

**Bill Bradbury**  
Chair  
Oregon

**Henry Lorenzen**  
Oregon

**W. Bill Booth**  
Idaho

**James A. Yost**  
Idaho



# Northwest Power and Conservation Council

**Jennifer Anders**  
Vice Chair  
Montana

**Pat Smith**  
Montana

**Tom Karier**  
Washington

**Phil Rockefeller**  
Washington

## Council Meeting Portland, OR

**September 8-10, 2014**

### Minutes

Council Chair Bill Bradbury called the meeting to order at 11:06 am on September 8 and adjourned it at 2:42 pm on September 10. All members were present.

#### **1. Fish and Wildlife Program amendment process**

The Council carried out a two-day, page-by-page review of its draft 2014 F&W program, making editorial and substantive revisions throughout the document, with staff summarizing comments made by various parties on different sections of the draft. At the outset of the review of the document, Phil Rockefeller, chair of the F&W Committee, reported on a consultation held with the F&W co-managers. We talked about trust, discretion, and risk management and had a “candid, productive exchange,” he said. We will bring the recommendations that resulted from that meeting to our review of the draft document, Rockefeller told his colleagues.

Three people offered public comment on the draft program. Matt Wynne of the Spokane Tribe, who also chairs the Upper Columbia United Tribes, thanked the Council for including some of the language they recommended about the reintroduction of anadromous fish above Chief Joseph and Grand Coulee dams in the draft document.

We reviewed the comments submitted by BPA and other power interests that said it would be better to wait until renegotiation of the Columbia River Treaty (CRT) is finished before starting work on reintroduction, he said. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife said in response to that “we don’t believe reintroduction should rise or fall on the reconsideration of the CRT,” and the Spokanes strongly agree with that statement, Wynne said.

He suggested the draft be amended to say that the deadline to finish Phase 1 studies of reintroduction is “no later than the end of 2016.” Wynne recommended the adoption of more specific language in the program that says BPA will fund the research required for

all the phases of the reintroduction effort, based on the Council's recommendations. We urge BPA to provide funding to repair what was the biggest effect of hydro system construction, the complete loss of salmon, he said. It has been 75 years since we had salmon, Wynne noted. BPA must fund these studies, and we need to do it now, he said.

Bill Bakke of the Native Fish Society said the Council's goal of increasing salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River to 5 million needs to be defined "in meaningful terms" and evaluated by tracking annual progress. The problem is the goal does not specify the target number of hatchery and wild salmonids included in it and their desired distribution, he stated. Bakke suggested the fishery agencies provide the Council with information to track the success of the program more effectively.

The Council's F&W program has the opportunity to do much more for wild salmon conservation, he said. Bakke recommended establishing an ecological-based management program in each subbasin and setting goals for each subbasin with criteria for improving wild salmonid productivity, abundance, diversity, and distribution by species. He urged estimating the carrying capacity of each subbasin by species and carrying out a variety of efforts like habitat restoration and passage improvements, as well as the control of hatchery programs to achieve wild salmonid gene conservation objectives.

Bakke recommended the establishment of wild salmonid protected areas in each subbasin to serve as reference sites to evaluate hatchery programs. He said his recommendations are a way to make subbasin plans more effective in recovering wild salmon species. Otherwise, you are just mitigating and replacing wild fish with hatchery fish without having a comparable program with criteria for recovering wild salmonids, Bakke told the Council.

Who would be the group that would set stock objectives in a subbasin? Bradbury asked. The Council should ask the action agencies to develop the subbasin plans and have them reviewed by the Council's science panels, Bakke replied.

Terry Flores of Northwest RiverPartners told the Council that her organization's members care about salmon restoration and about the cost-effectiveness of the measures adopted in the F&W program. She announced the "good news" that as of Monday, a new record was set when 67,521 adult fall chinook were counted at Bonneville Dam. This shows the region is on the right track and that we need to let the Biological Opinion (BiOp) work, Flores said. Now is not the time to grow the F&W program, she added.

The Council's 2014 report to the governors on BPA's F&W costs points out that 25 percent of BPA's spending is for F&W and that about one-third of BPA's wholesale power rate goes for F&W costs, Flores said. So we were disappointed to see areas in the draft program that would expand activities and result in additional costs, without any reductions in spending to offset those costs, she stated.

