Boulder Hydro

Low Impact Hydropower Institute

Green Power Certification

Application Narrative

Introduction

This narrative provides information on about Boulder Hydro for the purpose of certifying the facility as a "Green Power" hydroelectric production facility. This facility is owned by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (Tribes), and is managed and operated by S & K Holding Company, Inc. (SKHC) a Tribal owned company. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regulates the facility with an "Exempt" status under Project # 07086, with an installed capacity of 350 KWH. The facility was designed and developed for the Tribes between 1982 and 1984 and went online in December of 1984. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) on behalf of the Tribes provided oversight for the project. Attached is a letter of support from the BIA for the project (Exhibit A).

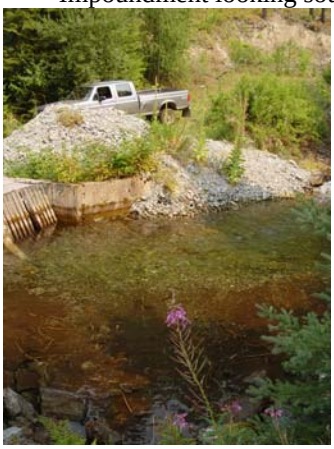
The Facility

Located in northwest Montana, within Lake County, the entire drainage is within the external boundary of the Flathead Indian Reservation. Boulder Hydro is located on Boulder Creek, which drains into Flathead Lake from the Mission Range of the Rocky Mountains. Attached, as "Exhibit B, C, and D" are maps of the facility and its general location.

The facility was put into operation in December 1984. Boulder Hydro is a run of river facility with a maximum flow of eight (8) cubic feet per second diverted to the powerhouse from the stream. The diversion creates an impoundment with a maximum of 0.15 acres surface area with a gross storage capacity of 0.30 acre-feet and a net storage capacity of 0.025 acre-feet. The diversion and intake area occupy 203.36 square feet. The entire penstock is buried under ground, while the powerhouse and tailrace occupy an area of 800 square feet. The number of acres contained in a 200-foot zone extending around the entire impoundment is approximately 5 acres.

Impoundment looking southwest

Impoundment looking southeast

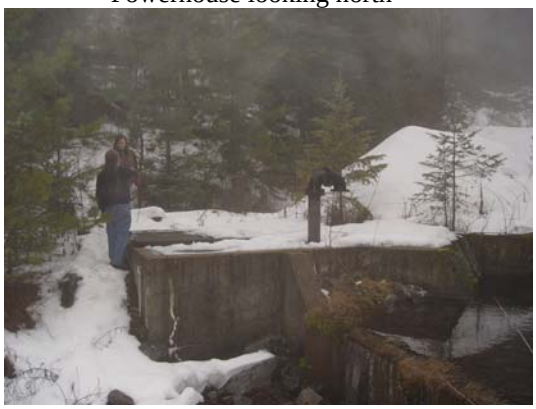


Impoundment looking northeast

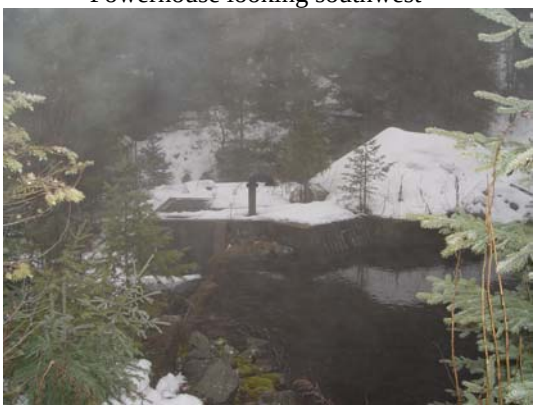
Impoundment looking east

Powerhouse looking north

Powerhouse looking southwest



Diversion and intake looking north



Diversion and intake looking north

Inside powerhouse looking southwest

Inside powerhouse looking north

Flows

Boulder Creek flows much of its journey to Flathead Lake underground. A portion of Boulder surfaces approximately 100 yards upstream from the impoundment. The diversion utilizes all of the flow in all but the highest-level periods occurring during the spring runoff or during a significant runoff event. Even with full dewatering of the stream, water flow reappears less than 10 yards below the diversion structure even in the lowest flow periods of the year. An example of this can be seen in the picture on the right, which was taken on 8/13/07, after one of the hottest and driest summers ever recorded in western Montana, (see Exhibit E). This photo was taken 12 yards below the diversion structure. The flow continues to grow and recharges itself to a minimum of approximately 0.5 CFS within 200 feet below the diversion.

12 yards below diversion looking downstream

With no fish present within Boulder Creek, Tribal resource agencies agree that flow conditions are appropriate for the facility. The Tribes' Division of Water Department agrees that the flow levels and conditions within the stream are adequate for wildlife and known aquatic resources. Attached, as "Exhibit F" is a letter confirming support by William Faust, the Tribes' Division of Water Manager. Also attached are letters from the United Stated Department of the Interior – Fish and Wildlife Service (Exhibit G) and the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (Exhibit H) finding no stipulations for the original design and approach to development of the facility.

