-west trending syncline with the lowest point being slightly south of the confluence.

Recharge to the aquifers occurs where the rivers (particularly the Snake) flow over outcrop areas.

A large fault and fold forms the northern edge of the basin (the Lewiston Grade).

Recharge area for the regional aquifer; Dip of rocks is greater than the gradient of the Snake River
Postulated recharge and discharge areas for the regional aquifer within the Grande Ronde Formation

Likely discharge area for the regional aquifer

Likely recharge area for the regional aquifer

Chief Timothy Park area is the primary discharge location for the regional aquifer
Regional aquifer discharges back to the Snake River near Chief Timothy Park

- Faults and folds allow deep ground water to move vertically upward to discharge into the bottom of the river.

Regional aquifer underlies the western portion of the Lewiston Plateau area

Locations of Selected Deep Wells in the Lewiston Basin

- Wells with water-level elevations ranging from 660 to 720 feet in the regional aquifer
Well APUD #4 is representative of wells completed in the regional aquifer and does not have long-term water level decline.

Diagrammatic Cross Section of Lewiston Plateau Aquifers
Subarea A-1 was delineated from subarea A because the regional aquifer hydraulically connected with the Snake River may not be present.

Subarea B was delineated from subarea A because of the low density of existing development.

2013 - established
2015 - management plan
Aquifer Definitions

- The regional aquifer is composed dominantly of basalt flow contact zones of the Grande Ronde Formation and is hydraulically connected to and receives recharge from the Snake River.
- The shallow aquifers are “perched” above the Grande Ronde Formation and are composed dominantly of basalt flow contact zones of the Saddle Mountain and/or Wanapum Formations, are not hydraulically connected to the Snake River but may receive small amounts of recharge from precipitation and irrigation.

- Area A: Applications for new appropriations of ground water and applications for well drilling permits for exempt domestic wells will be limited to use from the regional aquifer unless the applicant can establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that the proposed diversion of water will not injure other water rights, and that there is sufficient water for the purpose sought.
- Area A-1: Applications for new appropriations of ground water will be limited to use from the regional aquifer. The location and extent of the regional aquifer is unknown.....
• Area B: All applications for new appropriations of water, except domestic use in some cases, will be limited to use from the regional aquifer. The location and extent of the regional aquifer is unknown.... Because of the low density of development in Area B, well drilling permits for exempt domestic uses may be approved into the shallow aquifers if there are no other wells completed into any shallow aquifer within a horizontal distance of 1,000 linear feet of the proposed well site.

Regional Aquifer Issues

Bottom Hole Elev. vs Water Level Elev.

(From Ken Neely)
Management plan goals

- Protect existing shallow aquifers from further decline.
- Protect existing and future ground water rights and ground water quality.
- **Improve the understanding about the existence and location of the regional and shallow aquifers**
- Encourage education and outreach efforts that promote conservation of the ground water resources.
- Provide reasonable growth opportunities from available water supplies.

Project Objectives:

- The first objective of the proposed project is to better understand the deep ground-water resources (generally greater than 1,000 feet) in Subarea A-1 and, in particular, to determine whether recharge to this system may be coming from the Clearwater River and/or from Lapwai Creek.
- The second objective of the project is to develop a greater understanding of both shallow and regional aquifers in the southern portion of the GWMA. Again, the focus will be on potential recharge sources.
Clearwater River Valley and the north end of the Lapwai Creek Valley are potential areas for aquifer recharge for deep aquifers in Subarea A-1.

Southern portion of the Lapwai Creek Valley and the Sweetwater Creek Valley are potential recharge areas for the regional aquifer and possibly shallow aquifers.
Project operation - 1

- Project will be conducted by Dr. Dale Ralston (RHS) and Dr. Robin Nimmer (TerraGraphics Environmental Engineering)
- Geologic analysis: use published maps and chemical analysis of rock samples from wells and outcrops to develop detailed stratigraphy to tie potential recharge areas to identified aquifers.
- Hydrogeologic analysis: use geologic data to form conceptual models of aquifers, use temporal water-level data to tie to surface water sources.

Project operation - 2

- IDWR will play an active role via Ken Neely; IDWR will share costs for the chemical analysis of cutting samples, construction of any monitoring wells, and purchase of monitoring equipment (transducers, monitoring tubing, deployment supplies, etc.)
- The Nez Perce Tribe will also play a major based on a signed MOA with Ralston Hydrologic Services. Kevin Brackney of the Tribal Division of Water Resources is the primary contact.
- Idaho Geological Survey will collaborate on geologic interpretation
- GeoAnalytical Laboratory at Washington State University will be used to conduct chemical analysis of rock samples.
Project operation -3

- Proposal for 1 year at funding level of $90,000. A no-cost time extension may be requested depending on when the project is initiated.
- Potential additional years depending on results

Thank You!!
HYDROGEOLOGIC ANALYSIS OF THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN PORTIONS OF THE LEWISTON PLATEAU GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT AREA, IDAHO

Proposal from Ralston Hydrologic Services, March, 2016

The purpose of the project is to improve understanding about the existence, location and recharge characteristics of regional and shallow aquifers within portions of the Lewiston Plateau Ground Water Management Area (GWMA) in support of ground-water management activities by the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR). This GWMA, created in 2013, covers a larger area than the 1992 Lindsay Creek GWMA because IDWR found that current declining ground-water levels are occurring in a larger area and in more shallow aquifers than in the 1990s. The 2015 Lewiston Plateau GWMA management plan includes an objective to increase hydrogeologic knowledge of regional and shallow aquifers in the area.

The presence of a regional basalt aquifer that is hydraulically connected with the Snake River in the immediate Lewiston-Clarkston area is well documented. Shallow basalt aquifers that are present underling the Lewiston Orchards area receive only small amounts of recharge. There is no pattern of long-term water-level decline in the regional aquifer in the immediate Lewiston-Clarkston portion of the GWMA, but numerous examples of water-level decline in wells completed in the shallow aquifers throughout the GWMA. The management plan constrains development of new wells in the shallow aquifers and encourages development of wells in the regional aquifer. However, available data suggest that the regional aquifer that is hydraulically connected with the Snake River may not be present in the eastern and southern portion of the GWMA.

The first objective of the proposed project is to better understand the deep ground-water resources (generally greater than 1,000 feet) in the eastern portion of the GWMA and, in particular, to determine whether recharge to this system may be coming from the Clearwater River and/or from Lapwai Creek. The second objective of the project is to develop a greater understanding of both shallow and regional aquifers in the southern portion of the GWMA. Again, the focus would be on potential recharge sources.

The project would be conducted by Dr. Dale Ralston of Ralston Hydrologic Services and Dr. Robin Nimmer of TerraGraphics Environmental Engineering, both located in Moscow, Idaho. The proposed project is for one year with potential future phases depending on the first year results. Collaborators for the project include: 1) IDWR; 2) Nez Perce Tribe via a signed MOA; 3) Idaho Geological Survey; 4) GeoAnalytical Laboratory of Washington State University; and 5) Nez Perce County. The primary deliverable for this study will be a technical report containing the data collected, analyses, and interpretations. The study is also intended to increase the number of long-term monitoring wells in the Lewiston Plateau GWMA, and in the areas east and south of the GWMA.

The proposed project budget request from the Idaho Water Resources Board of $90,000 includes salaries and field expenses, but does not include chemical analyses of rock samples, construction of monitoring wells, monitoring devices, and other monitoring supplies, which are to be funded by the Idaho Department of Water Resources.
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<th>Robin hours</th>
<th>Field Assist</th>
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**Expenses**

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HYDROGEOLOGIC ANALYSIS OF THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN PORTIONS OF THE LEWISTON PLATEAU GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT AREA, IDAHO

Proposal Prepared by

Dale R. Ralston PhD PE PG

Submitted to the Idaho Department of Water Resources

March, 2016
Introduction

The purpose of this proposal is to develop a better understanding of the hydrogeologic setting and ground-water recharge characteristics in the eastern and southern portions of the Lewiston Plateau Ground Water Management Area (GWMA) located in the Lewiston Basin of northern-central Idaho and eastern Washington (Figure 1). Problems of ground-water level decline in shallow basalt aquifers in the areas south and east of Lewiston have been known since the 1990's. The Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) designated the Lindsay Creek GWMA in 1992 (Figure 2). A larger area of water-level decline in wells completed in shallow basalt aquifers was identified in recent years by the IDWR (Neely, 2012). The Lindsay Creek GWMA order was rescinded and the much larger Lewiston Plateau GWMA was designated on May 20, 2013 (IDWR, 2013). After considerable public input, a ground water management plan for the Lewiston Plateau GWMA was adopted by IDWR on March 25, 2015 (IDWR, 2015). The listed goals of the management plan for the Lewiston Plateau GWMA (pages 5-6) are as follows: 1) protect existing shallow aquifers from further decline, 2) protect existing and future ground water rights and ground water quality, 3) improve the understanding about the existence and location of the regional and shallow aquifers, 4) encourage education and outreach efforts that promote conservation of the ground water resources and 5) provide reasonable growth opportunities from available water supplies. This proposal is directed toward the third listed goal in the ground-water management plan, to improve the understanding about the existence and location of the regional and shallow aquifers.

Figure 1 General Location Map
HYDROGEOLOGIC OVERVIEW

The Lewiston Basin is located near the eastern edge of a large area in Idaho, Oregon and Washington that is underlain by basalt flows of the Columbia River Basalt Group (Figure 3). Ground water from fracture zones between individual basalt flows (aquifers) is the source of most of the municipal water supply and essentially all of the industrial and private drinking water supply within the Lewiston Basin in northern Idaho and eastern Washington. The Idaho portion of the Lewiston basin is bounded by the Snake River canyon on the west and is geologically bounded on the north by structural features along the northern side of Clearwater River. The eastern and southern boundaries of the basin in Idaho are less well defined.

Basalt aquifers below the elevation of the Snake River in the Lewiston basin in Idaho are laterally continuous west into Washington and may be continuous to the east under the canyons formed by Lapwai Creek and Sweetwater Creek (Figure 1). Basalt aquifers above the elevation of the Snake River and the Clearwater River are limited to the plateau areas. The basalt flow-contact aquifers that are below the Snake River are generally referred to as the “regional aquifer”. They occur within the Grande Ronde Formation of the Columbia River Basalt Group. The basalt flow-contact aquifers that are at elevations above the Snake River are generally referred to as “shallow” aquifers. They are associated mostly with the Saddle Mountains and Wanapum Formations of the Columbia River Basalt Group. The shallow aquifers are recharged
from precipitation and irrigation water on the plateau surface whereas the regional aquifer in the northwest portion of the Lewiston Plateau GWMA receives recharge from the Snake River.

Geologically, the Lewiston area is part of a structural basin dominated by steeply dipping rocks north of the Clearwater River; the rock unit outcropping at the top of the Lewiston Grade is the same as the rock unit outcropping near the bottom of the grade. The rock units south of the Clearwater River form a shallow bowl. An east-west oriented shallow syncline (valley in the layered basalt) is located several miles south of the Clearwater River (Figure 4). Rocks north of this feature dip slightly to the south and rocks south of this feature dip slightly to the north.

The northerly dip of the rocks south of Lewiston is steeper than the northerly gradient of the Snake River. This means that aquifers within the layered basalt that are hundreds of feet below the Snake River at the confluence with the Clearwater River outcrop under the Snake River channel about 10 miles south of Lewiston. These water producing zones, collectively called the regional aquifer, receive recharge from the river where the river flows over the outcrop area. The discharge from the regional aquifer occurs predominantly to the Snake River about 8 miles west of Lewiston in the vicinity of Chief Timothy Park. In this area, ground water from the regional aquifer flows upward along faults and steeply dipping basalt units where the geologic feature that forms the base of the Lewiston hill crosses under the river.
Figure 4 Geologic map showing the axis of the syncline and the outcrop areas of subunits of the Grande Ronde Formation (n indicates normal magnetic polarity and r indicates reverse magnetic polarity) (From Idaho Geological Survey)

The recharge/discharge characteristics of the regional aquifer are reasonably well defined based on studies starting in the 1970’s (Cohen, 1979; Stevens, 1994; Douglas and others, 2005; Ralston, 2001, Ralston, 2011, Ralston 2014 and Ralston, 2015). The hydraulic connection between the Snake River and the regional aquifer was “proven” when deep wells completed in the regional aquifer in Clarkston responded to the rise in river water level associated with the completion and filling of the reservoir behind Lower Granite Dam in 1978. Long-term water-level records (mostly for wells completed in the regional aquifer in Clarkston) show no pattern of water-level decline from the 1960’s to the present even though ground water withdrawal rates increased significantly in the following decades as large public supply wells for Lewiston, Clarkston, Asotin, and the Lewiston Orchards were completed and put into operation. Large yield wells in Idaho were constructed into the regional aquifer starting in the 1980’s.

