

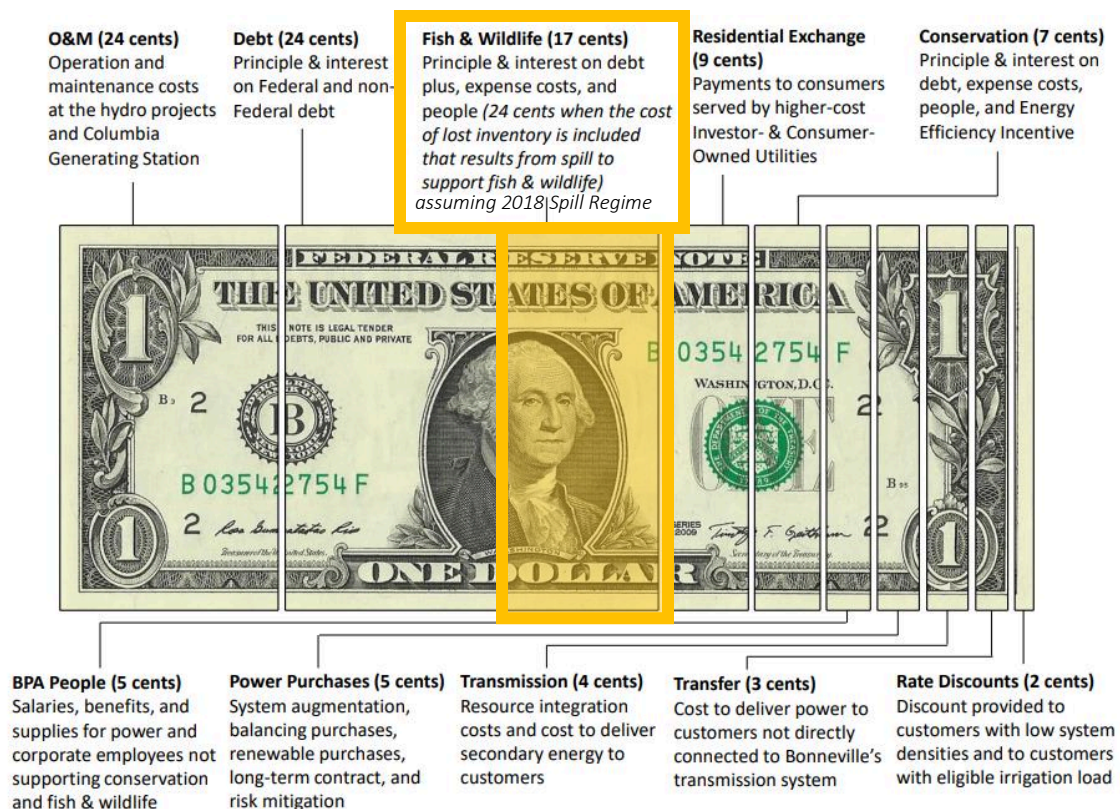
BPA'S FISH & WILDLIFE PROGRAM FUNDING

Quick Overview

- The cost of BPA's Fish & Wildlife (F&W) program is 17% of the Tier 1 rate, and increases to about 25% of the Tier 1 rate when the cost of lost generation due to spill is included
- BPA's F&W program funds a wide variety of programs including passage improvements, habitat, hatchery production, predation management, and scientific study and monitoring
- The F&W program is funded by BPA ratepayers, informed by the Northwest Power and Conservation Council, and largely implemented by states and tribes
- The F&W program has provided many tangible accomplishments to help fish, though there remains room for improvement in efficiency and focus

How BPA Spends \$1 of Power Revenue

As shown below, 17% of BPA's Tier 1 rate revenue goes towards funding its F&W program. After including the cost of lost inventory due to spill to support fish and wildlife, the cost of BPA's F&W program increases to about one-quarter of the Tier 1 rate, assuming continuation of the 2018 Injunctive Spill regime. (Source: [BPA](#))



BPA's F&W Program Costs

More than half of BPA's F&W program funds are spent on direct F&W projects in the Columbia Basin, including habitat restoration, hatcheries, land acquisitions, predator control and research and evaluation. The remainder of BPA's F&W program funds are spent on interest, amortization and depreciation of capital investments; operations and maintenance for federally-owned hatcheries and fish passage improvements; power purchases for when dams are operated to protect fish; and forgone hydropower sales revenue that results from dam operations to protect migrating fish but reduce hydropower generation. This rest of document focuses on the allocation of the "Direct F&W Program" funds, which exceed \$250M annually.