Water Quality

Boulder Creek has an A-1 water quality certification and has maintained that certification through construction and all the years of operation of the Boulder Hydro facility since the Clean Water Act went into effect. All requirements were carefully monitored during construction of the facility and during any maintenance activities that may disrupt water quality. The facility has never had an incident that has endangered its compliance with the Clean Water Act. Both the facility area and the downstream reach continue to meet all A-1 classification standards. Attached is a letter from the Tribes Water Quality Department in support of this certification (Exhibit I).

In addition, as part of the original agreement for an easement to the powerhouse location, the Tribes installed a collection pipe and built a pump house to serve local residents as their primary source of drinking water for their homes. This location is approximately 40 yards downstream from the powerhouse and pumps Boulder Creek water to approximately 10 homes in the vicinity. Boulder Creek, to this day, maintains extremely high water quality and has been proposed as a potential water supply for bottled water.

Fish Passage and Protection

Boulder Creek has no fish present within the stream due to extreme elevation barriers located in the lowest reaches of the stream within the first 100 yards above its mouth on the east shore of Flathead Lake. An example of this can be seen on he right where this eight-foot drop presents a significant barrier to fish migration. Attached, as "Exhibit J" is the results of a fish study conducted by the Tribal Fisheries Department in May and October 1982. These studies were conducted prior to the construction of the Boulder Hydro facility. In the years since, Tribal Division of Water employees have walked the stream proper from the diversion to the powerhouse to observe flow and to look for fish species. No fish have ever been observed during any of these observation periods.

Approximately 100 yards upstream from mouth of Boulder Creek looking upstream.

Watershed Protection

Over the years, Tribal Ordinances have provided a 25-foot buffer zone for shoreline protection, and a 50-foot buffer zone that prohibited woodcutting near streams. This protection is now considered inadequate for the impoundment. In the summer of 2007, SKHC has applied for a Watershed Lease that will provide a 250-foot conservation buffer

zone around the impoundment. The watershed lease will prevent: development of new facilities, logging activity, construction of new transportation corridors, off-road vehicle use, dumping of waste materials, use of blasting material, limiting heavy equipment movement to existing road, or any other activity that would facilitate the release of material, contamination, or erosion into the impoundment. The watershed lease provides that SKHC will not fence the watershed lease area, and that roads as well as all terrain within the lease area shall remain open for public access, cultural pursuits, hunting and gathering activities, and low-impact recreation.

Threatened and Endangered Species Protection

When Boulder Hydro was in the planning stages, surveys were conducted and historical records analyzed to determine the presents of endangered or threatened species. A summary of these findings was submitted to FERC when the Tribes submitted their original application for a FERC exemption. Attached, as "Exhibit K" is the excerpt of their original submission to FERC. The following summarizes these findings and updates for the current situation today.

Plants

No threatened or endangered plant species have been found within the project site. In addition, there are no records of any plant species that would fall into these categories that have been found.

Fisheries

No fish exist in the waters of Boulder Creek. Migration barriers exist between the powerhouse and Flathead Lake that prevent upstream movement of fish. These natural barriers were present prior to the construction of Boulder Hydro. Subsequent electro shocking in all likely pools or riffles has confirmed that there are no species of fish within Boulder Creek at or above the project site. Bull Trout, considered a threatened species exist in Flathead Lake. The Tribes have actively followed a Bull Trout Recovery Plan that is driving activities to improve migration, redd site protection, and reduction of non-native predatory species that threaten Bull Trout.

Wildlife

At the time of submittal for a FERC exemption, there were no threatened or endangered species present or migrating through the project area. Since that time, Grizzly Bears have been spotted in the area infrequently, but no known den area exists within the project area or within a range of ten miles from the project site. The tribes are actively following a Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan that has resulted in an increase of Grizzly Bears within the reservation boundary. The project location is not within either the Zone 1 (highest concentration) or Zone 2 (significantly lower populations) of the plan. Gray Wolves also are present on the Reservation, however none have been observed within a 10-mile zone of the project site. The Tribes are actively following a Gray Wolf Recovery Plan that has also increased the population of Gray Wolves within the reservation boundary.

Birds

Bald Eagles, an endangered species are known to occur along the east shore of Flathead Lake. The presence of Bald Eagles has stayed consistent from the period of time prior to the development of Boulder Hydro to present day. Bald Eagles nests are not located within a five-mile radius of the project site, but are present between 8 – 10 miles from the project site on several islands of Flathead Lake. Nocturnal roosting areas are typically utilized during the winter and occur adjacent to open lake areas in forested cover. Two potential roosting areas were examined throughout the winter of 1982 – 1983 by wildlife biologists and did not reveal use by this species. The presence of Bald Eagles is increasing in the Flathead lake region, but no new Bald Eagle roosting or nesting areas have been identified within the project area or within a five-mile radius.