The recharge/discharge characteristics of the shallow aquifers are less well understood (Neely, 2012 and Ralston, 2012). However, it is clear that many of the wells penetrating these shallow aquifers have limited annual recharge and are showing long-term patterns of water-level decline.

GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The ground water management plan for the Lewiston Plateau GWMA provides the following definitions for the regional and shallow aquifers (IDWR, 2015, page 5).
- The regional aquifer is composed dominantly of basalt flow contact zones of the Grande Ronde Formation and is hydraulically connected to and receives recharge from the Snake River.
- The shallow aquifers are "perched" above the Grande Ronde Formation and are composed dominantly of basalt flow contact zones of the Saddle Mountain and/or Wanapum Formations, are not hydraulically connected to the Snake River but may receive small amounts of recharge from precipitation and irrigation.

These definitions are key aspects to the regulatory aspects of the management plan. The presumption is that additional well development can be allowed in the regional aquifer because the known hydraulic connection of the aquifer with the Snake River limits long-term water-level decline. However, additional well development is significantly restricted in the shallow aquifers because of very limited rates of recharge and associated patterns of long-term water-level decline.

The following statements within the plan describe management of the shallow aquifers (IDWR, 2015, page 8).

- The director presumes that future diversions from the shallow aquifers likely will injure existing water rights in the shallow aquifer.
- Applicants seeking new wells within the shallow aquifers must prove that the proposed new diversions will not injure other rights and that there is sufficient water in the shallow aquifer for the purpose sought.

The Lewiston Plateau GWMA is divided into three subareas (A, A-1 and B) based on existing hydrogeologic data and/or the lack of hydrogeologic data for the regional and shallow aquifers (Figure 5). Most of the existing municipal wells (Lewiston and Lewiston Orchards Irrigation District (LOID)) are located in Subarea A and all of these wells are completed in the regional aquifer. These wells, plus municipal wells located in Clarkston and Asotin, Washington all have static water-level elevations that are similar to the elevation of the Snake River in the immediate Lewiston area (680 to 730 feet Above Sea Level (ft ASL)).

Subarea A-1 was differentiated from Subarea A because the regional aquifer that is hydraulically connected to the Snake River may not be present in this portion of the GWMA based on water-level data from deep wells in the area. For example, the reported static water level in LOID well #2 when drilled to a depth of about 1,957 feet was about 500 feet higher in elevation than the water-level elevations in LOID wells #3 and #4 which were drilled to depths of 2,617 and 1,625 feet respectively (Figure 4). The water-level elevation difference between LOID well #2 and the other LOID and Lewiston wells indicates the presence of some sort of hydrogeologic discontinuity that appears to isolate deep aquifers within the Grande Ronde Basalt in the Subarea A-1 from the Snake River. The nature and exact location of the geologic discontinuity are not known. The dotted nature of the line shown on Figure 5 to separate Subarea A from Subarea A-1 is intended to reflect this uncertainty.
In addition to LOID well #2, at least 20 wells have been drilled in Subarea A-1 that are deep enough to penetrate into the upper portion of the Grande Ronde Formation. The bottoms of these wells are below the elevation of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers in the confluence area. IDWR monitors the ground water levels in 8 of these wells, whose depths range from 600 feet to 1200 feet. The static water-level elevations in six of these wells range from 787 to 820 ft ASL, which is much higher than the wells completed in the regional aquifer in Subarea A (about 680 to 730 ft ASL). Data from these wells supports the hypothesis that aquifers in the upper portion of the Grande Ronde Formation in Subarea A-1 are not hydraulically connected to the Snake River. The lack of hydraulic connection of these deep aquifers with the Snake River likely would result in long-term water-level decline if significant pumping occurs and if no other surface water system provides recharge to the aquifers within the Grande Ronde Formation.

The potential exists that the water-level elevations in the 20 deep wells in Subarea A-1 represent hydraulic connection with the Clearwater River near or upstream from the confluence with Lapwai Creek and/or a hydraulic connection with Lapwai Creek in the northern portion of the Lapwai Valley. Ground-water management activities in Subarea A-1 would be much different if it can be proven that aquifers in the Grande Ronde Formation in Subarea A-1 receive recharge from one or both of these surface water sources.
Subarea B was delineated from Subarea A because very few wells have been drilled. The ground-water management plan states the following relative to Subarea B. "Because of the low density of wells in Area B, well drilling permits for exempt domestic uses may be approved into the shallow aquifers if there are no other wells completed into any shallow aquifer within a horizontal distance of 1,000 linear feet of the proposed well site.... not to exceed an annual volume of 1.2 acre-feet" (IDWR, 2015, page 90). Knowledge of the regional aquifer and shallow aquifers also is very limited in the southern portion of Subarea A. A hydrogeologic investigation of the geologic setting and potential recharge sources is needed in the southern portion of the Lewiston Plateau GWMA in order to provide support for IDWR ground-water management activities.

In summary, the proposed project is focused on: 1) identifying the hydrogeologic controls for potential surface water recharge for regional aquifers in Subarea A-1; and 2) analyzing the hydrogeologic setting including potential recharge sources for regional and shallow aquifers in the southern portion of Subarea A and all of Subarea B of the Lewiston Plateau GWMA. The project would provide information needed for IDWR water management in this portion of Idaho.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

**Project Scope**

The proposed project is designed to obtain additional knowledge of the regional and shallow aquifers within the Lewiston Plateau GWMA to support water management by IDWR. The two major questions to be addressed in the proposed project are described below.

1. First, do either the Clearwater River or Lapwai Creek serve as recharge sources to aquifers within the Grande Ronde Formation in Subarea A-1?
2. Second, what is the hydrogeologic setting and potential recharge sources for shallow and regional aquifers in the southern portion of the Lewiston Plateau GWMA?

**Project Approach**

The questions posed above will be answered by a combination of geologic and hydrogeologic data collection and analysis.

- From a geologic point of view, geologic maps published by the Idaho Geological Survey (IGS) will be supplemented by additional geologic field work where deemed necessary. Rock chemistry analysis of cutting samples from wells will provide the basis to compare mapped formation contacts to specific depth intervals in wells. The rock chemistry data are needed to accurately correlate water producing zones in wells to rocks outcropping under surface water systems.
- Hydrologic analysis procedures include identification of aquifers and the continuity of these zones from well driller reports plus spatial and temporal water-level analysis from selected wells. Data loggers will be installed in selected wells to collect temporal water level data for comparison to stream stage and flow information obtained from U.S.
Geological Survey stations on the surface streams. Water chemistry analyses may be used to define ground-water systems following the approach taken by Stevens (1994).

The specific tasks for each of two proposed subprojects study are described below.

- Assemble and review well driller reports for the area included in the Lewiston Plateau GWMA and for nearby areas (i.e. along the Clearwater River, Lapwai Creek, Sweetwater Creek and the Snake River).
- Compare and analyze well geologic information from well driller reports and compare to surface geologic maps (i.e. unit thickness, unit elevation ....)
- Conduct a field study of wells selected based on location, geologic information and well depth. Correlate well driller’s reports with specific wells located in the field. If possible, measure the depth to water and obtain a water sample for selected water chemical analysis.
- Formulate a conceptual hydrogeologic model for each study area that describes aquifer continuity and identifies areas where surface water sources have the potential to recharge specific identified aquifers.
- Identify and evaluate specific wells for temporal water-level data collection and install data loggers.
- Identify opportunities for rock chemistry analysis from existing wells that have identified cutting samples and from wells that are under construction. Obtain cutting samples and have them analyzed at the Washington State University GeoAnalytical Laboratory. Prepare figures that show the stratigraphic section penetrated by each well.
- Use hydrogeologic data and temporal water level data from selected wells plus the geologic rock chemistry data to assess the potential for flow-contact aquifers within the Grande Ronde Formation to underlie either the Clearwater River Valley or the Lapwai Creek Valley and to provide avenues for ground water recharge. Use the same approach to analyze the recharge potential from Sweetwater Creek, the Snake River and intermittent tributaries to the Snake River within Idaho.
- Identify opportunities for construction of one or more test wells to provide additional samples for rock chemistry analysis and to serve as long-term monitoring sites for the identified stratigraphic units.
- Analyze the hydraulic connection of surface water with ground water using data logger water-level records from wells in comparison to U.S. Geological Survey stream gaging data.
- Compile the results of the steps delineated above and prepare a report of findings.
**Project Personnel and Management**

The project would be directed by Dr. Dale Ralston with most of the hydrogeologic analysis conducted by Dr. Ralston of Ralston Hydrologic Services and Dr. Robin Nimmer of TerraGraphics Environmental Engineering, both located in Moscow, Idaho. Dr. Ralston and Dr. Nimmer have completed several major projects together within the Palouse Basin in Idaho and Washington. The first of these was the PBAC (Palouse Basin Aquifer Committee) framework study which was completed in 2011. The second major project was the construction of seven monitoring wells in the Washington portion of the Palouse Basin under funding by the Washington Department of Ecology which was completed in 2013. Additional field geologic and/or hydrogeologic field personnel may work on the project as needed.

Cooperators on the project include the Idaho Department of Water Resources, the Nez Perce Tribe, the Idaho Geological Survey and the Washington State University GeoAnalytical Laboratory and possibly the Idaho State Lab for water chemistry analyses. Details relative to these entities are provided below.

- Ken Neely of IDWR has been working with Dr. Ralston for a number of years relative to the hydrogeology of the Lewiston Basin and the establishment of the Lewiston Plateau GWMA. He has provided major input relative to the formulation of this proposal.
- A MOA has been signed between the Nez Perce Tribe and Ralston Hydrologic Services (RHS) (January 29, 2016) for "Groundwater Data Sharing (at the) North Lapwai Fish Acclimation Facility." The agreement allows RHS to install two data loggers on monitoring wells at the fish acclimation facility which is located near the north end of the Lapwai Valley. A close working relationship has been established between Kevin Brackney, hydrogeologist with the tribal Division of Water Resources and Dr. Ralston. Kevin has offered cutting samples from a tribal well drilled west of the City of Lapwai for chemical analysis. He has agreed to help with the project and to share in analysis of the data. The head of the tribal Division of Water Resources is aware of the planned study.
- Dr. Ralston met with Dr. Ed Ratchford who is Director of the Idaho Geological Survey (IGS) and Dennis Feeney who is senior geologist, both located in Moscow. They indicated an interest in the project and pledged to assist in making geologic data on file with the IGS available to the project and to provide their interpretations when needed. They also have software to provide three-dimensional presentations of geologic structure which (for a small cost) can be used on the project.
- The GeoAnalytical Laboratory at Washington State University has an extensive history of geochemical analysis of rock samples from the Columbia River Basalt Group. They
can use trace element chemistry to identify the formation and sub-member from which the sample was obtained. Dr. Ralston and Dr. Nimmer worked closely with the WSU GeoAnalytical Lab to do stratigraphic identification of units based on cutting samples from monitoring wells drilled in the Washington portion of the Palouse Basin. Dr. John Wolff, director of the lab, has indicated an interest in the project in addition to providing the chemical rock analyses. The analyses cost $65 per sample with a six week turnaround or about $120 per sample for a one to two week turnaround. The chemical analyses of rock samples obtained via this study may provide the basis for an undergraduate or graduate student project at Washington State University.

