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Appendix 1
Detailed Summary of Working Group

Working Group Discussion

Facilitator – Rosemary Curtin

Team Members

<i>Keith Baltzor, Silvies Valley Ranch</i>	<i>Wayne Kinney, Office of Senator Wyden</i>
<i>Scott Campbell, Silvies Valley Ranch</i>	<i>Ted Marshall, Property owner</i>
<i>John Clemens, Property owner</i>	<i>Brandon McMullen, Harney County Planning Department</i>
<i>Brent Grasty, BLM Vale District Office</i>	<i>Commissioner Dan Nichols, Harney County</i>
<i>Judge Steven Grasty, Harney County</i>	<i>Tom Sharp, Sharp Ranches</i>
<i>Darwin Johnson, City of Burns Planning</i>	<i>Jack Southworth, Property owner</i>

Summary

After Idaho Power representatives finished their presentations, the facilitator, Rosemary Curtin, began the discussion by asking team members to identify concerns and suggestions about siting the transmission line. Curtin said Idaho Power representatives would leave the room during this discussion so team members could speak freely. One team member said that he didn't think it was necessary for the Idaho Power representatives to leave the room. He asked that they stay so they could answer questions during the discussion. The rest of the team members agreed with this.

Curtin informed the group that the discussion would be recorded and that she would be recording their comments on a flip chart. She explained that the discussion would be round-robin format; each team member would have the opportunity to first talk about their concerns and then give suggestions for siting the transmission line.

A team member said he was concerned about the practicality of choosing a long route through Harney County. He thought this route would add unnecessary miles and expense to the transmission line. Many team members agreed and said a more direct route between Boardman and Hemingway would make more sense.

A team member said he was concerned that the additional expense of building a longer transmission line through Grant and Harney Counties would result in higher rates for Idaho Power customers.

Another team member said building a transmission line to carry power between Oregon and Idaho doesn't make sense. He described the plan for the new line as a 1960 answer to a 2010 question and thought Idaho Power should reassess how it supplies power to its customers. He said Idaho Power should create an energy source within Idaho instead of building more transmission lines to connect with power sources out of state.

Team members asked if Idaho Power would consider building a power plant in Idaho. One team member said he thought using an in-state power source would be more practical than moving power long distances. Another team member suggested building a nuclear power plant. Team members discussed how nuclear plants are becoming relatively common in the eastern United States.

A team member said that it wouldn't be easy to create an Idaho-based power source to fulfill all of the state's needs, but he thought it would make the power supply more reliable.

Several team members raised the construction of new roads as a concern. Some said they believe Idaho Power shouldn't put the power line through undeveloped wilderness.

One team member said that roads shouldn't be built in places that are relatively inaccessible now. He was concerned the large roads required for construction and maintenance of the transmission line towers would change the character of wilderness areas.

A team member who is a rancher said he already has problems with people accessing his property and leaving gates open. He was concerned that the construction of more roads would magnify those problems for him and for other ranchers. He said he would like fewer roads in the county, not more.

Another team member said industrial development should be in developed areas. He added that the transmission line does not fit in with local residents' visions for the National Forest in the future.

Several team members questioned what benefits the community would gain from having the transmission line built in the county. One team member noted that it's worth considering the transmission line if there is an economic benefit.

A team member noted that the construction of another 500 kV transmission line in the county had doubled revenues at some local businesses for a couple of years because of the workers who stayed to build the line.

He added that the construction of the new transmission line would probably create friction no matter where in the county it goes.

Several team members raised the issue of using the transmission line in later years for alternative energy transmission, such as wind. A team member said if the county's population grows, the line might be useful for carrying that new power. Another team member said it's unlikely new communities will be created in eastern Oregon that would need access to the transmission line.

Another team member said the transmission line should be tied into a wind energy development project that is proposed for the north end of Steens Mountain.

A team member recommended using existing corridors. He agreed with other team members that it's best not to go through the forest, if possible. He added that the transmission line might have some economic benefit for the area, and might add some diversity to smaller local economies. He said residents might have to make a choice to accept new roads if the payoff is economic development.

Several team members said they would prefer to see the transmission line routed along the I-84 corridor. Team members agreed it made sense to site the line in an area that has already been developed.