One area that particularly concerns us, Flores said, relates to spending associated with the reintroduction of salmon above Grand Coulee and Chief Joseph dams. The CRT discussions have envisioned a reconnaissance-level investigation of reintroduction that would be conducted with Canada and would have a sharing of costs, she stated. The Council should support that and not move forward with this on your own, Flores said.

Toxics are another concern, she told the Council. The draft program has a section on toxics that expands activities beyond hydro system mitigation responsibility, according to Flores. As for mainstem operations, we were glad to see the Council supported the BiOp, she said. BiOp operations are based on sound science; for example, the BiOp permits spill to be shut off when few fish are present, Flores noted.

She pointed out parts of the program dealing with the mainstem that she would like to see revised, for example, language calling for flow and passage measures to protect species not covered in the BiOps. Flores urged that language about Smolt-to-Adult Return (SARs) goals be stricken from the program because it doesn't provide practical management metrics. The hydro system alone can't achieve those goals, but it is often held responsible for achieving them, she stated.

The program now has broad language directing BPA to provide funding for all types of coded wire tags, Flores noted. We recommend funding the tags only where there is clear nexus to hydro system mitigation, she said. Flores also called out program priorities like "mapping and determining hotspots for toxic contaminants" as being inappropriate for BPA funding.

This is a massive program, probably the biggest in the world, she said. You should try to identify savings and manage the program, not grow it, Flores urged. The Council needs to be an honest broker that sorts through all the recommendations and finds out which are the best priorities and makes sure the region does the right things, not all things, she concluded.

Staffer Patty O'Toole led the walk-through of the document. Some of the topic areas that attracted the most discussion are summarized below.

Staffer Tony Grover mentioned that many comments were received on the section called "program successes." The Council approved two BPA-recommended additions, one noting significantly improved salmon and steelhead survival at the federal dams, and one citing "increased flows that improve fish production, migration, and survival." I am glad we have this section in the report, said Bill Booth. I hope we will highlight this information so people understand that the Council has made progress, he stated.

Grover noted that the Goals and Objectives section restates the Council's 5 million fish goal by 2025 and also includes a new set of principles. Staffer John Shurts said the consultation with the co-managers resulted in new language for the objectives for adult naturally spawning salmon and steelhead and objectives for hatchery salmon and steelhead. Representatives from Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game and the Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife explained the changes.

Booth proposed the Council accept the co-managers' language, and it did. Rockefeller said the work called for is "a huge workload." Booth said the co-managers are concerned this work might be an unfunded mandate, and he read the following into the meeting record: "It is not the Council's intention for parts 3a and b to collect, organize, review, and report on quantitative objectives and performance indicators to result in substantial effort currently not defined in existing BPA/sponsor contracts. Accordingly, the Council urges the agencies and tribes to utilize existing information as much as possible and to draw from data sources currently developed or in development."

Continuing the review, Grover noted that most comments received supported the language on stronghold areas for fish. This is a big issue for Idaho, said Booth, recommending language changes that make it clear such designations have to be made in accordance with state law.

The Council edited the language on general measures to address toxic contaminants and deleted some language calling for a specific study of whether reservoir operations contribute to mercury methylation, which can affect the reproductive health of fish. Having a study is okay, but we aren't going to change the way we operate reservoirs because of this, Jim Yost stated. This section is presumptive on sources and causes of potential problems and should be toned down, said Booth. If our program produces contaminated fish that people can't eat, what do we do then? Tom Karier asked. We can't just produce contaminated fish and say we have mitigated for the hydro system, he added.

We received lots of comments that said the Council should take more of a leadership role on climate change, noted staffer Jim Ruff. I don't know that the Council should develop an overarching climate change strategy for the basin, said Booth. The Council is uniquely situated to look at climate change from both the standpoint of hydropower and anadromous fish and come to a better understanding of this problem, said Bradbury. The Council added language saying that it would, in collaboration with the action agencies, convene one or more science-policy workshops on climate change effects in the basin to inform an overarching strategy.

Shurts said the mainstem hydro section of the draft had received a lot of comment and had undergone some refinements, but no fundamental shifts. Working with BPA, Booth revised the language in the draft about Albeni Falls Dam, calling on the Corps of Engineers to investigate infrastructure changes and habitat enhancements. The Council reworked language about Grand Coulee to say there should be an evaluation of alternative operations at Grand Coulee recommended by the Spokane Tribe, with a report back to the Council.

