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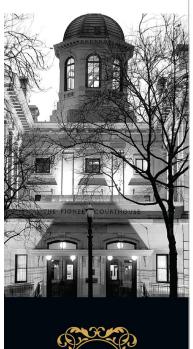
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THE 2021 NORTHWEST POWER PLAN HOSTED BY MONTANA

VIRTUAL PUBLIC MEETING

HELD ON SEPTEMBER 27, 2021 5:04 P.M.

1	THE 2021 NORTHWEST POWER PLAN
2	HOSTED BY MONTANA
3	VIRTUAL PUBLIC MEETING
4	HELD ON
5	SEPTEMBER 27, 2021
6	5:04 P.M.
7	
8	MR. MADRON: in general and I will
9	communicate via email with them. And then down at
10	the bottom you see there's an already testified
11	area. After you have testified, I have a little
12	behind the scenes way to pop your name down here to
13	this particular spot.
14	So, with that in place, Member Grob, I'll
15	turn things over to you for the formal opening.
16	Thank you for your patience.
17	CHAIR GROB: Well, thank you, Chad. And
18	good afternoon and welcome everyone. I'd like to
19	call this public hearing to order. This public
20	hearing is being held virtually doing to our ongoing
21	pandemic. My name is Doug Grob and I will be chair.
22	OPERATOR: This conference will now be
23	recorded.
24	CHAIR GROB: I my councilmember from
25	the state of Montana appointed by Governor Gianforte

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I will be co-chairing this meeting with my
 1
   in 2021.
 2
   fellow councilmember from Montana, Mr. Mike Milburn.
 3
             I'd like to welcome you to today's public
   hearing on the Council Draft 2021 Power Plan.
 4
 5
             Today's hearing is being held by
 6
   GoToMeeting and by telephone conference line, both.
 7
             Anyone wishing to provide testimony should
 8
   sign up on the council's website for this Montana
   hearing. You may sign up to provide testimony at
10
   any time during the hearing, but, hopefully and
   preferably, you can sign up earlier.
11
12
             Due to the virtual nature of this meeting
13
   and Montana being the whole state, Montanans will be
   given priority to speak throughout the meeting.
14
15
             I'm also joined by fellow councilmembers
16
   from Oregon, Mr. Richard Devlin who is the chair.
17
   From Washington, Mr. Pat Oshie who is the power
18
   chair, Mr. Mike Milburn I introduced earlier as my
19
   fellow Montana councilmember as well as Mr. Guy
   Norman from Washington State, and Mr. Jeff Allen,
20
21
   Idaho State Councilman.
22
             I would like to now invite those
23
   councilmembers to say a few words. And I'll start
24
   with Councilmember Milburn of Montana.
25
             Mike, do you have something you'd like to
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1
   add or say?
             CO-CHAIR MILBURN:
                                I'll just -- I'll just
 2
 3
   -- I'll just say thank you, all, welcome to Montana.
   And thank you for taking the time to participate in
   this meeting. Looking forward to your comments.
 5
 6
   Thanks, Doug.
 7
             CHAIR GROB: Okay, then, we're going to
   Chair Devlin and go through the line here.
8
   Devlin, would you like to say something?
10
             MR. DEVLIN: Councilmember Grob, for the
   sake of brevity, I'm -- I'm here to listen to the
11
   testimony. This is our first public hearing on the
12
13
   draft plan and I'm expecting this -- this period to
   go well. You know, we might have a variety of
14
15
   testimony, but I prefer to see -- to hear the
16
   testimony rather than to say anything additional.
17
             CHAIR GROB: Thank you, Chair Devlin.
18
             Mr. Pat Oshie, our Power Chair, would you
19
   have anything you would like to say that --
20
             MR. OSHIE: Thank you, Member Grob. I,
21
   like all of us, I think we're all interested in what
22
   you have to say. And we welcome you to -- to, you
23
   know, share your comments with all of us. And --
24
   and as we said earlier, we thank you for being here
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this evening and sharing your time.

Northwest Power and Conservation Council is required to develop a Regional Electric Power Plan and review that plan every five years. The council is now engaged in its latest Power Plan review and revision.

And as part of this process, we've recently released the Draft Power Plan for public review and comment. The council is conducting this public hearing to receive oral comment on its Draft 2021 Power Plan.

This virtual hearing and the testimony provided tonight will be recorded. The transcript of this virtual hearing will be circulated to all councilmembers and placed in the administrative record for the council plan. The council will hold several virtual hearings like this one over the next several weeks.

In addition, the council is also accepting written comments on the draft Power Plan through

November 19th, 2021. All oral and written comments submitted on the draft Power Plan will be considered by the council as it makes its decision on the final Power Plan.

For more information on the Draft 2021

Northwest Power Plan including the plan draft

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itself, additional hearing dates as well as all
 1
   supporting materials, please visit the council's
 3
   website at www.northwestcouncil.org. (sic) all
   lower case. I'll repeat that, www.nwcouncil.org.
 5
   And council is c-o-u-n-c-i-l.
 6
             As a reminder, you may submit written
 7
   comments by using the link on the webpage devoted to
   the Draft 2021 Power Plan or by submitted comments
   to comments@nwcouncil.org. I repeat
10
   comments@nwcouncil.org. Again, council is c-i-l on
   the end.
11
             The council's code of conduct can be found
12
13
   on our website. And we expect all participants to
14
   abide by this code of conduct throughout today's
15
   hearing.
16
             This hearing will run for two hours until
17
   7 p.m. Mountain Time, 6 p.m. Pacific Time.
18
             As a reminder, anyone wishing to provide
19
   public testimony, please sign up on the council's
20
   website for the Montana hearing. Once you sign up,
21
   your name will appear on our list. We encourage you
22
   to sign up now if you would like to speak.
23
             As this hearing is being hosted by Montana
24
   and would, if not for the pandemic, be live in
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person in Montana, residents of Montana will be

21 Power Plans Hearing September 27, 2021 NDT Assgn # 52932 called to provide testimony first and comment from 1 all -- people of all other states of the region will 3 follow. If a Montana resident arrives later in the 4 5 hearing and signs up to speak, they will be moved to the front of the queue. Individuals will be able to 7 track the order of the next five speakers on the GoToMeeting screen. After the first five speakers who have signed up via the website have finished, we 10 will allow Montanans who have dialed in by phone to provide testimony and continue to go back and forth 11 between the webinar and the phone until all Montana 12 13 residents wishing to speak have spoke either by 14 Webinar or phone. 15 Depending on the numbers of persons signed 16 up to testimony, we may need to establish time 17 limits on testimony, but we hope that won't be 18 necessary. 19 And I'm just here to say that Mr. Jim Yost

has joined us from Idaho too.

Jim, do you have anything you would like to add?

Okay. Thank you.

