President Trump earlier this month signed into law the recently passed 2018 Farm Bill (H.R. 2) that provides similar levels of conservation funding compared with the past five years, protects subsidized crop insurance and does not include stricter limitations on low-income nutrition assistance or streamlining for forest thinning projects that would prevent wildfires. Both of these latter priorities were sought by House Republicans. The five year legislation, estimated by the Congressional Budget Office to cost $867 billion over a decade, covers programs at the Department of Agriculture, including the Forest Service, and was delayed for several months in House-Senate negotiations.

Farm Bill Support

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue today celebrated President Trump’s signing of the 2018 Farm Bill and issued the following statement:

“This is a great day for our farmers, ranchers, foresters, and producers, as President Trump’s signature on this bill is a Christmas present to American agriculture,” said Secretary Perdue. “Farmers take financial risks every year as a matter of doing business, so having a Farm Bill in place gives them peace of mind to make their decisions for the future.”

The Western Agricultural and Conservation Coalition (WACC) applauded the House and Senate Committees’ work in completing the conference report on the new Farm Bill, stating that it “provides critical support for private land conservation in this country”.

“Your work supports the priority programs that our members use to sustain working farms and ranches and natural resources in the West,” the WACC letter stated.

The Family Farm Alliance is a member of the WACC Steering Committee, which also includes Arizona Cattle Growers Association, California Farm Bureau Federation,

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**Alliance Position**

This farm bill includes expanded authority under the Environmental Quality and Incentives Program (EQIP) allowing irrigation districts— for the first time ever - to receive funding as direct applicants for water conservation measures as well as continued eligibility as partners. This language — proposed and advocated for by the Family Farm Alliance and others starting a decade ago - survived conference discussions, despite some opposition in the Senate.

The new EQIP includes funding for water conservation scheduling, water distribution efficiency, soil moisture monitoring, irrigation-related structural or other measures that conserve surface water or groundwater, including managed aquifer recovery practices. The bill provides improved contracting for partners engaged in work with producers, which is intended to be streamlined and made more effective under the Regional Conservation Partnership Program.

Importantly, the 2018 farm bill preserves existing authorization structure and $50 million in mandatory funding for the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, a flexible and useful program utilized by Western water managers, but not funded sufficiently in recent times.

“The mandatory funding for this program is a big win,” said Marc Thalacker with Three Sisters Irrigation District (OREGON), who serves on the Alliance Board of Directors.

“The demand for this program is probably at least twice as much as what was funded, but the funding is mandatory, which is encouraging,” added Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen.

The 2018 farm bill also contains an important mix of beginning farmer and rancher provisions.

**Forestry Title Debate**

The contentious battle over the forestry title ultimately was decided by Congressional leadership. The final bill establishes a limited, voluntary pilot program to conduct vegetation management projects on Forest Service lands and changes the liability standard to which utilities are held on those lands. Negotiators retained a provision from the 2014 farm bill to allow more clearing of forests deemed at wildfire risk due to insect infestation and disease. Salvage operations may also be possible under this authority. The measure would provide a new 4,500-acre categorical exclusion from the National Environmental Policy Act for forest management in sage grouse and mule deer habitat.

“We were certainly disappointed that the final bill did not do more to improve wildfire prevention and forest management, particularly with the devastating California wildfires that were raging during the final days of farm bill negotiations,” said Mr. Keppen. “However, the conservation title of this farm bill is a good thing. It reflects the growing trend in the West, where individual producers – working with irrigation districts, non-governmental organizations and state and federal partners - are performing large-scale projects that benefit the environment, improve on-farm water management, and provide a new cash stream that helps rural communities.”

Supporters of the farm bill also pointed to specialty crops, research and rural development programs that will benefit farmers and ranchers across the West, as well as strong provisions for beginning farmers and ranchers.

**Farm Bill Criticism**

Critics have called the 2018 farm bill a disaster for maintaining farm subsidies and not putting tighter controls on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

“What this Farm Bill agreement doesn’t do is address a series of crises facing American farmers and families over the next five years: Trump’s tariffs, climate change, an ever-increasing divide between family farmers and corporate agribusiness, and deepening food and economic insecurity,” wrote Rep. Earl Blumenauer, a Democrat representing urban Portland (OREGON) in an email message to his constituents.