Proposed Project Budget

The proposed budget for a one-year study given the scope described above is $90,000. This funding is being requested from the Idaho Water Resources Board. This budget includes all salaries and expenses including working with the Idaho Geological Survey. The budget is based on the assumption that chemical analysis of cutting samples, construction of any monitoring wells, and purchase of monitoring equipment (transducers, monitoring tubing, deployment supplies, etc.) would be paid by IDWR. A short (2-3 month) no-cost extension for the project might be required, depending on when the project is started, to allow analysis of temporal water level data from wells over a winter-spring runoff and recharge event. A detailed project budget is available upon request.

REFERENCES CITED


Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR), 2013, Final Order Rescinding Lindsay Creek GWMA and Designating Lewiston Plateau GWMA.


Neely, K.W., 2012, Summary of Ground Water Level Data and Trends in the Lindsay Creek Ground Water Management Area and the Tammany Creek Area, 2012; Open file report, Idaho Department of Water Resources.


Ralston, D.R., 2014, Hydrogeology of the Lewiston Orchards Area; Memo to Keith Franklin and Al Beardsley of the Idaho Department of Water Resources; Ralston Hydrologic Services; January 27.

Ralston, D.R., 2015, Analysis of the Well Yield Potential of LOID well #5; Memo to Cory Baune and Amy Uptmor of J-U-B Engineers; Ralston Hydrologic Services; July 14.

MEMORANDUM

To: Idaho Water Resource Board
From: Sarah Lien, Friends of the Teton River
Date: February 29, 2016
Re: Water Transactions Program – Teton River Basin – Badger Creek Transactions

Action Item: Attached are two expenditure of funds resolutions. The first resolution authorizes the Board to expend $32,845 to purchase water rights on Badger Creek. The second resolution authorizes the Board to expend ____ to fund a water right appraisal of a water right on Badger Creek.

Background and Ecological Significance of Badger Creek

Badger Creek is a tributary to the Teton River located in the upper Teton Valley, north of Tetonia, Idaho. The tributary runs from east to west, originating in the Teton Mountain Range and flowing west towards the Teton River.

Yellowstone cutthroat trout (YCT) are currently listed as a "species of greatest concern" for the Teton River Basin in the Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (February 2006), and by consequence garner management priority throughout their historic range, including the Teton Basin. Badger Creek offers excellent fish and wildlife habitat and supports a genetically pure YCT population.

The natural stream hydrology and geology of the Badger Creek drainage results in the annual dewatering of the stream, a problem that is exacerbated by irrigation withdraws. Specifically the middle section of Badger Creek dries up each year, whereas both the upper and lower reaches flow perennially. (See attached map titled “Badger Creek Hydrology.”) YCT in the Badger Creek system have adapted to the annual dewatering of the stream by either: (1) migrating to the lower reaches of Badger Creek and into the Teton River canyon; or (2) migrating upstream onto US Forest Service land. Fish, particularly those attempting to migrate upstream onto US Forest Service land, are stranded in isolated pools as flows in the stream recede. One particular location where YCT are commonly stranded in isolated pools is between two irrigation structures, the Badger Splitter and the Ricks Diversion. (See attached map titled “Badger Creek Transaction Overview.”)

In recent years each of these diversions was retrofitted to be more fish friendly. In 2010 the Badger Splitter was rebuilt and new headgates and rotating belt fish screens where installed. Then in 2012 the Ricks Diversion (located downstream of the Badger Splitter) was retrofitted. The check dam wing wall was rebuilt and a fish ladder was installed. With the barrier and entrainment issues resolved, water availability is the single factor preventing the successful movement of YCT into perennially flowing reaches of the stream when water becomes short and the middle reach of Badger Creek begins to dry.
The purpose of the water transactions discussed below is to increase the quantity of water in the stream between the Badger Splitter and the Ricks Diversion, approximately a 0.55 mile stretch of stream, and to spill a sufficient amount of water down the fish ladder located at the Ricks Diversion to allow for fish passage. This strategy will allow for movement up the fish ladder at the Ricks Diversion, preventing fish from being stranded in the pool below the Ricks Diversion, and provide migratory passage into the perennial reach of Badger Creek located on US Forest Service land.

Description of Proposed Transactions

a. Kolene Later Acquisition

Kolene Later has three stacked water rights that she proposes permanently committing to the Idaho Water Transactions Program – two surface water rights and a groundwater right. The water rights are appurtenant to 10.8 acres of land.

One of the surface water rights, water right no. 22-13376, has a June 1, 1891 priority date. This water right allows for the diversion of 0.24 cfs. There are twelve water rights on the stream with this priority date and, together, they comprise the most senior water rights on Badger Creek. Due to its relative seniority on the stream, this water right is deliverable throughout the entire irrigation season.

The other surface water right, water right no. 22-13379, has a January 18, 1905 priority date. This water right allows for the diversion of 0.24 cfs. This is a high water right which is only deliverable through approximately the end of June each year. Nonetheless, permanent acquisition of this water right will help restore a more natural hydrograph to Badger Creek, something which favors native YCT.

The groundwater right, water right no. 22-13382, allows for the diversion of 0.16 cfs or 37.7 acre-feet annually. It has an October 31, 1960 priority date. While acquisition of this water right will not directly result in increased stream flow in Badger Creek, acquisition of the right will likely support flow restoration goals in Badger Creek due to the adverse impact that groundwater withdrawals can have on surface water flows.

An appraisal of these water rights was performed by Idaho Water Engineering in partnership with Idaho Land & Appraisal in August of 2015. The cumulative value of the three water rights was determined to be $26,500.00. The appraisal has been attached to this briefing memorandum for review. The water right holder has reviewed the appraisal and has agreed to sell the rights at the appraised price.

The water rights will be permanently protected instream by legally changing the point of diversion and nature of use through the water right transfer process. The point of diversion will be changed to the fish ladder located near the Ricks Diversion, located approximately 0.55 miles downstream of the historic point of diver. The nature of use will be changed to fish propagation, a non-consumptive use. There is precedent for making such changes to achieve similar goals in the State of Idaho. Distribution of final payment for the water rights will be conditioned on the successful completion of the water right transfer application.

A funding resolution authorizing the expenditure of $32,845 to support this transaction has been prepared for the Board’s consideration. A proposal to fund this transaction has been submitted to the Columbia Basin Water Transactions Program in the amount of $32,845. Once received, the requested funds will be placed into the Board’s revolving development water transaction subaccount and dispersed to compensate the water right owner ($26,500.00), pay the recording fee ($25.00), pay the water right transfer fees ($800); and pay Water District 01 assessments ($5,520). The $5,520 requested for Water District 01
assessments is a component that has not previously been funded by the CBWTP. If that portion is not approved, the Board would be responsible for paying the $60/year assessment. That assessment could increase up to $250 if there are changes to the assessment fee structure.

b. Old West Business Park Acquisition

OWBP has one water right that it proposes permanently committing to the Idaho Water Transactions Program. The water right is appurtenant to 108.3 acres of land.

The water right owned by OWBP allows for the diversion of 1.91 cfs. It is one of twelve water rights with a June 1, 1891 priority date. These twelve water rights are the most senior water rights on Badger Creek. Due to its relative seniority on the stream, the water right is deliverable throughout the entire irrigation season.

The value of the water right has been a topic of discussion, with valuations ranging from $100,000 - $585,000. The water right owner has signed a letter of intent indicating a willingness to sell the water right for $265,735.71.

The next step in advancing this transaction proposal is to have the water right appraised. The estimated appraisal cost will be available at the meeting. The Columbia Basin Water Transactions Program has agreed to pay $4,000.00 towards the cost of the appraisal.

A funding resolution authorizing the expenditure of $____ to conduct an appraisal of the water right discussed above has been prepared for the Board’s consideration.

Letters of Support and Public Outreach

Idaho Fish and Game: The water transactions have been reviewed by Dan Garren, Regional Fisheries Manager for Idaho Fish and Game. Mr. Garren has submitted a letter of support which has been attached to this briefing memorandum.

Informational Open House: FTR hosted an informational open house on Wednesday, March 2, 2016 in Driggs, Idaho to provide members of the public with an opportunity to learn about the proposals discussed in this memorandum. The event was publicized online and in print through the Teton Valley News. FTR did not receive any inquiries at the meeting.
Ricks Diversion: FTR installed a fish ladder and new wing wall on the check dam structure in 2012.

Purchased and leased water will increase flow in this seasonally dewatered reach of stream between the Badger Splitter and Ricks Diversion (~0.55 miles). Transaction will prevent stranding of YCT attempting to move upstream onto the forest where Badger flows year round.

Badger Splitter: FTR installed a new headgate & fish screens at this location in 2010.
BEFORE THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF THE ) A RESOLUTION TO MAKE
BADGER CREEK ) A FUNDING COMMITMENT
WATER TRANSACTION )

WHEREAS, Badger Creek is a tributary to the Teton River that provides quality spawning and rearing habitat for Yellowstone cutthroat trout and other fish, but is flow and passage limited at certain times of the year; and

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of the State of Idaho to increase stream flow in the Teton River and its tributaries to encourage recovery of Yellowstone cutthroat trout, which are currently designated as an Idaho Species of Greatest Conservation Need; and

WHEREAS, staff has identified an opportunity to permanently acquire a water right from Old West Business Park, LLC to improve stream flow for native fish in Badger Creek; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the water right to be appraised by an Idaho licensed appraiser; and

WHEREAS, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has agreed to provide four thousand dollars ($4,000.00) in funding to assist with the cost of the appraisal; and

WHEREAS, appraisal of the water rights is in the public interest and in compliance with the State Water Plan.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the IWRB authorizes the Chairman to fund an appraisal of water right no. 22-12775, in an amount not to exceed $_____.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution is subject to the condition that the IWRB receives funding from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in the amount of four thousand dollars ($4,000.00).

DATED this 18th day of March, 2016.

____________________________________
ROGER CHASE, Chairman
Idaho Water Resource Board

ATTEST: ________________________________
Vince Alberdi, Secretary
Idaho Water Resource Board
BEFORE THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF THE ) A RESOLUTION TO MAKE A
BADGER CREEK ) FUNDING COMMITMENT
WATER RIGHTS PURCHASE )

WHEREAS, Badger Creek is a tributary to the Teton River that provides quality spawning and rearing habitat for Yellowstone cutthroat trout and other fish, but is flow and passage limited at certain times of the year; and

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of the State of Idaho to increase stream flow in the Teton River and its tributaries to encourage recovery of Yellowstone cutthroat trout, which are currently designated as an Idaho Species of Greatest Conservation Need; and

WHEREAS, staff has identified an opportunity to permanently acquire water right nos. 22-13376, 22-13379, and 22-13382 to improve stream flow for native fish in Badger Creek; and

WHEREAS, acquisition of the water rights is in the public interest and in compliance with the State Water Plan; and

WHEREAS, a proposal to fund the purchase in the amount of thirty-two thousand eight hundred forty-five dollars ($32,845) has been submitted to the Columbia Basin Water Transactions Program, to be used to pay the Water Right Holder ($26,500.00), Recording Fee ($25.00), and WD01 Monitoring Fee ($5520), and Water Right Transfer Fees ($800); and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the IWRB authorizes the Chairman to expend an amount not to exceed thirty-two thousand eight hundred forty-five dollars ($32,845) to purchase water right nos. 22-13376, 22-13379, and 22-13382 from Kolene Later.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution is subject to the condition that the IWRB receives funding from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in the amount of thirty-two thousand eight hundred forty-five dollars ($32,845).

DATED this 18th day of March, 2016.

__________________________________________
ROGER CHASE, Chairman
Idaho Water Resource Board

ATTEST: _________________________________
Vince Alberdi, Secretary
Idaho Water Resource Board
Memorandum

To: Idaho Water Resource Board
From: Morgan Case
Date: March 18, 2016
Re: Water Transactions Program – Pole Creek 2016

Pole Creek is a tributary to the Salmon River near the headwaters in the Sawtooth Valley. Pole Creek has the potential to provide high quality habitat for threatened Chinook salmon and bull trout. There is one active diversion on Pole Creek which can seasonally dewater a 2 mile reach of the creek. Salmon Falls Land and Livestock has irrigation and hydropower rights that can divert up to 22 cfs at that diversion. (See attached map.)

