

Whether you're a driller in southwester Idaho, farther north, or anywhere on the eastern Snake River Plain, you know Idaho is growing. Growth is good for business, but not without its tradeoffs. One of the most critical issues facing a growing Idaho is water. We must ensure a clean, safe, sustainable water supply for Idahoans.

Idaho is growing and changing. So is Idaho Ground Water Association (IGWA). To know where you are going you have to know where you've been. Eight years ago when Brenda and I welcomed the Idaho Ground Water Association into our office, it was a very different association. Splintered from a huge internal argument over the 38-foot seal; a membership in decline; and budget challenges.

Today, members can be proud of the progress this association has made. Today IGWA is actively engaged in protecting and sustaining Idaho's water. Membership has increased. Our regional workshops and conventions are well-attended by members and non-members from in-and out-of-state. The Manufacturers & Suppliers (M&S) who attend our trade show and sponsor our regional workshops are enthusiastic about their experiences in Idaho. The association is well-represented and has a good working relationship with neighboring states, the Pacific Northwest Groundwater Association, and NGWA.

IGWA is working pro-actively with IDWR on licensure, continuing education, administrative rules, and funding. With IDWR's support, IGWA successfully introduced legislation in the 2019 Legislature that allows greater flexibility to drill low temperature geothermal wells. IGWA's board is currently in discussion with IDWR regarding a proposal to increase well permit fees in 2020. IGWA is also monitoring proposed changes to IDWR's administrative rules.

The Continuing Education Committee (CEC) worked with IDWR to credits needed for licensure from 14 to 12 and to increase the funding for our statewide education programs. Several of our M&S members also sponsor these workshops to keep education programs affordable for drillers.

Increased funding for educational programming allowed IGWA to increase the number of workshops offered each year, make them more accessible to local drillers, and subsequently more cost-effective by decreasing travel time and expenses. IGWA has also been able to access better speakers and broaden the topics offered at its CEC workshops. This opportunity to expand continuing education has been a true benefit to our members.

But the times they are a changing and IGWA is changing. The first changes are expected to occur in 2020. The board is proposing to reduce the regional workshops to two (2) and to add training for individuals wanting to qualify for the limited contractor's license for electrical and pump installers. Changes are also being discussed regarding our annual trade show and convention.

It's been a challenging eight years, but one full of accomplishments, foremost is always how to better serve our members. We appreciate your continuing support as IGWA strives to meet new challenges.



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MEMBERS' CORNER



In this edition, you might be interested in:

IDWR Proposal to Increase Well Permit Fees in 2020: If implemented as proposed, domestic and monitoring well permits would increase from \$75 to \$200. IGWA's board says an increase may be necessary but the proposed increase is too large.

Pump Installers Licensure & Testing: In 2018 then President Legrand Baker appointed a committee to address the initiation of a Pump Installer's license in Idaho. After convening the committee and working with the Idaho Division of Building Safety (IDBS) Plumbing and Electrical boards, Baker recommended instead that IGWA develop training to help pump installers prepare for the test. Part of that training should include becoming familiar with the format of a computer-generated test and the testing materials that may be used during the exam. This summer IGWA will begin developing training which is likely to be offered in conjunction with the regional Continuing Education Workshops.

IGWA Board Proposes Changes to 2019 - 2020 CEC Workshop Schedule: In 2020, the IGWA board proposes to eliminate two regional workshops - the Nampa and Lewiston workshops. The board proposes to continue offering regional workshops in Coeur d'Alene and in eastern Idaho.



Governor Little outlines process to keep administrative rules in effect



April 23, 2019 Boise, Idaho – Governor Brad Little began laying out his plan today to ensure existing administrative rules remain in effect following the Idaho Legislature's decision not to reauthorize the rules during the 2019 legislative session.

"The efficient operation of state government is a priority of mine, and the people of Idaho expect it," Governor Little said. "I have directed my administration to exercise necessary executive authority to minimize the impact on state agencies – and the public most importantly – as we work to address this unique circumstance."

