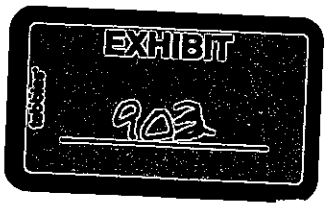

Exhibit 2

Page 3

"A comprehensive report is anticipated to be completed in time to be presented in support of IDWR's review of M3 Eagle's water right application. HLI's comprehensive report will contain the supporting data files and findings based upon additional well tests, hydrological data collected from additional well studies and completion of a ModFlow numerical model. In the mean time, and the water study progress, additional reports will be issued to document and present refinements of the findings presented here."

-- Page 3, One-Year Progress Report

- Supporting Documentation for Water Right 63-32573
  Submitted November 2008:
- 00 INDEX.pdf
- 01 Drillers Logs Location Map for M3 Eagle 09-13-2007 small.pdf
- 02 M3 Eagle Regional Hydrogeologic Characterization Year One.pdf
- 03 Map of Protestants Wells101408.pdf
- 04 M3 Eagle SVR #6 Composite - FINAL.pdf
- 05 M3 Eagle SVR #7 Composite by Hydro Logic Inc 4-14-2008 - .pdf
- 06 M3 Eagle SVR #9 Test Well Composite Diagram by Hydro Logi.pdf
- 07 M3 Eagle Test Well #1 Composite by Hydro Logic Inc 4-23-2.pdf
- 08 M3 Eagle Test Well #2 Composite - FINAL.pdf
- 09 M3 Eagle Test Well #3 Composite Diagram by Hydro Logic In.pdf
- 10 M3 Eagle Test Well #4 Composite Diagram by Hydro Logic In.pdf
- 11 Magnetometer Report for M3 Eagle May 20_2007.pdf
- 12 DATA RE-Analysis of 16 Aquifer Tests in the Greater Eagle.xls
- 12 RE-Analysis of 16 Aquifer Tests in the Greater Eagle-Star.pdf
- 13 Seismic Reflection Profiling in the Big Gulch Area - Repo.pdf
- 14 Star Supply Well #3 Composite - FINAL smaller.pdf
- 15 SVR #10 Test Well Composite Diagram by Hydro Logic Inc 07.pdf
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- 17 Well Density by section and Quarter Section 09-13-2007.pdf
- 18 Water Level Measurement Survey Update to M3 Eagle Hydroge.pdf
- 19 Documentation provided by S H Wood PhD Professor Emeritus.pdf
- 20 Test Well #1 Plot M3 Eagle.pdf
- 21 Monthly Monitoring Hand Measured Water Levels.pdf
- 22 Figures and Tables to be included and described in upcomi.pdf
- 23 2007 Regional Ground Water Level Contour Map.pdf
- 24 Summary of Water Chemistry Data for M3 Eagle and Select R.pdf
- 25 Water Chemistry and Cross Section Wells Map.pdf
- 26 Cross Sections from wells with geophysical logs (four tot.pdf
- 27 Cross Sections of wells near M3 Eagle with well construct.pdf
- 28 Hydrographs of United Water Idaho's State and Linder Moni.pdf
- 29 Ground water gradient map in Eagle Idaho area (USGS 1980).pdf
- 30 Hydrograph of Vail and Miller domestic wells (1995-1998).pdf
- 31 Ground Water Gradient Map from Lindholm (USGS 1991).pdf
- 32 [List] Curriculum Vitae and Summaries of Facts and Opinio.pdf
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  32B Mark Utting CV and Summary.pdf
  32C Loren Pearson Summary.pdf
  32D Dr James L Osiensky CV and Summary.pdf
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  32I Richard Glanzman CV and Summary.pdf
  32K Scott Wonders Summary.pdf
  32L Steven E Holt CV and Engineering Report.pdf
  32M Dr John Church CV and Summary.pdf
- 33 [List] TVHP_Reports
- 33 [01] TVHP_ExecSummary-final.pdf
  33 [02] TVHP_Model-final.pdf
  33 [03] TVHP_PermitScenario-final.pdf
  33 [04] TVHP_Characterization-final.pdf
  33 [05] TVHP_Characterization_Appendix-C.pdf
  33 [06] Municipal-Park-Water-Chemistry-Data-Addendum.pdf
  33 [07] TVHP_Geochemistry-final.pdf
  33 [08] NYC_2002-final.pdf
  33 [09] TVHP_WaterBudget-1996-2000-final.pdf
  33 [10] TVHP_MW1.pdf
  33 [11] TVHP_MW2_Caldwell.pdf
  33 [12] TVHP_MW3_QuarryView.pdf
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  33 [14] TVHydroProj_OntParmaNotusBoi_1997.pdf
  33 [15] stratigraphic_studies_rpt_010801.pdf
  33 [16] Murphy_MtHome_basalt_map.pdf
  33 [17] West_Snake_mudstone_facies_map.pdf
  33 [18] CrossSec_1-5_NW_STARtoSNAKE.pdf
  33 [19] CrossSec_6_ENE_STARtoSNAKE.pdf
  33 [20] GM-18-M.pdf
  33 [21] tv_seismic_reflection.pdf
  33 [22] tvwssummrptfin.pdf
- 34 Map and composite diagram of Eagle Pines Water Association.pdf
- 35 Draft spreadsheet containing information currently known .pdf
- 36 November 6_2008 Memorandum from dale Ralston PhD and Prof.pdf
- 38 M3 Eagle Potable Water Facility Planning Progrees Update .pdf
- 39 Map of Preliminary Sewer Plan prepared by Stanley Consult.pdf
- 40 Demographic Forecast Economic & Fiscal Impact Analysis Oc.pdf
- 41 Development of a Numerical Ground Water Flow Model for th.pdf

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- 33 [11] TVHP_MW2_Caldwell.pdf
- 33 [12] TVHP_MW3_QuarryView.pdf
- 33 [13] TVHP_MW4_MunicipalPark.pdf

Modeling Reports
- 16 Modeling of Ground Water Flow in the Pierce Gulch San.pdf
- 41 Development of a Numerical Ground Water Flow Model for th.pdf
- 33 [02] TVHP_Model-final.pdf

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- 33 [21] tv_seismic_reflection.pdf
- 33 [07] TVHP_Geochemistry-final.pdf

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- 33 [22] tvwssummrptfin.pdf
- 33 [14] TVHydroProj_OntParmaNotusBoi_1997.pdf
  33 [15] stratigraphic_studies_rpt_010801.pdf

Cross Sections
- 26 Cross Sections from wells with geophysical logs (four tot.pdf
- 27 Cross Sections of wells near M3 Eagle with well construct.pdf
- 33 [18] CrossSec_1-5_NW_STARtoSNAKE.pdf
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  32C Loren Pearson Summary.pdf
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- 39 Map of Preliminary Sewer Plan prepared by Stanley Consult.pdf
- 40 Demographic Forecast Economic & Fiscal Impact Analysis Oc.pdf

Late Submittals.

