



# NORTHWEST POWER AND CONSERVATION COUNCIL

## October 16-17, 2007

In Missoula, the Council officially opened the door to receive amendments to its fish and wildlife program and ordered up a short list of questions for that process stemming from the Science Policy Exchange. Bill Drummond reported on the world as it looks from Montana, Jim Litchfield weighed in on CO<sub>2</sub> policy, and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes envisioned a new energy strategy with Kerr Dam as its centerpiece. Next Meeting: November 13-14 in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

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### FOR OPENERS

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The Council recognized the service of Jim Kempton, who is leaving to become an Idaho Public Utilities Commissioner. He will be replaced by Jim Yost, who has been a natural resources advisor to several Idaho governors, as well as a state senator and employee of the Idaho Farm Bureau and Union Pacific Railroad.

## **THE AGENDA**

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### **Start It Up: Council Kicks Off 2008 Amendment Process**

The Council voted to approve a letter to the public requesting recommendations for amendments to its Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife (F&W) Program and to post guidance materials about the process on the Council's website. Besides the six-page letter calling for recommendations, we will send out a postcard to a broad audience of about 18,000 people with some key deadlines and general information, staffer Patty O'Toole said. The longer letter will go to about 500 to 600 people, including agencies, customer groups, and others, she added.

The letter and postcard will be sent out in a couple of weeks. Once you've called for amendments, that starts "a highly structured process under the Northwest Power Act," staffer John Shurts told the Council.

### **Mining for SPE Nuggets**



Dr. Rick Williams presented a summary of the Science Policy Exchange (SPE) the Council held in September, which he said was intended to inform the upcoming F&W amendment process about new issues and assess whether the assumptions in the Council's F&W program continue to be sound. Williams called the SPE "really fruitful" and highlighted "policy implications" that arose from each of the main sessions at the conference: habitat, mainstem, estuary, and ocean and plume.

Starting with habitat, the SPE recommended that the Council's amendment process

explicitly address climate change and human population growth because of their potential to have large impacts on water use and availability in the Columbia River Basin, Williams stated. Other recommendations called for giving high priority to the protection of cold-water refuges for migrating salmon and the restoration of riparian habitats in headwater reaches, he said.

With respect to intensively monitored watersheds, the SPE found that monitoring for 15 to 20 years is crucial to assessing the impacts of restoration and recovery efforts, Williams reported. More intensively monitored watersheds may need to be established, with one strong candidate being the Grande Ronde, he said.

The SPE recommended that lake fertilization and nutrient enhancement, through the use of hatchery salmon carcasses, shouldn't be widely implemented until more is known about side effects, Williams stated. Questions remain about whether short-term increases in fish growth due to nutrient enhancement actually translate into increased adult returns, he said.

Williams called the discussions about mainstem passage and survival at the conference "a long afternoon." He said the SPE found that juvenile passage rates at projects had improved, particularly with spill and the use of Removable Spillway Weirs (RSWs), but that no clear consensus emerged on how to optimize them at individual projects.

## Mainstem Policy Advice

The scientists said with respect to the mainstem that:

- ✓ It will be difficult to meet specific survival targets established in policies because fish survival varies with river and ocean conditions and with whether juvenile fish are transported or migrate instream.
- ✓ Warm water and slow flows in the summer reduce juvenile fish survival so policies need to address those problems.
- ✓ The future of juvenile fish transportation, which has a measurable effect on fish survival, needs to be addressed.
- ✓ Surface-flow passage devices are effective, but their effectiveness varies with different levels of spill and flow, so combinations of flow and spill should be tested to determine maximum effectiveness.
- ✓ In-river migration conditions that maximize survival in light of river travel time and annual conditions in the estuary and ocean need study.
- ✓ The survival benefit of barge transportation for subyearling fall chinook salmon from the Snake River, compared to the survival benefit of summer spill at Snake River dams, needs to be studied. The managers hope that next year, they'll get some "test fish" for this research, Williams said.
- ✓ Policies that fine-tune spill levels, flow, and fish bypass structures at each dam need consideration because the research shows a one-size-fits-all approach won't work. Of spill, Williams said, "it's expensive and time-consuming, but it's the only alternative."
- ✓ The cost-effectiveness of F&W program expenditures for artificial production of fish and hydrosystem passage

improvements, which together total 80 percent of the annual program budget, need to be considered. The scientists asked whether these expenditures have "reached the point of diminishing returns" and whether some funding should be directed to other parts of the program, such as habitat improvements upriver or in the estuary.

