

2012 Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program Costs Report

12TH ANNUAL REPORT TO THE
NORTHWEST GOVERNORS



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Overview

Background

The Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act of 1980 (16 USC 839; PL 96-501), the federal law that authorized the states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington to form the Northwest Power and Conservation Council, directs the Council to prepare a program to protect, mitigate and enhance fish and wildlife, and related spawning grounds and habitat, of the Columbia River Basin that have been affected by hydroelectric development. The Bonneville Power Administration satisfies its Power Act responsibilities for fish and wildlife mitigation through funding of the Council's Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program. Bonneville is a federal power marketing authority within the U.S. Department of Energy that sells wholesale electricity from 31 federal hydropower dams and one non-federal nuclear power plant in the Pacific Northwest (the Federal Columbia River Power System — FCRPS).

Since 2001, in response to a request by the governors of the four Northwest states, the Council has reported annually on all fish and wildlife costs incurred by Bonneville. These costs have four primary components:

1. The Council's Fish and Wildlife Program, including direct expenditures and capital investments (debt-funded) in facilities and some land purchases.
2. Reimbursements to the federal Treasury to repay the power share of congressional appropriations for Federal Columbia River Power System fish and wildlife mitigation. Also, direct-funding payments to the other federal agencies for the power share of fish and wildlife mitigation they perform to address impacts of FCRPS hydropower dams they operate.
3. Forgone hydropower sales revenue that results from Columbia and Snake river dam operations to aid passage of juvenile and adult anadromous fish,

such as spilling water that otherwise would be used to generate electricity.

4. The cost of electricity purchased by Bonneville to make up for power that could not be generated at the dams because of the fish-passage operations.

In this 12th annual report, the Council provides an update of all fish and wildlife costs incurred by Bonneville through Fiscal Year 2012. Financial information was provided by Bonneville in response to requests from the Council staff and was not independently verified by the Council or its staff. This report does not include information about Columbia River Basin fish runs and fisheries. Currently, the Council is tracking progress of fish and wildlife efforts in the Columbia River Basin using three high-level indicators. Posed as questions, they are:

1. Are Columbia River Basin fish species abundant, diverse, productive, spatially distributed, and sustainable?
2. Are operations of the mainstem Columbia and Snake River hydropower dams meeting the fish passage survival objectives of the Program?
3. What is being accomplished by projects that implement the Council's Fish and Wildlife Program?

Over time, the Council expects to augment and refine the initial indicators to provide a more comprehensive picture of fish and wildlife in the Columbia River Basin. For example, at this point all of the indicators for Council actions are related to habitat work. As more information becomes available, this indicator should be expanded to better reflect the breadth of actions that implement the Council's Program. We also anticipate being able to provide better links to the underlying data, especially those related to fish populations. While this information stops short of providing evidence of the effectiveness of the Council's Program or individual projects, the Council is separately pursuing additional approaches to shed light on that issue, as well.

Summary of 2012 costs

In Fiscal Year 2012, Bonneville reported that all of its fish and wildlife costs totaled approximately \$644.1 million, as follows:

- \$248.9 million in direct (expense) costs
- \$73.0 million in direct costs and reimbursements to the federal Treasury for expenditures by the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for investments in fish passage and fish production, including direct funding of operations and maintenance expenses of federal fish hatcheries; this category also includes one-half of the Council's annual approximately \$10 million budget (\$5 million in 2012; the other \$5 million is assigned to the Power Business Line budget)
- \$131.5 million in fixed costs (interest, amortization, and depreciation) of capital investments for facilities such as hatcheries, fish-passage facilities at dams, and some land purchases for fish and wildlife habitat
- \$152.2 million in forgone hydropower sales revenue that results from dam operations that benefit fish but reduce hydropower generation
- \$38.5 million in power purchases during periods when dam operations to protect migrating fish reduce hydropower generation, such as by spilling water over dams in the spring or storing it behind dams in winter months in anticipation of required spring spills

The \$644.1 million total does not include annual capital investments in 2012 totaling \$57.5 million for Program-related projects, and \$114.5 million for associated federal projects, including capital investments at dams operated by the Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation. These investments are funded by congressional appropriations and repaid by Bonneville. Including them in the same total as fixed costs would double-count some of the capital investment. The total also does not reflect a credit of \$77.0 million from the federal Treasury related to fish and wildlife costs in 2012. Adding in the credit

reduces the total fish and wildlife costs to \$567.1 million in fiscal year 2012 (the credit is explained in more detail in the "Power System Costs" section of this report).

The total of all fish and wildlife costs incurred by Bonneville in fiscal year 2012 (\$644.1 million) includes forgone revenue and power purchases. How large is this relative to Bonneville's other costs? In the same year, Bonneville's entire Power Business Line costs totaled approximately \$2,592,150,000 (See Figure and Table 1D). Adding the forgone revenue (\$152.2 million) to these costs brings the total to \$2,744,350,000. Bonneville's fish and wildlife costs comprised 23.4 percent of that total.

Fish and wildlife costs account for a major portion of the rate Bonneville charges its wholesale power customers. Approximately one-third of Bonneville's wholesale rate of \$30 per megawatt hour is estimated to be associated with its fish and wildlife mitigation obligations.

Total costs, 1978-2012

The 2012 costs bring the grand total of all fish and wildlife costs incurred by Bonneville from 1978 when the costs began, through 2012, to \$13.06 billion (the total does not include \$2.27 billion in capital investments, discussed above, such as the construction costs of facilities like fish hatcheries and fish-passage facilities at the dams, or \$1.79 billion in credits from the federal government; the credits effectively reduce the total annual obligation by Bonneville).

Here, in descending order, is a breakdown of the major cost categories (total: \$13.06 billion):

- \$3.96 billion for power purchases to meet electricity-demand requirements in response to river and dam operations that benefit fish but reduce hydropower generation.
- \$2.88 billion in forgone hydropower sales revenue. Bonneville calculates the value of hydropower that could not be generated (revenue that is forgone) because of river operations to assist fish passage and improve fish survival, such as water spills at the dams when juvenile salmon and steelhead are

migrating to the ocean

- 2.84 billion for the Council's direct Program. This amount does not include annual investments
- \$2.84 for capital projects in the direct program, such as construction of fish hatcheries. Like a mortgage, an amount of capital is borrowed and invested in a project like construction of a hatchery in a particular year, but the annual payments of debt service are smaller. The actual work of fish production, habitat enhancement, and so on, is paid from the direct Program budget. With capital investments (\$625 million) added, the total for the direct program for the period 1978-2012 is \$3.46 billion.
- \$1.26 billion to: 1) directly fund fish and wildlife projects undertaken by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation that predate the 1980 Northwest Power Act and for which Bonneville pays the hydropower share, consistent with the Power Act (these expenditures include, for example, operations and maintenance costs of certain fish-production facilities, fish passage facilities at dams, and research activities); and 2) reimburse the U.S. Treasury for the hydropower share of major dam modifications by the Corps of Engineers, such as installing spillway weirs, bypass systems, fish-deflection screens in front of turbine entrances, and spillway modifications to reduce dissolved gas.

Power system costs

The Council's Program and the Biological Opinions on Federal Columbia River Power System operations issued by NOAA Fisheries and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service specify hydropower dam operations for fish that also affect power generation. These measures include river and dam operations to protect spawning and rearing areas for both anadromous and resident fish and to improve passage conditions at dams for juvenile salmon and steelhead. Sometimes these operations require Bonneville to purchase power

to meet loads while at other times Bonneville simply forgoes a revenue-making opportunity. Regardless of how Bonneville handles the reduced generation, fish operations to comply with these federal requirements affect Bonneville rates for utility customers. Bonneville customers pay the cost of power Bonneville purchases to meet regional loads.

Also, compliance with these legal requirements, and others, limits the amount of revenue that would be possible from an unrestricted operation of the hydropower system. For reporting purposes, on an annual basis Bonneville calculates the value of both power purchases and forgone revenues attributable to fish operations and reports them as part of its costs to mitigate the impacts to fish and wildlife from operation of the hydropower system. The Council recognizes there is debate over the reporting of these power-system costs. Nevertheless, this report includes forgone revenues and power purchases as reported by Bonneville.

The amounts of forgone revenue and power purchases vary from year to year because the demand for power and the amount of water in the Columbia River system also vary. During some months of the year (most notably spring), the hydropower system generates sufficient power, even with fish operations, to both meet firm load and generate surplus power. During these months, the fish operations often reduce so-called "secondary" revenues from sales of surplus power. Bonneville calls these revenue reductions "forgone revenues." Among the many factors Bonneville considers in setting rates, one is the assumption of a lower amount of secondary revenue because of how the river and dams are operated for fish.

During other months of the year, and under low-water conditions, the hydropower system does not generate enough power to meet firm loads and Bonneville must supplement through purchasing electricity from other suppliers. When fish operations necessitate these additional power purchases to meet firm loads, Bonneville identifies this increment as "power purchases for fish enhancement" in its fish and wildlife costs. To calculate the annual power-generation share of forgone revenue and power purchases attributable to fish operations at the dams, Bonneville conducts two studies

of hydropower generation for the relevant fiscal year. One study includes all dam-operating requirements, including those for fish, and the other has no fish-protection requirements. The differences for each month are calculated and applied to the corresponding monthly actual Mid-Columbia Dow Jones wholesale electricity market prices. Combined with assumptions of the monthly power-demand load, this provides monthly estimates of the forgone revenue and power purchases resulting from the fish-enhancement operations.

To calculate the annual power-generation share of forgone revenue and power purchases attributable to fish operations at the dams, Bonneville conducts two studies of hydropower generation for the relevant fiscal year. One study includes all dam-operating requirements, including those for fish, and the other has no fish-protection requirements. The differences for each month are calculated and applied to the corresponding monthly actual Mid-Columbia Dow Jones wholesale electricity market prices. Combined with assumptions of the monthly power-demand load, this provides monthly estimates of the forgone revenue and power purchases resulting from the fish-enhancement operations.

In Fiscal Year 2012, the overall annual average difference between the two studies was 1,234 average-megawatts. Of this, about 1,062 average-megawatts contributed to the estimated \$152.2 million in forgone revenue. About 172 average megawatts contributed to the estimated \$38.5 million in replacement power purchases.

Bonneville receives a credit under Section 4(h)(10)(C) of the Northwest Power Act as reimbursement for the non-power share of fish and wildlife costs that Bonneville pays annually, including a portion of the power purchases. Other costs are not factored into that 4(h)(10)(C) credit, such as forgone revenue, interest on Treasury borrowing, amortization and depreciation of capital projects, reimbursable expenditures and the Council budget. Non-power purposes such as irrigation, navigation, and flood control comprise 22.3 percent of the authorized purposes of the federal dams. The annual credit to Bonneville is based on this percentage. The 2012 credit was \$77.0 million.

The credit reduces the share of fish and wildlife costs paid by electricity ratepayers. As noted earlier in this

report, the grand total of all fish and wildlife costs incurred by Bonneville in 2012 was approximately \$644.1 million. Applying the 4(h)(10)(C) credit effectively reduces total Program-related costs, meaning that ratepayers were responsible for \$567.1 million and the federal government was responsible for the nonpower-purposes share of \$77.0 million.

The Northwest Power Act and the Power and Conservation Council

The Council is a planning, policy-making, and reviewing body. Consistent with the Northwest Power Act, the Council develops the Fish and Wildlife Program and solicits, reviews (along with the Independent Scientific Review Panel), and recommends projects to Bonneville to implement the Program. The Program is funded by Bonneville, which contracts with the many parties that implement the Program. These include the region's fish and wildlife agencies and Indian tribes. In addition to Bonneville, other federal agencies that have responsibilities for dams in the Columbia River Basin, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, are required to take the Council's Program into account when they make decisions.

The Program addresses hydropower impacts on anadromous fish, resident fish, and wildlife. Anadromous fish are those that spawn in freshwater, migrate to the Pacific Ocean, and then return to their freshwater birthplaces to spawn. Resident fish are those that live and migrate within freshwater rivers, streams, and lakes.

The Fish and Wildlife Program includes flow and passage measures for anadromous fish, including salmon, steelhead, some sturgeon, and lamprey, that alter hydroelectric system operations and reduce power production. The Council's Northwest Power Plan accounts for Program measures in its resource strategy to provide the region an adequate, efficient, economical, and reliable power supply while also delivering the operations specified for fish and wildlife – in essence, helping to assure that operations for fish and wildlife are similarly reliable.