Cultural Resource Protection

The facility is in compliance with all requirements regarding cultural resource protection. Prior to the construction of the facility, the Flathead Culture Committee, Kootenai Culture Committee, and Montana Historical Society were consulted to help identify culturally significant resources or locations within the project area. None of the organizations were able to identify any location or item of cultural importance within the project area. Attached are the letters of support (Exhibits L through N) from each of these three organizations, submitted in 1982 and 1983.

Recreation

There facility is in compliance with all recreation access requirements associated with our FERC exemption. There are no recreation restrictions associated with the facility, however a Tribal Recreation Permit is required for non-tribal members to access the facility as it sits in Tribal forestlands. Our application for a Watershed Lease around the impoundment also calls for continued public access for, cultural pursuits, hunting and gathering activities, and low-impact recreation. SKHC has no plans to prevent access to any of the project areas.

Facilities Recommended for Removal

Boulder Hydro has never received a recommendation for removal from any resource agency. The facility continues to operate with the support of all resource agencies as well as the local community, Tribal community, and the energy community. In fact, the Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT) featured Boulder Hydro during a Low-Impact Hydro Conference held in Polson Montana in March 2007.

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FLATHEAD AGENCY
BOX A
PABLO, MONTANA 59855

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Rights Protection

January 4, 1983

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Office of Electric Power Regulation
825 North Capitol Street, N. E.
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Sirs:

Flathead Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, has conducted a review of the plans of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Indian Reservation to construct the Boulder Creek Hydroelectric Project. We feel that construction of this project will be an excellent step in the careful, planned development of tribally owned natural resources.

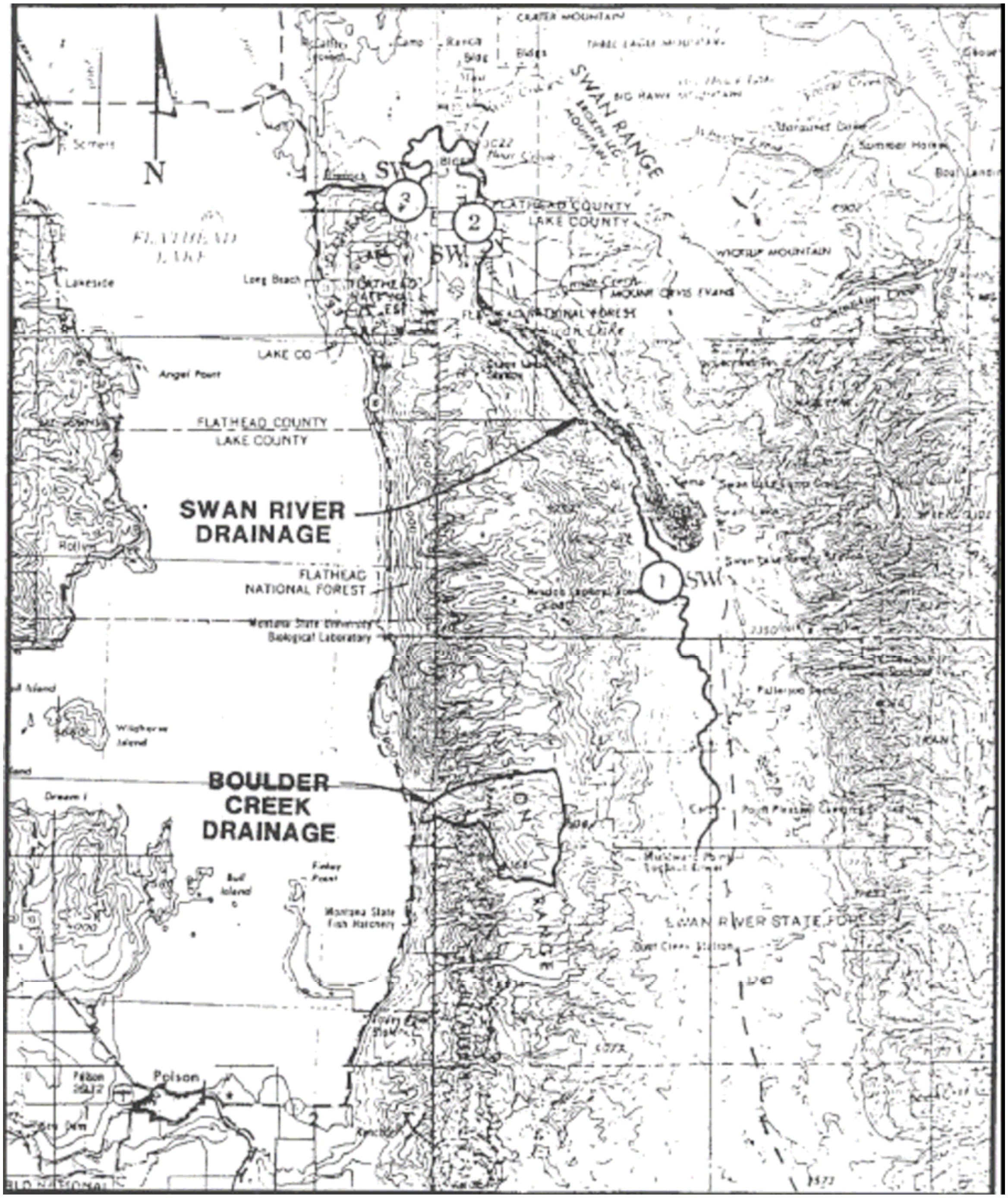
This application for exemption has our full approval and endorsement.

