



FORESTRY CONTEST

MAY 2012 NEWSLETTER – 30th Anniversary

Bonner Soil & Water Conservation Dist. ~ Idaho Dept. of Lands ~ U.S. Forest Service
208-263-5310 208-263-5104 208-263-5111

RESULTS

The 30th Anniversary of the Idaho State Forestry Contest was a day filled with beautiful weather, historic pictures, memorable stories, and the inevitable great competition, camaraderie, and barbecue! 321 contestants participated in the competition, and we had some great test scores. Our thanks to Fairy and Ray Jr. for their hospitality!

Congratulations to the Winners!

Senior Division:

First Place Team: Careywood Eager Beavers 4-H Team #1 (1705)
Savannah Hicks, Devin Hicks, Gabriel Theander, Joseph Spencer

Second Place Team: Post Falls High School Team #1 (1693)
Jared Erickson, Rebecca Alexander, Sean Kelly, Jason Davis

Third Place Team: Troy HS FFA Team #1 (1645)
Lindsey Wallace, Ceilidh McElroy, Gabe Wright, Hannah Thomas

First Place Individual: Jared Erickson, Post Falls HS Team #1 (475)

Second Place Individual: Joseph Spencer, Careywood Eager Beavers 4-H Team #1 (460)

Third Place Individual: Devin Hicks, Careywood Eager Beavers 4-H Team #1 (459)

Junior Division:

First Place Team: Post Falls Middle School Team #1 (1742)
Esther Erickson, Meghan McLeod, Jessica Taggart, Tanner Short

Second Place Team: Post Falls MS Team #2 (1366)
Timberlyn Short, Taegen Williams, Kylie Winig, Cecilia Jones

Third Place Team: Troy MS FFA Team #1 (1100)
Britta Wright, Madison Sanderson, Hannah Doumit, Erica Case

First Place Individual: Esther Erickson, Post Falls MS Team #1 (462)

Second Place Individual: Tanner Short, Post Falls MS Team #1 (462)

Third Place Individual: Meghan McLeod, Post Falls MS Team #1 (424)

Rookie Division:

First Place Team: Farmin Elementary Class #1 Team #1 (495)
Tyrone Larson, Willow Rader, Brailey Gillingham, Erin Meek

First Place Individual: Spencer Provence, Borah Elementary Team #12 (150)

1st Place Senior Division and Junior Division Teams



Careywood Eager Beavers 4-H
1st Place Team - Senior Division
Savannah Hicks, Joseph Spencer,
Gabriel Theander, Devin Hicks, and
Honorary Chairman Bill Love



Post Falls Middle School
1st Place Team – Junior Division
Tanner Short, Jessica Taggart,
Esther Erickson, Meghan McLeod, and
Honorary Chairman Bill Love

David Ritz Memorial Award – Jared Erickson – Top Sr. Division



Jared Erickson, Post Falls High School, was the Top Individual Scorer in the Senior Division with a score of 475, 15 points ahead of 2nd place. Jared received the David Ritz Memorial Plaque and a cash prize.

We want to thank Ruth McDivitt and the Ritz Family for their continued support of the Contest and for sponsoring this special award. We are proud to include the David Ritz Memorial Award in the Idaho State Forestry Contest as an inspiration to future foresters.

Larry Fryberg Memorial Award – Esther Erickson – Top Jr. Division



Esther Erickson, Post Falls Middle School, is the recipient of the Larry Fryberg Memorial Award, given for the Top Individual Scorer in the Junior Division. This is the 3rd year for this Award, given by Judy Fryberg in memory of her late husband who was an Area Supervisor for the Idaho Department of Lands. Esther also won this Award last year. Her score last year was 459, and her score this year was 462.

1st Place Rookie Division Team and Top Individual



**Farmin Elementary 6th Grade
1st Place Team – Rookie Division**
Tyrone Larson, Brailey Gillingham,
Erin Meek, and Willow Rader



**Top Rookie Individual Scorer is
Spencer Provence** from Borah
Elementary in CdA with a total of 150.
Spencer is in the 4th Grade!

Novices & the Noon Program

The Novices this year were instructed in Cruising & Scaling & Tool ID; Tree & Plant ID; and Silviculture, Mapping & Compass. We welcome Archie Gray from the Department of Lands as the coordinator for the Novice portion of the contest. Eighty-five Novices attended this year.

Thank You to the 2012 Contributors!

2012 Sponsors include:

- Larry Fryberg Memorial
- Idaho Soil & Water Conservation Commission
- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Bonner County Farm Bureau
- Idaho District Employees Assoc.
- Idaho Assoc. of Soil Conservation Districts
- McFarland Cascade Pole & Lumber Co.
- Ruth McDivitt
- Mr. & Mrs. Al Farnsworth of Christmas Hills
- 18 Soil Conservation Districts: Ada, Adams, Bear Lake, Benewah, Boundary, Butte, Custer, East Cassia, Idaho, Latah, Madison, Minidoka, Nez Perce, Oneida, Owyhee, Portneuf, Weiser River, and West Cassia
- Idaho Forest Group
- Co-op Country Store
- Stewart Family Trust.
- Idaho Forest Owners Assoc.
- Inland Forest Management
- Senator Shawn Keough
- Northern Lights
- Kurt & Sandy Koetter
- North Idaho FFA
- Idaho Tree Farm Program
- Bonner County Sportsmen's Assoc
- Fodge Pulp
- Michael Hoffman

THANK YOU to local businesses that donated goods or services:

United Dairymen of Idaho/ Emerald Distributors of Sandpoint	Coeur d'Alene Tractor
Bonner County Waste Management	Woods Meat Processing
Ace Septic Service	Yoke's Fresh Market
Super 1 Foods	Frito-Lay
Idaho Forest Products Association	Meyer's Sport-Tees
Everson's Jewelry	Mak's Signs
Bonner Awards	
GII2	



Thank You Volunteers!

Over 150 volunteers helped with registration, scoring, lunch and running the contest stations. Thanks for all your help! The following companies and agencies provide staff or volunteers. The generosity of all these organizations is the backbone of a successful Forestry Contest.

Abram Logging	BLM	Bonner County Farm Bureau
Bonner SWCD	Benewah SWCD	Bonner County Public Works
Boundary SCD	Boy Scouts Of America	Colburn Log Yard
Coop Country Store	Coeur d'Alene Tribe	Eager Beaver 4-H
Forest Capital	Idaho Dept. of Lands Idaho	Forest Owner's Assoc.
Idaho Soil Conservation Comm.	Inland Empire Paper	Inland Forest Management
Intermountain Forest Association	Kootenai-Shoshone SWCD	Latah SWCD
McFarland Cascade	NRCS	Stimson Lumber
UI Extension Service and Master Forest Steward Program		U.S. Forest Service



2012 Contestant Participants

Congratulations to all the Schools, FFA teams, Scouts, 4-H and others who competed this year.
The 2012 contest participants included:

Senior Participants

Bonnors Ferry HS/FFA
BSA 114
Clearwater Valley FFA
Coeur d'Alene HS
Deary HS FFA
Careywood Eager Beavers 4-H
Genesee FFA
Post Falls HS
Potlach FFA
Priest River Lamanna HS
Sandpoint HS
Troy HS FFA

Junior Participants

BSA Troop 114
Genesee FFA
Post Falls MS
R. Lease Family
Troy FFA

Rookie Participants

Borah Elementary
BSA 114
Eager Beavers 4-H
Farmin Elementary
Harmony Hustlers 4-H
Sagle Elementary
Sandpoint Charter

*Thank you to everyone for making the
30th Anniversary
a very special event!*



Many thanks to Ray Delay, Jr.,
and Fairy Delay for hosting the
Idaho State Forestry Contest -
30th straight years!

ALL STAFF MEETING AGENDA
Thursday, July 19, 2012
Senate Caucus Room 433

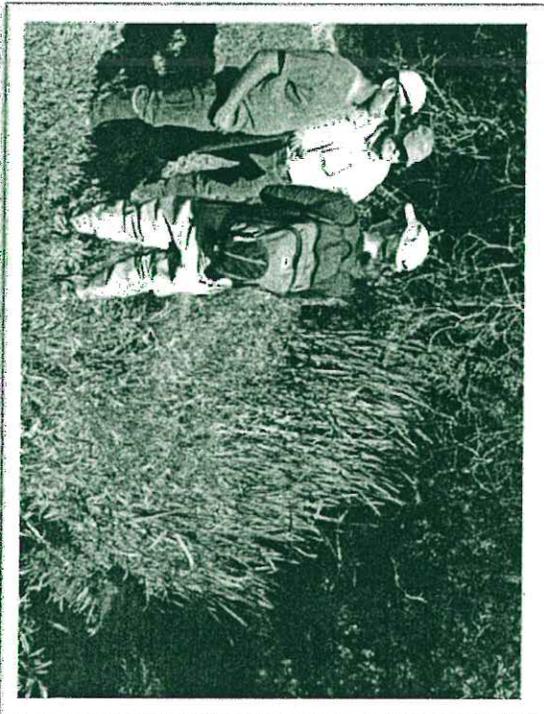
1

8:00 – 8:15	Welcome, Introductions, Review Agenda	Teri
8:15 – 9:00	HR 101	Rebecca, Diane
9:00 – 9:45	(We're in a) Risky Business	Kit Coffin, Risk Mgmt.
9:45 – 10:00	Break	
10:00 – 10:15	Context is Everything: the Big Picture Plan	Teri
10:15 – 12:00	Translating the Plan into Action – the OWP	Chuck
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch	
1:00 – 1:30	Engineering Procedures	Bill
1:30 – 2:30	It's a Process: Technical Assistance to Districts	Delwynne
2:30 – 2:45	WTH? I-Time Code Questions	Carolyn
2:45 – 3:00	RCRDP Needs YOU!	Terry H.
3:15 – 5:00	Laptops, Baby! (SWC office)	John D.

