

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF ELECTRICITY DELIVERY

AND ENERGY RELIABILITY

**Re:** Section 368, Energy) Public Law 109-58 (H.R. 6)  
Policy Act )

Verbatim Record of Proceedings

**PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING**

November 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2005

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**A-P-P-E-A-R-A-N-C-E-S:**

**PANEL MEMBERS**

**JULIA SOUDER**

Western Regional Coordinator  
Office/Electricity Delivery,  
Energy Reliability

**DAVID QUICK**

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U.S. Forest Service  
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**Also Present**

Jerry Magee  
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record?

MS. HIRSH: I'm Nancy Hirsh and I'm with the Northwest Energy Coalition and we're a regional public interest organization based in Seattle with offices in Boise and Salem and we work for clean and affordable energy for the Pacific Northwest. So our focus is on electric facilities, the Bonneville Power Administration and state and local governments in this area. my overarching comments, not having had a chance to really look at those studies in the federal register and I really apologize for that, but we want to encourage the federal agencies to look at the roll of non-wires alternatives and conservation programs and load management programs as a part of looking at alternatives when considering appropriate corridors and looking at the impacts of the new corridors compared to the impacts of investments in technologies that reduce the need for transmission lines, gas pipelines. The pipeline and transmission line technologies are one mechanism and one method for delivering services and products to people but our technology has advanced quite a bit in the last twenty years and we can use load management and

conservation technologies for reducing consumers and businesses increased demand for gas and electricity in putting up new wires or expanded pipeline capacity.

Also information technology that we didn't have twenty years ago or ten years ago has now made it possible to make both appliances, commercial technology more interactive with the energy consumption that they have, so that the technologies can power down and power up during peak and off-peak times such that, again, you reduce the constraint and congestion on a transmission line or on a gas pipeline or the need for more gas in a pipeline for extended capacity.

And so when looking at a potential with a vast array of new pipelines or wires, corridors in place, those may not be necessary and we may not need to develop those. So one option is yes, we can at least look at what those corridors might be and plan and then choose different alternatives when we get to the point of actually doing construction. But I feel, like history has shown, that when we plan, we do, and so we're likely to invest a lot in the process and in the preparation of potential corridors and therefore

not wanting to look at alternatives that might make construction on that corridor unnecessary.

So in the problematic phase we would recommend that there be a serious consideration on how these non-pipeline, non-wire alternatives fit into looking at solutions and a lot of it can be on a pure economic basis.

The economic benefits in investing with non-wires conservation efficiency, distributed generation technologies, smart and prudent technologies, have much more local benefit, economic benefits for the community, for the region, for new industries and new technologies, advances in technology than just building

another pipeline or opening a new transmission line.

That is the extent of my comments, thank you.

MS. SOUDER: Thank you for your comments. Would anyone else like to come to the podium for a formal presentation? Well hearing none and it's a little after 7:35. Let's give it a little more time and then come back on the record around 8:00 o'clock.

**(Recessed 7:36 PM)**

**(Reconvened 8:59 PM)**

MS. SOUDER: There being no one new who  
has come forward, we're going to close the session.  
Thank you again for your input.

**(Adjourned 9:00 PM)**