The Idaho Administrative Code has the full force of law. At the beginning of the year, it included 736 chapters and 8,278 pages of regulations and at least 72,000 total restrictions. The Idaho Legislature in the past has reauthorized all existing rules at the end of the legislative session but did not do so this year. As a result, Governor Little must use executive administrative action to ensure rules remain in effect after July 1, 2019.

The majority of existing rules will be reauthorized before July 1. Agencies will re-publish the rules as "temporary and proposed rules" concurrently in a special edition of the Idaho Administrative Bulletin in June 2019. Agencies will accept written comments in accordance with state law. All rules reauthorized through this process are subject to legislative review during the 2020 legislative session.

Governor Little's administration will use the unique opportunity to allow some chapters of Idaho Administrative Code that are clearly outdated and irrelevant to expire on July 1, 2019. An agency must notify the Division of Financial Management (DFM) if it identifies a rule that could be eliminated. DFM will solicit public comment on any proposed rule elimination. Governor Little ultimately will make the decision before July 1 whether to let a rule expire.

"I did not ask for this and did not want this," Governor Little said. "However, I will use all authority I have to ensure our state government continues to operate smoothly and the administrative rules remain in effect without interruption."

Any new rules or significant modifications to existing rules must go through the normal rulemaking process, which traditionally involves a months long process of negotiated, proposed, and pending rule stages with specific requirements for public comment.

Governor Little proposes to cut and simplify one-third of all rule chapters, invites public comment

May 21, 2019 Boise, Idaho – Governor Brad Little is accepting public comment through June 11 on the administrative rules identified for elimination or simplification after the Idaho Legislature's decision not to reauthorize Idaho's Administrative Code during the 2019 legislative session.

The Idaho Administrative Code has the full force of law. At the beginning of the year, it included 736 chapters and 8,278 pages of regulations and at least 72,000 total restrictions.

The Idaho Legislature in the past has reauthorized all existing rules at the end of the legislative session but did not do so this year. As a result, Governor Little directed his administration to exercise executive authority to ensure rules necessary to protect the public remain in effect after July 1, 2019.

Governor Little's administration used the unique opportunity to identify rules that are clearly outdated and irrelevant for expiration on July 1, 2019. Executive branch agencies hosted more than 40 public meetings to review rules and identify rules to eliminate.

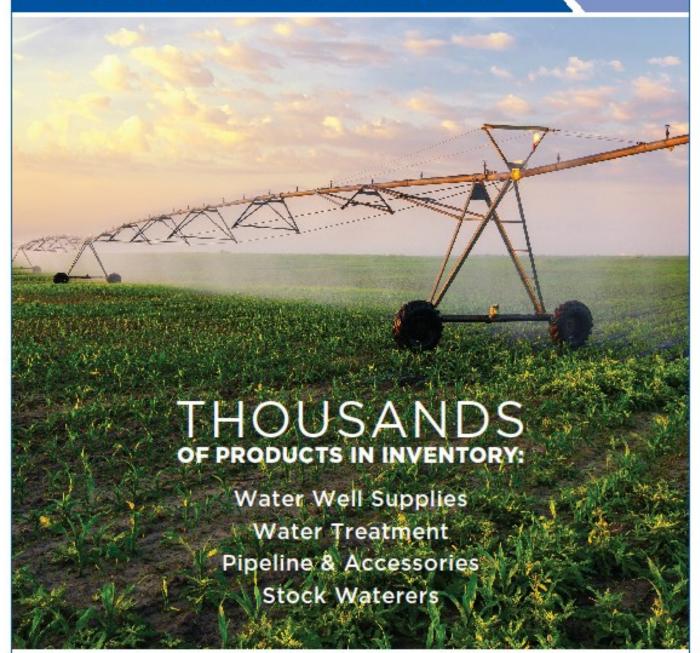
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EPA clarifies stance on groundwater and the Clean Water Act

In a clarifying statement released for prepublication on April 16, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency affirmed pollutants that travel through groundwater do not require an NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permit.

The EPA had asked for comment in 2018 on whether or not pollution traveling through groundwater to surface water should require a permit under the NPDES program.