ALL STAFF MEETING AGENDA
Friday, July 20, 2012
Field Trip

- 8:00 - 9:00 Travel from state office to field site
- 9:00 - 9:45 Review of stream assessment protocols, Demonstration using Solar Pathfinder
- 9:45 - 10:15 Discuss revisions to SVAP
- 10:15 - 10:45 Macroinvertebrates observed (kick net protocol)
- 10:45 - 11:00 Hitchhiking aquatic invasive species, field decontamination protocol
- 11:00 - 11:30 Conservation planning process
- 11:30 - 12:30 Lunch (Jimmy Johns)
- 12:30 - 1:30 Travel back to the state office

Please bring a change of shoes, pants, etc. and wading boots/waders if you want to get in the stream. We will decon the wading boots/waders that we use as part of the demonstration.





Idaho Soil & Water Conservation Commission

650 W. State St., Room 145 • Boise Idaho 83702

Telephone: 208-332:1790 • Fax: 208-332:1799

www.swc.idaho.gov

MEMO

TO: TERI MURRISON, ADMINISTRATOR
FROM: DELWYNE TREFZ, DISTRICT SUPPORT SERVICES SPECIALIST
DATE: JULY 16, 2012
RE: COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY REVIEW

Friday, July 13, I attended the Columbia River Treaty 2014-2024 Review Stakeholder Listening Session in Boise. The Treaty has provided significant flood control and power generation to Canada and the U.S. since being implemented in 1964.

The reason for the current review is that the Treaty states either nation can terminate most of its provisions beginning Sept. 16, 2024, with a minimum 10 years' written notice. In order for the U.S. Entity, which is the body that implements the Treaty for the U.S. government, to make well informed decisions regarding the Treaty, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) are conducting the technical analyses necessary to understand whether it is in the best interest of the U.S. to continue, modify or terminate the Treaty after 2024.

This analytical work is being coordinated through the Sovereign Review Process, at the center of which is the Sovereign Review Team (SRT). The SRT was formed in 2010 and includes representatives of the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, 15 tribal governments, and 11 northwest federal agencies. Jim Yost was appointed by Governor Otter to represent the State of Idaho on the SRT.

During the listening session BPA and USACE reviewed the results of work they have done to see how each of a range of operational alternatives compared across four key areas: flood risk management; hydroelectric power generation; reservoir elevation and river flow, and; ecosystem and biological opinion. The review process provides an opportunity for stakeholders in the region to express what they would like to see the Treaty achieve.

The Treaty review is designed as a three-step, or "iteration", process, each iteration building upon the previous. Iteration 1 is now complete. During the second iteration BPA and USACE will analyze in greater detail the impacts of several operational alternatives. Iteration 2 is scheduled to be complete by the end of 2012 and will be followed by iteration 3, which is scheduled for completion during the fall of 2013. Results of iteration 3 will form the basis for an early 2014 recommendation on the future of the Treaty to the U.S. Department of State.

Key Points:

- Very good Columbia River Treaty Review website: www.crt2014-2024review.gov.
- Analyses completed to date indicate that the authorized purposes of Snake River reservoirs located upstream of Brownlee Reservoir would not be impacted by any of the Treaty alternatives being considered.
- Treaty-related decisions will be made at the U.S. State Department level. USACE & BPA are providing technical assistance to support the recommendation that the U.S. Entity will develop and forward to the U.S. State Department

ACTION: For information only

Columbia River Treaty 2014/2024 Review: Recent study results

Columbia River Treaty background and Columbia River Treaty 2014/2024 Review

The Columbia River Treaty has provided significant flood control and power generation to Canada and the United States since being implemented in 1964. However, after nearly 50 years, both parties are examining its future. The Treaty states that either nation can terminate most of its provisions beginning Sept. 16, 2024, with a minimum 10 years' written notice. In addition, when the Treaty was implemented, the U.S. purchased from Canada 60 years of assured flood control storage. That original purchase ends in 2024. The Treaty gives the U.S. rights to storage in Canadian reservoirs after 2024, but that operation fundamentally changes over to a system referred to as "Called Upon" flood risk management. As will be described below, many details of that new flood risk management system must be better understood.

The Columbia River Treaty 2014/2024 Review ("Treaty Review") is a series of studies being undertaken by the Bonneville Power Administration and the Army Corps of Engineers on behalf of the U.S. Entity, the body that implements the Treaty for the U.S. government. The purpose of the Treaty Review is to conduct the technical analyses necessary to understand whether it is in the best interest of the U.S. to continue, modify or terminate the Treaty after 2024. The Treaty Review, being conducted by the U.S. Entity in collaboration with other regional sovereign interests and stakeholders, will form the basis for a regionally-vetted recommendation on the future of the Treaty to the U.S. Department of State.

The analytical work in the United States is being coordinated through the Sovereign Review Process. There are two major components to this process that serve to define the interests and issues that establish the scope of the analytical work being developed for the CRT Review. At the center is the Sovereign Review Team (SRT). Formed in October 2010, the SRT is a group of regional sovereigns with whom the U.S. Entity is working to develop a recommendation on the appropriate future of the Treaty. Representatives of the four Northwest states, 15 tribal governments and 11 Northwest federal agencies are cooperating in this process. Supporting the SRT is the Sovereign Technical Team (STT), responsible for completing the technical work to inform the SRT and the U.S. Entity. The second critical component of this process is the stakeholder outreach conducted by the U.S. Entity, often in collaboration with the SRT. The U.S. Entity and the SRT are soliciting input from regional power, flood control, water management, irrigation, environmental, navigation and other interests. These interests will be included and considered together with sovereign interests as future analyses and recommendations are developed.

These studies are being conducted in three steps or "Iterations," each building on the previous studies. Iteration 1 is complete. Iterations 2 and 3 are yet to come; thus there is an opportunity for those interested in the outcome of the Treaty Review to share their thoughts and concerns at public Listening Sessions.

At the current early stage in the analysis (Iteration 1), the U.S. Entity and SRT have completed computer simulations that evaluated four different ways to operate the hydrosystem after 2024. These four alternatives were evaluated against a reference case that reflects current operations under the Treaty. The study results presented in this document are quantified through six physical hydrosystem attributes. These attributes are important because they allow us to compare modeling results from each alternative scenario in a common currency. (See sidebar for details on the alternatives and physical attributes.)

The next round of computer modeling (Iteration 2), which the U.S. Entity and SRT expect to complete by the end of 2012, will consider effects on a broader range of needs of Northwest river users, tribes and stakeholders, including irrigation, water supply and quality, navigation, recreation, cultural resources, fish protection operations and ecosystem function needs, as well as potential effects of climate change.

The U.S. Entity and SRT want to hear the concerns and interests of Columbia River users and other stakeholders as the next computer simulations are developed. This is an important opportunity to participate in the Columbia River Treaty 2014/2024 Review process.

The U.S. Entity will continue hosting public Listening Sessions with interested stakeholders throughout the region to review, discuss and refine the next step in these analyses. It is important to underscore that these findings only represent an early step in a multi-year process. The analyses are expected to evolve as the next, more complete, round of studies is developed and refined.

What was learned from the current studies?

After completing the most recent computer simulation, the U.S. Entity and SRT reviewed the results to see how each operational alternative compared across four key areas. These key areas are:

- Flood risk management
- Hydroelectric power generation
- Reservoir and river hydroregulation results (primarily the water elevation at the reservoirs and rate of flow in the river)
- Ecosystem and Biological Opinion

Under the Treaty, the U.S. sends power to British Columbia that, under a specific set of assumptions, would be equal to half of the downstream hydropower benefits produced in the United States from the operation of the Canadian Treaty dams. This payment is known as the “Canadian Entitlement.” In addition to evaluating the four key areas above, a rough estimate of the amount and dollar value of the Canadian Entitlement for the year 2024 was calculated for the studies.

Let’s look at a quick summary to see how the different alternatives compare in each of those four key areas. For the purposes of these analyses, an assumption had to be made

about how those operations might change. These assumptions can have a significant effect on the outcome of the computer simulations. Primarily, it was assumed that to the extent possible, Canada would optimize its dam operations for electric power production.