Ground Water Geochemistry of Wells in North Ada County Area of Idaho, dated January 20, 2009.

A Nine-Day Constant Rate Discharge Aquifer Test of the SVR#7 Test Well in Big Gulch, North Ada County, Idaho, dated January 20, 2009.

Organization of technical discussion:

1) North Ada County stratigraphy
2) Faulting
3) Aquifer continuity between the Boise and Payette
4) M3 Eagle's aquifer testing
5) Aquifer Boundaries
6) Recharge sources
7) Water levels and trends in the aquifer
8) M3 Eagle's Modeling
9) Geochemistry Analysis
10) Aquifer Sustainability

Exhibit 45

Page 2

"*The stratigraphy in this area is not particularly complex, although it may appear so on a cursory look.*"

And

"*In any event, we do not consider the stratigraphy in this area to be overly complex, although it may appear so on a cursory look.*"

Exhibit 33T

SE VALLEY AND ADJOINING AREA, WI

BY KURT L. OTHBERG AND LOUDON R. STANFORD

1992

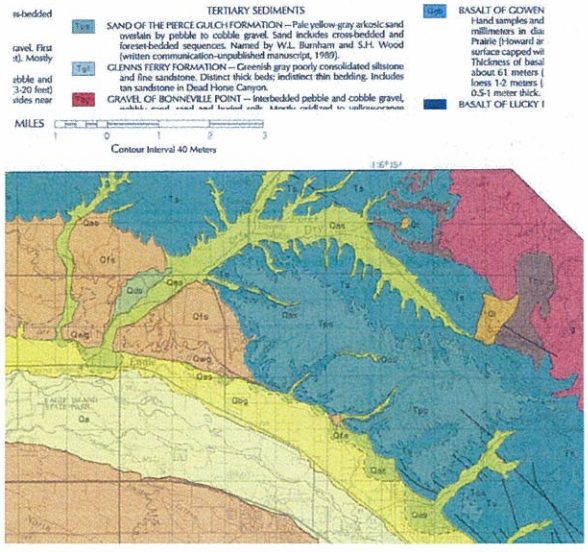
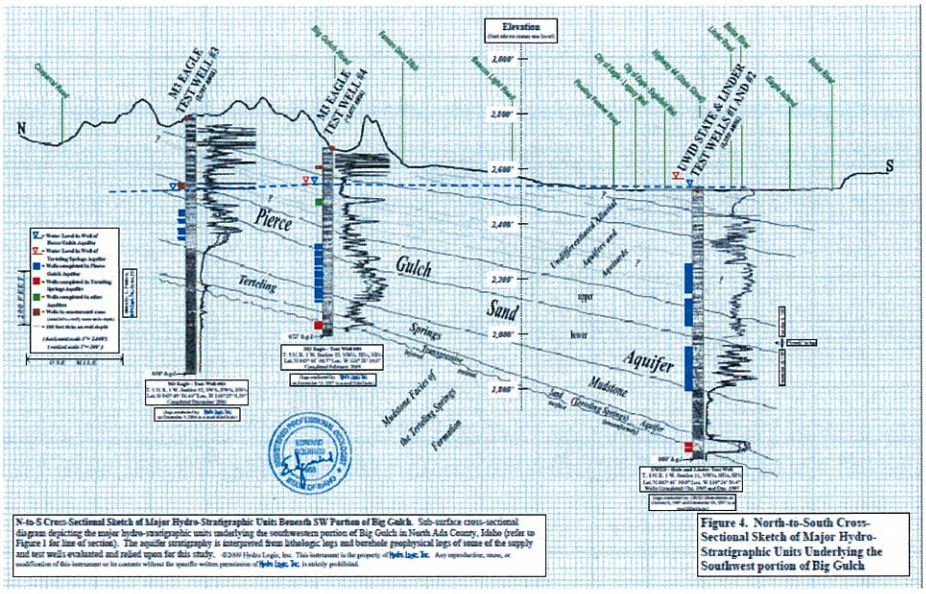


Exhibit 44

Figure 4



N-to-S Cross-Sectional Sketch of Major Hydro-Stratigraphic Units Beneath SW Portion of Big Gulch. Sub-surface cross-sectional diagram depicting the major hydro-stratigraphic units underlying the southwestern portion of Big Gulch in North Ada County, Idaho (refer to Figure 1 for line of section). The aquifer stratigraphy is interpreted from lithologic logs and borehole geophysical logs of some of the supply and test wells evaluated and relied upon for this study. ©2009 Hydro Logic, Inc. This instrument is the property of Hydro Logic, Inc. Any reproduction, reuse, or modification of this instrument or its contents without the specific written permission of Hydro Logic, Inc. is strictly prohibited.

Figure 4. North-to-South Cross-Sectional Sketch of Major Hydro-Stratigraphic Units Underlying the Southwest portion of Big Gulch