Figures

Figure 1A: Total Costs 1978-2012,
By Major Spending Area

Total of \$13.07 billion does not reflect \$2.27 billion
in obligations to capital projects or \$1.79 billion in credits

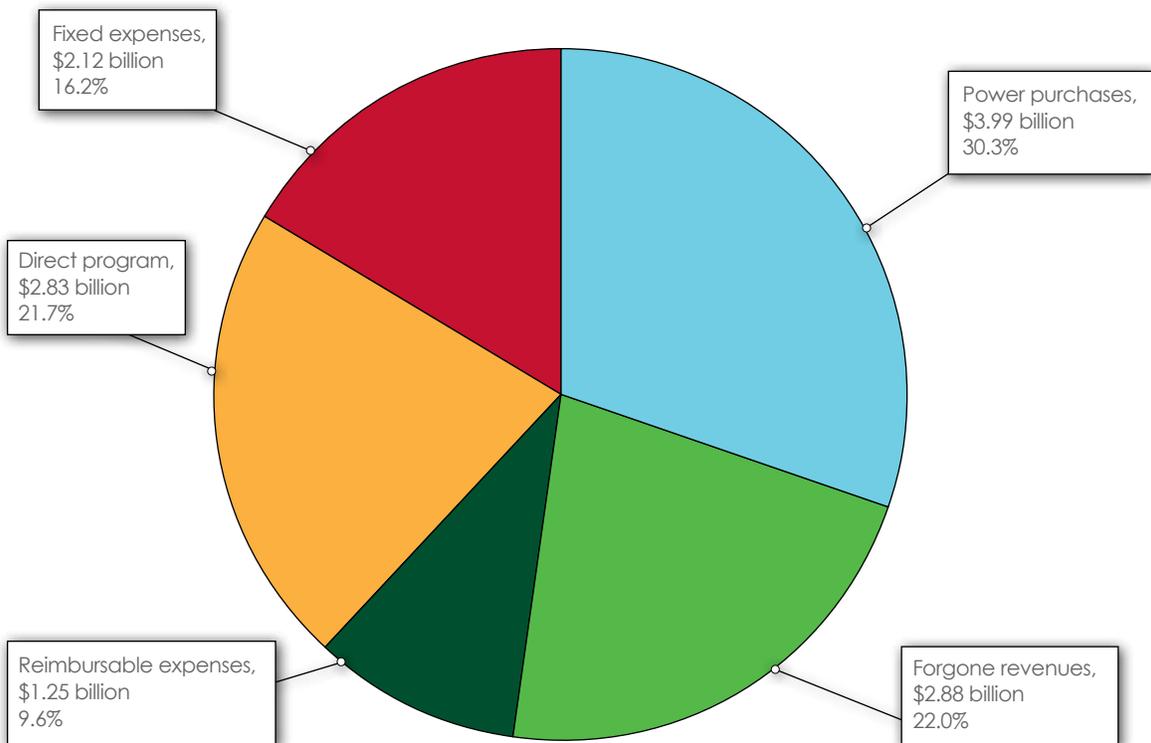
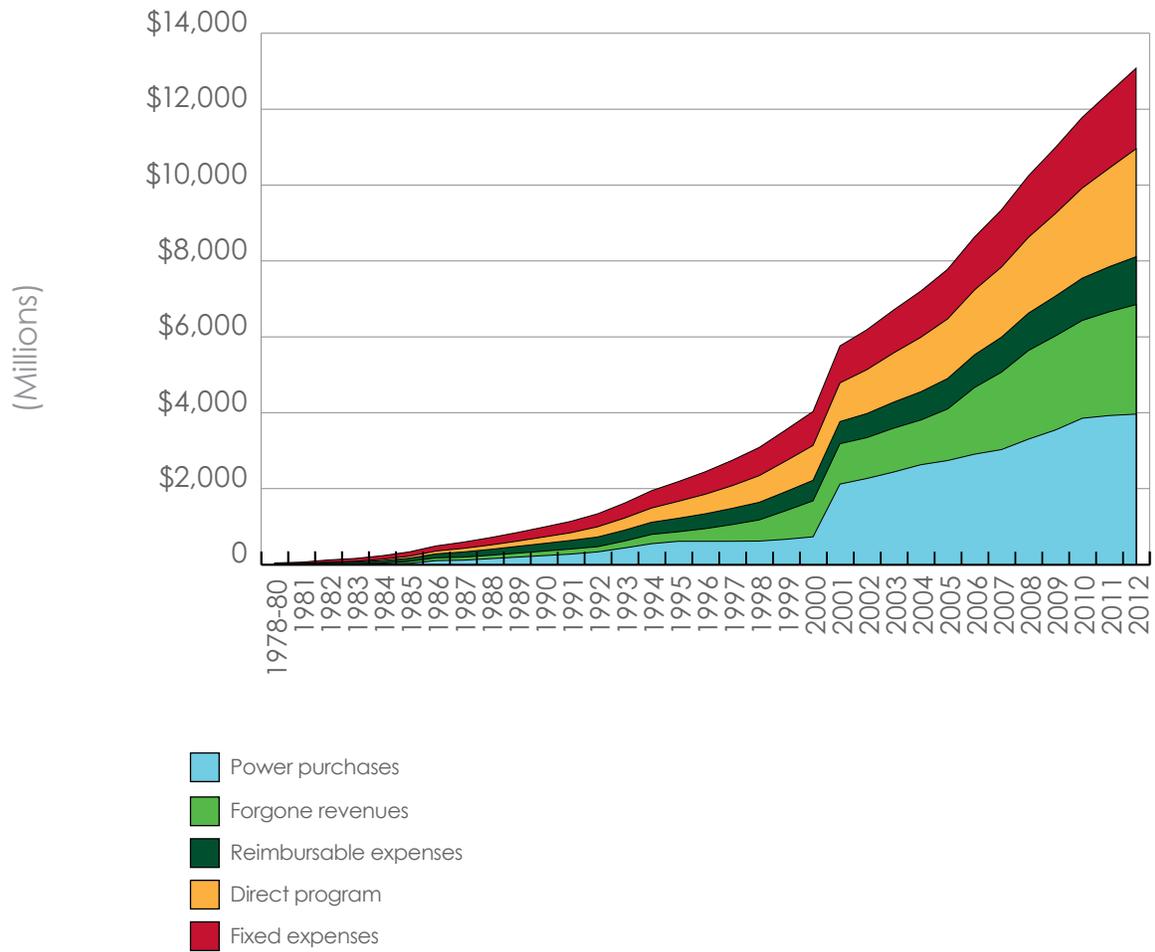


Figure 1B: Cumulative Costs 1978-2012, By Major Spending Area

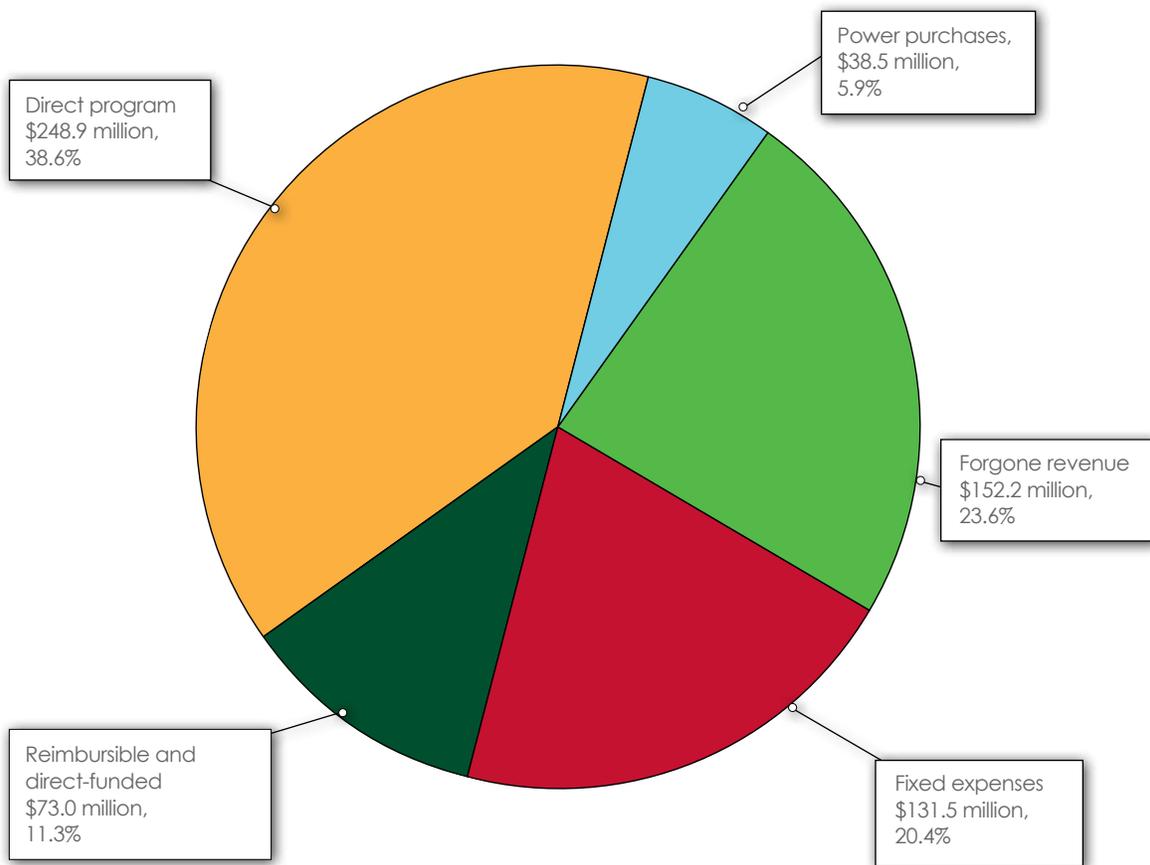
Total of \$13.07 billion does not reflect \$2.27 billion in obligations to capital projects or \$1.79 billion in credits



Source: Bonneville Power Administration for figures 1A and 1B.

Figure 1C: Total Costs, FY2012 By Major Spending Area

Total: \$644.1 million does not reflect \$172.3 million in obligations to capital projects or \$77 million in credits