“There are too many people who need better support, better nutrition, and a better environment that are not helped by this bill.”

Rep. Blumenauer noted he is “already starting the process for the next Farm Bill”.

**What’s Next**

President Trump's signature begins the next steps for the legislation — implementation by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). That will come through regulations and policy directives to be crafted over many months, and advocacy groups said it’s to be determined how closely the final details adhere to lawmakers’ intent, especially in policies that promote conservation as a tool against climate change, for instance.

Ahead of the signing, USDA released its plan to toughen work rules for recipients of government food assistance. The proposed rule would eliminate statewide waivers from work requirements for SNAP recipients unless a state qualifies for extended unemployment benefits. The farm bill that was passed by both chambers included a provision that would require governors to sign off on state requests for work requirement waivers in areas where there’s high unemployment.

“Long-term reliance on government assistance has never been part of the American dream,” said Agriculture Secretary Perdue. “As we make benefits available to those who truly need them, we must also encourage participants to take proactive steps toward self-sufficiency. Moving people to work is common-sense policy, particularly at a time when the unemployment rate is at a generational low.”
Trump Administration Releases New WOTUS Rule

The Trump Administration earlier this month, through the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), unveiled a new rulemaking that would replace the Obama-era 2015 rule over which “waters of the U.S.” (WOTUS) are jurisdictional under the Clean Water Act (CWA). The newly crafted proposed rule would limit the CWA’s reach over tributaries and wetland to only features that contribute flow to traditionally navigable waters in a “typical year”, creating a narrower interpretation than the 2015 rule they are replacing.

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue praised the announcement from the EPA and Corps.

“Farmers and ranchers are exceptional stewards of the environment, and states have their own standards as well,” said Secretary Perdue. “This welcome action from the EPA and Army Corps will help bring clarity to Clean Water Act regulations and help farmers know where federal jurisdiction begins and ends.”

Larger Role for States?

Some are concerned that the states may not have the resources or political support to take on a bigger regulatory role that may result from a reduced federal jurisdictional scope.

Melinda Kassen, an attorney for the nonprofit Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, said those obstacles mean it’s unlikely that Colorado River states will step up to fill in gaps left from the Trump administration’s WOTUS proposal.

"The notion that states will do the protecting — there is not a lot of evidence to support it,” Melinda Kassen, an attorney for the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership told E&E News, adding there is little to suggest "the states have the bandwidth to do it.”

A “Simpler and Clearer” Definition

Trump Administration officials touted the new rule as much more limited and much simpler in practice than the 2015 jurisdiction rule crafted by the Obama Administration, which Republicans and industry have long charged is illegally over-broad.

“Our proposal would replace the Obama EPA’s 2015 definition with one that respects the limits of the Clean Water Act and provides states and landowners the certainty they need to manage their natural resources and grow local economies,” said EPA Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler. “For the first time, we are clearly defining the difference between federally protected waterways and state protected waterways.

Our simpler and clearer definition would help landowners understand whether a project on their property will require a federal permit or not, without spending thousands of dollars on engineering and legal professionals.”

The New WOTUS Proposal

The new WOTUS proposal contains six categories of jurisdictional waters and the tests for determining whether a particular waterbody falls into any of those classifications, as well as a separate list of 11 categories that are excluded from federal jurisdiction. The new WOTUS would cover traditionally navigable waters; some ditches (located in a tributary or dug through a jurisdictional wetland); tributaries to navigable waters; wetlands adjacent to navigable waters; some lakes and ponds; and “impounded” waters created by damming a waterbody.

Under the new WOTUS proposal, streams and rivers would be regulated as tributaries if they “contribute flow” to navigable waters in a “typical year”. The term “typical year” is a new term of art developed by the Trump Administration that looks at the prior 30-years to determine what a waterbody's effects on navigable waterways would be in the average year over that span. Ephemeral streams (those that only flow following rain or other weather events rather than based on seasonal patterns) would be excluded from WOTUS.