Salmon Falls Land and Livestock has worked with the Sawtooth National Recreation Area (SNRA) to develop a flow and habitat restoration plan that will allow authorization of their ditch on Federal land. Numerous components of that plan have been implemented including the following:

- Installation of 3-phase power to replace 7 cfs of hydropower
- Movement of the point of diversion and fish screen upstream to eliminate a fish passage barrier
- Irrigation system redesign and installation to eliminate pivots crossing the stream
- Fencing of the riparian corridor
- Replacement of several culverts with bridges
- Installation of 2 large irrigation wells to replace late season surface water.

Special use authorization of diversion of irrigation water from USFS property requires the following flow objectives:

- Maximum withdrawal of 15 cfs
- Maximum withdrawal of 5 cfs during May, as long as downstream flow is greater than 18 cfs
- No stream withdrawal when flows are greater than 100 cfs
- A minimum downstream flow of 18 cfs will be maintained from June 1 until the natural upstream flows are less than 23 cfs.
- When natural upstream flows are less than 23 cfs, diversions are limited to a maximum of 5 cfs so long as downstream flows remain greater than 12 cfs. However, if downstream flows drop below 15 cfs during an irrigation season, a minimum downstream flow of 15 cfs must be maintained for the duration of the season the following year.

Implementation of the restoration plan also included plans for a 20-year water transaction to compensate the landowners for the increased cost of irrigation (3-Phase power to turn pivots and pump groundwater). A planning staff engineer used the irrigation system design and Salmon River Electric Coop rate information to develop power estimates for the system of approximately $20,000 per year. The landowners are concerned that the estimates will not cover the entire costs and are unwilling to enter into a 20-year agreement at the suggested price. In order to allay their concerns, staff proposes entering into a one-year minimum flow agreement to collect actual power use data for use in future power cost estimates. The one-year agreement will be configured with a not to exceed cost of $60,000 (previous annual contract was $60,000 for a 6 cfs minimum stream flow agreement). Actual compensation will be based upon review of power bills from meters for rotation of the pivots and groundwater wells. Those costs will also be used to negotiate a 20-year minimum flow agreement. Funding is available from the Bonneville Power Administration through the Columbia Basin Water Transactions Program (CBWTP).
The landowners will also lease a portion of the water right appurtenant to 50 acres not covered by the current system into the water supply bank for protection from forfeiture. Staff proposes submitting the lease application fees ($250) to the CBWTP as well.

**Action Item:** Consideration of the attached funding resolution for $60,250 to enter into a 1-year minimum flow agreement in Pole Creek, tributary to the Salmon River and pay the fee for a water supply bank lease application ($250).
BEFORE THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF THE POLE CREEK )
WATER TRANSACTION CONTRACT )

WHEREAS, Chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout habitat in the Upper Salmon River basin is limited by seasonally disconnected tributaries; and

WHEREAS, Pole Creek has been identified as a high priority stream for flow restoration efforts, to provide high quality habitat for anadromous Chinook salmon and steelhead and resident bull trout, and the 2004 Snake River Water Rights (“Nez Perce”) Agreement commits the state to providing incentives for improving fish habitat which includes improving or protecting flow conditions to augment stream flows; and

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of the State of Idaho to maintain the reconnection of Pole Creek to encourage recovery of ESA-listed Chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout fish; and

WHEREAS, the Idaho Water Resource Board has contracted with Salmon Falls Land and Livestock Company to maintain flows of 5-6 cfs since 2005; and

WHEREAS, there is funding available to secure an annual contract to maintain minimum flows of 12-18 cfs in Pole Creek during the 2016 irrigation season; and

WHEREAS, the water user will maintain minimum flows of 12-18 cfs in Pole Creek, as measured at the Idaho Department of Water Resources Gage, through the 2016 irrigation season; and

WHEREAS, the Board will compensate Salmon Falls Land and Livestock Company an amount not to exceed sixty thousand dollars ($60,000) for increased power costs incurred through groundwater pumping and the use of 3-phase power to turn a new irrigation system; and

WHEREAS, Salmon Falls Land and Livestock will lease a portion of Water Right No. 71-10882 into the Idaho Water Supply Bank; and

WHEREAS, said lease will require a one-time application fee of two hundred fifty dollars ($250); and

WHEREAS, funds are available from the Bonneville Power Administration through the Columbia Basin Water Transaction Program for a one-year minimum flow agreement and water supply bank lease; and

WHEREAS, the Pole Creek transaction is in the public interest and is consistent with the State Water Plan.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the IWRB authorizes the Chairman, or his assigns, to enter into a one-year contract with Salmon Falls Land and Livestock Company and/or
subsequent owners for a minimum flow agreement in Pole Creek in an amount not to exceed sixty thousand dollars ($60,000).

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the IWRB authorizes the Chairman, or his assigns, to pay a one-time lease application fee of two hundred fifty dollars ($250) on behalf of Salmon Falls Land and Livestock Company.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution is subject to the condition that the IWRB receives the requested funding from the Bonneville Power Administration through the Columbia Basin Water Transaction Program in an amount of up to sixty thousand two hundred fifty dollars and no cents ($60,250).

DATED this 18th day of March, 2016.

______________________________
ROGER CHASE, Chairman
Idaho Water Resource Board

ATTEST: _________________________________
Vince Alberdi, Secretary
Idaho Water Resource Board
Bohannon Creek is a Lower Lemhi River tributary with ideal habitat for spawning and rearing Chinook salmon and steelhead that is seasonally dewatered due to irrigation withdrawals. The 2004 Snake River Water Rights (“Nez Perce”) Agreement commits the state to provide incentives for improving fish habitat which includes improving or protecting flow conditions to augment stream flows.

During the early portion of the irrigation season, Bohannon Creek typically becomes dewatered below the lowest diversion, Bohannon Creek 3 (BHC3), potentially blocking fish passage and placing fertilized steelhead eggs (redds) at risk of drying up during the critical incubation period. For the last two years, Idaho Department of Fish and Game staff have observed steelhead redds (spawning nests) in Bohannon Creek downstream of BHC3. The BHC3 diversion was not on at the time, but the water users were planning to turn on, potentially dewatering the stream and drying up the incubating eggs.

In order to prevent that from occurring, Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), IWRB staff, and the Governor’s Office of Species Conservation (OSC) worked with Bohannon Creek irrigators to maintain flows in the lower reaches. IDFG and OSC repaired an underperforming pump that diverts Lemhi River water to the same ground that BHC3 irrigates. IWRB staff also developed two one-year transactions to compensate water users for spilling up to 2 cfs in lower Bohannon. Maintaining a target flow of 2 cubic feet per second below the Bohannon Creek 3 facilitated the incubation of steelhead eggs in the lowest reach of Bohannon Creek.

The long-term plan to address flow limitations on lower Bohannon Creek is to eliminate the BHC3 diversion and have the water users divert from a Lemhi River ditch. IDFG has secured funding to make the infrastructure changes to accomplish the source and is close to resolving issues related to system design and diversion from existing Lemhi ditches. In order to prevent steelhead redds dewatering in the interim, staff proposes another set of agreements to maintain a minimum flow of 2 cfs below the BHC3 diversion from April 1 to June 30, 2016. Compensation would be $80.65/24-hr cfs, the same rate the IWRB currently pays for subordination to the Lemhi River minimum stream flow water right. The compensation would cover the Lemhi River pumping costs and some loss in production. The total compensation would not exceed $14,668.

The transaction would also require the Watermaster of Water District 74C to visit the BHC3 diversion daily during that period, which is above and beyond his typical watermaster duties. The Water District has requested $600 to compensate the watermaster for his additional duties.

**Action Item:**
Consideration of the attached funding resolution for $15,268 to enter into two one-year minimum flow agreements to reconnect Bohannon Creek, tributary to the Lemhi River with Dale Jolley and Eagle Valley Ranch LLC. Funds will come through the Idaho Fish Accord Water Transactions Program.
Bohannon Creek 2016 Transaction

Streams
Bohannon Creek 3 Diversion

Place of Use
- Jolley
- Eagle Valley Ranch LLC

Lemhi River
Bohannon Creek
Geertson Creek
Wimpey Creek

Bohannon Creek 3 Diversion

Streams

Jolley
Eagle Valley Ranch LLC

Bohannon Creek 3 Diversion

Bohannon Creek
BEFORE THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF THE  )
2016 BOHANNON CREEK  )
WATER TRANSACTION    )
CONTRACT_____________)

A RESOLUTION TO MAKE
A FUNDING COMMITMENT

WHEREAS, steelhead and juvenile Chinook salmon habitat in Bohannon Creek is limited by low flow in the lower reaches of Bohannon Creek; and

WHEREAS, Bohannon Creek provides steelhead and juvenile Chinook salmon habitat and the 2004 Snake River Water Rights ("Nez Perce") Agreement commits the state to providing incentives for improving fish habitat which includes improving or protecting flow conditions to augment stream flows; and

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of the State of Idaho to protect flows in Bohannon Creek to encourage recovery of ESA-listed steelhead and Chinook Salmon; and

WHEREAS, staff has now negotiated a short-term agreement with the Bohannon Creek water users not to divert water at the BC3 diversion to maintain target flows of 2 cubic feet per second and facilitate the incubation of steelhead eggs; and

WHEREAS, administration of the short-term agreements has increased the burden on the watermaster of WD 74C; and

WHEREAS, a request for $600 has been submitted to the Idaho Fish Accord Water Transaction Program to be used to compensate Water District 74C for the increased administrative duties; and

WHEREAS, a proposal for $15,268 has been submitted to the Idaho Fish Accord Water Transactions Program to be used to fund said agreements; and

WHEREAS, the Bohannon Creek transactions are in the public interest and in compliance with the State Water Plan.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the IWRB authorizes the Chairman to enter into contracts with E Dale Jolley and Eagle Valley Ranch LLC, or their successors, for agreements not to divert out of Bohannon Creek using an amount not to exceed $14,668 ($7,334 per party.)

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the IWRB authorizes the Chairman to enter into contract with Water District 74C for administration of agreements not to divert out of Bohannon Creek using an amount not to exceed $600.
NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution is subject to the condition that the IWRB receives the requested funding from the Bonneville Power Administration through the Idaho Fish Accord Water Transaction Program in an amount of up to $15,268.

DATED this 18th day of March 2016.

____________________________________
ROGER CHASE, Chairman
Idaho Water Resource Board

ATTEST: ______________________________________
Vince Alberdi, Secretary
Idaho Water Resource Board
Memorandum

To:       Idaho Water Resource Board
From:     Amy Cassel
Date:     March 18, 2016
Re:       Water Transactions Program – Bar G Farm Lease 2016-2018

The Pahsimeroi River Basin, in Central Idaho, provides enormous potential as spawning and rearing habitat for anadromous fish, particularly steelhead and Chinook salmon. Little Mud Creek, a tributary of the Pahsimeroi River, was previously intercepted and mostly dewatered by a cross-ditch until the 2008 Pahsimeroi P-9 ditch removal project eliminated the cross ditch and allowed Little Mud Creek to flow freely into the Pahsimeroi River. Flow does remain a limiting factor for Little Mud Creek, which has also been identified as important habitat for juvenile Chinook rearing. The Pahsimeroi River also benefitted from the P-9 removal project, and recent spawning results are encouraging. However, flow does remain limited in most reaches of the Pahsimeroi River.

BAR G Farm, owned by Billy and Rivers Gydesen, diverts water out of Little Mud Creek and the Pahsimeroi River to irrigate approximately 160 acres using both flood and hand line irrigation methods. The remaining ranch acreage is under three pivots and is leased to an adjacent landowner. Health issues have placed physical limitations on Billy Gydesen’s ability to manually irrigate. Furthermore, due to the high costs associated with the flood and hand line acreage – both physical and financial – and relatively low return, the Gydesen family would like to lease the acreage into the Water Supply Bank for three years while developing a long-term strategy for their farm and ranch. A long-term lease has been discussed with the Gydesen family and may become part of the overall strategy.