20

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22

23

24 Now, I would like to have staff provide a 25 brief overview of the Draft 2021 Northwest Power



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I would like to invite Ben Kujala, the
 1
   Plan.
   Council's Power Division director to begin his
 3
   presentation.
 4
             Ben, are you with us?
 5
             MR. KUJALA: I am. Thank you, Member
 6
   Grob.
 7
             I would like to take the people who are at
   this hearing through a little bit of an overview of
   the 2021 Northwest Power Plan. This is our first
10
   one, so bear with me. This is the first time I've
11
   gone through this presentation. But we're going to
   try to keep it very high level. The interest is to
12
13
   give you a general sense of what we have done and
14
   give you a little bit of a context for the council
15
   and our power planning process.
16
             So, just to start out with. Why do we do
17
   regional power planning? The -- the whole reason
18
   why we're here, the reason why we are going through
19
   this exercise is that mistakes in power planning
20
   have cost the region billions of dollars or
21
   thousands of dollars for the average region consumer
22
   of electricity.
23
             And those mistakes have happened in
   different manners throughout time. Whether it's
24
25
   through the height of Thermal Power Project,
```

Washington Public Power Supply Service or the
California energy crisis or Westcoast energy crisis,
there are things that have caused us to have to
spend extra money on supporting our system. And
those are errors that could have been prevented with
planning or errors in planning that brought us to a
point where we've had mistakes that have costs the
consumers in our region money.

The other thing that we want to make sure that we're careful about is the Bonneville Power administration has significant influence on what the power -- the citizens of the region pay for power.

And so the accounts was tied to Bonneville. But Bonneville has an impact on -- on the price of power, whether it's through the wholesale rates to preference customers or the utilities that take power from Bonneville or whether it's through residential exchange, customers of private or investor-owned utilities.

So, this is a substantial impact on our region, the cost of power. And the power plan really gives the states a voice in the cost Bonneville incurs for new resources and really provides independent analysis and forecasts that's vetted by a broad range of interest in a -- in a

2 taking public comment.

So, under the Northwest Power Act, the council is to prepare, adopt, and promptly transmit to the administrator a Regional Conservation Electric Power Plan. And that plan is to ensure that we have an adequate efficient, economical, and reliable regional power system over the next 20 years.

very public process. And that's why we're here and

It's to one of those resource acquisition decisions are to be consistent with the plan. And it really provides an independent reference for regional utilities regulatory commissions and policymakers.

And we must review this power plan and not less frequently than once every five years. And it may be amended from time to time. So we are in the process of doing the power plan at the moment. And that's what this — this hearing is about as it says here it's a highly public process. And this is part of our — our process, so thank you for being here.

In this power plan, we are seeing things that are very different from maybe what we've had in previous power plans. And -- and this is just true

in general for the energy industry. Things have been changing quite substantially over the last few years.

One, there's been a lot of different clean policy decarbonization goals that have happened across the entire west that have been adopted by different states, utilities or municipalities. We certainly have been watching very closely and looking at the many coal units that are retiring throughout the entire western region. And there's also been a pretty substantial decline in the cost of solar PD and wind resource options. So, we've seen technology is used to generating power really changing in how much they cost.

We do see an increasing frequent -increasingly frequent aggregate market prices at
intervals driven by different renewable resources in
our markets. And we anticipate that that's going to
continue going ahead.

So, just to give a little bit of context in our region where does electricity come from, the dominant resource in our region is hydro. The rest of our system is supported by a variety of resources. Although you see we have quite a substantial amount of power generated by, both, coal

and natural gas resources, the most common renewable resource in our region is wind or the most common sort of renewable RPS resource. Of course, hydro being a renewable resource as well. And then there's other resources that make up the rest of our power supply.

We also have a long history of doing a lot of energy efficiency in this region. And at this point, we have saved over 72,000 average megawatts from energy efficiency, a huge amount of power that does not have to be generated by central plants because of the efforts that this region has gone through to save energy rather than having to build and construct new resources.

So, you can see that that translates into us looking at the forecast for how much energy we need to use going forward. And these graphs show you a little bit of the history. So you can see that the region at one point had used more electricity. And then the energy crisis hit in 2001 and we had quite a substantial drop in the amount of electricity that we use.

This power plan we're forecasting that at least we expect us to go back up above the levels of energy that we used prior to the energy crisis. And

that is -- has a range of uncertainty that we test
throughout power planning. So we look at a high
load growth or, sorry, a high demand for
electricity, a low demand for electricity, and kind
of a next spike to demand for electricity and look
at that whole range in how we plan and the resources
and sort of strategies that we adopt.

In our load forecast, we have incorporated climate change to make sure that we're looking forward at what the sort of models are telling us are likely to happen in terms of weather and uncertainty.

Now, in general, we've seen in the climate change records that we've taken from the meteorological studies that have been done is that you would expect to have a little bit lower sort of electric load in the winter because we will see a little bit more moderate temperature. Although, the climate change records do show some very extreme temperatures that are actually beyond what we've historically experienced. So it has a wide range of temperatures in it. But on average, we do see that it comes to be a little bit more mild in the winters and a little more hot in the summers. And that's reflected in the lows that we're projecting going

forward, increasing demand in the summer and, on an expected basis at least, decreasing it slightly in the winter.

So we take all of this sort of landscape of what our existing power system is of what we expect the demand for electricity to be going forward and kind of look at that and come up with a strategy that we think is robust to help us maintain an adequate economic efficient reliable power system going forward.

And, really to be clear, this is augmenting the existing systems in coordination with our existing system which has our hydropower system, energy efficiency achievements that existing thermal heat that is out there, renewable resources that we've already installed in this, and our access to markets outside of our region. All of that goes together and then it's augmented by the between 750 and 1,000 average megawatts of energy efficiency at least 3,500 megawatts of renewable resources and, basically, low-cost frequently deployable demand response where it is available and -- and able to be brought there.

And we see that this is a strategy that will take us forward in a way to make sure that we

1 maintain the power system as required under the 2 Power Act.

with this, we take a look at the emissions, something that often comes up. And we do see there a lot of things coming down the road that are going to decrease commissions in the power sector. And there are sort of expected look, we see that the power sector will go down substantially in the carbon emissions. But we do see that under our base forecast where we have accounted for how many electric (audio disruption) we expect to come into the system that there will still compute to an increase in admissions from transportation and that the overall admissions in the region will stay above 1990 levels by 2041 unless there is a -- a differ sort of action taken.

So under kind of our expected case, we see emissions the same. And that's not in the electric sector. The electric sector has a substantial reduction. But the region as a whole continues to have pretty steady emissions based on population growth, increase in transportation needs, et cetera.

We did a robust set of scenario analysis to really make sure that when we are looking at this strategy that we're putting forward, that we're

considering a lot of different potential impacts down the road. We want a system that is good, effective going forward through a lot of different circumstances, not just one different -- one circumstances in expected case.

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So we looked at many different things and try to take a broad reach of information and perspective when we formulated the resource strategy. That included looking at reliability and how we interact with external markets. It looked at what would happen if we saw continued acceleration or retirements of core resources throughout the West. We looked at the impacts of robust energy efficiency and what would happen if you had more or less, your supply changed. And then we looked at the Bonneville portfolio just as a way to make sure that we understood the impacts of a lot of these different scenarios and the things that we're looking, the sort of landscape that we see in the electric sector on Bonneville because that's something that we have direct responsibility in our recommendations to Bonneville.

We also looked at same of the greenhouse gas regulations, the cost impacts there and the potential for decarbonization efforts taking the

electric sector in a different direction.

And so we -- we went through all these scenarios and looked over a broad range of things, but then we focus on kind of the near term. We know that we will be doing another power plan down the road. And so our resource strategy we feel is robust to get us through that near term, over a wide range of circumstances. And it's something that we will continue to monitor and kind of adapt going forward.

Of course, this is a very high-level overview of -- of really large amount of work. And so if you want to engage with the draft plan, here's a link that this presentation will be on the webpage for this hearing. So you'll be able to get back to it. There's a link for getting to our home page, for getting to the actual draft plan document and the many, many supporting materials that we have on the website to help people understand and explore the analyses that we did in formulating the resource strategy put forward in this plan.

And right now you're at a public hearing, but also there are different ways that we can get comment. And so we want to hear from you. There's a web form on our website where you could put that

comment in. You can send us an email and you hear 1 2 this public hearing you can comment here as well. 3 So, at this point I would turn it back over to Team Member Grob. And I'm excited to hear 5 what people have to bring as comment. 6 MR. MADRON: This is Chad. I'll just go 7 ahead and bring up the list of presenters. Member Grob, there you go, you're unmuted. 8 9 CHAIRMAN GROB: Well, thank you for the 10 presentation, Ben. I wasn't too sure that you were actually over. I recognize there's a lot of new 11 insights and some shifting of what has been in the 12 13 past going into the future. Now, we'll begin the hearing. We'll begin 14 15 hearing from those who have signed up to testify. And as I said earlier, the first in line was a --16 17 please correct me if I mispronounce your name. And 18 please spell your name and give your address to the 19 -- so the court reporter can take that down, so we 20 have it in the record of this legal meeting. 21 Now, go ahead, Mr. -- are you with us, 22 Derek Woldstad, I believe. 23 MR. WOLDSTAD: Yes, can you hear me? 24 MR. MADRON: Yes we can. Just to be

clear, commenters may turn their cameras on while

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they're giving comments. If you'd like to be on
1
   camera, that's fine, but it is not required.
   turn your camera on if you'd like or you can just be
 3
   audio only. It's up to you.
 4
 5
             MR. WOLDSTAD: Okay. I'll probably just
 6
   stay audio only if that's all right.
 7
             MR. MADRON: It is indeed.
8
             MR. WOLDSTAD: Okay. My name is Derek
   Woldstad. My address is 111 Harbon Hill --
             ANGELA:: Derek --
10
11
             MR. WOLDSTAD: Yeah.
12
             ANGELA:: Sorry. You don't -- you don't
13
   need to provide your address.
             MR. WOLDSTAD: Oh, I'm sorry.
14
15
             MS. EDWINS:
                         (audio disruption) -- you're
16
   from the council. Sorry. No, you're -- you're
17
   totally fine. Just your name and if you could spell
   your name, that would be terrific.
18
19
             MR. WOLDSTAD: Oh, yeah. My name is Derek
   Woldstad. It's D-e-r-e-k, last name is W-o-l-d-s-t-
20
21
   a-d.
22
             MR. MADRON:
                         Thank you.
23
             MR. WOLDSTAD: All right. Okay. I'm here
24
   just to voice my support for what is -- has been
25
   going on for the past however long, I don't know,
```

1 several years. I live in a beautiful area in
2 Kalispell. It's -- we rarely have power issues. I
3 attribute that to hydropower. The Columbia River
4 basin, the system, and also probably includes the
5 Snake River dam system is highly efficient. It's
6 low emissions. I believe it is the cheapest source
7 of hydropower.
8 Biggest fears and concerns I would say

Biggest fears and concerns I would say
it's for things to happen like that are happening in
California. I don't know all the ins and outs
exactly what are causing their brownouts, constantly
having to turn power off and on. I know wildfires
have something to do with that.

It's -- where we live and dealing with the power issues that California has to deal with, we're lucky enough to not have to deal with them. And I believe that hydro is -- is the way to go and to keep going. You hear about people talking about possibly ripping dams out and turning them out. And I just don't know where you go from there. How do you replace that?

And I know that solar and hydro or solar and wind are all the rage. But what do you when you have no wind, you have no solar? And I believe what happened in Texas last winter is a big tell to what

1 could happen.

We, in Montana, deal with temperatures ranging from, I mean, I saw 110 this summer and I believe last winter, 30, 35 below on the highline on any given day. So having a consistent power supply like hydro is really key to what we deal with in Montana with our extreme weather. You know, Idaho is also in there as well.

But, yeah, that's -- those are kind of my comments. Just don't want to see the major problems that happen in California and -- and in Texas which I don't know all the ins and outs in, but I believe they -- we're relying a little too much or too heavily on wind and solar when the system collapsed and they just didn't have, I don't know, other power sources to maintain the heavy load when they got extremely cold.

So, that's kind of my -- those are my two cents and that's what I had to say.

CHAIRMAN GROB: Well, thank you, Mr.

Woldstad. And I guess I was misinformed that you needed your address, so, everybody, please forgive me. And don't -- just spell your name and -- and correct us on, perhaps, the incorrect pronunciation or delivery of your name.