The EPA's statement aligns with comments NGWA filed last year. NGWA stressed that state regulations adequately regulate groundwater and additional coverage by the Clean Water Act is not necessary.

NGWA also argued that EPA need not release a proposed rulemaking or guidance document to states, but rather that a statement or memo would be sufficient. NGWA will file comments on the clarifying statement by EPA, reinforcing its support for the position taken by the EPA.

The statement by EPA comes as the U.S. Supreme Court will hear the case of County of Maui, Hawaii v. Hawai'i Wildlife Fund during its fall session. The case centers on whether discharges to groundwater can pollute surface water, following several differing court decisions in the circuit courts last year. NGWA is working in partnership with the Water Systems Council to file an amicus brief in the case.

NGWA comments on proposed rule to redefine U.S. waters

NGWA submitted comments on April 15 regarding a proposed rule of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to redefine "waters of the United States" (WOTUS). The definition of WOTUS articulates those waters that fall under federal jurisdiction vs. state jurisdiction.

Notably, the rule continues to exclude groundwater from the definition and also proposes not to regulate many wetlands not physically connected to streams or other surface waters. Additionally, it proposes not to regulate stormwater control features and wastewater recycling structures as well as floodirrigated fields.

NGWA's comments agree that groundwater should continue to be regulated by states, and notes that in situations where groundwater/surface water interaction needs to be assessed, hydrogeologists have unique expertise that should be utilized. NGWA cautioned the agencies about potential adverse effects a redefinition could have on groundwater quality, specifically regarding stormwater.

The proposed redefinition of WOTUS caps off a years-long battle on an Obama-era regulation, which expanded the number of waters falling under federal jurisdiction. The redefinition currently proposed will likely end up in court.

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EPA releases draft groundwater clean-up guidelines: As a part of its PFAS Action Plan, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency released draft groundwater clean-up guidelines on April 25 for two types of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS — PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid) and PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonate).

The EPA set a standard of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for groundwater cleanup, placing it in line with its health advisory level, also set at 70 ppt. The guideline applies in places where contaminated groundwater is a current or potential source of drinking water.

Setting a standard of 70 ppt seemed to split the difference between setting a higher standard, which was the preference of Department of Defense (DoD) and a more stringent standard, in line with the recent health studies released on the two chemicals.

The draft guidelines also suggest that when a level of PFAS contamination at 40 ppt is detected, an investigation should be opened to determine the extent of the contamination and identify responsible parties.

The guidelines were originally set to be released in the fall of 2018, but were stalled at the White House after concerns from DoD officials over the stringency of the guidelines was expressed.

The draft guidelines are open for public comment for 45 days. NGWA is going to convene its PFAS Task Group to prepare a response.





IDWR PROPOSES FEE INCREASE FOR WELL PERMITS

Information provided by Tom Neace, Manager, Ground Water Protection Program

When Lt. Governor Brad Little directed all state agencies to review and streamline their licensure requirements and administrative rules. IDWR spent one year reviewing its licensing program and processes. Their findings indicate that the process is already streamlined. This is partly due to a close working relationship with IGWA to develop the rules that govern well drilling in Idaho.

IDWR's review also demonstrated that program fees do not cover the cost for licensing and inspection. The result in fiscal year (FY) 2018 was a revenue shortfall of -\$317,587. The Department is deciding whether to pursue a fee increase in the 2020 Legislative Session.

IDWR current fees for well permits are detailed in Idaho Code 42-235. The fee structure is as follows: **Domestic wells** - \$75, **Monitoring wells** - \$75 or a blanket permit of \$100 plus \$50 per well. **Irrigation**, **municipal**, **industrial**, **Injection wells** - \$200.

IDWR has not had a change in well construction fees since 1996. The current fee structure requires other funding to subsidize the Well Construction Program. In 2011 the Department proposed legislation to amend the fee structure. Then proposed legislation specified the following: Domestic, irrigation, municipal, industrial and injections—\$200, Monitoring wells and closed loop geothermal wells blanket permit—\$100 plus \$50 per well. The proposed legislation passed the House Committee but was unfortunately held up in the Senate Committee.