The 3-year transaction will secure up to 4.6 cfs of flow to the Pahsimeroi River by leasing a portion of water rights numbers 73-10005, 73-11982, 73-90, 73-11978 and the full portion of water right numbers 73-11992, 73-11988, and 73-11987. The transaction will add 0.75 cfs to Little Mud Creek with a portion of water right 73-11981. However, the Little Mud Creek diversion will be closed during the lease period and the full right of 2.25 cfs will remain instream.

Staff proposes compensating the water right owners at a price of $36.97 per acre over a 3-year period (2016-2018). Mark Olson, Natural Resource Conservation Service in Salmon, prepared a report detailing the analysis used to determine the cost per acre. The total transaction costs would be $22,445.44 ($17,911 rental payment, $3033.46 rental fees, and $1500.00 application fees) to be received at a discounted rate from the Idaho Fish Accord Water Transactions Fund and held in the Water Transaction Subaccount of the Board’s Revolving Development Account for annual payment to the water right owner through the Water Supply Bank.

Action Item: Consideration of the attached funding resolution for $22,445.44 to enter into a three-year lease with Bar G Farm. Funds will come from BPA through the Idaho Fish Accord Water Transactions Fund.
BEFORE THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF THE LITTLE ) A RESOLUTION TO MAKE
LITTLE MUD CREEK AND ) A FUNDING COMMITMENT
PAHSIMEROI RIVER TRANSACTION )
_________________________________________

WHEREAS, Chinook salmon and steelhead habitat in the Pahsimeroi River basin is limited by low flow in the main-stem and disconnected tributaries; and

WHEREAS, Little Mud Creek and the Pahsimeroi River have been identified as high priority streams for flow restoration efforts, to provide high quality habitat for anadromous Chinook salmon and steelhead, and the 2004 Snake River Water Rights Agreement (also known as the Nez Perce Agreement) commits the state to providing incentives for improving fish habitat which includes improving or protecting flow conditions to augment stream flows; and

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of the State of Idaho to maintain the reconnection of Little Mud Creek to encourage recovery of ESA-listed Chinook salmon and steelhead; and

WHEREAS, the Board will compensate BAR G FARM or its successors, $36.97 per acre per irrigation season for said rental for an annual payment of $5970.66 for 161.5 acres and a 3-year total of $17,911.98; and

WHEREAS, the lease and rental fees for said agreement will not exceed $4533.46; and

WHEREAS, a proposal for $22,445.44 has been submitted to the Columbia Basin Water Transactions Program for approval; and

WHEREAS, funding is available through the Idaho Fish Accord Water Transactions Fund for said lease/rental agreement; and

WHEREAS, staff anticipates the funds being placed in the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) Revolving Development Account for annual payment to the water right owners; and

WHEREAS, the Little Mud Creek and Pahsimeroi transaction is in the public interest and is in compliance with the State Water Plan.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the IWRB authorizes the Chairman to enter into a lease/rental agreement for water rights 73-10005, 73-11982, 73-90, 73-11978, 73-11992, 73-11988, 73-11987, and 73-11981 for delivery to minimum stream flow 73-7045, using an amount not to exceed $22,445.44
NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution is subject to the condition that the IWRB receives the requested funding from the Bonneville Power Administration through the Idaho Fish Accord Water Transactions Fund in the amount of $22,445.44

DATED this 18th day of March, 2016.

____________________________________
Roger Chase, Chairman
Idaho Water Resource Board

ATTEST: ______________________________
VINCE ALBERDI, Secretary
Idaho Water Resource Board
Endangered fish recovery efforts in the Lemhi River basin hinge upon reconnection of currently dewatered tributaries. The draft Lemhi Conservation Plan includes State commitment to reconnect 10 tributaries in the next 20-years. Pratt Creek, a tributary to Sandy Creek, a tributary to the Lemhi River, is seasonally dewatered due to irrigation withdrawals at the lowermost diversion. This dewatering creates a season-long barrier to the upstream and downstream migration of fish with Sandy Creek and the Lemhi River. Currently, riparian habitat is impaired due to the long history of dewatering on the lowest reach of Pratt Creek, but upstream habitat is intact and rated as good to excellent habitat for juvenile Chinook salmon and steelhead rearing as well as cold water influence on Sandy Creek and the Lemhi River. Pratt Creek has been identified as a priority on the list of possible reconnections and plans include stream restoration on the lowest reach and 72-hour flushing flows to decrease sediment loads in Sandy Creek.

Board staff and partner agencies have been working with the Mulkey family to reconnect Pratt Creek. The Pratt Creek reconnect involves transferring the senior-most water right (0.41 cfs) from Pratt Creek to a downstream pumping station on Sandy Creek. The new point of diversion will require a pumping station that will increase on-farm cost to the operators. Staff would like to develop a 20-year agreement not to divert with the Mulkey family to leave 0.41 cfs in Pratt Creek and reconnect it to Sandy Creek and the Lemhi River.

In order to make the project economically feasible for the Mulkey family, staff proposes entering into a 20-year agreement not to divert out of Pratt Creek starting in 2017. Project costs are based upon pumping cost estimates, with an annual 5% increase to account for potential power rate increases. Funding is available through the Idaho Fish Accord Water Transaction Fund.

In November 2015, the Committee advised staff to pursue the development of a transaction with Brent Mulkey to protect up to 0.41 cfs instream in the lowest reach of Pratt Creek. Since that time, staff and project partners have completed irrigation system design, assisted the water users with a water right transfer, applied for EQIP funding, received an invoice from Idaho Power to install the power line for the new pump station, and developed power estimates. With those power estimates the transaction can now be submitted to the Columbia Basin Water Transaction Program for approval and Bonneville Power Administration funding through the Idaho Fish Accord Water Transactions Fund. The total transaction costs will be $83,479.04 to be received at a discounted rate from CBWTP and held in the Water Transaction Subaccount of the Board’s Revolving Development Account for annual payment to the water right owner.
**Action Item:** Consideration of the attached funding resolution for $83,379.04 to enter into a 20-year Agreement Not to Divert to reconnect Pratt Creek, tributary to Sandy Creek and the Lemhi River. Funds will come through the Idaho Fish Accord Water Transactions Fund.
WHEREAS, Chinook salmon and steelhead habitat in the Lemhi River basin is limited by low flow and seasonally disconnected tributaries; and

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of the State of Idaho to restore flow in the Lemhi River and tributaries to encourage recovery of ESA-listed Chinook salmon and steelhead fish; and

WHEREAS, the diversions on Pratt Creek, tributary to Sandy Creek and the Lemhi River reduce stream flow in rearing reaches of the Lemhi River Basin; and

WHEREAS, staff has developed a twenty-year agreement not to divert water from Pratt Creek to improve stream flow for anadromous and resident fish; and

WHEREAS, the water user has changed the point of diversion to pump from a diversion on Sandy Creek, a source that is not flow-limited, and the funds paid under the agreement will approximate the power expenses incurred, over a 20-year period, by changing the point of diversion; and

WHEREAS, funds are available from the Bonneville Power Administration through the Idaho Fish Accord Idaho Water Transactions Fund; and

WHEREAS, staff anticipates the funds being placed into the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) Revolving Development Account for annual payment to the water right owners; and

WHEREAS, the Pratt Creek transaction is in the public interest and consistent with the State Water Plan.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the IWRB authorizes the Chairman to enter into contract with Brent Mulkey and/or subsequent owners for an agreement not to divert out of Pratt Creek in the amount of eighty-three thousand, four-hundred seventy-nine dollars and four cents ($83,479.04).
NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution is subject to the condition that the IWRB receives the requested funding from the Bonneville Power Administration through the Idaho Water Transactions Program in the amount of eighty-three thousand, four-hundred seventy-nine dollars and four cents ($83,479.04).

DATED this 18th day of March, 2016.

____________________________
ROGER CHASE, Chairman
Idaho Water Resource Board

ATTEST: ______________________________
VINCE ALBERDI, Secretary
Idaho Water Resource Board
Memorandum

To: Idaho Water Resource Board
From: Wesley Hipke and Neal Farmer
Date: March 7th, 2016
Re: ESPA Managed Recharge Program Status Report

Progress/Status of ESPA Managed Recharge Program

Contents

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III. Recharge Delivery Operations Summary ......................................................................................... 7
IV. Monitoring and Measurement Program............................................................................................ 9
V. ESPA Recharge Program Projects .................................................................................................... 11
I. Introduction

The Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) has been tasked with developing a managed recharge program in the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer (ESPA) capable of recharging 250,000 acre-feet per year to stabilize the ESPA. The ESPA has been losing approximately 200,000 acre-feet annually from aquifer storage since the 1950s resulting in declining ground water levels and spring flows from the aquifer. Stabilizing the ESPA will assist in maintaining the minimum flow requirements on the Snake River and reduce conflicts between the water users.

The strategy of the IWRB is to maximize managed recharge to the ESPA using natural flow of the Snake River. The current IWRB recharge water right (approximately 1,200 cfs) authorizes diversion of water from the Snake River above the Milner Pool (Milner) including the Henry’s Fork and the South Fork. Between American Falls Reservoir and Milner the IWRB water right is generally in priority during the winter months between irrigation seasons. The IWRB water right is junior to the refill of American Falls Reservoir (1921 priority) and the unsubordinated hydropower rights at Minidoka Dam (1909/1912 priority). Therefore, the IWRB’s right is generally in priority and available for recharge only during flood control releases from the Upper Snake Reservoir System.

Water spills past Milner (minimally 500 cfs) every year during non-irrigation season and is available for recharge under the IWRB’s current recharge water right resulting in a reliable “base-load” for recharge. To ensure this base-load is captured the IWRB is pursuing various plans to maximize non-irrigation season recharge including:

a. Long-term delivery agreements (5 years) with canals that divert from the Milner Pool.

b. Infrastructure modifications to improve recharge capacity over the winter months of the non-irrigation season.

c. Developing new winter-operational recharge facilities that divert from the Milner Pool.

The volume and timing of water available for recharge during flood control releases can be very sporadic, but during above average water years, this water provides a “surplus supply” for recharge. The IWRB has developed the following plan to maximize opportunities to divert this water supply for recharge while ensuring that managed recharge does not interfere with filling the reservoir system:

a. Execution of agreements for the delivery of water for recharge when the IWRB’s recharge water right is in priority.

b. Investigations of infrastructure modifications to improve late-winter/spring-time recharge capabilities and develop off-canal recharge sites.
c. Continue current opportunistic recharge efforts throughout the basin and manage adaptively to address changing circumstances.

The following report provides a summary of the current activities of the ESPA Managed Recharge Program.

II. ESPA Managed Recharge 2015-2016 Season

The IWRB 1980 recharge water right is “in priority” during different periods of the year in the Upper and Lower Snake River Valley (upstream and downstream of American Falls Reservoir respectively). The irrigation season in the Eastern Snake River Plain has historically ended in the latter part of October. Usually, after irrigation diversions have stopped, water passing below Milner Dam is available for recharge under the IWRB’s recharge water right in the Lower Valley. For the 2015-2016 recharge season Water District 01 deemed the IWRB’s recharge water right in priority starting October 23rd.

In the Upper Valley, the IWRB’s recharge water right is limited by the unsubordinated hydropower water rights at Minidoka Dam for 2,700 cfs and the refill water rights at American Falls Reservoir. The IWRB has also taken the position that managed recharge through the IWRB’s program shall not impact reservoir fill. These constraints generally limit water available for recharge by the IWRB in the Upper Valley to flood releases by the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) usually in the spring. At this time, it is unlikely that there will be flood releases before the start of the irrigation season due to the capacity remaining in the reservoir system.

The following section provides a current summary of the IWRB ESPA managed recharge program for the 2015-2016 season.

Lower Valley (below American Falls Reservoir)

Table 1 provides a summary of the IWRB managed recharge that has been conducted for the current recharge season as of the date of this report. The volumes reported are preliminary and subject to change. Most of the canals did not start on October 23rd due to normal canal maintenance or other canal projects. A detailed summary of the individual entities that have conducted IWRB managed recharge for this season is provided below. Figure 1 provides a daily accounting of the flow available for recharge and the flows, by entity that was recharged for the IWRB.

