

**BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES  
OF THE STATE OF IDAHO**

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION FOR  
TRANSFER NO. 81482 IN THE NAME OF  
LITTLE WILLOW IRRIGATION DISTRICT

**PRELIMINARY ORDER  
APPROVING, IN PART,  
APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER  
NO. 81482**

**PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

On February 21, 2017, Little Willow Irrigation District ("LWID") filed Application for Transfer No. 81482 ("Application") with the Idaho Department of Water Resources ("Department"). The Department published notice of the Application in the Independent Enterprise and the Weiser Signal American on April 19 and April 26, 2017. Thomas G. Roland, Irene J. Roland, and Clark C. Roland ("Protestants") protested the Application.

The Department conducted an administrative hearing on February 15, 2018, in Boise, Idaho. Attorney Albert Barker represented LWID. Attorneys Dylan Lawrence and Eben T. Masingill represented Protestants.

LWID's exhibits 12, 13, 14 and 19 (corrected from LWID's exhibit 119) and Protestants' exhibits 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123 and 125 were offered and admitted into the administrative record. The Hearing Officer officially noticed the Department's water right files for the Application and for water right nos. 65-64, 65-2067, 65-2149, 65-2973, 65-3130, 65-3131, 65-3132, 65-3133, 65-3134, 65-2240, and 65-5773. LWID called James Tuckeck, Larry Dahnke, Elizabeth Stephens, Bruce Horst, Richard Towner, and Sonja Craig as witnesses. Protestants called Thomas Roland and David Shaw, P.E. as witnesses.

On March 1, 2018, LWID and Protestants filed post-hearing briefs.

After carefully considering the evidence in the record, the Hearing Officer finds, concludes, and orders as follows:

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

1. LWID owns the following water rights for irrigation within its service area:

| Water Right | Priority Date | Quantity   | Use                  | Source           |
|-------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 65-64       | 08/16/1897    | 4.00 cfs   | irrigation           | Little Willow Ck |
| 65-2067     | 01/17/1908    | 4.94 cfs   | irrigation           | Little Willow Ck |
| 65-2149     | 12/29/1913    | 50.00 cfs  | irrigation           | Little Willow Ck |
|             |               | 36,400 afy | irrigation f/storage |                  |

| Water Right | Priority Date | Quantity   | Use                  | Source                      |
|-------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 65-2973     | 03/02/1967    | 110.00 cfs | diversion to storage | Unnamed Stream<br>Indian Ck |
|             |               | 1,600 afy  | irrigation f/storage |                             |
| 65-3130     | 04/01/1878    | 0.22 cfs   | irrigation           | Little Willow Ck            |
| 65-3131     | 04/01/1892    | 1.05 cfs   | irrigation           | Little Willow Ck            |
| 65-3132     | 04/01/1878    | 0.70 cfs   | irrigation           | Little Willow Ck            |
| 65-3133     | 04/01/1892    | 1.40 cfs   | irrigation           | Little Willow Ck            |
| 65-3134     | 04/01/1916    | 2.50 cfs   | irrigation           | Little Willow Ck            |

*Department water right files.*

LWID's water rights are limited in combination to the irrigation of 2,826 acres in a single irrigation season. *Id.* The irrigation season is March 15 to November 15 for all LWID rights. *Id.*

2. LWID's natural flow water rights total 14.81 cfs. *Department water right files; Tucheck testimony.* LWID begins diverting natural flow from Little Willow Creek in the spring as needed and begins distributing storage water from Paddock Reservoir when water user demands exceed the natural flow supply in the creek. *Tucheck testimony.* Release of storage water typically begins in May or June. *Id.* LWID relies on storage water for 90 to 95% of its total water supply. *Dahnke testimony.* Paddock Reservoir only fills about one year in ten and shareholders are allocated a maximum of 3 afy per acre, but often receive much less, sometimes only 1 to 1.5 afy per acre. *Id.*