Sincerely,

ACTING Superintendent

cc: Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
Billings Area Director
Portland Area Director

Exhibit B


N
SWAN RANGE
FLATHEAD COUNTY
LAKE COUNTY
FLATHEAD NATIONAL FOREST
LAKE CO
FLATHEAD COUNTY
LAKE COUNTY
SWAN RIVER
DRAINAGE
FLATHEAD
NATIONAL FOREST
BOULDER
CREEK
DRAINAGE
SWAN RIVER STATE FOREST
Polson

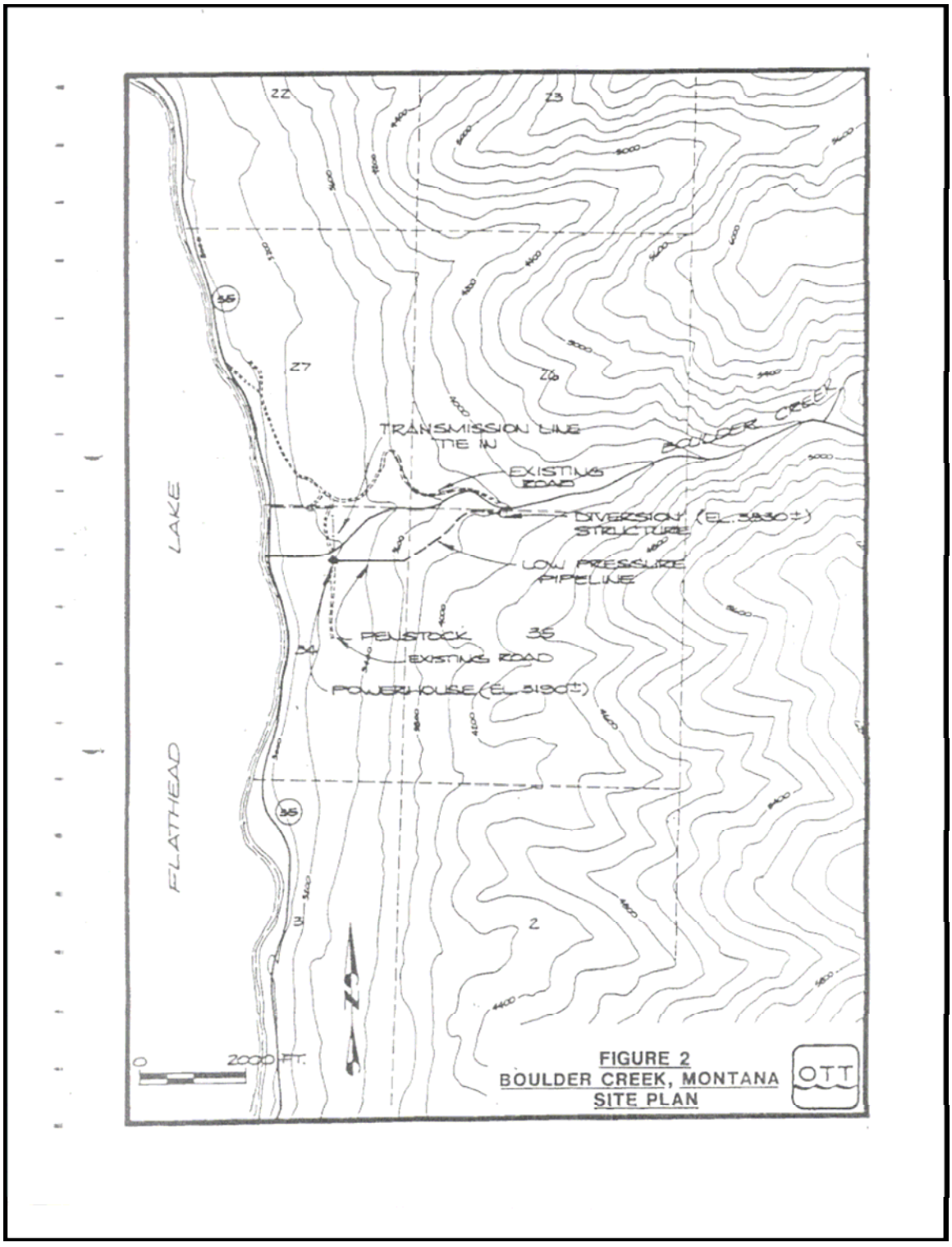

22
23
27
26
35
TRANSMISSION LINE TIE IN
EXISTING ROAD
BOULDER CREEK
DIVERSION STRUCTURE (EL. 5830±)
LOW PRESSURE PIPELINE
PENSTOCK
EXISTING ROAD
POWERHOUSE (EL. 5190±)
LAKE
FLATHEAD
0
2000 FT.
FIGURE 2
BOULDER CREEK, MONTANA
SITE PLAN
OTT

