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Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission

Energy Vision for the Columbia River



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“Learning from Regions: A Comparative Appraisal of
Climate, Water, and Human Interactions in the Colorado and
Columbia River Systems”



- Energy Vision for the Columbia River

CRITFC Energy Vision for the Columbia River

- GOAL:

Reduce the Pressure of Energy Demands
on the Columbia River Basin's Fish and
Wildlife Resources.

CRITFC Energy Vision for the Columbia River

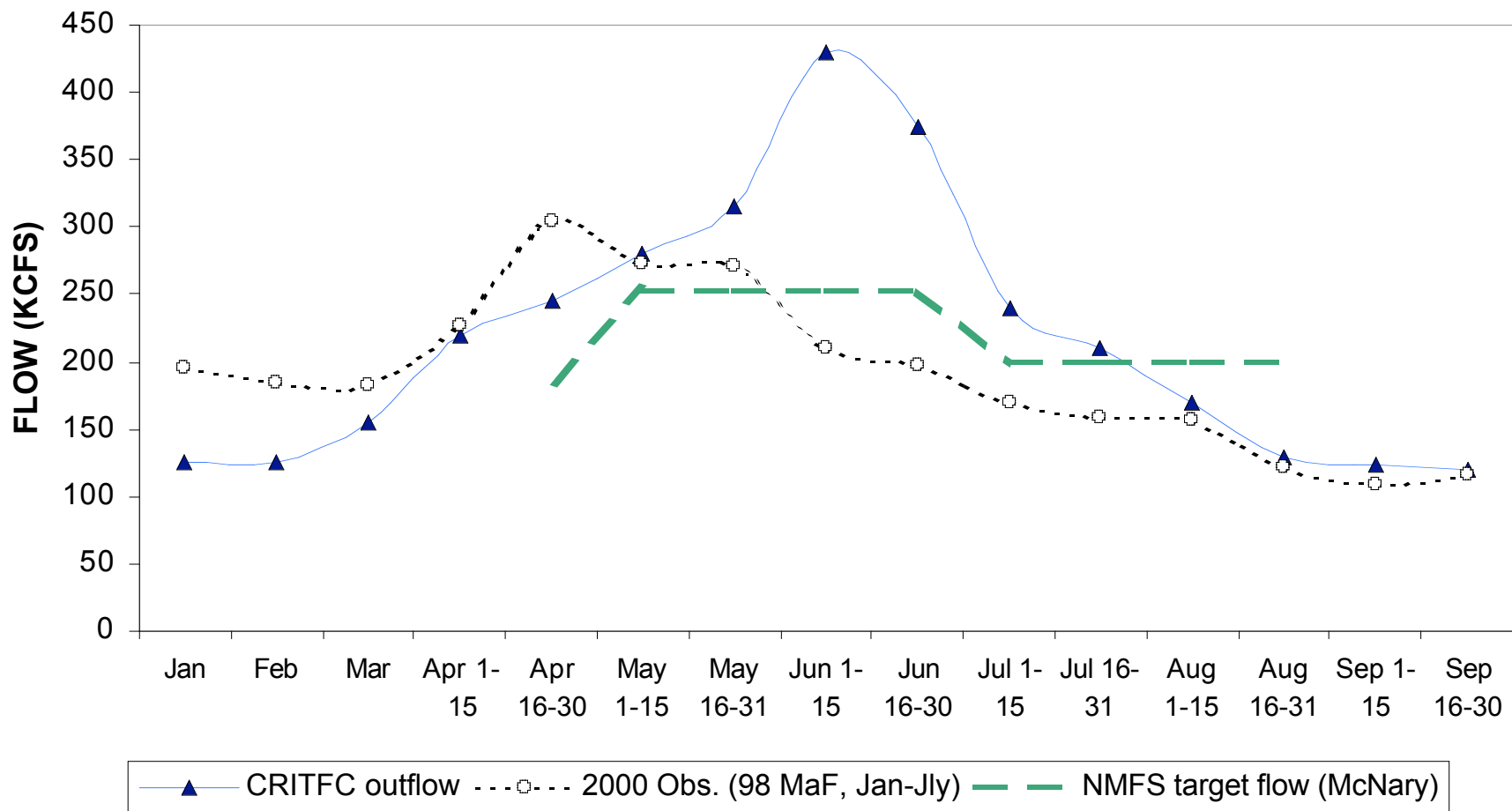
- BASIC PRINCIPLES:
 - Serve loads more cheaply than they are served today.
 - Provide better protection against unforeseen events.
 - Create a healthier Columbia River Basin for fish and wildlife resources.