3. LWID serves shareholders along Little Willow Creek beginning about five miles downstream from Paddock Reservoir and running for about twelve miles along Little Willow Creek. *Department water right files.* LWID's service area ends about one mile upstream of the Little Willow Creek confluence with Big Willow Creek, which is about one mile upstream of the confluence with the Payette River. *Id.*

4. LWID diverts natural flow or rediverts storage water to its shareholders from the Little Willow Creek channel through a series of canal or ditch diversions. *Department water right files; Tucheck testimony.* The first diversion at the upstream end of the service area delivers water to the McIntyre ditch which runs along the south side of Little Willow Creek. *Tucheck testimony.* The second diversion, just downstream of the McIntyre ditch, delivers water to the Bolton ditch which runs along the north side of Little Willow Creek. *Id.* The next diversion, a few miles downstream, is the Patton-Nelson diversion which delivers water to the Patton ditch along the north side of the creek and the Nelson ditch along the south side of the creek. *Id.* The last diversion, located toward the end of the system, delivers water to the Wilson ditch. *Id.* LWID also diverts water from Little Willow Creek by pumping directly from the creek in a couple of locations within the LWID service area. *Id.* All of the LWID ditches either discharge into other ditches in the system or return water back into the Little Willow Creek channel. *Id.*

5. LWID currently measures but does not record flow diverted from Little Willow Creek into ditches in the LWID system.<sup>1</sup> *Id.* Once storage releases commence for the irrigation season, LWID measures and records flow diverted from ditches to shareholders' head gates and prepares an annual report of those diversions. *Id.*; *Exhibit 13*. The LWID ditch rider uses weirs installed in the ditches or a portable flowmeter to measure the flow diverted into ditches from Little Willow Creek or into shareholder head gates. *Tuheck testimony*. LWID requires measuring devices at all shareholder head gates, but not all shareholders have installed the required measuring devices. *Tuheck and Dahnke testimony*.

6. Once release of storage water commences for the season, LWID uses the Little Willow Creek channel as part of its system, which includes collection of runoff and returns to the channel and redistribution of water to shareholders. *Tuheck testimony*. For the remainder of the irrigation season, LWID diverts all the water in the Little Willow Creek channel through its diversions. *Id.* During those times, LWID diverts as much as it can or is needed into the McIntyre and Bolton ditches and then diverts 100% of the remaining flow through the Patton-Nelson diversion to attempt to satisfy shareholder demands. *Id.* At times, ditch capacities and conditions limit the amount of water that can be diverted to meet all the demands for water from shareholders, especially from shareholders located towards the ends of the ditches. *Id.* Water that returns to the Little Willow Creek channel below the Patton-Nelson diversion is again diverted at the Wilson diversion to avoid losing water downstream beyond the LWID system. *Id.* There are a limited number of shareholders using water from the Wilson ditch, so water diverted from Little Willow Creek into the Wilson ditch is sometimes more than needed. *Id.* Excess water in the Wilson ditch and runoff from the LWID system below the Wilson diversion returns to the Little Willow Creek channel downstream of the Wilson diversion. *Id.*; *Dahnke testimony*.

7. LWID filed its Application to add a point of diversion on Little Willow Creek, between the Patton-Nelson and Wilson diversions, to LWID's natural flow and storage water rights. *Application file*; *Larry Dahnke testimony*. LWID proposes to pump water at the proposed point of diversion, using one or more pumps, from Little Willow Creek and convey the water through pipelines to the Patton and Nelson ditches and to the Horst property (a shareholder in LWID). *Dahnke testimony*. The purpose of the Application is to recapture water returning to Little Willow Creek to allow for better distribution of water within the LWID system. *Id.* The Application proposes to divert no more than 4 cfs at the new point of diversion. *Application file*.

