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NORTHWEST ENERGY NEWS

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Northwest Power Planning Council



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This issue's cover illustration is a computer manipulation by Stephen Sasser of a photograph by Carlotta Collette.

from the CHAIR

In late July, the Council voted unanimously to approve the siting of a natural gas power plant near Tacoma. It should serve us well for a long time. But the 248-megawatt output of Tenaska II isn't all that significant set against the 20,000 average megawatts the Northwest is currently using. What does matter though, is that the region was able to decide to move forward in a balanced way and acquire not only conservation, but new generation as well. I am heartened that a Council process has served the region well.

The Council's power plan provides a framework and justification for resource development. However, the Council cannot require a resource to be developed. That decision resides with our utilities. They must be willing to take the investment risk, while the Council, assuming the resource is consistent with our plan, plays a role in reducing that risk.



Also, please note: We're inviting you to write letters for publication in Energy News. I think our readers will benefit from seeing more perspectives on the problems we face. In my view, what our Council most needs is a truly informed Northwest. The guidelines for letters are on the facing page.

Stan Sheep

Letters

TO THE COUNCIL

We'd like to open up Northwest Energy News. This magazine is our way of communicating with a broader audience than can attend our meetings. We use it to explore in some detail the issues and ideas that flow out of and into our power plans and fish and wildlife programs. We also try to report on some of the people across the region who are implementing these plans and programs.

Now we'd like to expand Energy News to include your opinions on the subjects we present. We'd like to hear about people you know who are saving energy or helping to protect and increase our fish and wildlife resources. Can you add to a discussion on topics covered in the magazine? Did we leave out an important point of view in a recent story? Are there solutions to problems we've missed in our coverage? Are there problems we've missed?

We'd like to set some ground rules — just because of space limitations.

- Stick to subjects that are introduced in stories in the magazine. The Council is always open to comment on any subject, but letters for publication in Energy News should be addressed to LETTERS, Northwest Energy News.
- Keep all letters under 200 words so we can fit more than one on a page. We reserve the right to edit for length and to select the letters we'll publish.





UMATILLA TRIBES REGAIN
A WILDLIFE-RICH PIECE OF
THEIR ANCESTRAL HOME.

A
PLACE
BY THE
RIVER

by Carlotta Collette

Louie Dick sits in the shadows of a long tepee. In one hand, he holds a tribal drum, thin and tautly sheathed. In the other, he holds the padded stick with which he beats the drum. He is singing songs. He is singing that his heart is filled with joy.

Dick is a religious teacher of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. In the tongue of his ancestors he speaks, then translates, "This day. This day is a big day. It's a wonderful day to be getting a portion of our body back."

This day is June 29, 1993. This is the official welcoming back cel-

ebration of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation in northeastern Oregon. They have just acquired, with the help of a remarkable assortment of local, state, federal and non-governmental supporters, the 2,700-acre parcel of land known as the Conforth Ranch. The land borders the Columbia River and includes a variety of land types: deserts and ponds, tree-filled canyons and open wetlands. It will be managed by the tribe as a preserve for waterfowl, and other birds and wildlife whose habitat was lost due to construction of the nearby McNary Dam. Some of the species of birds that will be protected

at Conforth are designated as threatened or endangered by state or federal agencies.

At the ceremony, which fills the long tepee with more than 20 well-wishers, Oregon Northwest Power Planning Council member Angus Duncan recalls his first visit to the site in April 1990. At the time, the Council had proposed the site for purchase by the Bonneville Power Administration as partial compensation for wildlife losses caused by McNary Dam.

Duncan had walked out onto the land and was astonished to see that the place was "carpeted with birds. It was absolutely alive, es-

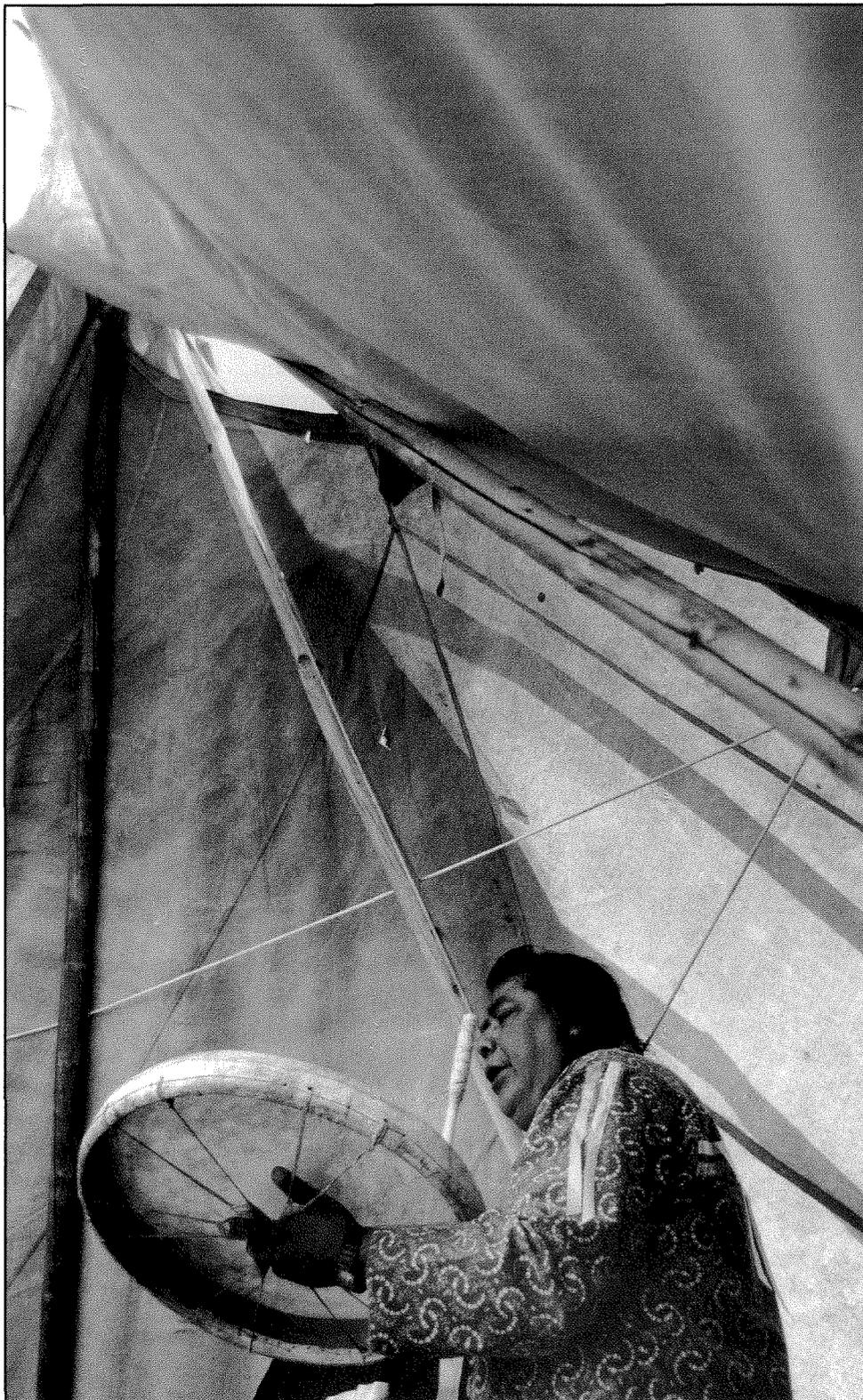
"THIS IS PUTTING BLOOD BACK INTO OUR VEINS." --Louie Dick

pecially with waterfowl that were on their migration, and they were rising and falling in sweeps. We couldn't figure out why at first. Then we realized that there were three or four golden eagles who were hunting across the property. The birds were responding to the eagles. It was a truly natural moment and one I will not forget. It was the reason that for the last three years I have put in whatever time and effort I could."

Both Duncan and Oregon's other Council member, Ted Hallock, advocated Bonneville's purchase of the land to protect it from development, but there was controversy with the Port of Umatilla over whether the land should be used for wildlife or industry. The Council urged Bonneville to proceed, but to work closely with both the tribe and the port to resolve concerns. In the interim, to preserve Bonneville's option on the land, the non-profit group Trust for Public Land acquired the ranch.

It took nearly three more years to settle the conflicts. At various times, Bonneville, the Council, Oregon's Department of Fish and Wildlife, the tribe and the Port of Umatilla were all engaged in the negotiations. Everyone at the June celebration credited the patience, diplomatic skill and tenacity of the Umatilla tribe with negotiating the settlement that finally led to the purchase.

**Tribal teacher Louie Dick
celebrating the return of wildlife
habitat.**



Photographs by Carlotta Collette

"WHAT WE'RE CELEBRATING HERE IS A MONUMENT TO THE FUTURE." --Jack Robertson

This project was in tatters on the cutting room floor when we got done with it," says Duncan. "We called the Confederated Tribes of Umatilla and said, 'can you patch it back together?' That we are standing here today is evidence that they could and did."

Bonneville's Deputy Administrator Jack Robertson concurs. In his comments at the ceremony, he adds, "We could not have done this without the tribe. We know because we tried it. You accomplished what we did not."

But tribal representatives are also gracious. They praise their allies in the project. Elwood Patawa, chairman of the board of trustees of the Confederated Tribes, applauds the "rare level of cooperation and perseverance that brought all these agencies together." He extends the "hand of friendship and respect to Hallock and Duncan" for "bulldogging Conforth Ranch through both the Council and Bonneville." Hallock in particular, he says, "held Bonneville's feet to the fire."

Of the Trust for Public Lands, he says, "Their patience allowed all of us to take the time to craft this agreement."

Each of the participants in turn is thanked by Patawa, then others at the gathering rise to speak. They pay homage to the land itself and to the cultural value the land will bring back to the tribe.