Exhibit 44

Figure 4

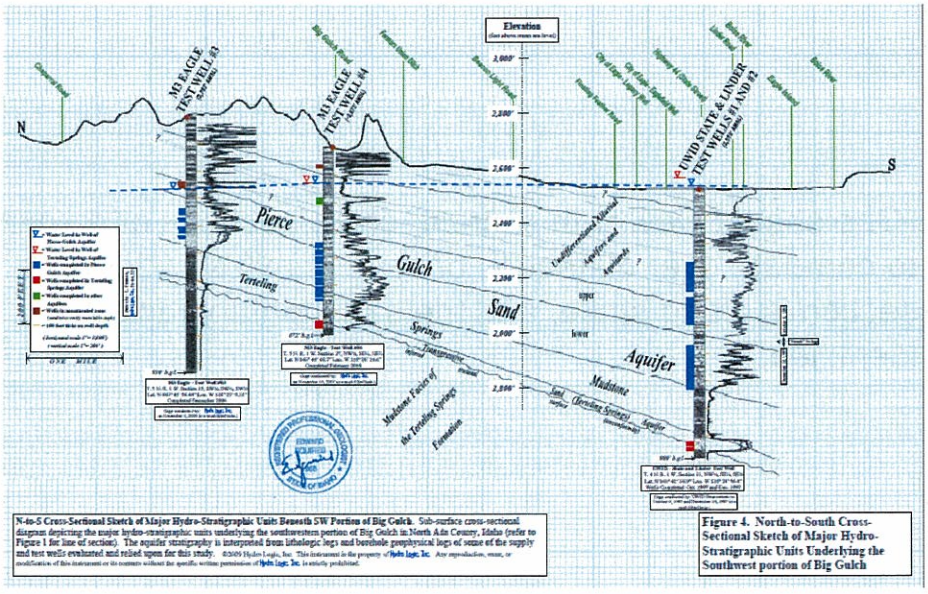


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Exhibit 44

Figure 4

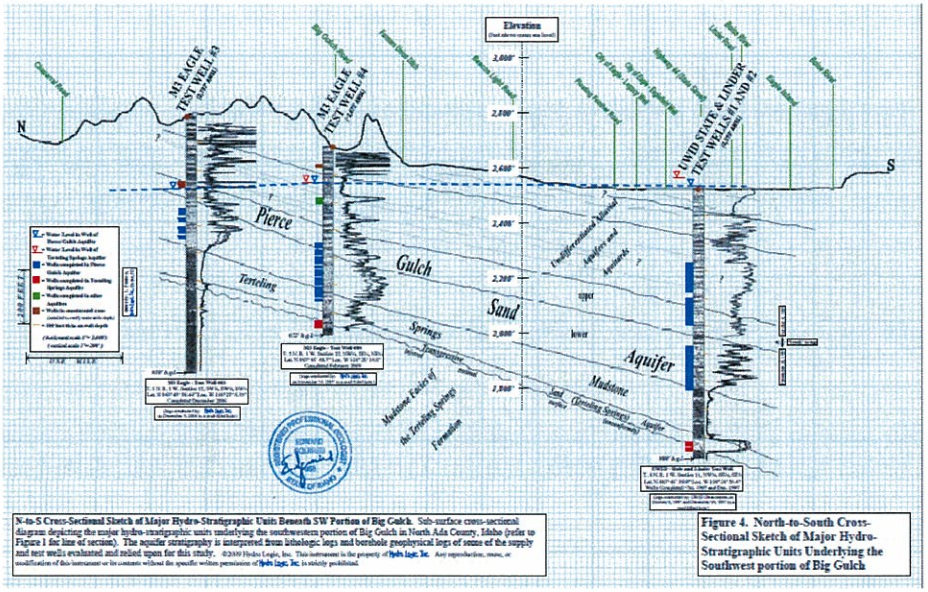

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Figure 4. North-to-South Cross-Sectional Sketch of Major Hydro-Stratigraphic Units Underlying the Southwest portion of Big Gulch

Exhibit 68 --
Page 7

Hydrogeologic Framework of the Boise Valley of Southwest Idaho by Spencer Wood, April 21, 1997

"One should view with distrust, cross sections attempting to correlate over distances of several miles, unless the section is along strike, and the sedimentary facies is identified."

EXHIBIT 27

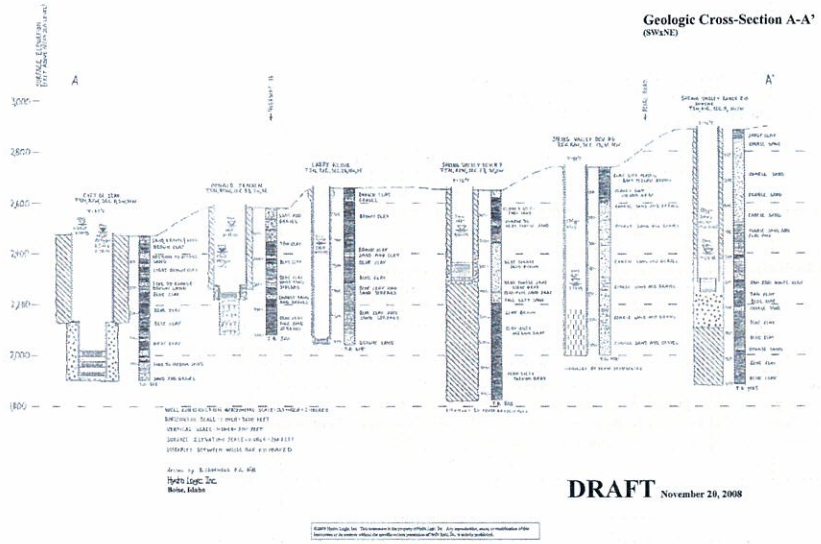


Exhibit 45

Figure 2 Faulting

Figure 2. Subsurface Seismic Reflection Profiles (from Wood)

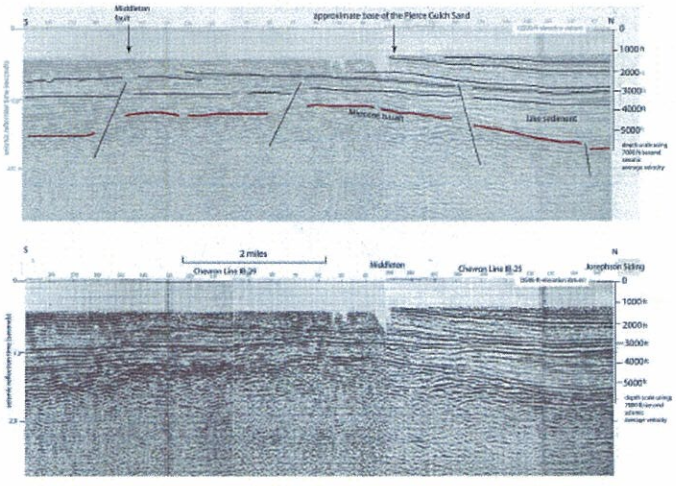


Figure 3. Interpretation of a north-south seismic reflection line through Middleton, Idaho to Josephson siding. Seismic section shows the deep basin north of Middleton that likely extends to the Eagle area. Faulting does not extend to the level of the upper sedimentary section where the Pierce Cutch Sand regional aquifer is situated. Location of seismic line shown on Figure 1 of this report.

Exhibit 2

Page 1

M3 Eagle Regional
Hydrogeologic Characterization
May 4, 2007
1
Hydro Logic, Inc
Boise, Idaho

M3 EAGLE REGIONAL HYDROGEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION
NORTH ADA, CANYON AND GEM COUNTIES, IDAHO
YEAR ONE PROGRESS REPORT –MAY 4, 2007

Overview

Hydrogeologic studies commissioned by M3 Eagle in the North Ada County area have delineated a highly productive regional sand aquifer with good water quality that underlies the area near Eagle and Star and the proposed M3 Eagle planned community. This aquifer, herein named the Pierce Gulch Sand Aquifer, underlies the north Ada County Foothills where it extends continuously from the Eagle-Star area to the Payette River Valley. Because the Payette Valley near Letha is almost 300 feet lower than the Boise Valley near Eagle, ground water flows out of the Boise River Basin and into the Payette River Basin through the sands of this aquifer. This conclusion is supported in this report by corresponding water level measurements in wells, by several exploratory test well drilling projects, by borehole geophysical surveys, and by other hydrogeologic analyses. Because the Pierce Gulch Sand Aquifer underlies this area, it appears highly likely that the M3 Eagle planned community will be able to develop its entire water needs from beneath its site without transporting water from the Valley areas of either basin. Extensive water-level monitoring in the area shows water levels in wells to be stable under current levels of use. The ground water proposed to be withdrawn by M3 Eagle for its development will be from subsurface flow that has already departed the Boise Basin, on its way to the Payette Basin, so that impacts to existing area water users in the lowlands near Eagle are predicted to be small. M3 Eagle has already implemented a significant ground water monitoring program to document aquifer conditions prior to development and to be able to assess any future impact to the aquifer from its proposed withdrawals over time. M3 Eagle is committed to continue its monitoring of aquifer pressures throughout the proposed development and beyond build out. Hydro Logic, Inc. has been commissioned by M3 Eagle to provide additional water studies to include future aquifer tests, numerical modeling, and ground water geochemistry modeling.

