CAMP IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE MEETING

December 16, 2009

Recharge Update Presentation by Bill Quinn

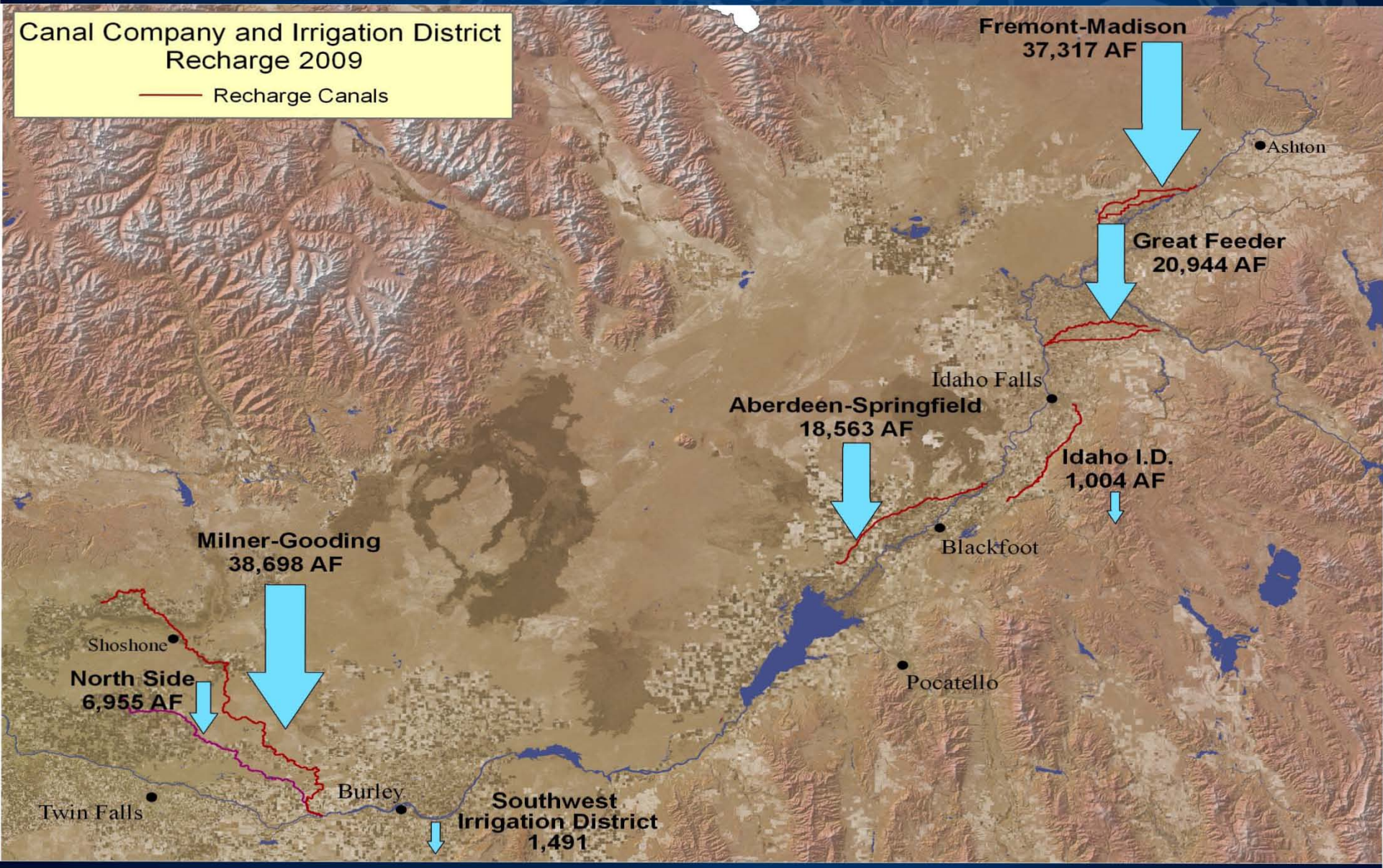
2009 Early Season Snake River Recharge		
Canal	**volume a-f**	**convey fee $**
Aberdeen-Springfield	**18,563**	**40,438**
Fremont-Madison	**32,317**	**17,564**
Great Feeder	**20,944**	**62,966**
Idaho I.D.	**1,004**	**3,012**
Milner-Gooding	**31,022**	**93,066**
TOTAL	**103,850**	**217,046**