The Council deleted language calling on FERC to investigate options for reducing water temperatures in discharges from the Hells Canyon Complex. The states of Idaho and Oregon are working on this issue, and FERC will require a resolution before Hells Canyon is relicensed, said Yost.

The language about the spill experiment was not changed, except we revised the list of people who might do further work on proposals for mainstem spill experiments, noted Shurts. Ruff pointed out the draft now includes language related to the effects of fish transportation on adult straying.

Staffer Laura Robinson explained changes made to the section on reintroduction of anadromous fish in blocked areas. The Council added some new language and adopted the Spokane Tribe's recommendation of having Phase 1 studies for reintroduction above Chief Joseph and Grand Coulee completed no later than the end of 2016, she said. Staffer Nancy Leonard explained the revisions to resident fish mitigation, noting that while some commenters wanted a 2:1 mitigation ratio, the draft uses 1:1.

In a discussion of hydro operations and sturgeon, Shurts noted there had been concern expressed these operations might be inconsistent with the BiOp. He stated that none of the provisions can be implemented if they are inconsistent, adding "we are not calling for operations that violate the BiOp." After a discussion, the Council revised the language related to the action agencies "seeking opportunities to" operate the power system to provide flow consistent with the needs of sturgeon populations, and they changed the language similarly in the discussion of hydro operations and lamprey populations.

Grover pointed out that the investment strategy in the program has seven priorities and that the program says new project solicitations should take those priorities into account. Jennifer Anders asked if staff had made an effort to find elements of the program that no longer need funding and could be eliminated. Staffer Lynn Palensky said the implementation section of the program says that the Council will work with BPA and project sponsors to develop appropriate end dates or review schedules for currently funded projects. Bradbury suggested the program say that the Council will revisit the priorities in the investment strategy annually.

Grover explained new language that says funding for invasive species prevention and toxics reductions at hydro facilities should come from the budgets of the Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation, not the F&W program. The F&W managers are worried the dam operators might use F&W program funding for hydropower maintenance issues, he said.

The Council decided to move language that says BPA will continue to provide adequate support for terminal fisheries in the estuary and other basin locations from the fish propagation section to the investment strategy. We heard comments today that this should not be in the program, so why are we doing this? said Yost. This is mitigation for the impacts of dams, and this provides real tangible mitigation benefits, Karier said.

Palensky explained new language in the program coordination section that says the Council will annually convene a forum of regional coordination representatives and other interested parties to discuss the upcoming year's issues of regional significance. Now that the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority is dissolved, the managers wanted to have an annual meeting to discuss and set priorities, she said.

Once the walk-through of the entire draft was completed on Wednesday afternoon, O'Toole said staff would update the glossary and make changes in the appendices to conform to changes made in the main document. Staff will incorporate all the changes made at this meeting and staff will edit the full document, then we will circulate it to Council members for review before the October meeting, she stated. We plan to hold a session Monday afternoon to discuss the final version of the program, and we expect the Council will hold a final approval vote during the October meeting, O'Toole said.

At the end of today's meeting, the Council and staff will enter into the "ex parte" period during which there can be no outside communications about the 2014 F&W program until a final decision on it is made, she noted. Any inquiries about the program during the period should be referred to the Council's legal staff, O'Toole added.

Bradbury thanked the staff and his colleagues for all the work they had done. I'm very pleased and surprised we got through the entire program at this meeting, he said.

**Reports from Fish and Wildlife, Power and Public Affairs committee chairs:**

Phil Rockefeller, chair, fish and wildlife committee; Pat Smith, chair, power committee; and Henry Lorenzen, chair, public affairs committee.

Pat Smith reported the Power Committee discussed the draft work plan and key milestones for development of the Seventh Power Plan. He described some of the proposed primers that will be done for the plan, as well as some of the major decisions that will be made leading to the plan. Smith said the committee discussed and approved release of a draft issue paper on Methodology for Quantification of Environmental Costs and Benefits. We also approved a draft issue paper on proposed High Level Indicators for power, he noted. There were three areas of revision from the last draft of the paper, Smith said. They involve the metric for renewables, the reliability standard, and the metric on carbon emissions, he pointed out. The committee also had some presentations about resource adequacy, with a discussion of the role of power import assumptions in determinations of adequacy, Smith reported. We had a presentation on the electrical load impacts of cannabis production and one on the Regional Portfolio Model (RPM), he said, adding that the RPM work is going well and is on schedule.