The IWRB’s recharge right may be in priority during the irrigation season if flows in the river exceed irrigation demand and are not retained in the reservoir system. In that scenario, only off-canal sites could be used for recharge. Currently the only off-canal sites are on the Milner-Gooding Canal (MP31 and Shoshone Recharge Sites) in the Lower Valley. The volume that can
be delivered to these sites is limited by the capacity of the canal above the volume required for normal operations (estimated by AFRD2 to be approximately 200 cfs).

Table 1. ESPA IWRB Managed Recharge from October 23rd, 2015 to March 6th, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESPA Area</th>
<th>Canal System</th>
<th>5-Year Retention Time(^1) (%)</th>
<th>Average Recharge Rate (cfs)</th>
<th>Days Recharged</th>
<th>Volume Recharged(^2) (af)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower Valley</td>
<td>American Falls Reservoir District No. 2 (Milner-Gooding Canal)</td>
<td>~36</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>41,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North Side Canal Company</td>
<td>~37</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>7,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Southwest Irrigation District</td>
<td>~54</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Twin Falls Canal Company</td>
<td>~45</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>7,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>57,872</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) 5-year retention rate determined by the ESPAM2.1 groundwater model.

\(^2\) Recharge Volumes are preliminary and subject to change upon verification of days and volumes delivered for recharge.

Figure 1. IWRB ESPA managed recharge.
Figure 2 provides a comparison with the 2014-2015 recharge season. The IWRB’s natural flow recharge water right came into priority four days earlier than the previous season (October 23rd compared to the 27th). The Milner-Gooding Canal was off-line due to the construction of a bypass wall at the MP 28 hydro plant limiting the amount of water recharged at the beginning of the recharge season. Since the completion of the project, the increase in the daily recharged volume shown in Figure 2 is a result of the MP 31 Recharge Site. The MP 31 Recharge Site has exceeded the previous year’s volume of recharge. The sharp increase in the volume of recharge during the 2014/2015 recharge was due to the water recharged in the Upper Valley above American Falls Reservoir. This year there was an increase in water recharge in February (Feb. 22nd) of this year is the result of NSCC restarting IWRB recharge deliveries once freezing conditions where no longer a concern.

![ESPA Managed Recharge - Daily Recharge](image)

*Figure 2. Comparison of daily managed recharge between recharge season 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.*

**American Falls Reservoir District #2 (AFRD2)** suspended irrigation deliveries on October 8th to facilitate various planned construction projects. The MP 28 hydro plant project was completed ahead of schedule on November 20th. AFRD2 began IWRB’s recharge deliveries to the MP 31 Recharge Site on November 23rd. AFRD2 has averaged a delivery rate of 200 cfs to the MP 31
Recharge Site, an increase over the 150 cfs average rate during the 2014-2015 recharge season. AFRD2 currently plans to deliver recharge until the start of the irrigation season.

Recharge is unlikely to occur at the Shoshone Recharge Site before the irrigation season unless the improvements on the concrete flume portion of the canal finish ahead of schedule.

The North Side Canal Company (NSCC) conducted IWRB managed recharge from October 24th through November 10th. NSCC averaged 41 cfs for the 18 days they conducted IWRB managed recharge before suspending recharge operations due to maintenance work on the canal and freezing temperatures. IWRB recharge operations were resumed on the North Side Canal on February 22nd and are scheduled to continue until the start of the irrigation season. Since resuming recharge activities NSCC has diverted an average of 229 cfs. This higher rate was in part to fill Wilson Lake up to an optimal recharge level. At the end of the recharge season it will be determined how much of this diversion will be attributed to IWRB recharge.

Twin Falls Canal Company (TFCC) started recharge on October 26th, 2015 and plans to continue until the start of the irrigation season. TFCC has been able to divert an average of 29 cfs.

Southwest Irrigation District (SWID) suspended irrigation operations on October 23rd, however they were not able to start IWRB managed recharge on November 10th due to required system maintenance. SWID is planning to resume IWRB recharge depending on water availability and the Milner Pool level.

Upper Valley (above American Falls Reservoir)

Managed recharge in the Upper Valley is dependent on the availability of water to recharge. Reservoir fill has precedence over the IWRB’s natural flow recharge water right during the non-irrigation season. Therefore, in the Upper Valley the IWRB’s recharge water is generally available only during high-flow years. Historically the majority of excess water available for recharge in the Upper Valley is during the irrigation season (May through June). Occasionally water is available prior to the irrigation season, however, with the reservoir system currently under 70% full it is unlikely to occur this year.

Conditions in the reservoir system and on the Snake River will be monitored for potential opportunities to utilize the IWRB’s recharge water right in the Upper Valley.

Non-IWRB Recharge

Various entities have conducted managed recharge during the 2015/2106 recharge season. All of the non-IWRB entities used water from storage reservoirs for their recharge rather than natural flow from the Snake River. Table 2 provides a summary of the entities that conducted recharge, where the recharge occurred, and the volumes recharged.
### Table 2. Non-IWRB Managed Recharge 2015/2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESPA Area</th>
<th>Recharge Entity</th>
<th>Recharge Location</th>
<th>Volume Recharged (Acre-feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower Valley</td>
<td>Coalition of Cities</td>
<td>North Side Canal</td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Southwest Irrigation District</td>
<td>Recharge Wells</td>
<td>unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Valley</td>
<td>Association of Cities</td>
<td>Eagle Rock/Progressive CC</td>
<td>6,196</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Surface Water Coalition</td>
<td>Farmers Friend CC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Twin Falls CC</td>
<td>Enterprize CC</td>
<td>1,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Great Feeder/Harrison</td>
<td>362</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td>IGWA</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New Sweden ID</td>
<td>1,745</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Snake River Valley ID</td>
<td>2,200</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,345</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,489</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III. Recharge Delivery Operations Summary

To reflect the difference in water availability for IWRB managed recharge in the Upper and Lower Valleys of the ESPA, separate conveyance payment structures have been developed for the two areas.

**Upper Valley ESPA Recharge**

The following payment structure has been established for conveyance of the IWRB recharge water in the Upper Valley:

1) **Base Rate** – determined by 5-year aquifer retention zone in which the contracted canal company or irrigation district is located using ESPAM2.1:
   - Greater than 40% retained in aquifer at 5 years: $6.00/af delivered
   - 20% to 40% retained in aquifer at 5 years: $5.00/af delivered
   - 15% to Less than 20% retained in aquifer at 5 years: $4.00/af delivered
2) **Added Incentive for Delivery** – $1.00/af when recharge is conducted at least 75% of the time that IWRB recharge right is in priority and IWRB issues a Notice to Proceed.

3) **Added Winter-time Incentive for Delivery** – $1.00/af when IWRB recharge right is conducted between December 1st and March 30th and IWRB has issued a Notice to Proceed.

**Lower Valley ESPA Recharge**

The payment structure for conveyance of the IWRB’s recharge water stipulated in the 5-year conveyance contracts for the entities that recharge the IWRB’s water is outlined in Table 3.

The following entities executed 5-year conveyance contracts in 2014:

- Twin Falls Canal Company (TFCC)
- American Falls Reservoir District 2 (ARFD2)
- Southwest Irrigation District (SWID)
- North Side Canal Company (NSCC)
- Big Wood Canal Company (BWCC)

### Table 3. Lower Valley ESPA Payment Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Days Recharge Water Delivered*</th>
<th>Payment Rate per AF Delivered</th>
<th>An incentivized payment structure was adopted in 2014 to encourage canals to divert recharge water as long as possible during the non-irrigation season.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-to-25 days</td>
<td>$3/AF</td>
<td>* Number of days between the date the recharge permit turns on in fall and the date it turns off following spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-to-50 days</td>
<td>$5/AF</td>
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<td>51-to-80 days</td>
<td>$7/AF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-to-120 days</td>
<td>$10/AF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 120 days</td>
<td>$14/AF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Monitoring and Measurement Program

A monitoring and measurement program has been developed to assess results and impacts of recharge activities, and address regulatory requirements. The program consists of regional and site-specific monitoring to measure ground water levels, surface water flows, recharge diversions, and water quality.

Recharge Water Quality Monitoring Program

Water quality monitoring is required if injection wells or land application methods are used to conduct managed recharge. Injection wells are permitted under IDWR’s Underground Injection Control Program (UIC). Any other recharge conducted through land application methods (usually basins) require a Groundwater Monitoring Program approved by the Idaho Department of Water Quality (IDEQ). In both cases, the recharge activity must meet specific standards to ensure the groundwater is protected and meets Idaho’s Ground Water Quality Rule (IDAPA 58.01.11).

The Southwest Irrigation District (SWID) is the only entity that is currently using injection wells to conduct IWRB recharge during the 2015/2016 season. SWID has obtained injection well permits under IDWR’s UIC program and is accountable for meeting the requirements under those permits. The MP 31 and Shoshone Recharge Sites are classified as land application. The IWRB has obtained IDEQ approved Groundwater Monitoring Programs for both of those sites.

The groundwater monitoring plans for the MP 31 and Shoshone Recharge Sites consist of:

- Approved monitoring schedule, dedicated sampling points, and a full suite of chemical, biological and physical elements that are analyzed to determine the source water and groundwater quality.
- Idaho Bureau of Labs (IBL) is currently under a 5-year contract (started in Dec. 2014) to conduct the water quality sampling. Currently, IBL staff is collecting water quality samples on a monthly basis while recharge is occurring at the site(s) and analyzing them for the required chemical, biological and physical parameters.

IDWR staff is also working with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the AFRD2 canal operator to improve and establish additional monitor well(s) at the sites. As additional data become available for a site, the Groundwater Monitoring Program will be reviewed with IDEQ to ensure that the aquifer is being adequately protected.

At the time of this report only the MP 31 Recharge Site has been used for managed recharge during the 2015/2016 recharge season. Analysis of results of the groundwater samples from the MP 31 Recharge Site have shown most of the constituents to be below the lab’s detection limits. Detection of a constituent above the lab’s detection limit has been significantly below
the Idaho Groundwater Standards (Idaho Administrative rule 58.01.11.105.01.200) and in compliance with the Groundwater Monitoring Program.

**Recharge Monitoring Program**

The Recharge Monitoring Program is designed to verify the volumes of IWRB recharge water being delivered and to quantify the impact individual areas/sites have on the water level of the aquifer. The following provides a summary of the ongoing work for this program.

- **Verification of Recharge Deliveries - Flow Measurements:**
  - Quality assurance and control of recharge flow measurements have been conducted by TFCC, AFRD2, NSCC, Idaho Power Co., Water District 01, and IDWR staff during this recharge season.
  - Installed real time automated flow monitoring equipment at MP31 Recharge Site. This equipment has been extremely beneficial in monitoring the site and the check dam structure used to divert water into the site. The instrumentation of this site provides real time data to ensure the delivery system is working properly and to assess the recharge capacity of the site.

- **Water Level Monitoring:**
  - An evaluation of the effects of recharge on the aquifer is being conducted by IDWR staff and is scheduled to be complete by spring 2016.
  - Installed real time automated water level monitoring equipment at the MP31 Recharge Site at one monitor well and in the basin.

**ESPA Regional Monitoring Program**

IDWR’s Hydrology Section (Hydrology) oversees the ESPA Regional Monitoring Program. Hydrology is actively expanding the existing monitoring program to respond to the need for more detailed information about the ESPA. The section is also accountable for the input and analysis of the data and for managing improvements to the ESPA groundwater flow model. The program requires management of an extensive monitoring network for:

- **Groundwater measurements (440 sites)**
- **Stream gages**
  - IDWR (33 sites)
  - USGS (35 sites)
- **Spring flow measurements (64 sites)**
- **Return flow measurements (75 sites)**

The following provides a summary of the ongoing work for this program:

- IDWR webpages have been updated with new maps and hydrographs for Ground Water Management Areas and Critical Ground Water Areas.
o Work has begun on incorporating Tributary Basins into the ESPA groundwater level monitoring network.

o Work has begun on setting up 16 of the Sentinel wells in the Term Sheet Agreement with transducers.

o The spring synoptic water level measurements have begun and are expected to be complete by April 15th.