Exhibit D

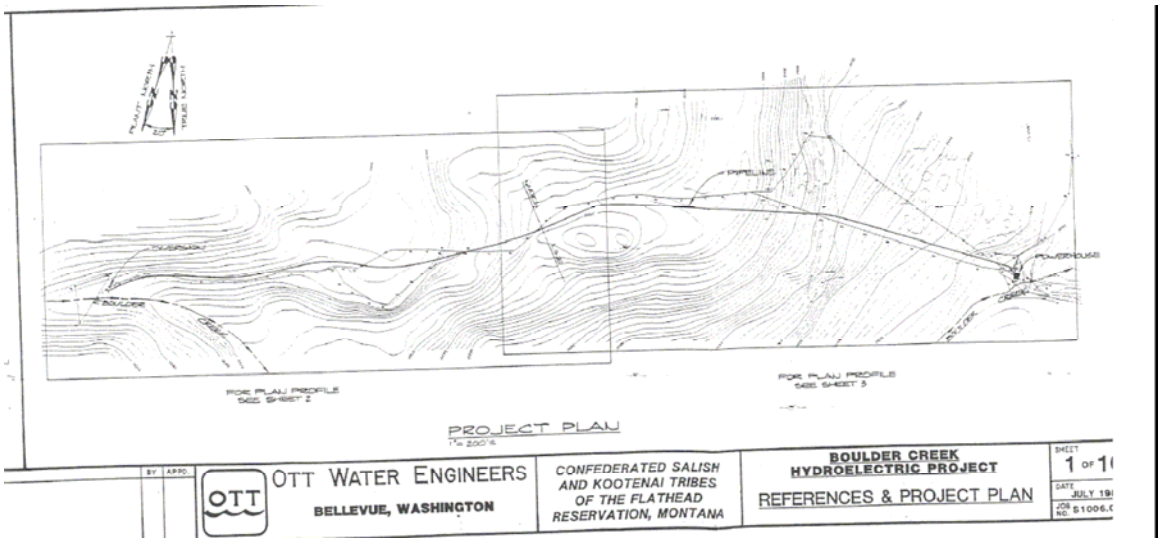


Exhibit E

Archived Story (August 2, 2007)

Scorching July: Missoula says goodbye to record-setting month
By KIM BRIGGEMAN of the Missoulian

Rugby, a 5-year-old border collie-Karelian bear dog cross, plays in the water sprayed from a garden hose by owner Joe Tralongo in their driveway on a recent hot afternoon in Missoula. “This is the only way to keep him cool,” Tralongo said. This July was the hottest on record, with only one day falling below 90 degrees.
LINDA THOMPSON/Missoulian

Hello, blessed August. What took you so long?

Western Montana - indeed, much of the western United States - has finally wiped its brow of the hottest July on record.

“We broke practically every July record we have for heat,” meteorologist Trent Smith of the National Weather Service in Missoula confirmed Tuesday.

The sweaty statistics:

An average high temperature of 96.6 degrees through Monday. That was a whopping 2.5 degrees warmer than July 1960, in the heat of the Cold War and the city's previous hottest month.

Just one day when the thermometer didn't reach 90. We'll look back warmly on Thursday, the 19th, when it topped out at a grab-the-parka

87.

Eleven, count 'em, days of 100-degree (or better) temperatures. The most recent was Sunday, when triple-digit readings mixed with smoke in the valleys from an outburst of wildfires.

An all-time record high of 107 degrees on July 6, so hot the statue of the World War I doughboy at the Missoula County Courthouse was seen fanning himself with his helmet. The previous standard of 105 was reached five times, a couple of them before the official thermometer was moved from a downtown bank building to the comparatively cooler climes near the runway at Missoula International Airport.

The first 18 days of July reached 90 degrees or higher, as did the final 12. The first streak equals a record set in 1960. The second ranks fourth.

Six daily heat records: on July 5, 6, 14, 15, 18 and 29.

The heat, of course, came riding tandem with extremely dry conditions. Smith, confident that no rain (or snow, for that matter) would fall after a midafternoon conversation, said Missoula would finish July with just 0.03 of an inch of precipitation.

We tried, but we couldn't top the 0.02 of an inch in 1919. “But that puts us in second,” Smith said.

July isn't known for its rain, but the norm is significantly higher - 1.04 inch.

The National Weather Service issued a public information statement Monday, which listed a number of streams in western Montana and northern Idaho that are already approaching record low flows.

The South Fork of the Clearwater River in Idaho is already there. For the past 11 days, it has been below the previous low, set in 1973, of 187 cubic feet per second. On Monday, it was down to 160 cfs.

The Bitterroot River reached its record low flow on July 20, dropping below the 541 cfs at one point in the summer of 2000.