Henry Lorenzen reported the Public Affairs Committee discussed the Congressional staff trip held in Oregon in August. The trip covered a lot of ground and was "very successful," he said. Sixteen House and Senate staff attended, Lorenzen noted. Next year's tour will take place in Idaho, Lorenzen reported.

**2. Update on State of Idaho/Bonneville Power Administration proposed Southern Idaho Wildlife Mitigation Settlement agreement**

Bill Booth, Idaho Council Member; Jeff Gould, Chief of Wildlife, Idaho Department of Fish and Game; and Lorri Bodi, BPA.

Jeff Gould, chief of wildlife for the Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game (IDFG) and Lorri Bodi, vice president for environment, fish and wildlife at BPA, made a presentation on the proposed 10-year Southern Idaho Wildlife Mitigation settlement between BPA and Idaho. At the outset, Booth said he was pleased the agreement had been reached, adding that it took a lot of collaboration and the development of novel solutions and was “many years in the making.” It is patterned after the 2010 Willamette Wildlife Agreement in that it relies on stewardship funding, he noted. This settlement is very positive for IDFG and ratepayers, and I’d like to thank BPA and IDFG staff for all their effort, Booth said.

Gould said the agreement fully resolves half of all wildlife mitigation, “Idaho’s share,” associated with the construction, inundation, and operational impacts from Black Canyon, Anderson Ranch, Palisades, and Minidoka dams in southern Idaho. The agreement covers half the estimated operational impacts on F&W habitat from Deadwood Dam, he added.

The other 50 percent is addressed by the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation and the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation and is not covered in this agreement, Gould noted. The agreement also provides habitat benefits for southern Idaho fish, he said. This settlement is similar to the 2010 Willamette agreement and builds on the efficiencies pioneered there, Gould added.

He described the settlement in detail, noting that it has measurable objectives that are stated in terms of acres, and that BPA guarantees the total funding of the settlement. The acres specified in the settlement are a minimum, noted Bodi. In the Willamette agreement, we will be able to protect more than the minimum for reasons such as being able to leverage other funds, and I anticipate in this case we will also be able to exceed the minimum number of acres protected, she said.

Gould explained how the settlement is consistent with the Council’s F&W program and described the open public process the agencies used. He said Idaho will use an ecosystem approach to selecting acquisitions and said priority projects would be informed by Idaho’s state wildlife action plan, subbasin plans, and individual species plans. Idaho will report annually to BPA and the Council through 2024, and BPA and Idaho will meet annually to assess progress and discuss future project opportunities, Gould stated.

He said the agreement has long-term certainty for funding and crediting. There are three funds, totaling \$40 million, and that includes \$22 million for new acquisitions, a \$14 million stewardship fund, and \$400,000 a year for 10 years for administration and pre-acquisition costs, Gould reported. BPA and IDFG are now finalizing the agreement and conducting outreach to share the agreement with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, federal action agencies, and BPA customers, he said.

This agreement is good for Idaho and for the ratepayers, and we feel we will be successful in its implementation, Gould stated. He and Bodi thanked Booth for the valuable role he played in keeping the settlement efforts on track. It required vision and patience, Gould said.

You are developing a great record of successful settlements during your tenure at BPA, Karier told Bodi. He asked if she thinks the stewardship fund and the operational losses calculation in the Willamette agreement and this agreement are precedent-setting for the region.

As for the stewardship fund idea, BPA didn't have much experience with such funds, and the Willamette agreement was a pilot for us, Bodi said. This agreement reflects what we've learned over time, and in the future, using stewardship funds is something we are open to, she stated.

As for operational loss calculations, it is very much a case-by-case decision, Bodi said. It's a good goal to have in every agreement, but how you get there sometimes takes some creativity, she added.

Rockefeller asked if the southern Idaho agreement is a limit or a precedent for a settlement with tribal interests. We are working with our tribal partners and will continue to do so, replied Bodi. This agreement has a provision that says it does not provide a legal precedent that is binding on other parties, she noted. It does set a goal or guidepost, but it isn't binding in a legal sense, Bodi added.

