## Hearing

DEFINING THE FUTURE

JOINT OUTREACH TEAM OF
WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

LISTENING SESSION

Whereupon, the hearing of the above-entitled cause was taken at the Holiday Inn Grand Montana, 5500 Midland Road, Billings, Montana, taken on Wednesday, the $18 t h$ day of July, 2012 , beginning at the hour of 6:02 p.m.

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        APPEARANCES
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Office of the Secretary
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MS. JOHNSON: Good evening. We're going to go ahead and get started.

Okay. My name is Robin Johnson and I am the Administrative Officer for the Upper Great Plains Region of Western Area Power. And it's my privilege to welcome you here this evening.

This is the second of a total of six listening sessions. And Bob Harris, the Regional Manager for the Upper Great Plains, unfortunately couldn't be here tonight. He had a conflicting meeting in South Dakota, but he certainly is very interested in your input and wants to welcome you here this evening and acknowledge the fact that you have gone out of your way, as you had many other things you could be doing, but you chose to participate in this event.

Mr. Harris will definitely review the transcript from this evening's session. Again your ideas and thoughts are very important to him. So I'm going to go ahead and turn this over to Lauren Azar, who is the Senior Advisor to the Secretary of Energy, Secretary Steven Chu.

And Lauren is going to provide some introductory remarks as well as conduct this session. MS. AZAR: Thank you. And I'm absolutely

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delighted to see how many folks have turned out tonight. We need a lot of input in what Western and the DOE are trying to do, and the initiative is called the Defining the Future.

So with that, let me just -- I'm not quite sure when we have audiences, I'm never sure if folks are completely aware of exactly what the Power Marketing Administrations do, and also what we're trying to do through the Defining the Future initiative, and the Joint Outreach Team, which is a joint team of experts between Western and the DOE.

So let me just start off with, there's been, as you can imagine, quite a lot of swirl around this Defining the Future initiative.

And before we get into some details, let me start by saying $I$ hope that all of us in this room have shared goals, and shared goals that we want to live in a nation that is prosperous, that is competitive in the global economy, that is safe and has reliable electricity that is affordable, and that we have a grid that is flexible and resilient.

And the question of course is then in the details, right? If we can share -- if we do indeed share those goals, how do we get there? Do we already have it? We have parts of it.

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The industry, the electric industry is changing around us and changing dramatically, so the question is how should the electric industry change to ensure that indeed we can reach those goals and sustain those goals as we go forward for our children and grandchildren.

And then the question of course is what's the role of the Power Marketing Administrations and specifically Western.

So with that in mind, keep that in the back of your mind when you're thinking about this initiative, and what we are trying to do and Secretary Chu's memo that, if you haven't seen a copy of it, there's a copy in the back.

The Federal Power Program has been in an incredibly successful program for this nation over the last 75 years, and is a significant component of our nation's infrastructure.

Just a quick background of what the PMAs are. Historically, they were created to sell electricity from the dams, from the federal hydroelectric dams. That was their core mission, and it remains their core mission to this day. And it's very important.

Over the years, however, new obligations

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have been placed on the Power Marketing
Administrations. Most of all, most of which belong in the realm of the transmission grid and making sure the transmission grid is reliable and how power is sold over the transmission grid.

And also environmental controls, a lot of them are in BPA's service territory, but $I$ do know Western has quite a lot as well.

So as the years have gone on, the core mission of the PMAs has -- while it's maintained, there are many layers on top of it at this point in time.

The dams of course are owned not by Western but by the Army Corps of Engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation. In fact, they're not only owned by them, but they're operated by them. And any repairs that are done, including deciding when they're going to do them and how they're going to do them, of course is not decided by Western, but is decided by other entities.

The PMAs of course sell the electricity from these dams mostly to local public utilities, cooperatives, as well as municipalities.

And the -- one of the things that Congress has done over the years, some of the PMAs started off

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with building transmissions, but other over the years have been required to build transmissions and substations. And indeed they $--n$ of course, the PMAs don't deliver power to the homes, right? They deliver it to another utility who then sells it to the retail customer.

So Western's transmission infrastructure is unbelievably significant vis-a-vis this nation. They own 17,135 miles of transmission, and 321 substations.

Let me just give you a snapshot of some of the, some of the challenges that we all have to grapple with with regards to Western.

Let's talk about their wood poles. They have, you know, a lot of wood poles that their transmission lines are on. Right now 61 percent of those wood poles are 50 years old or older.

That's beyond their life expectancy. 17 percent are between 40 and 50 years old and they're going to soon exceed their useful life.

In other words, 78 percent of the wood poles in Western are going to need replacing in the near term.

Now I want to compliment Western because they've done a heck of a good job with regards to

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maintaining those poles so they have been able to exceed their life expectancy. But at some point in time, no matter how much you prop them up, you're going to need to replace them.

So what about Western's transformers? 24 percent of those transformers are over 40 years old, which is exceeding their useful life. One is 77 years old, which again, unbelievable that Western has been able to keep this puppy running for 77 years, hats off to them.

But at some point in time you've got to recognize that a 77-year-old transformer is going to have to be replaced.

In addition to those 24 percent that are already exceeding their useful life, 6 percent are nearing their useful life. So we've got essentially one-third of the transformers in Western's fleet are going to need replacing in the near term.

Transformers are really expensive and they're actually pretty difficult to get. There's a long lead time in relation to placing the orders and getting transformers.

So the bottom line is, we need to figure out, as we're going forward, how best to ensure that Western plays a leadership role in the nation to

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ensure that we can continue to have a safe and reliable, and affordable electric service to Western's customers, and a resilient and flexible grid.

Western plays a very important role and I don't need to tell the folks that are in this room because you have come out, Western plays a very important role to ensure that its customers have a safe and reliable and affordable supply of electricity.

In March, Secretary Chu sent the memo to all four of the PMAs, and again the memo was prompted by the changing factors in the electric industry. And it's not unique to the PMAs. The PMAs are the only entities of course over which Secretary Chu has some authority. But it really was a call to the entire electric industry. You've got a lot of things changing in your industry and you all have to respond.

And so he was saying to the PMAs, let's step up to the plate, let's be leaders and let's figure this out.

So the Secretary laid out a wombat for how the federal agencies can help lead the way to create a 21st century grid necessary to support the economic 9

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growth and energy security in the United States.
To begin that process, Western and DOE has convened a joint team of experts who will use the input they are receiving from you tonight, as well as the input they're receiving from others in five other listening sessions, plus five workshops.

And we are also receiving comments on the web. So if you, in addition to talking tonight or if you don't want to talk tonight, you want to submit written comments, you can send them to jot@wapa.gov.

So we look forward to getting your input because it's important in figuring out how Western can implement the Secretary's memo.

And of course each of the regions in Western are different. So part of the challenge with Western is to figure out, you know, how to establish -- how to attain these shared goals, given the unique nature of the statutory obligations in each of the regions, as well as the unique nature of the customer base. Because each customer base is different in the different regions in Western.

Western and DOE also recognize the importance of hearing from communities, and as we move forward to help modernize and secure our electric system, we want to hear from our communities 10

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and that's why we're hosting these meetings, public meetings, over the next three weeks.

We're going to continue to work with Congress throughout this process and talk about how the PMAs can help with the other players in the electric industry to transform our national electric grid in a way that ensures consumers have access to secure and affordable electricity.

So that's the end of my initial comments.

Let me just tell you how the listening session tonight is going to proceed.

A number of folks pre-registered, thank you very much. We're going to go through the pre-registered folks first who indicated that they wanted to speak. I will call out your name, and when you get up here if you could for the court reporter, please state your name and spell it. I'm sure she would also appreciate if you would speak slowly and clearly.

Every speaker is going to have three minutes. We want to make sure everybody has got an opportunity to speak. Once we get through those that have pre-registered, said they wanted to speak, I will then get the list from the back from the new people who said they wanted to speak. We'll go

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through those. If we still have time, we'll open it up for other folks if they, you know, became energized by some of the other comments, they can stand up and speak at that point in time.

The court reporter is here and she's going to be recording all of your comments, of course, and the Joint Outreach Team, which is the team of experts that is working on this, is going to review -- they will be reviewing all of the comments received, both in the workshops, the listening sessions, as well as on the web site.

So this is your opportunity to provide us with input and we want to hear it.

Again, I applaud Billings and those around Billings for a great showing tonight, and we look forward to hearing from you.

And I look forward to working with you folks, and I know that the experts on the JOT team do as well, as we figure out how best to ensure that we have the infrastructure for our nation to achieve the goals I articulated earlier.

So with that, I'm going to start off, if it's okay, I'm a former Public Service Commissioner from Wisconsin. In fact that was my last position before I went to work for Secretary Chu. So I'm

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going to call on my former colleague, if that's okay, to start this off, Commissioner Travis Kavulla, to start off. And thank you.

MR. KAVULLA: Thank you, Lauren and everyone for being here. It's good to see so many familiar faces in the audience today.

I'm Travis Kavulla. The last name is spelled $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{v}-\mathrm{u}-\mathrm{l}-\mathrm{l}-\mathrm{a}$.

I'm the Commissioner for District 1, which includes 19 counties in central, northern, and eastern Montana, as well as Chairman of the Commission.

I represent a lot of Co-op country in the State of Montana. I think a good two/fifths or some of the electorate in my area is made up of Co-op member owners, so I'm particularly sensitive to concerns, even though the PSC in Montana does not regulate you in the least.