Neither the Clark Fork at Missoula nor the Blackfoot at Bonner are threatening records, but they're both moving slow. The Clark Fork on Tuesday was at 1,640 cfs, some 1,000 cfs below normal but nearly twice the record low of 880 in 1931.

The Blackfoot was at 628 cfs. The median flow is 1,050, the record 397 was set in 1988.

Virtually all of western Montana's streams have total or afternoon restrictions for fishing, another rare occurrence in July.

The irony of it all is that six weeks ago, Montana appeared to be shaking eight years of drought.

Blame it on a ridge of “real high pressure” that arrived early and stayed much longer than usual, said Smith.

Said ridge wasn't just picking on us either. Bozeman, Great Falls, Helena and Cut Bank all set July records for 90-degree days. Temperatures reached 110 degrees in Miles City on consecutive days (July 23 and 24) for the first time.

From Reno, Nev., to Boise to Edmonton, Alberta, July heat records were either set or approached. The Dakotas, Minnesota and western Iowa were nailed as well, though farther south and east on the Great Plains, temperatures were below normal in many places.

“All weather in the world is related,” Smith said. “There were just extremely warm sea surface temperatures in the Pacific and Indian oceans that caused an amplification of the ridge over us.”

There are various theories on why, he added. “The biggest one is potentially global warming. But to nail an exact cause as to why this has occurred ... we're not 100 percent sure.”

The good news, at least for the Missoula region, was that the major fires held off until last weekend. And, as of midnight, July was over.

Highs will stay in the 90s for the next few days, according to the National Weather Service, then slip to the mid-80s over the weekend. The bureau is even breathing those welcome words, “chance of showers,” in its forecasts for week's end.

Other forecasters call for highs in the upper 70s by early next week, though not Smith.

“Usually when we've had these really hot Julys, there's a better chance than normal that we'll have a cooler August,” Smith said. “But that's just about three-fifths of the time. So there's still the potential that we'll see a very warm August, but there's a good chance we'll see a cooler month.”

Reporter Kim Briggeman can be reached at 523-5266 or at kbriggeman@missoulian.com.

THE CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES
OF THE FLATHEAD NATION
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Leon Bourdon - Sergeant-at-arms

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Joe Durglo
Mike Kennille
Steve Lozar
Jim Malatare
Reuben A. Mathias
Sonny Mongeau

July 31, 2007

Steve Clairmont
S&K Holding
56749 Highway 93
Ronan, Montana 59864

Dear Steve,

This letter is in response to your questions on the Boulder Hydroelectric Plant located on Boulder Creek in the northwest corner of the reservation above Flathead Lake. Your question was in relation to flows required for fish and wildlife below the diversion dam to the power plant where the water is returned to the stream.

Analysis was done by the Tribal Fisheries Program in the year prior to the building of the plant. It was determined that no fisheries resource existed in the reach of stream. The stream recharges to approximately 0.5 cfs approximately 200 feet below the diversion dam keeping the reach of the stream alive, therefore, providing adequate flow for the wildlife resources as well as aquatic resources and wildlife.

If you have any additional questions please call me at 406.675.2700 ext. 7209.

Sincerely,

William H. Foust III
Division of Water Manager
Natural Resources Department
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Ecological Services
Federal Building, Room 3035
316 North 26th Street
Billings, Montana 59101-1396

IN REPLY REFER TO:
ES

December 22, 1982

Mr. Richard C. Hunn
Ott Water Engineers
2334 Washington Ave.
Redding, CA 96001

Dear Mr. Hunn:

This is in response to your letter dated November 24, 1982, which indicates that your client, The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, intends to submit an Application for Exemption, under FERC Rule 106, for a small hydroelectric project on Boulder Creek, Lake County, Montana.

We have reviewed your project description, and Mr. Larry Lockard of this office also inspected the project site with Mr. Jim Claar, Bureau of Indian Affairs, on October 14, 1982.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has the authority to set terms and conditions to protect fish and wildlife on an exemption from licensing granted to the applicant (Section 30(c) of the Federal Power Act, and Section 408 of the Energy Security Act of 1980). At this time, we do not anticipate stipulating any terms and conditions on the Boulder Creek Project, but this assessment could change after review of your completed application to FERC. Section 4.107(a)(2) of FERC Order No. 106 requires that the applicant provide a copy of his complete application to "each of the consulted Fish and Wildlife agencies." Please forward a copy of the completed application to the Fish and Wildlife Service as soon as possible, so that we will have the maximum allowable time to respond.

Sincerely,

John G. Wood
Field Supervisor
Ecological Services

cc: Director, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks,
Helena, MT
FERC, Washington D.C.
Regional Director, USFWS, Denver, CO (ENV)
Jim Claar, BIA, Ronan, MT

MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF

FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS

Region One
P.O. Box 67
Kalispell, MT 59901
May 25, 1983

ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

MAY 27 1983

Mr. James Peterson
Ott Water Engineers
2334 Washington Avenue
Redding, CA 96001

Dear Mr. Peterson:

This is in response to a request for consultation on a proposal by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes to submit an Application for Exemption under FERC Rule 106 for a small hydroelectric project on Boulder Creek, Lake County, Montana.