Exhibit 18

Figure 1

3) Aquifer Continuity Between the Boise and the Payette

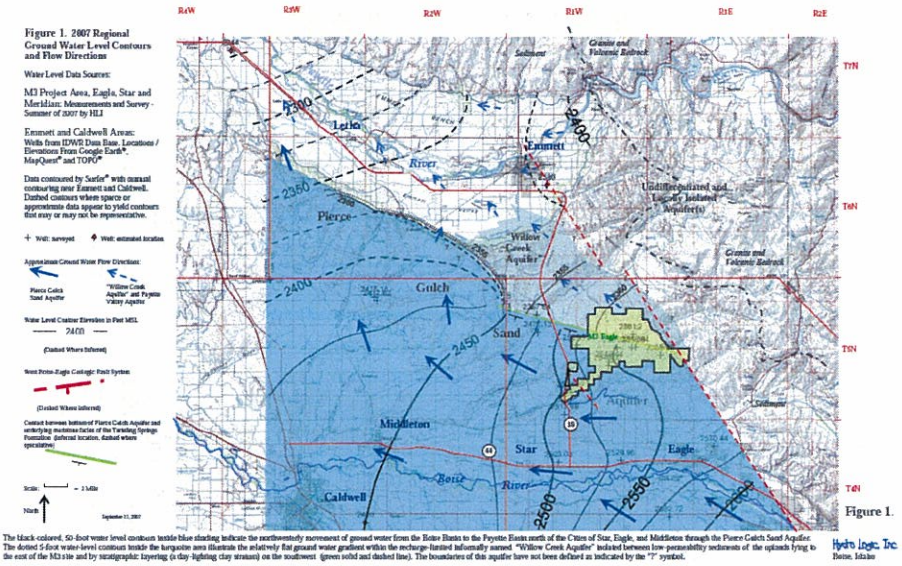


Figure 1.

The black-colored, 50-foot water level contours textile blue shading indicate the northwesterly movement of ground water from the Boise Basin to the Payette Basin north of the Cities of Star, Eagle, and Middleton through the Pierce Gulch Sand Aquifer. The dotted 5-foot water-level contours inside the turquoise area illustrate the relatively flat ground water gradient within the recharge-limited informally named "Willow Creek Aquifer" isolated between low-permeability sediments of the uplands lying to the east of the M3 site and by stratigraphic layering (a clay-lighting clay stratum) on the southwest (green solid and dashed line). The boundaries of this aquifer have not been defined as indicated by the "?" symbol.

Exhibit 18

Figure 1 (Zoomed in on M3 Property)

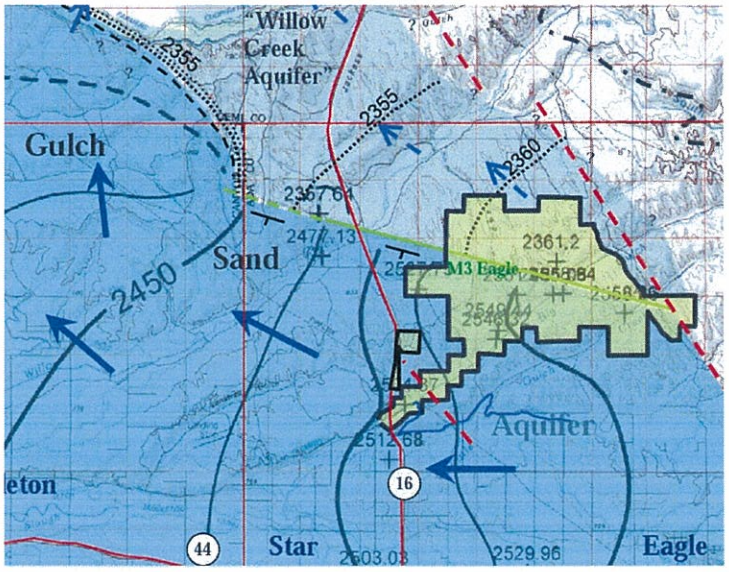


Exhibit 44

Page 5

"Indeed, the identified characteristic "geophysical signature" of the base of the Pierce Gulch Sand Aquifer (HLI, 2007) appears to be present in deep petroleum exploration bores beneath the cities of Meridian, Caldwell, and Payette, Idaho (S.H. Wood, personal communication, 2009) suggesting that the Pierce Gulch Sand Aquifer is extensive to not only the Payette River Valley but also to the Snake River Valley."

Exhibit 19

First Page

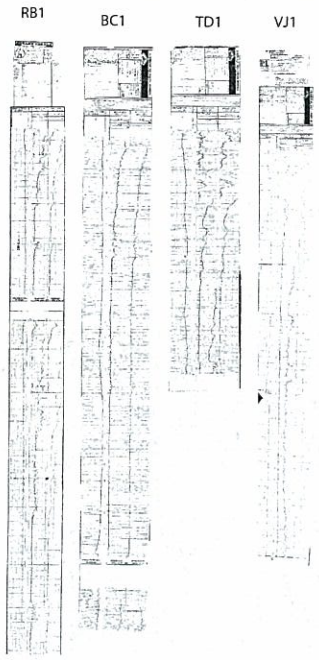
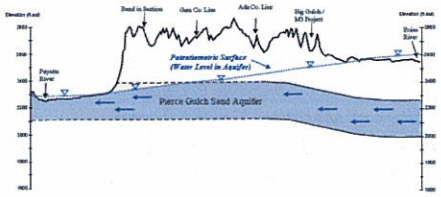


Exhibit 2

Figure 7

Figure 7. Conceptual Profile of Pierce Gulch Sand Aquifer Between Boise and Payette Rivers



Conceptual profile of the Pierce gulch Sand Aquifer through the M3 Eagle project area from Eagle in the Boise River Valley to north of Letha in the Payette River Valley. This profile (generally along strike of the aquifer) demonstrates that ground water flow is elevation driven with water levels in wells (shown as the "potentiometric surface") near Eagle in the Boise River Valley around 300 feet higher than those in wells completed in the Payette River Valley near Letha. The profile trace bends to better show the current understanding of groundwater flow path as shown in Figure 6.

= 5 Miles (Map and Section)

N

Figure 7.