Most of my comments are related to the memorandum with which you are probably all familiar with written by Secretary of Energy Steven Chu and released on March 16, 2012.

I do think the memorandum makes a correct observation that "the PMAs' equipment is integrally intertwined with the underlying system."

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PMAs don't exist in a vacuum. They are interrelated and with the ability to offer a full bouquet of transmission and ancillary services is essential for both transmission operators that are investor owned, like Northwestern Energy, as well as public owned, like WAPA.

Resources that require certain cost
effective transmission services in the territory of a publicly-owned transmission operator may have to sink in the load serving area of an investor-owned utility, so things that investor-owned utilities that operate a transmission grid do or don't do will naturally impact the operation of PMAs and vice versa.

I appreciate the Secretary's recognition of the Energy Imbalance Market working group convened by Public Service Commissioners representing states in the Western interconnection.

I'm a member of that group. There are dozens of balancing authority areas in the Western interconnection.

And there clearly are efficiencies. If all of the things being equal and working in the realm of theory, there are clearly efficiencies to be had by establishing some kind of a platform whereby

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lateral transactions can be more easily made and offered on intervals that are of a shorter duration than the current system of hourly scheduling. And I think ultimately if you were to pool together all of the resources of those balancing authorities, you would ultimately need less generation, less regulation service, a lot less duplication than what you currently see in order to balance the grid and dispatch energy efficiently.

But I do want to say as well that there's nothing pre-ordained without the work of the PUC EIM working group. There are really serious questions about the costs associated with implementing any kind of market assigned to support any kind of enhanced bilateral trading.

And although the PUC EIM group has commissioned to study that together with a market assigned cost study from experienced operators seems to suggest that the benefits outweigh the costs, there have been a lot of criticisms of those studies.

And I think some of those criticisms have a lot of validity. And I think stakeholders are now trying to wade through the details and are cautiously trying to ascertain the truth based on the evidence that is before us.

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One of the great flaws of the PSC EIM group is that it's a PSC EIM group. It does not have the cooperation of the co-op community, which needs to be involved in these discussions.

There's another good route that is occurring now which does have a lot of co-op involvement and public involvement. Those are the discussions of the Northwest Power Pool, which has convened a Market Committee and a Governance Committee to examine initiatives that could bring efficiencies to the grid.

There are few current initiatives of something called the Joint Initiatives of the Regional Transmission Planning Bodies. Those have enjoyed some mixed successes. I think a reevaluation of those efforts is overdue. And one of the leaders of that process is the Bonneville Power Administration.

And I am happy to say as well that the Upper Great Plains operations of WAPA are participating in that as well.

They're considering a lot of things, everything from a regional EIM, which is kind of the far end of the spectrum, but also a lot of more common sense things, such as web exchange, which used ${ }_{1}$

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to be called the Intra-hour Transaction Accelerator Platform or I-TAP.

I-TAP allows intra-hourly scheduling for more efficient market transactions. There's been a lot of thin trading on that system recently because it suffered from some design flaws.

But there's a lot of examinations of that, of dynamic scheduling, of diversity interchange capabilities for regulation service and energy from variable energy resources, as well as intra-hourly scheduling.

Those are all on the table. They're all part of the work of the Market Committee, and they would, if implemented correctly, I think potentially save people a lot of money, people who are both customers, investor-owned utilities who I represent, as well as people like yourselves, Co-op member owners.

These regional initiatives do need to be studied not just on a broad basis, but also on a Montana specific basis as well.

Montana is unique in the Western
interconnection. We do have a kind of an iron curtain of transmission congestion, that's no secret to anyone here.

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You have to wonder if some of these market devices, if adopted, be stillborn because efficient dispatch of them would be prevented by this transmission congestion.

And similarly, there are all sorts of questions of how transmission rates will work out, will pancaking affect the practicality of implementation of some of these initiatives.

And the Secretary's memorandum promises future memorandum on this subject, which $I$ know we would all be interested in reading.

So I hope that WAPA's Upper Great Plains Region can work together with Northwestern Energy's Corporation, which is Montana's largest investor-owned corporation, investor-owned utility, as well as BPA's Western Montana operations to understand some of the local peculiarities that color this specific issue.

So I thank WAPA very much for visiting Montana. It's a pleasure to have you in Billings. I wish all of you very well in your work. I will be submitting written comments as well at some point after this meeting.

And I will be sure to send it to Mecca and the Co-op organization so you can all get a copy as

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well.

I look forward to visiting with some of you afterwards and catching up with some stories. I hope your farms and ranches are all doing well.

Thank you.

MS. AZAR: Let's go to Brandon Wittman. MR. WITTMAN: I'm glad she decided to start at the bottom. It's kind of nice.

Last name is $W$-i-t-t-m-a-n.

I'm Brandon Wittman, I'm the General

Manager of Yellowstone Valley Electric Co-op.
Our Co-op consists of 18,000 meters, 2,500
miles of line in six counties, including the county that we're all in right now, which is Yellowstone County. So welcome to our territory.

At the eastern most point of Yellowstone Valley's system is a large substation owned and operated by WAPA. This substation is situated just outside the town of Custer, Montana, and provides a very critical delivery point that is integral to the overall operation of Yellowstone Valley's plant.

Through this delivery point, Yellowstone Valley purchased 49,759,000 kilowatt hours of electricity in 2011.
This electricity is dependable, renewable,19

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carbon-free, cost-based energy. The WAPA power is essential for all members of Yellowstone Valley, especially the agricultural producers we serve.

The geography of our service territory is such that the majority of irrigators and ag producers reside between the towns of Custer and Huntley, which is where our headquarters is located.

In the area between Custer and Huntley, Yellowstone Valley has four substations serving approximately 4,500 meters.

The overwhelming majority of these meters are redirectly or indirectly related to farm and ranch operation with over 200 meters serving irrigation pumps and pivots. Many of these family farms and ranches would not exist but for the reliable affordable WAPA power that they utilize.

Yellowstone Valley's WAPA delivery at Custer is the most dependable power source on our entire system.

The WAPA crews are incredibly responsive to any issues that occur, the power is reliable and the rates are some of the most stable on the market.

The process put in place between WAPA and not-for-profit utilities works and has worked for decades.

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Anything that works this well would be fairly easy to take for granted, however Co-ops in Montana know how valuable this WAPA resource is and we treat it accordingly. We have and continue to engage our members in conservation and efficiency programs in order to better utilize the WAPA resource.

At Yellowstone Valley's Cooperative, our membership collectively has over 500 geothermal heat pumps installed to heat and cool their homes.

This is the most efficient heating and cooling system available. It helps lower demand on our system and improves the load factor for homes and businesses alike.

In two cases we have provided rebates and technical assistance for area schools, the result was having geothermal systems at both Shepherd Elementary School and the brand new Huntley Project High School. We have facilitated these installations with a very aggressive rebate program.

Additionally we have continuing rebate programs for air-to-air heat pumps, energy efficient water heaters, and Energy Star rated appliances. We provide energy audits for our members upon request, and have several net-metered renewable generation

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projects at various locations on our system.
PMAs have developed a process of providing energy, recreation, and other resources that works amazingly well. Simply put, PMAs pay their own way and provide benefits to millions.

The directives outline in Secretary Chu's memo threaten the principles and agreements under which the relationship between PMAs and Co-ops, such as Yellowstone Valley Electric, were formed.

The lifeblood of millions of Americans is at stake. Please don't undermine a successful program.

Thank you.
MS. AZAR: Thank you. Julia Haggarty. She's not here. Jeff Fox.

MR. FOX: My name is Jeff Fox, and I represent Renewable Northwest Project, a nonprofit advocacy organization dedicated to promoting the implementation of environmentally responsible renewable energy resources.

Representatives of Western Area Power Administration and the Department of Energy, I want to thank you for the opportunity to comment today on how WAPA and other Power Marketing Administrations can continue and expand their role of delivering low

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cost, clean energy to millions of Americans.
It is estimated that the West's
electricity sector will require $\$ 200$ billion of investment over the next 20 years.

Aging generation facilities must be repaired or retired and the energy replaced, new transmissions will be built to serve growing population centers, and electricity demand will eventually rebound and perhaps even rise dramatically as additional power hungry products continue to enter our homes and even our parking spaces.

Given this necessary overhaul of the West's electric infrastructure, the Department of Energy's focus on how federal agencies can help achieve the most reliable, resilient, efficient, clean, low-risk and low-cost electric grid possible is not only entirely appropriate, but absolutely central to the DOE's mission of ensuring "America's security and prosperity by addressing its energy, environmental and nuclear challenges through transformative science and technology solutions."

In recent decades, perhaps nowhere has the electric sector seen a more transformative technology entrance than in the emergence of cost competitive renewable energy. The rise of renewable energy holds 23

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great promise to play a significant role in delivering on all of the laudable goals DOE has articulated for 21st Century grid.

While the electricity industry is
evolving, the outdated policies and operational
protocols that govern much of the transmission system
today are hindering the natural market evolution to a
cleaner, more reliable, and more affordable energy future.

These policies and protocols are
increasing the cost of integrating Variable Energy
Resources, and are also increasing the cost of operating conventional resources to balance the natural fluctuations of load. All of these inefficiencies increase costs for rate payers.