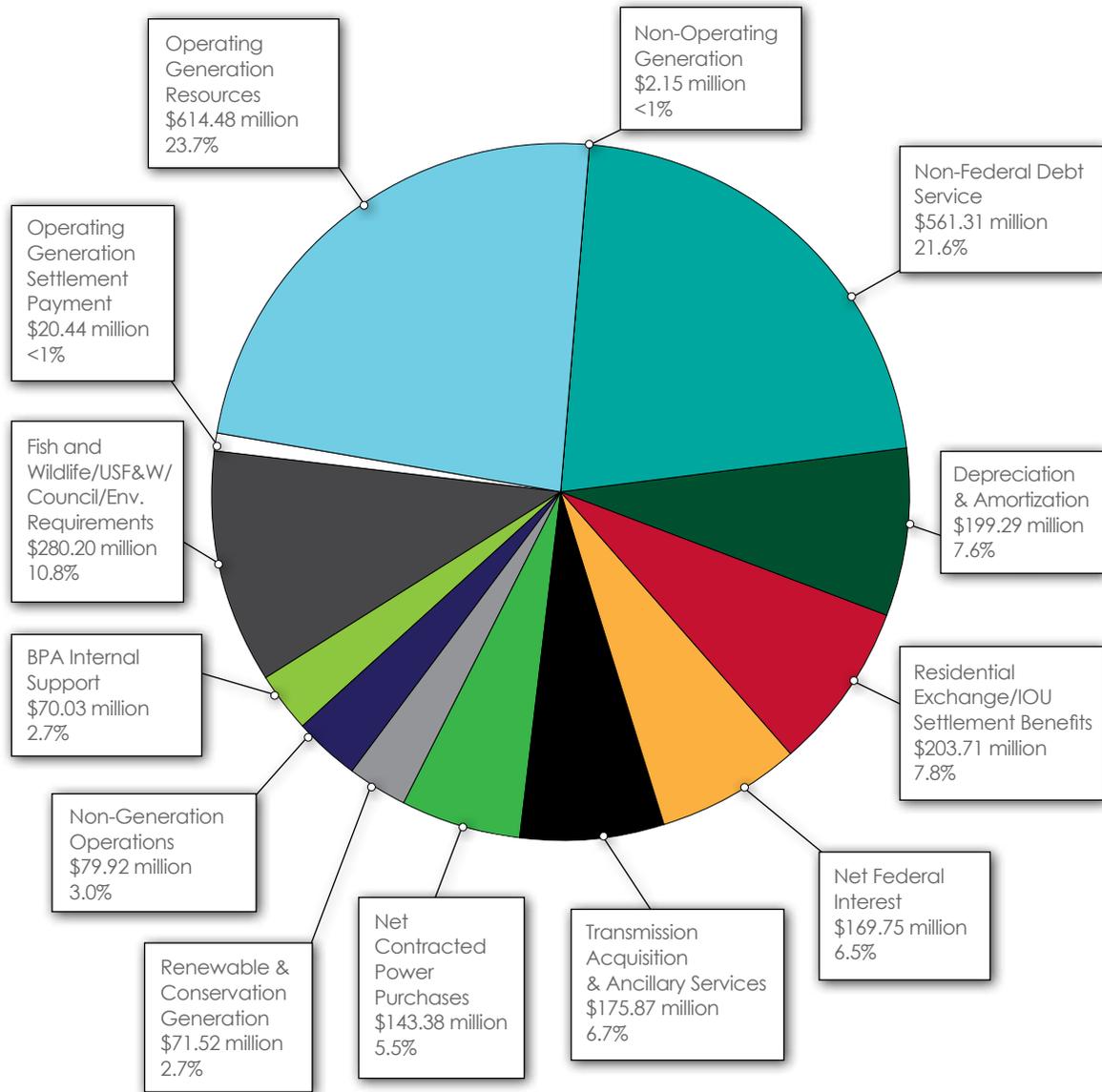


Source: Bonneville Power Administration



Figure 1D: BPA Power Business Line Costs, FY2012

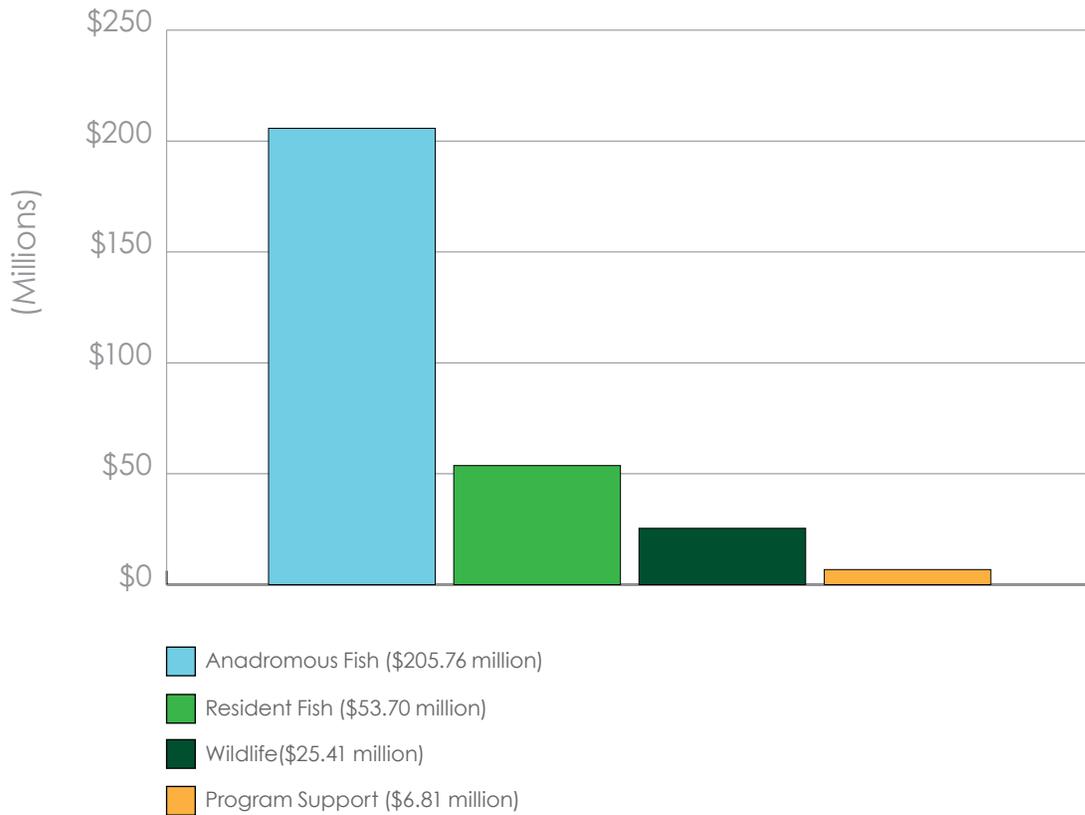
Total: \$2.59 billion



Source: Bonneville Power Administration

Figure 2A: Costs by Species, FY2012

Total: \$306.4 million includes \$57.5 million in obligations to capital projects



Starting in 2008, Spending can be tracked back to a work element where the contractor explicitly identified the “Primary Focal Species” benefiting from the work.

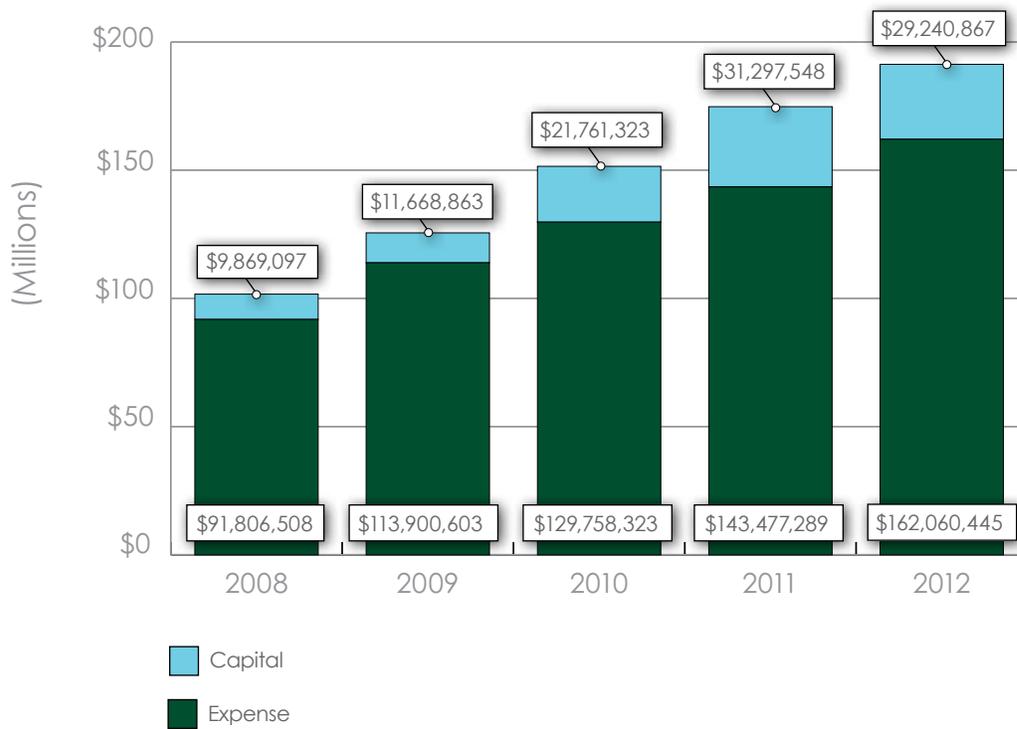
Program Support includes contracts that contain only administrative work elements or program level spending that could not be mapped to a specific project, as well as BPA internal overhead such as personnel costs.

Bonneville received \$5.6 million from the Grant County Public Utility District in FY 2011 as a cost-share on the construction of the Chief Joseph Hatchery, and another \$3.1 million in FY 2012. These amounts reduced the net costs of the program to \$311.2 million in FY 2011 and \$306.4 million in FY 2012.

Source: Bonneville Power Administration



Figure 2B: Costs on FCRPS BiOp Projects, 2008-2012



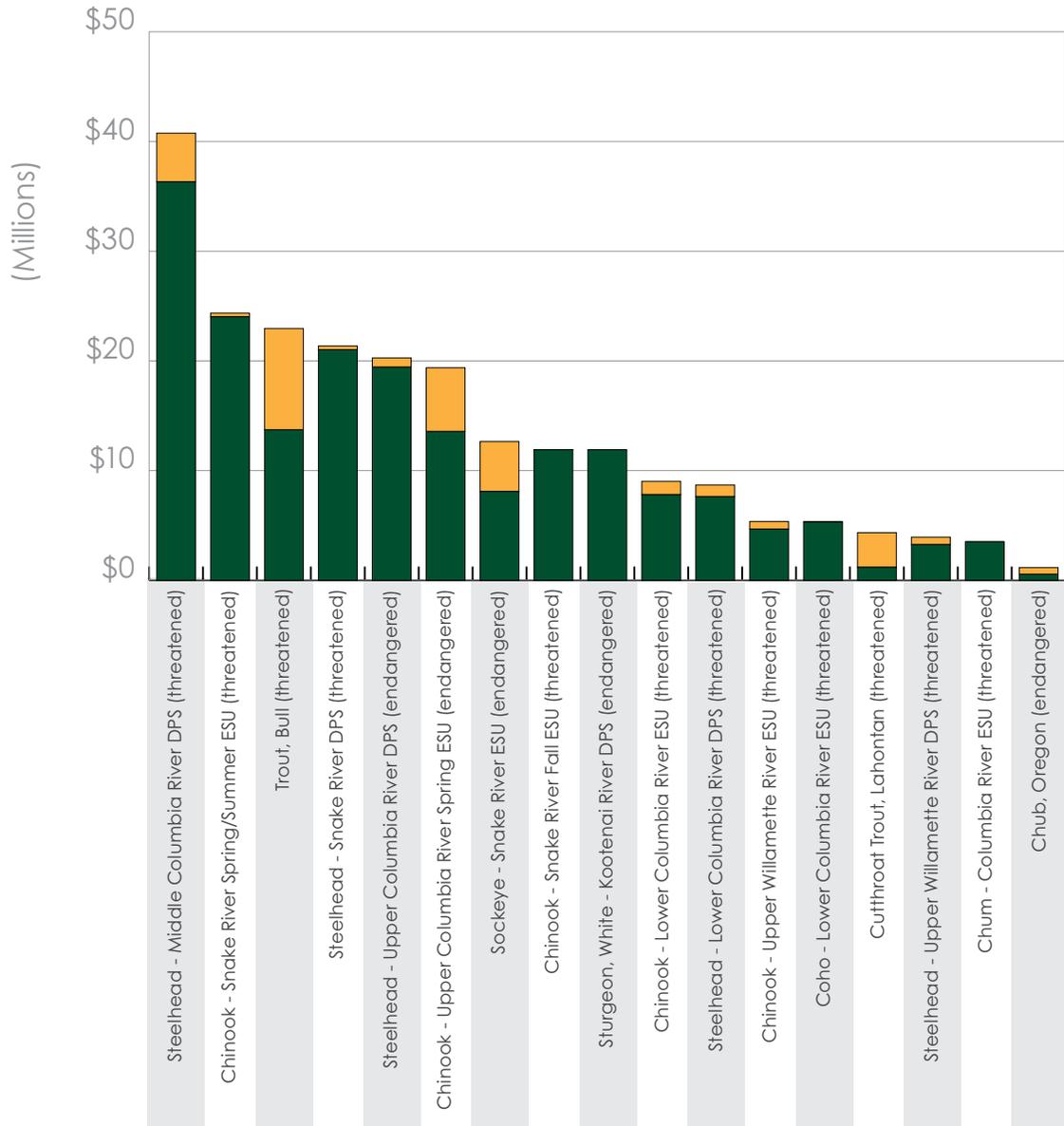
Estimated spending is based at the project level. Therefore, if a project partially supports the Federal Columbia River Power System Biological Opinion, all expenditures for the project are included.