The SPE said river management should not be based on the assumption there is an optimum time of residence in the Columbia River estuary because fish from throughout the basin use estuary habitat for rearing before entering the ocean and for varying amounts of time, according to Williams. There is a need for strategies that connect the upriver hydropower system to the lower river estuary and synthesize the available science in order to direct future research and policymaking, he noted. Some Snake River fall chinook spend up to a year in the estuary, but it is not known where – if there were data available on this, it could inform policy decisions on hydropower operations that influence salmon travel time and habitat considerations in the estuary, Williams said.

Rather than focusing policies on quantifying increases and decreases in fish mortality, the Council should focus policies on creating more of what the fish need – more acres of salt marsh, for example, he continued. There is a need to look at the estuary as a critical part of the salmon life-cycle, and intensively monitored watersheds could include estuary sites to increase understanding of how fish use these habitats, Williams said. Bird predation remains a big problem, and cormorant predation is increasing, he noted.

Salmon management strategies that ignore the effects of changing ocean conditions on Columbia River salmon are likely to fail, Williams stated. The scientists who discussed ocean research at the SPE

recommended that hatchery production be adjusted to account for ocean conditions because it is important not to overwhelm wild fish in the ocean with hatchery fish when ocean feeding conditions are poor, he reported. Williams asked whether the region would be willing, for example, "to take some of the hatchery fish to the landfill?"

The SPE recommended that harvest rates could be adjusted in response to ocean conditions so fewer fish are taken when conditions are poor and that fish transportation and spill operations be improved to maximize early ocean survival of salmon, he said. We need more "what if" scenarios involving the ocean, Williams added.

Your summary showed what I learned at the conference: that there's not a concurrence on a lot of issues, Council Chair Tom Karier told Williams. We're involved in "a grand experiment" to test assumptions, and the conference has brought forth important ideas that will inform our policy decisions, he said.

Bill Booth asked staff to come up with a set of overall themes, questions, and "unknowns" from the SPE that the Council's program should focus on. I hope we can do a short list of those things to help us through the amendment process, he added. Staffer Lynn Palensky said staff would develop "a short list of provocative questions" for the Council to ask during that process.



## What F&W Managers Want

**Bill Tweit of the Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife** led off a panel of F&W directors assembled to comment on what they are looking for in the Council's upcoming F&W amendment process. We all share similar goals on how the process should work, he noted. The managers and scientists at state agencies, Tweit said, have direct contact with stakeholders, and under the Northwest Power Act, "we are the Council's eyes and ears in the field."

We've been working with the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (CBFWA) on a vision and model for the amendment process, he noted. We are concerned that regional goals be linked to subbasin planning goals, and we need to clarify the role of BPA and BPA obligations, according to Tweit. We are interested in a targeted solicitation that would link proposals to limiting factors and address priority threats, he said.

Adaptive management won't work without rigorous monitoring and evaluation (M&E), Tweit stated. We hope the amendment process will inform a common regional understanding of the status of F&W as well as the costs associated with the F&W program in BPA's rate case, he said. We strongly hope the funding will adequately address BPA's mitigation objectives for healthy, as well as weak populations, according to Tweit.

Our objectives for the amendments will define and stabilize core measures, such as wildlife operations and maintenance (O&M) funding, hatchery O&M, M&E, and data management, he continued. Our objectives will also recognize the Biological Opinion remand process; recognize the essential role

of state agencies in stewardship and managing resource use; build in a capacity for addressing future challenges; and provide for assessment and feedback, Tweit summed up.

**Sharon Kiefer of the Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game** said the state agencies see themselves as partners with the Council. She noted that Idaho reserves its authority to submit Idaho-specific recommendations as the amendment process goes forward.

The Council has a program with a broad vision, and we want you to continue that, Kiefer stated. Don't create a process with a limited vision of only achieving delisting, she advised.

We suggest you set management benchmarks for achieving the objectives of the program and think the program framework as it exists now should be sustained, Kiefer told the Council. We want a process that includes adaptive management and has mid-level biological objectives, which are the bridge between basinwide goals and subbasin-specific goals, she said.

Through CBFWA, our intent is to bring to the regional conversation the scientific and management perspectives of those of us statutorily charged with managing the resource, said **Tony Nigro of the Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife**. We try to build scientific consensus among the co-managers through CBFWA, he added.