Specific policy and protocol changes
Renewable Northwest Project supports include, and it's quite a list:

More incremental scheduling practices for power;

Centralized dispatch to manage the balancing reserves required for loads and Variable Energy Resources;

Participating in the Area Control Error diversity program;

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Increasing dynamic scheduling capability;
Increasing real time visibility of
transmission utilization;
Increasing demand side flexibility;
Preparing for increased electric vehicle
utilization;
Constructing substation upgrades and reconsidering transmission lines to increase the transmission capability to renewable energy zones with less cost and less impact on the environment;

Increasing the availability of Conditional Firm transmission service;

Eliminating pancake transmission rates that make transmission service uneconomic;

And facilitating regional transmission planning.

Many of these transmission practice are already commonplace in other parts of the country and world.

WAPA and Power Marketing Administrations' own history in marketing the power from the federally owned hydroelectric dams provide a clear example for how federal leadership can help to achieve a lasting legacy of clean, reliable, affordable energy to power the American economy.

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Renewable Northwest Project supports DOE's
leadership to ensure that we modernize the grid to achieve a cleaner energy future, increase the reliable operation of the grid, and access efficiencies that can lower cost to consumers.

Working with the PMAs and regional
stakeholders will be critical to a successful
process. We look forward to working with the PMAs within their respective regions to develop the appropriate polices and approaches to achieve the goals identified by DOE.

And thank you again for the opportunity to comment.

MS. AZAR: Thank you. Alan Ruby.

By the way, if you have written comments, I'm sure the court reporter would love just to have a copy of your comments.

MR. RUBY: Alan Ruby, the last name is
$R-u-b-y$.

Thank you for this opportunity.
I would like to take issue with Secretary Chu's March 16th letter, which I'll refer to as a heavy-handed directive from Washington, D.C.

I drove 400 miles to be allowed three minutes to address this listening session. That's

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less than one minute per 100 miles. And I sincerely hope that this is not just a perfunctory process, and there will be more hearing than listening. I'm afraid Secretary Chu doesn't
understand the Power Marketing Agencies'
relationships with local Co-ops.
Secretary Chu is correct about one thing,
though, that PMAs were established by different statutes at different times with different
intentions. And there are good reasons for that.

I know that as President of Montana Electric Co-op Association serving 400,000 Montanans, I spoke for all 25 Rural Electric Co-ops both east and west for the Continental Divide.

My home Co-op, Flathead Electric in

Kalispell is part of the Bonneville Power Association and is 100 percent renewable hydropower, nuclear and local landfill gas.

But the point is that each PMA works within their region in a collaborative process to serve their members. This works much better than a heavy-handed central directive from a disconnected Washington, D.C.

These generating facilities may be federally owned, but we, the local Co-op members,

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paid every dime of those costs with interest through our electric rates.

We carefully managed and controlled those costs over these many years to provide affordable rates to our rural neighbors, and we don't intend to lose control and let our members down.

Thank you for this opportunity.
MS. AZAR: Thank you. Melanie Roe.
MS. ROE: It' R-o-e.
Good evening. Gentlemen, women of the
Department of Energy, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to have input into this process. I hope with all my heart that you will listen to all the people speaking tonight and hear their messages. It's with great concern that we, as the original stakeholders, approach this process which appears to have a pre-determined outcome.

As you are aware, WAPA covers a huge geographical area of primarily rural customers. As a Trustee of Park Electric Cooperative in south central Montana, we serve roughly 3,000 customers with a reliable supply of low cost power. Our service area encompasses four counties and covers approximately 5,500 square miles, over twice the size of the state of Delaware, serving 2.5 customers per mile of line. 28

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It is my responsibility as an elected Trustee of the Co-op to make sure my neighbors and friends have affordable power. It will be very difficult for me to explain to my elderly farmers and family ranchers why their power may double or triple in price so a wind farm developed by a for-profit corporation out of Maryland can send its power over the grid we have been caring for and improving over the past 75 years.

The PMAs were developed to serve their
local area with local control. Improvements are ongoing. And while the DOE has indicated it feels the TIF money has been underutilized, maybe it's because the projects coming before WAPA have been too risky.

Cost-based rates are exactly that, based on cost. These costs include the cost of power and the cost of transmission, which is already disproportionately high. Within our low density area, there's no room to absorb costs associated with expansions to benefit urban areas outside of the WAPA footprint. This becomes an issue of fairness.

As costs increase, we lose our competitive edge. Park Electric is fortunate to have a diverse customer base. We provide power to SMC, a platinum/palladium mine, Printing For Less, an

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international printing company, several resorts, such as Chico Hot Springs, as well as thousands of acres of fertile ground under irrigation.

Each of these users of power are
interconnected and cost increases will affect the profitability of each and every one. I just can't see where changing around how the costs are spread will give us any type of competitive edge. In fact, it is more likely that the opposite will happen as our businesses simply close their doors and our ranchers sell off their property.

To address the desire of the DOE to see more integration of alternative renewables as well as demand side incentive, I would ask that you look no farther than most of the local co-ops.

At Park Electric, we've already integrated wind, small hydro and solar into our system, because that's what our customers want. We encourage conservation through education, including things such as energy audits, rebates on high efficiency hot water heaters and ground source heat pumps. We offer green tags to our customers who desire them.

At the Co-op level, we are exploring new concepts in metering and demand side monitoring, but it's very, very expensive and we're trying to

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determine the best way to include it and still be fiscally responsible and keep our co-op and our customers whole.

And finally, I want to comment on this process of the workshops and the listening sessions. The timeframe since the memo came out through the establishment of the dates for the workshops and listening sessions is pretty compressed. It's unfortunate that we here in Montana are expected to travel hundreds of miles to participate in a workshop -- my husband and I have a small business with 14 employees -- I think it's unconscionable that you expect me to take three days off to drive to a distant site to try and figure out what's going on, why are we making these changes.

Our farmers and ranchers are harvesting and haying, resorts are busy. The people who have the most to lose are the least likely to have their voices heard as this process is rushed through to meet some arbitrary deadline.

Quite frankly $I$ resent that, and it makes me really suspicious of what is going on, and whether or not anybody really cares about the consumers at the end of the line.

You know, WAPA isn't broken, but maybe the 31

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DOE is. Thank you.
MS. AZAR: Thank you. Ray Clouse.
MR. CLOUSE: My name is Ray Clouse, last name is spelled $\mathrm{C}-1-\mathrm{o}-\mathrm{u}-\mathrm{s}-\mathrm{e}$. First name is Ray.

Good evening, Ladies and Gentlemen, special guests, and all of those of you that are part of this special listening session.

My name is Ray Clouse, and I won't tell
you that I'm 77 years old, but living out my golden years with the help of Social Security and my electric chair.

My family and I moved to our local
community in 1946. This was before there was any electricity available or even the dream that electricity would be a reality for rural America.

Since then, and until now, I have seen many changes to the world, our community and yes to myself.

One of my frustrations is how the people of small communities in rural America are so often overlooked and taken advantage of. Example, I will have spent over nine hours on the road to be able to speak to you for three minutes. So my hope is that you will listen carefully to what $I$ have to say.

I'm very fortunate to be elected as one of 32

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five Trustees to my local Co-op. It is our job as Trustees to plan for the future, set policies for our co-op, and keep our system strong and constructed to all known safety standards.

And I would like to emphasize that our small system has the best safety record of any co-op in the United States.

I believe we're the smallest Co-op in the country. Approximately 40 percent of our purchased power comes from WAPA through our local G\&T. We have . 59 members per mile, . 59.

We serve farms, ranches, stock wells, and a few oil wells, and seasonal type meters.

We also serve Home on the Range for boys and girls needing a new environment. Goldenwest worked with them to install a large ground source heat pump to accommodate all of their needs. This along with one small village with 65 meters.

Of these 65 meters, 25 percent are single households, older "retired persons", who are predominantly on fixed incomes. An increase to these people is a major life changer.

The wholesale rates we are charged is based on the cost causer being the cost payer. But the numbers that go into the rates are very

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important. Environmental issues and other wild ideas that are dreamt up by people who don't have to pay for the product drive us wild.

I guess the term would be artificial
adders. How do we ever feel comfortable knowing what these numbers are?

Our present day farmers and ranchers have the title of being the best environmentalists in the world. I, for all of my years of life, have continually been concerned about the future generations and having the belief that what we do here now is very important in the large picture for our local areas and the country as a whole.

The reason we're here tonight is to speak for those who couldn't make this trip. Of course this carries a major obligation, that is, to be able to let every one know what we are hoping to accomplish. I want to share this with you.

Remember us, the elderly, those on fixed incomes, and those who are handicapped. We are a part of America -- part of the heart of America. We have always, I want to emphasize this, and will continue to pay our fair share for as long as we can. This was one of the founding principles of the PMAs. We paid more at the beginning with the

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understanding of a long-term reliability product. We've all built this great nation with, yes, our blood, our sweat and our tears. We sincerely hope you will help us by recognizing these facts that $I$ and the rest of these Ladies and Gentlemen have presented. Thank you.

MS. AZAR: Thank you. Craig Herbert. MR. HERBERT: Hello. My name is Craig

Herbert. Last name, $H-e-r-b-e-r-t$.

I'm the General Manager of NorVal Electric Cooperative in Glasgow. I'm also a member and a landowner.

The DOE has promised to have robust stakeholder involvement and you only allow three minutes, and $I$ drove similar to Ruby, but not quite. I'm at 300 miles from home to get here.

I don't believe using the reasonable person standard one would consider three minutes per person robust involvement.

What I'm afraid of is that DOE has already made up their mind on what they plan to do with the Western system, and we're just using the workshops and listening sessions to smooth over things with Congress.