Source: Bonneville Power Administration

Figure 2C: Costs on ESA-Listed Fish, FY2012

Total: \$226.8 million
 Expense: \$193.8 million | Capital: \$33 million

■ Capital Total Spending
 ■ Expense Total Spending

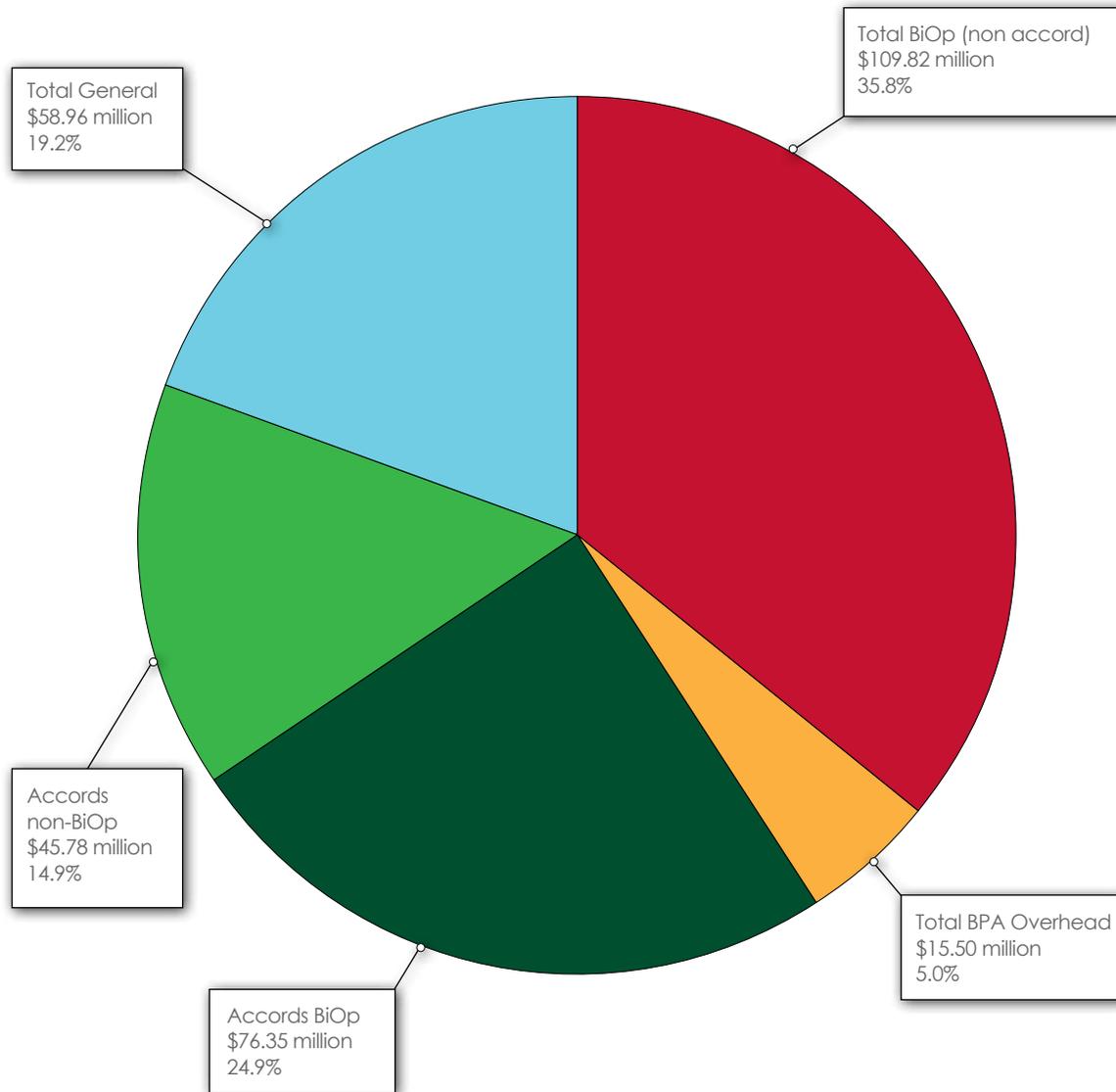


Source: Bonneville Power Administration



Figure 2D: Direct Program Costs by Fund, FY2012

Total: \$306.4 million includes \$57.5 million in obligations to capital projects

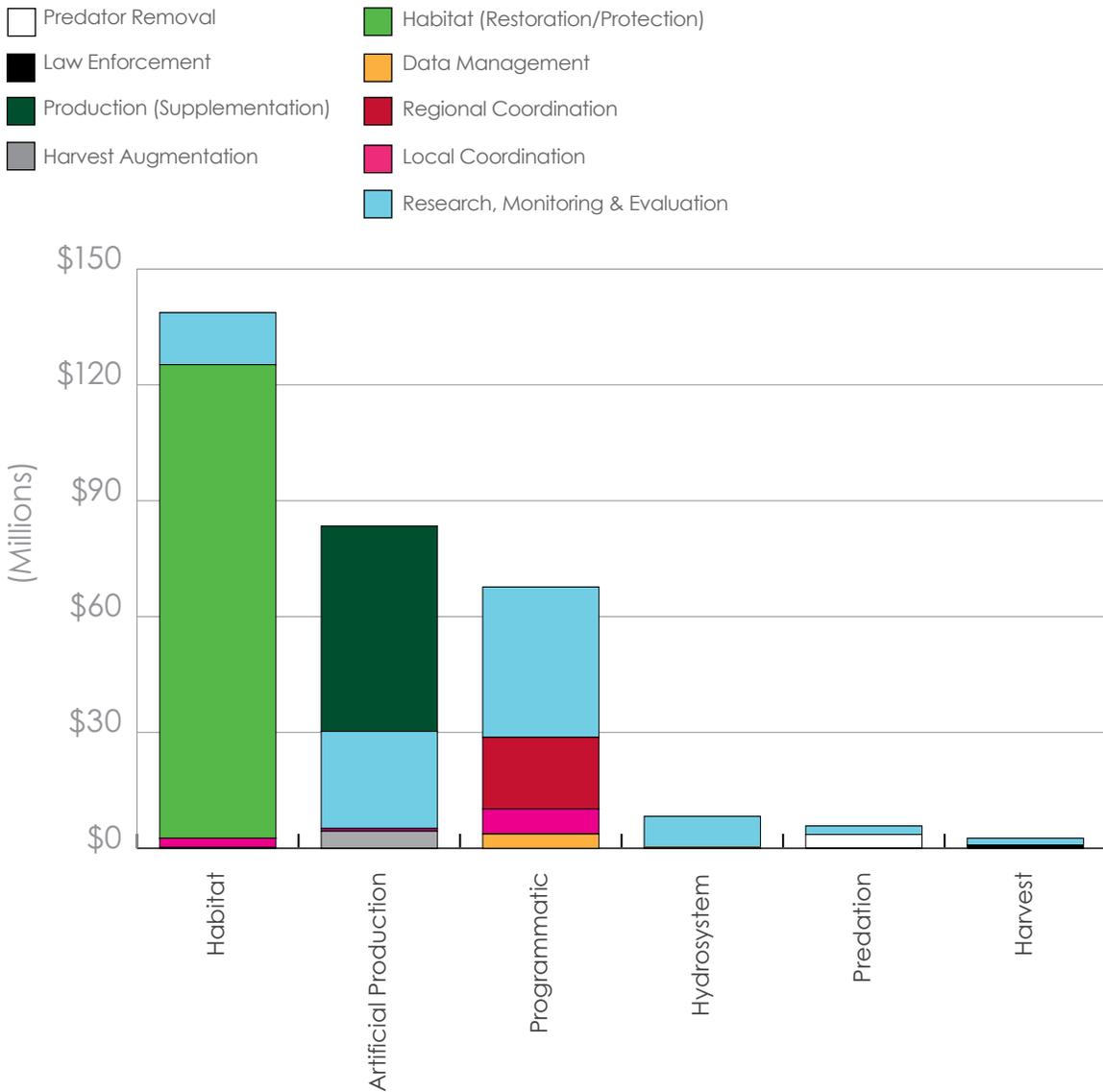


BiOp tracking at fund level began in 2009; Columbia River Fish Accords began in 2008.

Spending is estimated based on the percentage of funding toward a project. For example, if a project budget is 70 percent BiOp and 30 percent General, the project expenditures will be prorated 70 percent toward BiOp and 30 percent General.

Figure 3A: Costs by Purpose and Emphasis, FY2012

Total: \$306.4 million includes \$57.5 million in obligations to capital projects



Estimated spending is based at the project level. Therefore, if a project is labeled Artificial Production but also supports Habitat, the expenditures are counted as Artificial Production.

Local and regional coordination comprise efforts to better communicate, build consensus, develop policies, and improve collaboration among fish and wildlife managers and the public.

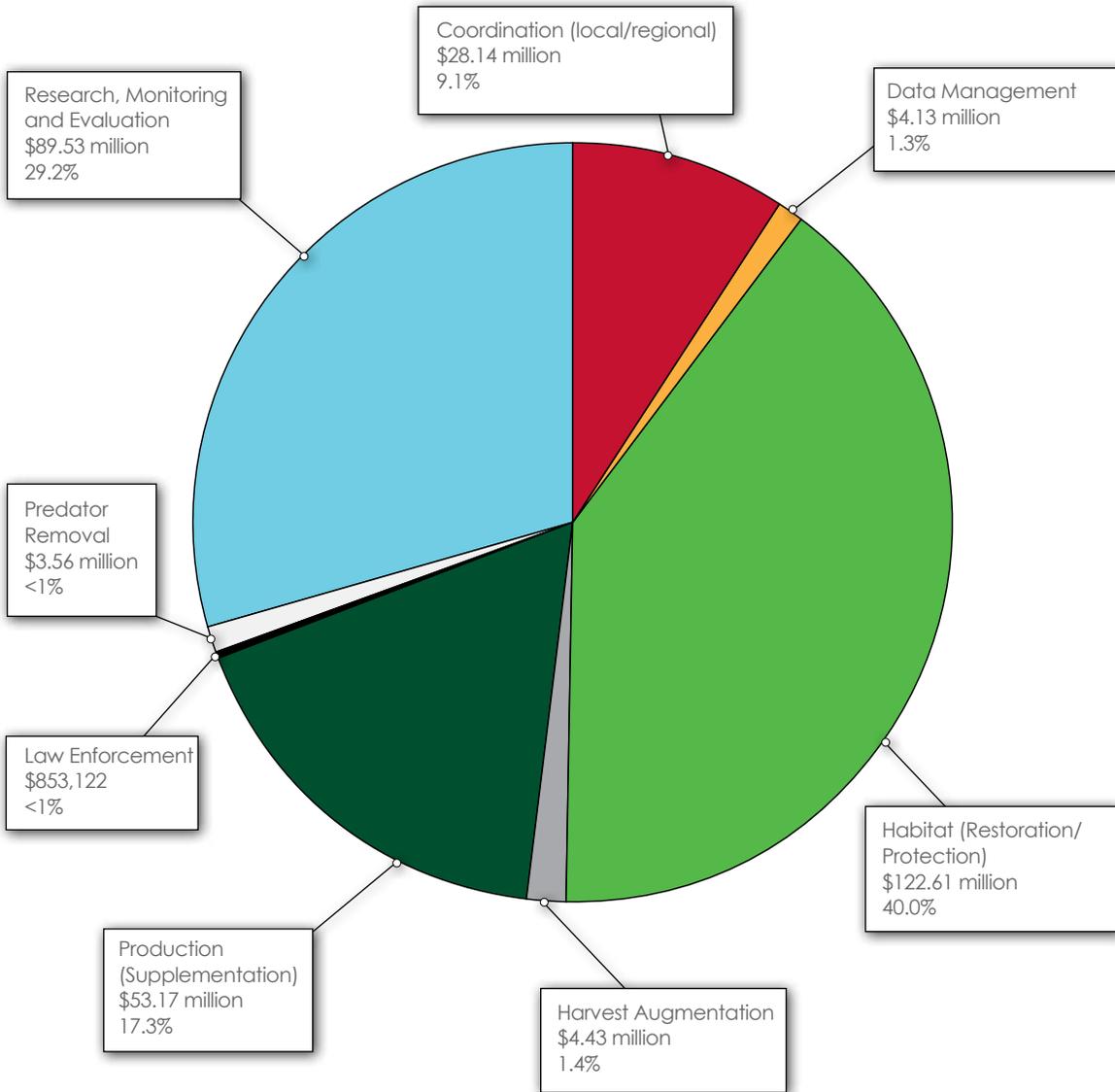
The Programmatic category includes regional coordination, status and trend monitoring, and other projects that address multiple project categories.