Normative River Concept: “Normative conditions, which provide critical habitat functions in the natural landscape, must be restored, not mitigated.” ISAB 1998

- Return Columbia & Snake River flows to a more naturally shaped hydrograph.
- Reduce daily flow fluctuations associated with power peaking operations.
- Utilize spill as an effective means of passing juvenile salmon by dams.
- Breach the Snake River dams.

Normative Seasonal Flows

THE DALLES SEASONAL FLOWS

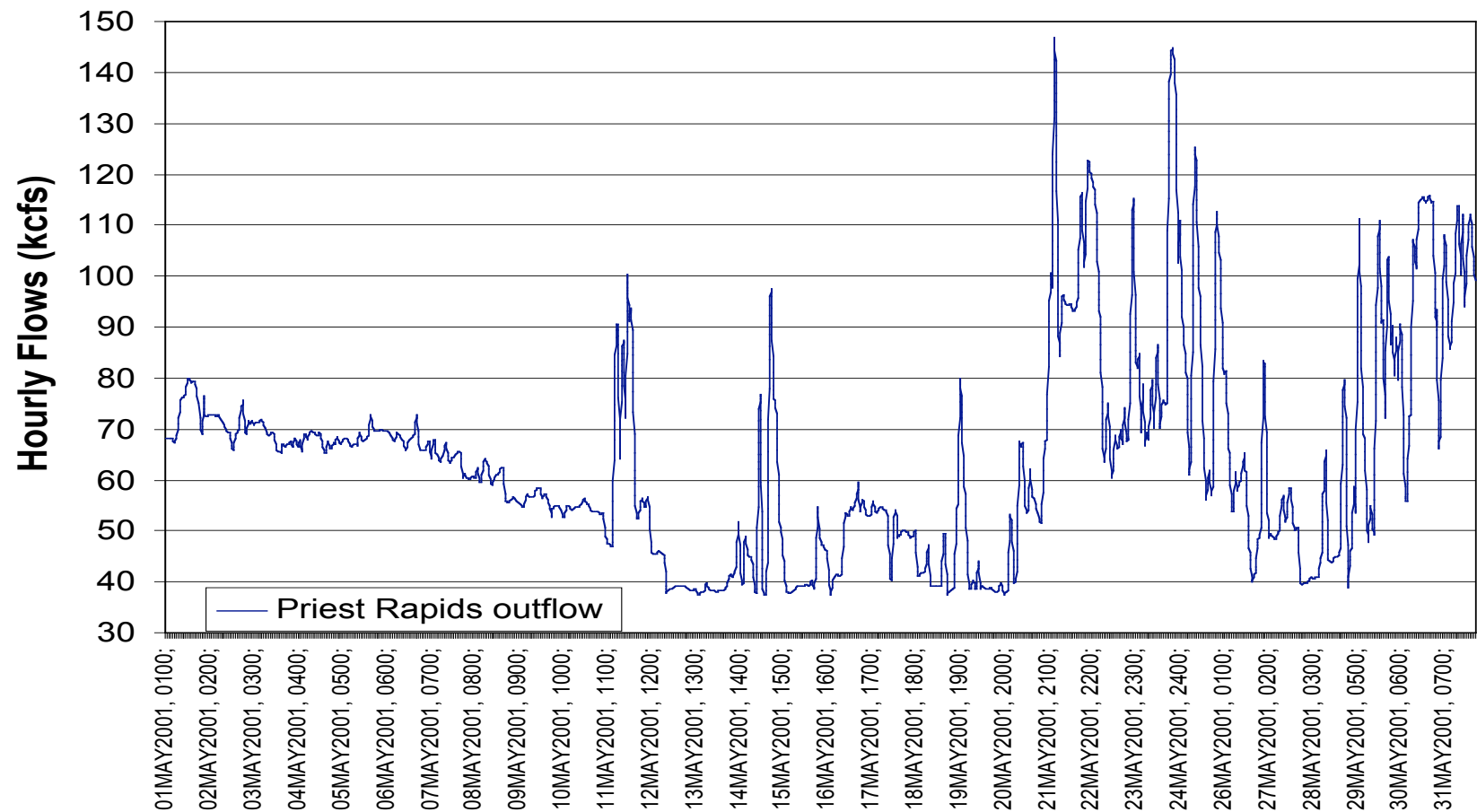