With the information that has been

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released, it appears that DOE wants to create an artificial market for alternative renewables where they compete with our cost base federal power that we currently receive.

If alternative renewables were cost effective, we should not have to supply them with all the tax breaks and artificial adders to promote them.

NorVal is a rural electric cooperative and it covers about 9,700 square miles. We have about 2,200 miles of transmission and distribution line. We service 3,219 members. Our service territory is bigger than six states in the United States, that's plus or minus 10 percent.

We also serve the west half of Fort Peck Indian Reservation. So what the DOE does will have a big effect on us because we have a lot of area and a lot of people to cover.

There have been statements made that say the Western system is in bad shape. It's not in our area. The Western system is in good to very good shape for our area. And some of the areas have been rebuilt. And the reliability of Western has been very good to us.

And I want to make one more comment on the age of systems. Age is not a sole factor for

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replacement. I've had brand new poles get tore down and have a 50-year-old pole standing next to it and it stands up.

So age is not the sole market or sole factor for replacement. Thank you.

MS. AZAR: Thank you. Brent McRae.

MR. McRAE: Brent McRae, M-c-R-a-e.

I am Brent McRae, a livestock producer
from Jordan, Montana, Garfield County. Thank you for the opportunity to address this listening session. Garfield County was formed in 1919 with the Missouri River at its northern border. Following the completion of Fort Peck dam in 1940 , the waters of Fort Peck Reservoir became our north border. Garfield County now boasts 179 square miles of water, covering what was once the most fertile-productive land in the county. The value of the last alfalfa seed crop produced on the Missouri River in Garfield County exceeded the cumulative price the federal government paid landowners displaced for a greater good. Some of these relocated "Fort Peck" refugees became McCone Electric Cooperative members, with their families remaining members today.

The $\$ 100$ million cost of construction of Fort Peck has been an excellent investment in terms

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of flood control, and in the production of clean, environmentally friendly, hydro electricity.

Long-term alliances formed between the federal government and our local electric cooperatives to provide electrical service to sparsely populated rural areas improved the quality of life for members. This original, primary, and ongoing objective firmly mandates that electric cooperatives be included as a primary stakeholder in the future decision-making process of Western Area Power.

As a rancher, affordable electricity to power wells providing water for livestock is doing more than practicing good animal husbandry. Consumer nutrition and safety is elevated.

As live cattle and beef exports rise, the ability of American cattle producers to provide a sustainable and renewable and nutritional product is essential for America's national security, its food security, and availability of an exportable resource that strengthens the United States globally.

Without reasonably priced electric
service, an increase in animal health issues may arise from communal drinking ponds that are also inhabited by other animal species.

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In addition, animals may congregate in riparian areas, potentially causing stream bed erosion. This may cause environmental and bio-security concerns to downstream users.

Livestock producers incur additional costs above the electric service by paying for line extensions to remote areas, as well as the cost of drilling the well and setup.

These large investments rely on the initial promise of power being supplied "at the lowest possible cost to consumer" as specified by statute.

Ranchers, as self-employed business owners, understand the need for maintenance and ongoing technological improvements to WAPA generation and transmission. These costs are included in the rates we pay our local electric cooperatives.

This investment is redeemable to us in the form of affordable, consistent, and reliable power. This methodology is quite logical; the users are the payers for improvements and/or programs that benefit the paying consumers.

However, we also recognize the foolhardiness of morphing the Power Marketing Authorities into a Research and Development

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instrument.

Western Area Power Authority has a long and distinguished history of fulfilling its primary mission; providing low cost electricity to consumers.

This allows for an increased quality of life and private business opportunities to grow America. Thank you.

MS. AZAR: Thank you. DeeDee Isaacs.
Good evening. My name is DeeDee Isaacs, $I-s-a-a-c-s$.

Speaking of technology, the I-Pad went off. There we go. As a Director at Tongue River Electric Cooperative, my fellow board members and I face challenges everyday. The fires this summer have impacted our service territory and our facility.

Western and DOE want to make the grid more resilient and efficient while reducing costs to consumers. We all heard three and-a-half years ago how change was good. What we didn't hear was with change comes more cost, hidden fees and no accountability.

How can change, being dictated by
Secretary Chu, happen without additional cost to the rural electrical users in our area?

I, for one, have little faith that DOE can4

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make the above-mentioned changes without raising rates.

Our service territory is made up of approximately 2,737 members. Approximately half are from the Northern Cheyenne Tribe. These, along with other members, face many difficulties living in this remote section of southeastern Montana.

Travel alone to the nearest city for doctoring is 130 miles plus, one way. We do not take our power for granted. It is a privilege to have safe, reliable, and cheaper than the national average made possible through our WAPA allocation.

As a hardware store owner, living in Ashland and having my customers choosing between buying groceries, making necessary home improvements, or paying all or part of a possibly increasing power bill due to DOE Secretary Chu's March 16 memorandum, is really very upsetting.

The DOE "one size fits all" plan is far too broad and prohibitively expensive. It's nothing more than an unproven, untested, and costly idea.

A nationally directed policy would be unnecessary, costly, inequitable, and inconsistent with the legal obligations imposed on the PMAs and the Secretary, and politically unsustainable.

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After watching our crews at Tongue River Electric replace poles and wires day and night for over nine days during the fire storm that we experienced, restoring the power, keeping the members informed, and searching for hard to replace parts and pieces, it made me think if our state and federal government operated following the cooperative principle, what a country we would be.

Thank you.

MS. AZAR: Thank up. Maude

Grantham-Richards?

Sam Gundermann?

MR. GUNDERMANN: Sam Gundermann, $G-u-n-d-e-r-m-a-n-n$.

I'm a Trustee for NorVal Electric in Glasgow and I am also a third generation farmer with both dry land and center-pivot irrigation.

I make my living from the land and farming is a business with small margins. I live in a remote area and whenever energy prices change, they have a dramatic effect on my operation.

The proposed artificial adders to Western as outlined in Secretary Chu's March 16th directive will be very hard on my family and my operations. It will do nothing for the power that we currently

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receive from Western.

If our electric prices are artificially
increased, this will cause more people to leave the area already sparsely populated.

Thank you.
MS. AZAR: Thank you. Dave Hayden?
MR. HAYDEN: I'm Dave Hayden. Last name, $H-a-y-d-e-n$.

I'm one of the walk-ins. I didn't prepare a speech, but $I$ just want to let everybody know these people up here giving these speeches are wonderful people. They all help each other. And I'm concerned about this causing big inflation and creating hardship on our elderly people that created the Co-ops and got them in the good balance that they're in, and this would be a break in the system. Thank you.

MS. AZAR: Thank you. Ray Ellis?
MR. ELLIS: Spell my last name, E-l-l-i-s. It's pretty easy.

My name is Ray Ellis. I am the General Manager at Lincoln Electric Cooperative, Eureka, Montana. I know we have had kind of a contest here of who has traveled the furthest. But I think I've got that one covered.

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Lincoln Electric serves about 4,000 members in about a thousand square miles of northwest Montana in some extremely rugged country where it's heavily timbered, and very expensive to maintain and to deliver energy there.

I'm also the Chair of the Board of
Directors of PNGC Power, which is Pacific Northwest Generation Cooperative. And that Cooperative is made up of 14 like cooperatives in seven western states. I'm also here to represent Lincoln and that group.

I also -- I also plan to attend some of the BPA meetings later in the year, but $I$ drove all the way to Billings because this is such an important issue for my members and the people that $I$ represent.

One thing that needs to be clear is that the directive that was given to the PMAs is not about regular maintenance and upgrades to their system. It's not about changing poles and upgrading transformers that may be at capacity.

This is about a fundamental change in how energy is generated and transmitted across the area of the northwest and beyond.

The proposed operational infrastructure changes to the PMAs in Secretary Chu's directive ignores some of the original purposes or the purpose

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of the PMAs and the relationships they have with their customers.

It also has -- shows kind of a lack of understanding about the tremendous operational record that both WAPA and Bonneville have. Their systems are extremely reliable.

And in fact so much so that they're probably the Indie of not only the United States but of the world.

The industry-wide reliability standards that are suggested in the directive will add cost. There is no doubt about that. While it is true that -- it's true that integrating these resources -- that other areas in the country and the world have EIMs and they have other methods -- have integrated more intermittent resources and such, but also take note that their rates are substantially higher than ours.

In fact so much so that there are many parts of the country that would love to get their hands on our power.

Every change in -- that, of the changes that he's suggesting are -- in his response letter to the Congressional delegation that sent him a list of concerns, shows that all those examples of
reliability issues are, really took place in IOUs, in45

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southern California, Georgia, and the northeast. They did not involve any PMAs that we have -- that $I$ know of.

Every change in the Secretary's suggested directive will increase the cost of power to my members. It will take from those who can least afford the cost increases and pass -- they will do -excuse me, that they will -- it will cost them more money.

I have, everyday in my office I have people come in that are at their wits' end trying to figure out how they can afford their power bill. And I have to find a way, kind of imaginative ways to help them meet that or pay that bill. And it's only going to get worse if these costs keep increasing.

We are seeing increased costs in the Bonneville area, roughly last year about 30 percent of our wholesale power rate. The '14, '15 rate period, they're already suggesting another 20 percent.

And these are to integrate some of the suggested things that Secretary Chu has in that directive that Bonneville has already started to do.