Robertson speaks of the tradition of needing to preserve resources for the seventh generation into the future. "Today, in this place, we can look out over the river and see the dam that is a monument to the last generation. ... Part of the obligation of this

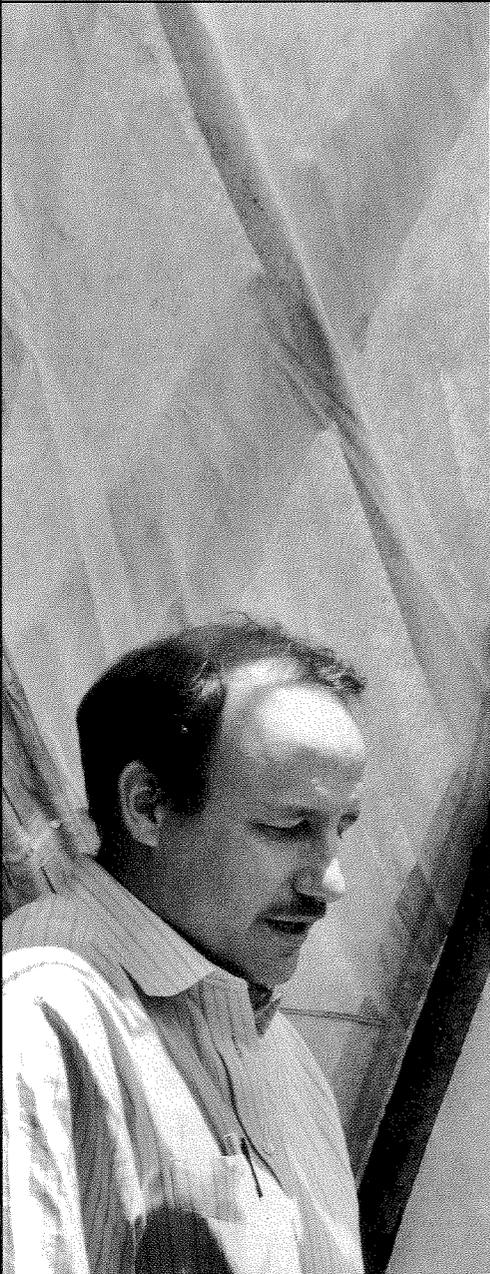
generation is to build new monuments. What we're celebrating here is a monument to the future. It will be here for the seventh generation and beyond the seventh generation, if it is managed well, as we know it will be by the tribe."

For the Confederated Umatilla Tribes, the Conforth Ranch signifies much more than just land acquisition. In fact, as tribal teacher Dick explains, "My people didn't own the land. It is a violation of our laws to speak of 'owning' the land." But Dick is greatly pleased that the land has come back to the tribe, he says later, as he stands in the sun with his back to one of the many water-filled potholes splattering the landscape.

Before it was the Conforth Ranch, this area was known as the "McNary potholes." The potholes, carved out of the basalt rocks by glaciers, are one of the features of this land that make it so prized for waterfowl. There is no other place like this along this stretch of the Columbia.

The pothole behind Louie Dick is large. It is more a pond than a pothole — a water-filled dip the size of a city block. Along its shores, tule bulrushes move slowly with the breeze. Like the tule, Louie Dick's dark brown hands move through the air as he talks. His gestures are spellbinding. He wants to tell the story of the tules, of why they are so important to his people.

**Bonneville Power Administration's
Jack Robertson.**



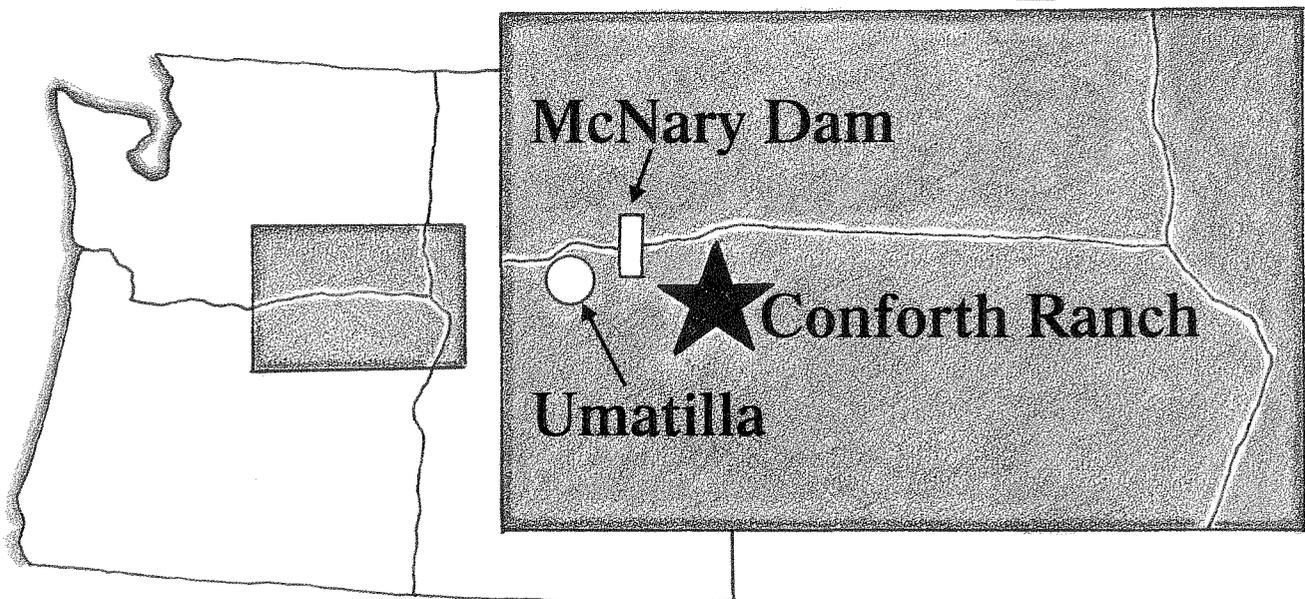
"THE PLACE WAS
CARPETED WITH BIRDS.
IT WAS ABSOLUTELY ALIVE." --Angus Duncan



"Tules were woven into mats for ceremonies. Our dead were laid on tules. Our children's rites of passage were celebrated with meals served on tule platters."

When the tribes ceded much of their original territory to the U.S. government in the treaties of 1855, they lost most of the tule lands and with them the rituals. Dick hopes

his people will recover some of these rituals as they help the land to recover. "This is putting blood back into our veins," he says. "It is putting our eyes back so we can see." 



Upper CONFERENCES

COMMENTS ON FISH AND WILDLIFE PROPOSALS HEARD ACROSS THE NORTHWEST.

by John Harrison

Indian tribal fisheries, lakes in northern Idaho and western Montana, and fish that roam back and forth across the Canadian border attracted public comments this summer as the Northwest Power Planning Council worked on proposed amendments to its Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program.

The amendments deal with resident fish — those that do not swim to the ocean — and wildlife. The Council will review public comments, rewrite the amendments as necessary, and then make a final decision on them in October. These amendments follow the Council's amendments in 1991 and 1992 that dealt with salmon and steelhead.

More than 250 written comments were received, most of them concerning resident fish. In addition, the Council listened to oral comments at public hearings in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT CONCERNS

Several Northwest Indian tribes voiced opinions about amendments. Before the construction of Grand Coulee Dam, upper Columbia Indian tribes fished for salmon, which spawned in tributaries of the river all the way to its headwaters more than 1,200 miles from the ocean. But the dam stopped those salmon runs, shutting off more than 700 miles of the river. Resident fish such as trout and kokanee have been substituted for the salmon the tribes once enjoyed, and tribal leaders commented on the importance of maintaining and enhancing those fisheries.

Bruce Wynne, chairman of the Spokane Tribe of Indians in eastern Washington, told the Council at a public hearing: "We completely lost our salmon, and we know that in the past most of the emphasis on the mitigation has been on anadromous fish. We feel that there needs to be more emphasis on resident fish because that's our only possible mitigation in the upper region of the Columbia."

Ernie Stensgar, chairman of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe in northern Idaho, said the fishery is declining on the two rivers that run through the tribe's 345,000-acre reservation on the southeast side of Lake Coeur d'Alene.

"I think what's happening today because of the [Northwest Power] Act is good. We had the opportunity to look at the amendments. For the most part we support them. We're concerned with the resident fish on the reservation because that's all we have left. In my opinion, on the reservation there isn't any fishery anymore. It's deteriorated so bad that it forced the Tribe to close four streams until we can determine how we're going to re-establish fish runs, enhance vegetation and try to keep what native fish we have."

He said the tribe hopes to build a hatchery, with the Council's help.

A hatchery for resident fish — bass, in this case — also is envisioned by the *Kalispel Tribe* of northeastern Washington, said tribal *Chairman Glen Nenema*.

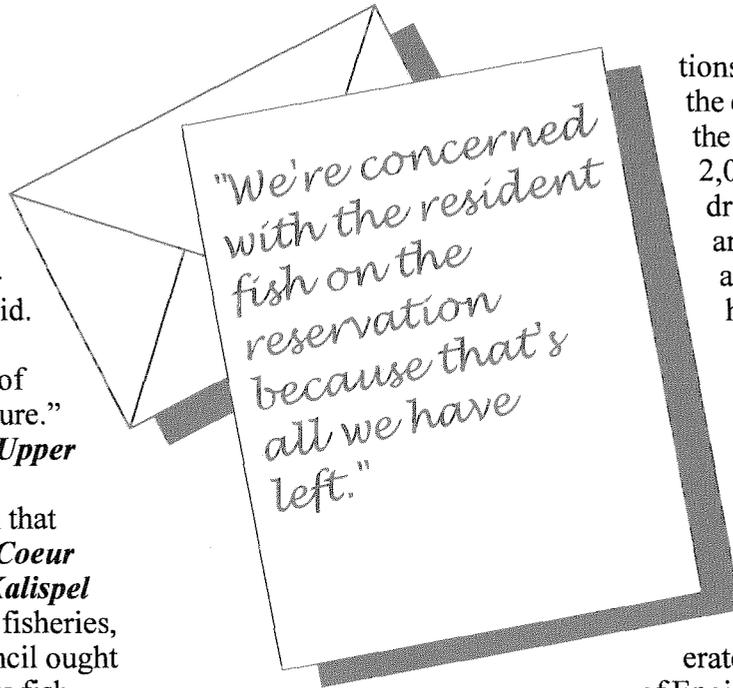
"Our tribe has two main goals: first, to produce harvestable fish

that can be used for tribal subsistence and to attract recreational anglers in support of tribal business, and second to salvage native or endangered species in native habitats," Nenema said. "The Council's program needs to emphasize both of these goals in equal measure."

In a related issue, the **Upper Columbia United Tribes (UCUT)**, an organization that represents the **Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai and Kalispel tribes** on issues including fisheries, commented that the Council ought to broaden the scope of its fish and wildlife program goal. **Allan Scholz**, a biologist and director of the UCUT Fisheries Research Center, said the Council is right to emphasize rebuilding native fish populations in native habitats, but that harvest of these fish should get more emphasis.