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Next we'll hear from a Mr. Ben Fitch-
 1
 2
   Fleischmann of Northwestern Energy.
 3
   Fleischmann.
 4
             MR. FITCH-FLEISCHMANN: Good evening. Can
 5
   you hear me?
 6
             CHAIRMAN GROB:
                              We can.
 7
             MR. FITCH-FLEISCHMANN:
                                      Hi.
                                           I'm Ben
   Fitch-Fleischmann, last name is F-i-t-c-h dash - F-
 8
   l-e-i-s-c-h-m-a-n-n.
10
             I'm the manager of Energy Supply Planning
   with Northwestern and just want to say a few words
11
   about where we see our position in their region.
12
13
             But, first off, I want to thank
14
   councilmembers and especially Ben Kujala and John -
15
   John Fasio (ph.), the modeling staff. I know you
16
   guys do an incredible amount of work on behalf of
17
   our region and we really appreciate. And I know
18
   that the life of the model or -- is -- is kind of
   like an unsung hero. So, we -- we thank you for
19
   your all time and effort.
20
21
             So, at Northwestern, we view our position
22
   and it's not just Northwestern as a company, but
23
   Montana as a region as unique. Just like every, you
24
   know, we're unique just like everyone else.
25
   want to talk a little bit about the ways in which
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we're unique because we're a bit on the end of the whip out here in Montana from a few different perspectives.

So, at Northwestern, we're a small relative to other utilities. We're short in our capacity position. And we're on the edge of the region. And, so, that adds up to some unique situations that mean we're very much at the mercy of the regional situation. And -- and just a few notes on that.

So, we're small in the sense that our loads are relatively small compared to the rest of the region. We make up a, you know, a drop in the bucket. But, you know, a lot of people think of us as a big utility because, geographically, we're quite large. But we wind up with more poles than customers. And that means a lot when you're thinking about cost recovery affix versus variable costs. And that, obviously, has implications for energy and capacity.

We're short in the sense that as a percentage of our energy and capacity needs, we rely very heavily on markets, more so than most in the region. And that means we're exposed to financial and reliability consequences of that for better or

1 for worse.

But as an example of that, during the recent heat dome events earlier this summer, there were times when our load was being met over 50 percent with imported power from off our system.

And that's an enormous amount of power to be relying on from a region during peak load and heat events.

So, we're also on the edge of the system

in the sense that just physically where we're located, but with the transmission system and the distribution of demand and supply of power the way it is, it means we don't have a market to -- much of a market to buy and sell power to the east of us.

And -- and it's limited to the south as well. So, it's largely to the west that we turn and we're very much on the same, you know, on the same ship as everyone in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

So, the things that I just named there have a lot of implications for how the modeling happens in a plan like this. In particular, the assumptions about transmission are really key for us because we rely so heavily on imports, understanding how transmission constraints might affect the ability of power to move around within our region is key. And, you know, we see at times limits on our

ability to import power and even limits on our ability to expert power as well which is a key assumption when you're evaluating the economics of energy resources on our system. The assumption that excess energy can be monetized.

So, all those pieces and especially assumptions about transmission availability and our transmission system to move power around the region, it's really important that we get them accurate because they obviously have huge implications for everybody, but especially us kind of on the edge in a constrained position.

elements slightly more technical, but the modelers will, I think, have thought about these things. And I just want to put them out there that, you know, I -- I've emphasized the importance to understand the role of transmission, model the system accurately and understand what rubs and transmission system might play by way of role entering adequacy.

Just generally on the -- on the modeling, the -- the very low probability of resource adequacy in the near term coming out of the model like in 2025 as you know is a head scratcher or has -- has been the cause of much head scratching across the

```
region. And it's starkly different from the results
 1
   that the models that the council has produced as
   shown previously. I think which should rightly give
 3
   us all pause to -- to recognize that the role of
   uncertainty in -- in planning for reliable supply
 5
   into the future.
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 7
             But that's a big about face and really
   deserves a lot of scrutiny. And I know that you
8
   guys have spent a lot of time digging into it and --
10
   and doing your best to ensure that modeling
   assumptions are not --
11
12
             CHAIRMAN GROB: Please close, Mr.
13
   Fleischmann.
14
             MR. FITCH-FLEISCHMANN:
                                      Sorry.
15
             CHAIRMAN GROB: Please close, we're about
16
   out of time. Thank you.
17
             MR. FITCH-FLEISCHMANN: I apologize. I'll
18
   just wrap up. The technical assumptions, you know,
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   underlying the model that lead to these things are,
20
   obviously, a huge importance. And, so, I guess I'll
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   reiterate by -- reiterate that we appreciate all the
22
   time you've put into the modeling. And we look
23
   forward to a more detailed review and certainly will
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So, thank you very much for your time.

be in touch with more on it.

24

Most are not aware that here a couple of years ago in March we had a major cold snap. And had not been for the dams, we would have blackouts in the Northwest and, apparently, it got very, very

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close.

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And so it's important that our concern -my concern is that we keep this balanced, that we're
all concerned about the environment. We live in a
beautiful land and need to take care of, but we need
to use common sense in applying all of logic and
work this together.

Some of the states seem to be leading the charge to go total green with this thing. And wouldn't that be great. We want to -- another thing we can do to save the planet. But there having to import their power and they're not exporting their power. Wind and solar is not taking care of that. So, it's important that even though that state is being modeled as the leader and what we need to do in a power thing, we need to -- in the Northwest we need to really protect our -- our resources here. We need to watch out for what we're doing because we are really with this hydro system supplying power, not only to the Northwest, but into the Southwest as well. And, so, we've got to use a common-sense approach with that.

Some of the things that's happening with this bills over the dam seems to be very unrealistic and unscientific with the nitro problems that

you for looking for a realistic balance approach.

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CHAIRMAN GROB: Thank you, Mr. Crooks.
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 2
             We now go to a Shauna Radford (phonetic).
 3
   Shauna, please go ahead with your testimony and any
   affiliation, et cetera.
 4
 5
             Shauna, are you there? I don't get a
 6
   response from Shauna. We will go back to her if we
 7
   can.
             One last call. Shauna?
 8
 9
             MR. MADRON: Member Grob, this is Chad.
10
   We had a few people connected only by phone who I
   had to mute due to noise. If you're connected only
11
   by phone, please be aware of any noise on your line.
12
13
   And I've now unmuted those lines in case Shauna
14
   connected that way.
15
             CHAIRMAN GROB: So Shauna is ready to go.
16
   We'll go back to her.
             MR. MADRON: I don't -- I don't see her
17
   connected, so she may not be available right now.
18
19
             CHAIRMAN GROB: Well, if you can get her
20
   back, why please come back to us. Time is of the
21
   essence, of course.
22
             So we'll proceed on to a Mr. Joe Lukas.
   Joe, are you with us?
23
24
                                Thank you Member Grob.
             MR. LUKAS: Yes.
25
   My name is Joe Lukas, Lukas spelled L-u-k-a-s. I'm
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general manager of Western Montana G&T.

I'd like to thank the council and staff for the work on the 2021 Draft Power Plan. We think overall it does a very good job of identifying the paradigm shift occurring in the Northwest power industry.

As -- as always, it's always an effort to identify, spend more time on the shortcomings of the plan. But I do want to make sure that council doesn't misconstrue that as just being, you know, critical and not -- not recognizing the -- the importance of things that were -- that were, you know, handled -- handled properly and with a very good job. Energy efficiency, you know, key among them. The range is 750 to 1,000 megawatts seems appropriate to us.

Where we have concerns is as identified earlier. The -- the big radical shift, if you will, on reliability modeling to go from discussion of black-out risk exceeding 25 percent to now saying everything is just fine. It just doesn't comport with the near-miss events we've seen.

And -- and, furthermore, talking about addition -- the addition of 3,500 megawatts renewables, while that may be the direction the

region is heading, you know, largely by, you know, policy inertia, I think it's very important that the plan explore the implications of that.

You know, we think, again, with the near miss events dispatchable capacity resources are -- are going to be necessary. To have them, you know, unmentioned, you know, in the -- in the plan, you know, we can't just keep retiring, you know, coal and -- and challenging the need for natural gas or, you know, losing our hydro capacity and finding a way to integrate 3,500 megawatts of wind and solar. It just physically seem like an impossibility to me.

So, you know, the other -- the other implication is, you know, I was -- I was disappointed that the plan did not do a better job of highlighting the transmission challenges in the region. You know, having that -- having that small section buried in the -- in the R&D portion of the plan, I think, is a -- is a missed opportunity.

If, you know, many of us, I think, believe the Northwest really needs to explore and look into an RTO. It would be nice to see the council, you know, weigh in on that question in some fashion.

Finally, and do want to mention that, you know, we'll be submitting detailed written comments.