Review of the project description indicates there will be no fisheries impacts within the project area. Therefore, we do not anticipate having any stipulations to attach to this exemption application.

The mouths of streams along the Flathead Lake shoreline are known to provide kokanee spawning habitat. We are concerned about the potential for loss of habitat due to upstream sediment sources and we commend the tribe for the erosion control features included in the project plan. We would also like to submit the following suggestions for consideration by the Tribes for inclusion in the project design:

1. That the powerhouse outfall be provided with energy dissipators and that the flow of water enter the stream channel at a gradual angle to control erosion.

2. If surface flows below the diversion are not sufficient to maintain riparian vegetation, that sufficient flows be bypassed to maintain this important wildlife habitat.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the project plan. We will be happy to provide the Tribes with further technical assistance if needed.

Sincerely,

Thomas R. Hay, Regional Supervisor

By James E. Vashro
James E. Vashro
Regional Fishery Manager

TRH:JEV:cta
cc: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes
Larry Lockard, US Fish & Wildlife Service
Larry Peterman, Fish, Wildlife & Parks

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Steve Lozar
Jim Malatare
Reuben A. Mathias
Sonny Morigeau

September 21, 2007

Steve Clairmont
S&K Holding Company
56749 Hwy 93
Ronan, MT 59864

Mr. Clairmont

This letter is in response on the Boulder Hydroelectric Plant located on Boulder Creek which is entirely within the exterior boundaries of the Flathead Indian Reservation.

The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes Water Quality Standards classify Boulder creek as an A-1 water body.

The Designated Uses for water bodies classified as A-1 are as follows:
Waters classified as A-1 must be maintained suitable for drinking, culinary and food processing purposes after conventional treatment for removal of naturally present impurities. Water quality is to be suitable for bathing, swimming and recreation; wildlife (birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles); the growth and propagation of salmonid fishes and associated aquatic life; and agricultural and industrial water supply purposes.

The Standards for water bodies classified as A-1 are as follows:
Tribal Standards are intended to protect and restore waters. No person may conduct activities that lead to exceedance of numeric or narrative water quality standards.

The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes Natural Resources Department staff has reviewed the Technical Specifications and Drawings for the Boulder Creek Hydroelectric Project and has determined it in compliance with the CSKT Water Quality Standards that support designated uses pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act in the facility area and in the downstream reach.

If you have any questions please contact me at 406-675-2700 ext. 7227.

Sincerely,
Michael Durglo

Michael Durglo, Water Quality Regulatory Specialist
Natural Resources Department
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes

BOULDER CREEK SURVEY
5-3-82

Electrofishing gear was used to survey Boulder Creek from below the road on lower Boulder (below power house site) to approximately 300 feet upstream. All suitable looking pools were electrofished. A number of barriers were observed which would likely prevent upstream migration of small fish (8-10 inches). No fish were captured or observed.

Vic Riggs,
CS&KT Fish Biologist

BOULDER CREEK SURVEY
10-19-82

Electrofishing gear was used to survey Boulder Creek around the proposed hydroelectric site. No fish were observed during efforts extending from 50 feet below the construction pad to 100 feet above the proposed intake site. Where access allowed, all likely pool and riffle areas were shocked.

The results of this survey were consistent with observations during an earlier survey of the lower sections of Boulder Creek. No apparent fishery exists in this creek at or below the proposed hydroelectric site.

Jim Darling,
Fisheries Biologist

Threatened or Endangered Plants

Available records indicate no threatened or endangered plant species occur in the habitats which presently vegetate the project site. In addition, a plant survey by Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) foresters failed to identify the presence of any threatened or endangered plant species.

FISHERIES

Surveys of the project waters were undertaken by BIA fisheries biologists during the spring and fall of 1982. Electroshocking occurred in representative pools and riffle areas. In May 1982, Boulder Creek was surveyed above and below the proposed powerhouse site without capture or observation of any species. Migration barriers between the powerhouse site and Flathead Lake were

observed which prevent upstream migration of salmonid species from the lake to the project area.

Boulder Creek, in the vicinity of the proposed diversion site, was surveyed in October 1982. All accessible and suitable pool and riffle areas were electroshocked. No fish species were observed. No apparent fishery exists in Boulder Creek within the project vicinity, although the following game and sport species occur in Flathead Lake:

Kokanee salmon	(Oncorhynchus nerka)
Rainbow trout	(Salmo gairdneri)
Cutthroat trout	(Salmo clarki lewisi)
Brook trout	(Salvelinus fontinalis)
Bull trout	(Salvelinus confluentus)
Lake trout	(Salvelinus namaycush)
Mountain Whitefish	(Prosopium williamsoni)
Black Bullhead	(Ictalurus melas)
Largemouth bass	(Micropterus salmoides)
Pumpkinseed	(Lepomis gibbosus)
Yellow perch	(Perca flavescens)

WILDLIFE

Several resident and transitory wildlife species occupy rearing and roosting space within the project vicinity. A list of avian and mammalian species known to occur in the project vicinity is presented in Exhibit E, Table 1.