Of critical importance to Western water users, irrigation and roadside ditches will be excluded as well, unless they are specifically included in a few narrow circumstances. Only ditches used for navigation or that are “subject to the tides”, ditches that drain jurisdictional wetlands into jurisdictional waters, and any ditch constructed within or to reroute a tributary or navigable water will be considered jurisdictional.

Some definitions of traditionally navigable waters and impounded waters will be identical to the 2015 rule, and that many exclusions from jurisdiction are also being copied verbatim; however, other exclusions will receive new definitions. Terms such as “prior converted cropland” and water features that are part of wastewater treatment systems are elements of the rule with new definitions.

The Clean Water Act also exempts discharges "comprised entirely" of agricultural stormwater and return irrigation water from needing NPDES permits. However, some have claimed in the recent deluge of media coverage that a ditch would not fall into that category if pesticides were applied directly to it and then made their way to a perennial waterway or other ju-

Continued on Page 8

Agriculture Sec. Sonny Perdue. Source: Dakota Radio Group
Commissioner Sets Deadline to Finalize Colo. River DCPs

Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Brenda Burman earlier this month warned Western water users that if the seven states along the Colorado River fail to finalize a deal for protecting the system's main reservoirs by the end of next month, the federal government will intervene.

Commissioner Burman delivered her remarks at the 2018 Colorado River Water Users Association (CRWUA) Annual Convention in Las Vegas. Last year, she stood before the same group and asked the basin states to complete Drought Contingency Plans (DCPs) in time for this year’s convention. The states have been working for more than three years on DCPs intended to protect water levels at the river’s two primary reservoirs, Lake Mead and Lake Powell.

After experiencing the fourth driest year on record last year, Lake Powell and Mead’s combined storage sits today at 46 percent. That is the lowest level since 1966 when Lake Powell was initially filling and cutting off downriver water supplies.

“To put it in more personal terms, these are the lowest reservoir levels in my lifetime,” Ms. Burman told the audience. “We are teetering on the brink of a shortage today. We see real risk of rapid declines in reservoir elevations, particularly at Lake Mead, in the very near future.”

With the current Powell inflow forecast at just 66 percent of average, Lake Mead is projected to decline to below elevation 1050 in 2020.

“It is time for us to pay attention,” Commissioner Burman said. “We are quickly running out of time.”

The day before CRWUA, the four Upper Basin states – Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming - acting through the Upper Colorado River Commission, approved their DCPs.

“They're ready to move forward as soon as the Lower Basin is ready to move forward,” said Ms. Burman.

In the Lower Basin, Nevada has approved its DCP, while California and Arizona have not. Arizona is crafting a consensus solution to approving the DCP among the tribal, agricultural, municipal, and developer sectors. California appears to be very close in finishing their negotiations or closing their deal.

“While we can’t stand here together to celebrate the completion of the DCPs this year, I can report that we are closer than we’ve ever been to completing the job,” Commissioner Burman told the audience. “If I have one message for you all to take away from my remarks today, it is this. Close - isn’t - done. Only done will protect this basin.”

She then laid out the approach the Interior Department will take to protect the basin. If by January 31st the parties to the DCP agreements in the Lower Basin have not finished their work to complete the DCP, the Department will publish a notice in the Federal Register. In that notice, Interior will ask all seven states for their specific recommendations for “prompt Departmental action”.

“We will ask for actions to reduce the risk the the basin is facing and will ask for actions that can be adopted prior to next August’s 24-month study that will determine operations for 2020.” Ms. Burman said. “If we go down this path, and I want to emphasize that it is absolutely not our preferred course of action, but if we do, we will give the states 30 days for those submissions. The Department will take those submissions and decide on a course of action before the August determination on 2020 operations.”

The Family Farm Alliance board of directors earlier this year conducted a special Colorado River-focused teleconference call, where Commissioner Burman visited with the board on the urgent need for the DCPs and fielded questions about the agreements and the importance of the Colorado River.