"At one time, the four UCUT tribes harvested somewhere between 300,000 and 600,000 salmon and steelhead weighing 40 to 80 pounds apiece, and at present, the tribal subsistence and recreational harvests are far less," Scholz said. "We think your goal needs to be changed to deal with harvest issues and improving harvests, as well as improving native fish and native habitats. Right now, I think the goal sounds like the intent of the program is to provide a sort of natural museum for fish in the Columbia River Basin, and that's certainly not the tribes' goal."

Walden Townsend, tribal planner for the **Shoshone Paiute Tribe** headquartered in Fort Hall, Idaho, said he was angered that



the Bonneville Power Administration will cut funding for a tribal project that seeks to mitigate the loss of the Snake River salmon fishery the tribe once enjoyed.

"That hasn't been too long ago," Townsend told Council members at a public hearing in July. "My mother fished for salmon [in the Snake]."

The tribe's project involves stocking two reservoirs on the Duck Valley Reservation with trout. As part of its budget reductions, Bonneville plans to cut off funding for the project. Townsend said he wasn't sure how the tribe would make up the loss.

LAKE PEND OREILLE

A proposed amendment that proved popular addresses the decline of kokanee in northern Idaho's Lake Pend Oreille. The proposed amendment notes that kokanee stocks in the lake have been declining for 27 years and that evidence implicates fluctua-

tions in the lake elevation as the culprit, particularly when the minimum level goes below 2,056 feet. As the lake level drops, kokanee spawning areas are exposed. The amendment proposes to hold the lake at 2,056 feet above sea level and determine whether that level helps kokanee, which spawn along the shore. The level of the lake is regulated by Albeni Falls Dam, downstream on the Pend Oreille River. The dam is operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The proposed amendment calls on Bonneville, the Corps of Engineers and other appropriate agencies to study the effect of lake management on kokanee — particularly the impact of the 2,056-foot minimum elevation. The Corps draws down the lake in fall and winter, when the region's demand for electricity is highest. This drawdown also helps prepare the lake to accept runoff in the spring.

Typical of many comments were those of **Lee and Maxine Congleton of Hope, Idaho**, a lakeside community. The Congletons wrote: "We have been fishing Lake Pend Oreille since 1971. Since that time, we have seen the kokanee steadily declining. We have also seen up to six inches of kokanee eggs dewatered along the shore after the lake has been lowered in the fall. The loss of kokanee on this lake would not only cause the loss of our trophy fish, but would be a big loss to the entire area. Most of the tourists who fish this lake fish

mainly for the kokanee. When the kokanee are gone, [tourists] will leave this area. The loss to the marinas and to the commercial establishments would be horrendous."

The lake-level amendment was proposed by the **Greater Sandpoint Chamber of Commerce**, whose Lake Levels Committee has been working on the issue for about two years. Also writing to support the amendment proposal were **U.S. Representative Larry LaRocco**, **the Bayview Chamber of Commerce**, **Sandpoint Mayor Dwight Sheffler**, **the Bonner County Board of Commissioners**, **Kootenai Electric Cooperative** and a number of persons who own property along or near the lake.

The Council also received comments from opponents of the proposal, including utilities that fear that holding the lake at a constant level will impact hydropower generation and, perhaps, raise the cost of electricity.

Comments from Montana residents concerned about Lake Koocanusa, on the Kootenai River, and Hungry Horse reservoir behind Hungry Horse Dam were also heard. In general, residents asked the Council to take action to protect fisheries and recreation in those lakes, which are affected by operations at Hungry Horse and Libby dams.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROJECTS

Even Canadians submitted their scrutiny of certain proposed amendments. The Northwest



age from the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam. [Second,] it is now common knowledge that significant numbers of rainbow trout, kokanee, walleye, white fish and white sturgeon migrate annually between Lake Roosevelt and the Upper Columbia to feed and spawn. For this reason, any projects in the section of the Columbia in B.C. that benefit these fish populations will pay rich dividends to the Lake Roosevelt fishery as well."

This work could include operational changes at dams in the Canadian portion of the Columbia Basin and agreements between the two countries regarding water quality and quantity.

U.S. ratepayers also could help finance fish habitat studies on the Kootenay and Columbia rivers, and in Kootenay and Koocanusa lakes in British Columbia, commented **R.J. Hammond**, a Nelson-based fisheries section chief for **British Columbia's Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks**.

"Program measures being implemented or considered by the various state/tribal/federal agencies in Montana and Idaho would not succeed without addressing and understanding the habitats and populations of affected species in British Columbia," Hammond wrote.



Power Act directs the Council to prepare a fish and wildlife program for that part of the Columbia Basin within the United States. However, the basin includes parts of British Columbia, so the Council sought comments on how — or whether — money from Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) ratepayers, which finances most of the fish and wildlife program, should be spent on projects in Canada.

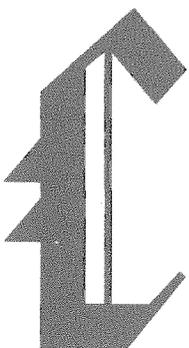
"I contend that BPA ratepayers should make significant investments in Canadian projects, notably on the stretch of the free-flowing Columbia River between the Hugh Keenleyside Dam and the northern tip of Lake Roosevelt," wrote **Greg Mallette**, representing the **British Columbia Wildlife Federation Inland Fisheries Committee**. "There are two arguments in favor of this proposition. The first is that these investments could be considered retroactive compensation for dam-

The Honorable Anne Edwards

with Carlotta Collette



British Columbia's minister of energy describes her province's priorities.



Canadians have their own way of balancing political powers. When the people of any province elect their party of choice, runner-up parties tag along to parliament as official opposition

members. Each appointed member of Cabinet has his or her own opposition critic. The critics are as official as the party in power's representatives are.

That was the role Anne Edwards played in the British Columbia Legislative Assembly when the Social Credit Party was last in power. She was opposition

spokesperson for the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, representing the New Democratic Party, Canada's version of the Democratic Party in the United States.

She had been elected to represent her legislative district, the Kootenay "riding," in 1986. Before her election, Edwards was a

political activist, a writer who specialized in natural resource issues and a college English and communications instructor.

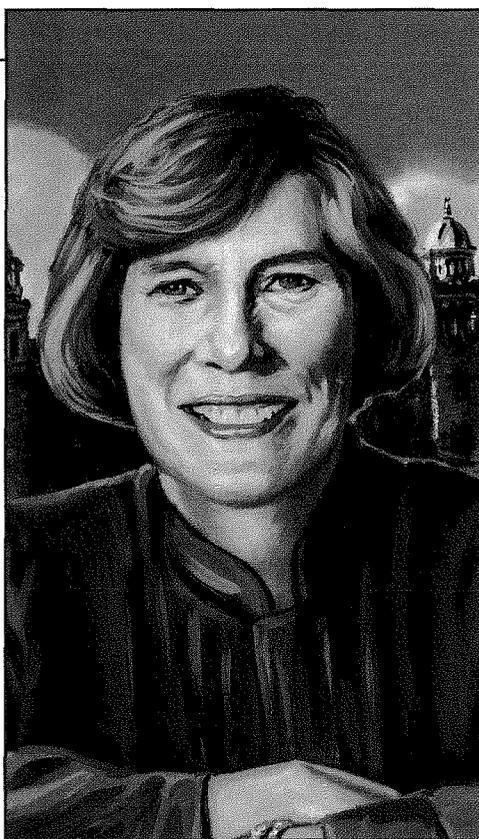
In her role as critic to the energy minister, she was a clear and vocal advocate for energy conservation. She steadfastly opposed large new power plants, including new hydropower projects. And she favored public access to and participation in decision-making.

In October 1991, when the New Democratic Party ascended to power in British Columbia for the first time in nearly 20 years, newly elected Premier Mike Harcourt asked Edwards to take the provincial lead on energy policy.

Edwards acted quickly. She immediately announced her preference for long-term planning in advance of major energy resource development, and pledged her support for energy efficiency as the practical first step in securing British Columbia's energy future while preserving its abundant natural resources. She called for creation of an energy council, modeled in part on the Northwest Power Planning Council.

It has been nearly two years since her appointment, and she has accomplished much of what she had proposed. British Columbia now has an energy council, and this summer Edwards announced that she had approved the energy export policy the Council developed (see boxes).

Clearly, the policies that emerge during her tenure will have an important impact on those of us to the south who share with British Columbia both the watershed of the Columbia River Basin and the



The most distinctive characteristic of the New Democrats' overall energy policy is the decision that we want to conserve.

airshed of the Georgia Straits. As our need for energy and water grows, those policies will take on even greater significance.

Q. The New Democratic Party is very different from the Social Credit Party that preceded it. Does the New Democratic Party have a particular energy agenda?

I would say that the most distinctive characteristic of the New Democrats' overall energy policy is the decision that we want to conserve. We consider that con-

servation is important in itself. It is the most effective and efficient way to get energy supplies.

We also are a party that believes strongly in public process, and that, of course, is the basis for our Energy Council. The first thing that I did when I became minister was to talk about how to establish an energy council so we could get some public input into our energy policy.

It took longer than I thought it would take, but we got the Energy Council going. They were first assigned one specific project, which was the project of examining whether or not British Columbians wanted to export electricity and under what circumstances if they did.

The other thing that the Council will do is develop an energy plan for British Columbia. That will go beyond electricity. They'll be looking at integrating the things that should happen with all our energy forms.

Q. Did you look at the Northwest Power Planning Council as a model when you created your energy council?

Well, certainly we looked at the Northwest Power Planning Council as a good model, an excellent model. We looked at it when we were deciding how we would set this council up. We also looked at a number of other models in California, and I think there are some European models that we looked at.

We have different situations. The federal systems are different. And we want to do some different things than your planning council does. But your public processes seem to be very good. The way that you've involved the public

was part of what we wanted to achieve as well. So we've been very pleased that our council has been in touch with the power planning council and that we've been able to exchange views and not re-invent the wheel.

Q. *Your Council's first product is the export report that led to the policy you released in mid-July. Can you talk about the impetus for that policy?*

We have an interesting energy profile in British Columbia. We are totally self-sufficient in natural gas. We use about half of it for our domestic supply, and we export the other half. We are net importers of oil, although we do produce some oil. Our electricity is more than 90-percent hydroelectric. And we produce huge amounts of coal. It's our largest mineral production, certainly one of our largest exports. But we use no coal for electricity generation in the province, so far.

Now, put that together with the fact that we have a large lumber industry here, which produces a lot of wood waste, a lot of which is just burned in beehive burners. There's a fairly strong push toward having wood waste generation of electricity, but right now there's no domestic demand for the electricity. So, can we use that wood waste to generate electricity? Can we develop a market for it? This is all part of our energy export policy, which we, as the government, just announced this week. It's a major step forward.