Mule deer (Odocoileus hemionus), White tail deer (O. virginianus) and Rocky Mountain elk (Cervus elaphus) use the project area for winter range. Migratory avian residents of the lake area include Canada geese, osprey, loons, and Bald eagle.

EXHIBIT E

TABLE 3

REPRESENTATIVE WILDLIFE OF THE
BOULDER CREEK HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT AREA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
AVIAN SPECIES	
Black-capped chickadee	Parus atricapillus
Mountain chickadee	Parus gambeli
Robin	Turdus migratorius
Mountain bluebird	Sialia currucoides
Goshawk	Accipter gentilus
Cooper's hawk	Accipter cooperii
Golden eagle	Aquila chrysaetos
Bald eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus
Osprey	Pandion haliaetus
Sparrow hawk	Falco sparverius
Ruffed grouse	Bonasa umbellus
Blue grouse	Dendragapus obscurus
Spruce grouse	Canachites canadensis
Great horned owl	Bubo virginianus
Dipper	Cinclus mexicanus
Pilliated woodpecker	Dryocopus pileatus
Hairy woodpecker	Dendrocopos villosus
Downy woodpecker	Dendrocopos pubescens
Clark's nutcracker	Nucifraga columbiana
Common flicker	Colaptes spp.
Gray jay	Perisoreus canadensis
Common raven	Corus corax
Red-breasted nuthatch	Sitta canadensis
Brown creeper	Certhia familiaris

TABLE E-3, Continued

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
MAMMALS	
Mule deer	Odocoileus hemionus
White tail deer	Odocoileus virginianus
Rocky Mountain elk	Cercus elaphus
Mountain goat	Oreamnos americanus
Common red squirrel	Tamiasciurus hudsonicus
Northern flying squirrel	Glaucomys sabrinus
Marten	Martes americana
Wolverine	Gulo luscus
Striped skunk	Mephitis mephitis
Short tail weasel	Mustela erminea
Long tail weasel	Mustela frenata
Deer mouse	Peromyscus maniculatus
Pika	Ochotona princeps
Yellow Pine chipmunk	Eutamias amoenus
Bushytail woodrat	Neotoma cinerea
Black Bear	Ursus americanus

Bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), a Federally listed endangered species, are known to occur along the east shore of Flathead Lake. Two pairs of bald eagles nest 8 to 10 miles southwest of the project site on islands in Flathead Lake. Nocturnal roosting areas are typically utilized during the winter and occur adjacent to open lake areas in forested cover. Two potential roosting areas in the project area have been examined throughout the winter of 1982-1983 by wildlife biologists and did not reveal use by this species.

Exhibit L

FLATHEAD CULTURE COMMITTEE

Box 418
St. Ignatius, Montana 59865
Phone (406) 745-4572/4500

November 22, 1982

Mr. Ronald F. Ott
Boulder Creek Project Manager
Ott Water Engineers, Inc.
2334 Washington Ave.
Redding, CA. 96001

Dear Sir:

"We are familiar with the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes' plans for construction of a small scale hydroelectric facility on Boulder Creek. In our opinion, this project will have no impact on any cultural, archaeological or historical resources on the project site. We, therefore, give our clearance for the project."

Sincerely,

Clarence Woodcock
Clarence Woodcock
Director
Flathead Culture Committee

cc: Rhonda R. Canel

Kootenai Culture Program

Koostahtah Hall
Elmo, Mt. 59915

December 9, 1982

Mr. Ronald F. Ott
Boulder Creek Project Manager
Ott Water Engineers, Inc.
2334 Washington Avenue
Redding, CA 96001

Dear Mr. Ott:

We are familiar with the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes' plans for construction of a small scale hydroelectric facility on Boulder Creek. I have spoken with Patrick Lefthand, who is the Tribes' Cultural Resource Specialist, and with several of our Tribal Elders. It is our opinion, this project will have no impact on any cultural or archaeological resources on the project site. We, therefore, give our clearance for the project.

If further assistance is needed from our office, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Patricia Hewankorn, Director
Kootenai Culture Program

PH/bn

cc Rhonda Camel, BIA Rights Protection Specialist
Fred J. Houle, Jr., Tribal Secretary

MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
225 NORTH ROBERTS STREET • (406) 449-4584 • HELENA, MONTANA 59601

January 3, 1983

Laura F. Kuh
Resource Analyst
Ott Water Engineers
2334 Washington Avenue
Redding, CA 96001

Dear Ms. Kuh:

RE: Boulder Creek Hydroelectric Project.

Thank you for consulting with us at this early point in the planning process. I understand from the Flathead Cultural Committee that cultural resource personnel will inspect the area of potential environmental impact after the snow-melt in the spring. The file search information provided to you should meet the FERC planning requirements of this project.

Sincerely,

Marcella Sherfy
Deputy SHPO

TAF:md