We will provide a set of recommendations on behalf of Oregon that will be consistent with CBFWA's, but we will go a bit further and provide the perspectives of the people we met during the subbasin planning process, Nigro said. A strong theme among the managers is that adaptive management doesn't occur without effective M&E, he added.

In the past, there have been issues about the effectiveness and credibility of F&W program expenditures, and we take that seriously, said **Larry Peterman of the Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks**. He urged the Council to look at the model CBFWA is proposing because it has a science-based approach, is transparent and accessible to everyone, and builds in accountability.

It is important that there are dollars to fund monitoring, as well as implementation, Peterman said. As state agencies, we put a lot of emphasis on non-Endangered Species Act species so that we can keep them from becoming listed, he noted.

Are you finding any need to make major changes in the existing subbasin plans? Booth asked. We find the subbasin plans very useful, replied Kiefer. While there has been new information since they were prepared, the subbasin plans are still very relevant, she said.

It sounds like you are moving in the direction the Council has been talking about, commented Karier. All of us are talking about what's working and what's not working, he stated. Through this amendment process, we should try to figure out whether we are overspending or underspending on M&E, Karier added.



## **Drummond: A Lot of Bawling and a Regional Power Supply Pickle**

Bill Drummond, manager of the Western Montana Electric G&T Cooperative, began his presentation with three observations about the Regional Dialogue. First, it needs to be viewed as a broad package, not a set of individual parts, and second, equity among BPA preference customers must be maintained or the package falls apart, he said. Third is the need to keep the long term in mind, according to Drummond. We are facing a monumental shift in how BPA sells power to its customers – it's a huge change, and it's not easy, he said.

BPA has been very responsive to customer concerns and to coming up with changes to its products, Drummond stated. It's going well, he noted, but "as they say in Montana, when you wean a calf from a cow, there's a lot of bawling on both sides of the fence."

There are a number of areas that need resolution, Drummond continued. There needs to be better definition of how Tier 1 and Tier 2 products will work and of the costs that will support those products, he said.

Public power thinks it's very important to get all these things nailed down in the contracts, including the tiered rates methodology, Drummond stated. We think public power customers should be able to switch Tier 1 products once during the contract, and we think Tier 2 costs should be paid exclusively by Tier 2 customers, he added. Drummond called the schedule to resolve the issues "heroic," and added, "things are going as well as can be expected."

Karier asked if there is a debate on whether to have some of the items Drummond

mentioned embedded in the contracts. Yes, in some cases, BPA wants to preserve flexibility for future administrators, Drummond replied.

### The Supply Dilemma

Drummond made several observations about power supply alternatives. As of October 1, 2011, we will have to have made our decisions on future power supply, he told the Council. Our industry seems to jump from one resource choice to another, Drummond stated. When I started in this business, there was an emphasis on nuclear power, then it was coal, and in the 1990s, combustion turbines were the resource of choice, he said. Now, it's efficiency and wind with combustion turbines as our only real options, according to Drummond.

While nuclear energy has potential, we won't see a new nuclear plant in the Pacific Northwest for 15 to 20 years, he predicted. In my opinion, given the history with the Washington Public Power Supply System, we will have to see new nuclear plants operating successfully elsewhere before they could get built here, Drummond said.

Coal is virtually impossible to build at this point in time, and IGCC technology is not yet commercially viable, he stated. Right now, there's a rush to wind and combustion turbines, but I worry that has its own challenges, Drummond said.

There's a huge incentive for efficiency come October 1, 2011, especially if we are facing \$60 to \$70 Tier 2 power, he noted. We'll see lots of movement on efficiency then, Drummond predicted.

The region used to be an energy-constrained system, but now we've become a capacity-constrained system, and that's a fundamental shift, he pointed out. We used to have 3,000

MW of DSI load we could shift around, but that's gone, Drummond said. Now we will see big changes in prices and in the way BPA collects revenues from its customers, he stated. You'll see higher demand charges and lower energy charges, and that will have a big effect on intermittent resources like wind, according to Drummond.

Costs are going to go up quite a bit, and that will have a big impact on the Sixth Power Plan, he predicted. I'm not sure your current modeling captures this change, Drummond told the Council.

Montana's wind and coal potential are huge, but with wind, transmission and firming are real challenges, and it's impossible to build pulverized coal, he said. As for efficiency, it's difficult in a mostly rural state with less than 1 million people, Drummond stated.