8. The additional point of diversion would benefit the LWID system as follows:
- allow recapture of return flows to Little Willow Creek before they reach the Wilson diversion to avoid losing water from the LWID system;
  - enable more equitable distribution to shareholders who rely on their water supply from ditches up-gradient of the Wilson ditch;
  - conserve storage water;
  - extend the water supply in-season through saved storage water;
  - increase storage carryover;
  - increase crop production through better water supply;

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<sup>1</sup> LWID is within Water District 65, but there are no separate water district reports of LWID diversions from Little Willow Creek. *Tuheck testimony*.

- reduce washouts and losses from ditches by reducing the need to divert high flows into the ditches in order to convey sufficient water to users at the ends of the ditches;
- reduce runoff and sediment back to Little Willow Creek;
- eliminate some head gates on ditches by delivery through a pipeline, therefore freeing up some ditch capacity for other users.

*Tuheck, Dahnke, Stephens, Horst, Towner and Craig testimony.*

9. Protestants own two water rights from Little Willow Creek for irrigation purposes. *Roland testimony.* Water right 65-2240, with a priority date of January 14, 1920, authorizes 1.80 cfs for irrigation of 89 acres. *Department water right files.* Water right 65-5773, with a priority date of April 1, 1948, authorizes 0.46 cfs for irrigation of 23 acres. *Id.* Protestants divert water under these two water rights from Little Willow Creek downstream of LWID's last diversion (Wilson ditch) and outside of the LWID service area. *Roland testimony; Department water right files.* Protestants are also shareholders in LWID for some lands within the LWID service area and receive water from the Nelson, Patton and Wilson ditches. *Tuheck and Roland testimony.*

10. Protestants' water rights 65-2240 and 65-5573 are junior in priority to the natural flow water rights of LWID. Protestants' water supply is typically short under those junior rights, especially in the early part of the irrigation season. *Roland testimony.* Protestants believe that the water that is diverted into the Wilson ditch by LWID is the primary driver for water that returns back to Little Willow Creek to supply Protestants' pumps in Little Willow Creek. *Roland and Shaw testimony.* Protestants allege that the additional point of diversion proposed in the Application will enlarge the use of water under the LWID water rights and reduce the amount of water available at the Protestants' points of diversion on Little Willow Creek. *Id.; Department Application file.*

## EVALUATION CRITERIA

Idaho Code § 42-222(1) states in pertinent part:

The director of the department of water resources shall examine all the evidence and available information and shall approve the change in whole, or in part, or upon conditions, provided no other water rights are injured thereby, the change does not constitute an enlargement in use of the original right, the change is consistent with the conservation of water resources within the state of Idaho and is in the local public interest as defined in section 42-202B, Idaho Code, the change will not adversely affect the local economy of the watershed or local area within which the source of water for the proposed use originates, in the case where the place of use is outside of the watershed or local area where the source of water originates, and the new use is a beneficial use, which in the case of a municipal provider shall be satisfied if the water right is necessary to serve reasonably anticipated future needs as provided in this chapter. The director may consider consumptive use, as defined in section 42-202B, Idaho Code, as a factor in determining whether a proposed change would constitute an enlargement in use of the original water right. The director shall not approve a change in the nature

of use from agricultural use where such change would significantly affect the agricultural base of the local area. The transfer of the right to the use of stored water for irrigation purposes shall not constitute an enlargement in use of the original right even though more acres may be irrigated, if no other water rights are injured thereby.

Idaho Code § 42-105(1) states in pertinent part:

The water that a person is entitled to divert by reason of a valid water right may be turned into the channel of a natural waterway and mingled with its water, and then reclaimed, but in reclaiming the water so mingled, the amount of water to which prior appropriators may be entitled shall not be diminished, and due allowance shall be made for loss by evaporation and seepage. The use of natural waterways to commingle and reclaim water shall be subject at all times to the supervision and control of the director of the department of water resources and shall be subject to the regulation of the watermaster within an established water district. The amounts of water turned into or diverted from all natural waterways are subject to the requirement of measurement and reporting.