Source: 2018 Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program Costs [Report](#)

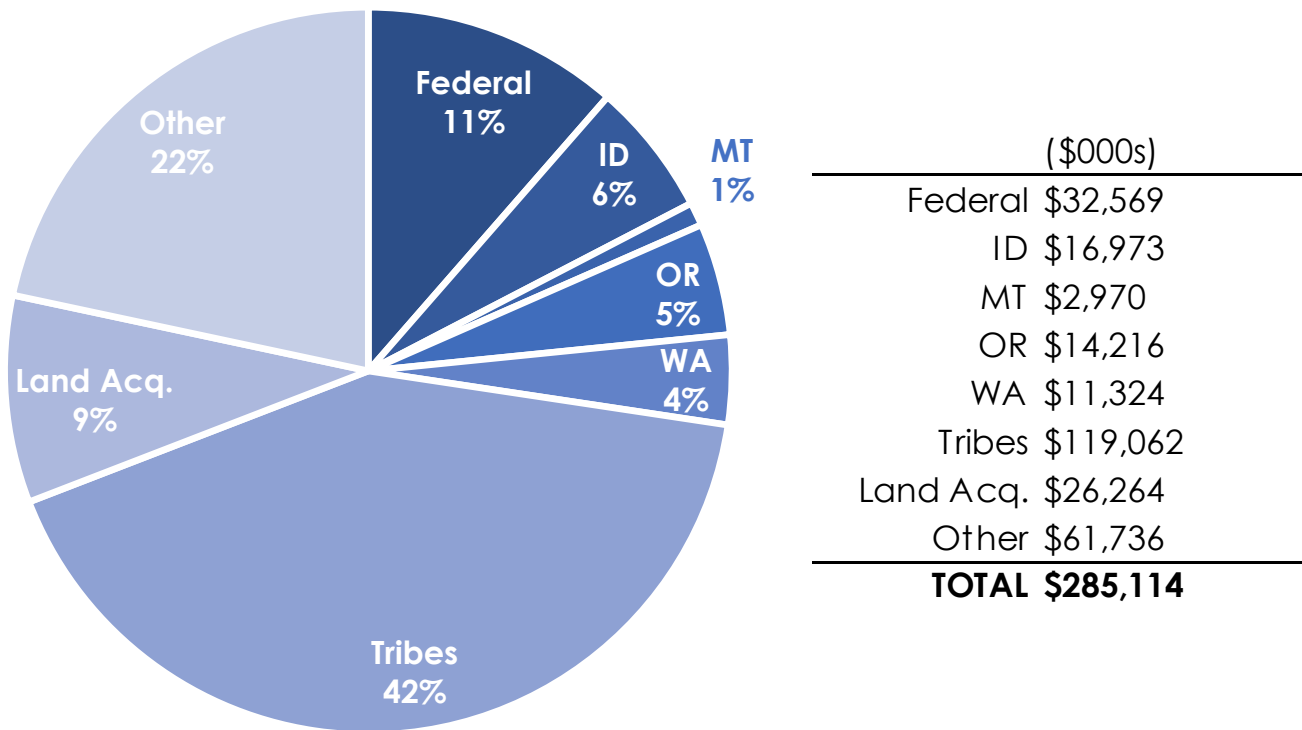
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DIRECT F&W PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

The following charts show the distribution of direct F&W program expenditures by different metrics. Note: The data embed in the direct F&W costs an amount of obligations to capital projects, so the data do not exactly match the direct F&W program costs found in BPA’s Integrated Program Review.

By Recipient, Average (FY 2012-2018)

The chart below shows the **average annual amount** of direct F&W funding each recipient received from FY 2012-2018.

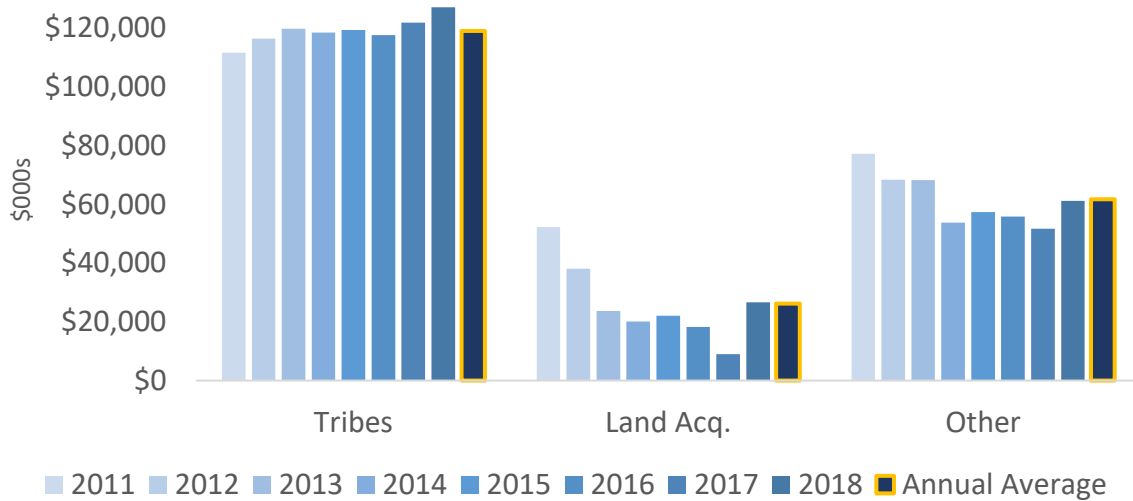
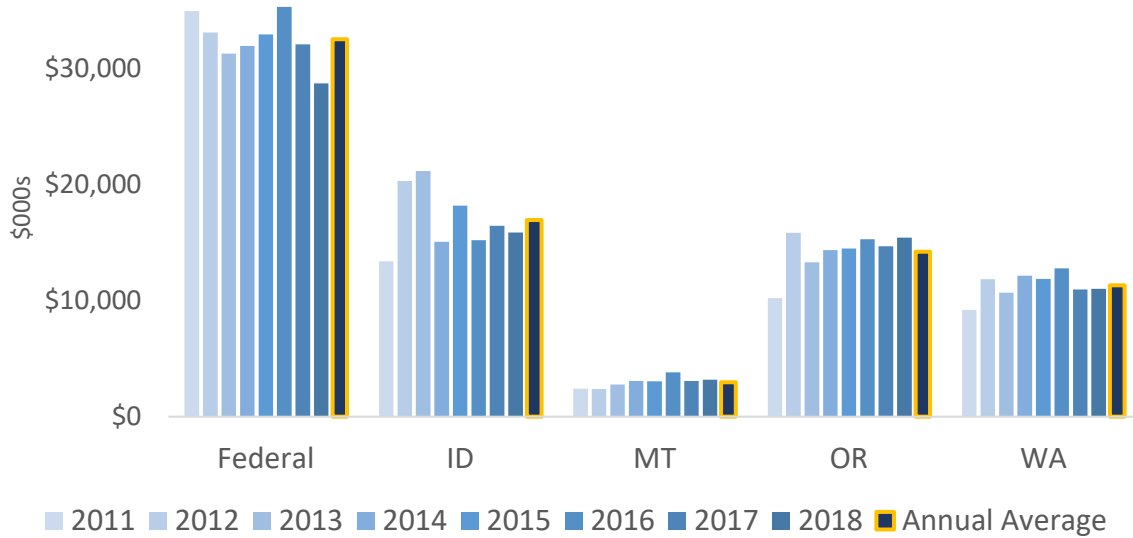