One team member said Idaho Power's original route was the most economical. He said Idaho Power probably had good reasons for putting the route there. He added that the original route had an established road system and construction access.

A team member suggested there might be a compromise between Idaho Power's original route and a route that avoid Exclusive Farm Use land. He said if Idaho Power had originally followed I-84 and avoided the EFU land, the public conflict might have been avoided.

One team member said that the routes Idaho Power had taken two extreme positions. First they sited the original route on all private land, now they were going out of their way to please the public by considering routes that are not practical. He said Idaho Power needs to find a medium between the two. He added that the public process was working though, and the Office of Senator Wyden is very happy that Idaho Power has made the effort to involve communities.

Another team member said he believed Idaho Power has not yet looked at all options for crossing public land, particularly in areas that already have transmission lines. Wilderness areas that already have industrial development are not the same as other wilderness areas, he said. He said the current Administration promotes transmission lines, so there might be congressional support for building power lines in the wilderness areas. He added that power companies should be developing a network of transmission lines that take into account future growth, not just responding to needs as they arise.

A team member suggested the route chosen should be the most direct possible to save money. He said savings for Idaho Power will be passed along to local businesses.

Another team member said the cost of environmental mitigation also needs to be factored in. He said the line should go through populated areas instead of the wilderness.

One team member commented that even though Idaho Power's customer base in Oregon is small, the power line would have a large impact on the state of Oregon.

A team member said he didn't care what the line would cost, and in fact hoped it would be very expensive, so that Idaho Power would decide not to build it.

Flip Chart Notes

Concerns:

- Routing through Harney County
- Extra Miles
- Cost
- Public land issues
- In favor of looking at it because of so few opportunities
- Too many lines in one area of the country
- No more roads (made in places that are not accessible now)
- Adverse affects to wildlife
- Put line where there is potential for wind power population growth
- Look at cost to build
- Look at low cost of the energy that could be provided
- Industrial development should be in industrial/developed areas
- Reassess technology on how best to deliver energy
- Citizens of Idaho need to get energy from sources in Idaho

Suggestions:

- Positive for Harney (S.E. Oregon)
 - Tie into wind energy steen
 - Complement seasonality of Columbia gorge – strategic decision
- Follow route along I-84 corridor
- Original route Idaho proposed
 - Makes sense – established road system
- Exhaustive review of putting line on public lands – even legislatively
- Where we put this line should plan to put another
- Run close to wind power
- Respect economic opportunity of actually constructing a line
- “Notes”
- Wind – look for possible tie-in
- Need to reassure that there is a long term maintenance of roads
- Go the most direct route you can find
- Use existing corridors where you can
- There is economic opportunity with building this line
- Lowest total cost to build & maintain

- Go thru populated areas
- Along existing corridors
- Look at how power companies plan
- Has to be a way between two extremes
- I don't care what it will cost – hopefully won't build!

Appendix 2
Transcribed Questions and Answers

Throughout the meeting, team members were given the opportunity to ask questions. Below is a compilation of all questions asked by team members at the Grant County and Harney County PAT #1 meetings. For some questions Idaho Power has added additional information in this summary to answer the question more completely.

Background of PAT proposed lines in Grant and Harney counties

If Idaho Power is considering a route across my private property, why wasn't I brought in earlier? I have a right to know what is being planned.

The original route did not go into Grant and Harney Counties. Our Project Advisory Teams in other areas drew the routes you are seeing today. Idaho Power invited community leaders from Grant and Harney counties when the Community Advisory Process began. We received response from these community leaders that they would participate in the CAP only if routes developed by PAT members went through their counties. As soon as the other PATs developed routes came over into Grant and Harney counties, we formed a Project Advisory Team in each county to discuss the routes.

Why didn't Idaho Power invite us to the meetings where the other PATs developed routes?

Idaho Power has communicated with leaders from Grant and Harney counties throughout the CAP. The leaders from Grant and Harney counties said, "Let's see how it progresses. If these counties further east decide to push it to the west, then we'd like to get involved."

Which leader in Grant County said Grant County communities didn't need to participate in the Community Advisory Process?

Judge Webb traveled to a PAT meeting in Baker City to watch the process. He said if there was a move to put the transmission line near Grant and Harney counties, he would make sure folks were involved.

When did Idaho Power submit their Notice of Intent?
2008.