```
Another -- another missed opportunity of a resource
 1
   potentially available to Northwest that -- that I
   couldn't find mentioned in the plan is the -- is the
   overpayment of the Canadian entitlement under the
 5
   Columbia River Treaty. This could be an important
   resource that could be retained for use in the
 7
   Northwest. And that -- and that council rather than
   just having that, you know, buried in the modeling
8
   assumptions should -- should consider some -- some
10
   inclusion of that effort and -- and what it might
11
   mean to the Northwest power supply.
             I'll -- I'll conclude there for the sake
12
13
   of brevity and will be submitting additional written
14
   comments. Thank you.
             CHAIRMAN GROB: We next have Mr. Mark
15
   Johnson. Mr. Johnson, are you ready and with us?
16
17
             MR. JOHNSON: I am ready. My name is Mark
18
   Johnson, J-o-h-n-s-o-n. I'm the general manager at
19
   Flathead Electric Cooperative. And we serve over
20
   71,000 meters in Northwest Montana.
21
             Flathead County has a poverty level of
22
   nearly 10 percent with a per capita income of only
23
   $31,700. So the cost of electricity matters
24
   especially to those who live near this poverty line.
25
   It is very important that the council protects our
```

members' access to clean, renewable, affordable, and reliable hydropower and nuclear power.

One of the most important concerns to

Flathead Electric and its members is resource

adequacy. The council's Draft 2021 Plan summary

states and I quote "Increasing our dependence on

sunshine and wind to make electricity has risks,

primarily, the risk of reduced output when the sun

goes down and the wind stop blowing."

Therefore, it is understandable why we are very concerned about confusion created by the council in the last few months related to reliability. The council, as recently as last year, issued warnings about loss of load probability exceeding 25 percent. It now produces modeling in the draft plan concluding that the reliability standard of 5 percent loss of load probability is being met. This is in direct contradiction to multiple reliable studies being done in the region and by utilities themselves who are forecasting increasing capacity shortfalls year after year starting with the next few years.

In fact, the Northwest Power Pool reports that participants in its Resource Adequacy Program have already relied on other participants for

capacity resources to avoid emergencies. And we have not even entered the timeframe contemplated by the draft plan.

Council's draft plan summary also states that the council "Recognizes existing thermal plants, coal natural gas, nuclear as an important component of the power supply"

We will all recognize these base resources as critical to maintaining a stable power system.

These baseload resources also contribute to the integration of intermittent resources like wind and solar. With the regions cold fleet set to decline by 60 percent over the first phase of the draft plan, a more thorough evaluation of the need for dispatchable capacity resources appears appropriate.

The Northwest Hydro System is the best and most effective battery in the world. Avoiding Texas and California loss of power events is imperative especially in Montana where temperatures can be below zero for weeks and a blackout during these times could result in Montanans dying.

The council needs to address its lack of concern for regional liability swiftly and with more transparency as the credibility of the council is in question here.

Energy efficiency also seems to be aggressive although we support and appreciate the council's development of a more realistic range of future energy efficiency acquisition. The regional range of 750 to 1,000 megawatts might still be somewhat high, but appears more appropriate than ranges in previous plans.

Flathead Electric has seen the energy efficiency low-hanging fruit diminish significantly after decades of promoting energy efficiency and reimbursing thousands of energy efficiency projects using millions of our rate-payers' dollars.

Each kilowatt hour of energy efficiency is not just getting harder to acquire, each kilowatt hour is also more expense as materials become more scarce and costly, it takes more promotion and advertising to encourage adoption. And our employees are spending more time getting buy in from our members.

Large industrial projects in our area also are shrinking. And many of them already have been implemented over the past decade. We would note that PBA share a regional load was identified in the draft plan as declining to 32 percent over time, yet, the draft plan anticipates fixing BPA's share

at 36 percent. This does not appear appropriate.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft 2021 Power Plan. We hope that the council will be transparent with its assumptions and work with the region to correct some of the deficiencies noted in the draft plan.

CHAIRMAN GROB: Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

I believe we'll go to three-and-a-half minutes now. We have a long ways to go and a short time to get there.

Chad, do you have anyone teed up -- teed up on the phone to go right off the bat?

MR. MADRON: So, we have six folks connected by phone. If you have called in by phone tonight and have not signed up via website, could you please speak up? If you did sign up via our website, we will call on you in the order in which people signed up. And you can see that on our webpage.

Is there anyone that's just called in and wants to give comment?

CHAIRMAN GROB: Well, queue them up if they do and interrupt me, Chad, if you want between speakers because we do want the phone people to have an opportunity.

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MR. MADRON:
 1
                          Sure.
 2
             CHAIRMAN GROB: But we must keep going
 3
   here.
          So we're going to --
             MR. MADRON: We have six folks connected
 4
 5
   by phone and none of them are speaking up, so,
 6
   hopefully, they're happy with their situation.
 7
             CHAIRMAN GROB: Okay. We're going to go
   to three-and-a-half minutes now.
8
 9
             Rex Griffin is next in the queue. Please
10
   go and give some comment, Mr. Griffin.
11
             MR. GRIFFIN: Yeah, I'm -- I'm Rex
12
   Griffin, G-r-i-f-f-i-n. I think you could spell
13
   Rex.
             I'm a director on Ravalli Electric Coop.
14
   We serve over 11,000 members in Southwestern
15
16
   Montana. And I also sit on the board at
17
   Washington/Montana G&T. They currently represents
   all of the Montana BPA customers.
18
19
             And I want to thank you for the
20
   opportunity to speak. And Terry and Mark have done
   a great job of talking about a lot of what I'm
21
22
   going. So, for the sake of time, I'll jump to mine
23
   a little bit.
24
             My same concern is -- is resource
25
   adequacy. It seems like a proposed power plan
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appears to -- to me to be short on reality and long on wishful thinking. The system is already under extreme power shortages as in the summer of 2021 and winter of 2019.

I'll -- I'll skip through a little bit
here. Technology hasn't really got up to speed to
make the intermit renewables firm. It just isn't
here yet. And, you know, who knows how soon it will
be and -- and the forms of battery, et cetera they
have now are extremely expensive.

So, hydro is a firm, cheap reliable carbon free source of power that is already in place and be at ease to blend in the unfirm renewables. I think it needs more -- more support. The Columbia River hydrosystem is under attack, both, for dam removal and excessive spill at a time when the environmental should be supporting hydro to back up the renewables.

I'll skip down three. You've done a good job of mentioning a lot of the fossil fuel being eliminated and mandates requiring clean energy. But I don't feel that you've done a great job in analyzing possibilities of reduction in our hydrosystem. I -- I think that's going to have a huge effect on the reliability of the system as we

go ahead. 1 2 And that -- with that I'll say Terry and 3 Mark did a great job explaining my other points. And I'll sign off now. Thank you, again, for 5 letting me speak. 6 CHAIRMAN GROB: Thank you, Mr. Griffin. 7 apologize that I had to shorten the time. I know it 8 interrupted your flow. 9 We'll next go to Mr. Hugo Anderson. Hugo, 10 are you with us? Mr. Hugo Anderson. 11 MR. ANDERSON: I'm here. I'm here. 12 just had to find the mute button, Mr. Grob. Sorry 13 about that. It's Anderson with an O, Glacier 14 Electric Cooperative general manager. 15 CHAIRMAN GROB: It is, yes. 16 MR. ANDERSON: Yeah, Mr. Johnson noted the 17 poverty level in the Flathead County. Well, Glacier 18 County is our base income is right around \$18,000. 19 So, affordable hydropower is very important to our 20 members especially on the Blackfeet Indian 21 Reservation. 22 Our weather here goes from 100 in the 23 summertime to 50 below in the wintertime weeks on 24 end at times. So, it's very important to have a 25 reliable resource on the Bonneville power supplies

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us through Northwestern. I know transmission was
 1
   brought up, but I think that's a key issue in our
 3
   area here. We're on the end of the line. It's very
   important. So I hope that the council would look at
 5
   that.
 6
             And, also, I would like to comment as Mr.
 7
   Lukas did. I think the Columbia River Treaty really
   needs to be in focus here and get some of that back
   to Northwest consumers.
10
             That's it. That's all I have three
11
   minutes.
12
             CHAIRMAN GROB: Thank you, Mr. Anderson.
13
   Don't mean to rush you guys quite so much. It's
   three-and-a-half minutes. So we'll keep -- keep
14
15
   going forward here.
16
             I have next on my list if Chad doesn't
17
   interrupt me with a phone call, interrupt me
18
   anytime, Chad, with a phone call between
19
   presentations.
20
             We'll go to a Mr. Ross Holter, I believe.
21
   Are you with us, Ross? Mr. Ross.
22
             MR. HOLTER: Yes, this is Ross. I'm just
23
   by phone, so hopefully you can hear me. It's
24
   Holter, H-o-l-t-e-r.
25
             MR. MADRON: We can hear you, Ross, go
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1 ahead.

MR. HOLTER: Okay. Thank you. Well, thanks, council, for your hard work on this plan. I know it takes a lot of time and effort. And I will make some brief comments.

But I have 20 years of experience in involvement in energy efficiency in the Northwest.

And I've been involved in the Demand Response Advisory Committee and also the Conservation Resource Advisory Committee. And -- but I plan to limit my comments really just to the energy

efficiency portions of the plan. Although I do have the same concerns that have already been echoed regarding capacity issues going forward.

But from a boots on the ground perspective, I can tell you that EE is getting much more difficult and expensive to acquire. Over the last 10 years or so we've gone from easily utilizing our energy efficiency budget for Bonneville Power each year and also doing 20 to 40 percent more than that in terms of self-funding on -- on different measures.

And now we're at a point where we struggle to fully utilize our EEI budget. And we really don't do any self-funding. It's just that much

harder to obtain cost-effective energy efficiency. 1

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And my colleagues across the region share with me that they are in the same predicament. If it weren't for extraordinary efforts like we've done recently where we've mailed out LED bulbs to our members and -- and done things like that which are happening across the whole Northwest, I think you would see even lower EE numbers.

And as the regional technical forum removes measures like these and others from our tool bag in the future, I'm certain you will see a continued and possibly dramatic decline in costefficiency achievements. So I'm concerned that the EE targets in the 2021 plan, even though they've been reduced from the previous estimates and previous plans are still overly aggressive.

But much like our regions, coal plants, I will be retired in the near future. However, that may enable me to be more involved and more vocal in this process.

21 Thank you very much for your time and 22 effort.

CHAIRMAN GROB: And thank you, Mr. Holter. 24 We'll now go onto a -- I believe it's Cilimburg, 25 And if I've mispronounced your name please