The largest sub-recipients are shows in parentheses:

- Federal (BPA overhead, NOAA, USFWS)
- Idaho (IDFW)
- Montana (MFWP)
- Oregon (ODFW)
- Washington (WDFW)
- Tribes (Yakama, Colville, Nez Perce)
- Land Acquisitions
- Other (private/non-profit/other, Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission)

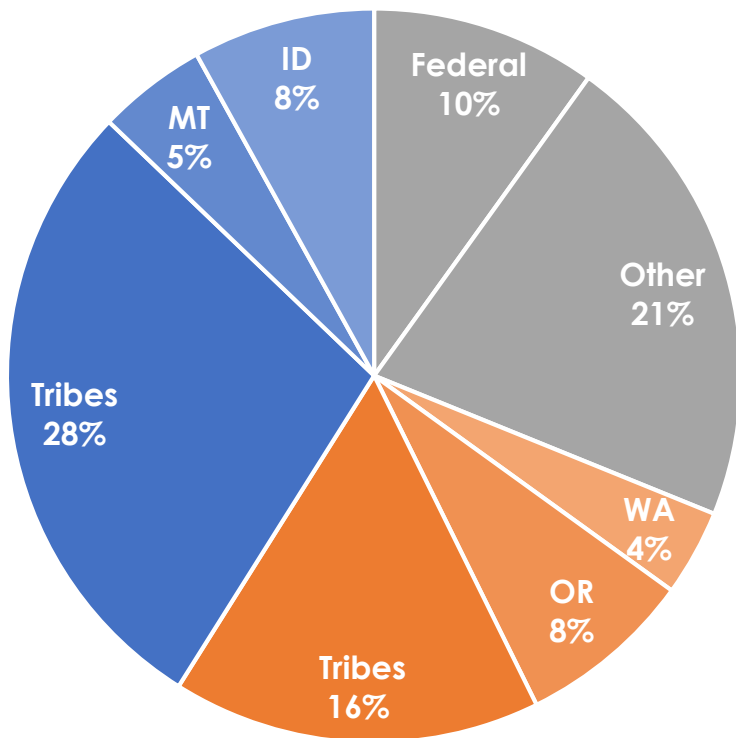
By Recipient, Annual

The charts below show the **trend of funding by recipient** over time. For each recipient, the annual funding for 2012-2018 is shown; the average annual is shown last and is highlighted in yellow. Note: the y-axis scale changes between the two charts.



Allocation of F&W Program Costs by Recipient, Including Land Acquisitions

The chart below shows FY 2018 data only and allocates the Land Acquisitions funding to the recipient. For example, in FY 2018, \$10M of Land Acquisitions went to MFWP, so the funding to Montana is increased. The chart also delineates which recipients signed the 2018 Accords.



\$000s	
Federal	\$28,732
Other	\$61,384
WA	\$11,026
OR	\$22,429
Tribes	\$46,987
Tribes	\$81,638
MT	\$13,919
ID	\$23,257
TOTAL	\$289,372

41% to 2018 Accords Partners

Blue shading indicates 2018 Accords Partners (41% total)

Sources: NWPC Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program Costs Report and BPA