Q. *Your export policy stresses the use of energy exports for economic development. But it also says you're not going to export power until you've ensured energy security at home. How do you reconcile exporting energy as a commodity at the same time you maintain energy reliability and jobs here?*

Well, we're starting out with very, very low industrial energy rates. That is important to us as an economic generator. We can use that to attract industry here. Some of those who object to our export-

ing electricity say, "You'll let all our cheap energy go, export all our cheap energy to the United States, and then the United States will be creating jobs down there."

So we have to find ways that effectively protect the domestic consumer and protect electricity rates here in British Columbia. First of all, we will protect the domestic consumer from paying any of the costs of exporting energy to other countries. And we will assure the domestic consumer of the energy supply.

British Columbia's Energy Council

About six months after she was appointed to be minister of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources for the province of British Columbia, the Honorable Anne Edwards saw one of her principle goals fulfilled. The British Columbia Energy Council was created through parliamentary legislation.

The Council's seven members serve as advisors to Edward's ministry, providing, in particular, a means of informing and involving the public in long-range energy planning issues for the province.

The Council was given two primary responsibilities. First, to prepare an energy plan for British Columbia that is "consistent with a sustainable development strategy." The plan will incorporate "economic, environmental, social and regional considerations." Second, to examine other energy issues identified by the minister of energy.

The Council does not decide British Columbian energy policies. It makes recommendations and provides an opportunity to air energy issues publicly, before they are recommended to the government, where the decisions are made.

— CC

By consumer, I don't mean just residential consumers. We're not talking about only you and I as we pay our power bills at our houses. We're talking about you and I as we build pulp mills and other industry. We want to be sure that there is an adequate supply of reliable energy at a competitive rate for British Columbians.

Q. *Why an export policy before an energy plan?*

Well, we have had a number of energy plans. They have been generated out of the ministry, or there's an energy plan that B.C. Hydro generates as our major utility. Last October, we announced a least-cost, or a "social costing"

process for B.C. Hydro. That was an interim announcement. But we haven't had a provincial energy plan that integrates all forms of energy and has the input of the public.

The Energy Council, having finished its review of the export of electricity, has now begun its process to bring forward an energy

British Columbia's New Energy Export Policy

The first issue the new British Columbia Energy Council was asked to focus on was the question of whether British Columbia should export electricity, and if so, under what circumstances. The issue is particularly important to energy consumers in the United States, where new power supplies are needed. British Columbia is often looked to as a source for those new supplies.

On July 12, Anne Edwards, minister of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, released the government's electricity export policy, which was based on recommendations by the Council.

According to Edwards, "The new policy allows the commercial export of electricity on a long-term firm basis, subject to strict conditions which protect B.C. consumers and the environment."

The policy permits the development of new electricity resources for export markets, but rules out projects that fail to meet environmental guidelines, including large hydro storage dams designed for the export market. It invites independent power producers to participate in export markets. It permits B.C. Hydro, the province's major utility, to export through its subsidiary, POWEREX.

To preserve the reliability of the power supply in British Columbia, provincial utilities will be able to export only after they have ensured the power supplies of their domestic customers. Domestic consumers also will have the opportunity to bid for power before it is exported.

The export policy is open to all kinds of resources, including natural gas, hydropower, coal and wood waste, but each potential project will be reviewed independently. Export contracts must be justified for a standard maximum of 20 years.

— CC

plan, to advise the ministry and the government through this ministry. A report by the Energy Council on a proposed energy plan is expected to be received by December 1st, 1994.

Q. *What do you mean by "social costs" in terms of resource selection?*

We will include economic, cultural and social costs. These are the costs that have never been considered with our hydro plants, and so it's always been considered that we've had the cheapest energy in the world. But we didn't pay a lot of the social costs or environmental costs. And so we want to be more careful in this broad public policy area to ensure that all the costs are taken into account before we choose a project.

Q. *Have you considered the possibility of participating in a West Coast exchange of electricity similar to that carried out between the Bonneville Power Administration and certain Southern California utilities? In our case, we use the sales to California to market power generated when we are running water through our dams to aid migrating salmon. At those times, the Californians are able to shut down their oil-fired power plants and reduce air pollution.*

We already have an agreement for power exchanges through the grid with the province of Alberta and the Bonneville states. However, until now, these agreements had to be short-term and interrupt-



We want to be sure there is an adequate supply of reliable energy at a competitive rate for British Columbia.

ible. Whether or not there would be any long-term firm energy that could perhaps contribute to our ability to complement each other can now be arranged through POWEREX [a B.C. Hydro subsidiary] for B.C. Hydro. I know that there are talks going on to do that.

We do, as I said, run a largely hydroelectric system. Which means that we have a huge amount of capacity in the system. But whether or not we actually have power is sometimes the question. And these last two years have been bad ones for us.

Q. *British Columbia is the fastest growing province in this country. How will that influence your energy plan?*

Population growth in the lower mainland is going to be huge, and that will make a difference. That, of course, leads to all sorts of impacts on how we decide what our electricity distribution and our gas distribution will be. The concentration of population is one part of the problem.

Q. *Is your grid concentrated there also? Do you have the resources concentrated there?*

No, most of the generation of electricity is either on the Peace River, which is to the north, or in the Columbia River, which is in the southeast. All our gas production is in the northeast.

And then, of course, we have this huge island over here, which we just got pipelined in the last five years. It would be very nice to have more electricity generated here on the island. We haven't had a large amount generated here.

Q. *How do you think what you're doing here will affect the four Northwest states that we deal with? How do you see us working together?*

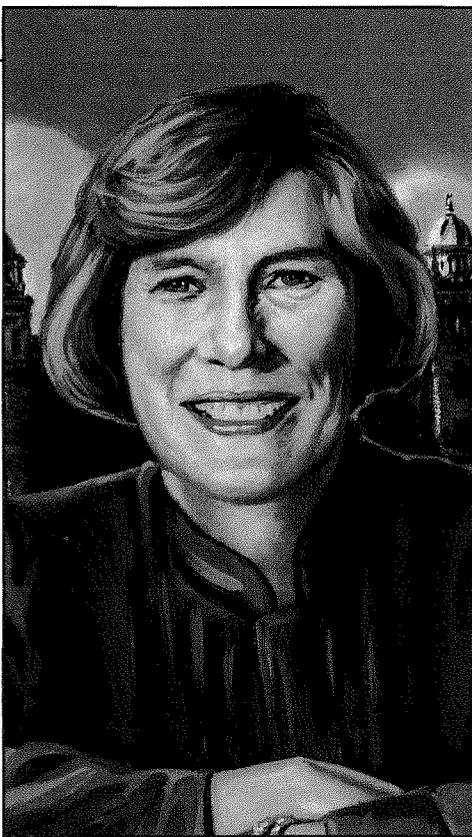
British Columbia has always had a very clear sense of its neighborhood. But our premier is particularly interested in and has taken some very concrete measures to follow up on the issues that join us together. I'd say in particular the Georgia Straits Basin airshed issue is a major problem that concerns us. The

Georgia Basin is an airshed that we share, and it is becoming, or maybe is, as polluted as the Los Angeles Basin. From Vancouver down to Seattle and that whole area is a single airshed. There are problems. You know this is the major population area of Washington state and British Columbia. So there are a number of initiatives about our getting together to work on that.

And certainly we have joined together for the Columbia River, which flows through our area and then down to Oregon. I think that we will continue to work together on these things. Our technologies today dictate that we do more of that, that we will be doing more of that. I certainly have been pleased to see the cooperation that has happened in talking about the export policy. The Energy Council has had good cooperation right from California on up, all of the Northwest, as well. And I think that will continue.

We sell a lot of natural gas throughout the Northwest area, so I think trade will continue on a large scale. That will continue to pull us together. Governments that work together work better than alone. That's our belief and we will continue to work that way.

I think it's also very helpful to have these exchanges of views, if you will. Because there seems to be, for example, a lot of misinformation about our export of electricity policy that has just come out and of what that will allow. I think there will be a great deal of interest in that because I think there is a demand for more



We want to ensure that all the costs are taken into account before we choose a project.

electricity. British Columbia is in a position to be able to, in an environmentally sound way, provide more electricity to the export market.

The other thing that you might be interested in knowing is that we have directed an electrical operations review. We're not going into the kind of elaborate one that's being done in your area. Ours will be done in a year, and include the Columbia River system, the Peace River system and the rest of the system. But we want to know

what impact these systems have on their surroundings and on the social networks that are their communities. It won't be totally broad like that, it will be more related to the natural river systems.

Q. Do you see that review leading to more coordination of the Columbia system for the salmon, for example?

Well, I think it certainly reflects that we want to be sure what our needs and requirements are as we're being asked more and more for recognition from the United States. I mean, the white sturgeon is not a popular fish up around Koocanusa reservoir by my constituents. So we need to know what our requirements are. We can only answer on the international scale to needs that people are fairly sympathetic to. We have our own needs. We need to know all the costs when we are called upon.



Is it a
card game?