2009 Late Season Snake River Recharge		
Canal	**volume a-f**	**convey fee $**
Fremont-Madison	**5,000**	**15,000**
Milner-Gooding	**7,676**	**23,028**
North Side	**6,955**	**20,865**
Southwest	**1,491**	**4,473**
TOTAL	**21,122**	**63,366**

2009 SNAKE RIVER RECHARGE TOTALS			
Canal	**volume** a-f	**convey fee $**	% of total
Aberdeen-Springfield	**18,563**	**40,438**	14.9
Fremont-Madison	**37,317**	**32,564**	29.9
Great Feeder	**20,944**	**62,966**	16.8
Idaho I.D.	**1,004**	**3,012**	0.8
Milner-Gooding	**38,698**	**116,094**	31
North Side	**6,955**	**20,865**	5.6
Southwest	**1,491**	**4,473**	1.2
TOTAL	**124,972**	**280,412**	

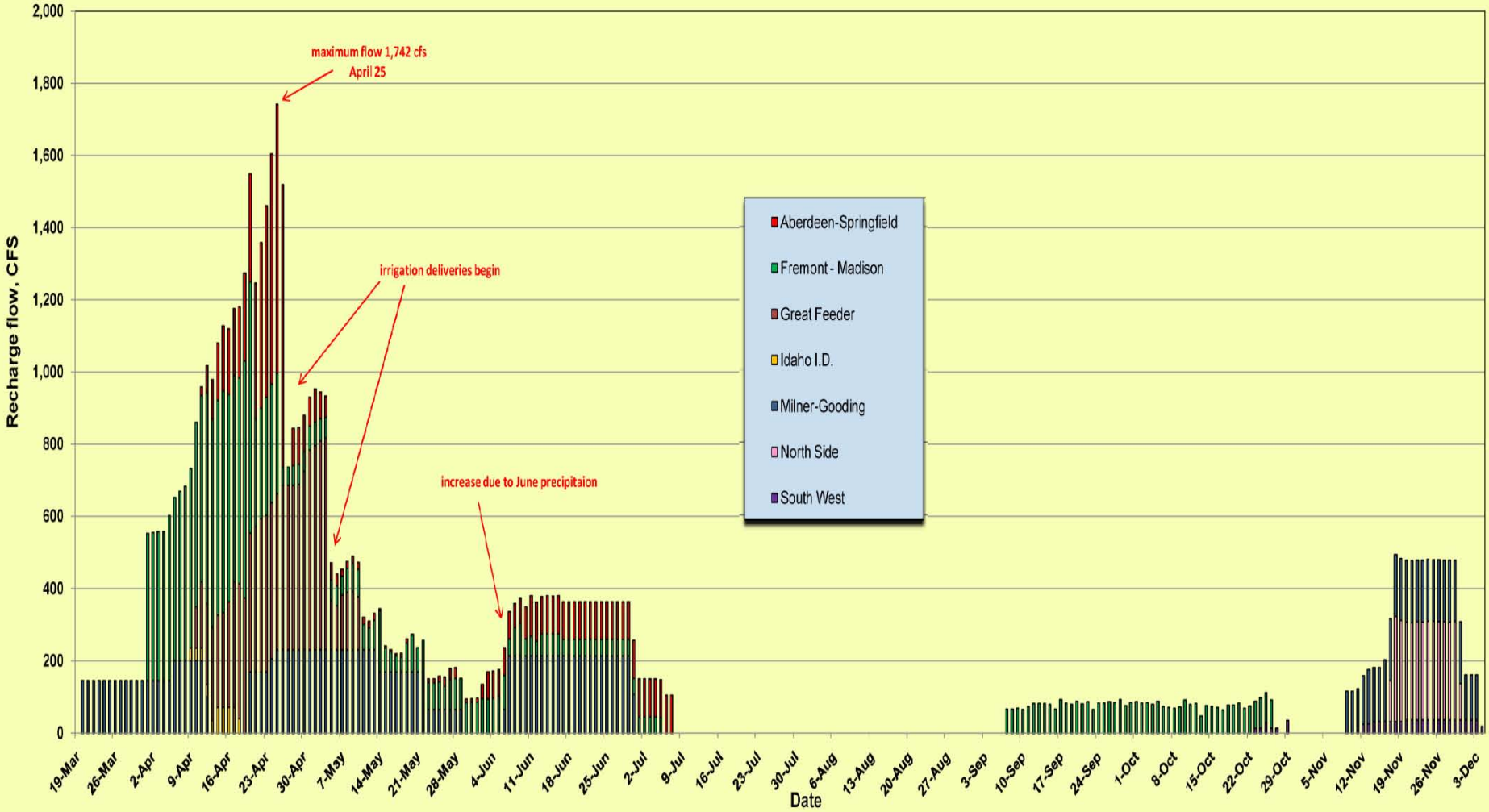
above American Falls 77,828 A-F	62%
below American Falls 47,144 A-F	38%