In your Notice of Intent, in your maps on the Oregon Department of Energy Web site, it does show the line going down through Grant County. If that's in your Notice of Intent, why weren't we notified earlier?

Those maps are all the original routes that have now been pulled off the table. The route that was considered very early in the process through Grant County was eliminated from consideration.

Your original Notice of Intent does have a Grant County line as an alternative route. You're telling me you never had an alternative route going through Grant County, but your Notice of Intent does have that.

That route was removed from consideration.

Why is that route still on the Web site?

As a matter of record, all documents that have been submitted into the NEPA process are still on the Web site. The reader must use context when viewing these documents and realize that some of the early documents are now either obsolete or have changed significantly.

When does Idaho Power plan to update its Notice of Intent with the Oregon Department of Energy?

At the end of the CAP Idaho Power will submit an amendment to our application.

Are these routes through Grant and Harney Counties a direct reflection of the efforts of the PATs in Baker County and the Malheur County?

In September, Idaho Power hosted three mapping sessions for PAT members, one in Ontario, one in Baker City and one in Boardman. All the routes you are seeing now were developed by PAT members in these areas.

Are the routes drawn through Harney County viable?

Idaho Power recognizes that the PAT proposed route through Harney County is very long and there are more environment concerns going through the forest. But all PAT proposed routes will be analyzed. This analysis will be presented in early December.

If Idaho Power's professional staff determined the original Grant and Harney route was not viable why are we considering it now?

Idaho Power made a commitment to the PAT members to analyze all routes that were developed at the mapping workshops. The analysis might say some routes should not be carried forward.

Does Morrow County agree with the Grant/Harney route? If not, we're wasting our time.

At the North mapping workshop PAT members in Morrow County developed some routes that connected to the proposed routes through Harney County.

Why did Idaho Power reject the original alternative route through Grant County? Was it because the terrain was so difficult?

Originally, the Boardman to Hemingway line had a mid-line substation named Sand Hollow located near Parma, Idaho. With the Sand Hollow Substation in the line, it did not make sense to swing into that substation and then head over towards Grant and Harney counties. That substation has since been removed from this project so the line no longer needs to go through it. Without the Sand Hollow Substation, it makes more sense to look to the west to route the transmission line.

So Idaho Power is now reconsidering routes through Grant County only because there is public pressure to do so?

Idaho Power is analyzing all the route alternatives that have been developed by the PAT members. If we determine a route is too expensive to build, or can't be constructed, or can't be permitted, we as Idaho Power would have to reject that proposed route.

Why does one of the PAT proposed routes cut straight across my land for four miles?

All the PAT proposed routes are conceptual now. We will hold additional mapping sessions to further refine routes. When a final route is selected Idaho Power will negotiate right-of-way details with landowners on a case-by-case basis.

What if the communities in Grant and Harney counties don't accept these routes?

Idaho Power is not asking you to accept one of these routes. We are presenting the routes proposed by PAT members to get your input. The mapping workshop will be a chance for you to come in and get your proposed routes down.

Will Idaho Power tell the other PATs that citizens in Grant County may not agree with the routes they developed?

PAT meetings will be held in Baker City, Ontario and Boardman in early December. Idaho Power encourages community members from Grant and Harney counties to attend these meetings in order to work with the other PAT members.

Can we find out who in Ontario proposed the routes through here?

A meeting summary was developed for each of the mapping sessions. Each person who developed a route completed a Route Record Form. Transcriptions of these forms can be found in the meeting summary. These summaries are available at the project Web site www.boardmantohemingway.com.

About the Transmission Line

Can I see what a transmission tower looks like?

The towers are between 140 and 190 tall. In general, across flat ground they are 140 feet, and if they are going across tall hills and mountains they might be up to 190 feet. Most of the towers are steel lattice. There is a picture of a tower on the Web site we have created for the Boardman to Hemingway transmission line project at: <http://www.boardmantohemingway.com/>

What is the size of the right-of-way?

The right-of-way for this is 250 feet, 125 feet each way off the centerline.

If a transmission line is built on rangeland will the land still be able to be used for grazing or raising hay?

Yes. The only thing the landowner would not be able to do is build structures under the transmission line.

How much does Idaho Power expect this transmission line will cost?

