

**Spring Operations Review Forum**  
**Regional Conference Call**  
**June 10, 2011**  
**1:00 pm**

Meeting materials were posted before the call on BPA's Overgeneration web page at <http://www.bpa.gov/corporate/AgencyTopics/ColumbiaRiverHighWaterMgmt/>

Elliot Mainzer of BPA introduced the call and reminded callers about anti-trust language considerations and to stay away from topics related to market dynamics.

Travis Togo of BPA provided a hydro operations update. Little changed this week for power operations. The Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) is being operated for system and local flood control. Grand Coulee is filling 2-3 feet per day to manage the lower Columbia at Vancouver to flood stage. Slide 2 shows the Corps single trace process (STP) hydroregulation study. Slide 3 summarizes operations for last week. The June final water supply forecast is 141 MAF January-July at The Dalles. Slide 4 updates the totals for *inc* and *dec* reserves and wind generation displacement; the latter is just below 65,000 MWh of wind. Nearly 100% of thermal is shut down during environmental redispatch (ER). ER and environmental displacement have been effective for minimizing total dissolved gas (TDG). Slide 5 shows that BPA has acquired almost 12,000 MWh of load under the Mid-C spill agreement. Slide 6 shows a moderate signal for lower than normal temperatures for the next 8-14 days, and some indication of less than normal precipitation in Oregon.

Kevin Cardoza of EWEB asked, since there have been only two days with no ER, what conditions allow BPA to avoid ER? Travis Togo responded that since May 18 there have been three nights with no ER, one in May and the last two nights. Spill exchanges, shaping operations, and market operations have managed the flow to below Level 1 TDG. Kevin Cardoza asked if there is a way of predicting when ER might be avoided. Travis responded no; the most powerful tool is the hourly marketplace.

Tim Loepker of BPA provided the transmission update. Slide 8 shows that the California-Oregon Intertie (COI) is above 4000 MW north to south. The DC Intertie is at full capacity. The Northern Intertie south to north is at full capacity. Slide 9 shows that the COI and DC are not quite full, but they are close to full. The Northern Intertie is not fully used. Slide 10 shows availability and usage for the AC and DC interties. Slide 11 shows the same for the Northern Intertie.

A caller asked if the Eastern Intertie from Montana has been full. Tim Loepker answered no.

A caller asked Elliot Mainzer about a presentation on Wednesday regarding oversupply initiatives and reducing TDG; does temperature control mean raising or lowering the temperature? Elliot responded that the recommendations are from the Northwest Power and Conservation Council and may be to lower water temperature. Elliot advised

contacting Ken Dragoon at the Council. The Council is going to host workshops to see how the economics stack up. The caller asked if he should ask the Council about flow diverters also. Elliot responded yes, because nobody here today can answer that question. Elliot added that information will be coming on the workshops.

Dave Wegner, staff for the U.S. House Subcommittee on Water Resources and the Environment, stated that he understands that BPA is attempting to avoid using ready dispatch and to keep TDG down using various shaping abilities. Travis Togo listed them: the hourly marketplace, the day-ahead marketplace, and spill exchange agreements. Travis then explained that spill exchange agreements transfer spill from facilities with high TDG to those with lower TDG. Elliot Mainzer asked for parties to cooperate with the transfer of spill. Travis noted that system operators have been reducing spill at Chief Joseph and increasing spill at the non-Federal Mid-C dams. Steve Oliver of BPA added that BPA gives the Mid-C projects energy in return.

There were 113 participants including BPA on the call. The call ended at 1:12 pm.