Flood risk management. The alternatives evaluated in Iteration 1 included three different flood risk management operations. They included continuation of the current coordinated flood control operation that stays in place under the Treaty up to 2024, plus procedures for implementing Called Upon flood control after 2024 with two different flood flow objectives, 450 and 600 thousand cubic feet per second (or kcfs), as measured at The Dalles Dam. Kcfs refers to water passing a specific point in the river—in this case The Dalles Dam—at a rate of 450,000 cubic feet each second; for reference, 1 cubic foot of water is about 7 1/2 gallons. Flood risk management was evaluated across four areas of consideration:

- **Effective Use** is the United States' obligation to use all available storage in U.S. reservoirs that can be effective in managing downstream flood peaks before calling upon Canada to provide additional flood storage. The studies measured the number of years that effective use flood risk management was required, the volume of storage needed, and the effects of those operations on storage elevations and refill at U.S. reservoirs.
 - The Corps of Engineers had to make assumptions about how U.S. reservoirs might be operated post-2024. These assumptions are still being discussed with the SRT. The current analysis placed greater reliance on U.S. reservoirs for flood risk management before Called Upon assistance was requested from Canada. Computer simulation results using the current 450 kcfs flood protection level showed that it was necessary to implement Effective Use in 18 to 23 of the 70 study years using Treaty Continues or Treaty Terminates assumptions respectively. Using a peak flow of 600 kcfs, Effective Use was implemented only once in 70 years regardless of whether or not the Treaty continues.
 - Effective Use is important because if United States reservoirs are being operated primarily to reduce flood peaks and duration, instead of the current coordinated operation between Canada and the United States, some of the U.S. reservoirs may be drawn down to lower water levels more frequently than they are now. Due to the natural variability in river flows and how critical forecasting is to flood storage operations, implementing effective use in the United States may limit the ability to refill a reservoir at the end of the spring runoff. Failure to refill could affect the ability to meet other needs later in the season, such as providing water for irrigation, summer fish flows and recreation.
 - Studies that assumed higher flood flow objectives at The Dalles (the 600 kcfs scenarios) reduce the amount of flood storage space required in reservoirs used for flood control under the Treaty. This finding needs to be coupled with additional analysis to truly understand the risk associated with relaxing flood flow objectives at The Dalles and reducing flood storage in the United States.

- ***Called Upon Flood Control Procedures:*** The studies also evaluated how often calls had to be made to Canada to change its reservoir operations to provide additional storage to manage downstream flooding in the United States, and the volume of storage required during those events.
 - For the Iteration 1 alternatives using the current flood protection level of 450 kcfs, the Treaty Terminates scenario required more frequent Called Upon requests to Canada compared to the Treaty Continues scenario. Six years would see Called Upon flood risk management action out of 70 study years if the Treaty were terminated, compared to four years if it continued. This is because without the Treaty, Canada would likely operate its reservoirs differently, and there would be less water storage space in Canada available to the United States to capture high flows during the spring runoff absent a call for assistance from the United States.
 - There were zero calls to Canada for additional flood management in the 70-year period of study for both the Treaty Continues and Treaty Terminates alternatives where the flood flow objective was set to 600 kcfs.
- ***The estimated payment to Canada for Called Upon Flood Control:*** The Treaty requires the U.S. to pay Canada for its operating costs and economic losses incurred when the U.S. calls on Canada for flood storage after 2024. For Iteration 1, the SRT used Canadian hydropower generation losses as a preliminary first estimate of the possible range of U.S. payments for future Called Upon flood storage.
 - The results from this round of analyses indicated that scenarios under Treaty termination potentially had higher Called Upon payments for the United States than those in which the Treaty continued. Without the Treaty, Canada is likely to operate its reservoirs differently, and it would be a bigger change in operations (and a higher cost to the United States) for Canada to provide flood control storage to the United States.
 - The use of Called Upon has financial implications because there will be a cost to the United States associated with those requests to Canada for flood control. The preliminary estimates of Canadian hydropower revenue losses due to Called Upon were between \$4 million and \$34 million per request. These estimates are only for Canada's direct operational revenue losses from using its hydrosystem differently than it otherwise would if it were not providing flood risk management to the United States. Because the U.S. would reimburse Canada for these losses, they represent a cost to the U.S. The average annual cost of Called Upon and the addition of other possible cost obligations will be calculated in the next round of analyses.
- ***Peak river flows*** are a critical component of flood risk management. Iteration 1 evaluated the change in peak flood flows.

- The computer simulations indicated that the highest river flows—or peaks—increased for most years under the 600 kcfs alternatives. Higher peak flows may indicate a potential increase in flood damage in parts of the Columbia River Basin; however additional analysis is required to better estimate the potential consequences of a 600 kcfs flood flow objective combined with post-2024 Called Upon Flood risk management.
- The 600 kcfs alternatives resulted in higher peak flows—an average of 17 to 21 kcfs higher—than the 450 kcfs alternatives. In the top 10 wettest years this average difference increases to 28 to 49 kcfs. The effect of higher peak flows with the 600 kcfs alternative was generally more pronounced in higher water years. Higher flows may indicate increased flood risk but may also be associated with a greater likelihood of meeting flow targets for fish, for example.

Hydroelectric power generation. The various alternatives studied in this analysis changed the timing of how much water flowed down the river. For example, changing winter and summer flows have an influence on hydroelectric power generation in those seasons. Higher flows in the spring may exceed the capability of generators to use the water for electricity production, while lower winter and summer flows may make it more difficult to meet the higher demand for electricity at those times of year.

The results presented in the bullets below are the average across the 70 historic water years used as a basis for hydrosystem analyses. In this context, generation is expressed in average megawatts or aMW. At its simplest, an aMW refers to the production of one megawatt continuously over one year.

- Under the Treaty Continues alternatives, initial computer simulation results suggested the United States had an overall loss of revenue (about \$4 to \$34 million), while for Canada they ranged from some loss, to a gain (\$500,000 loss, to gain of \$2 million.)
- Treaty Termination resulted in an overall increase in annual revenue for the United States (about \$180 million to \$280 million) but a decrease for Canada (of about \$220 million to \$320 million).
- Additionally, if the Treaty is terminated, the United States will no longer be obligated to pay the Treaty Canadian Entitlement to Canada. Based on the Iteration 1 evaluation, the value of this payment is forecast to have an annual value of \$229 million to \$335 million. This range is dependent on assumptions made about the price of energy.
- Revenue associated with the Treaty is generated or forgone by BPA ratepayers. All revenue estimates were computer modeling results that depended on assumptions about the price of electricity.

Reservoir elevation and river flow. Reservoir elevations and river flows were influenced by three factors in the studies. First, the assumed flows from Arrow reservoir in Canada had a large effect on the flows down through the Columbia River all the way to The Dalles Dam. The amount of water released from Arrow was a result of the Treaty assumptions for each study:

Generally, if the assumption was for the Treaty to continue:

- Water released from Arrow Lake in Canada was guided by Treaty flood control and power requirements. This resulted in higher winter flows out of Arrow for power needs, lower spring flows as the Treaty reservoirs refilled from the spring snowmelt, and higher flows for power needs in low flow months in the summer.

Under scenarios in which the assumption was for the Treaty to terminate:

- The assumed outflows from Canada's Arrow Lake were relatively constant across the year for the one scenario simulated. This change in Arrow operations from current conditions was a result of optimizing power operations in Canada solely for Canada's benefit.

Second, the reservoir elevations and river flows were influenced by how often and to what extent the U.S. had to show effective use of its reservoirs before calling on Canada for storage. In general, effective use caused some of the U.S. reservoirs to be drawn down to lower water levels more frequently than they are currently, and in a few cases, not refill as often compared to years when effective use was not used.

Lastly, the more conservative flood risk operations in the 600 kcfs alternatives resulted in higher reservoir elevations at some of the projects, including Grand Coulee, Dworshak, and Brownlee, due to less water withdrawal.

Ecosystem and Biological Opinion. Biological Opinions, or BiOps, are documents issued by regulatory agencies—in this case NOAA Fisheries and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service—outlining the steps BPA and the Corps of Engineers (as well as the Bureau of Reclamation) must take to protect fish and wildlife affected by the operation of the federal dams in the Columbia River Basin. There are generally no significant changes in Snake River flows under the scenarios presented here, so BiOp objectives in that basin would be largely unaffected by any of these outcomes. There was also little difference among alternatives in the Pend Oreille sub-basin.

Columbia River flow will likely change depending on whether the Treaty continues or terminates. Additional analysis is needed to evaluate the significance of potential changes. In these studies, options under which the Treaty terminated reduced winter and late summer flow on the Columbia, while there was an increase in early spring flow. Lower summer flows may affect the likelihood of meeting summer BiOp flow targets for fish, and reduction in winter flows could affect wintertime salmon protection flows. Effective Use requirements periodically resulted in lower reservoir elevations and—for most of the reservoirs used for system flood risk management—increased the number of times the U.S. reservoirs were unable to fully refill. Reservoirs that are not full may have implications for salmon flows, resident fish, recreational users and possibly water availability for irrigators.

What's next?

The U.S. Entity has summarized the results of the most recent analyses. The information will be posted at www.crt2014-2024review.gov.

The U.S. Entity and SRT are hosting regional Listening Sessions in June and July to review, discuss and refine the next step in this effort. This is an important phase in the further development of the Treaty Review. With additional analyses that you can help shape, the process will lead to a recommendation on the future of the Treaty.

For more information on the Columbia River Treaty Review effort, contact the Columbia River Treaty Review team at treatyreview@bpa.gov, or for technical reports, go to www.crt2014-2024review.gov.