There are also problems with the way transmission is being dealt with, he said, noting clogged transmission queues, and the need to relieve congestion.

Kempton said he had recently been to Texas and found that "it's night and day" between the way coal and coal products are viewed there, compared to the Northwest. Coal developers can't keep up with the demand for plants in the Midwest, South, and Texas, he noted.

Drummond pointed out that Montana's governor is promoting coal-to-liquids projects that have electricity generation as a byproduct. Without significant technological advances in CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage, it will be difficult for pulverized coal in this part of the country, he stated. Until the picture is clearer, it's hard for utility managers to recommend to their utilities to jump into coal at this point, Drummond said. I agree, and that's because there has been no Congressional guidance on whether there

will be a CO<sub>2</sub> tax, a cap-and-trade system, or what, responded Kempton.

We need more transmission built to access wind resources in eastern Montana, said Karier. How can we get that built? he asked. You might be able to upgrade the Colstrip lines, Drummond replied. But if you try to build a major transmission line, even parallel to an existing line, you'll run into huge opposition even if the line is to carry wind, he added.

Finally, Drummond commented on the Council's draft CO<sub>2</sub> footprint paper, calling it "an excellent piece of work" and "the kind of thing the Council is designed to do." It would be a service to the region, he said, if the Council were to address the question of how to achieve the goal of the Western Climate Initiative: 15 percent reduction of greenhouse gas emissions below 2005 levels. There need to be some actual goals and timelines set out; otherwise, "we are just whistling in the dark and throwing numbers out there," Drummond stated.

I'm curious to see if policymakers really would close down coal generation, he said. I wonder if I'll live long enough to see a Power Plan that recommends building five nuclear plants – if so, then I'll know I've come full circle, Drummond concluded.

## **Litchfield: More Hydropower Means Less CO<sub>2</sub>**



Consultant Jim Litchfield presented comments on the Council's draft CO<sub>2</sub> footprint paper on behalf of Northwest RiverPartners. It's a difficult issue, and you've done a good job of laying out the issues and providing an analysis, he said.

You have described the dilemma facing the region, Litchfield stated. From a political point of view, a lot of people want to return to 1990 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions levels, but that's a daunting challenge, he said. We have embarked on a strategy away from nuclear power and fossil fuels so we will have to find new clean resources to replace the thermal sources we've counted on, according to Litchfield. And as Bill Drummond told you, "it's not as simple as just building a bunch of wind machines," Litchfield said. The challenge of getting to 59 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> production annually, which the Council's paper predicts is possible in a normal water year, will dominate the discussions of the next Power Plan, he predicted. To return to 1990 levels, estimated at 34 percent lower than that, would likely involve taking out 2,000 to 3,000 MW of coal resources, and that would be challenging, Litchfield stated.

With respect to dam removal and spill, your paper says we tend to make policy choices in a single-dimensional framework, such as fish versus power, while such decisions also have significant effects on the climate and the overall environment, he said. Your analysis notes unintended consequences to some of these choices, such as significant effects on CO<sub>2</sub> production, which often go unexplored and could even negate policies such as renewable portfolio standards, according to Litchfield.

Summer spill is to benefit one Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU), the Snake River fall chinook, he continued. Spill for that ESU cost \$307.4 million last year in lost revenues, Litchfield told the Council. If there had been no 2006 summer spill, BPA would have found \$307 million on its doorstep, he added.

New research data is showing that half of the adult fish stay over in the reservoirs and do not migrate out every year, so half of the fish aren't benefiting from summer spill, Litchfield stated. We think the analysis and assessment that accompany the federal action agencies' proposed action clearly show that Snake River fall chinook are on the path to recovery, he said. The judge has changed the spill patterns, but we don't have the data yet on how that will affect Snake River fall chinook, according to Litchfield.

RiverPartners is frustrated that test fish that could be used to produce the data have not been available, he added.

Because of court-ordered spill, there will be less hydropower and more use of thermal resources, Litchfield stated. Your analysis shows that with no summer spill, the additional hydro energy would displace about 190 average megawatts (aMW) from coal plants and 330 aMW from natural gas plants, he said. According to your paper, the overall effect of court-ordered spill, compared to no summer spill, would be to increase average annual CO<sub>2</sub> production in the Northwest from 2015 to 2024 by 2.1 million tons, and across the Western Electricity Coordinating Council area, by 5.2 million tons, Litchfield noted.