1 correct us. And go ahead. 2 MS. CILIMBURG: Okay. Can you folks hear 3 me now? 4 CHAIRMAN GROB: We can. 5 MS. CILIMBURG: Great. Yes, I am Amy 6 Cilimburg. And thank you for pronouncing that just 7 The last name is C-i-l-i-m-b-u-r-q. And I right. am the Executive Director at Climate Smart Missoula. 8 9 So we're a small Montana based non-profit 10 organization that works to reduce energy use in our 11 region and build resilient and equitable 12 communities. So I thank you for the robust work to 13 develop this Draft 2021 Northwest Power Plan and the 14 opportunity to speak to this council regarding the 15 draft plan this evening. 16 Given we're based in Western Montana, I'll 17 share some brief comments today and we'll submit 18 some additional comments in writing. 19 We are heartened to see the draft plan is clear that we need to accelerate renewable energy 20 21 with all the challenges that they provide. But we 22 do have great solar and wind resources. And we find 23 it appropriate that this plan also considers the 24 impacts of climate change on an electricity system,

so that utility planning can meet the region's

25

future energy needs adequately.

So we're an organization that's been increasingly working to accelerate energy efficiency and health homes especially for our low-income residents. We are a bit disheartened to see in this draft the reduced regional target for energy sufficiency and the more limited role for demand response.

These strategies, although difficult, and
I heard that from the last couple speakers, with
increased interest at the federal level and
increased, you know, combination of funding sources,
I do think they will be increasingly crucial for
reliability and saving residents money. So we have
to consider how these will be paired with other
resources to accelerate energy efficiency.

So I hope the council will consider revising the draft plan in order to allow for an energy strategy that -- just a couple of points.

One, about a better energy efficiency target that accurately values this resource, a target more consistent with the trajectory from the Seventh Plan would be appropriate.

Two, better values, the availability demand response and better reflects analysis by the

council staff, the Demand and Response Advisory

Committee. That's something that, again, is going
to grow in these future years rapidly.

And then, finally, increases the clean energy technologies, particularly, energy storage and renewable clutch storage systems. We know we need those storage systems to make renewable, so they work best. They are available and they are becoming increasingly cost effective in the necessary part of the targets.

So in sum, I encourage the council to take this draft plan with its strong elements and revise it to strengthen our leadership in energy efficiency and ensure PPE continues to do their share in providing equitable energy.

So thank you. I know this is a lot of work. And I'm really interested to see -- hear what other folks have to say to see where the draft or where the plan develops as it finalizes. Thank you so much.

CHAIRMAN GROB: Thank you, Ms. Cilimburg.

We'll now go to a Conor Ploeger -- Ploeger

I believe the name is unless it's missing. Please
go ahead, Conor, and correct us on your name.

MR. PLOEGER: No, it's totally fine. Good

evening. My name is Conor Ploeger. That's P as in 1 Paul, 1-o-e-q-e-r. And I am here on behalf of the 3 Montana Environmental Information Center. 4 MEIC believes there are aspects of the 5 Draft 2021 Northwest Power plan that deserve 6 recognition. But there are some that require your 7 reevaluation. For example, the plan calls for 3,500 8 megawatts of new renewable energy in the region by 9 10 2027. The council is right to include more renewal energy than any previous plan because our region has 11 extensive opportunities to develop additional cost-12 13 effective wind, solar, and other renewal resources. 14 This is good for Montana because Rosebud 15 County does offer a \$12 million budget for the 16 county. And should a currently wind farm go 17 through, that will add an additional 4 million for 18 Rosebud and 6 million for Treasure County annually. 19 That's a lot of resources for one of the poorest 20 counties in the state. 21 However, there are aspects of the 2021 22 plan that should be improved to benefit Montana. 23 One of the aspects of the 2021 plan is its failure 24 to call for any energy storage. According to a June

2021 analysis from Wood MacKenzie, the US storage

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market will grow to 8.5 billion a year by 2026.

Storage systems charge by renewables are already under development in the region and continue to make incredible strides every year. With such rapid advancements through the industry, it is misguided for the council to ignore the potential for storage.

Another troubling aspect of the plan is its proposals for energy efficiency. The 2021 plan decreases the role of energy efficiency in the region for the next five years, almost reducing the target and app from the previous plan.

So the Northwest Power Act established council and the planning process went into effect, over 7,000 megawatts of energy efficiency have been achieved making it our second largest energy resource behind hydropower. This means that the Northwest has long been a leader in energy efficiency which is one of the major reasons utility rates and bills in the region are among the lowest in the country.

In the 2017 fact sheet published by

Bonneville Power, the utility claims that

electricity customers in the Northwest save nearly

3.5 billion and avoided electricity pause due to

energy efficiency programs, annually. Not only are

these programs popular with rate payers due to 1 decreased utility bills, but they also provide 3 significant employment and willful economic benefits to communities and the region. Thus, now is not the 5 time to be backing off this most valuable resource. 6 The 2021 plan also reduces Bonneville 7 Power's role in providing resources for energy efficiency to small rural utilities. Many rural areas rely on Bonneville Power's program as the only 10 source of funding for energy efficiency. Absent 11 these programs, rural electric customers will have 12 no utility programs to assist in making energy 13 efficiency investments in their homes and 14 businesses. And that not only lowers their bills, 15 but keep costs lower for everyone. 16 Therefore, we urge you to reconsider the 17 role of energy efficiency and energy storage in the 18 2021 plan. In order to --19 CHAIRMAN GROB: Thirty seconds. 20 MR. PLOEGER: In order to (crosstalk) 21 otherwise utilize the potential and continues to be 22 a leader in this area. 23 That's all the time I have. Thank you for 24 this opportunity. 25 CHAIRMAN GROB: Well, thank you, Mr.

breaching and spilling -- spillage could be a recipe for disaster.

I think that the council needs -- I would think that the council will put more time in the area of improved transmission. And I also believe that we cancel ourselves short, we always need to have firm power. In the absence of those, I really fear that we'll have an increase loss of load probability.

Now, the second thing that -- that bothered me and I'm all for energy efficiency, but we are rate payers who, by the way, are rate payers in the state of Montana, the medium household income is the lowest among the four states on the council. Ravalli County is even lower than that. And 1 in 8 in the state in Ravalli County are under the poverty level.

Energy-efficiency dollars that we pay to Bonneville should be used in our jurisdiction. And they should be rolled over from year to year, so that we can target specific areas of energy efficiency. I think if that happened -- happened we'll see a greater energy efficiency expenditures.

Again, I want to thank the council for allowing me to -- to comment on your hard work.

CHAIRMAN GROB: 1 Thank you, Mr. Schneiter. 2 We'll now go to a Bob Popham. Bob, are 3 you available? MR. POPHAM: Yes, I'm here. Can you hear 5 me? 6 CHAIRMAN GROB: We can. Thank you. 7 MR. POPHAM: My name is Bob Popham spelled 8 P-o-p-h-a-m. I'm from -- I'm a trustee with Ravalli Electric in Western Montana. 10 The main thing that I -- I've got four 11 points that I feel our members are worried about and 12 are concerned about. And they watch us very 13 closely. The first one is resource adequacy which 14 15 has been mentioned several times. I just want to 16 say that that is the big one. And that we believe 17 hydro is number one as far as the way to go and keep 18 the adequacy. And that that will -- that we need to 19 save the lower Snake River dams. 20 The second thing that they look at when 21 they look at the trustees is reliability. We need 22 power to be available when it's needed, not just a 23 nameplate. But we have to have it there when it's 24 needed. Solar and wind are very intermittent. And 25 we need firm power.

The third thing is is they talk about what are we doing for energy efficiency. Well, they get light bulbs every now and then. And that just doesn't pack up with them. We need to be able to accumulate that and roll it over, so that we can target some areas that -- that will work better.

And the number four thing that I've got down that they probably complain about more than anything is transmission. We are a transfer customer. We rely on Northwestern Energy to give us our -- bring us our power to our substations. And most of the time they do all right. But when we have an outage, they count us, even though we're over 11,000 meters, they count us as one customer. So we don't quick service to take care of the transmission line that goes down.

The plan says that we no longer have to worry about resource or reliability in Northwest.

And I strongly disagree with that. I think that is a big one. And we need to keep those dams in place to give us both of those things.

I want to thank you folks for letting me testify. I appreciate the work you do. And thank you again.

CHAIRMAN GROB: Okay. Thank you, Mr.

Popham. 1 2 CHAIRMAN GROB: Next we'll go to a 3 Woldstad, a Tiffany Woldstad. Are you available? Chad, she's on the phone. Is she available? 4 5 MS. WOLDSTAD: Can you hear me? 6 CHAIRMAN GROB: We can. 7 MS. WOLDSTAD: Hi. Hi. Thanks for the 8 chance to speak. My name is Tiffany Woldstad, W-o-1-d-s-t-a-d. Do you need my address? I'm at 111 10 Harbin Hill in Kalispell. 11 And I just wanted to join in really quick and say thank you guys for all your hard work. And 12 13 I may sound like a little bit of a broken record. But I just wanted to say how much I appreciate how 14 15 hard you guys work and how low our rates or keeping 16 our rates as low as you can. And I know that a lot 17 of that is thanks to our hydropower. And I also 18 appreciate the fact of that low carbon footprint. 19 I just think it's really important to --20 to mention and -- and talk that I think hydropower 21 is so important to Montana. I know renewables as 22 kind of the new thing and not (audio distortion) 23 going for power. My concern is the expense and what 24 happens when the wind isn't blowing and the sun

25

isn't shining.

And I know that there's a lot of people 1 here that know this subject much more than me, but 3 just speaking as a member of an electric coop, you know, what we pay now I know is as low as we can be 5 because I know that our local coop works really hard to keep it low. And, again, part of that is for 7 because of and thankful to hydropower. So, and the other concern is too, in 8 Montana, if we don't have -- if we're relying only 10 on renewables and I'm not sure how we would base 11 things. And even our furnaces won't light anymore 12 without electricity. And I know we all know what 13 happened in Texas. And none of us want to see that 14 here in Montana. And in a 40 degree below night, I 15 just want us to know that our electricity is going 16 to turn on and we're all going to survive it. 17 So, I just want to say that I'm really 18 glad that we get to utilize carbon-free hydropower 19 and the Columbia River system with the federal dams. 20 So thank you so much. 21 Thank you, Ms. Woldstad. CHAIRMAN GROB: 22 We'll next go to a Mr. Brian Weber. 23 Brian, are you with us? Brian Weber. Maybe we

Are you with

could get him back. Brian, are you there?

Mr. Duane Braaten, Braaten.

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1 us?

MR. BRAATEN: Hello. Thank you. I am, thank you.

And I appreciate this opportunity to comment tonight. I am commenting as a business owner in Flathead Valley as well as president of the Bioelectric Coop.

I am very aware of the energy efficiency programs of the past. And has been pointed out, Flathead Electric has been very active in that arena. Looking forward, as Mr. Holter pointed out, that may be difficult to continue on in the same manner.