Exhibit 45

Figures 4 and 3

Figure 4. Hydrogeologic Cross Sections based on Deep Exploration Well Borehole Geophysical Analyses (from Wood)

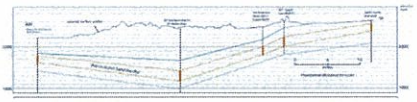


Figure 3. Deep Well Locations and Transect Lines for Hydrogeologic Cross-Sections

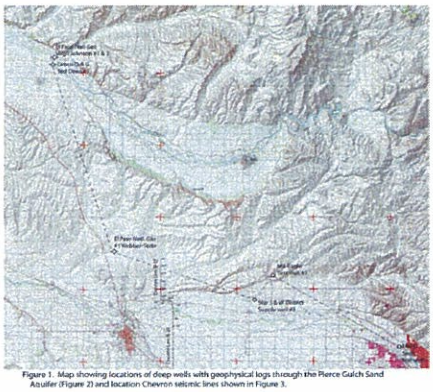
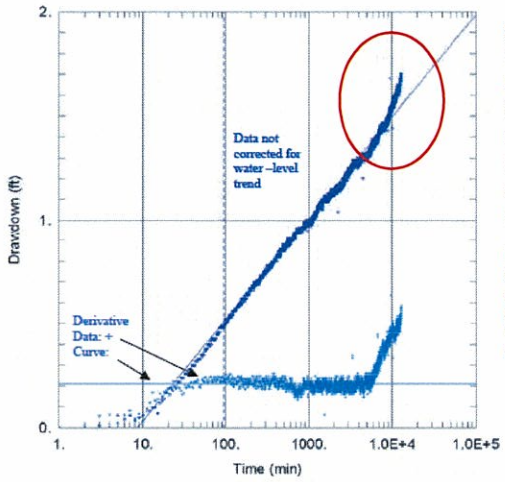


Figure 1. Map showing locations of deep wells with geophysical logs through the Pierce Gulch Sand Aquifer (Figure 2) and location Chevron seismic lines shown in Figure 3.

Exhibit 44

Figure 24

Figure 24. Cooper-Jacob Analysis for the Big Gulch Stock Well



Screen = 180 ft bgl (open hole)
T=500,000 gpd/ft
S = 1.2x 10^{-3}
Kv/Kh=0.1
b = 340 ft
t_c = 95 min
r = 845 ft
Q = 917gpm (at SVR #7)

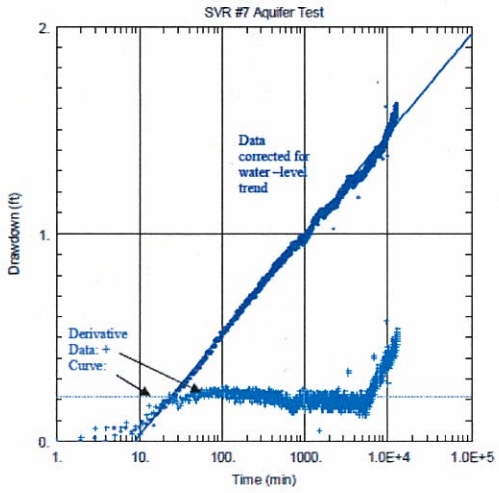
Derivative analysis indicates method is valid for data between 100 and 6,000 min. Rise in apparent drawdown and derivatives after 6,000 minutes caused by declining regional aquifer water level trend. Data are uncorrected for this trend.

$T = 264Q/\Delta s$ Where:
T = Transmissivity in gallons per day per foot (gpd/ft)
Q = Pumping rate in gallons per minute (gpm) and
Δs = Change in drawdown of water level over one log cycle of time, in feet (ft)

Exhibit 45

Figure 6

Figure 6. Cooper-Jacob Analysis for the Big Gulch Stock Well with Water-Level Trend Corrections



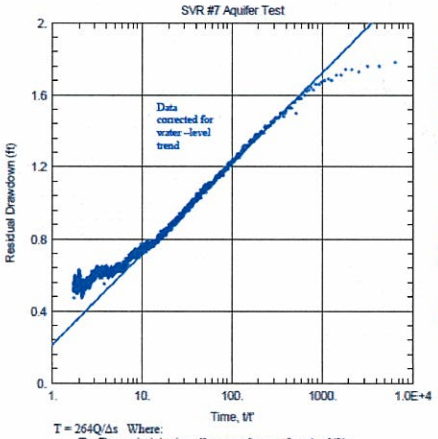
Screen = 180 ft bgl (open hole)
T=500,000 gpd/ft
S = 1.3x 10^{-3}
Kv/Kh=0.1
b = 340 ft
t_c = 95 min
r = 845 ft
Q = 917gpm (at SVR #7)

Derivative analysis indicates method is valid for data between 100 and 6,000 min. Rise in apparent drawdown and derivatives after 6,000 minutes may reflect boundary effect of nearest known "no-flow" boundary – the edge of the aquifer shown in the site plan as the "green line." Correction for water-level trend results in an indicated storativity (S) about 8 percent greater than value indicated without this correction. Transmissivity remains unchanged.

Exhibit 44

Figure 27

Figure 27. Theis Recovery Analysis for the Big Gulch Stock Well with Water-Level Trend Corrections



Screen = 180 ft bgl (open hole)
T=480,000 gpd/ft
S/S' =0.4
Kv/Kh=0.1
b = 340 ft
r = 845 ft
Q = 917gpm (at SVR #7)

S/S' less than 1 suggests "late" or "incomplete" recovery. However, incomplete correction for seasonal (declining), regional, water- level trend over 12 days of recovery is most probable cause of apparent incomplete recovery.

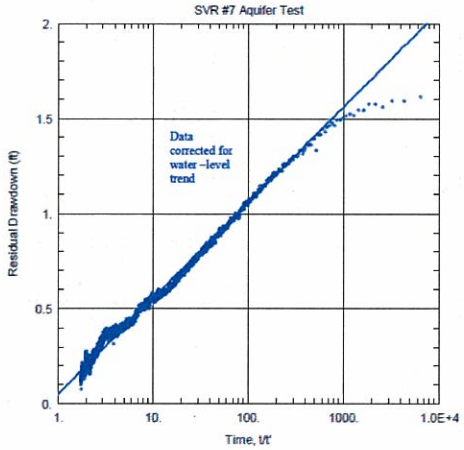
Partial penetration corrections neither needed nor applied.

$T = 264Q/\Delta s$ Where:
T = Transmissivity in gallons per day per foot (gpd/ft)
Q = Pumping rate in gallons per minute (gpm) and
Δs = Change in drawdown of water level over one log cycle of time, in feet (ft)

Exhibit 45

Figure 7

Figure 7. Theis Recovery Analysis for the Big Gulch Stock Well with Revised Water-Level Trend Correction