Source: Bonneville Power Administration



Figure 3B: Costs by Category, FY2012

Total: \$306.4 million includes \$57.5 million in obligations to capital projects



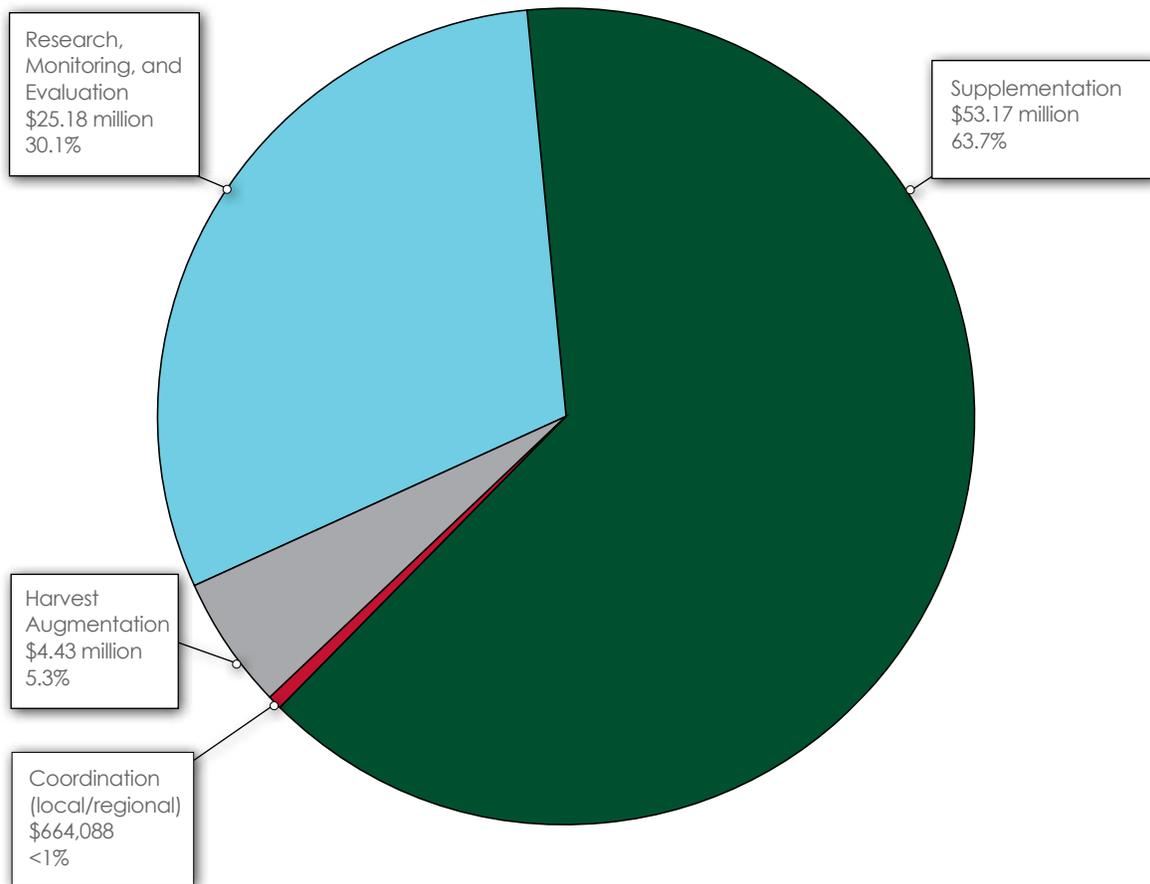
Starting in 2008, as part an effort to improve how Fish and Wildlife Program data is managed and reported, Bonneville updated some of its old project categories. The new project categories are called “Purpose” and “Emphasis,” where purpose describes the general goal or purpose of a project and emphasis describes the primary types of work being employed by a project. Bonneville program support is included within Coordination, Data Management and Research, Monitoring, and Evaluation emphasis types.

Estimated spending is based at the project level. Therefore, if a project is assigned an emphasis of habitat, but also includes research, monitoring, and evaluation, all expenditures for the project are included under Habitat.

Source: Bonneville Power Administration

Figure 3C: Costs on Artificial Production, FY2012

Total: \$83.44 million



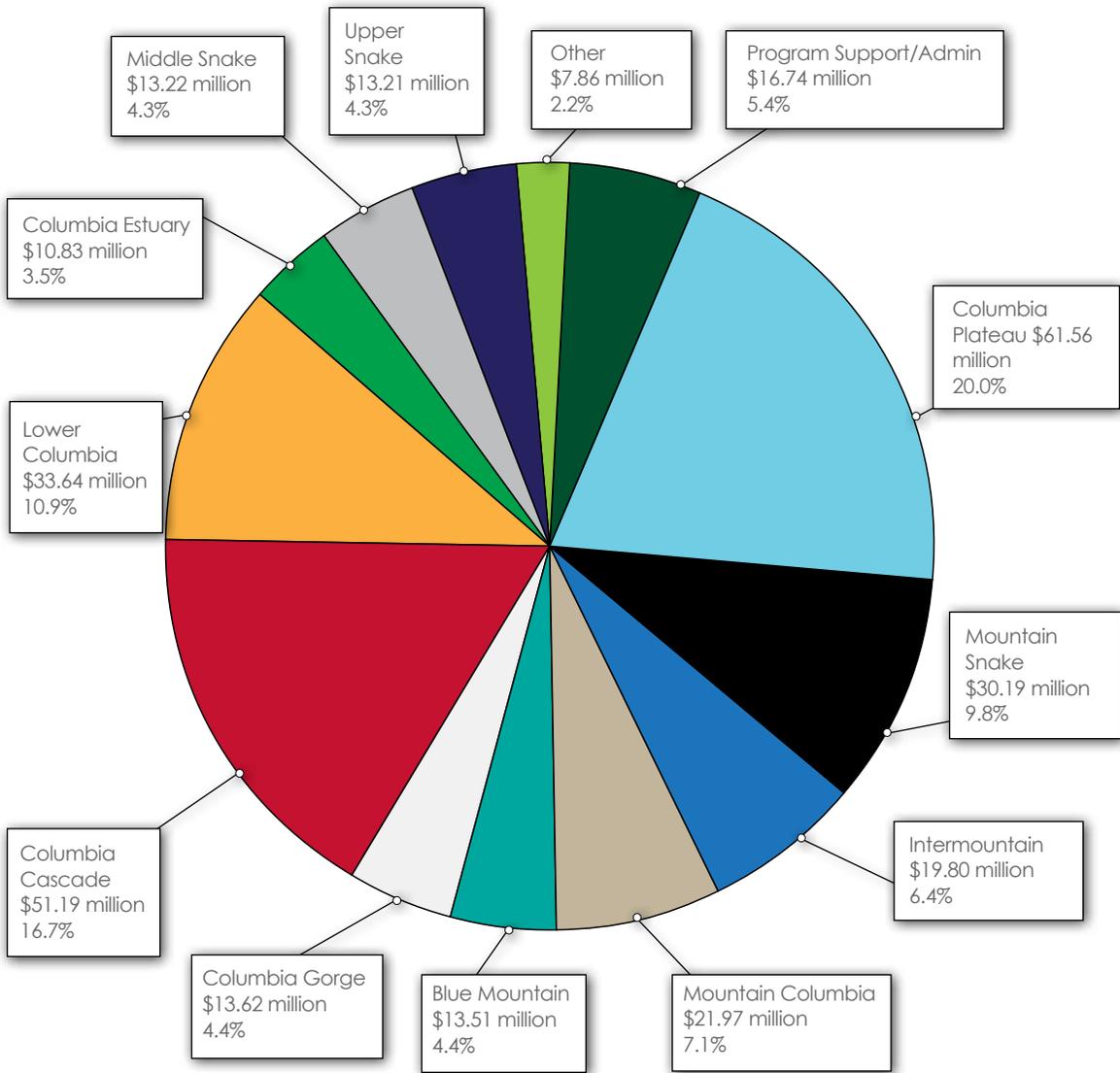
Estimated spending is based at the project level. Therefore, if a project is assigned an emphasis of habitat, but also includes research, monitoring, and evaluation, all expenditures for the project are included under Habitat.

Source: Bonneville Power Administration



Figure 4: Costs by Province, FY2012

Total: \$306.4 million includes \$57.5 million in obligations to capital projects

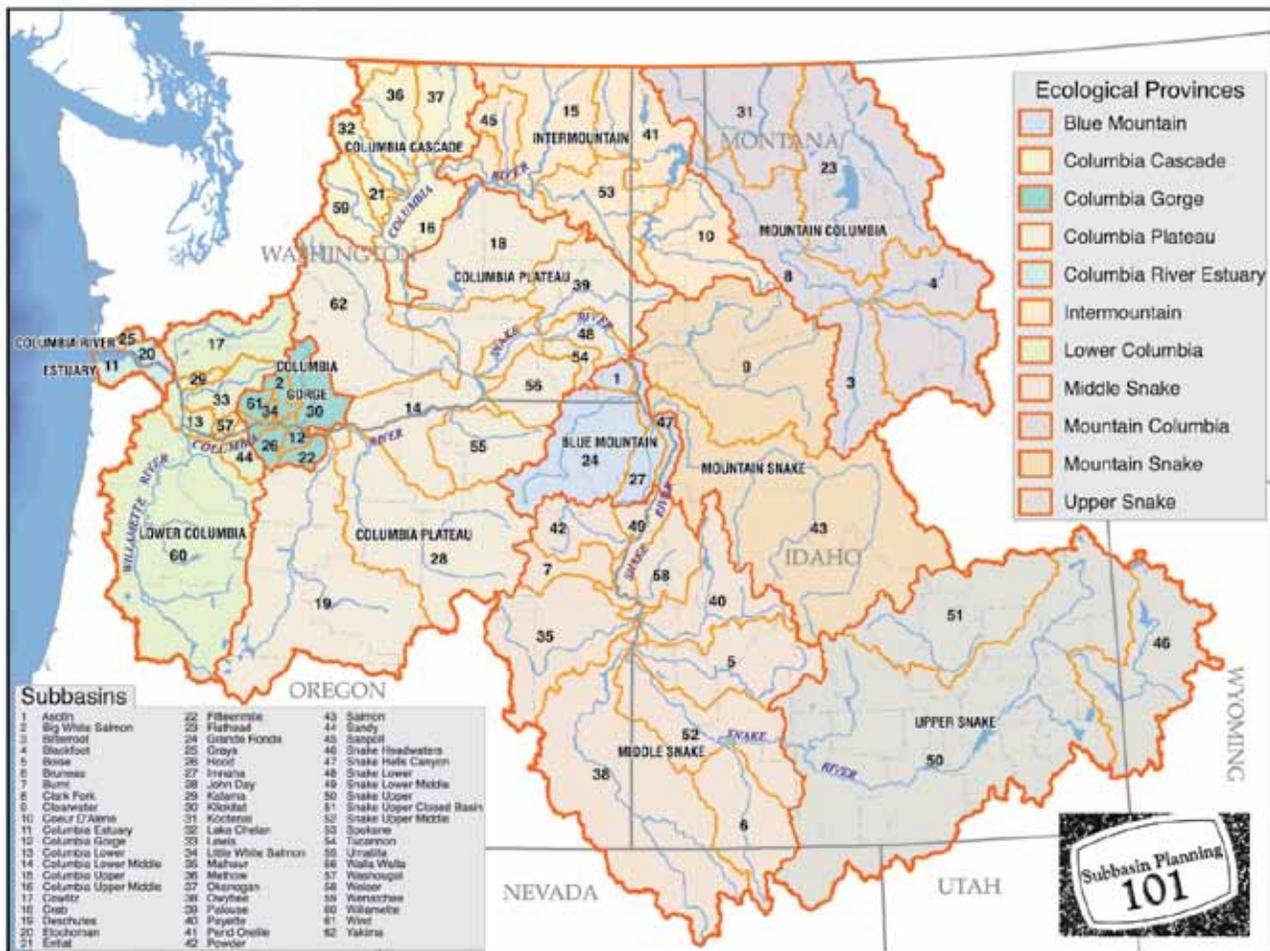


“Other” includes undetermined locations such as Ocean, Canada, and provinces not recognized by the Council.