Sidebar text for five modeling scenarios and associated physical hydrosystem parameters

The SRT is formulating and evaluating Treaty Review alternatives in three groups or “Iterations.” Each iteration will have scenarios, or “alternatives” that will be used to compare and contrast how different assumptions about the Columbia River Treaty may affect the river’s hydrosystem after 2024.

Iteration 1 is now completed and the SRT is beginning to develop Iteration 2 alternatives. Iterations 2 and 3 will be formulated and evaluated over the next year. The successive iterations will be informed and refined based on knowledge gained in the previous iterations. In addition, at each iteration, the evaluation of impacts and alternatives will become more detailed. For the first iteration, the SRT only compared and contrasted the physical effects of system operations based on the results of hydroregulation models—principally changes in reservoir operations and downstream flows. Other models and tools to quantify the impacts of alternatives, such as ecological models to evaluate effects to fish and wildlife habitat and species, will be added to the second and third iterations.

The Reference Case and four alternatives were analyzed in Iteration 1:

1. Reference Case - Current Conditions: This is the baseline against which the alternatives are compared. This provides a better understanding of how an alternative might change conditions after 2024. Because of the mandatory change in flood control operations after 2024, this case cannot be implemented after that date.

2. Post-2024: Treaty Continues with Called Upon Flood Control and 450 kcfs Flood Flow Objective: Under this alternative, the Treaty remains in place. Current coordinated power planning protocols and procedures continue, along with Canadian Entitlement payments to Canada. The current coordinated flood control operating procedure is replaced by procedures for the U.S. to “Call Upon” Canada to provide storage for forecast floods that cannot be controlled by related U.S. reservoirs. The trigger for calling upon Canada is based on an objective of keeping flood flows measured at The Dalles Dam below 450 thousand cubic feet per second (kcfs).

3. Post-2024: Treaty Continues with Called Upon Flood Control and 600 kcfs Flood Flow Objective: This alternative is similar to the previous one except that the flood flow objective at The Dalles shifts to 600 kcfs. The intent of this alternative is to evaluate the effects of the Called Upon flood control operation with a less conservative flood flow objective. While managing to this level increases flood risk and affects power production, it may have other benefits such as flows for fish. Thus the U.S. Entity and SRT decided to model what river operations might be like with this higher level of flood risk. However, further analytical work on the risk associated with this objective will be required to make an informed decision on the acceptable level of flood protection and the tradeoffs that might require.

4. Post-2024: Treaty Terminates with Called Upon Flood Control and 450 kcfs

Flood Flow Objective: This alternative evaluates the same Called Upon Flood Control operation used in alternative 2. However, it assumes that the Treaty is terminated so there is no longer any coordinated hydropower operation between the U.S. and Canada and Canadian Entitlement payments end. A key element of this alternative is assumptions about how Canada might operate its reservoirs after 2024 in the absence of the coordinated Treaty operation.

5. Post-2024: Treaty Terminates with Called Upon Flood Control and 600 kcfs

Flood Flow Objective: This alternative evaluates the same Called Upon Flood Control operation used in alternative 3, with the 600 kcfs flood flow objective. However, like alternative 4, it assumes that the Treaty is terminated so there is no longer any coordinated hydropower operation between the U.S. and Canada and Canadian Entitlement payments end. This alternative uses the same assumptions about how Canada might operate its reservoirs after 2024 in the absence of the coordinated Treaty operations that were used in alternative 4.

All five of the Iteration 1 studies do assume that environmental operating criteria required for U.S. projects under current Biological Opinions are carried forward after 2024. Although those Biological Opinions will expire before 2024, the assumption is that those basic environmental requirements, or at least similar ones, will continue after 2024, regardless of Treaty status.

The most recent studies have quantified six hydrosystem attributes for each of the four operations scenarios. These six attributes represent physical characteristics of the hydrosystem that can be used to quantitatively evaluate how different operational paradigms affect real world conditions such as reservoir elevation. The five attributes are:

- **Inflow and outflow.** This is how much water is going into and out of each reservoir for the 14 periods per year that system operators use when planning hydrosystem operations. The 14 periods are really just each calendar month, but April and August are each split into two because flows can be quite variable in those months.
- **Peak discharge.** Simply stated, that's the greatest amount of water released at each dam. Typically it will be reported as the highest outflow in kcfs.
- **Reservoir elevation.** This refers to the water level in every reservoir. These studies specify the elevation at the end of each month.
- **Project spill.** For each dam, this is how much water is being passed through spillways, as opposed to generators, as a percent of total river flow, or in kcfs.
- **Hydropower generation.** This is a measure of the megawatts produced by the hydrosystem under the various operations analyzed. Typically, these results are reported as the increase or decrease in average megawatts, or aMW, from the current reference case operation.

From: [Idaho Fish and Game](#)
To: [Teri Murrison](#)
Subject: How To Participate in the Idaho Wildlife Summit.
Date: Tuesday, July 31, 2012 3:13:57 PM

How You Can Participate in the Idaho Wildlife Summit.



Dear Teri,

We contacted you earlier about the Idaho Wildlife Summit being held **August 24-26, 2012.**

The Summit is a landmark event for wildlife conservation in Idaho. Through this gathering, Idaho Fish and Game hopes to gain a better understanding of what is important to people in terms of the future of Idaho's wildlife.

What Will Happen at the Wildlife Summit?

- Participants will learn about the challenges facing wildlife conservation through presentations by several experts, including Shane Mahoney. [Mahoney](#) is an internationally recognized wildlife researcher, conservationist, hunter and speaker.
- You will be able to provide your thoughts and views on specific issues in small group discussions.
- Several times during the summit, you will be asked to respond to survey questions using an electronic device, such as a cell phone, laptop or home computer.
- Information booths will be staffed by Fish and Game employees to answer questions and to highlight the breadth of what Fish and Game does to manage all Idaho wildlife.

Join the Discussion.

This historical event will be more meaningful and more productive with your participation.

Thank you,
The Wildlife Summit Team



How To Participate

- Attend the Summit at the Riverside Hotel in Boise.
- Join a satellite location in Coeur d'Alene, Lewiston, Twin Falls, Pocatello, Idaho Falls and Salmon.
- Watch the Summit proceedings on your computer at home and provide your input remotely.

Participation is Free

Registration and participation is free. You can register online for the venue of your choice by [clicking here](#) or contact the [regional office](#) closest to you.



For a snapshot view of what Idaho Fish and Game does, watch the video "[Fish and Game By the Numbers.](#)"

To unsubscribe anytime from Wildlife Summit emails click this link [Unsubscribe](#).

This service is provided to you at no charge by Idaho Fish and Game.

Visit us on the web at <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/>.

P.S. If you have any questions or problems e-mail vicky.osborn@idfg.idaho.gov for assistance.

This email was sent to teri.murrison@swc.idaho.gov using GovDelivery, on behalf of: Idaho Fish and Game - 600 S Walnut - Boise ID 83712 - 208-334-3700





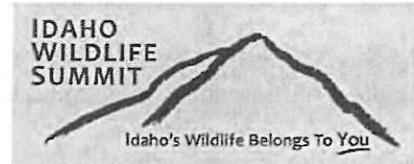
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
UPPER SNAKE REGION
4279 Commerce Circle
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

RECEIVED
JUN 26 2012
IDAHO SOIL & WATER
CONSERVATION COMMISSION

C.L. "Butch" Otter / Governor
Virgil Moore / Director

June 20, 2012

Teri Murrison
650 W State St Room 145
Boise, ID 83702



Dear Teri Murrison:

You are invited to participate in the **Idaho Wildlife Summit**, a special event to be hosted by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Over the weekend of **August 24-26, 2012**, the Department will convene a statewide discussion to answer this question:

“What should be the future of fish and wildlife management in Idaho?”

Idaho’s fish and wildlife belong to you, and we need your input on how to best manage these state treasures. Your participation in the Summit will help chart the objectives and strategies to achieve a future for fish and wildlife that benefits the Idahoans of today and those generations to follow.

I know you possess valuable information and insights into fish and wildlife management. This is why I am requesting your participation and input at the Summit.

State management of Idaho’s fish and wildlife is at a crossroads. The Idaho landscape today is quite different from 1938 when a citizens’ initiative led by hunters and anglers created the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (Department). The state’s population has tripled. Two out of three Idahoans now live in cities, therefore, wildlife management responsibilities are more wide-ranging than they were 75 years ago. The Department is challenged with balancing the agency’s wildlife conservation and management responsibilities with available revenue sources. The Summit will gather perspectives of Idahoans and define what we all hold in common.

It is imperative that we address this issue together.

There are three ways for you to participate in the Summit:

1. You may attend the Summit at the Riverside Hotel in Boise.
2. You may attend the satellite Summit venues located in Coeur d’Alene, Lewiston, Twin Falls, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Salmon. All satellite venues will live-stream the Boise Summit over the internet, enabling real-time interaction.

Keeping Idaho’s Wildlife Heritage

3. You may watch the Summit proceedings on your internet computer and provide your remote input.

When the Summit input has been sorted, tallied, and assembled, we will have a clearer picture of where and how the Department should manage the fish and wildlife resources that we steward for you. This will not be the end of the conversation, but rather the springboard for plans that enable a future of healthy and abundant fish and wildlife in Idaho.