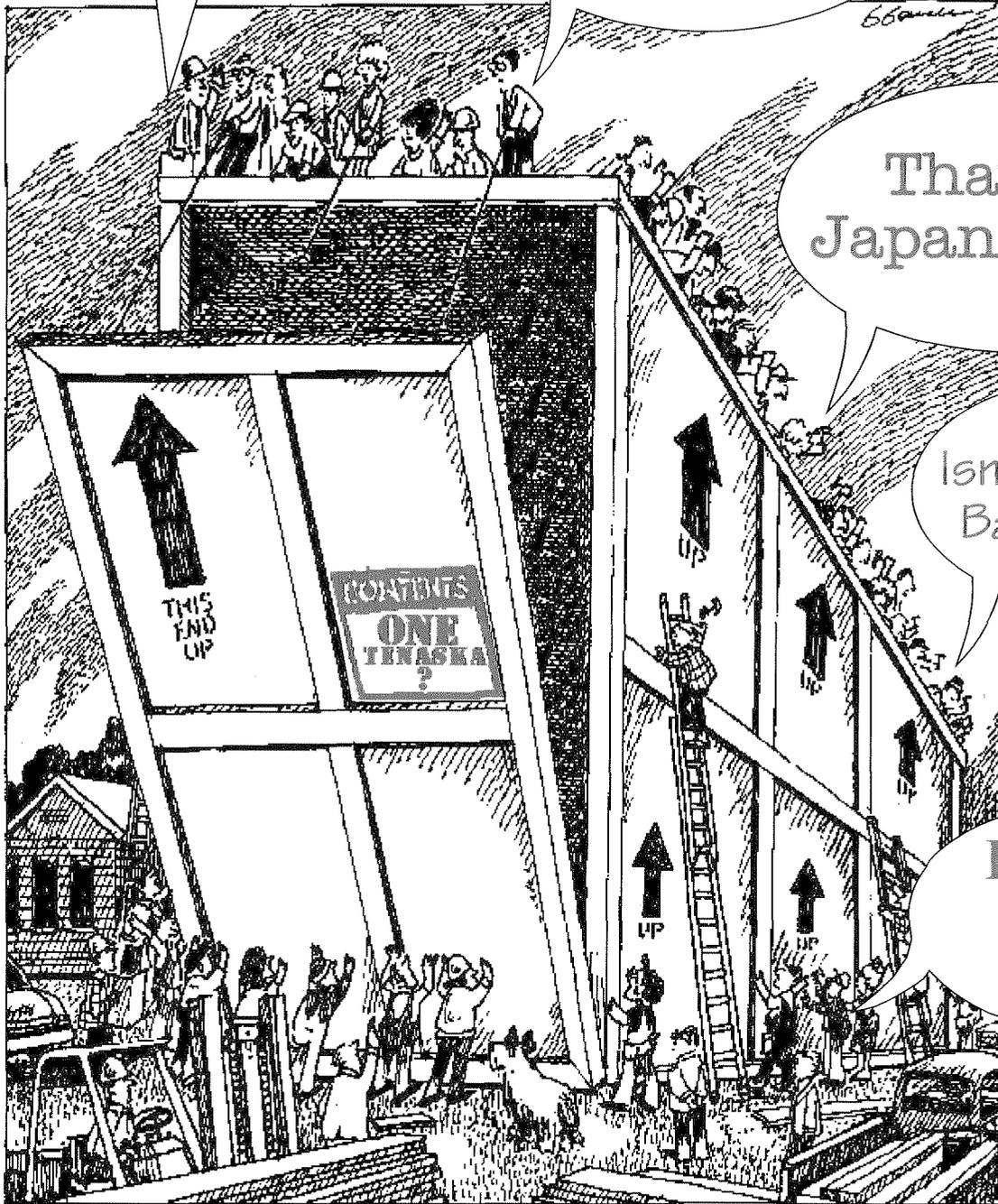
A new beer,
Tenaska Lite?

**COUNCIL REVIEWS
AND APPROVES
NEW, GAS-FIRED
POWER PLANT.**

That new
Japanese car?

Isn't it a dessert,
Baked Tenaska?

I hear it's a
new Latin
dance.



TENASKA?

by John Harrison

In late July, the Northwest Power Planning Council unanimously approved a new, natural gas-fired power plant proposed for construction near Tacoma, Washington.

Specifically, the Council determined that the Tenaska Washington II power plant is consistent with the 1991 Northwest Conservation and Electric Power Plan, which the Council prepared to guide regional power development in the future. The plan calls on the Bonneville Power Administration, the Northwest's biggest power wholesaler, to meet the region's future energy needs with a diverse mix of resources, including energy conservation, fuel-burning power plants such as Tenaska, and renewable resources such as solar, wind and geothermal power.

"Our decision underscored the fact that what's important is not the approval of individual power plants, but that we have a plan that sets a course of action for the region, and that the plan should be followed — and is being followed with this acquisition," said Council Chairman Stan Grace of Montana.

The Council's decision authorizes Bonneville to purchase the entire output of the 248-megawatt Tenaska plant and sell the electricity around the Pacific Northwest. Purchasing power from the Tenaska plant is a first for Bonneville. It is the first major generating resource acquired by Bonneville since the agency was granted authority to secure new resources in the Northwest Power Act of 1980.

The Tenaska plant will be built by Tenaska Power Partners, a partnership of Montana Power

Company and Tenaska, Inc., of Omaha, Nebraska. If it is completed on the current schedule, the plant will begin producing power — enough for about 150,000 homes — in the summer of 1996.

COUNCIL GETS INVOLVED

Last spring and summer, the Council took up the Tenaska issue in a public process established in the Northwest Power Act that allows the Council to say, in essence, yes or no to Bonneville's major resource acquisitions.

Section 6(c) of the Northwest Power Act says that whenever Bonneville proposes to acquire a major generating resource — this could be a power plant or a conservation program — that will produce or save more than 50 megawatts and be in place longer than five years, Bonneville's administrator must determine that the acquisition either is consistent with the current power plan or that it is needed to meet Bonneville's obligations to its customers. Last May, Administrator Randy Hardy issued a formal determination that the Tenaska acquisition would be consistent with the 1991 Power Plan.

The Act also allows the Council to consider a Bonneville acquisition and make a similar decision — consistent or inconsistent with the power plan. If either the Council or the administrator determines that the proposal is inconsistent with the plan, Bonneville cannot proceed without specific authorization from Congress.

In studying the Tenaska proposal, the Council and its staff determined that the power plant

would be consistent with the 1991 Power Plan. In its analysis, the Council considered a number of issues, including:

- **Need for power**
According to Bonneville's 1992 Resource Program, which is based on the Council's regional power plan, the agency will need about 400 average megawatts of new generating resources to cover the most likely range of demand for power through the late 1990s. Bonneville also will be acquiring new energy conservation during that time. Therefore, the Council determined it is likely that Tenaska will be needed at the time it is expected to enter service.
- **Reliability and availability**
The project will use commercially available, proven generating equipment and environmental control technology. Natural gas will be secured from multiple producers using fixed-price contracts over the 20-year contract life of the project. A five-day, on-site reserve fuel oil supply will be provided at the site. The proposed construction time is consistent with development of similar power plants. Therefore, the project meets criteria for reliability and availability.
- **Cost**
Bonneville is attempting to acquire all conservation resources on the negotiation list for its competitive acquisition program. Bonneville found no higher priority generating resource having a

lower system cost (about 2.7 cents per kilowatt-hour) than the Tenaska plant.

The plant will emit greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen and sulfur. And there is risk associated with possible future regulation of these gases. However, Tenaska Power Partners estimates its proposed carbon offset program will capture between 7 and 50 percent of the carbon dioxide produced by the plant. This means the Tenaska plant would produce less carbon dioxide than a cogeneration plant of similar size. Cogeneration, which is the production of electricity in conjunction with an industrial process, also is a high-priority resource in the 1991 Power Plan.

Because the Tenaska plant will produce low-cost power, and because its carbon dioxide emissions are expected to be lower than a similar-sized cogeneration plant, the Council considers Tenaska to be cost-effective.

■ **Diversity of resources**

The Tenaska plant provides Bonneville a way to diversify its mix of power-generating resources. Currently, hydrodropower dams provide more than 90 percent of the electricity Bonneville sells.

■ **Fish and wildlife impacts**

There are no wildlife species or habitats at the project site, and the plant will be designed to have no impact on fish and wildlife away from the site. Other environmental risks will be addressed in an environmental impact statement.



**TENASKA
IS THE FIRST
MAJOR
GENERATING
RESOURCE
ACQUIRED BY
BONNEVILLE
SINCE THE
NORTHWEST
POWER ACT.**

The plant will operate as an element of the so-called "hydrofirming" strategy in the 1991 Power Plan. This involves acquiring new generating resources to back up 1,500 megawatts of the region's nonfirm hydropower. Nonfirm hydropower is energy available from the dams above the amount that would be pro-

duced in lowest-water years. Nonfirm energy is available in varying amounts depending on the season of the year and weather conditions.

Hydrofirming is important because efforts to improve threatened and endangered fish runs in the Columbia Basin include higher river flows at certain times of the year. To boost flows, river operators have to increase water storage in the upper parts of the basin. This potentially impacts hydropower generation downstream, so it is important to have hydrofirming resources in place to make up a portion of the generation lost at the dams.

■ **Environmental standards**

The Tenaska plant must meet all applicable federal, state and local environmental standards to qualify for the various permits and licenses that are needed for operation. Based on information provided to the Council by the developers, the plant appears to meet environmental standards for land use, air quality, water quality, noise, vibration and the use of hazardous materials.

■ **Bonneville's conservation**

For the Council to determine that the Tenaska plant is consistent with the 1991 Power Plan, Bonneville must be making "reasonable efforts" to acquire higher priority resources in the power plan, such as energy conservation. While it is unclear how Bonneville's recent budget cuts will affect future conser-

vation acquisition, Bonneville's past conservation efforts are consistent with its responsibilities in the plan. Bonneville also is making progress on acquiring renewable resources and cogeneration.