IDAHO
Water Resource Board



2009 SNAKE RIVER RECHARGE

March 20 - December 4



Constructed Recharge Sites

Mile Post 31 Estimated construction cost: $1.25 million

Phased development of three 36-inch pipelines capable of delivering approximately 105 cfs (210 afd)

West Egin Estimated construction cost: $880 thousand

Increase diversion rate from St. Anthony Canal into the Recharge Canal to approx. 150 cfs 300 afd) to deliver approx. 80 cfs (160 afd) to West Egin recharge area

Both sites would be operated passively with minimal O & M costs

Big/Little Wood River site still to be determined

CONSTRUCTED RECHARGE SITES
ESTIMATED ANNUAL O&M COSTS

	EGIN LAKES	MILE POST 31
Application	**cost/operation ($)**	**cost/operation ($)**
Weed Control	**0**	**13,500**
Fencing	**0**	**600**
Insurance	**10,000**	**10,000**
Monitoring	**8,000**	**8000**
Administration	**10,000**	**10,000**
Telemetry (if site is telemetered)	**500**	**500**
10% contingency	**2,850**	**4,260**
TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS (rounded)	**31,500**	**47,000**

Notes:
Wheeling and rental fees not considered O&M costs
weed control & fencing not required at Egin
Egin project assumes a 20,000 a-f annual operation
Mile Post 31 project assumes a 50,000 a-f annual operation

AQUIFER RECHARGE LIABILITY

The Issue

Potential for liability if canals are used to deliver recharge water.

- Flooding claims
- Groundwater Saturation Claims
- Groundwater Pollution Claims

Present Observations and Generalizations about the Exposure to Liability

Delivery of Recharge Water through the canals is essentially the same task and risk as the routine delivery of irrigation water.

- Most Canal Companies and Irrigation Districts maintain general liability policies that already provide some coverage for recharge activities that fall within the Company's normal operations
- Most Canal Companies and Irrigation Districts maintain year-round policies that would provide coverage in the event of pre-irrigation season deliveries of recharge water as well as post irrigation season deliveries
- Insurance coverage may extend to both Intracanal and direct recharge if the activities fall within the Company's normal operations
- At least one of the general liability policies in the state excludes ground water pollution claims resulting from pathogens and nitrates, but provides some protection against claims resulting from herbicides and pesticides.
- The State of Idaho's standard coverage does not insure against ground water pollution claims.

Additional Insurance Coverage Available if Needed

- Individual general liability policies may not mention or identify recharge activities as covered items.
- At least one insurance company is willing to write a recharge specific policy that would provide coverage to protect against ground water pollution claims resulting from recharge activities for each canal company or irrigation district.
- The only exclusions are for nuclear contaminants, acts of terrorism and mold.
- The possibility of securing one master recharge specific policy that would provide insurance coverage to all recharge participants in the ESPA.

Conclusion

- Canal companies and irrigation districts may already be covered for recharge activities under their existing general liability insurance if the activities fall within their normal operations.
- Initial discussions with private insurance companies indicate insurance can be purchased to protect against any risks associated with recharge activities securing coverage through a private company to insure recharge participants is the most plausible path forward.