How is the \$40 million treated in ratemaking? Rockefeller asked. We have worked hard to build this into our budget planning, Bodi replied. We started planning for this funding two years ago – we didn't know the exact dollar amount or exact date, but we planned for it, she said.

### **3. Update on Regional Energy Imbalance Market:**

Ben Kujala, introduction; Michelle Manary, Manager of Strategy Integration, Bonneville Power Administration.

Michelle Manary of BPA told the Council the Northwest Power Pool Members' Market Assessment and Coordination Committee, a collaboration of 19 public and investor-owned utilities, is considering the design of a within-hour energy-only market called Security Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED). We call it SCED, rather than an Energy Imbalance Market (EIM), because it would deal with more than just imbalance, she noted.

The SCED is an intra-hour redispatch mechanism to economically optimize generation resources that have been voluntarily offered, or committed, ahead of the operating hour, Manary explained. A SCED would determine the least costly means of obtaining energy to serve the next increment of load at each settlement location within the market

footprint, while maintaining reliability, she said. Resources may either be made “available” for market dispatch, or “self-dispatched,” Manary stated.

Dispatch would be regional and calculated using a security constrained offer-based economic dispatch every five minutes, she said. Security constrained means dispatch outcomes are constrained within actual real-time physical limits on generation and transmission, Manary added.

The SCED is not a Regional Transmission Organization (RTO), an organized capacity market, or a replacement for the current contractual business structure, she noted. Having the SCED could mean load-serving entities could reduce their cost of meeting load, generators could retain scheduled revenues and reduce production costs and/or increase revenues, and balancing areas could improve system reliability, Manary continued.

We are now in phase 3 of a five-phase effort to develop the SCED, she said. In this phase, which will last into next year, we are focusing on building tools that will allow operators a common way to look across the region, Manary told the Council. We are also engaging with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to see if we can get a declaratory order that will give non-jurisdictional utilities comfort in going forward with the SCED, she said. Our target is for the SCED to go live October 17, Manary added.

BPA is doing its own assessment of the SCED, to see if it pencils out for us and what effects it would have on our products, services, and rates, she noted. The Northwest Power Pool will hold a public meeting on the SCED September 18, and BPA will hold a public meeting September 29, Manary said.

No matter what happens with the SCED, a number of important regional changes are taking place October 1 of this year, she reported. These include BPA's implementation of 15-minute scheduling, launch of the California Independent System Operator (CAISO)-PacifiCorp EIM, and CAISO expanding its modeling to the whole Western Electricity Coordinating Council region, Manary added.

So a participant can decide how much energy to put into play and can bracket it with a particular price? Yost asked, and Manary replied yes. How do you handle reserves? Yost asked. You still have to bring contingency reserves to the table – this is mostly looking at imbalance, Manary said. Yost asked about the role of wind. If you were to use wind to serve load, you would have to pass the load sufficiency test, replied Manary.

What's the timeline for a FERC decision? Smith asked. We hope we can get it before we start phase 4, replied Manary. How is it possible to operate in a world with five-minute intervals? Phil Rockefeller asked, adding that “human beings can't do that.” It is highly automated, and we are developing the systems to be used as part of phase 3, Manary replied.

Would it be more attractive to join the CAISO EIM? Rockefeller asked. One of the beauties of the regional SCED is that it enables the Northwest to be in control of its own

destiny, replied Manary. We would retain control in the Northwest, but the market operator could be anyone; in fact, when we solicit for that function, we expect the CAISO to bid and possibly become the SCED operator, she said. It would then use different rules in California and different rules in the Northwest, Manary added.

What's the time frame for joining the CAISO? Smith asked. The next time you can participate in the CAISO is October 2016, Manary replied. We think if an entity decides to participate in phase 4 of the SCED, it is quite likely they will stay in for phase 5, she noted. It would be nice to have everyone in the region participate, but that doesn't have to happen in order for the SCED to go forward, Manary stated.

Utilities historically have been protective of their information about operations and other things, and the SCED could be "a culture shock," said Yost. How do you overcome that? he asked. You don't completely overcome it, but there is some comfort in the understanding we are only talking about within one hour, Manary replied. Also, participants can see a quid pro quo, in that the market will give them more information, she said. Some people say if we can get better information, we can make better decisions because we know more about what's going on with the system, Manary added.

When do participants decide if they are in or not? Karier asked. This spring, utilities will decide if they want to fund phase 4, Manary replied. BPA is aiming to decide in March or April, but that will depend on FERC and the public utilities too, she said.