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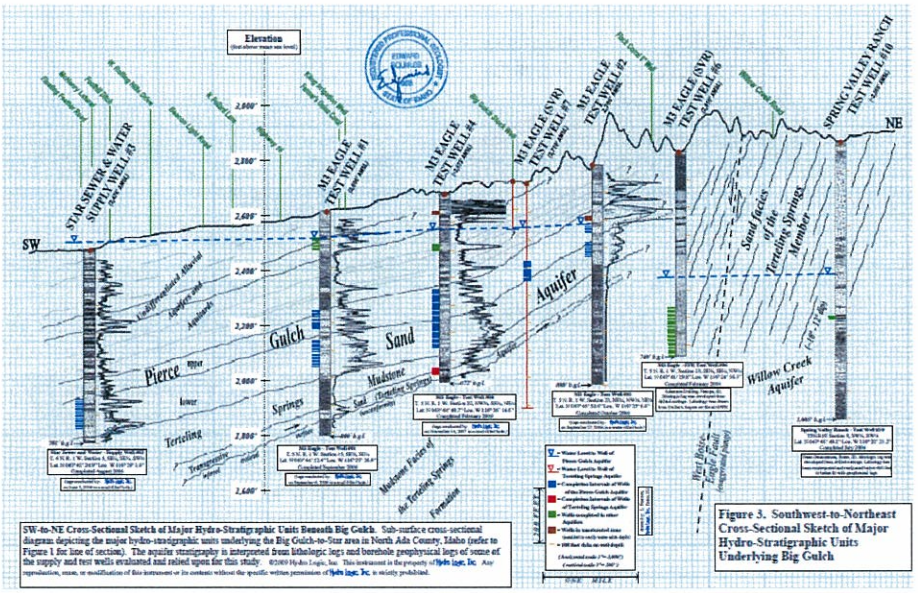
T=480,000 gpd/ft
S/S' =0.8
Kv/Kh=0.1
b = 340 ft
r = 845 ft
Q = 917gpm (at SVR #7)

S/S' less than 1 suggests "late" or "incomplete" recovery. Apparent "late" recover caused by either, a) incomplete correction for seasonal (declining), regional, water- level trend or b) hydraulic effects of nearest known no-flow boundary – the edge of the aquifer ("green line" on the site plan.

Partial penetration corrections neither needed nor applied.

Exhibit 44

Figure 3



SW-to-NE Cross-Sectional Sketch of Major Hydro-Stratigraphic Units Beneath Big Gulch. Sub-surface cross-sectional diagram depicting the major hydro-stratigraphic units underlying the Big Gulch-to-Star area in North Ada County, Idaho (refer to Figure 1 for line of section). The aquifer stratigraphy is interpreted from lithologic logs and borehole geophysical logs of some of the supply and test wells evaluated and relied upon for this study. ©2009 Hydro Logic, Inc. This instrument is the property of Hydro Logic, Inc. Any reproduction, reuse, or modification of this instrument or its contents without the specific written permission of Hydro Logic, Inc. is strictly prohibited.

Figure 3. Southwest-to-Northeast Cross-Sectional Sketch of Major Hydro-Stratigraphic Units Underlying Big Gulch

EXHIBIT 2

FIGURE 3

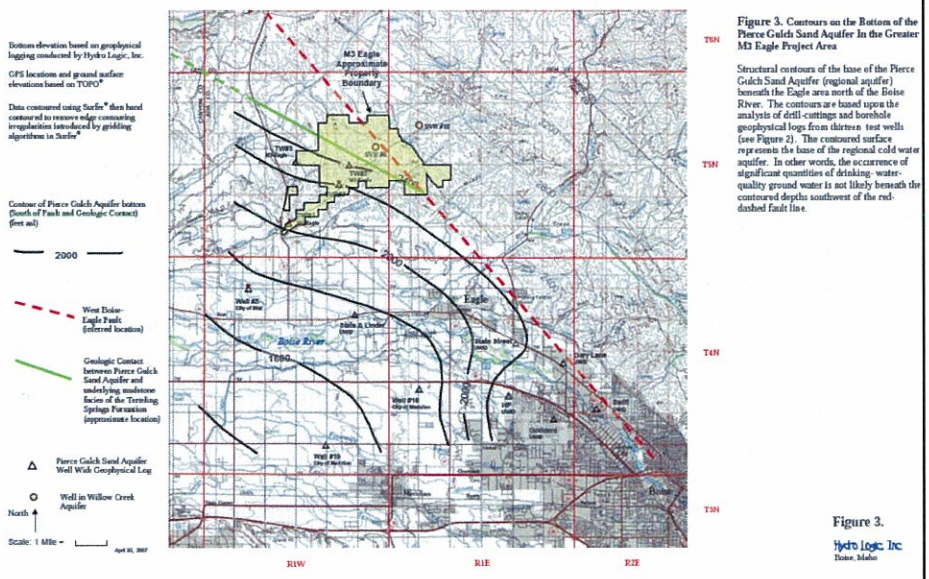


Figure 3. Contours on the Bottom of the Pierce Gulch Sand Aquifer In the Greater M3 Eagle Project Area

Structural contours of the base of the Pierce Gulch Sand Aquifer (regional aquifer) beneath the Eagle area north of the Boise River. The contours are based upon the analysis of drill-cuttings and borehole geophysical logs from thirteen test wells (see Figure 2). The contoured surface represents the base of the regional cold water aquifer. In other words, the occurrence of significant quantities of drinking- water-quality ground water is not likely beneath the contoured depths southwest of the red-dashed fault line.

Figure 3.

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Exhibit 33D

Figure 3-4

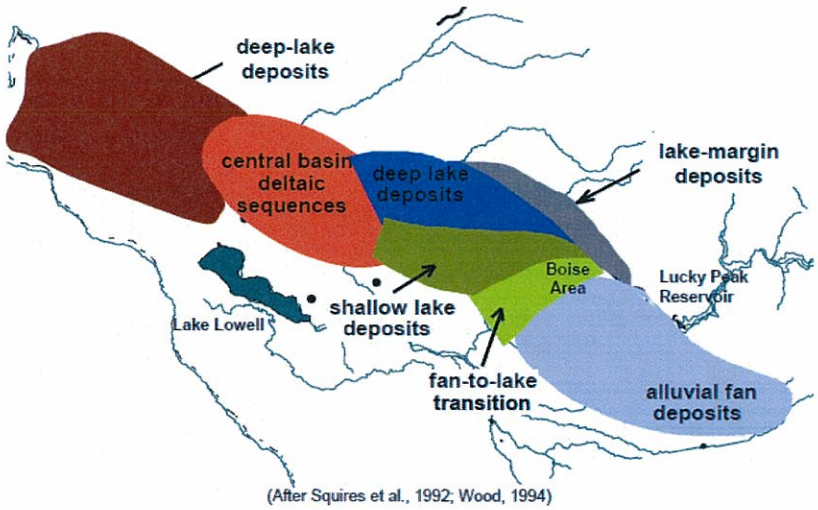

Figure 3-4: Subdivisions of Idaho Group sediments.

Exhibit 45

Page 25

"There likely is recharge at least at these locations: 1) the Boise River in the upper basin (above Capitol Bridge); 2) where PGSA rises up dip to the present-day Boise River gravels east of the United Water Idaho ("UWID") Swift well (in the vicinity of Garmers Union Ditch Co.'s river diversion); 3) added pressure head from the flood irrigation and irrigation laterals off the NYC and other main canals; 4) recharge along the eastern edge of the basin NE of Eagle; and 5) from ground water moving into the aquifer under an upward gradient from below."

Exhibit 45

Page 28

"*Staff for some reason combines reaches long known to be gaining with reaches long known to be losing apparently to suggest "considerable uncertainty" in seepage analysis.*"

Exhibit 50

Table 1

Table 1. Estimates of the Boise River gains and losses for the Lucky Peak to Glenwood Bridge Reach.