The basic cost for this transmission line is \$1.5 or \$2 million per mile. That does not include row acquisition, the mitigation we'll have to do, and any extreme engineering we

might have to carry out. If the route goes far out of the direct path, that's a cost we will have to consider.

The cost per mile does include trying to get across some rough terrain, and it includes maintenance. In the forest, maintenance becomes a real issue because you have to keep the trees low.

How long will this new 500 kV transmission line sustain Idaho Power's transmission needs?

The 500 kV is expected to sustain Idaho Power for well over 20 years. It depends how many people live here and how much electrical power they use. The transmission plan we're working on this year is a response to projected load growths in Portland, Seattle, southeastern Oregon and the Treasure Valley.

How long will it take for this transmission line to repay its cost of construction?

As a regulated utility, Idaho Power does not look at it as how many years it will take for the cost to be made back. What we consider is the cost of delivered energy to consumers.

If there is no net payback, why build the transmission line?

It is the most economical way to provide the energy compared to other methods. Idaho Power will make sure it is a prudent investment. The Public Utilities Commissions in Oregon and Idaho must agree with that before we proceed.

A route that runs through Grant County will cost Idaho Power more than a route that follows the I-84 corridor. What is the better deal for us?

For anyone who lives in the Pacific Northwest, the least expensive transmission line is going to be the best deal.

Is cost a major factor in this? The most direct route from Boardman to Hemingway would be to follow I-84. This route also would be fairly flat. Have you looked at the terrain that you're proposing to go through in Grant County?

Yes, we have looked at the terrain and you are correct that lines through Grant County would likely cost more to construct because of the terrain. The cost of constructing the line will be a major part of our evaluation of each proposed line route.

Wouldn't the cost of putting a transmission line through that kind of rough terrain be almost prohibitive?

We can't answer that until analysis has been performed.

Wouldn't it make economic sense to build the new transmission line along with existing lines?

We would like to, it would make economical sense. But we likely cannot do this because of reliability issues. Two major transmission lines should not be next to each other because if one of the lines were to go out, the system will stay up, but if both of those go out, we could bring the entire Northwest into a blackout period. There needs to be a quarter-mile separation.

How wide are the corridors associated with existing 230 kV transmission lines feeding into Idaho?

The Rights-of-Way (ROW) for the existing lines are only wide enough for those transmission lines and even if the Boardman to Hemingway line replaced one of them, additional ROW would have to be obtained because the existing ROW is not wide enough. We estimate the existing ROW width associated with the existing 230kV transmission lines to be between 100 and 150 feet in width.

Will the transmission line connect to the coal power plant in Boardman?

It will go to the substation next to the plant. Our goal is to gain access to the Mid-Columbia trading hub along the Columbia River. Most of the energy in the Northwest is traded at that hub.

Idaho Power says two power lines cannot be built within a quarter mile of each other. However when you fly over any of the power lines running up and down this side of Bend, one of them has three sets of towers, the next one has two sets of towers. If you go up to Portland, there are three sets of towers.

Those lines were built prior to the 1996 blackouts in the West. We now have some federal mandates that we have to separate any new transmission lines.

Can Idaho Power use eminent domain?

Idaho Power does have the right to use eminent domain, but hasn't used it in 20 years and doesn't wish to use it in this case. When we narrow the alternatives down to a specific route, we will talk to individual property owners. We will negotiate a price based on the estimated market value, as determined by an independent appraiser. If we can't work out a deal, we will also look at going around the problem area. However, even though Idaho Power hasn't used eminent domain in 20 years, and don't intend to use it, if no negotiation can be reached this could be an option.

There is an existing utility corridor running through the National Forest in the Baker County area. Is that corridor wide enough to accommodate the new line?

Yes, it's wide enough. It was used in the original proposal. We were aiming for that specific corridor, and that is where the U.S. Forest Service would like us to place the transmission line.

Is the original route that follows I-84 completely off the table?

The route we originally proposed is completely off the table. However, PAT members have drawn new routes very similar to the one we proposed. Some actually do go along the I-84 corridor. All of the PAT proposed routes will be analyzed.

Wouldn't the route that follows I-84 be the most direct and economical route?

Yes, it would likely be the most economical route. The most direct route between Boardman and Hemingway crosses through Grant County.