## **ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

### **Enlargement of the Original Right and Injury to Other Water Rights**

The Application involves the proposed transfer of both LWID's natural flow and storage water rights, which will be discussed separately below.

#### Natural Flow Water Rights

LWID's natural flow water rights only provide a small portion of its total irrigation supply. *Dahnke testimony*. Nevertheless, the Application proposes to add a point of diversion from Little Willow Creek for LWID's natural flow water rights, so the potential for injury and enlargement must be evaluated. *See* Idaho Code § 42-222(1) (stating a transfer application can be approved "in whole, or in part, or upon conditions, provided no other water rights are injured thereby, [and] the change does not constitute an enlargement in use of the original right. . . .").

"Under I.C. § 42-222(1), the director may consider historical consumptive use, as defined in Idaho Code § 42-202B, as a factor in determining whether a proposed transfer would result in an enlargement in use or injure other water rights." *Barron v. Idaho Dep't of Water Res.*, 135 Idaho 414, 419, 18 P.3d 219, 224 (2001) (footnote omitted). "Enlargement includes increasing the amount of water diverted or consumed to accomplish the beneficial use." *Id.* at 420, 18 P.3d at 225. LWID "bears the burden of providing the Department with sufficient information to show non-injury to other water rights" and "non-enlargement." *Id.* at 418-19, 18 P.3d at 223-24.

With respect to the question of injury, when natural flow is available to satisfy LWID's water demand during the early part of the irrigation season, LWID diverts only what is necessary to meet shareholder demands within the limits of its natural flow water rights. *Tucheck testimony*.

The balance in Little Willow Creek, if any, passes downstream to other appropriators. The addition of a point of diversion for LWID natural flow water rights has the potential to increase diversions from Little Willow Creek (even if the increased diversion rate falls within the authorized diversion rates under LWID's natural flow water rights) and reduce downstream flow during times when natural flow would otherwise be available in the creek downstream of the LWID system. Such reduction in flow could injure water users such as the Protestants, who are typically short under their water rights 65-2240 and 65-5573, especially in the early part of the irrigation season. See *Crockett v. Jones*, 42 Idaho 652, 249 P. 483, 484 (1926) (holding "the prior appropriator of the waters of a stream will not be permitted to change his point of diversion, if such change will injuriously affect the rights of subsequent appropriators as they existed at the time such subsequent appropriations were made...."). LWID does not record flow diverted from Little Willow Creek into ditches in the LWID system. *Tuheck testimony*. Therefore, LWID cannot quantify its historical diversions of natural flow from Little Willow Creek. LWID has not met its burden to provide the Department with sufficient information to show non-injury to other water rights from the Application's proposal to add a point of diversion to LWID's natural flow water rights.

With respect to the question of enlargement, increased diversions at the proposed point of diversion from Little Willow Creek could increase consumption of water by LWID shareholders. Increased diversions at the new point of diversion may be offset by reduced diversions to upstream ditches. However, the intent of the Application is to allow more equitable distribution of water to shareholders, especially those at the ends of the ditches that may not receive as much water due to conveyance losses. *Dahnke, testimony*. An improved water supply to crops could increase consumption of water by those crops. Such increased consumption beyond what has historically been used by shareholders due to the addition of the point of diversion is enlargement. *Barron*, 135 Idaho at 420, 18 P.3d at 225. LWID has not demonstrated that the proposed additional point of diversion will not enlarge its natural flow water rights. The Application should, therefore, be denied with respect to LWID's natural flow water rights.