“We are developing a case study report that would be useful in telling our story and emphasizing the recommendations developed in our 2015 Colorado River white paper,” said Don Schwindt, a Colorado farmer who sits on the Alliance Board of Directors. “Then, we will encourage our Colorado River members to get involved, and give them the tools – like an updated version of our 2015 Colorado River white paper - to do so.”
Changes in Key D.C. Leadership Positions

Interior Department Secretary Ryan Zinke submitted his resignation to the White House earlier this month, facing intense pressure to step down because of multiple probes tied to his real estate dealings in his home state of Montana and his conduct in office. The Interior Department includes several agencies important to Western resource managers, including the Bureaus of Reclamation, Land Management and Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Geological Survey.

Mr. Zinke’s replacement is expected to be announced soon. Names being floated include Sen. Dean Heller (R-Nevada) who lost his reelection bid in November; House Natural Resource Committee Chair Rob Bishop (R-Utah); Reps. Raúl Labrador (R-Idaho) and Jeff Denham (R-California) who also will not be returning to Congress next year; and, Western Governors Butch Otter (Idaho), Matt Mead (Wyoming), and Brian Sandoval (Nevada), all of whom did not run for reelection.

Rep. Bishop – who has said he plans to retire from Congress in 2020 - is interested in helping the administration, according to his spokeswoman Kristina Baum.

“Chairman Bishop has an interest in the opportunity to pursue the Trump administration’s continued leadership on energy dominance, reorganization of BLM, and access to public lands,” Ms. Baum said in an e-mail.

Rep. Cathy McMorris-Rodgers (R-Washington), who is returning to Congress, has also been rumored to be in the mix since she was a leading candidate for the position when Zinke was named, but sources say she is not interested. Finally, Deputy Secretary David Bernhardt is a possible contender, especially after President Trump nominated Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Deputy Administrator Andrew Wheeler for the top job after he took over as acting Administrator.

Until a new Secretary is confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Bernhardt will serve as Acting Secretary.

New Leadership at NRCS, EPA

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue announced last week the appointment of Matt Lohr to serve as Chief of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). In his role, Lohr will provide leadership for NRCS and its mission to support America’s farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners in their voluntary conservation efforts through a network of over 3,000 offices in communities nationwide.

“Matt has committed his entire life to the betterment of agriculture,” Agriculture Secretary Sonny Perdue said. “The knowledge and experience he brings to the table will help ensure our locally-led, science-based approach continues to offer farmers the conservation solutions needed to enhance their environment and commercial viability.”

Mr. Lohr, raised on a century farm in Virginia’s Shenandoah Valley, now owns and operates Valley Pike Farm, Inc. Prior to his appointment by the Trump Administration, Lohr served in the Virginia House of Delegates from 2006-2010. He then served as Virginia’s Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services from 2010 to 2013. Since June 2017, he has been farming full-time on the family operation, which includes poultry, beef cattle, row crops, and sweet corn.

President Trump will soon nominate Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Deputy Administrator Andrew Wheeler as the new Administrator for the agency. Mr. Wheeler was confirmed as EPA Deputy Administrator in April 2018, and currently serves as the acting EPA Administrator, which he took over in July 2018 after then-EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt resigned. The position will require Senate confirmation.
Failure to Pass CR Leads to Partial Government Shutdown

President Trump has declined to sign a stopgap continuing resolution (CR) passed by the Senate and sent to the House, triggering a partial government shutdown that began at midnight December 21. The President made his decision based on the fact that the CR did not meet his demand for $5 billion for a wall at the Mexican/U.S. border.

President Trump threatened on Twitter to “close the southern border entirely if the Obstructionist Democrats do not give us the money to finish the wall.”

The temporary CR would have funded the rest of the federal government not funded by the passage of appropriations bills in September, including most of the Interior Department and the EPA, through February 8, 2019. The CR was needed because the fight over border spending has prevented Congress from finalizing seven of the 12 FY 2019 appropriations bills.

With the failure of the omnibus spending package moving in the lame duck session, several other efforts, including those to extend energy tax credits and pass a public lands and water bill, were also lost. Those now-dead efforts provided possible vehicles to move other Western water legislation that would have facilitated title transfers and extended the 2016 WIIN Act, designed to improve water supply reliability in California’s Central Valley.