Looking ahead to 2020 Fees and Expenses: Approximately 85% to 90% of the wells drilled in Idaho are drilled as domestic wells. Increasing the fee to \$200 for domestic wells would provide additional funding to administer the Ground Water Protection Program at the Department.

According to the Department's database, 2486 wells were drilled in FY-2018. 2,137 of the wells (85%) were drilled as domestic wells with a permit fee of \$75 per permit. If the well permit fees for domestic wells were \$200 per well during FY 2018, the Department would have an additional \$267,125 in revenue. If monitoring well fees were also increased to \$200 in FY 2018 the Department would have an additional \$21,250. The combined increase would have offset the Department's revenue shortfall by an estimated \$288,375.

If the fees had been changed in FY-2018:

(\$200) \$267,125 additional from domestic well fees (\$200) \$21,250 additional from monitoring well fees (\$200) **-\$29,212** department **shortfall**.

Fees from surrounding states were reviewed to evaluate fee structures in the Western U.S.

Washington

Wells < 12 inch in diameter = \$200 Wells > 12 Inch in diameter = \$300 Monitoring wells = \$40

Oregon

Domestic wells = \$225, plus a onetime exempt use fee of \$300 = \$525

Monitoring well = \$225

Montana

Domestic Wells = \$125 Other Wells inside Basin Closure Areas \$1,000

Other Wells outside Basin Closure Areas = \$800

Wyoming

Domestic wells = \$50 All other wells = \$75

Utah

Domestic wells = \$150 Other wells dependent on acre feet (tied to the water right) = \$200 to \$1,000

Nevada

Domestic wells = \$25 All other Wells tied to the water right application = \$360

Colorado

Well permits = \$100

Arizona

Domestic Well filing fee = \$100 Domestic Well filing fee in designated AMA areas = \$150 All other wells = 150

<u>California</u> – administered by County Nevada County, CA Domestic wells \$533

IDWR reached out to IGWA's board of directors for feedback on proposed fee increase.

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Ingersoll Rand T3W Spec Sheet

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Hello my friends,

It is time again for us to talk. Today I want to ask you how tired you are? Do you feel like you just can't seem to get it all done-like someone is always piling just one more thing on you? I am sure that I am not helping by always asking you to "get your safety program going" or "when was the last time you had a safety meeting". Well today let's have a little fun in our conversation. let me tell you a story.

It was the opening day of "Boot Camp" and all the fresh recruits were all lined up getting to know their new sergeant. "Stand up straight boys," he yelled. "Your mommas aren't here anymore. I am in charge! You will all do what I tell you to do! And do it when I tell you to do it".

Now this sergeant might not have been the biggest, maybe not even the baddest, but he was smart. He yelled out, "Does anyone have a problem with that?" No one stirred. "I think that there are some of you that think that I am not that big and that maybe you could whoop me. Is there anyone out there that thinks that they can whoop ME?"

There was dead silence. Then a voice came from the back row. "Well Drill Sergeant Sir, I think that I can whoop you," a young recruit said.

The sergeant raced to the voice and found himself standing toe to toe with a young mountain of a man. He looked down on the Drill Sergeant thinking of all the bales of hay he had thrown while working on the family farm.

The Sergeant slowly circled the boy, looked him straight in the eye, then took one step back and yelled, "Boys, I want you to meet my second in command. You will obey his orders like they were mine." Then he had the young man line in the front with him. "Now" he barked, "Is there anyone out there that thinks that they can whoop us?"



NEWS FEATURE

Possible Changes to Hours-of-Service Regulations Under Development

Speaking before the Mid-Atlantic Truck Show on March 31, U.S. Secretary of Transportation Elaine Chao announced reforms to the regulations governing hours - of - service for truck drivers are under review by the White House.

Chao noted, though, that the content and release date of the proposed changes are unknown at this time.

She added the proposed rulemaking was in response to concerns from trucking organizations, like the Owner Operator Independent Drivers Association, which argued that more flexibility is needed.

The water well drilling industry is not currently subject to the hours-of-service regulations that long-haul truckers face and other drivers of commercial motor vehicles are required to follow because of the unique nature of water well drilling operations.