### Storage Water Rights

When LWID's demand for natural flow from Little Willow Creek exceeds the natural flow supply available from the creek, LWID begins releasing its storage water from Paddock Reservoir. *Tuheck testimony*. At that time, and for the remainder of the irrigation season, LWID diverts all water (remaining natural flow, all storage, and all return flows) from the creek into its distribution system. *Id.* During those times, LWID diverts as much as it can or is needed into the McIntyre and Bolton ditches and then diverts 100% of the remaining flow through the Patton-Nelson diversion to attempt to satisfy shareholder demands. *Id.*

As discussed above, the addition of a point of diversion for LWID's system has the potential to increase consumption of water by LWID shareholders. The benefits of the additional point of diversion include the recapture and reuse of runoff before it is lost to LWID's system, allowing an improved water supply and extended season for shareholders. *Dahnke, Stephens, Horst, Towner and Craig testimony*. An improved water supply and extended season could improve crop production, increasing consumption of water.

For a transfer of storage water, increased consumption of water is not an enlargement in use of the original right if no other water rights are injured. *See* Idaho Code § 42-222(1) (stating “the transfer of the right to the use of stored water for irrigation purposes shall not constitute an enlargement in use of the original right even though more acres may be irrigated, if no other water rights are injured thereby.”). Further, a “senior appropriator retains his right to all of the water, including that which is lost through reasonable seepage, and thus may reclaim it, for instance, by improving his transmission system.” *Hidden Springs Trout Ranch, Inc. v. Hagerman Water Users, Inc.*, 101 Idaho 677, 681, 619 P.2d 1130, 1134 (1980). Idaho Code § 42-105(1) also allows a person entitled to divert water pursuant to a valid water right to divert that water into natural waterways and to commingle and reclaim the water so long as, “in reclaiming the water so mingled, the amount of water to which prior appropriators may be entitled shall not be diminished.”

Once LWID begins releasing its storage water from Paddock Reservoir and utilizing the Little Willow Creek channel as part of its collection and distribution system, it can use and re-use all the water in the creek channel at the proposed point of diversion without injury to other water rights because all the water available from Little Willow Creek, at that point, is either the result of its storage water releases or return flow from natural flow or storage water controlled by LWID. *See Hidden Springs Trout Ranch, Inc.*, 101 Idaho at 681, 619 P.2d at 1134; *see* Idaho Code § 42-105(1). LWID is allowed to use and reuse its appropriated water by improving its system.

Protestants argue that LWID has not met its burden to demonstrate that injury to other rights will not occur because LWID does not have historic records of flow measurements at its points of diversions from Little Willow Creek. *Shaw testimony; Protestants’ Post-Hearing Brief* at 2. So long as LWID only diverts water at its proposed point of diversion that LWID has already appropriated pursuant to its storage water rights or that LWID originally diverted pursuant to its natural flow or storage water rights and has returned to Little Willow Creek, then historic records are not necessary to demonstrate that injury will not occur. However, prior to the time when LWID begins releasing storage water from Paddock Reservoir, LWID must measure and record: 1) the natural flow available in Little Willow Creek above LWID’s uppermost point of rediversion, and 2) all diversions from Little Willow Creek under LWID’s natural flow water rights to determine LWID’s use of natural flow prior to release of storage water. With those measurement and recording requirements in place to demonstrate when LWID’s water user demands exceed its natural flow water rights, the Application’s proposal to add a new point of diversion to LWID’s storage water rights can be approved without injury to other water rights.

### **Conservation of Water Resources**

The Application is consistent with the conservation of water resources within the State of Idaho because it will reduce losses and allow for more efficient distribution and use of water within the LWID system.

## Local Public Interest

Idaho Code § 42-202B(3) defines “local public interest” as “the interests that the people in the area directly affected by a proposed water use have in the effects of such water use on the public water resource.” The Application is in the local public interest because, in addition to the benefits to shareholders of LWID discussed above, the proposed point of diversion could reduce runoff and sediment back to Little Willow Creek. *Towner testimony.*

## Other Criteria

Other criteria required for evaluation of transfers under Idaho Code § 42-222 do not apply in this case.

## ORDER

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Application for Transfer No. 81482 is **APPROVED** for water right nos. 65-2149 and 65-2973, subject to the conditions below, and **DENIED** for water right nos. 65-64, 65-2067, 65-3130, 65-3131, 65-3132, 65-3133, and 65-3134.