With it increasingly unlikely that Republicans will do anything in the remainder of the 115th Congress to end the stalemate, spending negotiations have now been punted into the new Congress in January, when Democrats take over the House of Representatives. House Democrats are weighing multiple options to reopen the government, all of which would deny President Trump funding for his border wall.

Thousands of Interior Department and EPA workers went home early for the holidays due to the shutdown. Affected departments include the Departments of the Interior, Commerce, Justice, Treasury, Homeland Security, State, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development. The shutdown could furlough hundreds of thousands of workers without pay. It would be a partial closure because many agencies, including the Energy Department, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers, already have funding in place and there are exemptions for workers who are deemed essential, even at agencies that run out of dollars (e.g. national security). Interior and EPA will likely be hard hit over the holidays.

Many believe the president will face increasing pressure as the shutdown begins to affect more Americans.

“The American people know that this is a Trump shutdown,” Rep. Jim McGovern (D-Massachusetts), the incoming Rules Committee Chairman said.

CA Water Board Approves Controversial Plan
Voluntary Agreements may Preempt Potential Conflict

The California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) earlier this month approved a contentious proposal to boost water flows through California’s Bay-Delta, a move intended to improve conditions for salmon, but which will deliver less water to farmers and cities. However, it appears the SWRCB has left room for future consideration of voluntary agreements. Those agreements are intended to resolve conflicts over proposed amendments to the Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan Update and to revise sharing formulas under the 1986 Coordinated Operations Agreement between the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

After years of negotiations, the directors of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) and DWR appeared before the SWRCB to describe voluntary agreements intended to preempt conflict over proposed amendments to the water quality plan. These agreements resulted from intense negotiations among DFW, DWR, Reclamation, public water agencies that contract for the delivery of water from the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project, and public water agencies from every upstream region in the Delta watershed.

“I am very proud of the accomplishments we have made with the state and with our partners on the framework for voluntary agreements to address water flow issues in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Basins,” said Reclamation Commissioner Brenda Burman. “I am also extremely pleased that we were able to reach agreement with the state on an addendum to the Coordinated Operation Agreement that lays the groundwork for improved water management in California for the next generation.”

Commissioner Burman expressed disappointment that the SWRCB chose to move forward with Phase I of its water quality control plan update.

“We have consistently opposed this approach,” she said, noting that the State Board left room for future consideration of the voluntary agreements. “We are working to fully analyze the impact the State Board action has on our federal projects.”

The agreements would also allow for habitat improvements and other non-flow measures to enhance fish and wildlife resources in the Delta and streams tributary to the Delta. They would also provide a secure and ongoing source of funding to implement water purchase programs, habitat restoration, and robust science programs to ensure that both water and money dedicated to environmental enhancement and restoration are being used wisely.

“Today’s announcement is a paradigm shift in how water will be managed for human and environmental needs and how decisions will be made about the use of the State’s most precious resource,” a coalition of Central Valley public water agencies said in a statement. “It is a good deal for the State and the Nation.”
2019 Annual Conference: Standing at the Crossroads

“Crossroads” means different things for different people. Some remember it as the title of a song by the legendary bluesman, Robert Johnson. Others know it as a terrible movie starring Britney Spears. Most, however, agree that it represents a point at which a crucial decision must be made that will have far-reaching consequences. Water users throughout the West find themselves at a variety of crossroads:

- **Ongoing historic drought conditions** in the Colorado River basin have prompted the Department of Interior and 7 states to fast-track drought contingency plans to reduce the likelihood of Colorado River reservoirs – particularly Lake Powell and Lake Mead – from further declining to critical elevations that will have extremely negative consequences for water and power users throughout the watershed, including urban areas outside of the Basin that rely on Colorado River trans-basin diversions. Both the benefits of action and the burdens of inaction rest squarely with the states right now. Can the states, working with Interior as partners, meet the needs of numerous stakeholder interests and successfully implement these plans?

- **Today’s Western wildfires** are often larger and more catastrophic than in the past, with devastating repercussions to important watershed areas. Some point to climate change as the culprit, while others claim that decades of fire suppression and inability to manage our forests through controlled burns, thinning, and pest/insect control are to blame. Will policy makers keep arguing this point, or focus instead on finding immediate solutions to the natural resources challenges we are facing?

