

EXHIBIT A

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

**Black Canyon Hydroelectric Project
FERC No. 14110**

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

amsl	above mean sea level
cfs	cubic feet per second
RM	river mile
GWh	gigawatt hours
MW	megawatt
kV	kilovolt

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background and Description

Black Canyon Hydro, LLC, (BCH) plans to file an application for an original license for the Black Canyon Hydroelectric Project (Project), Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Number P-14110. The Project and its facilities would be located on the North Fork Snoqualmie River (North Fork), 4 miles northeast of North Bend in King County, Washington (Figure 1).

The Project as proposed would have an installed generating capacity of 25-megawatts (MW) and would be located predominantly on private lands. The run-of-river Project would divert water from a 2.7-mile-section of the North Fork referred to as the "Bypassed Reach". The combined maximum hydraulic capacity of the Project's four turbines would be 900 cubic feet per second (cfs). The Project's estimated annual average electricity generation would be 110.7 Gigawatt hours (GWh).

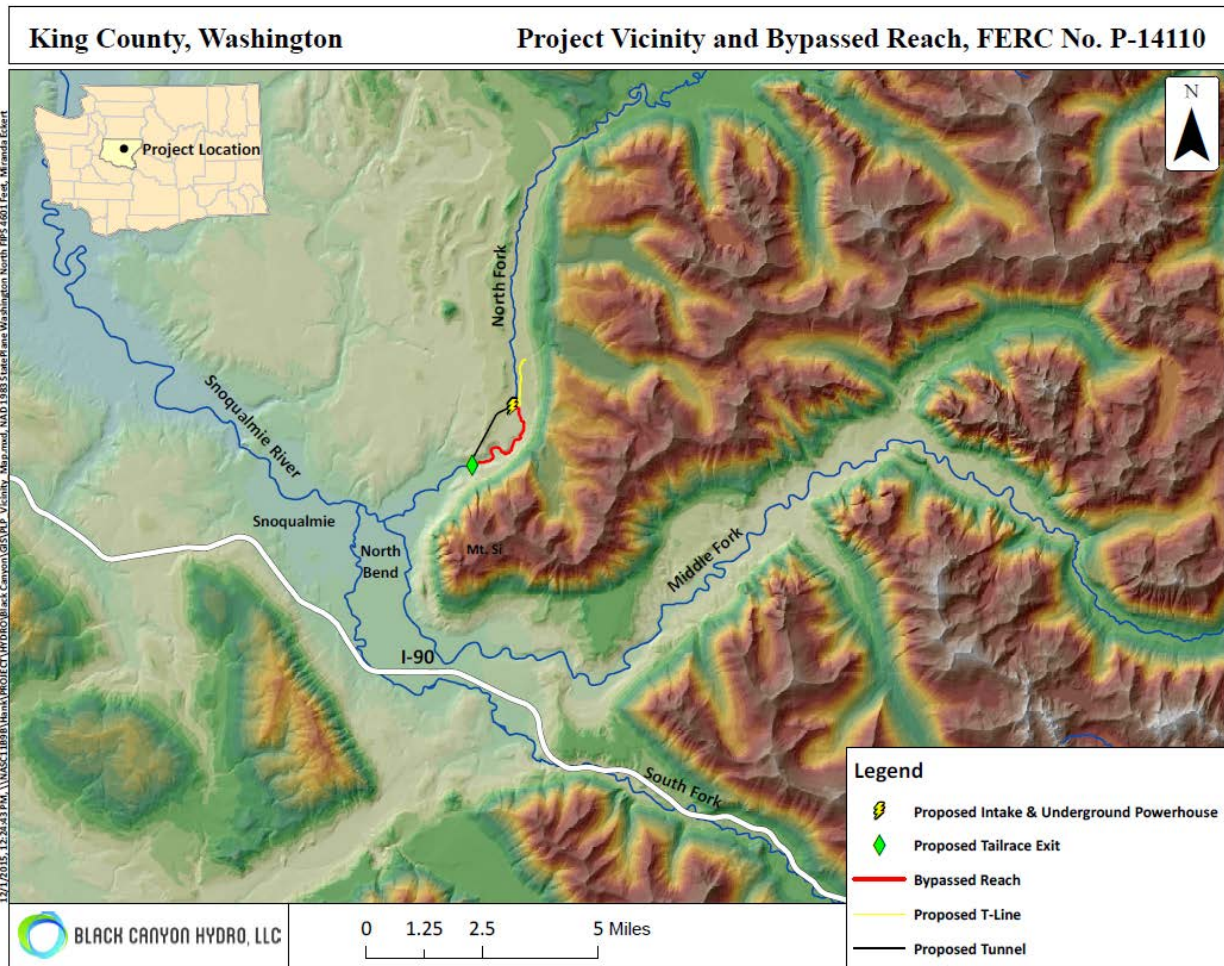


Figure 1 – Black Canyon Hydro Project Vicinity Map.

2.0 PROJECT FEATURES

The principal project features and their composition, dimensions, and general configuration are described below. Civil drawings are included in Exhibit F.

2.1 Intake

The intake would consist of a diversion weir across the river with an intake structure on the east side. The diversion weir would be approximately 250 foot long and 6 feet high resulting in a pond surface area of 2.5 acres extending 700 feet upriver from the weir. The design would anchor large boulders to a concrete stem wall originating from a sheet pile cutoff wall to capture hyporheic flow. The spillway elevation would be at 971 feet above mean sea level (amsl) and would flow into a roughened channel series of step pools, riffles, and boulder weirs. The intake structure on the east bank would extend upriver 106 feet and would house a coarse trash rack and radial gate with sluiceway. Diverted water would be screened through a coarse trash rack and radial gate. Fish would be screened from the system and guided back into the river via an open channel with predator screen. Screened water would flow through a vertical power conduit to an underground powerhouse. Access to the intake site would use an existing logging road and extend approximately 400 feet of new roadway to the site. The powerhouse substation and elevator building would be located above ground near the intake structure.

2.2 Powerhouse

The powerhouse would be sited beneath the intake at an elevation of 513 feet amsl. The power conduit, elevator, stairs, ducting, mechanical, and electrical chases would access the powerhouse via a 30-foot diameter vertical shaft approximately 450 feet in length. Four Pelton turbines each with a hydraulic capacity of 225 cubic feet per second (cfs) would drive four 6.25 megawatt (MW) generators. The total hydraulic and electrical capacity of the facility would be 900 cfs and 25 MW respectively.

2.3 Tailrace

The tailrace would be a 12 foot diameter tunnel 8,600 feet long. The tailrace would run from an invert elevation of 513 feet amsl at the powerhouse to an invert elevation of 490 feet amsl at its portal exit into the North Fork at river mile (RM) 2.6. Preliminary geotechnical investigations indicate the tunnel would be drilled through greywacke bedrock.

2.4 Transmission

Transmission would consist of a 34.5kV (kilovolt) underground transmission line 1.25 miles long. The transmission line would follow existing logging roads to an interconnection with an existing power line corridor. No switch or substation would be required transform the voltage as the transmission line is also 34.5kV.

2.5 Lay Down & Stockpile Area

A lay down and stockpile area would be established 500 feet east of the intake adjacent to the access road spur intersection. This action would minimize ground disturbance within the more sensitive riparian zone.

3.0 LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

The project is not located on US lands.