If the nation really wants to attack climate change, the interactions between CO<sub>2</sub> and hydropower need to be looked at more carefully, he stated. When we consider changes to hydro operations, we need to look

at not only the power effects, the money effects, and the fish effects, but also the CO<sub>2</sub> effects, Litchfield said. Your paper will help the region address the issues in a broader way than in the past, he concluded.

### **Will Kerr Dam Be a Wind-firmer?**



Joe Hovenkotter, attorney for the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, reported that the Tribes want to become more active in the energy industry and recently developed an energy policy statement to govern those activities. Flathead Lake, he said, is the reservoir for Kerr Dam, which has a nameplate capacity of 180 MW and went online in 1939. The dam was relicensed in 1985 to Montana Power, but the license gave the Tribes the right to acquire the facility as early as 2015, Hovenkotter noted.

The Tribes intend to do that and have established a \$20 million fund for the acquisition, he said. Starting in 2010, the Tribes will place trainees at the dam to learn operations, Hovenkotter stated. The most vexing aspect of the license, he said, is Article 40, which requires about 10 MW of Kerr output be given to the Flathead Indian Irrigation Project to satisfy U.S. treaty obligations. The rest of the power goes to Mission Valley Power, which has become a domestic utility and provides power to non-Indian domestic users, according to Hovenkotter.

For the future, no one knows what will happen with the 10 MW of Article 40 power, he said. There will probably have to be Congressional action to resolve this "nettlesome problem," Hovenkotter stated.

The Tribes have hired R.W. Beck to help them develop a business plan for the sale of

electricity from Kerr, he continued. We have been contacted about using the output from Kerr as firming power for wind generation, Hovenkotter noted. We haven't taken any action yet, but we expect to use Kerr to provide ancillary services for renewables, he added. There is also a re-regulation dam eight miles downstream of Kerr that could help provide such services, Hovenkotter said.

The Tribes will also look into developing more mini-hydro projects, instream turbines, and biomass projects, he noted. We'll gather together all the information from recent surveys about the potential for solar, wind, and geothermal development to determine what's feasible, Hovenkotter said. We've sold one easement to a London company as a carbon offset, and we'll look at doing more of that, he added.

We are negotiating for both public and private transmission lines, Hovenkotter continued. BPA has five lines that cross Tribal lands, and we are negotiating the terms for their right-of-way renewal, he reported. Right now, we have tentative agreement for three of the five lines, Hovenkotter said.

The Tribes also plan to have discussions with federal and state regulators about requirements for them to engage in regional transmission, he reported. On the distribution side, we are going to look into acquiring Mission Valley Power, Hovenkotter said.

The Tribes want to use Kerr as a centerpiece for a larger energy business, both locally and in the region, he stated. We are interested in what utilities like Grant PUD have done to attract server farms to their territory, Hovenkotter noted. We think that's a good model and will investigate similar activities, he said.



## NEEA Getting A Makeover

Margie Gardner, executive director of the Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (NEEA), said that her organization's purpose is to make the Northwest more energy efficient for the benefit of electric ratepayers and noted that NEEA was launched by the Council. She reported on recent NEEA activities and pointed out that NEEA has been responsible for saving 160 aMW over the last 10 years at a cost of a penny per kilowatt-hour.

Gardner explained NEEA's market transformation efforts and noted that in the last decade, the whole lighting market has "seriously changed" and is not likely to regress. Half of the washing machines in the Northwest are Energy Star-efficient, higher than anywhere else in the country, she reported.

Recently, NEEA has been getting involved with new home construction, looking at air conditioning loads in commercial buildings, and working to promote the sale of energy-efficient computer cords, Gardner said. There are a number of technologies and products the Council identified in the Power Plan, such as heat pump water heaters and compressed air technologies, which have not yet been picked up by a group to try to make their use more widespread, she noted.

NEEA is funded by utilities at \$20 million per year, Gardner said. Our current contracts expire in 2009, and we are now trying to see what future NEEA activities would bring the largest value to the region over the next five years, she stated. The environment is changing and energy prices are rising, according to Gardner. Conservation is the

cheapest resource, and "I've never seen as much corporate will to move energy efficiency into utilities' portfolios" as there is today, she said.

In this new environment, we are considering what a regional group can do best, compared to what a utility can do, Gardner continued. At our next board meeting, we will likely make a decision to reduce the size of our board to 14 people and set up some new committees, she said.