### Transfer Approval Conditions for Water Right Nos. 65-2149 and 65-2973

1. Diversion of water from the additional point of redirection authorized under transfer no. 81482, located in NENW, Sec. 36, T09N, R04W, shall not exceed a maximum diversion rate of 4.00 cfs.
2. Water shall not be diverted from the additional point of redirection authorized under transfer no. 81482, located in NENW, Sec. 36, T09N, R04W, until demand by LWID shareholders, within the limits of its natural flow water rights, exceeds the natural flow supply in Little Willow Creek.
3. The right holder shall measure and record the flow of water in Little Willow Creek at a location just upstream of the right holder’s uppermost point of redirection under this right to determine the availability of natural flow. Additionally, the right holder shall measure and record the quantity of water diverted under each of its natural flow water rights to determine its use of natural flow prior to the release of storage water under this right. The right holder shall retain measurement records and make them available to the Department upon request.
4. Right nos. 65-64, 65-2067, 65-2149, 65-2973, 65-3130, 65-3131, 65-3132, 65-3133, and 65-3134, when combined, shall provide no more than 0.02 cfs per acre when measured at the field head gate.
5. This right is limited to the irrigation of 2826 acres within the boundaries of the Little Willow Irrigation District in a single irrigation season. Combined right nos. 65-64, 65-2067, 65-2149, 65-2973, 65-3130, 65-3131, 65-3132, 65-3133, and 65-3134.
6. Basin 65 General Provisions No. 3, the Separate Streams General Provision, does not apply to appropriations of water after October 18, 1977.
7. This water right shall be administered as being from a SEPARATE SOURCE PURSUANT TO BASIN 65 GENERAL PROVISION NO. 3. If the holder of this right seeks to change the right pursuant to Idaho Code § 42-222 or successor statute,

nothing in this general provision shall preclude any other person or entity from demonstrating that such change in use would cause injury to its water right or from receiving any relief provided by law in the event of injury

8. The boundary encompassing the place of use for this water right is described with a digital boundary as defined by Idaho Code § 42-202B(2) (2003) and authorized pursuant to Idaho Code § 42-1411(2)(h) (2003). The data comprising the digital boundary are incorporated herein by reference and are stored on a CD-ROM disk issued in duplicate originals on file with the SRBA District Court and the Idaho Department of Water Resources. A map depicting the place of use is attached hereto to illustrate the place of use described by the digital boundary.
9. Use of water under this right may be regulated by a watermaster with responsibility for the distribution of water among appropriators within a water district. At the time of this approval, this water right is within State Water District No. 65.
10. Pursuant to Idaho Code § 42-1412(6), this water right is subject to such general provisions necessary for the definition of the rights or for the efficient administration of water rights as determined by the Snake River Basin Adjudication court in the final unified decree entered 08/26/2014.
11. The right holder shall accomplish the change authorized by this transfer within one year of the date of this approval.
12. Failure of the right holder to comply with the conditions of this transfer is cause for the Director to rescind approval of the transfer.

Dated this 7<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2018.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jeff Reppersack  
Hearing Officer

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

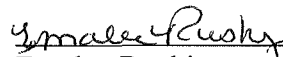
I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 7th day of May, 2018, true and correct copies of the documents described below were served by placing a copy of the same with the United States Postal Service, certified mail with return receipt requested, postage prepaid and properly addressed to the following:

**RE: Preliminary Order Approving, in Part, Application for Transfer No. 81482  
Explanatory Information to Accompany a Preliminary Order**