V. ESPA Recharge Program Projects

A number of projects are in progress to enhance the IWRB’s ability to recharge in the ESPA. A brief description of the project status is provided below and summarized in Table 4. The projects identified in this report have been approved by the IWRB or are included as a line item in the FY16 budget.

For managed recharge projects to which the IWRB provided funding, a Memorandum of Intent (MOI) has been developed to document a long-term agreement (twenty years) between the IWRB and the entity implementing the project. The MOI acknowledges: 1) the IWRB has provided financial assistance for a project; and 2) the entity agrees to deliver the IWRB’s recharge water as compensation for financial assistance from the IWRB. The MOI calls for automatic renewal for another twenty (20) year period unless one or both of the parties provide notice to terminate the agreement.

Project Status

1. American Falls Reservoir District 2 (AFRD2)/Milner-Gooding Canal:
   a. Concrete Flume Improvements – The IWRB’s recharge water to the Shoshone Recharge Site (250 cfs estimated capacity) must travel through a 3-mile concrete flume within the Milner-Gooding Canal. Given the age and deteriorated condition of the concrete, delivery of recharge water through the flume was limited, particularly in the winter. AFRD2 and the IWRB agreed to partner in financing the project to ensure reliable delivery of water for irrigation and recharge into the future. The lowest bid for the rehabilitation was $1,372,000. The IWRB passed a resolution in July 2015 to authorize a 50% cost-share with IWRB’s contribution not to exceed $700,000. Work started on the project in mid-October 2015 and is on schedule to be completed in March 2016.
   b. Road Improvement MP31 to Shoshone Recharge Site – Improvements to the access road along the Milner-Gooding Canal were necessary to allow AFRD2 personnel and IDWR staff adequate/safe roads to monitor canal operations and the recharge site during the winter months. Estimated cost for resurfacing portions of the canal road is $120,000. A resolution was passed by the IWRB in
July to authorize expenditure of the funds. The project will continue through the recharge season and is scheduled to be completed by the spring of 2016.

c. **Dietrich Drop Hydropower Plant** – The Dietrich Drop hydrop plant is on the Milner-Goodying Canal between the MP31 and the Shoshone Recharge Site. A study was completed in February 2016 to determine the options to prevent negative impacts to the plant during winter-time deliveries of recharge. A scoping meeting with all the stakeholders was conducted on February 28th for the design phase of the project. The design phase is scheduled to be completed by August 2016. Construction is planned for the fall/winter of 2016 depending on the IWRB recharge schedule.

d. **Expansion of the MP31 Recharge Site** – Capacity of the MP31 Recharge Site is currently limited by the maximum flow that can be diverted into the site. By installing a larger turnout structure and/or installing an improved check dam, it is estimated the capacity of the site could be increased to an estimated 300 cfs. A resolution was passed by the IWRB in July to authorize expenditure up to $200,000 to design and construct the project. The design process for a new check dam and diversion structure is scheduled to be complete by August 2016 with construction in the fall of 2016.

2. **North Side Canal Company (NSCC):**
   **Winter Recharge Feasibility Assessment** – NSCC’s assessment of the potential capacity of recharge at Wilson Lake and infrastructure improvements required for winter-time delivery of recharge water to Wilson Lake was finalized in February 2016. The assessment provided options and high-level cost estimates for infrastructure improvements to accommodate winter recharge delivery through the canal and four hydro plants. NSCC and IWRB staff agreed to move forward with development of a design to isolate the Hazelton A and B hydro plants along with other required improvements for winter-time recharge. NSCC has authorized its consultant to initiate the design phase. This work is scheduled for completion by August 2016 to accommodate construction during the fall/winter of 2016/2017.

3. **Southwest Irrigation District (SWID):**
   **Cassia Pipeline Winter Recharge** – An independent group (Buckhorn LLC) is working with SWID to develop a new pipeline to deliver water for conversion projects and to conduct managed recharge during the winter months. Buckhorn has contracted with an engineer to design the new system with the intention of recharging during the 2016/2017 season.
4. **Great Feeder Canal Company (GFCC):**

   **Recharge Conveyance Improvements** - GFCC is replacing the out-dated headworks to the Great Feeder Canal. The headworks are an integral part of the GFCC’s diversion system and facilitate delivery of irrigation water and IWRB recharge water to other canal systems and potential off-canal sites. A resolution was passed by the IWRB in July 2015 to authorize a cost-share of up to $500,000 for the construction of the project (estimated to be 50% of the project cost). Construction is scheduled to be completed by the end of March. The last reimbursement of the IWRB’s authorized cost share of $500,000 was processed at the end of February.

5. **Fremont-Madison Irrigation District (FMID):**

   **Expansion of the Egin Lakes Recharge Area** – FMID in cooperation with Egin Bench Canal Co. has constructed a new recharge canal from the St. Anthony Canal to the Egin Lakes recharge area. The new recharge canal will greatly increase the volume of water that can be diverted to this recharge area. A resolution was passed by the IWRB in November to authorize expenditure of $1,030,000 for the construction of this project. As a condition of IWRB financing, IWRB will have exclusive rights to use this facility when their recharge water right is in priority. The canal and associated headworks have been installed and work is progressing on the bridges and other infrastructure improvements associated with the new canal. The project is scheduled to be completed by the end of March 2016.

6. **Snake River Irrigation District (SRVID):**

   **Monitoring Equipment for the Monson Site** – SRVID requested $5,000 for monitoring equipment on the Monson Site. This site is located in the Upper Valley were the volume and duration of the water available for IWRB recharge can be extremely variable. Monitoring equipment will improve measurement accuracy under variable conditions. Currently the project is on hold as SRVID is considering other improvements.

7. **City of Blackfoot**

   **Jensen Grove** – The City of Blackfoot is proposing infrastructure modifications at Jensen Grove to improve both their ability to deliver water to the site and to monitor the site. The preliminary study conducted by the city estimated the cost of the improvements at $53,054. An updated estimate was submitted in March of 2016 for $65,812. The IWRB passed a resolution to assist the City of Blackfoot
with an amount not to exceed $26,527, 50% of the cost of the original estimate. The cost of the project above IWRB’s allocated amount will be covered by the City of Blackfoot and Snake River Valley Irrigation District.

8. Other Projects:
   a. **Injection Well and Test** – Staff is evaluating numerous potential injection well recharge sites. For the current phase of testing, $70,000 has been budgeted. The areas being studied and current status include:
      i. **Milner Dam Area** – Injection test well completed June 6th, 2015 to a depth of 500 ft. Observations during drilling and borehole video suggests very good conductivity for injection. An application has been submitted for an injection test, potentially in the summer of 2016. Injection test paperwork is in process.
      ii. **Little Wood Recharge Site (State Land South of Richfield)** - A permit to drill a test injection well on state land south of the city of Richfield is complete. LSRARD is assisting with the permit and drilling process. This project is on hold until the engineering report is received concerning the ‘Bifurcation’ modification to divert Little Wood River water for recharge.

   b. **ESPA Managed Recharge Program Review** – IWRB contracted with CH2M to provide an independent review of the ESPA Managed Recharge Program for $91,850. The results of this analysis were presented at the IWRB Work Session in November. The final report and updated scenario runs incorporating reduced limitations at the Minidoka Dam is scheduled to be complete by the later part of March 2016.

   c. **De-Icing Study** – IWRB is contracting with CH2M to evaluate the de-icing system deployed by TFCC on the Murtaugh Lake structures. This is a useful reference case for the development of de-icing systems at other facilities involved with winter-time recharge. The cost of the project was estimated to be $25,000 and is scheduled to be complete by the end of March 2016.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th>Canal/Project</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>IWRB Cost Estimate</th>
<th>Completion Date</th>
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<td>CNST</td>
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<td>Road Improv. MP31 to Shoshone Recharge Site</td>
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<td>MP31 Expansion</td>
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<td>De-icing Study</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>In-Progress</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CNST = Construction

* Original IWRB funds committed in FY15. Projects are in various stages of completion.
WHEREAS, House Bill 547 passed and approved by the 2014 legislature allocates $5 million annually from the Cigarette Tax to the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB), for statewide aquifer stabilization, with funds to be deposited into the Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management, and Implementation Fund; and

WHEREAS, House Bill 479 passed and approved by the 2014 legislature allocates $4 million for Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer (ESPA) managed recharge, and Senate Bill 1190 passed and approved by the 2015 legislature allocated $500,000 for aquifer recharge; and

WHEREAS, managed aquifer recharge was identified as a key strategy in the ESPA Comprehensive Aquifer Management Plan (CAMP) which held stabilization and recovery of the ESPA as a goal; and

WHEREAS, the ESPA must be stabilized in order to prevent future ground water user-versus-surface water user conflicts; and

WHEREAS, a Resolution dated May 22nd, 2015 (Secondary Aquifer Planning Management & Implementation Fund Budget) was approved for budgeted funds for North Side Canal improvements for $2,000,000; and

WHEREAS, in 2015, North Side Canal Company (NSCC), which owns and operates the NSCC Main Canal, entered into a 5-year recharge delivery agreement with the IWRB under an incentivized payment plan; and

WHEREAS, NSCC delivered recharge water under IWRB’s water right during the 2015-2016 season and plans to continue to deliver recharge water during the non-irrigation season through seepage from the NSCC Main Canal and Wilson Lake; and

WHEREAS, to increase reliability and capacity of recharge during the non-irrigation season, and to minimize impacts to the four hydroelectric facilities located on the NSCC Main Canal, NSCC proposes several improvements to its conveyance system; and

WHEREAS, an engineering feasibility assessment to study the necessary infrastructure improvements to allow delivery of recharge water during the non-irrigation season, was completed in February, 2016, and NSCC selected Alternative No.2, the isolation of the Hazelton A and Hazelton B hydroelectric facilities, and the installation of de-icing systems at the Bypass and Wilson Lake hydroelectric facilities, and Wilson Lake dam; and

WHEREAS, NSCC accepted a professional services proposal (Task Order: NSCC-09) from CH2M Hill Engineers, Inc. to perform the site survey and final design for the proposed infrastructure improvements outlined in Alternative No.2; and
WHEREAS, NSCC agrees to deliver the Board’s recharge water right for a minimum period of twenty (20) years pursuant to a Water Conveyance Contract and a Memorandum of Intent between the Board and NSCC.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the IWRB authorizes expenditures not to exceed $274,581 from the Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management, and Implementation Fund, for the field survey and design of the infrastructure improvements outlined in the Alternative No.2 in the study and the proposal Task Order: NSCC-09 submitted by CH2M Hill Engineers, Inc. to NSCC.

DATED this 18th day of March, 2016.

ROGER W. CHASE, Chairman
Idaho Water Resource Board

ATTEST

VINCE ALBERDI, Secretary
BEFORE THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF AQUIFER ) A RESOLUTION TO APPROVE
STABILIZATION AND EASTERN ) FUNDS FOR RECHARGE
SNAKE PLAIN AQUIFER RECHARGE ) INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

WHEREAS, House Bill 547 passed and approved by the 2014 legislature allocates $5 million annually from the Cigarette Tax to the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB), for statewide aquifer stabilization, with funds to be deposited into the Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management, and Implementation Fund; and

WHEREAS, House Bill 479 passed and approved by the 2014 legislature allocates $4 million for Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer (ESPA) managed recharge, and Senate Bill 119 passed and approved by the 2015 legislature allocated $500,000 for aquifer recharge; and

WHEREAS, managed aquifer recharge was identified as a key strategy in the ESPA Comprehensive Aquifer Management Plan (CAMP) which held stabilization and recovery of the ESPA as a goal; and

WHEREAS, the ESPA must be stabilized in order to prevent future ground water user-versus-surface water user conflicts; and

WHEREAS, in 2015, American Falls Reservoir District #2 (AFRD2), which owns and operates the Milner-Gooding Canal, entered into a 5-year recharge delivery agreement with the IWRB under an incentivized payment plan; and

WHEREAS, AFRD2 delivered recharge water under IWRB’s water right during the 2015-2016 season and plans to continue to deliver recharge water during the non-irrigation season through seepage from the Milner-Gooding Canal, MP 31 and Shoshone recharge sites; and

WHEREAS, diverting managed winter recharge water past the Dietrich Drop Hydroelectric Facility will allow unrestricted access to the Shoshone Recharge Site; and

WHEREAS, managed winter recharge water being sent to the Shoshone Recharge Site will increase the annual reliability and capacity above current levels; and

WHEREAS, an engineering assessment was completed on February 17, 2016 and provided several alternatives and costs for passing managed winter recharge water at the Dietrich Drop Hydroelectric Facility;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the IWRB authorizes expenditures not to exceed $1,500,000 from the Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management, and Implementation Fund, for the design and construction of infrastructure improvements to pass managed winter recharge water at the Dietrich Drop Hydroelectric Facility.
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that AFRD2 agrees to expedite engineering design and contracting so that the proposed infrastructure improvements will be completed as soon after the end of irrigation season as possible and to coincide with the proposed construction of the MP 31 Recharge Site expansion.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that AFRD2 shall deliver the Board’s recharge water right for a minimum period of twenty (20) years pursuant to a Water Conveyance Contract and a Memorandum of Intent between the Board and AFRD2.