FUTURE RESOURCE REVIEWS

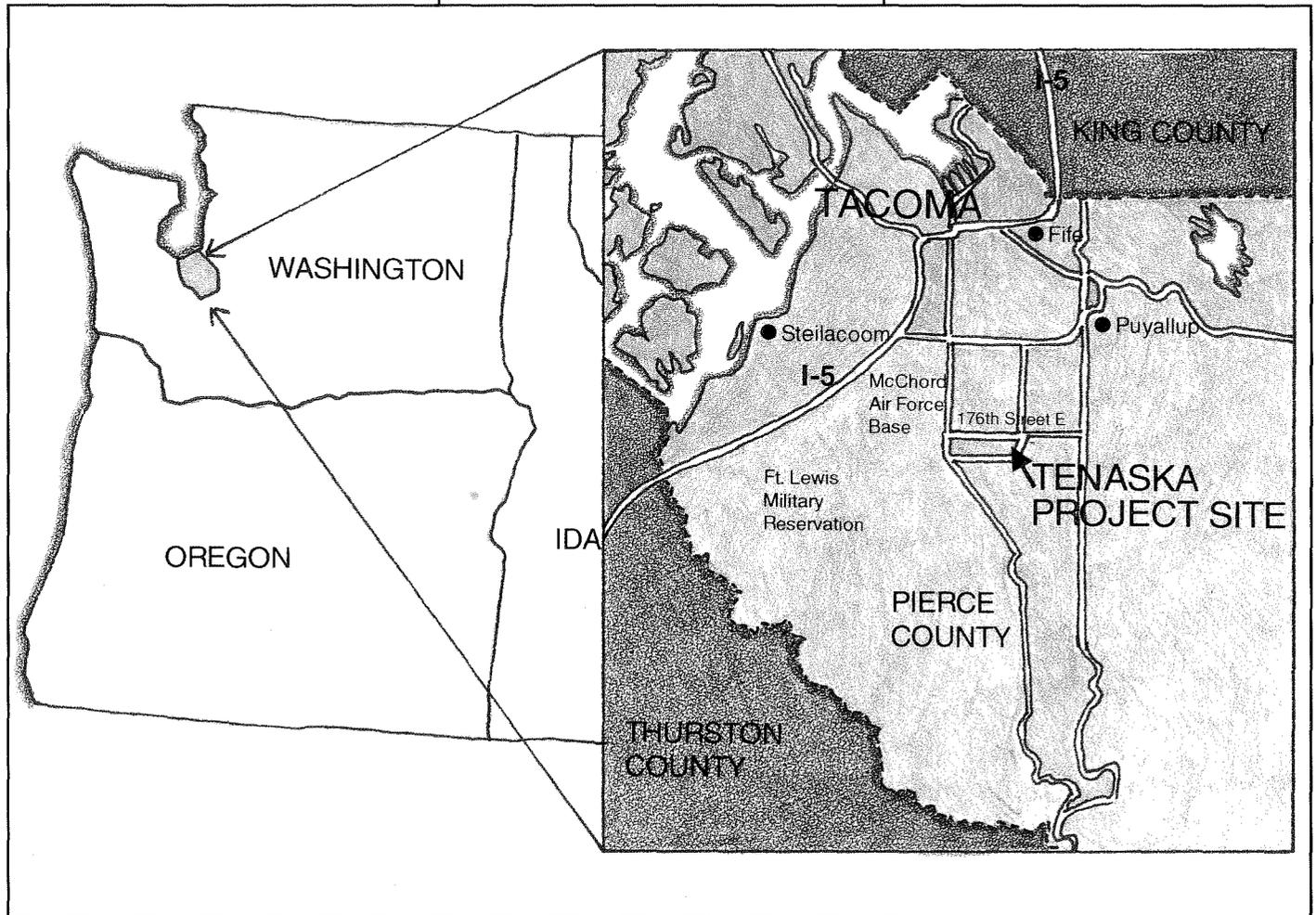
While the Council approved Bonneville's acquisition of power from the Tenaska plant, the Council also identified a number of issues that will be explored the next time

Bonneville proposes to acquire a new generating resource.

- The Council will assess how well Bonneville is doing at acquiring energy conservation. Bonneville has established annual energy conservation targets, and these will be compared to acquisitions.
- The Council will review Bonneville's performance in commercial and industrial conservation programs, as well as the agency's contributions to energy code enforcement in the Northwest states.
- The Council will seek evidence that Bonneville is

treating new energy conservation the same as it treats new generating resources — as a resource and not as an administrative program susceptible to budget cuts.

- The Council will want some assurance that Bonneville is continuing to make progress on acquiring renewable resources such as solar energy, and also high-efficiency cogeneration.
- In reviewing the Tenaska proposal, the Council was concerned that Bonneville, citing concerns about business confidentiality, did not share information about



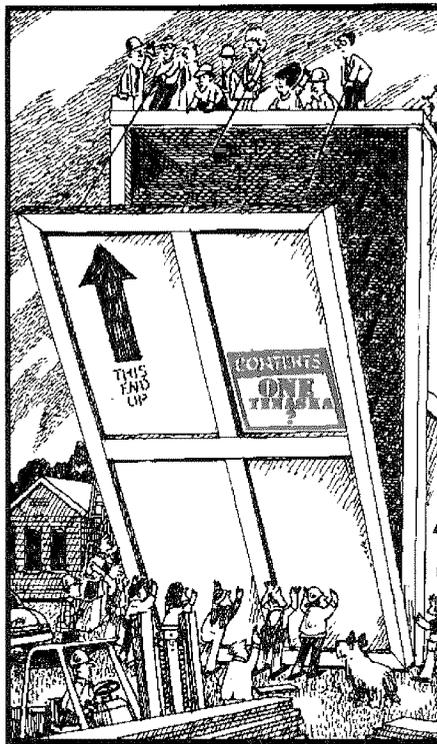
long-term gas supply contracts for the plant. Without that information, it was difficult for the Council to assess long-term cost-effectiveness of the plant. But the Council and Bonneville plan to develop a better way to share this information during future 6(c) reviews.

- The Council will want Bonneville to show that acquiring a new generating resource will not mean financial cutbacks in implementing the Council's Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program. In a related matter, the Council will look for assurances that new power plants will not undermine Bonneville's ability to provide suitable flows for salmon and adequate protection for fish and wildlife.

PROPOSAL GETS CRITICISM

The Tenaska proposal was not without controversy. Critics said Bonneville should not acquire a gas-fired plant at this time because the agency is not making reasonable efforts to acquire all cost-effective energy conservation. However, the Council's staff noted that while Bonneville's conservation efforts could be improved, the agency is ahead of its conservation target for Fiscal Year 1993.

Critics also theorized that adding a gas-fired plant to the region's power supply could hurt salmon recovery efforts. They asserted that the most economical time of the year to run a gas-fired plant would be in the spring and summer, when gas prices are lowest. If



**THE TENASKA
PLANT MUST MEET
FEDERAL, STATE
AND LOCAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
STANDARDS.**

that were the case, hydropower dams could be shut down, and electricity could be supplied by the Tenaska project. This would have the effect of reducing river flows for fish the following spring and summer.

Council staff studied the issue and concluded that it is highly unlikely that it would ever be cheaper to operate the Tenaska plant instead of the dams. Furthermore, the Tenaska plant has long-term contracts for gas supply. Economical operation of the Tenaska plant would not depend on the price of natural gas.

Critics also were concerned about the long-term availability and price stability of natural gas.

The Council shares this concern. In fact, the Council limited the amount of natural gas-fired generation in the 1991 Power Plan largely for this reason. But the Council nonetheless called for gas-fired resources like the Tenaska plant as part of the region's resource mix.

Tenaska's carbon emissions also concerned some critics of the plant.

"Tenaska [Power Partners] was unable to secure insurance against carbon risks from this project," said K.C. Golden, director of the Seattle-based Northwest Conservation Act Coalition. "Does the insurance industry know something Bonneville doesn't? Why is Bonneville willing to throw the carbon risk of this project at the feet of the ratepayers of the Northwest and let the developer walk away? The Council should not find Tenaska consistent with the Act until all costs associated with burning natural gas are adequately accounted for."

Tenaska officials, however, say they will meet air pollution control guidelines administered by the Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Authority. In addition, the company committed to offset carbon dioxide emissions by planting trees, which absorb carbon dioxide. Tenaska Power Partners contracted with the Portland firm of Trexler and Associates to develop a tree-planting project to offset carbon produced by the Tacoma plant.

Learning from the **Lemhi** R i v e r B a s i n

Cooperation is the key to revitalizing an Idaho stream.

by Maridee T. Buersmeyer

This time of year, farmers and ranchers in Idaho's vast Lemhi and Pahsimeroi valleys are in irrigation ditches setting boards to divert water and sprinklers to quench parched crops and grazing land. But during the summer of 1993, these irrigators are also setting an important example.

Landowners, land users and land managers in these south-central Idaho river basins have joined forces to protect fish habitat through a project known as the

"model watershed." The project was one of several endorsed in the Northwest Power Planning Council's Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program. The Council reasoned that model watershed plans would be cooperative undertakings resulting in restored fish habitat. If petitions are filed to list fish in those basins as endangered

or threatened, federal agencies will consider the plans in their determinations. The plans could be used to forego listings or to guide future development so that it avoids harming such species.

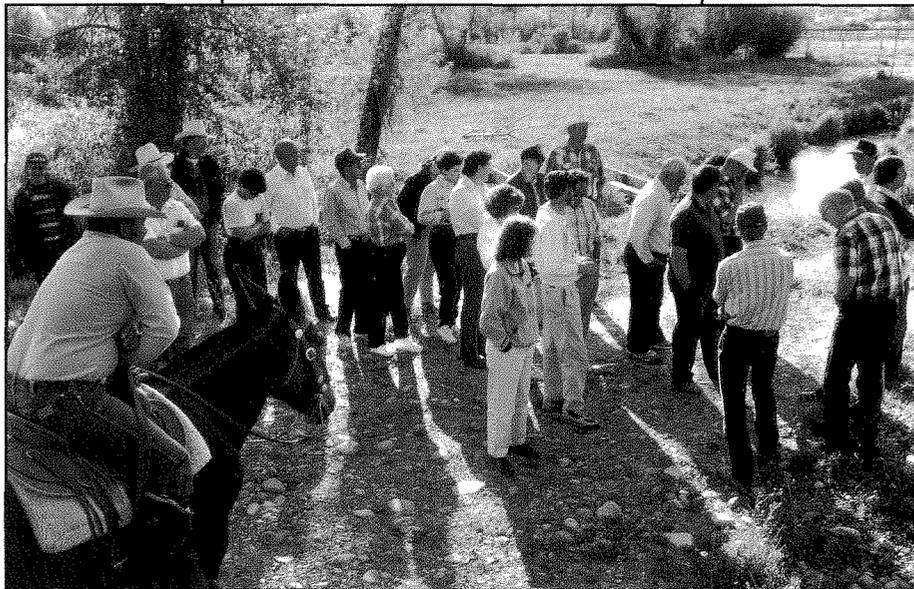
The Idaho model watershed plan covers approximately 2,735 square miles, where three rivers — the Lemhi, Pahsimeroi and East Fork of the Salmon — supply water to private farms, ranches and public lands in the remote,

mountainous region. Precipitation there is sparse. Balancing the water and habitat needs of fish with the needs of humans is the model watershed project's goal.

According to project coordinator Ralph Swift, this is a "holistic approach" to watershed planning and management. When asked what piqued his interest in the project and how it got started, Swift replied: "Two years ago, local folks started talking about how they couldn't see any salmon

swimming in the streams anymore. Of course, we hadn't been able to fish for them for awhile, but for a long time you could still see them swimming around. A lot of talk started about the looming Endangered Species Act, and people were concerned that they'd be forced

to do something about the disappearing salmon. So, we decided



Irrigators meet to plan efforts on the Lemhi River.

not to point fingers. We knew that dams downstream were part of the problem, but we had problems here in our own backyard. Every piece of the puzzle has to fit together."

There are numerous fish restoration projects in the Northwest. What is unique about this model watershed project is how the job is getting done. Rather than rely on government agencies to tell the Lemhi and Custer County residents what they have to do or how they should do it, local residents have developed their own strategy based on their combined experience and knowledge of the region.

A community advisory committee was established in the fall of 1992. It is comprised of local residents, tribal members and conservation groups. The 16-member advisory committee has defined three major habitat problem areas for both ocean-going and resident fish: migration habitat, rearing habitat and spawning habitat. The goal is to ensure that local river users are not impeding salmon migrating to and from the ocean.