Program Support/Admin/Other includes spending that cannot be traced back to a contract that has at least one work element requiring location; contracts without any work elements at all; program level spending not mapped to a specific project; or BPA Overhead.

Source: Bonneville Power Administration

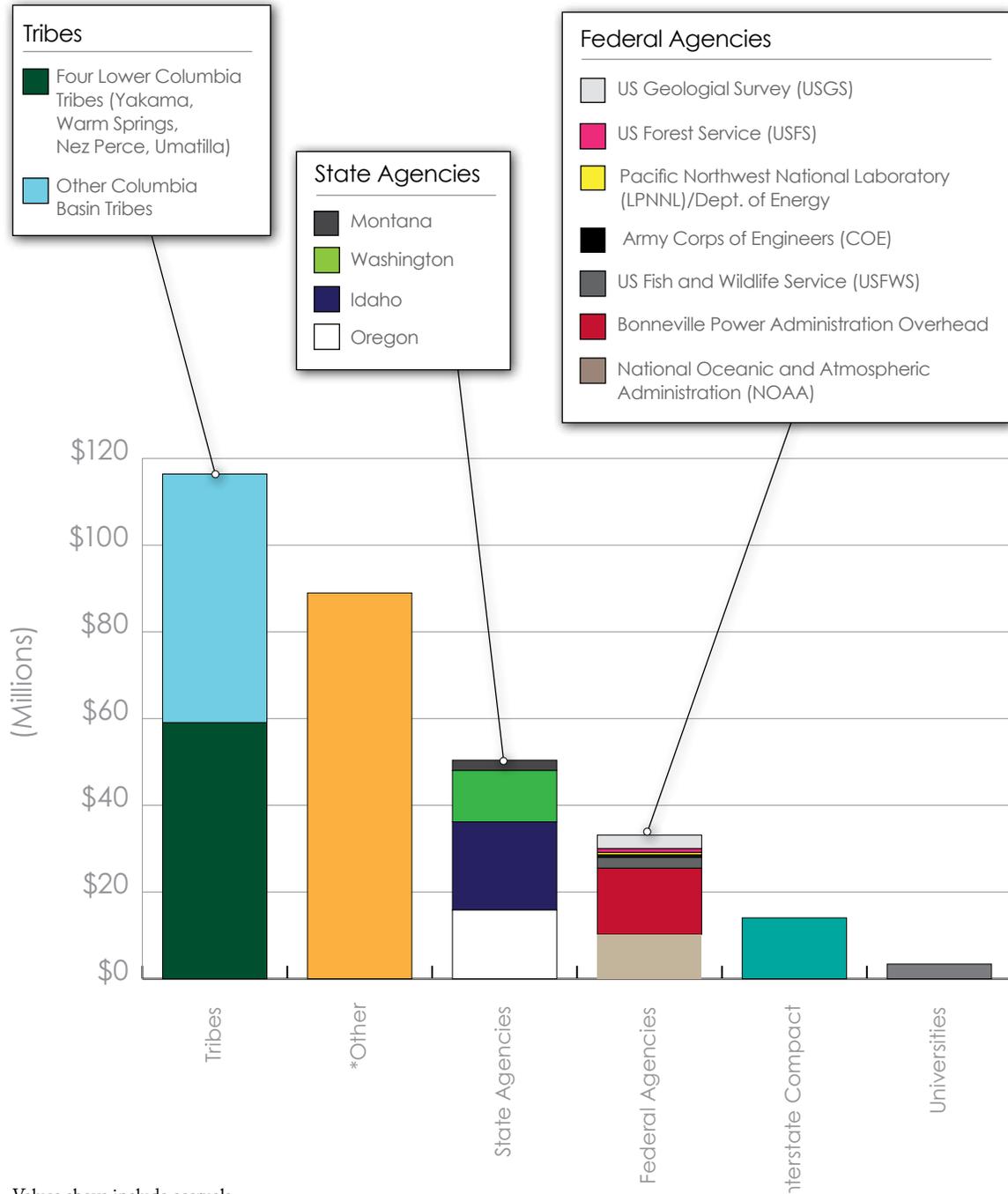
Province Map



Map by Bonneville Power Administration Geographical Information System

Figure 5: Costs by Contractor Types, FY2012

Total: \$306.4 million includes \$57.5 million in obligations to capital projects



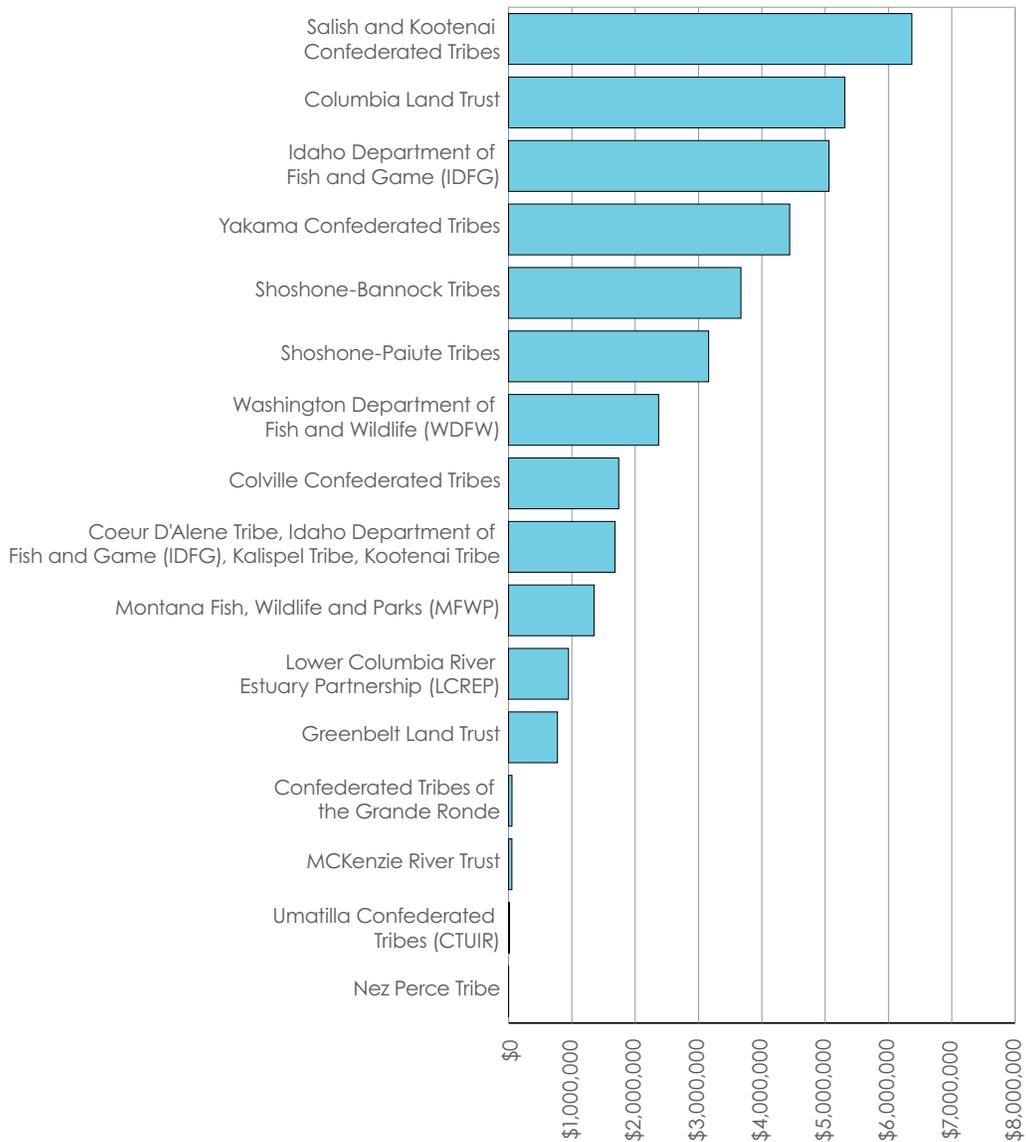
Values above include accruals.

*The "Other" category includes Bonneville's project-related payments to contractors that don't fit in the other categories, including, for example, private individuals, local governments, the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority, utilities, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, mapping services, real estate surveys and assessments, and for land acquisitions. In the Federal Agencies category, "other" is a catch-all for entities not listed separately. In Fiscal Year 2011, the only expenditure in this subcategory is \$904,000 to the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

Source: Bonneville Power Administration

Figure 6: Costs on Land Purchases for Fish and Wildlife Habitat, FY2012

Total: \$38.05 million



Values above include bank fees, permits, etc.

Source: Bonneville Power Administration





Endnotes

ⁱ Direct Program expenditures also can include supplemental mitigation expenses, which in the past included so-called “action-plan,” “high-priority,” and “fast-track” projects. For the period 2001-2004, direct Program expenditures included a total of \$16 million in one-time expenditures for “high priority” and “action plan” projects. The “action-plan” projects were intended to bring immediate benefits to ESA-listed salmon and steelhead that were affected by altered hydropower dam operations in the spring and early summer of 2001, when the flow of the Columbia River was at a near-record low. The “high-priority” projects were intended to bring immediate benefits to all species listed for protection under the Endangered Species Act in advance of subbasin planning (the initial subbasin plans were submitted to the Council in 2004 and adopted into the Fish and Wildlife Program in 2004 and 2005). The action-plan and high-priority expenditures were included in the calculation of 1978-2009 total spending. “Fast Track” projects were identified under the Columbia Basin Research, Monitoring, and Evaluation Collaboration process and workshops in 2009. The projects were intended to meet high-priority gaps in the Reasonable and Prudent Alternative of the 2008 Federal Columbia River Power System Biological Opinion for salmon and steelhead by being implemented as quickly as possible. The projects can be found in the AA/NOAA/NPCC BiOp RM&E Workgroup Recommendations Report, <http://bit.ly/aWn7PR>.

ⁱⁱ Capital projects are financed over time with appropriated debt. In Bonneville’s fish and wildlife budget, the amounts are called capital investments as opposed to project expenses through the direct-funded part of the Program. Capital investments fund construction of fish hatcheries, fish and wildlife habitat improvements, and land purchases for wildlife. Capital investments in Bonneville’s budget also include those for “associated federal projects,” which include Bonneville’s share of the cost of the projects in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ Columbia River Fish Mitigation Program. These projects include, among others, fish-passage improvements at the federal dams, barge transportation of juvenile salmon and steelhead, research in the Columbia River estuary, and the effort to relocate Caspian tern and double-crested cormorant nesting areas from the estuary to other locations in the Northwest.