One thing that he does mention in there is that he wants to involve stakeholders. And $I$ want to 6

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make sure that the secretary understands, the only stakeholders that are important in this are the ones that are paying the bills. And that's the members and the end users. We are the ones that are paying that.

And I also noticed that very seldom does the federal government actually come to cooperatives and ask what we think about what is going on. We don't have the managers, the staff, the Board of Directors do not have a vested interest in making money delivering energy to our members.

The things that we -- the underlying thing
that we do and we do very well is we deliver reliable and affordable power to places that nobody else would touch. No IOU in the country would try to deliver power where we do.

Thank you.
MS. AZAR: Thank you. Betty Campbell?
MS. CAMPBELL: My name is Betty Campbell,
the last name $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{m}-\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{e}-1-1$.
I'm from Fort Belknap Indian Reservation
in north central Montana where $I$ was born. Just a little background so you understand where I'm coming from.

I am -- I guess I'm the same age as the

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oldest transformer in WAPA. But $I$ fully expect to be growing strong for another 20 years.

I am actively engaged in cattle ranching. I raise longhorn and Angus cattle and a few quarter horses. I do my own irrigating. And I cut hay to put up for my winter feed for my cattle.

My husband Bud and I ranched on Fort
Belknap Indian Reservation from 1964 until his death in '96. He had been a Prisoner of War in World War II, he was captured on Bataan Pennisula in the Philippines, survived the death march, three and-a-half years in Japanese prison camps, being starved, beaten and used as slave labor and that contributed to his too early death.

I spent 35 years in education, the last 28 were in the Hays-Lodge School District as an elementary teacher, and then District Elementary Principal. I retired in '91. Currently I'm serving as Director on the Big Flat Electric Cooperative Board where I have served for 13 years, and I've been the Secretary/Treasurer for several terms.

Where we live we are in a very harsh weather area where the winter temperatures often drop to below 40 degrees below zero, and in the summer often 100 degrees and above, as it's been for the

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past little while now.
Our Reservation has a very high poverty rate, and it's among the highest unemployment areas in the nation.

Agriculture is the Number 1 driver of the economy. In fact, it's about the sole industry, but it doesn't involve a large number of the population.

In our very sparsely populated area, it takes a mile or more of power line to connect a single individual household, like most of the Co-ops in Montana.

With low incomes, it's so difficult for people to afford the electricity we're so dependent on to operate our farms and ranches, homes and school.

An increase in our power rates would probably necessitate the closing of one of our two school buildings in the district, probably in the next year or so.

Lands in our part of the United States are impacted both positively and negatively by the Missouri River Basin Hydro projects, and one of the most positive impacts is affordable electricity. Affordable electricity has helped us survive and produce food for other people to survive. We're not

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against renewable energy or changing aspects of the grid to accommodate the renewable energy. The big question is who pays for it? If changes are made for new purposes to a grid that is serving us very well, we think we should not have to pay those increased costs.

If changes are put in the rates, we end up paying, if we can. We need the electricity. The people in our area are stretched very thin economically and are not the ones that should pay for these new purposes.

Native Americans were the original
environmentalists. They took only what they needed from the land and gave thanks and didn't abuse it.

I have children, grandchildren, a couple dozen great-grandchildren, and I am as concerned about the environment as anyone. And as I said, we're not against renewable energy or environmental issues.

Someone also talked about farm and ranch conservation, and I'll tell you, farmers and ranchers are the ultimate conservationists. We have to take care of our land so it can take care of us.

If we can't afford electricity, we can't afford to do some of the things that protect and

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conserve our land.

One of my husband's favorite adages was, "if it ain't broke, don't fix it." And I think that applies here.

Our power grid is working very well. It may be old but it's not broke. It's very well maintained. Our power is very reliable and right now it's relatively affordable. And affordable electricity is one thing that helps us feed America and survive the harsh climate of north Montana.

I regard myself as a strong independent woman, and I am proud of the fact that we have paid the full cost with interest of the electricity from the dams and the transmission lines that deliver it.

Please do not implement changes that cause us to pay for other purposes, don't price us out of independence and our ability to help feed this great nation.

Thank you.
MS. AZAR: Thank you. Bob Makelky? I hope I pronounced that right. He's from Goldenwest Electric Co-op. He's not here? Okay.

So I really did not pronounce his name wrong. How about Dave Kelsey?

MR. KELSEY: My last is name Kelsey,

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$K-e-l-s-e-y$.
I am Dave Kelsey. I farm and ranch. I happen to be one of the closer people to the meeting tonight. I'm about 25 miles northwest of here. And I farm and ranch in the Molt community. I'm also a member and Trustee of Yellowstone Valley Electric, which is located in Huntley, Montana.

When this program began with WAPA, not-for-profit utilities, including Co-ops such as Yellowstone Valley Electric Cooperative, agreed to buy power at what was then above market price for a guarantee of continued access of reliable and affordable power, and a promise of lower rates on the long term.

To this point, the program has worked quite well. The utilities, such as Yellowstone Valley Electric, help recover 100 percent of the capital cost of the transmission and hydropower projects. Additionally, the rates pay for the operation and maintenance of such facilities, including the multi-purpose portion of the dams and reservoirs. Co-ops like Yellowstone Valley are paying their own way.

Not only are we repaying the costs to run the system, our rates ensure the continued success of 52

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the additional benefits that the PMAs provide, including flood control, recreation, navigation and irrigation.

Affordable electricity is a necessity for Co-ops that serve in low customer density areas.

We serve some of the most economically
challenged consumers in the U.S. The cost per consumer to distribute power in these areas is high and affordable energy is the only way the not-for-profit systems will work.

Much of Montana consists of low density areas, and Yellowstone Valley Electric Cooperative, Incorporated is no different.

We actually serve six counties, including here and Yellowstone County. Some of our service territory is like everyone else's, with less than one meter per line. Co-ops extended into these areas based on the partnership formed with PMAs. The affordable, reliable energy has played a very significant role in supporting rural communities and especially ag producers.

As an ag producer myself, I would like to discuss irrigation and the role that affordable energy plays in that process.

Unfortunately in the Molt location, we

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don't have much water. And this year we are extremely short of water. So I'm relying on my neighbors down here in Yellowstone Valley, that we have approximately 200 irrigation operations, and these folks are very conservation-oriented. They use just the amount of water that is needed for the crop. They are able to monitor the fertilizer that they put on their crop.

And also it creates less leaching of the fertilizer. It's a real great program. And therefore it allows more water to remain in the streams to go downstream to be used by municipalities and fish and water foul, so, and that, especially in a time of drought like we're in right now, is a very important thing.

I don't know how many of you know, I'm sure more of you are getting more aware of it all along, currently we are in -- about 80 percent of the U.S. is in one form of a drought or another. And I can't think of a worse time to throw artificial adders on a system than when we're in the midst of this drought. This drought is going to have far-reaching effects. Prices of food for all of our consumers are going to go up.

This is a huge event that we're having

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here, and to have that in conjunction with anything in terms of an artificially inflated power would seem to be out of line.

As was stated before, our Cooperative is all for efficient use of energy. We promote ground sourcing pumps and air-to-air heat pumps as well. And we're very proud of the fact that we have over 500 ground source heat pumps, and 400 air-to-air heat pumps on our system. We promote that all the time, as well as energy efficient appliances. We are trying to do what we can to minimize our requirement on the grid and have people look out for their best options.

The proposals outlined in Secretary Chu's memo will simply result in rate increases to federal power customers. These changes are counter to the guarantees and promises made when not-for-profit utilities entered into the agreement with the federal government. Millions of Americans staked their livelihood on the success of this program. The proposals to alter the PMAs undermine that success.

And we can only hope that these listening sessions are in fact valid, and people are listening. We hope that the decision has not already been made to incorporate higher rates to the system.

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Thank you.
MS. AZAR: Thank you. Alan See?
MR. SEE: My name is Alan See, last name is spelled $S-e-e$.

I am the Manager of Tongue River Electric Co-op in Ashland. We just had a fire down there and replaced about 250 poles, of that, 120 were transmission poles. And the only way that was done was by the cooperation from people like the WAPA people at Fort Peck that loaned us cross arms and hard wire. We really appreciate our WAPA partnership, and as Betty Campbell said, if it isn't broke, don't fix it.

WAPA and the BPA are just about the only parts of the federal government that make money. And this particular idea of Secretary Chu's will probably still allow them to make money, but it will be on the backs of our rate payers.

At Tongue River Electric, we have 256 elderly Northern Cheyenne members who are subsidized by a contract from WAPA. What is going to happen to that contract when the price of WAPA power comes up to equal to the price of market power?

They will suffer to the tune of $\$ 400$ per year per retired Northern Cheyenne member. And they 56

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have trouble paying their bills already.
Thank you.
MS. AZAR: Thank you. Tim Stephens.

MR. STEPHENS: Tim Stephens, it is
spelled, $S-t-e-p-h-e-n-s$.

Thank you for listening to us tonight.
I'm the Manager of Park Electric in Livingston, Montana. Secretary Chu's memo has presented some interesting and controversial points. After reading the memo, a person would think the WAPA customers are unable to work together in order to come up with the solutions that benefit each other, or society as a whole.

As it turns out, it's quite the opposite. We have been working together since the beginning of the Power Marketing Association's creation. When federal power was first being marketed, the leaders of this great concept came to the Co-ops, tribes and municipalities looking for a guaranteed sale of the power they planned to produce. They wanted to be sure there was going to be a return on their investments. Park Electric was given the opportunity to purchase some of this power. Park agreed to take 60 percent of its power requirements from WAPA. Even though, at that time, WAPA power carried a higher

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cost than the energy that was being purchased from Montana Power Company.