ALBERT P BARKER  
BARKER ROSHOLT & SIMPSON LLP  
PO BOX 2139  
BOISE ID 83701-2139

EBEN T MASINGILL  
MASINGILL LAW PA  
25 WEST COMMERCIAL ST  
PO BOX 467  
WEISER ID 83672

DYLAN B LAWRENCE  
VARIN WARDWELL LLC  
242 N 8<sup>TH</sup> STREET SUITE 220  
PO BOX 1676  
BOISE ID 83701-1676

  
Emalee Rushing  
Administrative Assistant

## **EXPLANATORY INFORMATION TO ACCOMPANY A PRELIMINARY ORDER**

**(To be used in connection with actions when a hearing was held)**

The accompanying order is a **Preliminary Order** issued by the Idaho Department of Water Resources (Department) pursuant to section 67-5243, Idaho Code. **It can and will become a final order without further action of the Department unless a party petitions for reconsideration or files an exception and brief as further described below:**

### **PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION**

Any party may file a petition for reconsideration of a preliminary order with the hearing officer within fourteen (14) days of the service date of the order as shown on the certificate of service. **Note: the petition must be received by the Department within this fourteen (14) day period.** The hearing officer will act on a petition for reconsideration within twenty-one (21) days of its receipt, or the petition will be considered denied by operation of law. See section 67-5243(3) Idaho Code.

### **EXCEPTIONS AND BRIEFS**

Within fourteen (14) days after: (a) the service date of a preliminary order, (b) the service date of a denial of a petition for reconsideration from this preliminary order, or (c) the failure within twenty-one (21) days to grant or deny a petition for reconsideration from this preliminary order, any party may in writing support or take exceptions to any part of a preliminary order and may file briefs in support of the party's position on any issue in the proceeding to the Director. Otherwise, this preliminary order will become a final order of the agency.

If any party appeals or takes exceptions to this preliminary order, opposing parties shall have fourteen (14) days to respond to any party's appeal. Written briefs in support of or taking exceptions to the preliminary order shall be filed with the Director. The Director retains the right to review the preliminary order on his own motion.

### **ORAL ARGUMENT**

If the Director grants a petition to review the preliminary order, the Director shall allow all parties an opportunity to file briefs in support of or taking exceptions to the preliminary order and may schedule oral argument in the matter before issuing a final order. If oral arguments are to be heard, the Director will within a reasonable time period notify each party of the place, date and hour for the argument of the case. Unless the Director orders otherwise, all oral arguments will be heard in Boise, Idaho.

### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

All exceptions, briefs, request for oral argument and any other matters filed with the Director in connection with the preliminary order shall be served on all other parties to the proceedings in accordance with Rules of Procedure 302 and 303.

### **FINAL ORDER**

The Department will issue a final order within fifty-six (56) days of receipt of the written briefs, oral argument or response to briefs, whichever is later, unless waived by the parties or for good cause shown. The Director may remand the matter for further evidentiary hearings if further factual development of the record is necessary before issuing a final order. The Department will serve a copy of the final order on all parties of record.

Section 67-5246(5), Idaho Code, provides as follows:

Unless a different date is stated in a final order, the order is effective fourteen (14) days after its service date if a party has not filed a petition for reconsideration. If a party has filed a petition for reconsideration with the agency head, the final order becomes effective when:

- (a) The petition for reconsideration is disposed of; or
- (b) The petition is deemed denied because the agency head did not dispose of the petition within twenty-one (21) days.

### **APPEAL OF FINAL ORDER TO DISTRICT COURT**

Pursuant to sections 67-5270 and 67-5272, Idaho Code, if this preliminary order becomes final, any party aggrieved by the final order or orders previously issued in this case may appeal the final order and all previously issued orders in this case to district court by filing a petition in the district court of the county in which:

- i. A hearing was held,
- ii. The final agency action was taken,
- iii. The party seeking review of the order resides, or
- iv. The real property or personal property that was the subject of the agency action is located.

The appeal must be filed within twenty-eight (28) days of this preliminary order becoming final. See section 67-5273, Idaho Code. The filing of an appeal to district court does not itself stay the effectiveness or enforcement of the order under appeal.