Hanford Reach Power Peaking

- Hanford Reach is the last free-flowing section of the Columbia River.
- Prime fall chinook spawning habitat.
- Subject to extreme flow fluctuation due to power peaking operations.

Daily River Peaking

Columbia River at Hanford Reach



2001 River Operations Abandoned ESA Flow and Spill Requirements

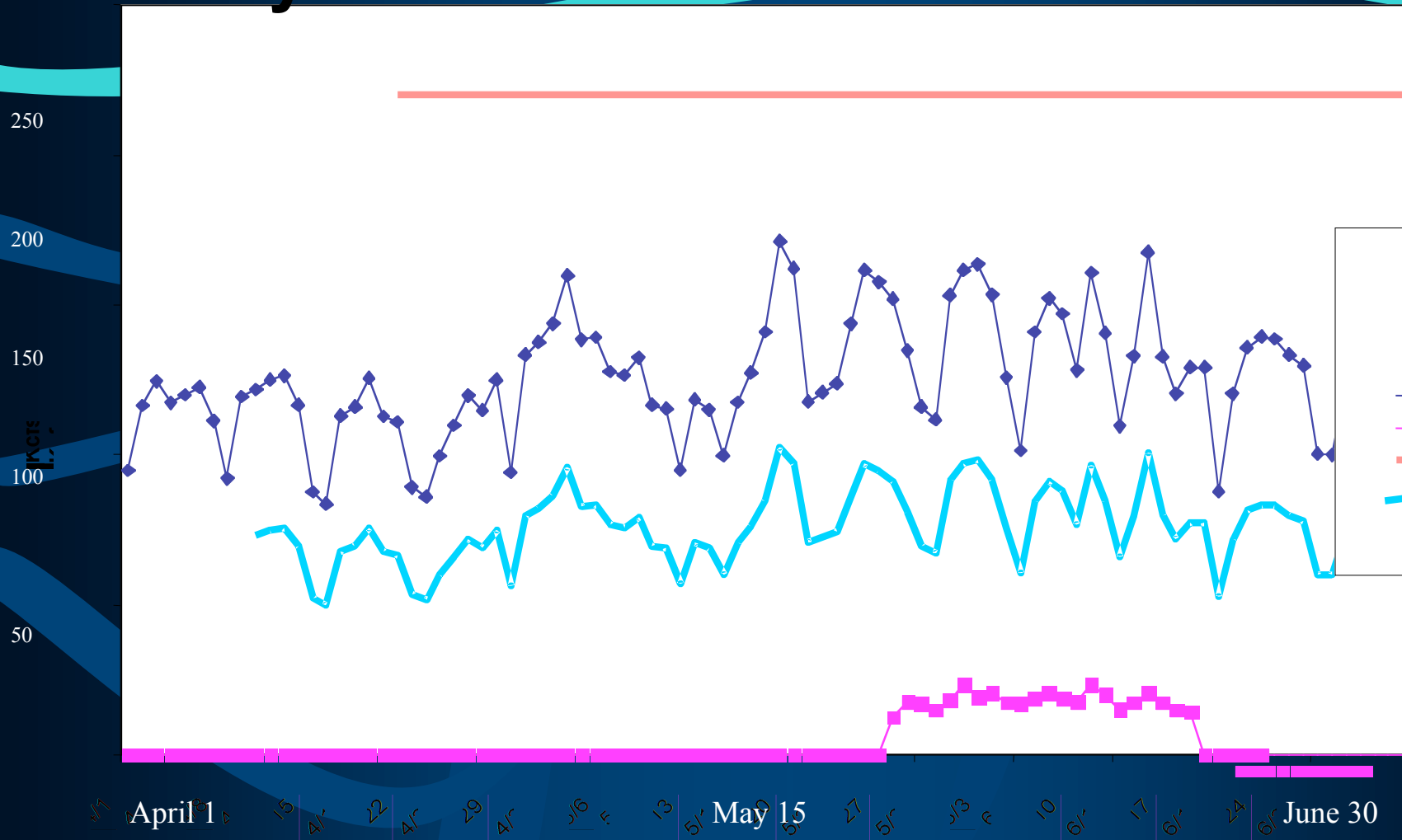
- Flow targets were not met at any time during the juvenile migration.
- Spill was eliminated during most of the spring and summer migration.