A final plan for the project should be completed in 1994. As first steps, the committee plans to review the condition of local natural resources,

management options, economic factors and social attitudes that impact the watershed. Ultimately, implementation of the model watershed plan will lead to better water monitoring and conservation practices, resulting in better managed water for both people and fish.

"This is a community effort to develop a local plan for a regional problem," Swift said. "Everyone, from the county agent to irrigators is involved and it works. For example, one of our goals is to not dry up the Lemhi during the out-migration of salmon smolts. This past spring, with only 80-percent snowpack and hot weather approaching, there was a real potential to dry up the lower Lemhi during the smolt run."

In the past few years under similar conditions, this section of the river was dry for a week or more. But this year, as a result of the planning, management and new irrigation structures, flow levels stayed above 30 cubic-feet per

second for all but a few days in the critical areas.

"We accomplished this by diverting less water and having ranchers in Leadore move their cattle and turn on their diversions earlier than usual. This helps build the ground water supplies that recharge the Lemhi," continued Swift.

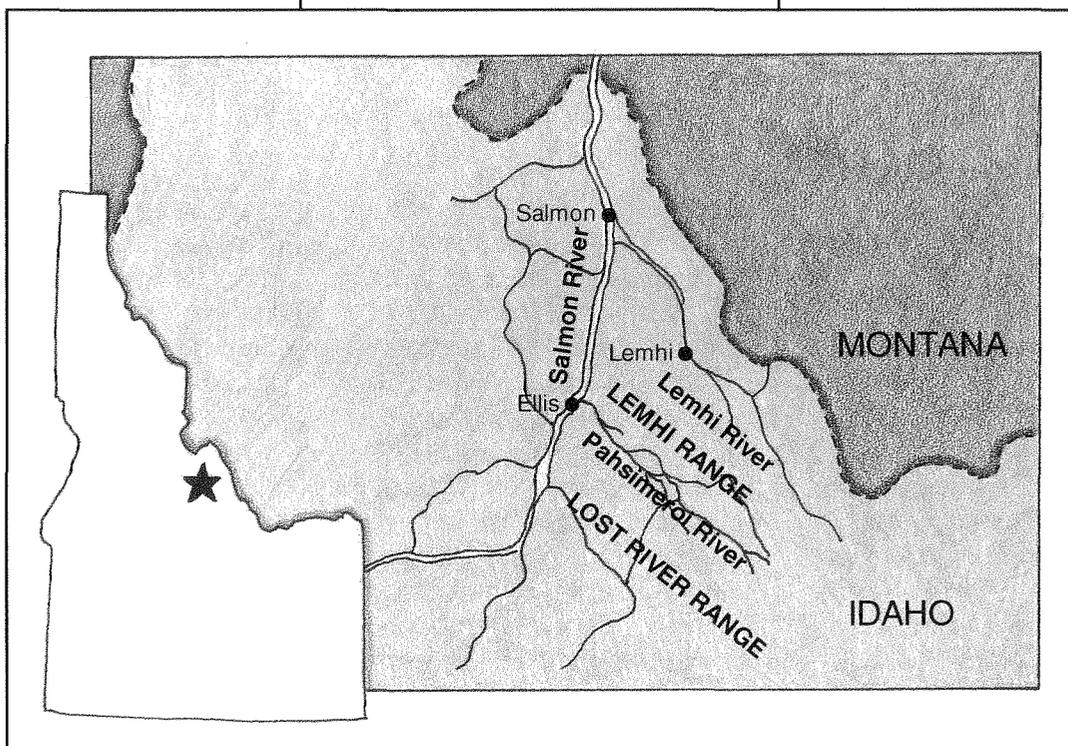
"Most everyone wants to see the fish back in the Salmon River. There are significant economic implications for this area, if and when we can get a fishable run back. What we learn here, we hope to apply to other watersheds," Swift concluded.

That's why the Council added the model watershed concept to its fish and wildlife program. "We were hoping people like the folks in the Lemhi Basin would do exactly what they're doing," says Idaho Council member Bob Saxvik. "Their example isn't so much about how to restore habitat. We've got a pretty good handle on how to do that. What

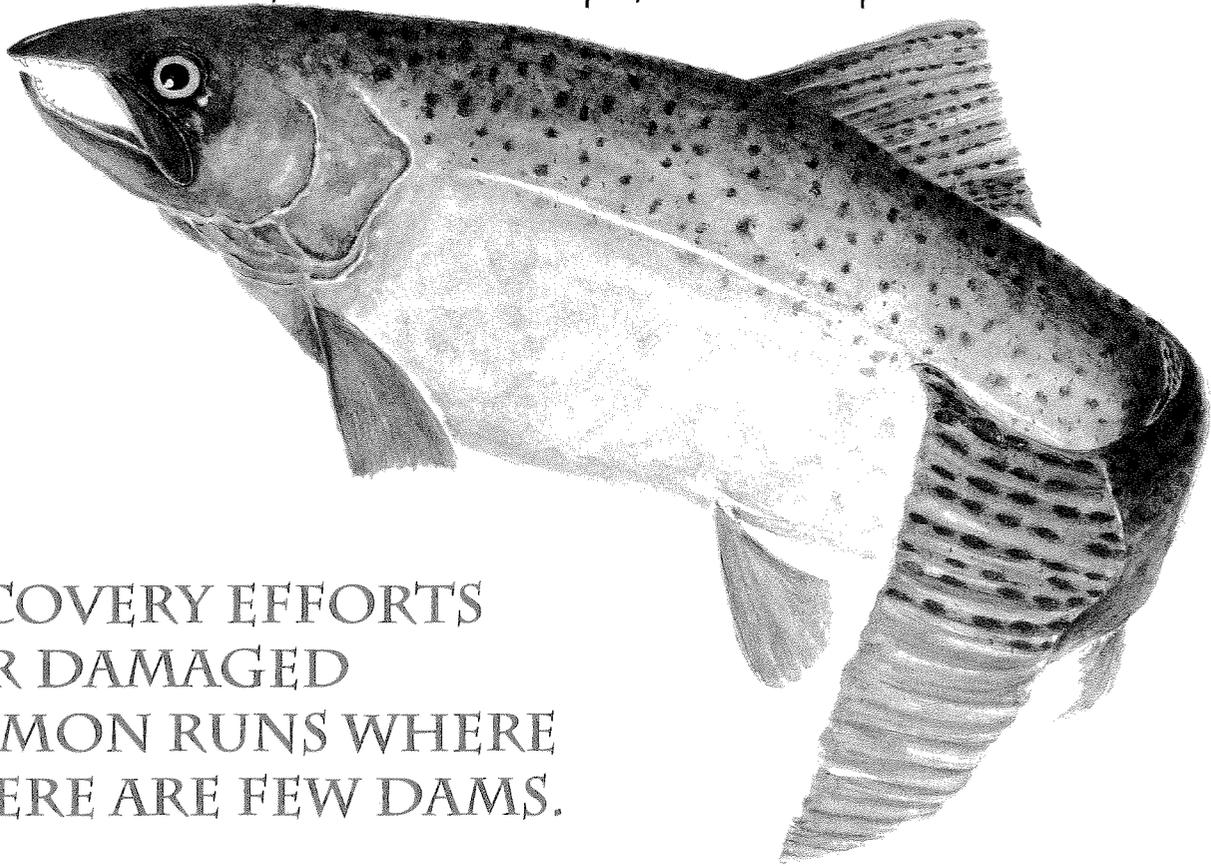
they are showing us is how to take the initiative. How to work as teams instead of adversaries. That's the real value of their example."



Maridee Buersmeyer is Idaho public involvement director for the Northwest Power Planning Council.



C CARING FOR COASTAL SALMON



RECOVERY EFFORTS FOR DAMAGED SALMON RUNS WHERE THERE ARE FEW DAMS.

By John Harrison

A petition filed in July to protect certain runs of coho salmon under the federal Endangered Species Act underscores the plight of these fish, which spawn in coastal rivers where there is little impact from dams.

The petition, filed with the National Marine Fisheries Service, covers 39 coastal coho populations and a run in the Clackamas River, a tributary of the lower Columbia River. The petition was filed by Oregon Trout, the Portland Audubon Society and the Siskiyou Regional Education Project of Cave Junction, Oregon.

The Fisheries Service has until July 20, 1994 — one year from the filing date — to make a decision. Meanwhile, the Pacific Rivers Council has drafted a petition for all coastal coho, including runs in California, Oregon and Washington. As this edition of Northwest Energy News went to press, that petition had not yet been filed.

A similar petition in 1990 focused on lower Columbia coho populations, but the Fisheries Service declined to list the runs because it could not find evidence that lower Columbia runs were

genetically distinct from coho that spawn in coastal rivers. Bill Bakke, conservation director at Oregon Trout, said the new petition is based on new biological information.

Salmon recovery efforts in the Columbia River Basin have focused on the impact of hydropower dams, but salmon runs also have declined in lower river and coastal streams where there are few, if any, dams.

The Northwest Power Planning Council, which supports efforts to rebuild coastal salmon popula-

tions, addressed lower Columbia River salmon — those that spawn downstream of Bonneville Dam — in its Strategy for Salmon, a rebuilding strategy for all salmon in the Columbia River Basin. The strategy calls on fishery managers to evaluate populations of coho and chum salmon, and sea-run cutthroat trout to gain a better understanding of how many naturally spawning fish remain, in what locations, and what could be done to improve the runs.

Coho are of particular interest both to the Council and to others in the region. Once prolific in all lower Columbia tributaries, fewer than 25,000 are believed to spawn naturally today.

Lower Columbia coho, like salmon in coastal streams and rivers, declined as the result of habitat degradation and harvest of strong hatchery runs. Dams did not play a major role. The Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority, an association of state and federal fishery agencies and Indian tribes, studied lower Columbia coho as part of its 1991 Integrated System Plan. The plan points out various reasons for the decline of lower Columbia coho, notably:

- Hatchery management practices in the lower Columbia have led to coho harvest rates in excess of 90 percent, decimating naturally spawning runs.
- Channelization and diking of streams through farmland reduced the diversity of coho habitat, as did poor agricultural and logging practices.
- Tide gates at the mouths of some lower Columbia tributaries have not operated properly, impeding fish passage.

IN DEPLETING OUR SALMON RUNS, WE HAVE EXPENDED PRECIOUS 'CAPITAL' FROM OUR NATURAL RESOURCES PORTFOLIO."