	IDWR, 2009	**USGS, 1997**	**Urban and Petrich, 1998**	**Urban, 2005**
Estimated Gain or Loss (cfs)[1]	14	52	-21	-110

[1] Gains are indicated by positive values and losses are indicated by negative values.

Exhibit 26

Cross Section 4

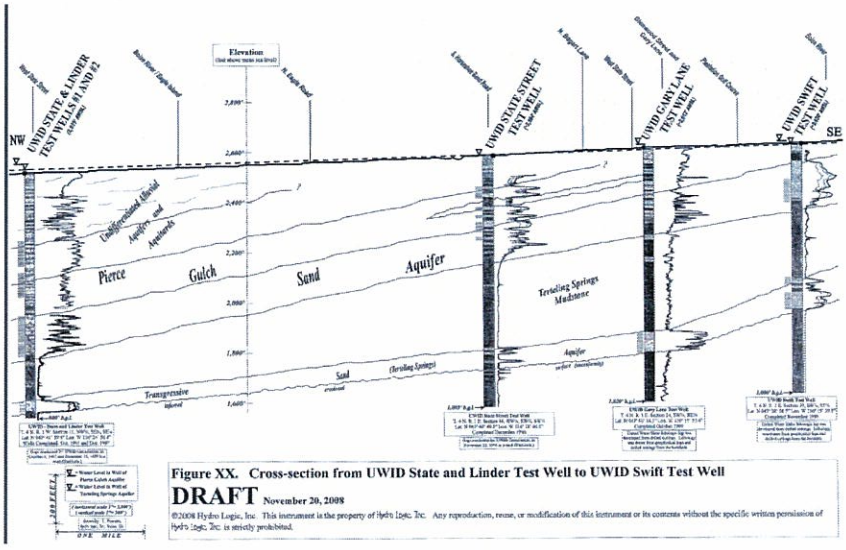

Figure XX. Cross-section from UWID State and Linder Test Well to UWID Swift Test Well

DRAFT November 20, 2008

Exhibit 45

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3) added pressure head from the flood irrigation and irrigation laterals off the NYC and other main canals;

Exhibit 45

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4) recharge along the eastern edge of the basin NE of Eagle;

Exhibit 45

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5) from ground water moving into the aquifer under an upward gradient from below.

Exhibit 45

Page 28

"*In past studies and HLI's more recent, it is shown that the PGSA receives substantial recharge primarily from the Boise River and associated canal systems.*"

"*The issue of water availability for the proposed project does not, in our view, require M3 Eagle to work out the exact PGSA recharge mechanisms in the Boise Basin.*"

And

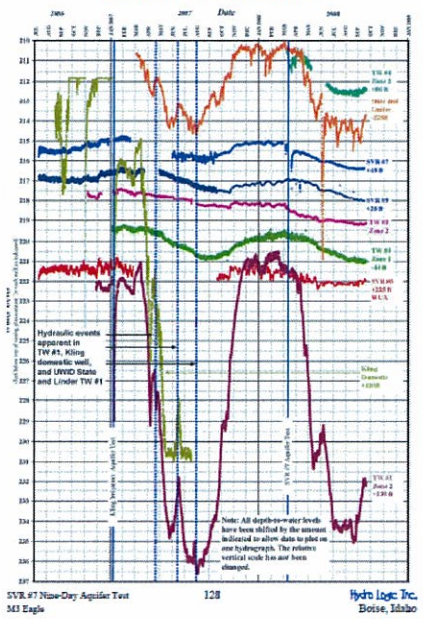
Page 41

"the aquifer is strongly recharged".

Exhibit 44

Figure 46

Figure 46. Comparison of Pierce Gulch Sand Aquifer Water Levels in M3 On-Site and State and Linder Wells



SVR #7 Nine-Day Aquifer Test
M3 Eagle

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Boise, Idaho

Exhibit 2

Page 14

"A "water level change map" of measured water levels in comparison to water levels reported on driller's reports is planned for HLI's comprehensive report."

And

Exhibit 45

Page 27

"many of the wells completed in the PGSA have water level elevations that are at or above the levels reported by the well driller when the well was initially completed."

Exhibit 45
Pg. 29

"*the Boise River and New York Canal seepage values were not directly input to the model.*"

And

Exhibit 16
Pg. 28

"We assume that a significant portion of this general head flow into the model's southeastern boundary originated as seepage from both the Boise River and the New York Canal."

Exhibit 16

Appendix B

Tables 3 and 4

Table 3: Water Budget for Steady-State and 50-Year Transient Hmatch Simulation

Water Budget Component	Boundary Type	Model Layer	Hmatch (SS No Pumping)	Hmatch (50 Year Pumping)	Hmatch (Difference)	
			Net Inflow (cfs)	Net Inflow (cfs)	Difference[1] 50yr-SS (cfs)	Percent Contribution to NPW Pumping
Recharge	Recharge	Uppermost Active	542.44	542.44	0.00	0.00%
Boise River Seepage	River	Layer 1	-530.53	-521.68	8.85	89.27%
Payette River Seepage	River	Layers 1,2,3	-388.91	-386.72	0.19	1.92%
Lake Lowell Seepage	River	Layer 1	17.45	17.51	0.01	0.14%
Dry Creek Seepage Inflow	Wells	Layer 1	3.93	3.93	0.00	0.02%
Middle Aquifer Pumping (Domestic, Industrial)	Wells	Layer 3	-59.66	-59.51	0.17	1.72%
PGSA Pumping (Municipal, Industrial & Irrigation Pumping)	Wells	Layers 5-7	-84.09	-94.12	-10.03	NA
Boise River Alluvial Aquifer Inflow	CHB	Layer 1	80.95	81.57	0.62	6.21%
Boise River Alluvial Aquifer Outflow	CHB	Layer 1	11.76	11.76	0.00	0.23%
Payette River Alluvial Aquifer Inflow	CHB	Layer 1	282.46	282.46	0.01	0.07%
Payette River Alluvial Aquifer Outflow	CHB	Layer 1	-1.92	-1.91	0.00	0.01%
PGSA Inflow from SE Model Boundary	GHB[2]	Layers 5-7	114.77	114.77	0.00	0.00%
PGSA Outflow at SW Model Boundary	CHB	Layers 5-7	7.61	7.60	0.01	0.14%
Payette River Valley Fill Outflow	CHB	Layers 5-7	1.98	1.98	0.00	0.02%
Willow Creek Aquifer Along NE Model Boundary	CHB	Layers 5-7	-0.30	-0.27	0.03	0.31%
Model Mass Balance Error			*<1%*	*<1%*		

1. Negative number indicates more outflow simulated in the transient model. Positive number indicates more inflow
2. For the 50 year pumping simulation the boundary type was constant flux

