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Attorneys for The Terteling Company, Inc.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

In Re SRBA

Case No. 39576

)
) SUBCASE NO. 63-18957
)
) SUBPOENA
)
)
)

The State of Idaho to WILLIAM L. HENNING:

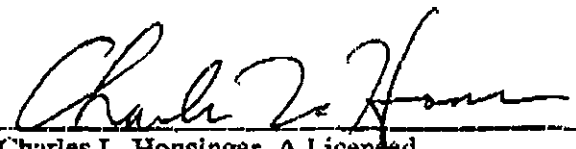
You are hereby commanded to appear before the Special Master Theodore R. Booth of the above-entitled Court at the Idaho Supreme Court Building, Lower Conference Room, located at 451 West State Street, Boise, Idaho 83702, on the 28th day of May, 2008, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock a.m., until excused by the Court, as a witness in the above-entitled action.

YOU ARE FURTHER NOTIFIED that if you fail to appear at the place and time specified above, that you may be held in contempt of court and that the aggrieved party may recover from you the sum of \$100.00 and all damages which he may sustain by your failure to attend as a witness.

DATED this 22nd day of May, 2008.

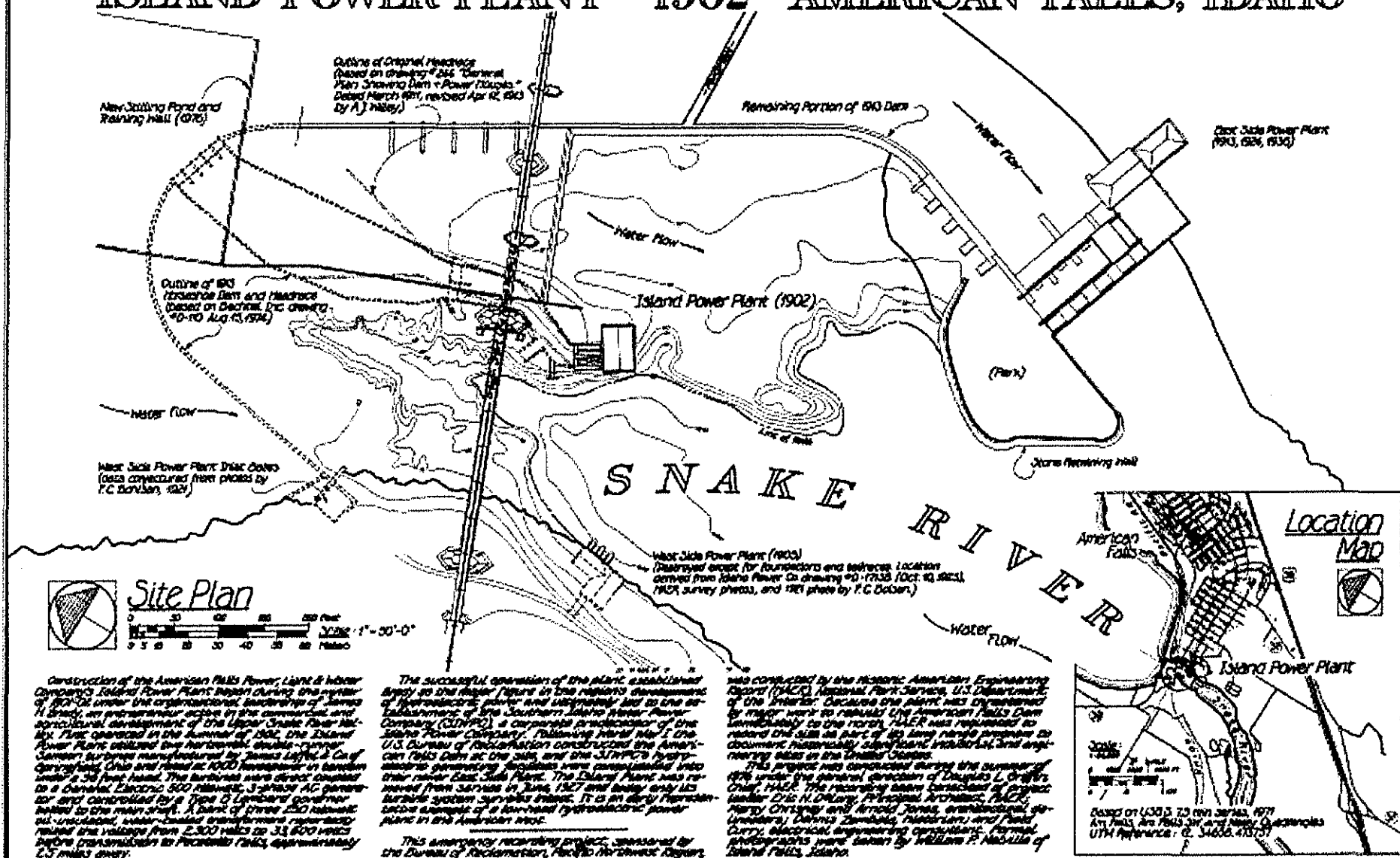
By order of the Court

by:


Charles L. Honsinger, A Licensed
Attorney in the State of Idaho

AMERICAN FALLS POWER, LIGHT & WATER CO

ISLAND POWER PLANT • 1902 • AMERICAN FALLS, IDAHO



Construction of the American Falls Power, Light & Water Company Island Power Plant began during the winter of 1901-02 under the organizational leadership of James H. Brady, an entrepreneur active in the commercial and agricultural development of the Upper Snake River Valley. First opened in the summer of 1902, the Island Power Plant utilized the horizontal, double-runner, Caspary turbine manufactured by James Leffel & Co. of Springfield, Ohio and rated at 1000 horsepower in tandem under a 30 foot head. The turbines were direct coupled to a General Electric 600 kilowatt, 3-phase AC generator and controlled by a Type B Lybrand governor bolted to the main shaft. A bank of three 250 kilowatt oil-insulated, water-cooled transformers rapidly raised the voltage from 2,300 volts to 33,600 volts before transmission to Pocatello, Idaho, approximately 2.5 miles away.

The successful operation of the plant, established early as the major figure in the region's development of hydroelectric power and ultimately led to the establishment of the Southern Idaho River Power Company (SIRPC), a corporate predecessor of the Idaho Power Company. Following World War I the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation constructed the American Falls Dam at the site, and the SIRPC's hydroelectric generating facilities were consolidated into their sister East Side Plant. The Island Plant was removed from service in June, 1927 and today only its turbine system survives intact. It is an early Reclamation example of a low-head hydroelectric power plant in the American West.

This emergency recording project, sponsored by the Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region,

was conducted by the historic American Engineering Record (AER), National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Because the plant was threatened by major work to rebuild the American Falls Dam immediately to the north, AER was requested to record the site as part of its long range program to document historically significant industrial and engineering sites in the United States.

This project was completed during the summer of 1976 under the general direction of Douglas L. Griggs, Chief, AER. The recording team consisted of project leader Eric N. Dillman, Principal Architect, AER; Harry Christy and Arnold Jones, architectural illustrators; Dennis Zumbach, historian; and Fred Curry, electrical engineering consultant. Formal photographs were taken by William P. MacVillie of Idaho Falls, Idaho.