--Oregon Governor Barbara Roberts

Coastal salmon runs were the focus of a December 1992 conference convened by Oregon Governor Barbara Roberts. A long list of ideas for coastal salmon recovery was developed at the conference, and a draft strategy was proposed. Since last December, the strategy has been refined, and a three-pronged effort now is under way, said Barry McPherson, a biologist at the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, who is coordinating the work.

First, interim projects to protect fish habitat are being developed by the state's fish, water and land management agencies, and a bill that would initiate improvements in individual watersheds is moving through the

state Legislature. Originally, Governor Roberts proposed \$10 million in funding for this work, but with the state's current budget restrictions, funding likely will be less and will be directed primarily at coastal watersheds.

Second, task forces will be established to prioritize watershed improvement projects. Representatives from Washington and California will be invited to participate, not only for their expertise but in the hope that they will initiate the same sort of work in their states.

Third, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service will be invited to join the multistate effort and help implement local watershed improvement plans, McPherson said.

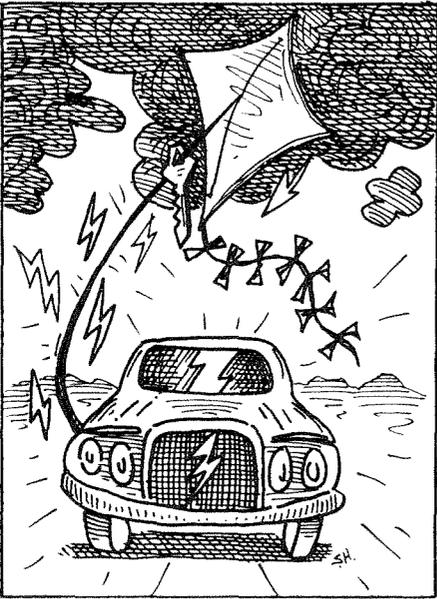
Governor Roberts made salmon recovery a high priority for her state.

"My budget reflects my belief that our natural resource base in Oregon is as much a part of our infrastructure as our highways and bridges," she said at the conference. "Our economy depends on these resources. ...In depleting our salmon runs, we have expended precious 'capital' from our natural resources portfolio."



SHORTS

The Northwest



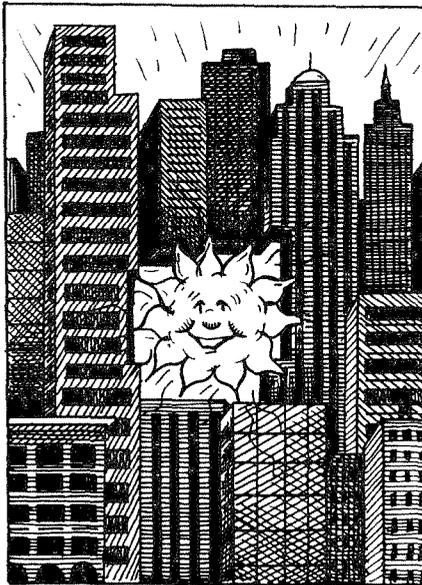
Northwest entry wins electric vehicle awards. An electric car designed and built by students from the University of Idaho and Washington State University won three awards in a national competition to develop electric vehicles. The entry by the two schools won first-place awards for overall acceleration and vehicle efficiency, and third place for engineering design. The contest was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy, the Society of Automotive Engineers and the Ford Motor Company. The car included an internal combustion engine to run a generator that would recharge the car's 28 12-volt batteries on long trips, eliminating the need for recharging stops. [Source: Idaho Currents, Volume 10, No. 11]

Hotline puts energy efficiency at your fingertips. The Electric Ideas Clearinghouse, a division of the Washington State Energy Office, offers a toll-free hotline that connects callers to staff members who can answer questions about energy-efficient design, techniques and equipment. In addition, the Clearinghouse offers an electronic bulletin board that connects computer users to a vast network of information, such as training opportu-

nities, product information, job listings and job referrals. The hotline number is 1-800-872-3568. The electronic bulletin board is at 1-800-762-3319. [Source: Electric Ideas Clearinghouse news release, June 28, 1993.]

Salmon patrol catches poachers. A three-state law enforcement patrol aimed at catching salmon poachers had some success this summer in the Tri-Cities area of Washington. The patrol, which includes officers from Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Columbia River Indian tribes, issued more than 80 citations for violations including salmon snagging, possession of undersized sturgeon and boating safety infractions. Officers were looking for salmon-fishing violations but wrote citations for other violations they discovered along the way. [Source: Columbia Basin Salmon Enforcement Team news release, July 14, 1993.]

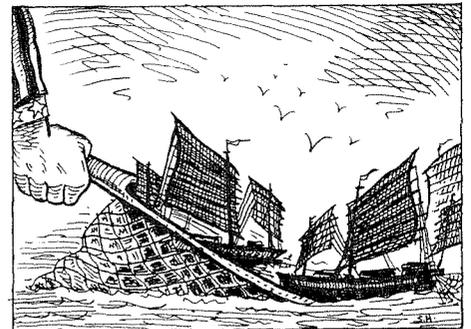
The Nation



Experts envision mix of conservation and solar energy in buildings. A panel of energy experts convened by the Passive Solar Industries Council and the American Solar Energy Society predicted that a combination of currently available energy conser-

vation measures and solar energy collectors could meet all of the energy needs of future buildings. The experts were convened for a recent congressional seminar sponsored by the Environmental and Energy Institute. Increasing the efficiency of energy use in existing buildings could lower the demand for power to the point that it could be met with solar collectors and passive solar space heating, the experts concluded. [Source: Energy Conservation Digest, May 3, 1993.]

The World



Coast Guard seizes three Chinese driftnet boats. The U.S. Coast Guard boarded and seized three Chinese fishing boats carrying illegal ocean driftnets in May. Two of the boats were fishing together about 800 miles south of the Aleutian Island of Adak. The Coast Guard made video tapes of the boats and their nets. The tapes showed fish on the decks. The ships were sent back to China under the authority of a United Nations ban on driftnet fishing that makes each country responsible for enforcing its own vessels. The third ship, also Chinese, was stopped and boarded a week after the first two about 900 miles east of Tokyo. That vessel, too, had large driftnets on board and was sent back to China. [Source: National Fisherman, June 1993.]

Northwest Power Planning Council

Idaho

Northwest Power Planning Council
Statehouse Mail
450 West State
Boise, Idaho 83720
Telephone: 208-334-2956
Council Members:

Robert Saxvik
Jay L. Webb

Montana

Northwest Power Planning Council
Capitol Station
Helena, Montana 59620
Telephone: 406-444-3952
Council Members:

John Etchart
Stan Grace, chair

Oregon

Northwest Power Planning Council
620 S.W. Fifth Avenue, Suite 1025
Portland, Oregon 97204
Telephone: 503-229-5171
Council Members:

Angus Duncan
Ted Hallock

Washington

Northwest Power Planning Council
925 Plum Street, S.E.
P.O. Box 43166
Olympia, Washington 98504-3166
Telephone: 206-956-2200
Council Member:

R. Ted Bottiger, vice chair

Northwest Power Planning Council
Anderson Hall #34-36
North Ninth and Elm Streets
P.O. Box B
Cheney, Washington 99004
Telephone: 509-359-7352
Council Member:

Tom Trulove

Central Office

Northwest Power Planning Council
851 S.W. Sixth Avenue, Suite 1100
Portland, Oregon 97204
Telephone: 503-222-5161
Toll Free: 1-800-222-3355
Executive Director: Edward Sheets
Public Affairs Director: Steve Crow

The Northwest Power Planning Council is required by an Act of Congress to develop a program to protect, mitigate and enhance the Columbia Basin's fisheries and a regional electric energy plan that provides a reliable electricity supply at the lowest cost. For further information, see Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Act—Public Law 96-501.



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Executive Editor: Carlotta Collette
Art Director: Stephen Sasser
Writer: John Harrison
Production Assistant: Tamara Nester

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CALENDAR

October 5 — Bio Engineering Topics of Salmon Passage in the Columbia and Snake Rivers conference sponsored by the American Society of Civil Engineers, to be held at the Cavanaugh's Hotel, Kennewick, Washington. The conference will discuss efforts to improve mainstem passage for salmon, and how the Endangered Species Act may change operations of the dams. For more information: Chris Hyland, 509-522-6927.

October 7-10 — The Wenatchee National Forest of the U.S. Forest Service and Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service invite you to the Wenatchee River Salmon Festival. The festival, which takes place daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., focuses on natural resource education and outdoor recreation, and highlights the cultural significance of the salmon to all people of the Northwest. Contact Susan Thomas, 509-782-1413.

October 13-14 — Northwest Power Planning Council meeting in Spokane, Washington.

October 15 — Oregon SunWorks '93: "Envisioning and Defining a Sustainable Energy System for the Pacific Northwest" is the topic for the three-day Solar Energy Association of Oregon's annual conference. The sessions will focus on technical factors regarding long-term sustainable energy systems for the region. Saturday will be geared toward public-oriented workshops on energy efficiency. The event will be held at the World Trade Center, 25 SW Salmon, Portland, Oregon, 8 a.m.- 5 p.m. Contact Doug Boleyn, 464-8652 or Allen Geller, 224-7867.

October 16-17 — 1993 Salmon Festival. Tenth annual celebration of wild salmon runs at Oxbow Park on the Sandy River. Public education, salmon viewing, arts and crafts show, entertainment, children's events, salmon bake and more. For more information, contact Oregon Trout, one of the event's sponsors, at 503-222-9091.

October 24-26 — New Strategies for the Changing Power Industry, a forum sponsored by Independent Energy magazine, Marriott Marquis Hotel, New York City. Financial, management and business development executives from the energy industry will discuss the future of the industry. Contact Julie Ann Maggio, International Business Forum, 516-229-2375.

October 26-28 — 16th World Energy Engineering Congress and Environmental Technology Expo, Atlanta, Georgia. Contact Ruth Bennett, Association of Energy Engineers, 4025 Pleasantdale Road, Suite 420, Atlanta, 30340, 404-447-3969.

November 9-10 — Northwest Power Planning Council meeting, Great Falls, Montana.

November 12-13 — Building with Value '93, Washington State Convention and Trade Center, Seattle, features resource-efficient construction. Conference will provide practical information on materials, design and practices that result in buildings that save resources. Contact Kathleen O'Sullivan, P.O. Box 10705, 103 Madison Avenue North, Bainbridge Island, Washington, 98110, 206-842-8995.

Northwest Power Planning Council
851 S.W. Sixth Avenue, Suite 1100
Portland, Oregon 97204

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