The Summit will begin on Friday evening, August 24th and end on Sunday Morning, August 26th. We hope participants will plan to attend the entire event.

The satellite Summit in Idaho Falls will be held at the Shilo Inn Convention Center, 780 Lindsay Boulevard, in Idaho Falls on Friday night, August 24th (6:30 pm to 8:45 pm), Saturday, August 25th (9:00 am to 6:00 pm), and Sunday morning, August 26th (8:30 am to 12:00 pm). The Department is providing a free lunch for those who participate on Saturday.

I have enclosed the Summit agenda, which includes several top-notch speakers, breakout sessions, interactive polls, and panel discussions.

This historical event will be more meaningful and more productive with your participation. Please join the Summit conversation!

Registration and participation is free. You can register online for the venue of your choice at <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/summit/> or contact our regional office in Idaho Falls, and we will sign you up.

If you have further questions about the Summit, please contact me at 208-525-7290 or steve.schmidt@idfg.idaho.gov.

I count you as one for Idaho's wild critters and am very thankful for your commitment to Idaho's fish and wildlife resources. I hope you will seriously consider this invitation and register to attend the Idaho Wildlife Summit.

Sincerely,



Steve Schmidt
Regional Supervisor

Plan now to attend the

IDAHO WILDLIFE SUMMIT



DRAFT

Idaho's Wildlife Belongs To You

August 24, 25 and 26
<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/summit>

DRAFT as of June 4, 2012

There will be three main ways to participate:

1. The **Main Event** will be held in Boise at the Riverside Hotel.
2. Six **Satellite Events** will be held in Coeur d'Alene, Lewiston, Salmon, Twin Falls, Pocatello, and Idaho Falls. The events most likely will be hosted in local hotels.
3. Anybody with an **internet** connection will be able to participate at some level.

Friday Night, August 24th: 3:00pm to 9:30pm			
Start (MST)	End (MST)	Event	Speaker / Guest
3:00	9:30	Trading Posts open	
6:30	6:40	Opening Video	MC – Dick Gardner, Bootstrap Solutions
6:40	7:15	The Past, Present, and Future of Wildlife Management in Idaho	Director Virgil Moore
7:15	7:30	Fishing Poll: Demographic Info about Participants	MC and Wendy Green Lowe, P2 Solutions
7:30	7:45	Fishing Poll: Participants take 2012 Idaho Citizen Survey	MC and Wendy Green Lowe
7:45	8:20	Perspectives: (Working title) – The Future of Wildlife: Lessons from the Wildlife Conservation Movement in North America	Jim Posewitz, Orion: The Hunters' Institute
8:20	8:30	Fishing Poll: (on perspectives from Jim Posewitz)	MC and Wendy Green Lowe
8:30	8:45	Preview of Saturday and Sunday	MC

continued . . .



DRAFT

Trading Posts

The trading post forum and social mixer will give the participants interactive time with Fish & Game staff in order to gain a better understanding of current Fish & Game programs and how they benefit wildlife.

- Trading posts will be professional quality booth/table displays. They will be organized under individual objectives in the Fish & Game's strategic plan, *The Compass*.
- There will be a set number of displays that will be "identical" for each region and the Boise main event (some regional variations will apply to some of the displays).
- Sponsors will also be invited to display information about their organization.

Saturday, August 25th: 9:00am to 6:00pm			
Start (MST)	End (MST)	Event	Speaker / Guest
8:00	6:00	Coffee / Registration / Trading Posts	
9:00	9:05	Opening Video	MC
9:05	9:20	Governor Otter's Video Message and Presentation	
9:20	9:30	Observations from Yesterday	Director Virgil Moore
9:30	10:05	Perspectives: (Working Title) – Conservation Successes in Idaho: Working People and Working Landscapes	Toni Hardesty, The Nature Conservancy - Idaho
10:05	10:15	Fishing Poll: (on perspectives from Toni Hardesty)	MC and Wendy Green Lowe
10:15	10:45	Break	
10:45	11:20	Perspectives: (Working Title) – Shifting Streams of Thought: How Economics, Urbanization, and Technology is Shaping People's Values Towards Wildlife	Mike Manfredo, Colorado State University
11:20	11:30	Fishing Poll: (on perspectives from Mike Manfredo)	MC and Wendy Green Lowe
11:30	12:20	Perspectives: A Critical Responsibility of Citizenship: How to Ensure a Future for Wildlife and Human Engagements with it	Shane Mahoney, Conservation Force
12:20	12:30	Fishing Poll: (on perspectives from Shane Mahoney)	MC and Wendy Green Lowe
12:30	1:30	**Lunch	
1:30	1:35	Video: Youth and Wildlife	MC
1:35	4:00	Idaho Café – Conversations with fellow Idahoans about what's important to me, to you, for our grandchildren, what I can do and what we can do	Wendy Green Lowe
4:00	5:30	TBA	
5:30	6:00	Wrap-up and Social mixer	MC

continued . . .

Sunday, August 26th: 8:30am to 12:00pm

Start (MST)	End (MST)	Event	Speaker / Guest
8:00	12:00	Coffee and Trading Posts	
8:30	8:40	Video: Montage of the Summit	MC
8:40	8:50	Observations	Director Virgil Moore
8:50	9:25	Fishing Poll: Calibrating Results from Idaho Café and Work Sessions	MC and Wendy Green Lowe
9:25	9:40	Fishing Poll: Measuring Importance of Compass Goals and Objectives	MC and Wendy Green Lowe
9:40	10:10	Break	
10:10	11:25	Panel Discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thoughts on Summit• Where do we go from here?• Challenges to participants• Q&A	Virgil Moore/Shane Mahoney/Toni Hardesty/Jim Posewitz/Mike Manfredo/ moderated by MC
11:25	11:40	Awards Ceremony	MC
11:40	12:00	Closing and Next Steps	Director Virgil Moore

continued . . .**DRAFT**

Speakers

Born and raised in Newfoundland, **Shane Mahoney** is a biologist and writer, and is widely known internationally as a lecturer on environmental and resource conservation issues. A committed hunter and fisherman, Shane lectures widely in the United States and Canada on the future of hunting and sport fishing and the role hunters and anglers have played in conserving our wildlife legacy. He frequently addresses resource management agencies and professionals concerning their roles as conservation leaders in the 21st century and conducts workshops on this theme throughout North America.

Shane is the Founder and Executive Director of the Institute for Biodiversity, Ecosystem Science and Sustainability at Memorial University of Newfoundland and Labrador. He also leads the Sustainable Development and Strategic Science Division of the Department of Environment and Conservation, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. He is the North American Chair of the IUCN (World Conservation Union) Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group, the International Liaison for the Wildlife Society, North American Expert, Vice-president of the Sustainable Use Commission and Head of the Canadian Delegation to the International Council for the Conservation of Wildlife (CIC), a Professional Member of the Boone and Crocket Club, Board Member of Conservation Force and member to Safari Club International's Conservation Committee for Africa.

Toni Hardesty is the recently appointed director of The Nature Conservancy in Idaho. An Idaho native and Boise State graduate from Kimberly, Idaho, Hardesty served as director of Idaho's Department of Environmental Quality since 2004, when she was appointed by Governor Dirk Kempthorne. As director, she was responsible for leading efforts to preserve the quality of Idaho's air, land and water for the use and enjoyment today and in the future.

Michael J. Manfredo is the founder and co-leader of the Human Dimensions in Natural Resources Unit at Colorado State University. Dr. Manfredo's research, teaching and outreach activities focus on the role of social science in natural resource management. He recently co-edited his third book entitled *Society and Natural Resources: A Summary of Knowledge*. He is currently working on a book entitled *Who Cares About Wildlife?*

Jim Posewitz In 1993, Jim Posewitz founded Orion The Hunter's Institute because he saw a need for education about the ethics of hunting. Orion is dedicated to the preservation of ethical hunting and wildlife resources. Born and raised in Wisconsin, Posewitz moved to Montana in 1953 to pursue wildlife management studies. He holds a master's degree in fish and wildlife management from Montana State University. He spent 32 years with the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, and led the agency's ecological program for 15 years. He has published four books: *Beyond Fair Chase*, *Inherit The Hunt*, *Rifle in Hand – How Wild America Was Saved*, and his latest, *Taking a Bullet for Conservation*.

Methods for Citizen Participation

The **Idaho Café** is a simple, effective, and flexible format for hosting large group dialogue. It is high-energy, high engagement, and very conversational, where ideas can be harvested. It includes a setting modeled after a café with small tables (four people per table), a series of compelling questions, and a series of revolving, small group discussions at each table.

Clicker polls allow individual participants to provide immediate and anonymous answers to a question by pressing a button on a small device. These interactive polls can be powerful and effective by providing immediate and comprehensive summaries to the survey questions. The survey data can also be saved.

Idahostatesman.com

Next Story >

Energy company files \$30 million tort claim against Ada County

Idaho tries to bridge rift over wolves

Published: July 27, 2012

A public fight between legendary conservationists and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation shows why the state's Fish and Game chief has called a summit to discuss future wildlife policies.

By ROCKY BARKER — rbarker@idahostatesman.com

The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, a hunter group that has protected millions of acres of habitat, removed the name of noted elk biologist Olaus Murie from its top conservation award this month after his son asked the foundation to stop its anti-wolf rhetoric. Donald Murie had demanded the group change its policies toward wolves, which he said the foundation is "determined to exterminate."