Table 1A: Total Costs of Fish and Wildlife Actions 1978-2012 (Continued)

Cost Element	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
CAPITAL INVESTMENTS¹											
BPA FISH AND WILDLIFE	18	11	17	21	33	26	28	22	15	14	17
BPA SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT COSTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASSOCIATED PROJECTS (FEDERAL HYDRO)	4	-	86	39	39	45	-43	-	14	47	6
TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENTS	22	12	103	60	72	71	-15	22	29	61	23
PROGRAM EXPENSES											
BPA DIRECT FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM	33	67	50	56	71	69	82	105	108	108	101
SUPPLEMENTAL MITIGATION PROGRAM EXPENSES ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
REIMBURSABLE/DIRECT-FUNDED PROJECTS ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O & M LOWER SNAKE RIVER HATCHERIES	9	11	11	12	13	12	12	11	13	12	13
O & M CORPS OF ENGINEERS	12	13	14	17	18	18	19	19	20	20	23
O & M BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	3
OTHER (NW POWER AND CONSERVATION COUNCIL)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4
SUBTOTAL (REIMB/DIRECT-FUNDED)	24	28	31	35	36	35	36	36	39	38	43
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	57	95	80	91	108	104	118	141	147	146	147
PROGRAM RELATED FIXED EXPENSES⁴											
INTEREST EXPENSE	29	31	41	46	45	51	52	49	49	48	49
AMORTIZATION EXPENSE	4	5	6	7	9	11	12	14	15	16	17
DEPRECIATION EXPENSE	5	6	8	8	10	11	12	11	11	12	12
TOTAL FIXED EXPENSES	38	42	54	61	64	73	76	74	76	76	78
GRAND TOTAL PROGRAM EXPENSES	96	137	134	152	171	177	194	215	223	222	225
FORGONE REVENUES AND POWER PURCHASES											
FORGONE REVENUES	15	23	45	62	7	82	108	117	198	193	116
BPA POWER PURCH. FOR FISH ENHANCEMENT	40	59	104	112	64	-	-	5	48	65	1,390
TOTAL FOREGONE REVENUES AND POWER PURCHASES	55	82	149	174	71	82	108	122	245	258	1,506
TOTAL PROGRAM EXPENSES, FOREGONE REVENUES, & POWER PURCHASES	151	219	283	326	242	259	302	337	469	480	1,730
CREDITS											
4(H)(10)(C)	-	-	-	-	-45	-26	-30	-36	-46	-50	-337
FISH COST CONTINGENCY FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-247
TOTAL CREDITS	-	-	-	-	-45	-26	-30	-36	-46	-50	-583

Table 1A: Total Costs of Fish and Wildlife Actions 1978-2012 (Continued)

Cost Element	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
CAPITAL INVESTMENTS¹											
BPA FISH AND WILDLIFE	6	12	9	12	35	35	26	27	40	90	57
BPA SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT COSTS	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
ASSOCIATED PROJECTS (FEDERAL HYDRO)	9	68	76	54	360	60	37	136	56	103	115
TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENTS	15	80	84	66	396	97	64	164	98	194	172
PROGRAM EXPENSES											
BPA DIRECT FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM	137	141	138	136	138	139	149	178	200	221	249
SUPPLEMENTAL MITIGATION PROGRAM EXPENSES ²	7	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REIMBURSABLE/DIRECT-FUNDED PROJECTS³											
O & M LOWER SNAKE RIVER HATCHERIES	15	15	17	17	20	19	19	21	23	25	22
O & M CORPS OF ENGINEERS	28	30	32	33	32	33	34	34	37	40	41
O & M BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5
OTHER (NW POWER AND CONSERVATION COUNCIL)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5
SUBTOTAL (REIMB/DIRECT-FUNDED)	51	53	57	58	61	60	62	64	70	74	73
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	195	200	203	194	199	200	211	242	269	295	322
PROGRAM RELATED FIXED EXPENSES⁴											
INTEREST EXPENSE	49	50	53	56	53	76	77	79	81	79	81
AMORTIZATION EXPENSE	17	17	18	17	17	23	24	25	25	28	30
DEPRECIATION EXPENSE	13	13	15	16	17	14	15	17	18	20	21
TOTAL FIXED EXPENSES	78	81	85	90	88	113	116	120	124	127	132
GRAND TOTAL PROGRAM EXPENSES	273	280	288	283	286	313	327	362	393	422	453
FORGONE REVENUES AND POWER PURCHASES											
FOREGONE REVENUES	13	79	22	182	397	283	274	143	99	157	152
BPA POWER PURCH. FOR FISH ENHANCEMENT	148	171	191	111	168	121	275	240	310	71	39
TOTAL FOREGONE REVENUES AND POWER PURCHASES	160	250	213	293	566	403	548	383	409	227	191
TOTAL PROGRAM EXPENSES, FOREGONE REVENUES, & POWER PURCHASES	434	531	501	576	852	716	876	745	802	650	644
CREDITS											
4(H)(10)(C)	-66	-74	-77	-58	-76	-66	-101	-99	-123	-85	-77
FISH COST CONTINGENCY FUND	-	-79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CREDITS	-66	-152	-77	-58	-76	-66	-101	-99	-123	-85	-77

This information has been made publicly available by BPA on 12/20/12. The figures shown are consistent with audited actuals that contain Agency approved financial information, except for forgone revenues and power purchases which are estimates and do not contain Agency approved financial information.

1) Capital investments include both BPA's direct Fish and Wildlife Program capital investments, funded by BPA's Treasury borrowing, and "Associated Projects", which include capital investments at Corps of Engineers' and Bureau of Reclamation projects, funded by appropriations and repaid by BPA. The negative amount in FY 1997 reflects a decision to reverse "plant-in-service" investment that was never actually placed

into service. The annual expenses associated with these investments are included in "Program-Related Fixed Expenses", below.

2) Includes High Priority and Action Plan Expenses and other supplemental programs.

3) "Reimbursable/Direct-Funded Projects" includes the portion of costs BPA pays to or on behalf of other entities that is determined to be for fish and wildlife purposes.

4) "Fixed Expenses" include depreciation, amortization and interest on investments on the Corps of Engineers' projects, and amortization and interest on the investments associated with BPA's direct Fish and Wildlife Program.

Table 1B: Cumulative Costs, 1978-2012

Cost Element	1978-80	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
POWER PURCHASES	0	0	0	0	12	29	103	114	154	194	234
FORGONE REVENUES	0	3	17	18	26	53	72	79	89	104	119
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES	15	21	33	47	63	83	106	136	155	179	202
DIRECT PROGRAM	2	5	9	18	38	54	73	96	114	137	170
FIXED EXPENSES	24	33	61	77	94	114	135	164	195	227	261
TOTAL	41	77	168	248	312	449	602	757	861	976	1,108
Cost Element	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
POWER PURCHASES	274	333	437	549	612	612	612	618	665	730	2,120
FORGONE REVENUES	134	137	182	244	251	333	441	557	755	948	1,064
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES	226	255	285	320	356	392	428	464	503	540	583
DIRECT PROGRAM	203	270	320	376	447	516	598	703	811	919	1,020
FIXED EXPENSES	299	341	395	456	520	593	669	743	819	896	974
TOTAL	1,242	1,431	1,763	2,088	2,337	2,594	2,806	3,091	3,512	3,992	5,719
Cost Element	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
POWER PURCHASES	2,267	2,439	2,630	2,740	2,909	3,029	3,304	3,544	3,855	3,925	3,964
FORGONE REVENUES	1,077	1,156	1,177	1,360	1,757	2,040	2,335	2,478	2,577	2,734	2,886
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES	634	686	744	802	862	923	985	1,049	1,114	1,188	1,261
DIRECT PROGRAM	1,157	1,298	1,436	1,572	1,709	1,849	1,998	2,176	2,376	2,597	2,846
FIXED EXPENSES	1,052	1,133	1,218	1,308	1,395	1,508	1,621	1,741	1,864	1,991	2,123
TOTAL	6,146	6,670	7,163	7,739	8,590	9,306	10,182	10,927	11,730	12,435	13,079

Table 1C: Total Costs FY 2012, By Major Spending Area

Category	Total in Millions
POWER PURCHASES	3,963
FORGONE REVENUES	2,886
REIMBURSIBLE EXPENSES	1,261
DIRECT PROGRAM	2,845
FIXED EXPENSES	2,122

Notes: Total of \$13.09 billion does not reflect \$2.27 billion in obligations to capital projects or \$1.79 billion in credits.

Table 1D: BPA Power Business Line Costs, FY 2012

Category	Total in Millions
OPERATING GENERATION RESOURCES	614
OPERATING GENERATION SETTLEMENT PAYMENT	20
NON-OPERATING GENERATION	2
NET CONTRACTED POWER PURCHASES	143
RESIDENTIAL EXCHANGE/IOU SETTLEMENT BENEFITS	204
RENEWABLE & CONSERVATION GENERATION	72
TRANSMISSION ACQUISITION & ANCILLARY SERVICES	176
NON-GENERATION OPERATIONS	80
FISH AND WILDLIFE/USF&W/COUNCIL/ENV. REQUIREMENTS	280
BPA INTERNAL SUPPORT	70
OTHER INCOME, EXPENSES, & ADJUSTMENTS/BAD DEBT	0
NON-FEDERAL DEBT SERVICE	561
DEPRECIATION & AMORTIZATION	199
NET FEDERAL INTEREST	170
TOTAL	2,592

Costs in millions; total: \$2.59 billion. This information has been made publicly available by BPA on 3/20/2013 and is consistent with audited actuals that contain Agency approved financial information.

Table 2A: Direct Program Costs by Species, FY2012

Species Type	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
ANADROMOUS FISH	106,630,937	105,122,394	102,755,054	126,571,326	153,831,281	209,043,953	205,632,268
RESIDENT FISH	25,688,291	21,444,665	31,010,039	41,225,300	35,247,221	58,944,235	53,678,573
WILDLIFE	26,842,908	33,363,535	16,679,586	13,752,725	19,731,203	30,708,322	29,067,757
PROGRAM SUPPORT	14,114,412	14,499,336	23,968,329	23,722,454	30,778,248	18,177,206	21,172,811
C/JH COST SHARE	-	-	-	-	-	-5,658,821	-3,141,637
TOTAL	173,276,548	174,429,930	174,413,008	205,271,805	239,587,953	311,214,895	306,409,772

Total: \$306.4 million includes \$57.5 million in obligations to capital projects.

- 1) Starting in 2008, spending can be tracked back to a work element where the contractor explicitly identified the "Primary Focal Species" benefiting from the work.
- 2) Program Support includes contracts that contain only administrative work elements or program-level spending that could not be assigned to a specific project, as well as BPA internal overhead such as personnel costs.

3) Bonneville received \$5.6 million from the Grant County Public Utility District in FY 2011 as a cost-share on the construction of the Chief Joseph Hatchery, and another \$3.1 million in FY 2012. These amounts reduced the net costs of the program to \$311.2 million in FY 2011 and \$306.4 million in FY 2012.

Table 2B: Direct Program Costs of FCRPS BiOp Projects, FY2008-2012

Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EXPENSE	91,806,508	113,900,603	129,758,323	143,477,289	162,060,445
CAPITAL	9,869,097	11,668,863	21,761,323	31,297,548	29,240,867
TOTAL	101,675,605	125,569,466	151,519,646	174,774,837	191,301,312

1) Estimated spending is based at the project level. Therefore, if a project partially supports the Federal Columbia River Power System Biological Opinion, all expenditures for the project are included.

Table 2C: Direct Program Costs on ESA-Listed Species, FY2012

ESA Listed Focal Species Name	Expense "Direct" Spending	Expense "Contract Administration" Spending	Expense Total Spending	Capital "Direct" Spending	Capital "Contract Administration" Spending	Capital Total Spending	Total Spending
CHINOOK - LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ESU (THREATENED)	6,104,226	1,700,310	7,804,536	1,167,119	50,149	1,217,268	9,021,804
CHINOOK - SNAKE RIVER FALL ESU (THREATENED)	8,010,121	3,891,069	11,901,190	11,699	-	11,699	11,912,889
CHINOOK - SNAKE RIVER SPRING/SUMMER ESU (THREATENED)	18,875,805	5,143,417	24,019,222	234,229	99,811	334,040	24,353,263
CHINOOK - UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER SPRING ESU (ENDANGERED)	8,469,257	5,091,588	13,560,845	4,108,626	1,700,668	5,809,294	19,370,139
CHINOOK - UPPER WILLAMETTE RIVER ESU (THREATENED)	2,785,777	1,882,289	4,668,067	295,692	388,516	684,208	5,352,275
CHUM - COLUMBIA RIVER ESU (THREATENED)	2,848,765	661,578	3,510,343	-	-	-	3,510,343
COHO - LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ESU (THREATENED)	4,141,351	1,165,584	5,306,935	11,165	6,614	17,779	5,324,713
SOCKEYE - SNAKE RIVER ESU (ENDANGERED)	6,584,461	1,507,060	8,091,521	4,545,813	10,435	4,556,248	12,647,769
STEELHEAD - LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER DPS (THREATENED)	5,999,543	1,624,434	7,623,977	1,021,799	43,874	1,065,673	8,689,650
STEELHEAD - MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DPS (THREATENED)	25,162,767	11,153,161	36,315,928	3,921,673	522,567	4,444,240	40,760,168
STEELHEAD - SNAKE RIVER DPS (THREATENED)	16,250,538	4,771,001	21,021,539	334,707	514	335,221	21,356,760
STEELHEAD - UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER DPS (ENDANGERED)	14,661,117	4,764,651	19,425,768	845,827	3,966	849,793	20,275,560
STEELHEAD - UPPER WILLAMETTE RIVER DPS (THREATENED)	1,869,491	1,381,333	3,250,824	295,812	388,518	684,330	3,935,154
CHUB, OREGON (ENDANGERED)	172,400	383,889	556,289	257,500	352,272	609,772	1,166,061
CUTHROAT TROUT, LAHONTAN (THREATENED)	760,286	425,705	1,185,992	3,156,008	-	3,156,008	4,342,000
STURGEON, WHITE - KOOTENAI RIVER DPS (ENDANGERED)	9,043,750	2,858,336	11,902,086	-	-	-	11,902,086
TROUT, BULL (THREATENED)	8,850,099	4,871,655	13,721,754	5,035,337	4,198,108	9,233,446	22,955,199
TOTAL	140,589,754	53,277,060	193,866,814	25,243,006	7,766,014	33,009,019	226,875,833

1) Direct spending can be tracked back to a work element where the contractor explicitly identified the "Primary Focal Species" benefiting from the work.