DATED this 18th day of March, 2016.

ROGER W. CHASE, Chairman
Idaho Water Resource Board

ATTEST ______________________________________
VINCE ALBERDI, Secretary
Memorandum

To: Idaho Water Resource Board
From: Cynthia Bridge Clark
Date: March 6, 2016
Re: Priest Lake Improvements and Water Sustainability Projects

Background:

Priest Lake is located on the Priest River in the Idaho Panhandle north of Coeur d’Alene. It is a significant draw for tourism and recreation in the area and is known for the pristine variety of wildlife. Priest Lake is approximately 18 miles long with a maximum depth greater than 300 feet and active storage space of approximately 76,000 acre-feet. It is connected to Upper Priest Lake by a 2.5-mile-long channel, known as the “Thorofare”, which is actively used by the public for recreation and access to the upper lake.

A 1,400-foot-long Breakwater structure at the north end of Priest Lake is intended to manage sediment transported from Upper Priest Lake and to provide protection to landowners at the north end of the lower lake. The Breakwater is in serious need of replacement, a project that has been considered for some time by Bonner County, the State of Idaho, and lake users.

At the mouth of the lower lake, Priest Lake Dam was constructed (1951) as an outlet control structure to maintain lake levels and downstream flows in the Priest River. The dam is owned by the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR). In accordance with Idaho Code § 70-507, it is operated to maintain lake levels at 3 feet on the USGS outlet gage after spring run-off for recreation purposes. Efforts are also made to maintain a minimum of 60 cubic feet per second (cfs) in the Priest River downstream of the dam. The dam is approximately 12-feet-high with eleven radial gates to regulate discharge and does not have an emergency spillway. The dam is operated by a contractor on behalf of IDWR, does not have automation, and has some maintenance needs. In 2015, limited water supply and drought conditions in Northern Idaho resulted in difficulty maintaining required summer lake levels and downstream flow in the river.

Coordinated Project:

In accordance with the direction from Governor Otter and the Idaho Legislature, the Idaho Water Resource Board is supporting efforts to improve sustainability of water supplies statewide. The IDWR is interested in evaluating potential improvements to the Priest Lake Dam to address general maintenance needs, to improve operation through automation and measurement at and below the dam, and to evaluate alternatives to meet lake level and downstream river flow needs into the future. These alternatives may range from operational changes to a raise of the dam and lake elevations. Other water use projects on the Priest Lake system include the Breakwater replacement and Thorofare project being pursued by Bonner County.

Given the complexity and importance of the lake and river system to the community, state, environment and a wide range of stakeholders, these projects should be coordinated to leverage information and resources and to ensure that potential impacts and benefits are considered. The IWRB may consider committing funds to complete an assessment of improvements to the Priest Lake Dam and to
coordinate with Bonner County, the Idaho Lakes Commission, and other agencies and entities as appropriate.

REQUIRED ACTIONS: A draft resolution will be provided for the IWRB’s consideration to authorize funds to complete an assessment of potential Priest Lake Dam improvements and to partner with other entities regarding the Breakwater replacement and other associated projects to enhance sustainable water management practices of the Priest Lake and river.
Lake Pend Oreille, Pend Oreille River,

Priest Lake and Priest River

Commission

January 8, 2016

Senator Shawn Keough
PO Box 101
Sandpoint, Idaho 83864

Dear Senator Keough,

The Lakes Commission submits this letter in support of allocating state funds to the Idaho Department of Water Resources to complete a reconnaissance study at Priest Lake. This study will be used to evaluate how to best modify Outlet Dam to raise Priest Lake’s summer pool and what hydrologic and shoreline impacts could occur around the lake from this action. This study will also list any possible cultural concerns, necessary permitting for implementation, and estimate costs for potential alternatives.

The concept for this study has developed in response to extremely low flows during the summer of 2015, which exposed major concerns for the economy of Priest Lake and unknown environmental impacts to Priest River. The lake level of Priest Lake is maintained by Outlet Dam which is currently managed by the Idaho Department of Water Resources. Over the last sixty years this lake level has been maintained without decreasing flows in Priest River below 60 cfs, but last summer the possibility of entirely shutting down the flow to Priest River existed. State law mandates that the summer lake level be preserved for the full recreational season on the lake to support the economy that has been built off of this norm. The Lakes Commission supports finding a way to preserve adequate flows in Priest River to maintain a healthy ecosystem and support river recreation as well as offering even more protection to the summer lake level. One option for attaining a balance between lake levels and adequate river flow would be to modify Outlet Dam to hold more water in preparation for drought conditions. In order to protect shoreline landowners, the economy and lake ecology, we believe a study is the advisable course of action.

The Lake Pend Oreille, Pend Oreille River, Priest Lake and Priest River Commission (Lakes Commission) is an advisory board with duties focused on protecting water quality, water quantity, fisheries, and the communities whose economies depend on local waterways. We believe this study will start a process to improve the dam structure and to gain inflow information on Priest Lake. We hope that there is a remedy during low water years that can meet the needs of both Priest Lake and the Priest River, but we need to know that this remedy does not have excessive impacts around the lake. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Ford Elsaesser, Chairman
Lake Pend Oreille, Pend Oreille River, Priest Lake and Priest River Commission

1224 Washington Avenue, Sandpoint, Idaho 83864

208-263-5310 ext. 107

lakescommission@gmail.com

www.lakes-commission.com
The Lake Pend Oreille, Pend Oreille River, Priest Lake and Priest River Commission (“Lakes Commission”) is an advisory group formed in 2003 by Governor Kempthorne and the Legislature of the State of Idaho. The Commission is comprised of five local community leader, as well as representatives from U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the Attorney General’s Office, and the State of Montana. The Commission is charged with “studying, investigating, and selecting ways and means of controlling the water quality and quantity as they relate to waters of Lake Pend Oreille, Pend Oreille River, Priest Lake, and Priest River for the communities’ interests and the interests of the State of Idaho, and for the survival of native species of fish contiguous to the Pend Oreille Basin” (House Bill No. 110).
March 15, 2016

Senator Shawn Keough
PO Box 101
Sandpoint, Idaho 83864

Dear Senator Keough,

Upper Priest Lake is a once in a lifetime gem; a pristine, wilderness lake fully surrounded by public lands and accessible only by bike, foot, or watercraft. The Priest Lake Thorofare is a three mile river that connects Priest Lake to Upper Priest Lake. The mouth of the Thorofare has been kept open to motorized boat traffic through a breakwater built in the early 1900s and occasional dredging. Over the last two or three decades holes have developed in the structure. Bonner County has funded improvements to keep it functional, but now over a hundred years later the breakwater is completely failing allowing the channel to silt in making it difficult for motorized boats to navigate. Patch work repairs will no longer maintain the structure.

Retaining motorized boat access to the upper lake is very important to the region for a number of reasons. The Thorofare and Upper Priest Lake are one of the major tourist draws to Bonner County. In the height of the summer as many as 200 boats per weekend day will travel the half hour journey up the thoroughfare at no-wake speed. Access to such a remote wilderness area and waterbody is a treasured rarity for elderly and disabled visitors. This passageway allows emergency access to the upper lake in case of human injury or fire. The channel preserved by the breakwater allows the Forest Service to maintain vault toilets on the upper lake limiting human impact to the area. Allowing the channel to become impassable will have a dramatic impact on the number of visitors to Priest Lake and the dollars this tourism provides to the local economy.

The duties of the Lake Pend Oreille, Pend Oreille River, Priest Lake and Priest River Commission (Lakes Commission) focus on protecting surface water quality, fisheries, and the economy of Bonner County by preserving ample recreational opportunities on our waterways. We urge Idaho to support Bonner County in preserving access to Upper Priest Lake by providing funds supporting development of a sound strategy to retain motorized boat access to the upper lake, while also limiting the need for dredging and offering ecologic benefit to the area. We thank you for your efforts in protecting the natural abundance that makes Idaho the great State that it is!

Very truly yours,

Ford Elsaesser, Chairman
Lake Pend Oreille, Pend Oreille River, Priest Lake and Priest River Commission
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WHEREAS, the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) owns the Priest Lake Dam which was constructed in 1951 as an outlet control structure to maintain lake levels and downstream flows in the Priest River in accordance with Idaho Code § 70-507; and

WHEREAS, Idaho Code § 70-507 authorizes the director of IDWR to contract operation and maintenance of the dam, and requires that the water surface level of Priest Lake be maintained at 3.0 feet on the USGS Priest lake outlet gage (2,434.64 feet above mean sea level) after run-off of winter snowpack until the close of the main recreational season; and

WHEREAS, limited water supply and drought conditions in northern Idaho in 2015 restricted the director’s ability to maintain required pool levels and downstream flow in the Priest River during the recreational season; and

WHEREAS, Governor Otter directed the Idaho Water Resource Board to develop a water sustainability policy and support water sustainability and aquifer stabilization projects across Idaho to address declining ground water levels, existing or potential conjunctive administration water use conflicts, alternative water supplies and long-term water management needs; and

WHEREAS, Priest Lake, Upper Priest Lake and the Priest River are significant draws for tourism and recreation, and are highly valued environmental and economic assets for Bonner County and the state of Idaho; and

WHEREAS, Priest Lake and Upper Priest lake are connected by a navigable 2.5-mile-long channel called the Thorofare which is the primary source of access to the upper lake and is actively used by the public for recreation; and

WHEREAS, a 1,400-foot-long Breakwater structure at the north end of Priest Lake, which is intended to manage sediment at the mouth of the Thorofare and provide protection to landowners at the north end of the lower lake, has been in serious need of replacement for over a decade; and

WHEREAS, Bonner County, with support from the community, local officials and the Lake Pend Oreille, Pend Oreille River, Priest Lake and Priest River Commission, is evaluating options for rehabilitation or replacement of the Breakwater structure (Thorofare-Breakwater Project); and

WHEREAS, IDWR recognizes the need for potential improvements to the Priest Lake Dam to address general maintenance needs, and improve measurement of lake levels, outflow, and operation of the outlet structure to help manage available water supplies into the future; and

WHEREAS, a feasibility study should be initiated to evaluate lake level operations and potential improvements or modifications to the Priest Lake Dam, including outlet gate
automation, measurement instrumentation, operational changes, and a raise of the dam or lake elevations; and

WHEREAS, support of Bonner County’s efforts to improve the Breakwater structure and protect the Thorofare should be considered in order to coordinate water management projects and ensure potential impacts and benefits to the Priest Lake system are considered; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the IWRB authorizes the expenditure of a total of $ ____________ from the Revolving Development Account for a coordinated feasibility study of Priest Lake Dam Improvements and Thorofare-Breakwater improvements.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the IWRB authorizes its chairman or designee to execute the necessary agreements or contracts to complete coordinated feasibility studies of potential improvements to the Priest Lake Dam and the Thorofare-Breakwater Project.

Dated this 18th day of March 2016.

___________________________
ROGER W. CHASE, Chairman
Idaho Water Resource Board

Attest: ________________________________
Vince Alberdi, Secretary
Idaho Water Resource Board
MATERIALS MAY BE PROVIDED AT THE
IWRB MEETING