

Fish & Wildlife Operations and Pewer Planning

Power Four Meeting May 11, 2004 Walla Walla, WA

Objective

- To ensure that the power planning process adequately takes into account the physical, economic and biological needs of the region.
- In other words, whatever resource/conservation strategy comes out of the process should ensure
 - reliable electricity service with
 - minimal risk of both price spikes and high average costs and
 - adequate likelihood of providing operations for fish & wildlife.



Proposed Actions

- Ensure a direct and free flow of information between power planners and fish & wildlife managers
 - Physical data (elevations & flows) and economic data (energy and cost) to fish managers
 - Operational constraints and survival data to power planners
- Develop a planning metric to measure the likelihood of curtailment to F&W operations
 - A Loss Of Fish-Operations Probability or LOFP, similar to the LOLP for reliability



Purpose of Actions

Flow of information to fish managers

- Guide decisions on biological research money
- Develop a F&W curtailment priority
- Whenever biologically possible, choose more cost-effective F&W operations

Flow of information to power planners

- Choose more "fish friendly" resources and hydroelectric operations
- Planning metric (LOFP)
 - To assure that F&W operations are adequately provided in the planning process



Informal Comments Received (To date)

- NOAA Fisheries
- CRITFC
- FPAC
- BPA
- CBFWA
- I daho
- Oregon
- FPC



Summary of Comments Flow of Information

- Flow of information should be both ways.
- Sensitivity analysis ignores the interdependence and synergy of fish and wildlife measures.
- Cost data could put measures that are critical to providing sustainable populations in a bad light economically.
- Must err on the conservative side when biological uncertainty is large.



Summary of Comments Flow of Information

- Some fish managers do not want to see any economic data.
- Cost sensitivity analysis is appropriate.
- More direct communications are needed in the planning process.
- With proper communication and planning, a metric is not needed.



Summary of Comments Planning Metric

- Guarded optimism
- Will not work for real-time operations
- LOFP is not as "transparent" as it could be
- Fear that the LOFP will provide a "false" sense of success relative to F&W objectives
- Should limit the LOFP to measure April refill misses only
- LOFP should measure flow objectives rather than refill misses



Summary of Comments Planning Metric

- Refill miss threshold should be zero
- Refill miss threshold should be based on current hydro operations
- Refill success should not be further jeopardized (set LOFP standard to zero)
- LOFP standard should be equitable with the standard used for power planning



Summary of Comments Planning Metric

- Much more discussion is needed to develop an acceptable refill miss threshold and LOFP standard
- May not be able to implement this into the current power plan
- The metric name (Loss of Fish-operations Probability) is misleading – rename it to something more appropriate

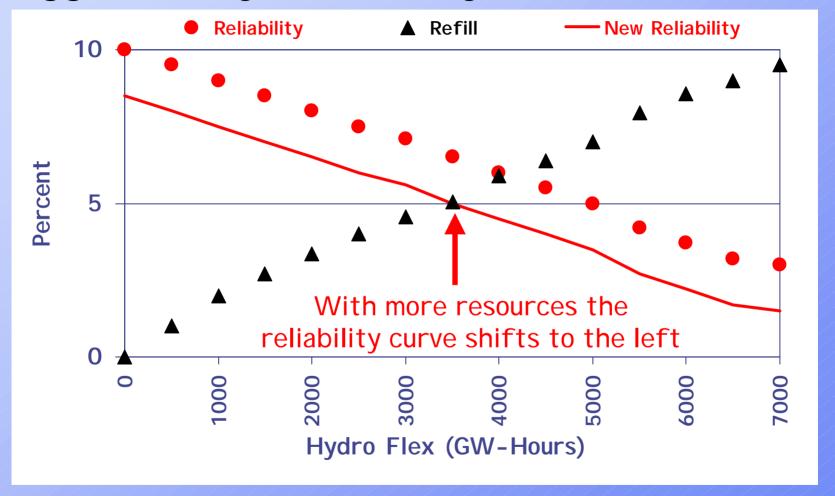


Implications for Power Planning

- The resource/conservation strategy developed for the power plan must ensure that physical, economic and biological needs are met adequately.
- A system that meets physical needs may not necessarily meet economic or biological needs.
- The system may have to be "overbuilt" from a physical point of view to accommodate the economic or biological needs.



Reliability and Refill are affected by how aggressively we use hydro in the winter





Recommendations

- Continue to refine cost estimates for hydroelectric operations related to fish.
- Investigate ways to address measure interdependence and synergy.
- For now, limit the LOFP to measure April refill misses only.
- Use the LOFP standard to help assess the appropriate use of hydro in winter.
- Work on developing a metric that can be used in operations (as opposed to planning).