I'm very concerned about the -- what I read there about the 520 megawatts that you would expect to achieve through the Demand Voltage Reduction Program. As I understand it, voltage is extremely important in the operation of motors and -- and compressors which I have a lot on -- on my -- on my farm and my business. I rely on very adequate voltage. And visited with the engineers in our coop and they work very hard to maintain the integrity of the voltage on our lines. And I know every time we look at a couple construction program, that's there to maintain the voltage integrity. So, I question

how we can save energy efficiency through 1 (inaudible) --. 2 3 So, secondly, on the renewable side of wind and solar and probably especially solar, I'm aware that there's a lot of solar and even wind for 5 that matter that's been put in for some time. Solar 7 has a very short shelf life really. You know, 20, 25 years and it's done. 8 9 And the plan calls for new renewables 10 which I can appreciate. But what's going to happen 11 if these old renewables that have been in place for 12 some time are not restored and replaced? Flathead 13 Electric, we have a solar program in our areas that's halfway through its life. It's about 10 14 15 years old. I'm not sure if we're going to replace 16 it or not. That hasn't even been addressed yet. So 17 I just feel like we could be losing some also going 18 forward, so. 19 Anyway, those would be my concerns. I do 20 appreciate this forum to comment. And thank you for 21 the opportunity. 22 CHAIRMAN GROB: Thank you, Mr. Braaten. 23 Okay. Mr. Weber, Brian Weber, are you 24 around and available? If not we'll go to a Mr. 25 Wiens, Gary Wiens. Are you with us?

1 MR. WIENS: Can you hear me? 2 CHAIRMAN GROB: Yes, we can. Go ahead. 3 MR. WIENS: Okay. Thank you. Yeah, my name is Gary Wiens, CEO of Montana Electric 5 Cooperatives Association. We represent all 25 6 electric distribution coops in the state including 7 the coops in the western part of the state that are served by Bonneville Power Administration. 8 9 And we appreciate Councilman Grob for the 10 opportunity to testify and for having this Montana 11 hearing on the 2021 Draft Power Plan. We're grateful for the -- all the hard work that's gone 12 13 into this draft. And so I hope you'll view my 14 comments as asking for improvements, not trying to 15 be critical. 16 So I'm just three -- three key parts, 17 power reliability, transmission, and energy 18 efficiency I wanted to comment on. First, on the 19 power reliability component, we're very concerned 20 about the projections in this plan for adequate

energy. We think you need to be very careful about treating reliable energy capacity such as base load generation the same as unreliable energy capacity.

That's, obviously, unreliable energy capacity would be wind and solar. And those still require backup

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resources, of course.

Regards to transmission, also agree that this needs to be highlighted to much greater extent. The transmission challenges that are created with the constraints, you know, with aggressive renewable energy development that's projected. And really need to explore a much greater extent, the solutions to that, those constraints and how that will, you know, those things that impact our coop consumer owners.

know that, you know, in Montana, we've got coops that have worked really hard to -- to do a lot of energy efficiency. But those coops are they, you know, kind of gone after the -- the lower cost projects and those are gone now. So kind of having a one size fits all on -- on energy efficiency is not -- just not going to work for our people. And really need to pay attention just giving up flexibility to energy efficiency in the region, especially for -- at least for our people that's really a big concern how that, you know, energy efficiency programs can impact rates.

So with that, I will close. And thank you again for the opportunity to give you a few

1 comments. 2 CHAIRMAN GROB: Thank you, Mr. Wiens. 3 We'll go to a Rollie Miller next. Rollie 4 are you Mr. Miller or Ms. Miller, are you with us? 5 MR. MILLER: Yes, I am. Thank you, Member 6 Grob. 7 My name is Rollie Miller, M-i-l-l-e-r and I am the general manager of Vigilante Electric Coop 8 with headquarters in Dillon and outposts in 10 Whitehall and Townsend. 11 I appreciate the opportunity to provide testimony to the council directly and also 12 13 appreciate the council allowing Montana the specific 14 opportunity for the Montana meeting. 15 Vigilante Electric Coop is a member-owned cooperative that serves over 10,000 meters in 16 17 Southwest Montana from Humphrey, Idaho to well north 18 of Helena. We serve mostly the rural areas around 19 the Townsend cities and have a density of over 3 20 meters per mile wide. Our load doubles in the 21 summer months serving irrigation load that is, 22 through the most part, run of the river. Once the 23 water has gone by the delivery point, it can't be 24 used anymore, most in that area. Most of the area is agriculturally based 25

and commodity prices are not increasing to the extent other costs are increasing.

Significant drought the last two years says depleted available water storage and substantial moistures is needed to replenish the reservoirs or next year's irrigation season will be dire.

BEC is committed to providing reliable, affordable power to our members. In our -- in our particular case, we have seen significant growth in new services and energy sales in the past year and a half so much so we having difficulty acquiring everything from meter pedestals to transformers to basic powerline construction material. The cost for almost all of the material we use have been skyrocketing and lead time significantly extended.

We are being told that ordering a replacement bucket truck now would get delivery at mid-2023, early to mid-2023. And cost for that equipment have also skyrocket all placing stress on cost to members.

Specifically related to the Draft 21 -2021 Power Plan, we are confused about the council's
loss of load probability messaging. The messages in
recent years have been conflicting. Needless to

1 say, that black outs during the summer months at any 2 time during the day would be very detrimental to the

3 run of the river irrigation load we serve.

We are also very concerned about the council's amount of renewable wind and solar acquisition goals. It appears there's a need for a full evaluation of firm dispatchable capacity. In addition, significant transmission constraints appear with large wind and solar generation interconnections.

What is the council doing to trust

potential transmission capacity issues related to

wind and solar integration? We need more firm tier

-- tier one dispatchable capacity each rate period

not -- not less. We are headed in the wrong

direction with available tier one power.

Having said that, we have some very good wholesale rates in the Northwest here. We just need to do everything we can to make sure that continues. The Columbia River Treaty as others have said, the discrepancies with that also need to be addressed.

The breaching of the lower Snake River

dams is extremely difficult to relay the value to my

members. I get asked how can removable of those

dams and replacing with wind and solar or any other

source be a benefit? I simply can't answer that. 1 Additional spillage also creates concern and -- and 3 comments on that with my members is difficult too. 4 On a -- on a lighter note, we greatly 5 appreciate the support, the council's development of 6 a more realistic range of future energy deficiency 7 acquisition. The regional range of 750 to 1,000 megawatts of energy efficiency appears appropriate. We continue to encourage the council to support a 10 flexible approach to energy efficiency acquisition as we work closely with BPA to makes these programs 11 12 effective. 13 CHAIRMAN GROB: Thank you. MR. MILLER: The energy efficiency and 14 15 conservation measures need to be structured to allow 16 for equal access to the funds and programs by those 17 paid for. 18 CHAIRMAN GROB: Thank you. 19 MR. MILLER: Thank you again for the opportunity to provide testimony on the council's 20 21 And thanks again for allowing Montanans the draft. 22 opportunity to speak for this session. 23 CHAIRMAN GROB: Thank you, Mr. Miller. 24 Next we'll go to a Diana Maneta. Diana,

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are you with us?

1 MR. MANETA: I'm here, yes. Thank you.

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My name is Diana Maneta. That's spelled M-a-n-e-t-a. I work for Missoula County as Sustainability Program Manager.

As a local government, it's Missoula County's responsibility to protect and enhance the health, safety, and well-being of county residents. And we know very well that help, safety, and wellbeing require reliable and affordable electricity system. And also that they require that we address climate change by shifting to cleaner energy sources as rapidly as possible.

And for that reason, the Missoula County together with the City of Missoula have established a goal of 100 percent clean electricity for the Missoula urban area by '23. I will also note that Missoula County government and the county residents are members of the Missoula Electric Coop as well.

We really appreciate all the good work that went into the development of the draft plan. We're particularly grateful that the plan considers the impacts of climate change on the use of electricity and on hydropower availability rather than assuming a continuation of historical conditions. That's so important to plan for a

reliable system in the future. And we also appreciate the draft plan's focus on increasing solar and wind resources to cost effectively meet energy needs.

A couple aspects of the plan, a draft plan that do concern us. As some others have mentioned, we would like to see more energy efficiency included in the plan. We're all aware, I think, of the tremendous success of energy efficiency on the Northwest during the past several decades. And we encourage the council to maintain the trajectory laid out in the seventh plan.

I think it's really important as part of that to consider the full range of benefits provided by energy efficiency including reducing customer bills, creating jobs, and local economic benefits.

And also that expanded weatherization programs for lower-income residents are particularly crucial to protect health safety and well-being.

And the last thing I'll say is that I've heard a number commenters understandably express concern about reliability and resource adequacy. In that context, we would urge the inclusion in the plan of more demand response, load flexibility, and energy storage since these are clean resources that

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have huge potential to cost effectively help
 1
   integrate higher levels of intermittent ratables
   like solar and wind.
 3
 4
             I'll stop there. But I want to thank you
 5
   all so much for hosting this hearing and for the
 6
   opportunity to comment.
 7
             CHAIRMAN GROB:
                             Thank you, Ms. Maneta.
             We will next go to Diego Rivas.
 8
 9
   Rivas, are you there?
10
             MR. RIVAS: Yes.
                                Hi.
                                     Thank you, Member
11
   Grob, Member Milburn and councilmembers and staff.
12
   Thanks for the opportunity to comment today . My
13
   name is Diego Rivas, R-i-v-a-s. I'm a senior policy
14
   associate with the Northwest Energy Coalition here
15
   in -- in Helena, Montana.
             I want -- I do want to, like many others,
16
17
   thank you all, councilmembers and staff for all your
18
   hard work during the development of this plan. I
19
   know it's a huge undertaking and one that is really
20
   only done in our region. And I think we're all
   better off for it.
21
22
             In certain aspects, we do believe the
23
   current draft plan continues to provide the super
24
   helpful assistance and direction to the region's
25
   power sector. They included a climate change impact
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2 what the

applaud those efforts.

for the first time as well as the region plan for

what the climate patterns will look like in -- in 20

years and how our energy system will respond.

And continued discussion on how to address resource adequacy, capacity issues. And while it's at the same time bringing on more and more renewable generation online is a must in the plan and we

There are a few aspects of the plan,
however, that we do find disconcerting. The lack