- **Western farmers and ranchers are often criticized** in media coverage of Western water challenges, where often critics of agriculture point their fingers at farmer them and blame them for environmental problems. Can constructive conservation interests work with their agricultural partners to solve the environmental challenges they all face? Or, will we allow extreme interests on both sides to define the debate and lose opportunities to work together and accept each other’s expertise?

The Family Farm Alliance recognizes that when people sit down and put their heads together – being cognizant of the farmer’s burden to balance food production and environmental health – they can come up with some intelligent solutions. Alliance members have a long and proven history of sharing experiences and learning from one another. This February, they will once again gather together with prominent Western water policy makers for the kind of insightful, outside-the-box presentations and discussions you’ve come to expect from the West’s most effective grassroots irrigated agricultural organization.

Important decisions lie ahead. Will Western water users be able to navigate the crossroads and see their way clear to solutions to their challenges? **Come join us in the “Biggest Little City in the World” to learn for yourself!**

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**2019 Family Farm Alliance Annual Conference**
Feb. 21-22, 2019 Eldorado Resort & Casino, Reno, NV
Registration, hotel reservation and conference information are now available online at [http://familyfarmallianceconference.com/](http://familyfarmallianceconference.com/)

**KEYNOTE SPEAKER: A.G. KAWAMURA**

A.G. Kawamura, a third-generation farmer from Southern California and a former secretary of the California Department of Food and Agriculture, has been confirmed as one conference keynote speaker. Mr. Kawamura participated in recent global climate talks in Katowice, Poland, where he was troubled by the events, actions and lack of actions he witnessed there. He is concerned recent developments will have a significant impact on how Americans produce food and on how producers deal with the efforts being made by those who want to change what – and the way – consumers should eat.

“It is difficult to comprehend just how under-appreciated agriculture has become and the loss of respect the sector has suffered,” Mr. Kawamura recently wrote in an Agri-Pulse guest column. “The diatribe against agriculture continues because people have more than enough to eat.”
New WOTUS Rule (Continued from Page 3)

risdictional stream.

“I think some in the media are overstating things,” said Norm Semanko, general counsel for the Family Farm Alliance. “There is EPA guidance in place that says use of aquatic herbicides in canals and ditches is part of the irrigation return flow exemption.”

Next Steps for the “Dirty Water Rule”

Media coverage on the proposed rule so far has, for the most part, mirrored the views of certain environmental groups who call it the “dirty water rule”. The Trump administration proposed “withdrawing federal protections for countless waterways and wetlands across the country….making good on President Donald Trump’s campaign pledge to weaken landmark Obama-era water rules”, one California newspaper article opened with. “Trump administration poised to strip protections from up to two-thirds of California streams and millions of acres nationwide”, another Los Angeles Times’ headline intoned.

On the ground, the Obama-era WOTUS rule is currently in effect for 22 states, while the other 28 are subject to the mesh of rules and guidance that were in place prior to that standard being enacted. The EPA and Army Corps of Engineers say they recognize the uncertainty the court rulings have created. According to an EPA statement, “implementation issues that arise are being handled on a case-by-case basis.”

The public comment period for the rule proposal will run for 60-days following its publication in the Federal Register, and EPA and the Corps will then aim to take final action on the rule sometime in 2019.

“We are in the process of reviewing the proposed rule and will reconvene our WOTUS2 Subcommittee to prepare written comments for EPA and the Corps,” said Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen. “We continue to support the proposed action to repeal the 2015 Clean Water Rule, and re-codify the exact same regulatory text that existed prior to the 2015 Rule, which reflected the then-legal regime under which the agencies were operating.”

More information including a pre-publication version of the Federal Register notice, the supporting analyses and fact sheets are available at: [https://www.epa.gov/wotus-rule](https://www.epa.gov/wotus-rule). The Congressional Research Service this month also released a very helpful status update of the 2015 Clean Water Rule.

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Change of E-Mail Address!

If you haven’t done so already, please note that Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen’s email address has changed.

His new address is dan@familyfarmalliance.org.