Is cost-effectiveness one of the criteria the Oregon Department of Energy will review?

To receive approval for the line, we need to demonstrate that we have the capacity to construct, operate, and maintain it.

Route Analysis Criteria

What will be the ultimate criteria that decide which route will be chosen? Is it just going to be based on how many people want the route? Or is it going to be the route that's most economically viable for Idaho Power?

The permitting process is not simple. It's not a vote. We are asking communities to put lines on the map, but we're not going to pit anybody against anybody else. Idaho Power wants a good clear picture of all the various routes we should consider.

How does Idaho Power decide if a route is viable?

It's a very complex process. Idaho Power must look at permitability, constructability and cost in order to determine the viability of any proposed line route. This all must be coordinated with local, state and federal agencies with no one agency having the final say on the route.

How will Idaho Power identify the community issues and concerns?

The PATs have each developed community criteria for their area. In Malheur County a primary criteria is to stay off EFU land. Up in Morrow County they are concerned about pivot irrigation. Tonight you will develop community criteria for your area based on your working group discussions.

Is Idaho Power considering Grant and Harney counties because they think the communities will not be as resistant as the other communities are?

Idaho Power made a commitment to the PAT members to analyze all routes that were developed at the mapping workshops. Not all routes will be carried forward; the PATs will begin to decide which routes will be carried forward at the next set of PAT meetings.

Can the transmission line be put underground?

Building underground is not an option because of the cost. Also, underground lines are very difficult to maintain and operate

Can the transmission line be built down the median of the freeway?

The Federal Highway Administration doesn't allow transmission lines within the rights-of-way on their Interstate highways.

Does the NEPA process focus on public land only?

NEPA looks at the entire project, across federal, state and private land.

Is the Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC) required to consult with local planning authorities?

They are required to work with the counties. EFSC has come to quite a few of our meetings.

What role do the counties play in an EFSC contested case?

We don't have an answer to this question right now but we are in the process of asking this question to the Oregon Department of Energy.

Does Idaho Power have evaluations of how much each PAT proposed route will cost?

Cost will be part of the analysis. The analysis of all the PAT proposed routes will be presented at the next set of PAT meetings in early December.

Does it matter to Idaho Power whether the line costs \$20 billion or \$40 billion? Won't Idaho Power recover the costs from the rates no matter how expensive it is?

If the costs get too high, then the Public Utilities Commission will not approve the line.

Do all U.S. Forest Service plans have designated utility corridors?

No.

Which forests do have designated utility corridors?

The only one currently affecting this project is in the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

Who would Idaho Power rather fight: private property owners or the government?

Idaho Power would rather work with them than fight them. As far as the permitting process goes, it's about the same. Whether we're proposing to put the transmission line on 10 percent BLM land or 80 percent BLM land, we still have to go through NEPA and an EIS, and address resource issues and exclusion areas.

Is the utility corridor designated through the Blue Mountains northwest of La Grande wide enough for more than one transmission line?

Yes. The corridor is wide enough to maintain the separation we need

What is in the utility corridor now?

It has a 230 kV line and a gas pipeline.

Alternative Energy Sources

What is Idaho Power's position on renewable energy for the future?

Idaho Power has an Integrated Resource Plan that has a list of alternative energy resources such as wind, solar and nuclear. The state of Idaho does not have a renewable energy portfolio like the state of Oregon and other states. But Idaho Power is purchasing wind and geothermal and other renewable resources other than just putting in gas only.

Can we talk about wind power and additional transmission capacity as part of the process of siting this transmission line?

If we were to write in the project application that we intend to use this line for wind generation in Harney County it would slow our project down quite a bit.

Has the state of Idaho mandated that a certain percentage of electrical energy come from renewable sources?

The state of Idaho does not have a renewable energy portfolio standard.

Why doesn't Idaho Power build the line so it can deliver power to the Snake River transmission system?

Not many people live up in the Brownlee and Hells Canyon area. Most of the irrigation and air conditioning load we are serving is in the Treasure Valley. We're trying to get energy from a resource to where the electrical load exists.

Why is Idaho Power buying alternative energy from other states rather than developing it locally? Wouldn't it be easier to use local power because the transmission distance is shorter?

We select the most economical projects. We do have wind projects in Idaho.

What is Idaho Power's renewable energy program?