2001 ESA River Operations (Flow & Spill)

KCFS

John Day 2001

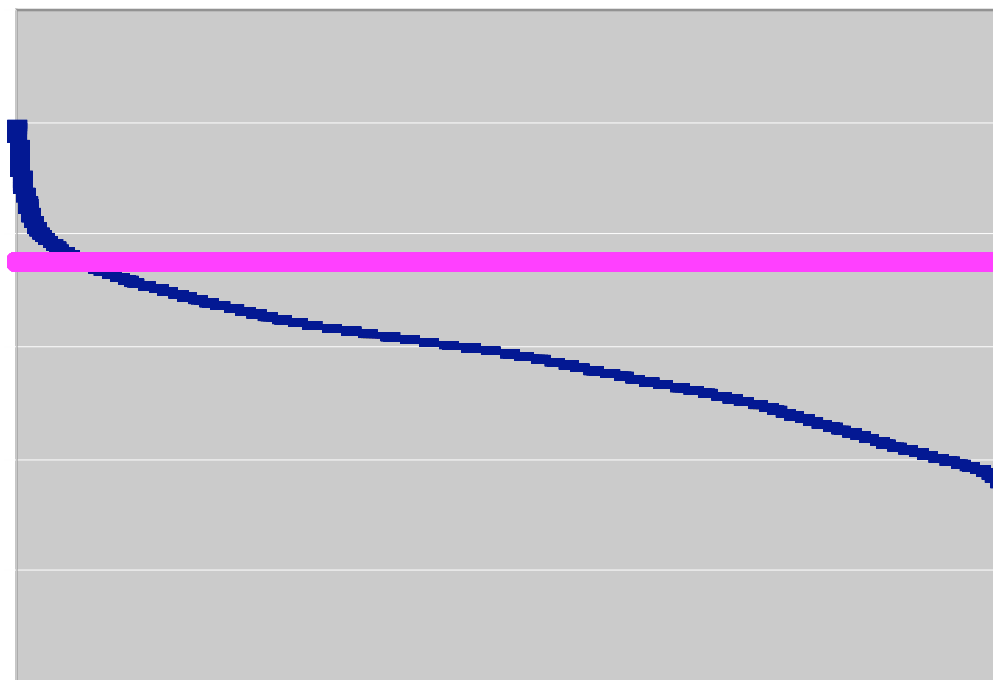
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Reducing Regional Energy Dependence on the Columbia River: Economic Considerations

- The electric energy industry has the highest investment in physical plant of any U.S. industry. Thirty-five percent of all capital in place (generation, transmission, & distribution) is there to serve loads that occur less than 5% of the time.
- Using the River to serve distant peak loads is costly.

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- BPA has scheduled \$2 billion in new transmission investment in the next 4 years.
- The debt service on new transmission investment planned in the region is more than the cost of replacing the energy lost by breaching the Snake Dams.
- In 2000, BPA signed contracts for 11,000 megawatts of power sales, with only 8,000 megawatts of power resources available.

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- Energy Resources Portfolio
 - Strategically placed gas-fired generation
 - Strategic pricing of retail power
 - Efficiency improvements
 - Load management
 - Distributed generation (DG)
 - Wind generators

- “Perma-Slice”

- The government should not relinquish operational control of the River to slice customers.
- Slice customers must meet their own load growth.

- BPA’s Financial Choices

- Implement rate increases
- Reduce agency overhead
- Do Not sacrifice fish or energy resource acquisitions