However, NGWA reminds water well professionals that all commercial drivers are required to install an ELD if they are also required to prepare hours-of-service records of duty status.

Continued on page 16

The reason I tell you this story is to make you think. Most of the people I talk to are the owners of the company and are already jammed up with rules and regulations and things necessary to keep the business alive.

Don't kill yourself. Delegate some of the other things to a trusted employee. Do you have a person that would enjoy a challenge? Turn some of the safety things over to them if you are just not getting around to doing it. What do you have to lose?

Give them a small budget and the information needed and watch them grow. It will work out a lot better that you think. Delegation is a great word. Use it. Mike

Mike Lewis, a certified EMT for over 25 years, grew up on a dairy farm in southern Idaho and traveled the world before returning to Idaho where he farmed with his family

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IDWR requests water rights claims for Palouse Basin Adjudication

MOSCOW – (April 10, 2019) - The Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) is sending out approximately 8,000 notices to property owners today, soliciting water right claims for the Palouse River Basin Adjudication.

Notices will be sent to all property owners within the Palouse River Basin, which is primarily located in the western portion of Latah County bordering Washington, and includes the communities of Moscow, Potlatch and Genesee.

The Palouse River Basin Adjudication represents Phase 2 of the Northern Idaho Adjudications. IDWR will catalog and confirm all surface and ground water rights in the Palouse River Basin as part of the adjudication. Eventually, IDWR will file a Director's report, detailing the department's recommendations to District Court regarding the elements of each water right.

The Northern Idaho Adjudications commenced in March 2017 with Phase 1 - the Coeur d'Alene – Spokane River Basin. Phase 3 will cover the Clark Fork – Pend Oreille River Basin.

Notices are being mailed to every property owner because the location of many existing water uses in the area is not known. IDWR has records for about 330 water rights on file. It is expected that up to 2,000 water right claims will be filed in the Palouse River Basin Adjudication.

A Notice of Claim is required for all water uses. However, owners of small domestic and/or stock water rights may choose to file a claim now or defer (wait) until later in the process. A claim is **NOT** required to be filed in instances where the individual property owner or water user is not the owner of the water right.

Water users who receive all of their water from a city, an irrigation district, water utility district or a company are not required to file a claim for that water. A water delivery organization typically files for the water right used by all its customers or patrons.

Claim fees for uses other than small domestic or stock water vary according to use. A one-time \$25 filing fee applies to domestic and stock water rights. Typically, a single-family residence with a small yard falls within the small domestic water right category.

While filing a claim for small domestic and/or stock water use may be deferred, the procedure for litigating a deferred claim will be more expensive in the future so IDWR recommends filing now. Establishing a water right eliminates questions about water rights for your property that might arise in the future.

A Notice of Claim must be filed using IDWR's forms provided online at www.idwr.idaho.gov. Claims can also be filed and submitted using IDWR's online claim filing application.

A water right claimant may get assistance by making an appointment with a representative at the IDWR regional offices at the following locations: 1. IDWR, Northern Region, 7600 Mineral Dr., Suite 100, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815; Phone: (208) 762-2800; 2. IDWR, State Office, 322 E Front St, Boise, ID 83720-0098; Phone: (208) 287-4800.



IDAHO LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

The 2019 legislature convened on January 7, 2019 and adjourned sine die on April 11, 2019.

761 pieces of legislation were prepared for legislative committees and individual legislators.

522 bills were introduced plus another 67 resolutions, memorials and proclamations.

At the end of the 95 day session, 331 bills had been passed. 329 became law; the remaining 2 fell to the Governor's veto.

The majority of the new laws become effective July 1, 2019.

2019 Sine Die Report The Idaho State Legislature Low Temperature Geothermal Resources: In 2018 IG-WA approached IDWR to request a change to Idaho Code Section 42-233 relating to low temperature geothermal wells. Initially, IGWA proposed to raise the temperature upwards from the current eighty-five (85) degrees.

After meeting with IDWR, it was determined that a more acceptable option might be to amend the statute to provide the Director with more flexibility to exempt new geothermal water rights if certain conditions were met.