of energy storage and demand response had -- have
been mentioned by other commenters are key features
that -- that we also agree should be beefed up,
though, the drastic cut in the -- in the energy
efficiency target is -- is, for sure, most shocking.

I join the coalition in 2010 just as the 6th Regional Power Plan was being released. And the resource strategy in that plan included the recommendation to develop cost-effective energy efficiency aggressively, at least 1,200 average megawatts by 2015. And most importantly here, equal or higher amounts every five years through 2030.

A few years after that, despite of what it cost decreasing significantly in the region, the 7th Plan also highlighted acquiring energy efficiency as

the primary action because energy efficiency consistently provided or proved to be the least expensive and least economically risky resource.

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And that has not change. In fact, I contend that it's more true than ever. costs for many utilities are going up. Concerns about how much to build, who's going to pay for it are, you know, are in every day discussions. And we want to avoid those multi-million dollar mistakes that Mr. Kujala mentioned previously.

We do acknowledge that low energy cost due to cheap renewables do put pressure on the ability of energy efficiency to be cost effect, but at the same time we know that efficiency provides value above and beyond midday seasonal energy and that models have a difficult time quantifying the resiliency value of the resource.

There's been lots of comments today highlighting concerns about resource adequacy and, yet, there's no single better resource for California and Texas-style events than energy efficiency reducing the pressure on, both, the generation and transmission systems.

Slashing efficiency now is like benching 25 your hall-of-fame player in the last week of the

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season because the computer analytics tell you that
 1
   a righty/lefty matchup is better than a righty/
 3
   righty one. If it's me, I'm going with the -- the
   hitter that's hitting 300 with 35 homeruns and 100
 5
   RBIs and I don't care which hand he hits with on top
 6
   of the bat. And that -- that hall of famer is
7
   energy efficiency.
8
             CHAIRMAN GROB:
                             Thirty seconds.
 9
             MR. RIVAS: Thank you, sir.
10
             To wrap up, you know, Congress was wise
11
   four years ago to sign a long-term contract with the
   resource of energy efficiency in order to keep rates
12
13
   down, reliability up. We strongly encourage the
14
   council to stay the course, return to the energy
15
   efficiency goals of previous plans. Thank you.
16
             CHAIRMAN GROB: Thank you, Mr. Rivas.
17
             We have next on our agenda a Ms. Linda
18
            Linda, are you here?
   Healow.
             MS. HEALOW: Hi, there. I'm here. My
19
   name is Linda Healow. It is -- the E is silent, H-
20
21
   e-a-l-o-w. I live in Billings, and I'm a private
22
   citizen.
23
             I do tend to follow what's happening with
24
   energy. And I'd have to agree across the board with
25
   Mr. Rivas, I think. The Northwest has looked at
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energy efficiency for a long time. And the cut in 1 this plan is -- is rather surprising. 3 effectiveness is -- is great. It's a crowd pleaser as far as customers go. And it certainly saves 5 money. It's also important for small rural 6 utilities. And there's lots represented here. 7 Another thing that I would ask you to look at is energy storage needs. They're already under 8 development and they can be certainly helpful in our 10 region as we switch to more alternative energy. 11 So those two things to me seem to be the 12 most important. Thank you for taking public 13 comment. 14 CHAIRMAN GROB: Thank you, Ms. Healow. 15 We have a Kristen, Ms. Kristen Walser. 16 MS. WALSER: Yes, thank you. 17 CHAIRMAN GROB: Are you with --18 MS. WALSER: Yes. My name is Kristen 19 Walser, W-a-l-s-e-r. I'm a customer of Northwestern 20 Energy. And I'm really impressed with the detailed 21 analysis that council has done to examine the many 22 ways to balance the electrical load and make it 23 reliable, affordable, and adequate when you're using 24 renewables. 25 I really appreciate how the council has

taken into account the current state of -- the current state and federal policies for emissions reductions. We have to take these into account. They're happening outside our borders, but they affect us.

I think you also need to consider the federal carbon pricing policies being considered in congress now. These policies will include the cost of pollution into the price of fossil fuels making alternatives more cost competitive.

We've heard how energy efficiency is more expensive now. This price on carbon would motivate industry, business, government and consumers to find the most cost-effective alternatives for them which could definitely include more energy efficiency, so people would be motivated to become more energy efficient and find those programs that are available to help them.

Other programs to build reserves and balance loads will also get a boost. A lot of people have talked about energy storage, demand response, nuclear, geothermo. All of these things will become more cost effective.

And all of us are concerned about affordability for those people on fixed and low

name is Reno-Morast, R-e-n-o hyphen Morast, M-o-r-a-s-t. And I work for Vigilante Electric in Dillon, Montana. And we really pride ourselves as being a utility that provides power at or near the lowest price in our state and region. And we really want that to continue.

Our service area in Southwest Montana is comprised of about 70 percent residential, 30 percent of an irrigation load. And over the last two years, we've seen a nearly 13 percent increase in our total kilowatt hours sold. And in July, we surpassed the normal number of new services that we install in an average year.

We're finding that many of those new consumers are working from home. And with the uncertainties in the economy, our largest group of members, those residential customers are dependent upon the certainty of reliable and affordable power.

The last point that I want to make is regarding our irrigation load. The drought that has occurred in the last couple of years has been a significant challenge for those members in the agriculture industry. If and when they have access to water, they are using it day or night. And this reliance and need doesn't follow the respected hours

of sunlight or stop when the wind isn't blowing. 1 We appreciate the efforts of the council 2 3 to address the issues that are facing our future power supply. And we hope that a one-size-fits-all 5 approach doesn't overshadow the specific conditions 6 and needs of our utility. Thank you. 7 CHAIRMAN GROB: Thank you very much. We next go to Gary Boe. Mr. Boe, are you 8 9 with us? Mr. Gary Boe? 10 MR. BOE: Yes, can you hear me? 11 CHAIRMAN GROB: Yes, we can. 12 MR. BOE: Yes. My name is Gary Boe, the 13 last is spelled Boe, B-o-e. I'm vice president on the Board of Directors of Flathead Electronic. 14 15 I -- in my testimony today, I must point 16 out to you that the number one priority of the 17 Flathead Electric Board is resource adequacy. It's 18 so important that we have a permanent special 19 committee of the board to deal with this critical 20 issue of power supply resource adequacy. This is an 21 issue that grows more urgent by the month. 22 Flathead Electric is the second largest 23 electric utility in the State of Montana. We have 24 over 700,000 meters total with 55,000 being 25 residential.

One of the biggest problems Montana faces is that we're near the bottom of the state in level of wages paid. We're above Mississippi, but not far. And we're a poor state, sorry to say. And we suffer a poverty rate in Flathead County of 10 percent which is near -- which -- which means during the cold winter months we have members of our area that are making choices between food, medicine, and electricity and keeping the lights on. So it's absolutely imperative that we in Montana do not suffer a blackout.

And as a Montana native, I can -- I have lived through a period of where the temperature remained 25 degrees below zero for 10 days straight. Can you imagine what would happen to us here if there was no electricity for a period of 10 days where the electricity was -- where the power was -- temperature was 25 degrees below zero? It would be an absolute disaster. We'd most certainly suffer deaths in the area. Services like hospitals and all would suffer. So that's something we can't just have happen to us.

In addition to all these lines, we're aware of the need to cover the wind and solar gap.

We encourage the council to help us as we use the

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present resources to cover this gap. We realize the
 1
   EPA cannot provide growth -- cannot provide growth
 3
   and we need more electricity to meet our rapidly
   growing increasing needs. We need the help in
 5
   finding new energy.
 6
             Thanks so much for giving -- giving us the
 7
   opportunity to testify. And we appreciate the
   council's good work in this area. Thank you.
 8
 9
             CHAIRMAN GROB:
                             Thank you, Mr. Boe.
10
             We'll now go to Justin Bair. Are you
   there, Justin?
11
12
             MR. BAIR: Yes, this is Justin Bair, B-a-
13
         I'm the engineering and operations manager at
14
   Vigilante Electric in Dillon, Montana.
15
             I grew up in a small farm community in
16
   Southern Idaho and later worked as a lineman in,
17
   both, Idaho and Montana. I've been able to see
18
   firsthand, both, the struggles and successes that
19
   our small rural communities experience here in
20
   Southwest Montana.
21
             Vigilante Electric Cooperative provides
22
   the electric power in nine Montana counties and one
23
   Idaho county with our main office in Dillon and
24
   outposts in Whitehall and Townsend. We provide
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electrical power to over 10,000 services and

25

1 maintain over 2,700 miles of transmission and 2 distribution line.

Vigilante is a small coop. A coop where employees where many hats in order to keep our costs as low as possible for our hardworking members. The Northwest Council and BPA play a large part in our belief to keep power costs down and our liability at a high level.

Southwest Montana is facing many challenges at this time. To name a few, there would be drought, wildfires, cost of equipment and materials are rising monthly, and lead times continue to move farther and farther out. We're seeing growth at a rate never imagined in our area. We continue to break records monthly in new services and kilowatt hour sales. These are just a few of the challenges that we are seeing.

In my career, I've had the opportunity to sit and discuss power and power supply with -- with people throughout the country. And I just want you to know that that the Northwest is truly the envy of the rest of the country when it comes to -- to generation and rates and power delivery. So let's -- I would plead that we keep it that way.

And I would ask that we all remember that

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our mission is simple to provide our members with a
 1
   reliable source of electricity at the lowest
 3
   possible cost. Thank you.
 4
                              That you, Mr. Bair.
             CHAIRMAN GROB:
 5
             We have next a Mr., I believe, Telly
 6
   Stanger.
            Are you with us, Telly?
 7
             MR. STANGER:
                            I am. Mr. Stanger, S-t-a-n-
           I'm the general manager of Lincoln Electric
 8
   Cooperative in Eureka, Montana. Lincoln Electric is
10
   a member-owned distribution cooperative in Northwest
11
   Montana which serves northern -- the northern part
12
   of Lincoln and Flathead counties.
13
             We served just over 6,100 meters in our
   service area. And we are a member of the Portland
14
15
   based Pacific Northwest Generating Cooperative.
16
             We appreciate the work put into the eighth
17
   draft and understand the gravity of the draft based
18
   on carbon goals and policies and the high-level
19
   description of the issues we face in the northwest
20
   are understood.
21
             The transition to be carbonized power
22
   supply is important and we support that direction.
23
   Clean and flexible hydropower we rely on in the
24
   Northwest is the key in helping us achieve this
25
   transition.
```