What Park Electric agreed to was to pay a premium price for a product that was being purchased by an organization with business principles much closer to its own. This helped to ensure sale of all of the power produced by WAPA and the success of the concept of federal power.

Working in cooperation with other great organizations, like Central Montana Electric Power Cooperative and Basin Electric Power Cooperative, we have been able to expand our power supply portfolio to include many other generation sources, including the integration of 780 megawatts of wind power owned by Basin Electric. With cooperation like this we have been able to achieve a common goal of a stable power supply at a reasonable price which we then pass on to the end user at an affordable rate creating a win for everybody involved. This is something we don't see everyday in today's world.

As a small "hometown" distribution cooperative, we maintain two-way communications with our members. We understand their needs and they understand ours.

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benefits of energy efficiency. Our members get it. With 15 distributed generation services on our small system, like many co-ops, Park Electric has been very active in small, privately owned, renewable energy sources. To be involved in the cooperation between my electric cooperative and our members has been one of the most rewarding aspects of my 32 year co-op career.

If the PMAs across the country are forced to follow the direction outlined in Secretary Chu's memo, the increased transmission costs due to upgrades for the purpose of integrating new renewable energies will likely cause rates to increase to a point that would devastate the small businesses and family ranches we serve.

In the past, upgrades to the transmission system have been paid for by the cost causers, the developers. It is not right that our members should be required to bear the cost of transmission upgrades so an energy development -- developer can transmit power across a system and pocket the profits.

It's going to be very difficult for me to convince our members that it's okay for us to increase their rates because the Department of Energy mandated changes to a program that has been working

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very well, and very economically, for decades.
I guess in the future when $I$ drive the 80
miles from our office in Livingston to Melville, Montana, passing hundreds of miles of our line feeding very few people, I can let the residents of that tiny community know that one of the reasons their rates went up was so that we could put an electric car charging station where their post office used to be.

Now they can almost make it to the grocery store on one charge.

MS. AZAR: Thank you. Roger Solberg?

MR. SOLBERG: My name is Roger Solberg, S-o-l-b-e-r-g, my last name.

I'm a third-generation farmer in north central Montana. I'm also a member of the Big Flat Electric Cooperative. I would like to express some of my concerns regarding changes the Department of Energy is planning for Western Area Power Administration.

I live in a very remote area of Montana. My nearest neighbor lives five miles away from me. My co-op maintains an average of almost one and-a-half miles of distribution line between each member. As a result of our sparse population, the

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cost of power delivered to us is high and our rates reflect that.

Western's cost based power supply is a key part of keeping our rates at an affordable level.

In my view, what the DOE is planning will profoundly change the way Western's rates will be structured.

If Secretary Chu has his way, people like me and my neighbors in rural America will subsidize power costs for people in high density population areas.

To quote Secretary Chu "America's continued global competitiveness in the 21 st Century will be significantly affected by whether we can efficiently produce and distribute electricity to our businesses and consumers."

This global competitiveness is just as real in agriculture. Margins have never been tighter for me as a farmer. As grain prices increase, input costs increase at the same pace. Farmers and ranchers from all over the world are competing in the same marketplace, paying the same prices for machinery, chemicals, and fertilizer, and receiving the same commodity prices.

> As America farmers, our ability to

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efficiently raise our crops and remain sustainable from year to year depends a great deal on the competitive edge that we can maintain over farmers in other countries. Each additional cost I must pay creates a thinner bottom line for me as $I$ compete in that global economy.

But in an even broader view, as our government bureaucracy adds more and more regulations and mandates to the way we do business, whether it be as farmers and ranchers or as producers and distributors of electricity, it gets more and more difficult to stay competitive globally.

A plan of continued upgrading and
modernization of our transmission power grid is essential, but a cookie cutter, top down approach coming from Washington, D.C. is not the right way to go about this. Western has a track record of reliability to its customers, and this consistent reliability is a result of ongoing investment back into its grid.

It's people like me and my neighbors who are making this investment when we pay our power bill. If alternative renewables, such as wind and solar generation, are going to gain access to Western's grid, I feel that they need to buy into the 62

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system that we have already financed and continued to maintain.

They should also pay their fair share of upgrading costs that are in line with the benefits that they will receive.

If they can't, then they are not
economically sustainable and should be reevaluated as to whether or not they are viable sources of energy. Thank you.

MS. AZAR: Thank you. Charles Miske?
MR. MISKE: My last name is M-i-s-k-e.

Good evening. I have come about 265 miles to be here to speak. Goldenwest was incorporated in 1942. We buy about 40 percent of our power from WAPA, the other 60 percent comes from Basin Electric.

We have, as Ray said, some of us, we have about 650 members. And we have just about, just a little over one consumer for two miles of line, a little over that. We operate in three counties in North Dakota and three counties in Montana.

I wanted to bring up a little bit about we're supposed to be competitive with other countries. And I've been trucking -- we farm and ranch both. And I've been on the same place longer than Goldenwest has been in business.

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Anyway, we -- when I've trucked stuff to Minot, North Dakota, I get a chance to go by Beulah and all through those stations that are generation stations. And I have witnessed a change in the emissions coming out and it's gotten to the point where they're -- well, it's gotten to the point where we can't build them anymore because there's too much red tape to controlling it.

But how can we compete with countries that
get our coal shipped over there, and build a generation plant and don't do anything as far as emissions, just let it burn?

I don't -- I believe in controlling
emissions, but to a point. I mean, it's ridiculous what they're expecting of us. And I wanted to bring that up.

And a generation, coal-fired generation at this time is almost 50 percent of our power source. Wind energy is a great thing, but it's -- when it's at capacity, it's only 40 percent effective.

And I have a good friend that lives north of Bismarck, they have a big wind farm next to his land and they're already getting concerned about all the birds that are getting killed because they're running into the propellers. And it's -- we've got

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to have a little more common sense.

I guess I'll just let it go at that.
Thank you.
MS. AZAR: Thank you. Shiell Anderson?

MR. ANDERSON: S-h-i-e-l-l. My comments are presented as an open letter to Secretary Chu.

My name is Shiell Anderson, and like most
folks, I gave up most of the day to come down to
Billings to speak to you all and give my input.
I'm a life-long rancher and former state legislator from north of Livingston, Montana. Although some of the directives of your March 16 , 2012 memo may have merit, I have serious concerns about many of them and about the cost to implement those directives.

Specifically, the expensive directive of extending transmission to "variable resources," read wind and solar resources. I believe it's untimely considering the abundance of inexpensive natural gas that is currently coming online, and which produces considerably more energy than wind and solar could hope to.

Wind and solar energy have been the darlings of the green movement for some time but with low carbon emissions from natural gas, I believe that 65

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wind and solar energy sources need to be able to support themselves without further taxpayer or rate payer support. This administration has had enough trouble, I believe, with overinvestment in these alternative sources, and of course the much-publicized failure of Solyndra demonstrates this point.

Further, investment for electrical vehicle deployment should be prefaced, I believe, with some actual desire for electric cars by more people than the Hollywood elite.

Electric cars at this point are simply too expensive to buy and too inconvenient to use for all but the very few.

You claim these changes to the grid will "create jobs throughout the United States." There would be some job creation but at what and whose cost?

My local electric cooperative estimates that your directives would raise rates by 35 percent which, on my family's ranch, would equate to $\$ 6,500$ per year. The result is a sacrifice of market driven investment and jobs for "stimulus" type jobs, which unfortunately don't even have the benefit even of a Congressional vetting.

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Further, your proposals add a large financial burden on rate payers at a time when the national economy is struggling to get back on track. We have significant electricity expenses in our state due to cold winters, hot, dry summers, and the need to irrigate our crops. I know there are numerous farmers and ranchers who are barely getting by not to mention those that are on fixed incomes, and an uncontrollable input cost, such as the drastic rate increase your directives would cause might very well be the tipping point for these people, especially in a year like we're having this year.

Add to this, the additional taxes and fees that we will soon face with the Affordable Care Act and other tax increases proposed by the Obama administration, and it will truly help to kill jobs at a time when we need more sustainable employment.

Finally, I would suggest that there should be a clear nexus between those who would pay for these directives and those who would benefit. If these actions would help all citizens of our country to have more secure grid and greener power, then they should be paid for by everyone, and not just those who simply get their power from the PMAs.

I ask that you please consider how your

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proposals adversely affect those of us who rely on power from the PMAs, and you see fit to withdraw them.

I also hope that those representatives of our Congressional delegation, I assume there are some here tonight, are taking good notes of the widespread and vociferous objection to these directives.

Thank you very much for your
consideration.

MS. AZAR: Thank you. Herb Chrudimsky? I'm sorry he's not here. Debbie Kindle?

MS. KINDLE: My name is Debbie Kindle, K-i-n-d-l-e. I'm the billing clerk at Big Flat Electric Cooperative. It's my job to do the billing, collecting, and the disconnecting of accounts for nonpayment. On behalf of Big Flat Electric and members we serve, $I$ want to take this opportunity to object to the changes proposed in the Chu memo.

By way of introduction, Big Flat Electric is a small rural electric cooperative. The service area of Big Flat Electric covers approximately 10,000 square miles in north central Montana. The area is bordered on the north by the Canadian border and on the south by the Missouri River.

The density of miles of line to meters

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connected is 1.25. To put in perspective the size of our service area, you could put eight Rhode Islands within our boundaries.