There is an option to buy green energy. You can pay an extra amount in your bill. It goes into the Bonneville Environment Energy Fund.

How many consumers are taking advantage of that option?

In 2008, nearly 2,700 Idaho Power customers took advantage of the Green Power Program. The numbers for 2009 are not yet available.

Are there any proposed nuclear plants in the western United States?

Not currently. Nuclear plants are not being developed in the West like they are on the east coast.

Other Considerations

How far along did Idaho Power get in the permitting process before it pulled the original route off of the table?

Idaho Power held scoping meetings in October 2008. The BLM prepared a scoping report and posted it on its Web site. Idaho Power is currently preparing to work with the cooperating agencies to determine which alternative should be carried through NEPA for detailed analysis.

What happens if Idaho Power wants to build another line in the future?

Idaho Power has no plans in the foreseeable future to build an additional line from Northeast Oregon to Southwest Idaho. No contingency plans for this possibility have been made.

Would Idaho Power like to have a reasonable range of routes narrowed down by 2010?

We have delayed the in-service date by two years. If we do not complete this process by mid-January we won't be able to resubmit our application and get our notice in the federal register in time to do spring surveys for endangered species.

Is there anything we can do to make this public process part of the NEPA process so the BLM doesn't have to do something like this all over again?

We've talked to BLM about how to fold the Community Advisory Process into the NEPA process and the EFSC process. We'll submit a revised application to BLM and the Forest Service with a proposed range of alternatives. While this isn't part of the NEPA process, they'll consider this to be part of the scoping process.

Where in Oregon are Idaho Power's customers?

In Oregon we have customers in eastern Oregon, Jordan Valley, and the Unity area. Idaho Power serves as far west as Drewsey in Harney County.

Does Idaho Power supply any power to co-ops that serve Harney County?

In most of eastern Oregon and southern Idaho, Bonneville Power delivery comes through Idaho Power. It's a mixture. The energy is not Idaho Power's, but the delivery is done by Idaho Power.

Doesn't Idaho Power already have three or four transmission lines between Boardman and Hemingway?

We have four, and all are operating at capacity during the summer.

What can be done to upgrade those lines to transmit more power?

When we lose a generator we need to be able to look for energy someplace else. If we were going to upgrade one of those transmission lines we would have to completely rebuild it. We want to build a separate transmission line so that if it goes out of service, all the other lines can carry all the energy Idaho Power needs to import.

There are other places in the country with several transmission lines all built next to each other. That seems a cost-effective way to provide repairs and maintenance.

Can that be done here?

It is economical but can't be done for reliability reasons. If one or more of those lines were to go out of service it could lead to a blackout. After the 1996 and 2003 blackouts, the federal government mandated that the lines must be separate, so that if one goes down the others will not be affected.

**Appendix 3
Team Input**

**Meeting Evaluation Comment Sheet
Transcriptions**

Comments were transcribed verbatim from the “Meeting Evaluation” sheets. (---) indicates that a word was illegible.

Name	What do you feel worked well for this meeting?	What do you feel didn't work well for this meeting?	Other comments.
Keith Baltzor	Format works well.		

Concerns and Suggestions Comment Sheet Transcriptions

Comments were transcribed verbatim from the “Participant Comments” sheets. (---) indicates that a word was illegible.

Name	What are your concerns about siting the Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Line?	What are your suggestions for siting the transmission line?	Other comments.
Keith Baltzor	Cost to users higher because of a higher cost of line construction using “out of the way” route. I.P. will have to pass on to its consumers the added cost.	The original path desired by Idaho Power on the I.84 corridor.	Sage grouse leks through the Silvies Valley the S 23 route (yellow on the map) could be a big problem with this route.
John Clemens	Passing thru timber and riparian areas, which involves new easements and cutting of old growth timber, is very unfeasible and unprofitable. The after product of this cost having to come 100 miles farther west is prohibitive and too expensive to the consumer.	The straightest line from point A to B with the minimal amount of environmental impact. The corridor thru the forest that is already in place is a huge issue and impacts will be minimal to the forest. Move around farmland and stay on less productive land.	
Jack Southworth	Industrial development should be as much as possible in developed areas. Another power line is a 1960 answer to a 2010 question – Id. Power needs to find a different solution that puts more of the cost/ responsibility/benefit on the citizens of Idaho rather than Oregon.	1) I-84 route w/some variations 2) W of Treasure Valley & E of National Forests in OR. 3) Utilize existing corridors, most direct route, avoid National Forests.	