Table 4: Water Budget for Steady-State and 50-Year Transient Tmatch Simulation

Water Budget Component	Boundary Type	Model Layer	Tmatch (SS No Pumping)	Tmatch (50 Year Pumping)	Hmatch (Difference)	
			Net Inflow (cfs)	Net Inflow (cfs)	Difference[1] 50yr-SS (cfs)	Percent Contribution to NPW Pumping
Recharge	Recharge	Uppermost Active	542.44	542.44	0.00	0.00%
Boise River Seepage	River	Layer 1	-529.18	-520.05	9.13	88.90%
Payette River Seepage	River	Layers 1,2,3	-397.02	-387.00	9.01	0.14%
Lake Lowell Seepage	River	Layer 1	17.36	17.58	0.02	0.23%
Dry Creek Seepage Inflow	Wells	Layer 1	3.95	3.95	0.00	0.00%
Middle Aquifer Pumping (Domestic, Industrial)	Wells	Layer 3	-59.52	-59.38	0.14	1.33%
PGSA Pumping (Municipal, Industrial & Irrigation Pumping)	Wells	Layers 5-7	-84.09	-94.40	-10.30	NA
Boise River Alluvial Aquifer Inflow	CHB	Layer 1	68.50	68.84	0.34	3.35%
Boise River Alluvial Aquifer Outflow	CHB	Layer 1	11.61	11.64	0.04	0.37%
Payette River Alluvial Aquifer Inflow	CHB	Layer 1	282.48	282.47	-0.01	-0.14%
Payette River Alluvial Aquifer Outflow	CHB	Layer 1	-2.18	-1.92	0.26	2.48%
PGSA Inflow from SE Model Boundary	GHB[2]	Layers 5-7	109.62	109.62	0.00	0.00%
PGSA Outflow at SW Model Boundary	CHB	Layers 5-7	7.42	7.45	0.03	0.28%
Payette River Valley Fill Outflow	CHB	Layers 5-7	1.75	1.97	0.22	2.14%
Willow Creek Aquifer Along NE Model Boundary	CHB	Layers 5-7	-0.28	-0.34	0.06	0.48%
Model Mass Balance Error			*<1%*	*<1%*		

1. Negative number indicates more outflow simulated in the transient model. Positive number indicates more inflow
2. For the 50 year pumping simulation the boundary type was constant flux

Exhibit 43

Figure 1

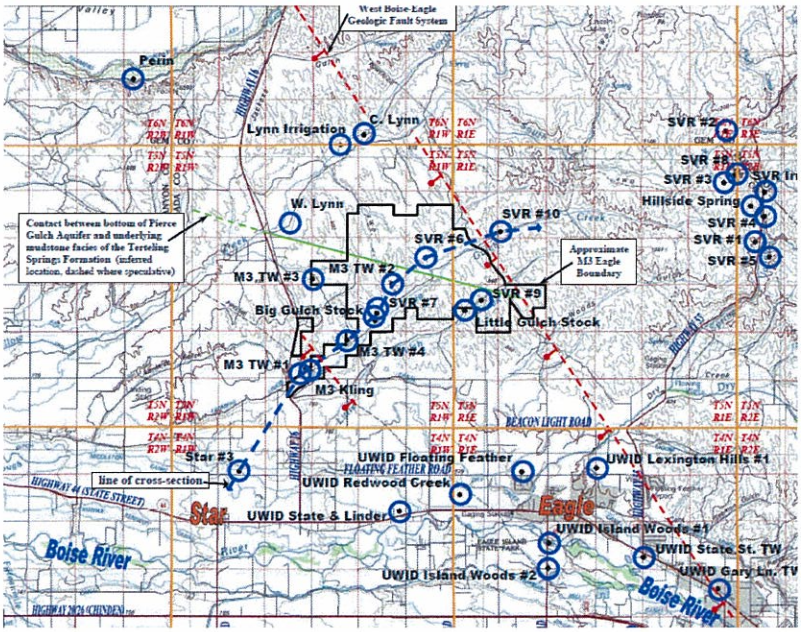

Exhibit 45

Page 40

"Although the staff refers to "lines of evidence" suggesting the aquifer "may be limited," not even a listing of such evidence appears in the Staff Memo."

Exhibit 45

Pages 38 and 40

"the largest uncertainties in understanding the hydrogeology of the North Ada County area, in our opinion, derive from the data available from poor-quality driller's reports and poorly constructed or dilapidated domestic and irrigation wells that are so prevalent here."
-- Page 38 Exhibit 45

"The Staff does not address in its report the uncertainty inherent in its use of data from wells that are not sealed, whose construction is both unknown and questionable, and that may be receiving ground water from (or leaking it to) aquifers other than the PGSA, this omission is significant."
-- Page 40, Exhibit 45

Exhibit 45

Figure 27

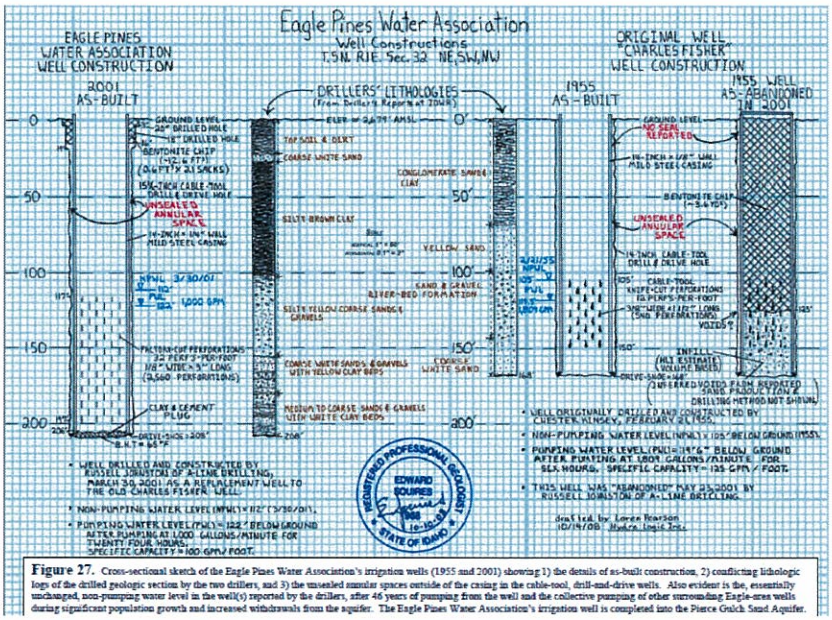

Figure 27. Cross-sectional sketch of the Eagle Pines Water Association's irrigation wells (1955 and 2001) showing 1) the details of as-built construction, 2) conflicting lithologic logs of the drilled geologic section by the two drillers, and 3) the unsealed annular spaces outside of the casing in the cable-tool, drill-and-drive wells. Also evident is the, essentially unchanged, non-pumping water level in the well(s) reported by the drillers, after 46 years of pumping from the well and the collective pumping of other surrounding Eagle-area wells during significant population growth and increased withdrawals from the aquifer. The Eagle Pines Water Association's irrigation well is completed into the Pierce Gulch Sand Aquifer.