The Cooperative serves the rural areas in the eastern portion of Blaine County, all of Phillips County and portions of the western half of Valley County, excluding the areas of Milk River Valley and towns located along the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway, all being served by Northwestern Energy Company.

Big Flat Electric also serves the southern portion of Fort Belknap Indian Reservation serving about 570 meters.

The Fort Belknap Indian Reservation is homeland to the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes. It's the fourth largest Indian Reservation in Montana. The area is 1,055 square miles, just a little under the State of Rhode Island.

The Reservation is an isolated community with an extremely high unemployment rate. Big Flat Electric serves the community of Hays and Lodgepole. The Bureau of Indian Affairs conducted an Indian Labor Force survey and found an unemployment rate of 76 percent. Of those employed, 51 percent are listed as below the poverty level. These figures show that

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Fort Belknap is truly a distressed area.
To the east of Fort Belknap, the
population of Phillips County is 4,098. The labor force in Phillips County as of July 1st, 2007 was 2,000 .

The largest employer within the boundary of Phillips County is the United States Government. The prior largest employer in Big Flat Electric's largest user was Zortman Mining Company, which employed over 300 employees.

In 1997, Zortman Mining declared bankruptcy and laid off all but nine employees and closed the mine. The mine has been and will remain in a stage of stagnant reclamation.

Big Flat Electric lost over half of its load with the mine closing. The economy of Big Flat Electric is approximately 80 percent dependent on agriculture. Large cattle ranching type operations support approximately 40 percent with dry land wheat farming and some irrigation hay land the other 40 percent.

Economy of scale is low due to extreme drought conditions and low pricing of products.

The benefits that preference power and affordable rates is as follows:

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1. In an area where we're losing membership to attrition due to older members selling to large out-of-state buyers and larger adjoining operations, preference power brings relief to the remaining farms and ranchers of the area. Any rate increase would negatively affect our service area and disconnects will increase bringing more hardship due to inability to pay.
2. The economy of scale of our service area cannot afford to subsidize rates in areas with strong economies. We do not object to upgrades. That being said, those who use and receive the benefits should pay for the service. Our members paid for the service we received from Western Area Power Administration and the Fort Peck Dam for 75 years. We should not have to pay for the benefits of others in markets far away.
3. The Chu memo is more about paying for markets far away at our expense and not a move to modernize the grid. A WAPA grid that has been very reliable and if left as it is managed, will continue to provide reliable, affordable electricity to our members that have paid for it all these years. With the above comments, and as a matter of public record and with respect, Big Flat Electric 71

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expresses its strong opinion against the measures contained in the Chu memo. Our opposition is not because we are against renewable integration, it is because we are for affordable electricity in a sparsely populated low income area of this nation.

And on behalf of the membership, I'm here to present the negative attributes implementation of items in this memo will bring to our area.

MS. AZAR: Thank you. Al Thiessen?
MR. THIESSEN: Allen Thiessen,

T-h-i-e-s-s-e-n.

I'm Allen Thiessen. I started a small business in Lambert, Montana in July of 1972. I later took on a partner and we have been in business there ever since. We employ four full time, three seasonal, and up to five part-time employees. These are technicians, mechanics, and bus drivers.

We could use more help if it was available.

Lambert is a small town of about 200 people in a county of about 5,000 population. Building and maintaining a small business for 40 years in a very rural area can be challenging at best. One of these challenges is having reliable affordable electricity.

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We are served by a rural electric cooperative, and I'm currently serving on its Board of Directors.

In our very rural area, like many of the others here, the density is about 1.1 co-op member per mile of line, which makes it very expensive to serve. It's very challenging for them to keep their rates affordable and competitive with more populated areas.

One of the factors that enables our cooperative to keep the electric rate reasonable in a high cost area is that they have had the benefit of an allocation of preference power from the Western Area Power Administration and some availability of the federal transmission system.

This renewable hydropower is the least expensive source of power in our area. Because of the limits of the preference allocation, the cooperative also has to buy other more expensive power, including a significant amount of power from wind generation. By blending these costs, they can serve us at rates that we can still afford.

I have very serious concerns that the proposed changes to the PMAs, be it energy or transmission, can't help but increase the cost of

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power to our cooperative and to us, the consumers, without any commensurate benefit.

This would not just be in the form of a higher monthly electric bill, but would be reflected in higher costs of every product and service we buy. It also would increase our taxes because of increased cost of public services.

In conclusion, $I$ really feel that the PMAs and the preference power system have been working very well and are fulfilling their mission. I can't help but believe that any proposed changes will add costs and stress to our rural land life. Thank you.

MS. AZAR: Thank you. Gary Wiens?

MR. WIENS: Gary $W-i-e-n-s$.
My name is Gary Wiens. I'm representing Montana Electric Cooperative Association, which is based in Great Falls, Montana. I appreciate the opportunity to talk this evening at the listening session.

On behalf of approximately 400,000
Montanans served by the not-for-profit electric cooperatives in our state, we want to express our grave concerns about the Department of Energy's plans for the federal Power Marketing Administrations.

It would be difficult to overstate the

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depth of our worry about the plan envisioned for the PMAs. Last week, our statewide association Board of Directors unanimously passed a resolution that states the following, "We believe that the changes proposed in Secretary of Energy, Steven Chu's, March 16, 2012 PMA memorandum are either unnecessary or premature and urge the Secretary to withdraw the ill-advised changes outlined in his memorandum."

We fear that when Secretary Chu promises cost-based rates will be preserved, he is, with all due respect, simply playing word games in which attempts to eliminate pancaked transmission tariffs to provide greater integration of alternative renewable energy will result in nothing more than pancaking costs into our rates.
"Cost causers pay" has been a principle that has resulted in a successful partnership with Western Area Power Administration and other federal power marketing agencies. This means costs for any projects must be borne solely by those who benefit. Our electric cooperatives serve rural Montana and the people of Rural Montana cannot afford to be guinea pigs to help pay for experimental plans. Many of our co-ops have less than one member per mile of power line, as you heard tonight with many co-ops

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having to maintain power lines thousands of miles long that cover multiple thousands of square miles. What that means is that our co-ops' cost for power delivery are extremely high compared to more urban utilities. So having affordable federal power is thus even more imperative to help offset these high power delivery costs.

Moreover, the local economies in most of these areas are fragile at best. You heard about the high unemployment rates on, at least or a couple of the tribal reservations.

The vast majority of Montana's low income people live in these areas. These people are struggling to pay their power bills. Any increase in costs can prove financially devastating.

It has been suggested that perhaps the
Secretary's plans could be implemented if only a way could be found to build a firewall that protects our rates. However, in view of the scope, complexity and high price of the programs envisioned in his directive, we are, at best, extremely skeptical this can be accomplished. In fact, we think that, practically speaking, it is an objective that will prove impossible to achieve.

In closing, as stated in our resolution,

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we urge the Secretary to withdraw this ill-conceived directive. It is unnecessary, will increase costs for consumers, threatens local control, violates the beneficiary pays principle, and represents Department of Energy overreach.

Thank you for the opportunity.

MS. AZAR: Dale Schweigert? All right.

Chris Christensen?

MR. CHRISTENSEN: C-h-r-i-s,
$C-h-r-i-s-t-e-n-s-e-n$.

First of all, thanks for allowing us to speak here. I'm a Trustee for NorVal Electric Cooperative in Glasgow, Montana, which is part of Valley County. I'm also a farmer, rancher and an irrigator. I make my living off the land and farming is a business with small margins.

If the DOE wishes to force Western to increase delivery cost with artificial adders as proposed in Secretary Chu's March 16 th memorandum, this will have devastating consequences on my operation and those of my neighbors.

A lot of you here today have talked about
a lot of the things that $I$ wanted to mention and so I'm going to get on a more personal note.

I am an irrigator, and a few years ago I

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made the investment to go with a pivot irrigation system. The reason we did that is in our area the average bushel per acre is in the low 20s, I think it's 23 in Valley County and similar in those counties next to us.

The most efficient way to irrigate is with pivot irrigation because of the savings of water and water being in short supply.

The estimated cost of our pivot for one year is, for one pivot, is $\$ 10,500$. So if you take the 10,500 and divide it by the 285 acres that it covers, that comes out to roughly $\$ 35$ per acre and that's just the electricity cost.

So my worry is that as we try to produce food at lower costs to provide to our neighbors and to the world, that any increase in cost that $I$ think that this will incur is not only going to be passed on to our customers in the form of increased electricity cost, but also food prices will have to rise if we are going to stay in business. So there's another added cost to our customers.

What $I$ hope is that we are able to look at this in a logical way and decide if this is really the direction we want to go. Thank you.

MS. AZAR: Thank you. All right. That's 78

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the end of those who pre-registered so let me get the list.

All right. Ronald Ohlin?
MR. OHLIN: My name if Ohlin, O-h-l-i-n.
He already has a copy of my application.
Well, thank you for this opportunity. The Montana Electric Cooperative Association has presented their case very well, and their objection to the PMAs Mission and Operation. And I agree in every detail of their statement.

Additionally, as a retired Nuclear Project Engineer and a Yellowstone Valley Electric Cooperative board member, I have reviewed the current structure and organization of the Department of Energy and present the following information to show the Department's existing activity as it relates to their proposed plan.

I just want to say before $I$ get into the text here that basically you have to look at the big picture and the effects of that. If you don't get the big picture right, nothing else counts. And so I'm going to try to present the big picture of how the Department of Energy currently operates.