"The Murie name must not be associated with the unscientific and inhumane practices you are advancing," he wrote.

Elk Foundation President David Allen said the group's policy is not to exterminate wolves, but to have them — and all wildlife — managed by states.

"We certainly don't have any disrespect for the Murie family," Allen said. But, he added, "We aren't going to change our wolf policy."

Olaus and Adolph Murie were brother wildlife researchers and conservationists who had a profound effect on wild America. Olaus' research on Rocky Mountain elk and Adolph's on wolves in Alaska laid a foundation on which modern wildlife biologists have built.

Olaus and his wife, Mardy Murie, were deeply involved in efforts to protect wilderness. He was executive director of the Wilderness Society until his death in 1963, and she was on its board until her death at 101 in 2003. All of the Muries are revered pioneers of conservation.

The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation named its highest conservation award after Olaus Murie, and for 20 years after its founding in 1984 it had close ties with environmental groups.

The foundation helped protect more than 6.1 million acres of habitat for elk and other species and reintroduced elk to seven states and Canadian provinces as far east as North Carolina.

It comfortably sat in the middle of U.S. conservation groups, alongside sporting groups like Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited and the Izaak Walton League.

It often joined groups like the Nature Conservancy on projects but stayed out of controversial political fights.

CHANGE IN DIRECTION

Then David Allen, a publicist for several NASCAR drivers and pro rodeo organizations, took over as president in 2007.

At the time, the group had been criticized by some sportsman groups for cozying up to pro-wolf groups as the issue was becoming more and more polarized.

Many environmental groups were fighting the delisting of the wolf as an endangered species, even as wolf numbers in the Northern Rockies ballooned to more than 1,500. That's when Allen went on the rhetorical offensive.

He wrote that elk are not thriving in areas where wolves are present. Environmentalists have called wolf reintroduction one of the great conservation successes of the 20th century. Allen called it "perhaps one of the worst wildlife management disasters since the destruction of bison herds in the 19th century."

He also was incorrectly quoted as calling for killing wolves from the air and gassing them in their dens.

That was too much for the Murie family, which had fought hard over the years to win respect for predators like wolves.

"Wolves have always been a necessary part of a functional habitat for elk and other wildlife," Donald Murie wrote. "They have been reintroduced into areas where their absence has resulted in ecological imbalances."

FINDING A WAY FORWARD

Idaho's Department of Fish and Game has been caught in the middle of the fight over wolves and other predators revealed by the Murie-Elk Foundation dispute. The disputes among wildlife groups come as cuts in federal dollars and declines in hunting license sales are drying up funds for managing wildlife for hunters and non-hunters alike.

That's why Fish and Game Director Virgil Moore has pulled out the stops to try to bring wildlife advocates of all stripes together Aug. 24-26 for a Wildlife Summit in Boise and satellite sites statewide. He's bringing together speakers and groups to talk about the future of wildlife and the agency.

"What we're trying to do is to get people to set their differences aside and think about wildlife in the broader context," said Mike Keckler, Fish and Game communications director. "We're looking to have a conversation and, hopefully, create better understanding and more enthusiasm."

During the delisting court battles in 2010, Allen and representatives of Defenders of Wildlife, one of the leading pro-wolf groups, had a similar public debate.

Most Defenders members don't hunt, and many oppose hunting. Ninety-six percent of the Elk Foundation's members are hunters, and most support what is called the North American model of wildlife management where, unlike Europe and elsewhere, wildlife belongs to the public.

Some hunting groups are now calling this "socialism." Allen said his group supports public ownership — and Idaho's wildlife summit.

"I told Virgil we were going to be a part of the solution, not a part of the problem," Allen said.

Suzanne Stone, the Defenders' representative in Boise, shares the Muries' view that predators are necessary to help the ecosystem function. But she also is supportive of the summit and its goals.

"We hope the wildlife summit is an opportunity to bring all sides together to promote scientific management of all native species," she said. "No species should be persecuted as wolves have been, based on false propaganda and misunderstanding of their important role in nature."

Keckler said the differences won't be resolved in one weekend.

"We know this is a challenge," Keckler said, "but we think it's a worthwhile challenge that is critical for the future."

Rocky Barker: 377-6484

[Back to Top](#)
[< Previous Story](#)

Rocky Barker: Wallace Stegner helps transform newcomers to Idahoans

[Next Story >](#)

Energy company files \$30 million tort claim against Ada County

© 2012 www.idahostatesman.com and wire service sources. All Rights Reserved. <http://www.idahostatesman.com>



Idaho Soil & Water Conservation Commission

650 W. State St., Room 145 • Boise Idaho 83702

Telephone: 208-332:1790 • Fax: 208-332:1799

www.swc.idaho.gov

ITEM #13

TO: Chairman Bronson, Commissioners Stutzman, Radford, Wright, and Trebesch
FROM: Terry Hoebelheinrich, Loan Officer
DATE: August 1, 2012
RE: Resource Conservation and Rangeland Development Program Update

Recommended Action: For information only

Loan Officer Activities

Since joining the Commission full time I've been involved with the following activities.

I've been training our new loan assistant with SWC processes and reconciling RCRDP financial information. Issues resulting from an NLS software upgrade were resolved. One loan application awaits information from NRCS. Several aspects of a marketing plan are in development including NRCS and SCD contacts and presentations, the Ag Pavilion, irrigation and ag workshops, and newsletter advertising and articles. Details of my personal performance plan were developed. The Overall Work Plan for the RCRDP and SRF programs has been completed. A RCRDP presentation was made at the All Staff Meeting. Contract work for up to 3 hours per week is being provided to the Office of Energy Resources.

Loan Committee Update

The loan committee met with staff to review proposed interest rate changes, RCRDP incentive committee update and loan program prioritization options (See agenda item #14).

RCRDP financial information

Staff has been waiting for FY 2012 final expense details from the Dept. of Administration and will provide a handout in time for the meeting.

See attached RCRDP information packet.

Strategic Plan
Overall Work plan

Priority Option 1

RCRDP Marketing Emphasis To Increase Loan Volume

Develop Marketing Plan

- Review and summation of SCD conservation priorities
- NRCS conservation priorities
- Develop RCRDP project priorities & opportunities
- Select target audience
- Research and select communication methods and products
- Develop marketing budget

Implement Marketing Plan

- Advertising media, newsletters
- Speaking engagements
- Ag show booths
- District, division and IASCD meetings
- NRCS meetings

Set Competitive interest rates

Develop RCRDP Compensation/Incentive to SCD

Priority Option 2

Policy and Procedure Emphasis

Complete review of policy and procedures
(internal team, Kristen, Erin, Terry)

Review and revision of loan application process

Review and revision of loan application and supporting forms

Review Loan payment & receipting process

Develop standard operating procedures for succession plan

Investigate Interfacing NLS with STARS

Research software to automate credit analysis

Research online payment options

Set Competitive interest rates

Develop RCRDP Compensation/Incentive to SCD

Priority Option 3

Combination of Options 1 & 2 With Reduced # Of Tasks & Expectations.

Primary focus

Maintain or improve loan volume

Develop Marketing Plan

Research and promotion scaled back because of time constraints

Set Competitive interest rates

Develop RCRDP Compensation/Incentive to SCD

Secondary focus

Limited review and change of policy and procedures

Delay revision of loan application process

Other options?



Idaho Soil & Water Conservation Commission

650 W. State St., Room 145 • Boise Idaho 83702

Telephone: 208-332:1790 • Fax: 208-332:1799

www.swc.idaho.gov

ITEM #14

TO: Chairman Bronson, Commissioners Stutzman, Radford, Wright, and Trebesch
FROM: Terry Hoebelheinrich, Loan Officer
DATE: August 1, 2012
RE: Proposed FY 2013 Interest Rates for RCRDP Loan Program

The Commission sets the interest rates of the RCRDP loan program per Idaho Code 22-2732. Because the program is funded from interest income, tracking and setting interest rates is more important than ever. Several different interest rates and term scenarios were considered prior to the development of the staff recommendation.

- Page 2 shows fiscal year 2012 interest income totaling \$296,003.43
- Page 3 shows fiscal year 2012 IDLE or Treasury interest income of \$31,688.01
- Page 4 show graphs of the IDLE interest rates and the current trend of 0.5% to .75%.
- Page 5 shows an analysis of the most recent loans approved, closed or soon to be closed. The current weighted average interest rate is 2.63% with a weighted average term of 6.1 years. It also shows the projected weighted average interest rate and projected weighted average term of new loans if the proposed interest rates are adopted by the Commission.
- Page 6 shows projected fiscal year 2013 interest revenue for the given scenario.

This information was presented to the loan committee at the July 31, 2012 meeting. The committee unanimously recommended the following interest rates be implemented for fiscal year 2013.

2.5% for 1 to 7 year terms

3% for 8 to 11 year terms

3.5% for 12 to 15 year terms.

While it is difficult to predict the choices of future borrowers, staff estimates the proposed interest rates will result in a weighted average interest rate of 2.73% and a weighted average term of 8.4 years. The purpose of the interest rate change is to extend the repayment term of the loans given the program has \$4 million in cash, increase interest income to fund the program and to increase the attractiveness of the program to landowners.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt FY 2013 Interest Rates recommended by Loan Committee.