Name	What are your concerns about siting the Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Line?	What are your suggestions for siting the transmission line?	Other comments.
N/A	If it follows the route thru Harney County is it really feasible considering the length of the route & what the cost would be – also the issues with the forest area	Most direct route w/least amount of possible mitigation	
Tom Sharp	Missing from MTG: Don Dryer potentially an affected Harney County property owner. My other listed concerns were captured by Rosemary on the Flipchart during the meeting.	1) Routing along I-84 corridor seems to be the more cost effective, permittable alternative. 2) If routed thru Harney County strategic benefit would be accessibility to southeast Oregon wind energy developments.	
Dan Nichols	Jeff Dorroh should be included in meetings.	-Use existing corridors when available- -Cost implications to consumers should be paramount consideration	

Appendix 4 Invitation Process

October 27, 2009



«Letter_Address» «First» «Last_»
«OrganizationAffiliation»
«Address»
«City_», «State» «Zip»

Dear «Greeting» «Last_»,

You are invited to join the Boardman to Hemingway Project Advisory Team for Harney County. The team is part of a Community Advisory Process to help determine the route of a 500-kilovolt transmission line from the Boardman Substation near Boardman, Oregon to the new Hemingway Substation near Melba, Idaho. The line will reduce existing constraints on Idaho Power's transmission system.

Idaho Power is committed to partnering with local communities when determining the best route for the proposed transmission line. The Community Advisory Process is a collaborative approach that will allow us to work through the complex issues of this siting process together.

During the Community Advisory Process, citizens in eastern Oregon and western Idaho have asked Idaho Power to evaluate possible routes in Grant and Harney counties.

Idaho Power recently hosted a public meeting in Harney County to gather input and inform your community about the Boardman to Hemingway Project. We thank those that were able to attend the public meeting and we would appreciate your involvement on the Project Advisory Team.

The Harney County Project Advisory Team will meet for the first time on Wednesday, November 4. The meeting will be held:

November 4, 2009 ♦ 4 p.m. – 9 p.m.
Harney County Community Center
484 North Broadway Ave.
Burns, OR 97720

A meeting agenda will be emailed to you within the next week. We look forward to meeting with you and appreciate your participation. Feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Kent D. McCarthy
B2H Community Advisory Process Leader
Idaho Power Company
208-388-2565
kmccarthy@idahopower.com

**Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Line Project
Harney County PAT #1 Team Meeting
November 4, 2009
List of Invitees**

Keith Baltzor	Silvies Valley Ranch
Representative Cliff Bentz	Representative District 60
Dr. Scott Campbell	Silvies Valley Ranch
Kathleen Cathey	Senator Ron Wyden
John Clemens	Property owner
Commissioner Jack Drinkwater	Commissioner
Don Dryer	Property owner
Senator Ted Ferrioli	Senator District 30
Judge Steven Grasty	Harney County/ Property owner
Jason Kesling	Burns Paiute Tribe
Mark Maliwauki	Harney County Economic Development
Ted Marshall	Property owner
Brandon McMullen	Harney County Planning Department
Dennis Myhrum	Oregon Farm Bureau
Commissioner Dan Nichols	Harney County
Liz Nysson	Oregon Natural Desert Association
Tom Sharp	Sharp Ranches
Mayor Ruth Schultz	City of Hines
Jack Southworth	Property owner
Mayor Len Vohs	City of Burns
Bill Wilber	Rancher

**Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Line Project
Harney County PAT #1 Team Meeting
November 4, 2009
List of Attendees**

Keith Baltzor	Silvies Valley Ranch
Dr. Scott Campbell	Silvies Valley Ranch
John Clemens	Property owner
Brent Grasty	Property owner
Judge Steven Grasty	Harney County/ Property owner
Darwin Johnson	City of Burns Planning HC
Linda Johnson	City of Burns
Ted Marshall	Property owner
Brandon McMullen	Harney County Planning Department
Commissioner Dan Nichols	Harney County
Tom Sharp	Sharp Ranches
Jack Southworth	Property owner