Will there be additional oversight from FERC or the utility commissions for SCED participants? Yost asked. IOUs already have FERC oversight, but it is the publics that are non-jurisdictional and are worried about FERC "coming in the back door," Manary replied. We are talking about provisions for an "out" for participants, depending on what FERC decides to do, she said.

Another concern involves the fact the Northwest is so hydro-dependent, Manary noted. We want to make sure the market operator understands how the hydro system works, she said. And there needs to be an understanding at FERC that we can't operate like Eastern utilities do, Manary added.

Does BPA anticipate making its power system available, and if so, how does it do that, given its constraints, such as for fish and flows? Karier asked. In the spring and other times, we are constrained so we would do self-dispatch and tell the market operator "hands off," replied Manary. But there are a lot of hours that we could make available so there is some flexibility, she said.

#### **4. Council business:**

##### **– Approval of minutes**

Anders moved that the Council approve the minutes of the August 5-6, 2014 Council meeting held in Portland, Oregon. Booth seconded, and the motion passed.

- **Approve release of draft High Level Indicators paper for power**

Eckman said the Power Committee had approved release of this paper and that staff planned to make an editorial change related to a carbon metric. Anders moved that the Council approve release of the issue paper on the proposed high level indicators of progress on the Northwest Power Act's power plan goals for public comment. Smith seconded, and the motion passed.

- **Approve release of issue paper on Methodology for Quantification of Environmental Costs and Benefits**

Shurts said the Power Committee discussed the paper and that the committee recommended releasing it for public review and comment, with one editorial change. This is an important issue, and we need to find time to brief the members of the F&W Committee on it, he stated. Rockefeller suggested making an additional editorial change to the paper, and Shurts said staff would do that.

Anders moved that the Council approve release of the issue paper on the Methodology for the Seventh Power Plan for quantification of environmental costs and benefits for public comment ending October 31, 2014. Yost seconded, and the motion passed.

- **Approve release of draft Annual Report to Congress for public comment**

Anders moved that the Council approve the release of the Draft Annual Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2014 for 90 days of public comment, ending Friday, December 19, 2014. Yost seconded, and the motion passed.

- **Approval of final report to the Governors on Bonneville fish and wildlife expenditures.**

We did not receive a lot of comment from the public on the report to the Governors on BPA's F&W expenditures, said staffer Mark Walker. BPA suggested some minor changes, which we made, he stated. We did discover that some figures BPA had given us previously were incorrect, and so three graphs in the report have been rebuilt since the comment period closed, Walker noted.

Anders moved that the Council approve the final version of the Fiscal Year 2014 Annual Report to the Governors on BPA's F&W Costs for submission to the Northwest Governors. Yost seconded, and the motion passed.

- **Approval of contracts for Jeff King, Michael Schilmoeller and Douglas Logan for Fiscal Year 2015. Approval of power contracts for Jeff King, Michael Schilmoeller and Douglas Logan for Fiscal Year 2015.**

Anders made the following three motions, all of which were seconded by Karier. Anders moved that the Council approve a contract with Jeff King for services in Fiscal Year 2015 relating to continued support for the Power Division to perform tasks necessary to assess and characterize generating resources and technologies, for a total not-to-exceed cost of \$32,000, beginning October 1, 2014 and ending March 31, 2015.

Anders moved that the Council approve a contract with Michael Schilmoeller for services in Fiscal Year 2015 for support for the Power Division's redevelopment of the

Regional Portfolio Model (RPM), for a total not-to-exceed cost of \$50,000, beginning October 1, 2014 and ending April 30, 2015.

Anders moved that the Council approve a contract with Doug Logan for services in Fiscal Year 2015 for support for the Power Division's redevelopment of the Regional Portfolio Model, for a total not-to-exceed cost of \$25,000, beginning October 1, 2014 and ending April 30, 2015.

Eckman explained that King would help develop regulatory compliance costs related to the environmental methodology issue paper, and that Schilmoeller and Logan would assist with the RPM redevelopment. Booth asked for an update on the RPM redevelopment, and staff said the work is proceeding on schedule. So we are on track to be able to use the new model in developing the Seventh Power Plan? Booth asked, and the answer was yes.

The Council approved all three contracts.

Approved October \_\_\_\_, 2014

Vice-Chair