Attachments: Fiscal Year 2012 RCRDP Interest, Late Interest and Principal
Fiscal Year 2012 IDLE Interest Income
Graph of IDLE Interest Rates
Weighted Average Interest Rates and Terms
Fiscal Year 2013 Projected Interest Revenue

FY 2012 RCRDP INTEREST, LATE INTEREST, PRINCIPAL

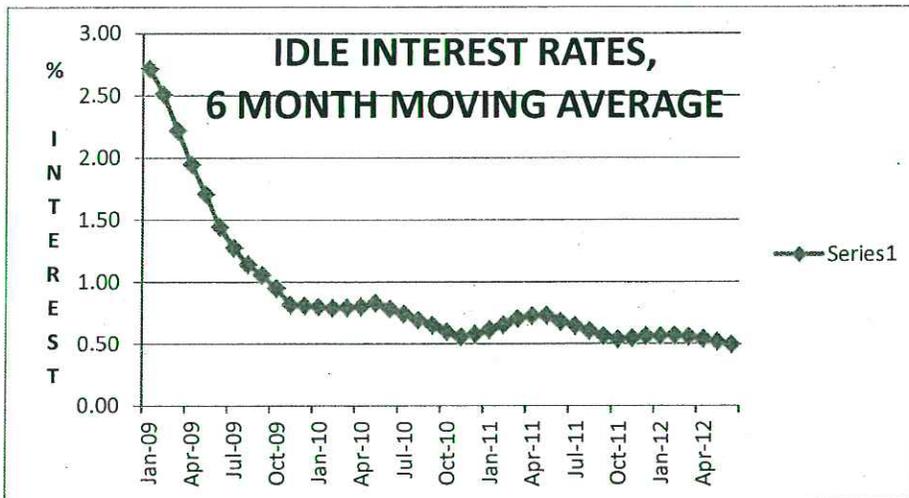
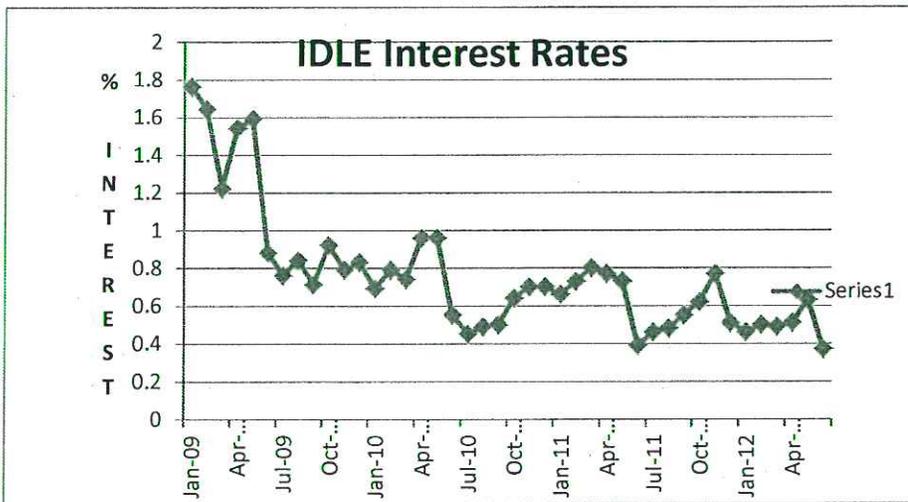
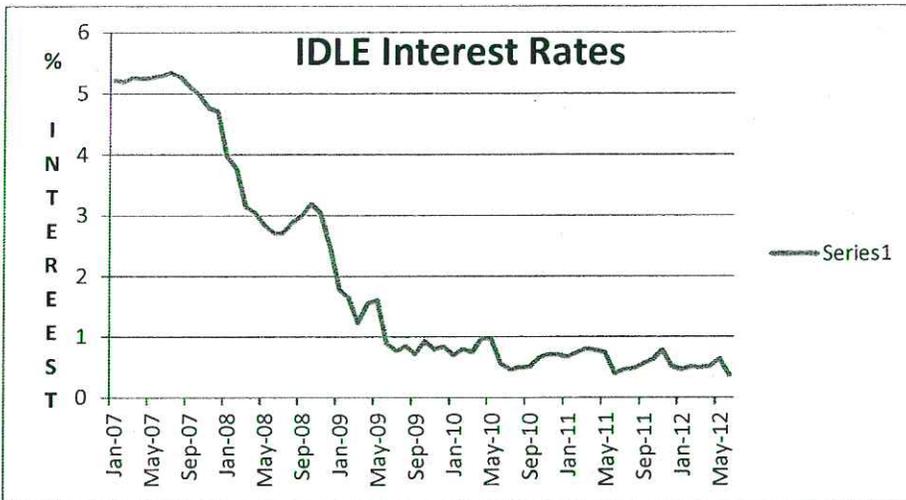
Index	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Totals
Interest	\$ 5,503.16	\$ 5,113.39	\$ 5,035.60	\$ 28,627.20	\$ 84,919.58	\$ 24,892.23	\$ 15,580.33	\$ 31,856.04	\$ 26,060.40	\$ 31,919.32	\$ 16,135.93	\$ 14,156.28	\$ 289,809.46
Late Fee	\$ 260.40	\$ 83.41	\$ 645.77	\$ 78.88	\$ 1,434.10	\$ 109.89	\$ 835.88	\$ 790.99	\$ 16.64	\$ 332.00	\$ 1,056.01	\$ 550.00	\$ 6,193.97
Subtotals	\$ 5,763.56	\$ 5,196.80	\$ 5,681.37	\$ 28,706.08	\$ 86,353.68	\$ 25,002.12	\$ 16,416.21	\$ 32,647.03	\$ 26,077.04	\$ 32,251.32	\$ 17,191.94	\$ 14,716.28	\$ 296,003.43

