



BPA invests in fish and wildlife

The Columbia River hydroelectric system produces emissions-free electricity that provides a host of benefits to our region. BPA is committed to mitigating impacts of the federal hydropower system on fish, wildlife and habitat. As a result, BPA funds and manages one of the largest fish and wildlife protection programs in the nation, and invests hundreds of millions of dollars a year to make dams safer for fish, restore damaged habitat, protect threatened lands and more. The fish and wildlife program is guided by on-the-ground partnerships with conservation agencies, states and Tribes, and is responsive to regional and federal environmental protection regulations.

BPA's funding for fish and wildlife has five main components:

- EXPENSE OR DIRECT PROGRAM:** BPA funds more than 450 fish and wildlife projects in the Columbia Basin including habitat restoration, research, hatcheries, land acquisitions, predator control and culvert replacements.
- REIMBURSABLE:** BPA reimburses the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation for a portion of those operation and maintenance costs related to improvements at the dams for fish passage and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for hatchery operations.

CAPITAL REPAYMENT: BPA reimburses the U.S. Treasury, principal and interest, for constructing capital projects such as hatcheries and fish passage projects at the dams.

POWER PURCHASES: BPA is obligated to provide its customers with electricity, and if fish operations limit electricity generated at the dams, BPA must purchase power elsewhere to supply customer demand. Cost varies depending on power market prices and water volume.

LOST OPPORTUNITY COSTS: The water that is spilled over the dams for fish represents "lost" electricity and money that could have been generated if the water had passed through the turbines. Cost varies depending on power market prices and water volume.

BPA's investment in protections for fish and wildlife is part of a broader federal effort in the region by agencies including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that total over \$1 billion each year.

What BPA spent for fish and wildlife 1999–2009¹ (\$ in millions)

Cost category	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Expense or direct	\$ 108.2	\$ 108.2	\$ 104.0	\$ 144.2	\$ 147.2	\$ 145.7	\$ 135.8	\$ 137.9	\$ 139.5	\$ 148.9	\$ 177.9
Reimbursable	38.9	37.6	42.5	50.9	52.6	57.2	57.9	60.7	60.3	62.2	64.3
Capital repayment	76.1	76.3	78.2	78.2	80.5	85.4	89.7	87.5	112.9	116.2	120.0
Power purchases	47.6	64.8	1389.6	147.8	171.1	191.0	110.8	168.2	120.7	274.9	240.3
Lost opportunity costs	197.8	272.2 ²	115.9	12.6	79.2	21.7	182.1	397.4	282.6	273.5	142.8
TOTAL	\$ 468.6	\$ 559.1	\$ 1730.2	\$ 433.7	\$ 530.6	\$ 501.0	\$ 576.3	\$ 851.7	\$ 715.9	\$ 875.8	\$ 745.3

¹ For purposes of this presentation, this financial information has been made publicly available by BPA in January 2006 and is consistent with the financial system of record used in preparation of the audited financial statements for the respective period reported.
² This includes an estimated cost to BPA of \$79.1 million for an energy-shaping agreement with Idaho Power Company (IPC). FY 2000 was the final year of this contract.