The Department of Energy's organization chart identifies four electrical energy distribution

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entities, namely the Bonneville Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, the

Southeastern Power Administration, and the

Northwestern Power Administration. All have the same charter, and have a very successful operating history as regional electrical power delivery systems in their partnership with the regional Power Marketing Administrations. They are dedication delivery systems, not laboratories or experimental test beds.

The Department has currently in place an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy office. The organizational chart of the EERE office includes the Federal Energy Management office whose administrator is Timothy D. Unruh. The proposed study could be conducted under the auspices of the existing EERE's Federal Energy Management.

The Department contains the Department of Energy National Laboratories which are the Research and Development arm of the Department of Energy. There are currently 17 National Laboratories. Of particular interest to this proposal is the ongoing effort at the Idaho National Laboratory in Idaho Falls. Specifically, the Critical Infrastructure Test Range Complex or CITRC. Its mission is repeated here from the Idaho National Laboratories

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description, and I am quoting, "The Critical
Infrastructure Test Range at INL's 890-square mile site allows researchers to conduct resiliency exercises and experiments from conceptual design to full-scale demonstration. INL also has access to a utility-scale power grid, substations, unique real-time modeling and simulation systems, and vendor-supplied simulation systems, and vendor-supplied supervisory control and data acquisition system for demonstration and deployment exercises.

In addition, INL owns and operates an unmatched communications network designed to research cellular, mobile, and emerging Internet communications protocols, and technology.

INL's wireless engineers operate both fixed and mobile $3-G$ platforms that allow testing and demonstration within a range of experimental frequencies in a low-background environment."

The presence of this DOE structure, including the capabilities identified, is already capable and engaged in the Department of Energy's proposed activities.

This would indicate that no need exists to expand the PMA's mission into an R\&D test bed.

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Thank you very much.
MS. AZAR: John Burgmaier?
MR. BURGMAIER: $B-u-r-g-m-a-i-e-r$.
Well, thank you for allowing me to speak.
I did not sign up because I thought during the drought we had, looking for pasture for some cows, I begged my neighbor for 800 acres, and after I got up there, the fence was all laying down and $I$ was busy fencing.

But being Chairman of the Board of Sun River Electric, $I$ was going around fencing, it started to make me mad. You know, we've been working hard, all of my -- my grandfather and father, to get electricity to the farmers through the PMAs, and cost based, and all of a sudden somebody wants to start using our system free of charge and jack up our rates.

All of my stuff that $I$ have listed on my paper I'm not going to say because everybody said it already before. But I'm really concerned as Chairman of the Board how we can go back to my consumers next March at our annual meeting and say, well, we've got to raise your rates because the federal government thinks you need wind.

And it just doesn't work for me.

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I'm really concerned about our consumers.
And I'm going to requote what Betty Campbell said back at my farm, my pop on always told me, "son, if it ain't broke, don't be fixing it."

And I am just afraid the government is going to try fix something that ain't broke. Thank you.

MS. AZAR: Thank you. All right. Leonard
$\qquad$

MR. SIVUMAKI: Sivumaki.

MS. AZAR: I wasn't even going to even try it.

MR. SIVUMAKI: $S-i-v-u-m-a-k-i$.

My name is Leonard Sivumaki. I am a
member and a Trustee of Sun River Electric Cooperative in Fairfield, Montana.

Sun River Electric has a large irrigation load, approximately 860 accounts, which depend on low cost power.

Approximately 60 percent of our energy comes from WAPA, and the remainder comes from Basin Electric.

I am an irrigator, utilizing wheel line type of labor intensive irrigation due to the uneven terrain, as flood irrigation is not suitable.

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I feel the Department of Energy's directive would have a stifling effect on agriculture and rural families here in Montana. We rely and depend on cost based, low cost hydropower from WAPA. Any increase such as implied by this directive would result in marginal returns at best.

I view this directive as a distinct effort to eventually circumvent the long-standing agreement for preference power between WAPA and electric cooperatives. Thank you.

MS. AZAR: Thank you. James Mollial?

All right. Board member of Trego?

Carl Borquist? Do you want to speak? You didn't put yes or no.

Anybody else want to speak, let's just do it that way. Yes, please come on up.

MR. KAISERSKI: I would like to introduce myself, Tom Kaiserski, K-a-i-s-e-r-s-k-i.

And I am with the Montana Department of Commerce. Thank you for coming, Lauren. I got to meet you last year at our summit in Big Sky. I appreciate your attendance at that.

The Energy Division and Montana Department of Commerce was created five years ago and our office's job is to attract investment into the energy 84

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sector in Montana, to create jobs, good quality jobs, which they are in the energy sector, typically paying two to three times what the state average wage is. And to create a tax base with that investment.

And so that's our mission. And I would like to thank the DOE for coming and holding this stakeholder session. It's obviously important to rural Montana. Western is very important to Montana as is BPA. And it's been made very clear it's very important to our rural population.

And I would also like to thank Western for making the Montana Alberta tie line, which is the first transmission line to get built in this state in a long time. It's under construction right now. It'll connect Lethbridge, Alberta with Great Falls, and hopefully it will get done here by the end of the year.

And that was made possible by a Western Area Power Administration loan that was part of the stimulus package. So that was an important shot in the arm to energy development in this state. So thank you, WAPA, for that.

And what I would like to say then about the grid in general, it's obviously -- it's very important, the grid is important to our nation's

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economy and to our state economy.
And having it run efficiently is very important. And Western's part in this is very important as being one of four Power Marketing Administrations.

And what I would like to see happen and what $I$ think the Secretary was trying to achieve is that we could have a grid, similar to what you said, Lauren, at the beginning, that could help us enhance and make more economic reliable and secure delivery of energy from existing sources, as well as new sources.

And I will say that the office that I operate, it promotes all energy development in this state. We have significant energy resources. We have the greatest coal resources in the United States and we're actively trying to develop those coal resources.

We've got -- in the western U.S. we are the Number 1 wind supply in all the western United States. So we've got a huge comparative advantage there. We've got great hydropower.

What have we done in the last, in the recent past? We've had significant development of energy generation in the state since maybe seven,

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eight years ago. We developed three gas-fired power plants. We built a coal-fired power plant.

We have an expansion to the Rainbow Dam ongoing in Great Falls. We built a small hydro plant near Fairfield on the irrigation system there called Turnbull Hydro, and we added 400 megawatts of wind in that time. And in fact, with the Madaline
(phonetically) going in, we're going to add another 229 megawatts of wind bringing us to a total of 629 by the end of this year.

What does that mean in terms -- let's talk about wind, what kind of impacts does that make to the rural economy? Well, these are figures that we got from the developer of the two big wind farms that have been built up in -- that are going to be built. One has already been built, the Glacier Wind Farm, 210 megawatts. And then the 310 megawatt Rimrock Wind Farm which will connect to the Montana-Alberta tie transmission lines.

So that's 510 megawatts of wind, just using wind as an example.

The impact that has on the community, I'm using the figures we got from the company. They estimate that those two wind farms together, 510 megawatts, will result in $\$ 17$ million annually in

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taxes and landowner payments, because the landowners are getting 5 to $\$ 8,000$ per turbine to use wind as an example.

So the point here is to talk about what benefits, in this case renewable energy, can bring to this state. Real benefits.

And so I think that -- I've heard very loud and clearly today the concern that rural Montanans have about their rates, and stakeholder involvement is important no matter what comes out of this process. It's important here for people.

But I could say that in light of those benefits that I mentioned, I have some experience with one aspect of what the memorandum talked about, and that's rate pancaking.

The state has been involved with BPA, and, in an effort to try and eliminate the rate pancake. That's called the Montana Intertie, which is a special transmission charge, a charge between Garrison, Montana, and Townsend. This is now on BPA's system.

But just to put this in perspective, after some very thorough analysis done by Bonneville's staff, the estimated increase in the network rate if we were to roll that Intertie, and there were various 88

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options, but the expected increase was going to be under 1 percent on the network rate.

So I guess the point $I$ would like to just urge is that there are benefits that come from energy development, be it coal, be it natural gas, be it hydro, be it wind, and that in the case of these rate pancakes, for example, which are part of this memorandum, the dropping of that or the rolling in that network rate would really be a big inducement to wind farm development, in that particular case.

On the order of 500 megawatts as I recall, which would have similar benefits to what I just mentioned, that $\$ 17$ million.

So I guess I would urge those to really consider as part of the stakeholder process the elements that could really be a good deal for rural Montana. You know, there are some aspects of this that $I$ think that you could find very attractive and be very beneficial to your communities.

And so I would urge you to focus on those benefits.

So with that, I guess I would like to just conclude and thank Western for holding and beginning this, or for holding this listening session and beginning this effort to examine the transmission

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system. Thank you.
MS. AZAR: Thank you. Anyone else want to
speak? If not, we need to say thank you. And once again for those folks who have traveled far, and you indicated that you were a little frustrated with the three minutes, please don't forget that you can
submit written -- can you hear me okay?
THE COURT REPORTER: Barely.
MS. AZAR: Okay. Sorry. You can submit written comments on jot@wapa.org -- or .gov. Why
can't I remember that since I'm in the government?
So please submit written comments. They
will be considered. And for folks that could not make it, please make sure that they know about that as well. We want to hear your input.

Thank you very much for coming and have a great evening.
(Whereupon, the listening session concluded at 8:02 p.m., July 18, 2012)
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