Cumulative	Interest	Late Fee
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 10,616.55	\$ 15,652.15
\$ 260.40	\$ 989.58	\$ 1,068.46
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 11,606.13	\$ 16,720.61
\$ 260.40	\$ 2,058.16	\$ 2,502.56
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 13,664.29	\$ 18,223.17
\$ 260.40	\$ 3,047.04	\$ 3,448.33
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 16,711.33	\$ 21,671.50
\$ 260.40	\$ 4,036.08	\$ 4,239.32
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 20,747.41	\$ 25,910.82
\$ 260.40	\$ 5,035.07	\$ 4,587.96
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 25,782.48	\$ 30,498.78
\$ 260.40	\$ 6,034.21	\$ 5,143.74
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 31,816.69	\$ 35,642.52
\$ 260.40	\$ 7,033.61	\$ 5,693.74
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 37,850.30	\$ 41,336.26
\$ 260.40	\$ 8,033.01	\$ 6,243.74
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 43,883.41	\$ 47,580.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 9,032.41	\$ 6,793.74
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 54,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 64,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 11,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 62,000.00	\$ 75,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 68,000.00	\$ 87,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 74,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 14,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 114,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 86,000.00	\$ 129,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 16,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 92,000.00	\$ 145,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 17,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 98,000.00	\$ 162,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 18,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 104,000.00	\$ 180,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 19,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 199,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 116,000.00	\$ 219,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 21,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 122,000.00	\$ 240,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 22,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 128,000.00	\$ 262,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 23,000.00	\$ 23,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 134,000.00	\$ 286,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 24,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 140,000.00	\$ 311,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 146,000.00	\$ 337,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 26,000.00	\$ 26,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 152,000.00	\$ 364,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 27,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 158,000.00	\$ 392,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 28,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 164,000.00	\$ 421,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 29,000.00	\$ 29,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 170,000.00	\$ 451,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 176,000.00	\$ 482,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 31,000.00	\$ 31,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 182,000.00	\$ 514,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 32,000.00	\$ 32,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 188,000.00	\$ 547,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 33,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 194,000.00	\$ 581,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 34,000.00	\$ 34,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 616,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 206,000.00	\$ 652,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 36,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 212,000.00	\$ 689,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 37,000.00	\$ 37,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 218,000.00	\$ 727,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 38,000.00	\$ 38,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 224,000.00	\$ 766,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 39,000.00	\$ 39,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 230,000.00	\$ 806,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 236,000.00	\$ 847,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 41,000.00	\$ 41,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 242,000.00	\$ 889,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 42,000.00	\$ 42,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 248,000.00	\$ 932,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 43,000.00	\$ 43,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 254,000.00	\$ 976,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 44,000.00	\$ 44,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 260,000.00	\$ 1,021,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 45,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 266,000.00	\$ 1,067,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 46,000.00	\$ 46,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 272,000.00	\$ 1,114,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 47,000.00	\$ 47,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 278,000.00	\$ 1,162,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 48,000.00	\$ 48,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 284,000.00	\$ 1,211,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 49,000.00	\$ 49,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 290,000.00	\$ 1,261,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 296,000.00	\$ 1,312,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 51,000.00	\$ 51,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 302,000.00	\$ 1,364,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 52,000.00	\$ 52,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 308,000.00	\$ 1,417,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 53,000.00	\$ 53,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 314,000.00	\$ 1,471,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 54,000.00	\$ 54,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 320,000.00	\$ 1,526,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 55,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 326,000.00	\$ 1,582,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 56,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 332,000.00	\$ 1,639,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 57,000.00	\$ 57,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 338,000.00	\$ 1,707,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 58,000.00	\$ 58,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 344,000.00	\$ 1,776,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 59,000.00	\$ 59,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 350,000.00	\$ 1,846,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 356,000.00	\$ 1,917,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 61,000.00	\$ 61,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 362,000.00	\$ 1,990,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 62,000.00	\$ 62,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 368,000.00	\$ 2,064,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 63,000.00	\$ 63,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 374,000.00	\$ 2,140,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 64,000.00	\$ 64,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 380,000.00	\$ 2,218,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 65,000.00	\$ 65,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 386,000.00	\$ 2,308,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 66,000.00	\$ 66,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 392,000.00	\$ 2,400,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 67,000.00	\$ 67,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 398,000.00	\$ 2,504,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 68,000.00	\$ 68,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 404,000.00	\$ 2,610,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 69,000.00	\$ 69,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 2,728,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 70,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 416,000.00	\$ 2,848,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 71,000.00	\$ 71,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 422,000.00	\$ 2,970,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 72,000.00	\$ 72,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 428,000.00	\$ 3,094,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 73,000.00	\$ 73,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 434,000.00	\$ 3,220,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 74,000.00	\$ 74,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 440,000.00	\$ 3,358,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 446,000.00	\$ 3,508,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 76,000.00	\$ 76,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 452,000.00	\$ 3,660,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 77,000.00	\$ 77,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 458,000.00	\$ 3,814,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 78,000.00	\$ 78,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 464,000.00	\$ 3,970,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 79,000.00	\$ 79,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 470,000.00	\$ 4,128,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 80,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 476,000.00	\$ 4,288,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 81,000.00	\$ 81,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 482,000.00	\$ 4,450,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 82,000.00	\$ 82,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 488,000.00	\$ 4,614,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 83,000.00	\$ 83,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 494,000.00	\$ 4,780,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 84,000.00	\$ 84,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 4,948,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 85,000.00	\$ 85,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 506,000.00	\$ 5,118,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 86,000.00	\$ 86,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 512,000.00	\$ 5,290,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 87,000.00	\$ 87,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 518,000.00	\$ 5,464,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 88,000.00	\$ 88,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 524,000.00	\$ 5,640,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 89,000.00	\$ 89,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 530,000.00	\$ 5,818,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 90,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 536,000.00	\$ 6,008,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 91,000.00	\$ 91,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 542,000.00	\$ 6,200,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 92,000.00	\$ 92,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 548,000.00	\$ 6,394,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 93,000.00	\$ 93,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 554,000.00	\$ 6,590,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 94,000.00	\$ 94,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 560,000.00	\$ 6,788,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 95,000.00	\$ 95,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 566,000.00	\$ 6,988,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 96,000.00	\$ 96,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 572,000.00	\$ 7,190,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 97,000.00	\$ 97,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 578,000.00	\$ 7,394,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 98,000.00	\$ 98,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 584,000.00	\$ 7,600,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 99,000.00	\$ 99,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 590,000.00	\$ 7,808,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 596,000.00	\$ 8,018,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 101,000.00	\$ 101,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 602,000.00	\$ 8,230,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 102,000.00	\$ 102,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 608,000.00	\$ 8,444,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 103,000.00	\$ 103,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 614,000.00	\$ 8,660,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 104,000.00	\$ 104,000.00
\$ 5,503.16	\$ 620,000.00	\$ 8,878,000.00
\$ 260.40	\$ 105,000.00	\$ 105,000.00

IDLE MONTHLY INTEREST INCOME FOR FY 2012

Index	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Totals	Average	# of Months
7325	\$ 3.65	\$ 1.54	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.39	\$ 4.35	\$ 3.66	\$ 3.29	\$ 2.66	\$ 2.68	\$ 2.85	\$ 2.84	\$ 4.32	\$ 36.83	\$ 3.07	12
7351	\$ 2,405.65	\$ 1,501.40	\$ 1,899.71	\$ 1,854.29	\$ 3,226.82	\$ 2,986.68	\$ 3,128.80	\$ 2,232.37	\$ 2,426.42	\$ 2,695.05	\$ 2,859.22	\$ 4,471.60	\$ 31,688.01	\$ 2,640.67	12
7361	\$ 27.11	\$ 6.71	\$ 8.35	\$ 20.17	\$ 43.50	\$ 22.90	\$ 21.22	\$ 15.02	\$ 16.08	\$ 17.58	\$ 18.01	\$ 21.01	\$ 237.66	\$ 19.81	12
	\$ 2,436.41	\$ 1,509.65	\$ 1,910.66	\$ 1,876.85	\$ 3,274.67	\$ 3,013.24	\$ 3,153.31	\$ 2,250.05	\$ 2,445.18	\$ 2,715.48	\$ 2,880.07	\$ 4,496.93	\$ 31,962.50	\$ 2,663.54	12
Subtotals															

31	31	30	31	29	31	30	\$ 4,164,672.14	\$ 4,361,634.68	ave. daily balance
365	365	365	365	366	366	366			days per month
									days per year
									1.251% annual rate



EXISTING INTEREST RATES

Loans with 2% 1-4 years, 3% 5-10 years, 4% 11 - 15 years

Collateral	Amount	Interest	Term			
Chattel	\$ 37,306	3	7	\$	1,119.18	\$ 5,329.43
Chattel	\$ 34,642	2	4	\$	692.84	\$ 8,660.50
RE	\$ 4,600	4	15	\$	184.00	\$ 306.67
Chattel	\$ 72,300	2	4	\$	1,446.00	\$ 18,075.00
RE	\$ 60,660	3	10	\$	1,819.80	\$ 6,066.00
Chattel	\$ 20,000	3	7	\$	600.00	\$ 2,857.14
Chattel	\$ 18,500	2	4	\$	370.00	\$ 4,625.00
RE	\$ 82,582	3	10	\$	2,477.46	\$ 8,258.20
	\$ 330,590		7.625	\$	8,709.28	\$ 54,177.94
	total loans		average term			
	\$ 43,141					
	average loan amt					

\$ 0.0263
wtd. average interest rate

6.1 years
weighted average term

PROPOSED INTEREST RATES

Loans with 2.5% 1-7 years, 3% 8-11 years, 3.5% 12 - 15 years

Amount	Interest	Term			
\$ 37,306	2.5	7	\$	932.65	\$ 5,329.43
\$ 34,642	2.5	7	\$	866.05	\$ 4,948.86
\$ 4,600	3.5	15	\$	161.00	\$ 306.67
\$ 72,300	2.5	7	\$	1,807.50	\$ 10,328.57
\$ 60,660	3	11	\$	1,819.80	\$ 5,514.55
\$ 20,000	2.5	7	\$	500.00	\$ 2,857.14
\$ 18,500	2.5	7	\$	462.50	\$ 2,642.86
\$ 82,582	3	11	\$	2,477.46	\$ 7,507.45
\$ 330,590		9	\$	9,026.96	\$ 39,435.52
total loans		average term			
\$ 43,141					
average loan amt					

\$ 0.0273
wtd. average interest rate

8.4 years
weighted average term

Quantity	Rate	Term	Proposed New Rate	Proposed Terms	Expected	Proposed Rate Increase Per Year of Term
4	2%	1-4 yrs	2.5%	1-7 yrs	7	
3	3%	5-10 yrs	3.0%	8-11 yrs	11	1/6 point/year (7 years to 11 years)
1	4%	11-15 yrs	3.5%	12 -15 yrs	15	1/6 point/year (11 years to 15 years)

Collateral	Quantity	Rate	Term	Current Rate	Proposed Rate	Current Rate Increase Per Year of Term
Chattel	3	2%	4 yrs			
Chattel	2	3%	7 yrs			1/3 point/year (4 years to 7 years)
RE	2	3%	10 yrs			1/6 point/year (4 years to 10 years)
RE	1	4%	15 yrs			1/5 point/year (10 years to 15 years)

Loan Term in Years	Current Int. Rate	Proposed Int. Rate
1	2	2.5
2	2	2.5
3	2	2.5
4	2	2.5
5	3	2.5
6	3	2.5
7	3	2.5
8	3	3
9	3	3
10	3	3
11	4	3
12	4	3.5
13	4	3.5
14	4	3.5
15	4	3.5

ESTIMATED FY 2013 RCRDP INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL		PROJECTED INTEREST
PRINCIPAL PAID	\$ 1,111,769	
INTEREST PAID	\$ 227,620	
LATE INTEREST PAID	\$ 6,193	
		\$ 233,813
FY 2012 DISBURSED	EST. FY 2013 DISBURSE	
\$ 524,244	\$ 1,111,769	
Average RCRDP Interest Rate	0.0273	
		\$ 30,351
ESTIMATED IDLE INTEREST INCOME		
	\$ 4,361,635	
Average IDLE Interest Rate	0.0063	
		\$ 27,260
ESTIMATED SRF INTEREST		\$ 33,585
TOTAL INTEREST RCRDP, SRF & IDLE		\$ 325,010
TOTAL INTEREST RCRDP, & IDLE		\$ 291,425