Those conditions are as follows: (a) the proposed use will not detrimentally affect existing water rights, including water rights for low temperature geothermal water; (b) the proposed use will not diminish the temperature of or artesian pressure of the low temperature geothermal aquifer; and (c) there is no economically viable source of water having a bottom hole temperature of eighty-five (85) degrees or less in a well available. *Please note: it is not necessary to meet all three conditions to receive an exemption.*

House Bill 67 was introduced in the 2019 legislative session. After passing the House (68-0-2) and Senate (33-0-2), the Governor signed the bill into law on March 7th. The amendments become effective July 1, 2019.

IGWA would like to thank Representative Terry Gestrin R-District 8 (Donnelly) who sponsored the legislation.

IGWA Responds to IDWR Proposed 2020 Fee Increase for Well Permits:

The IGWA board met by conference call on May 7th to discuss the proposed fee increase. While not altogether opposed to a fee increase, the board determined that the proposed increase was excessive. The board offered to meet with IDWR to discuss a more appropriate increase. A preliminary meeting between the Department and IGWA Executive Director is scheduled for Friday, May 31st. In addition to the proposed fee increase, the board has asked Tominaga to begin a dialogue with the Department about other issues, i.e. allowing to pay for start cards using other methods of payment, such as a credit card for new domestic wells.

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Possible changes to hours-of-service regulations under development

The following drivers *are not* required to install an electronic logging device:

- Drivers who use the timecard exception (not required to use RODs or ELDs)
- Drivers who use paper RODS for not more than 8 days out of every 30-day period.
- Drivers of vehicles manufactured before 2000.
- Drivers who fall under the 100 air-mile exemption for Hours of Service.
- Drivers who are required to keep RODS not more than 8 days within any 30-day period.
- Drivers who conduct drive-away-tow-away operations, where the vehicle being driven is the commodity being delivered, or the vehicle being transported is a motor home or a recreation vehicle trailer with one or more sets of wheels on the surface of the roadway.
- Drivers of vehicles manufactured before the model year 2000. (As reflected on the vehicle registration)

This article was provided by NGWA

IDWR officials to host public workshops in Moscow to assist with water rights claims for the Palouse Basin Adjudication MOSCOW – (May 8, 2019)

The Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) will host public workshops in mid-May and mid-June to assist the public with filing Palouse River Basin Adjudication (PRBA) water right claims.

IDWR staff will be available at the Latah County Fairgrounds & Events Center in Moscow on May 14-16, and **June 11-13**, from 8 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. IDWR staff will serve the public on a first come, first -served basis during those hours on all six of those days to answer questions and help people with filing water rights claims.

In April, IDWR sent out approximately 8,000 notices to property owners in north-central Idaho, soliciting water right claims for the Palouse River Basin Adjudication. Filing complex water rights claims or multiple claims may take more time and could require follow-up through additional appointments or by telephone, e-mail, or written communication. IDWR staff recommends bringing your property tax notice with parcel information, any related water right records, and knowledge of the facts related to the development of water use on your property, especially the date when the water was first used.

Payment of filing fees for water rights claims can be made during the public meetings in Moscow by cash or check only. For cash transactions, please bring the exact amount due.

For additional information, including the filing fee schedule, go to www.idwr.idaho.gov or call: Adjudication Hotline: (800) 451-4129 • Temporary office phone at Latah County Fairgrounds: (208) 519-0396 • Northern Region Office: (208) 762-2800

Media Information Contact: Doug Jones, IDWR Regional Manager 208-762-2800

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Governor Little proposes to cut and simplify one-third of all rule chapters, invites public comment

Agencies had already been comprehensively reviewing the rules they administer to identify areas where rules could be streamlined, scaled back, or eliminated as part of carrying out the Red Tape Reduction Act and the Licensing Freedom Act of 2019. Both acts resulted from executive orders Governor Little issued within the first few months as Governor to reduce regulatory burdens on Idaho citizens and businesses.

