



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 \$
Aberdeen-Springfield	18,563	40,438
Fremont-Madison	37,317	32,564
Great Feeder	20,944	62,966
Idaho I.D.	1,004	3,012
Milner-Gooding	38,698	116,094
North Side	6,955	20,865
Southwest	1,491	4,473
TOTAL	124,972	280,412

% of total

above American Falls
77,828 A-F 62%

below American Falls
47,144 A-F 38%

14.9

29.9

16.8

0.8

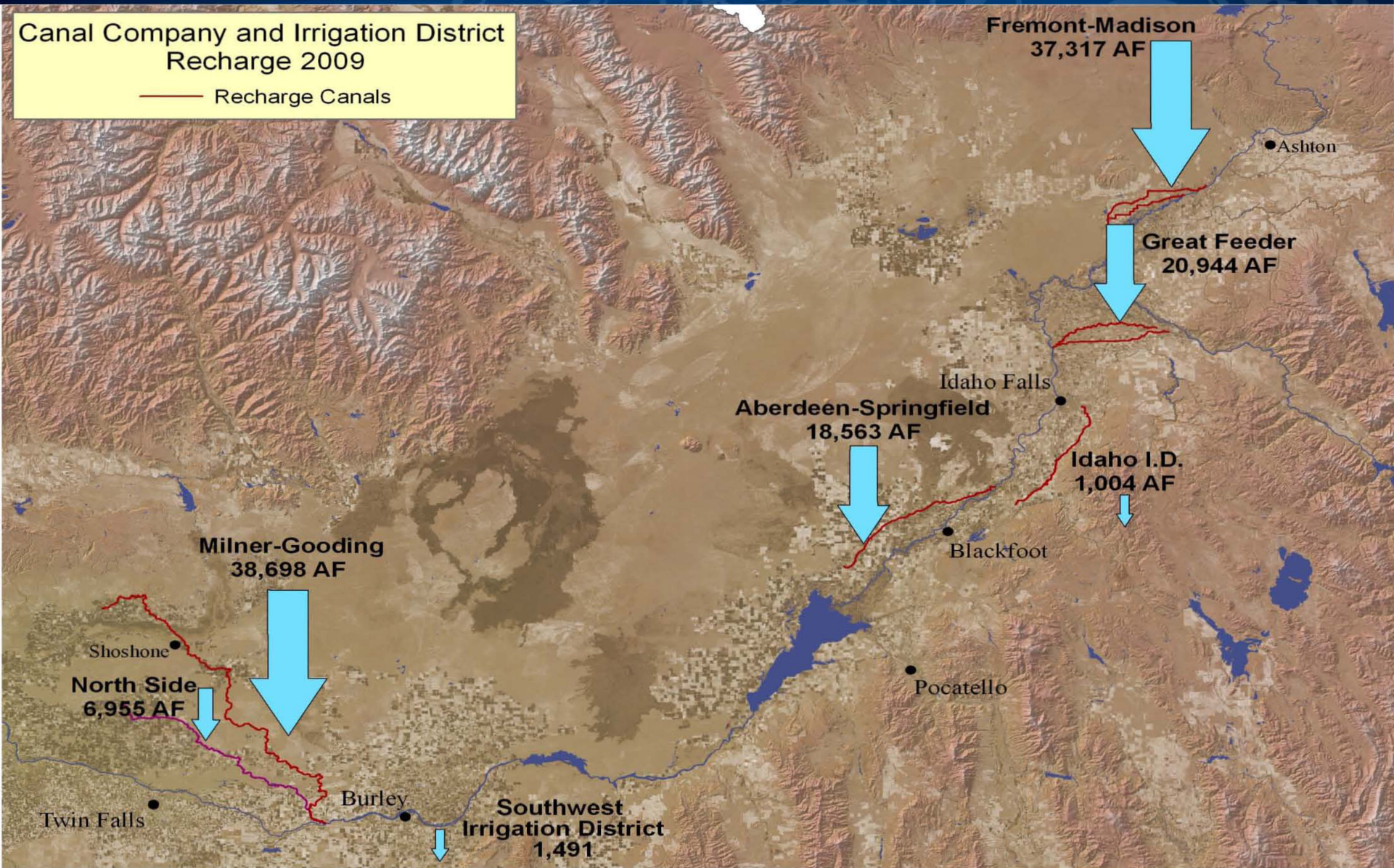
31

5.6

1.2

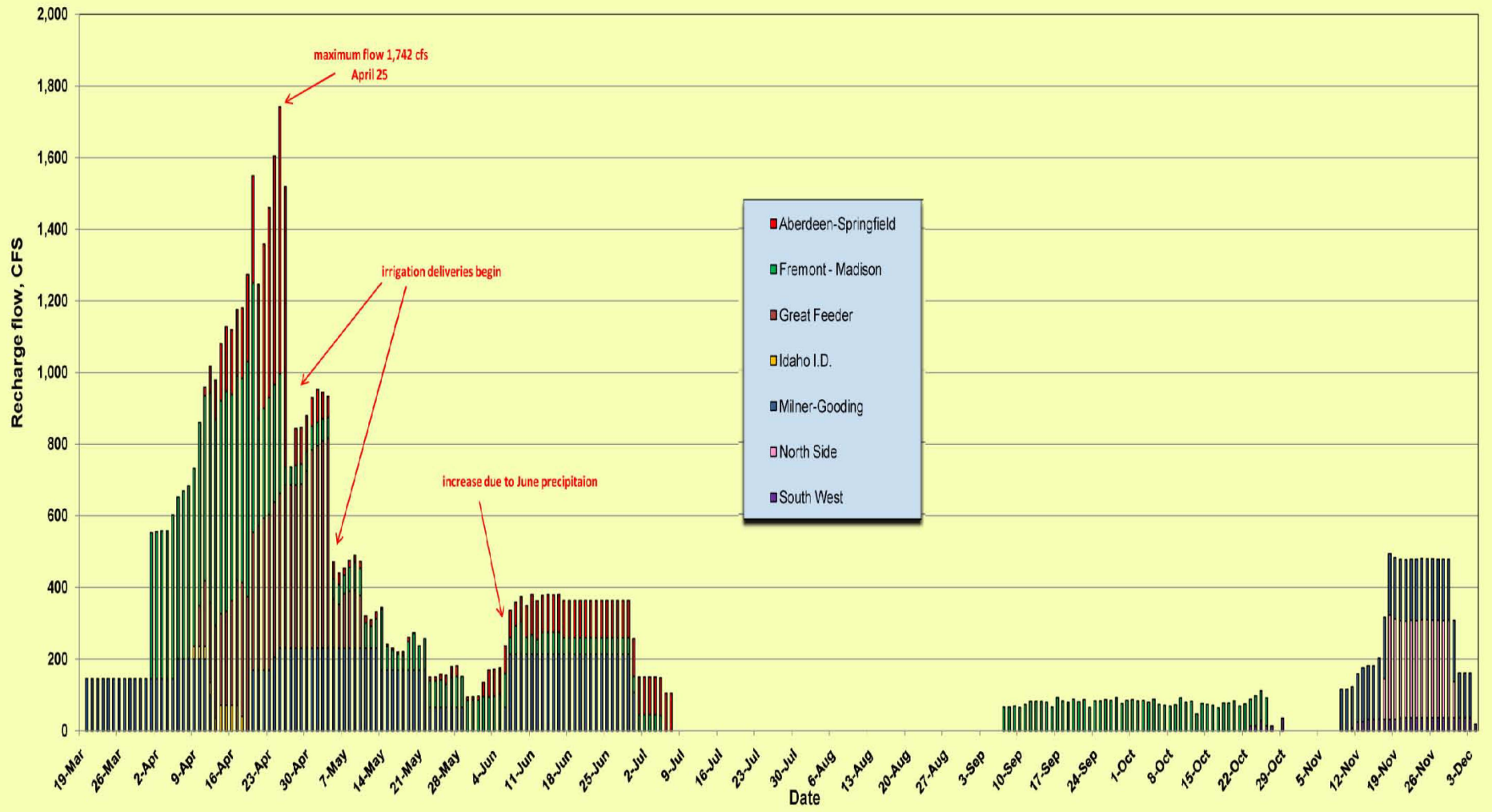
Canal Company and Irrigation District Recharge 2009

— Recharge Canals



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

Application	EGIN LAKES cost/operation (\$)	MILE POST 31 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 Intra canal 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.