We're deeply concerned and confused about the council's recent warning of loss of load probability, but now states the reliability is being met. This raises questions about the modeling used and influence had on the council.

As an independent body, the council should stand on its findings and do a better job of reconciling these conflicting messages. It also raises questions about the accuracy of the data and/ or the modeling used to come to these conclusions.

We believe there should be more emphasis on the need for dispatchable resources to replace upcoming retirements of coal fleets. This cannot be overstated as capacity and reliability are major concerns. With the near miss in March of 2019 and, again, in June of 2021, it's plain to see that Northwest is facing a capacity deficit. It's hard to believe that the transition from fossil fuel such as coal and the loss of capacity that favoring that we will not have inadequacy issues by 2021.

The shortcoming in the plan is the additional resources needed for transmission investment for the development of 3,500 megawatts of intermittent -- intermittent renewable resources.

Lincoln Electric is served by one radio transmission

line owned by Bonneville Power. We see the need for more emphasis on transmission in the form of additions and building the transmission system to handle our needs. I do not speak solely for Lincoln Electric in this regard, but for all who have their unique transmission challenges as you need tonight.

As a general manager of a utility my

As a general manager of a utility, my responsibility is to ensure safety, reliability, and affordability to the members of our cooperative. I can handle the safety and affordability, but I rely on others to help with reliability. Subject matter experts disagree with the direction this plan has gone and the information it provides. Power Council is not responsible for reliability and resource adequacy for Lincoln Electric, but I would remind you the discussion starts with you. Please provide accurate information for public power customers.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback.

Can we possibly reach a Shauna Radford?

Chad, have -- can you -- have you had any success in reaching Ms. Radford and/or a Mr. Brian Weber?

CHAIRMAN GROB: Thank you, Mr. Stanger.

MR. MADRON: Hi, Member Grob. I've
emailed both of them via the emails they registered

```
I have not heard back. We do have two
 1
   with.
   callers connected by phone. Only if Shauna or Brian
 3
   if that's you, please speak up. You're both
   unmuted. You're unmuted.
 4
 5
             They may not have just been able to make
 6
   it.
        In my emails to them, I pointed them towards
 7
   our other three hearings and also the written
   comment options. So, hopefully, they will be able
   to join us another time.
10
             CHAIRMAN GROB: Well, given that, how much
   time do we need to wrap up here or do we take
11
   comment from other areas? Do you have that lined
12
13
   up?
             MR. MADRON: If there's anyone else who
14
15
   wished to give comment, but has not had the
16
   opportunity, you can email me right now or unmute or
17
   speak up, otherwise, we probably can close the
18
   hearing.
19
             ANGELA:: No, Chad --
20
             MR. MADRON: Yes. Oh, do we need to stick
21
   around until --
22
             ANGELA:: Yes, until 7.
23
             MR. MADRON:
                          Okay.
24
             CHAIRMAN GROB: But, yes, I don't know how
25
   long it takes up to close up the meeting.
```

1	MR. MADRON: So, our lawyer
2	CHAIRMAN GROB: Maybe we can hold it open
3	for testimony until 7 which is fine that we do.
4	MR. MADRON: Yes, we do. We need to go
5	ahead and stick around for a few minutes.
6	CHAIRMAN GROB: Okay. Then do we have
7	anybody else from anywhere that wishes to opine and
8	testify? And if not, we'll take a take a 10-
9	minute break or a 5-minute break.
10	MR. MADRON: Thanks for clarifying that,
11	Angela. I appreciate it.
12	CHAIRMAN GROB: Well, let's take a five-
13	minute break.
14	MR. MADRON: Okay.
15	CHAIRMAN GROB: Everybody, we'll be back
16	here at 6:47 according to my phone and see if
17	someone else is signed up and we'll take more
18	testimony.
19	MR. MADRON: Okay. We'll leave the
20	webinar open until 7 for sure. So, remember, we can
21	hear and see you, so please mute and turn off your
22	cameras if you wish.
23	(Recess taken.)
24	CHAIRMAN GROB: Who's alive just me?
25	CO-CHAIR MILBURN: Member Grob, I'm here.



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CHAIRMAN GROB:
 1
                              Okay.
                          Define live, Member Grob, I'm
 2
             MR. DEVLIN:
 3
   here, but I don't know if I qualify.
 4
             CHAIRMAN GROB: Anybody still alive
 5
   qualifies trust me.
 6
             MR. DEVLIN: I have -- I have 6:51 for
 7
   your time right now.
 8
             CHAIRMAN GROB: Well, I have 47 on my
   computer. Now why would my computer be wrong?
10
             MR. DEVLIN: It shouldn't be.
11
             CHAIRMAN GROB: Well, you know, my whole
12
   life is just a little bit off kilter.
13
             MR. MADRON: If I could confirm that our
   IT person Tiffany is listening, I'm sure she'll be
15
   right on that.
16
             I don't have any additional emails at this
17
   time.
18
             CHAIRMAN GROB: Well, if there's any
19
   comment from anywhere, we'll take it. If not we'll
20
   just wait to see if somebody does --
21
             MR. MADRON:
                           Okay.
22
             CHAIRMAN GROB: -- reach out.
23
             MR. DEVLIN: Councilmember Grob.
24
             CHAIRMAN GROB:
                              Yes.
25
             MR. DEVLIN:
                          I think all the members
```



an email and you can find my email on the -- on the

25

hearing page over on the right hand side or you can 1 just speak up right now. And we still have five minutes left on the hearing. And we have three other hearings scheduled as well. 4 5 It's 7 o'clock. MALE SPEAKER: 6 CHAIRMAN GROB: Well, hello, everybody. I 7 have a phone that says it's 6 o'clock and a computer that says it's 6:56. If anyone else in another time zone tells me it's 7 o'clock, we'll wind up this 10 meeting. 11 MR. MADRON: I can agree it's 7 o'clock. 12 CHAIRMAN GROB: Well, thank you very much. 13 MR. MADRON: And --14 CHAIRMAN GROB: No more Montana residents 15 signed up to provide testimony and having nobody 16 from any other area, we will now transition from 17 this stating facts to and I guess we just close the 18 meeting? We're not done? We're done. 19 MR. MADRON: I don't believe we have a 20 closing statement on there. 21 CHAIRMAN GROB: But I don't have a closing 22 statement with me. Oh, it's just stuck to the other 23 page. Okay, here we go. 24 Thank you. As we do not have anyone else

signed up, we will recess the hearing which we have

25

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And having nobody coming forward with another
 1
   statement, I will now close with this statement
 2
 3
   saying this concludes our public hearing on the
   Council's Draft 2021 Northwest Power Plan. Comments
 5
   submitted to the council on the Draft Power Plan
   will be made available on the council's website as
 7
   soon as possible.
             On behalf of the council, I thank all of
 8
   you for participating in today's hearing. Please
   visit the council's website for schedule of
10
11
   additional hearing. And this hearing is adjourned.
12
   Thank you, all.
13
             MR. MADRON: Thank you, everyone.
14
              (Hearing concluded at 7:20 p.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
2	
3	I, Cheyne Lee, do hereby certify that I reported all
4	proceedings adduced in the foregoing matter and that the
5	foregoing transcript pages constitutes a full, true and
6	accurate record of said proceedings to the best of my
7	ability.
8	
9	I further certify that I am neither related
10	to counsel or any party to the proceedings nor have any
11	interest in the outcome of the proceedings.
12	
13	IN WITNESS HEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
14	10 th day of November, 2021.
15	
16	
17	
18	-69
19	Cheyne Lee
20	
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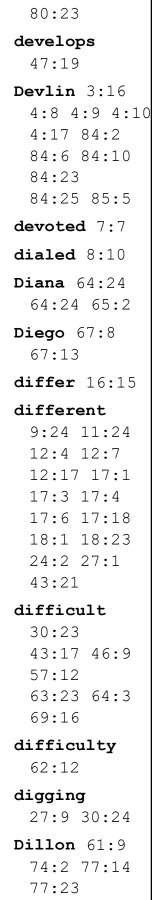
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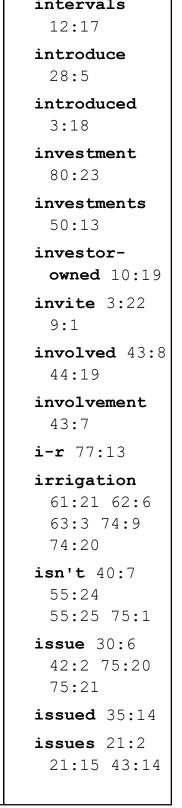
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