Who will be on that board? Kempton asked. Eleven representatives from the largest utilities, including BPA, two governors' representatives, and one public interest representative, Gardner replied. What are the top issues you are facing? Kempton asked. One is whether a board with 11 utility and three public interest representatives will be able to maintain NEEA as a public service organization, replied Gardner.

What role could the Council play in this? Kempton asked. By helping the governors' representatives understand that NEEA is a broad regional organization and a vehicle through which the Council can meet its conservation targets, Gardner replied. She noted that Karier has agreed to be one of the two governors' representatives on the board. The Council is very interested in NEEA – it's a key way of securing energy efficiency, Karier said.

## **Modest Proposal: Stop Wasting So Much Money on Hatcheries**



Dr. Jack Stanford, director of the Flathead Lake Biological Station, reported on his research on how biodiversity in rivers is influenced by nutrient subsidies from salmon runs and how his work might shed light on the efficacy of fish recovery programs for the Columbia River. Most of my research has taken place in British Columbia and Kamchatka, Russia, he noted.

My heroes are the management folks working in the trenches that the Council funds, Stanford stated. It's tough to be a F&W manager in the Columbia Basin, he said. There are managers out there who know their hatchery programs don't work and aren't cost-effective; nonetheless, it's a cottage industry, and they can't stop, according to Stanford.

There are some things that can be done in the Columbia Basin to change the status quo, but it would take leadership to do them, he said. Stanford recalled that an early Council goal was doubling the fish runs, but he said, there are fewer wild fish today than when the Council began, even though \$6 billion to \$7 billion has been spent.

The ocean fish catch is higher today than it was back in 1950 because 6 billion baby hatchery fish are dumped into the north Pacific from all sides every year, yet the return on investment is less than one-tenth of 1 percent, according to Stanford. The Council's dollars are being used to feed the north Pacific food web, he stated.

Flooding is required for salmon life histories to be completed, and the key habitat for fish is cool in the summer and warm in the

winter, Stanford explained. When we build a dam, we take out the dynamics of the river and smooth it out, he said.

Marine nutrients drive the productivity of a river system, according to Stanford. We don't need to count fish – we need to measure the nitrogen in the vegetation in the floodplain – high nitrogen means high productivity, he said.

Is there a difference in the amount of nitrogen imported between hatchery and wild fish? Melinda Eden asked. It's about the same, replied Stanford. The problem is getting the hatchery fish back – they get eaten, and they can't swim very well, he added.

There's a lot of money being wasted on hatchery activity in this basin, Stanford said. If your goal is to have naturally producing wild fish, you can't keep dumping hatchery fish on them, he stated. Stanford said there are 98 federal hatcheries in the Columbia Basin being maintained at huge costs. You are spending \$300 million a year on something that is returning you less than one percent of your investment, he told the Council.

Wild salmon need to be icons, to be thought of like the bald eagle, Stanford continued. You have to get over this 80 to 90 percent exploitation rate – you have to have enough fish in the rivers to keep their fertility up, he stated.

Stanford said the Yakima River is a real success story in the Columbia Basin and explained how it could be restored back into a fully functional wild river. You would take out all the dams on the Yakima? Karier asked. It's not like the Snake River dams – these are all irrigation dams, and doing that wouldn't stop irrigation, Stanford replied.

I'm urging you to look at some of these radical ideas for a change, he told the Council. "That would be refreshing for the guys in the trenches," Stanford added. Yours is the kind of thought-provoking presentation we like, responded Karier.

**END NOTES**

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**BPA Spending Report Approved.** The Council approved for release a final version of its "Sixth Annual Report to the Northwest Governors on Expenditures of the BPA." Staff recommended that this year's report not include a footnote about the treatment of forgone revenues and that the issue be taken up during the upcoming program amendment process, if the Council chooses to do so.

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<b><u>Council 2007 Calendar</u></b>	
November 13-14	Coeur d'Alene, ID
December 11-13	Portland, OR

  

<b><u>Council 2008 Calendar</u></b>	
January 15-17	Vancouver, WA
February 12-14	Portland, OR
March 11-13	Boise, ID
April 15-17	Whitefish, MT
May 13-15	Walla Walla, WA
June 10-12	Spokane, WA
July 15-17	Montana
August 12-14	Spokane, WA
September 16-18	Astoria, OR
October 15-16	Missoula, MT
November 18-20	Coeur d'Alene, ID
December 9-11	Portland, OR