Governor Little's unprecedented efforts have led to the identification of 139 full chapters of rules proposed for expiration – totaling 19 percent of all rule chapters. An additional 79 chapters contain individual rule subparts proposed for expiration, and 31 chapters were rewritten to be significantly simplified.

All told, more than 34 percent of all rule chapters are proposed for expiration or simplification.

A list of all rules and their proposed status is posted on the Division of Financial Management (DFM) web site at this link: https://dfm.idaho.gov/fy-2020-rules-reauthorization-summary.pdf

Idahoans may submit public comments about the rules proposed for expiration by e-mailing <u>RulesReview@dfm.idaho.gov</u> by 5 p.m. MST on June 11.

Governor Little ultimately will make the decision whether to let a rule expire, weighing the public input received before June 11 in his decision.

"This effort is transforming Idaho's Administrative Code into a set of regulations that are simpler and more user-friendly for the public. I want to thank my agency directors and their staff for fast-tracking the rules review process that I started with my executive orders earlier this year," Governor Little said. "Identifying one-third of rule chapters to cut or simplify in four weeks is no small feat, and the hard work within my administration helps to improve transparency and invigorates public confidence in state government."

Rules deemed necessary to protect the public will be reauthorized. Agencies will re-publish the rules as "temporary and proposed rules" concurrently in a special edition of the Idaho Administrative Bulletin in June 2019. Agencies will accept written comments and host public hearings on rules to be reauthorized, in accordance with state law.

All rules reauthorized through this process are subject to legislative review during the 2020 legislative session.

Any new rules or significant modifications to existing rules must go through the normal rulemaking process, which traditionally involves a months-long process of negotiated, proposed, and pending rule stages with specific requirements for public comment.



IGWA Analysis of IDWR Rules Review

Lynn Tominaga, Executive Director

As you know from the many recent news stories, the Idaho Legislature did not reauthorize <u>any</u> of Idaho's administrative rules during the 2019 session. This is important because Idaho Code provides that all administrative rules expire annually on July 1 unless the legislature extends the rules.

To remedy this situation Governor Little instructed each state agency to promulgate their present rules as temporary rules effective July 1, 2019 and subject to approval in the 2020 legislative session. Earlier this year Governor Little issued two Executive Orders- the Red Tape Reduction Act and the Licensing Freedom Act of 2019 - in which he instructed the agencies to review and eliminate any rules that are deemed ineffective, costly, or outdated. Each state agency has until June 30, 2021 to complete this rules review.

At this time IDWR is focusing strictly on rules to eliminate. They are not rewording rules or adding rules because there is a process for doing so that must be approved by the legislature. Once this process is complete IDWR could undertake rulemaking to amend, clarify, and/or simplify the remaining rules.

I have been monitoring IDWR's process. IDWR has completed a review of its administrative rules (some 340 pages) and placed each set of agency rules into one of four categories:

Rules No Change

Sho-Ban Water Supply Bank Rules Well Driller Licensing Rules Well Construction Standards

Rules for which some parts will be eliminated

Adjudication Rules
Beneficial Use Examination Rules
Injection Well Rules
Stream Channel Alternation Rules
Geothermal Well Drilling Rules
Water District 34 Distribution Rules

Rules to be eliminated

Funding Program Rules

Rules to be reviewed & potentially amended as part of the Red Tape Reduction Act

IDWR Rules of Procedure Water Supply Bank Rules Mine Tailings Rules Dam Safety Rules Conjunctive Management Rules Water Appropriation Rules



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IGWA Board Proposes Changes to 2019-2020 CEC Workshop Schedule

In 2020, the IGWA board proposes to eliminate two regional workshops—the March workshop in Nampa and the April workshop in Lewiston.

The board proposes to continue offering 2 regional workshops—the November 2019 workshop in Coeur d'Alene and a March workshop in eastern Idaho.

Pump Installers Licensure & Testing: IGWA proposes to develop a training workshop to familiarize pump installers with the format and materials used in the Specialty Pump Licensing Test. The workshop may be scheduled in conjunction with the regional workshops held around the state.

IGWA Announces 2020 Convention



Room blocks being arranged with the Peppertree Best Western & Fairfield Marriott