2) Contract Administration spending can be tracked back to a work element that did not require the contractor to identify the "Primary Focal Species" benefiting from the work.

Table 2D: Direct Program Costs by Fund, FY2012

Fund	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TOTAL BIOP (NON ACCORD)	-	75,084,433	88,120,408	105,257,648	109,818,406
TOTAL ACCORDS ¹	31,917,878	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ACCORDS - BIOP	-	35,655,361	64,187,623	79,829,739	76,351,240
TOTAL ACCORDS - NON-BIOP	-	18,896,601	20,983,783	37,606,835	45,782,424
TOTAL GENERAL	130,932,844	62,498,937	51,765,457	73,608,793	58,956,587
TOTAL BPA OVERHEAD	11,562,285	13,137,473	14,530,682	14,911,880	15,501,115
TOTAL PROGRAM	174,413,007	205,272,805	239,587,953	311,214,895	306,409,772

1) BIOP tracking at fund level began in 2009; Columbia River Fish Accords began in 2008.

2) Spending is estimated based on the percentage of funding toward a project. For

example, if a project budget is 70 percent BIOP and 30 percent General, the project expenditures will be prorated 70 percent toward BIOP and 30 percent General.

Table 3A: Direct Program Costs by Purpose & Emphasis, FY2012

Purpose & Emphasis	Artificial Production	Habitat	Harvest	Hydrosystem	Predation	Programmatic
DATA MANAGEMENT	-	167,821	-	271,974	-	3,690,953
HARVEST AUGMENTATION	4,429,624	-	-	-	-	-
LAW ENFORCEMENT	-	-	853,122	-	-	-
LOCAL COORDINATION	664,088	2,423,487	-	-	-	6,493,092
PREDATOR REMOVAL	-	-	-	-	3,558,732	-
REGIONAL COORDINATION	-	25,277	-	-	-	18,529,314
RESTORATION/PROTECTION	-	122,609,228	-	-	-	-
RM AND E	25,176,585	13,469,530	1,735,888	7,982,519	2,212,363	38,950,340
SUPPLEMENTATION	53,165,835	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	83,436,132	138,695,343	2,589,010	8,254,493	5,771,095	67,663,699

1) Estimated spending is based at the project level. Therefore, if a project is labeled artificial production but also supports habitat, the expenditures are counted as artificial production.

2) Local and regional coordination comprise efforts to better communicate, build consensus, develop policies, and improve collaboration among fish and wildlife managers and the public.

3) The Programmatic category includes coordination, status and trend monitoring, and other projects that address multiple project categories.

Table 3B: Direct Program Costs by Category, FY2012

Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
COORDINATION (LOCAL/REGIONAL)	7,393,717	15,227,116	18,618,170	22,462,594	25,185,796	28,135,259
DATA MANAGEMENT	206,545	2,803,385	3,964,851	4,199,379	4,319,007	4,130,748
HABITAT (RESTORATION/PROTECTION)	65,591,135	60,793,513	76,781,454	80,386,909	123,373,947	122,609,228
HARVEST AUGMENTATION	447,385	3,674,945	3,417,255	3,241,566	3,599,302	4,429,624
MAINSTEM SURVIVAL	4,164,020	-	-	-	-	-
MONITORING	22,794,198	-	-	-	-	-
PRODUCTION (SUPPLEMENTATION)	36,296,240	25,638,528	28,175,648	45,271,831	61,846,889	53,165,835
RESEARCH AND EVALUATION	26,811,186	-	-	-	-	-
BPA PROGRAM SUPPORT	11,152,430	-	-	-	-	-
LAW ENFORCEMENT	-	1,119,159	705,064	656,356	805,250	853,122
PREDATOR REMOVAL	-	3,208,172	3,284,130	3,549,112	2,983,190	3,558,732
RESEARCH, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	-	61,948,189	70,325,233	79,820,206	89,101,514	89,527,224
TOTAL	174,656,855	174,413,007	205,271,805	239,587,953	311,214,895	306,409,772

Total: \$306.4 million includes \$57.5 million in obligations to capital projects.

1) Starting in 2008, as part an effort to improve how Fish and Wildlife Program data is managed and reported, Bonneville updated some of its old project categories. The new project categories are called "Purpose" and "Emphasis," where purpose describes the general goal or purpose of a project and emphasis describes the primary types

of work being employed by a project. Bonneville program support is included within Coordination, Data Management and Research, Monitoring, and Evaluation emphasis types.

2) Estimated spending is based at the project level. Therefore, if a project is assigned an emphasis of habitat, but also includes research, monitoring, and evaluation, all expenditures for the project are included under habitat.

Table 3C: Direct Program Costs of Artificial Production, FY2007-2012

Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
COORDINATION (LOCAL/REGIONAL)	641,817	764,148	607,260	640,554	684,891	664,088
HARVEST AUGMENTATION	3,054,888	3,256,692	3,417,255	3,241,566	3,599,302	4,429,624
RM AND E	19,614,680	17,739,370	17,335,478	22,318,040	22,583,163	25,176,585
SUPPLEMENTATION	22,334,339	26,177,769	28,175,648	45,271,831	61,846,889	53,165,835
TOTAL	45,645,724	47,937,980	48,924,480	71,471,991	88,714,245	83,436,132

1) Estimated spending is based at the project level. Therefore, if a project is assigned an emphasis of habitat, but also includes research, monitoring, and evaluation, all expenditures for the project are included under habitat.

Table 3D: Direct Program Support, FY2012

Area	Emphasis Type	BPA Program Support	Non-BPA Program Support
BASINWIDE			
	DATA MANAGEMENT	964,122	2,729,651
	LAW ENFORCEMENT	-	129,209
	LOCAL COORDINATION	-	525,122
	REGIONAL COORDINATION	14,268,697	3,685,499
	RESTORATION/PROTECTION	-	4,019,192
	RM AND E	2,267,116	26,758,809
	SUPPLEMENTATION	-	1,422,006
BASINWIDE TOTAL		17,499,936	39,269,487
BASINWIDE/MAINSTEM	RM AND E	-	1,587,348
BASINWIDE/MAINSTEM TOTAL		-	1,587,348
BASINWIDE/OCEAN	RM AND E	-	688,181
BASINWIDE/OCEAN TOTAL		-	688,181
MAINSTEM			
	DATA MANAGEMENT	-	434,974
	HARVEST AUGMENTATION	-	160,193
	LAW ENFORCEMENT	-	556,925
	PREDATOR REMOVAL	-	3,558,732
	RM AND E	-	4,079,634
MAINSTEM TOTAL		-	8,790,458
MAINSTEM/PROVINCIAL	LOCAL COORDINATION	-	3,386,606
	RM AND E	-	650,946
MAINSTEM/PROVINCIAL TOTAL		-	4,037,553
OCEAN	RM AND E	-	1,830,575
OCEAN TOTAL		-	1,830,575
PROVINCIAL			
	DATA MANAGEMENT	-	2,000
	HARVEST AUGMENTATION	-	4,269,431
	LAW ENFORCEMENT	-	166,989
	LOCAL COORDINATION	-	5,668,939
	REGIONAL COORDINATION	-	600,395
	RESTORATION/PROTECTION	-	118,590,036
	RM AND E	-	51,664,616
	SUPPLEMENTATION	-	51,743,830
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		-	232,706,235
GRAND TOTAL		17,499,936	288,909,836

1) Bonneville's contracts with program sponsors, and its own internal program support costs, are not budgeted according to the focal species or geographic (province) categories provided in breakout in this report. In providing the breakouts, Bonneville had to make decisions about allocations to one category or another. For instance, in Table 3A, Direct Program Costs by Purpose and Emphasis, a project that primarily supports supplementation but also includes habitat work is assigned to the supplementation category. Footnotes to the individual tables describe these allocations and account for the differences among the categories variously labeled "Program Support/Admin/Overhead/Other."

Table 4: Direct Program Costs by Province, FY2007-FY2012

Province	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
BLUE MOUNTAIN	9,489,801	9,336,015	10,063,271	12,243,309	12,902,246	13,511,362
COLUMBIA CASCADE	7,340,355	9,192,920	18,334,391	26,543,346	52,832,124	51,194,212
COLUMBIA GORGE	4,993,260	8,354,049	13,046,970	16,165,914	19,738,963	13,620,951
COLUMBIA PLATEAU	28,768,912	37,188,905	42,706,871	50,405,309	56,128,670	61,555,564
COLUMBIA ESTUARY	5,229,672	6,075,054	8,056,193	6,848,834	9,461,038	10,827,753
INTERMOUNTAIN	25,281,129	14,497,055	12,350,282	15,702,284	15,419,147	19,797,254
LOWER COLUMBIA	13,533,874	14,744,699	11,181,219	15,259,843	11,034,734	33,637,544
MIDDLE SNAKE	1,782,913	6,659,039	3,299,192	5,224,071	4,420,199	13,219,048
MOUNTAIN COLUMBIA	9,497,889	11,347,198	21,341,820	11,427,897	10,772,169	21,972,279
MOUNTAIN SNAKE	16,791,815	19,398,012	21,934,884	22,917,641	28,263,483	30,190,401
UPPER SNAKE	701,439	1,184,634	1,466,476	7,248,075	4,904,675	13,213,441
SYSTEMWIDE	40,015,709	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER		6,167,509	7,274,724	6,826,368	7,862,967	6,927,247
PROGRAM SUPPORT/ADMIN/OVERHEAD/OTHER	11,230,086	30,267,918	34,215,512	42,775,062	77,474,481	16,742,715
TOTAL	174,656,855	174,413,007	205,271,805	239,587,953	311,214,896	306,409,772

Total of \$306.4 million includes \$57.5 million in obligations to capital projects

1) Starting in 2008, spending by province is tracked in the Pisces database (www.cbfish.org) based on where the contractor explicitly identified the work location.

2) The "Other" category includes undetermined locations such as the Pacific Ocean, British Columbia, and ecological provinces not recognized by the Council.

3) The "Program Support/Admin/Other" category includes spending that cannot be traced back to a contract that has at least one work element requiring location; contracts without any work elements at all; program level spending not mapped to a specific project; and Bonneville overhead.

Table 5: Direct Program Costs by Contractor Type, FY2007-FY2012

Contractor Type	Prime Contractor	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FEDERAL	NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES (NOAA)	9,179,793	7,980,293	8,959,831	8,214,596	10,011,126	10,226,672
	BPA OVERHEAD (& NON-CONTRACTED PROJECT COSTS)	11,152,430	7,762,161	15,428,883	18,886,192	16,437,276	15,281,324
	US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE (USFWS)	2,880,400	3,150,827	3,079,231	2,640,768	2,842,702	2,472,046
	US BUREAU OF RECLAMATION (BOR)	279,721	152,309	202,092	180,104	160,153	237,486
	US ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS (COE)	1,519,667	20,924	235,612	205,064	358,523	358,214
	PACIFIC NW NATIONAL LABORATORY(PNNL/DEPT. OF ENERGY)	1,165,186	1,605,398	1,769,676	1,476,028	750,143	573,645
	US FOREST SERVICE (USFS)	728,324	1,410,740	3,668,543	1,649,120	1,124,508	851,567
	OTHER	403,411	454,711	434,000	444,850	904,925	-
	US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (USGS)	1,256,474	1,722,389	1,835,708	1,760,653	2,385,971	3,135,564
FEDERAL TOTAL		28,565,406	24,259,752	35,613,576	35,457,375	34,975,327	33,136,516
STATE	OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE	11,114,130	10,237,010	10,170,389	13,269,950	10,238,326	15,805,509
	OREGON WATERSHED ENHANCEMENT BOARD						59,516
	OREGON SUBTOTAL	11,114,130	10,237,010	10,170,389	13,269,950	10,238,326	15,865,025
	IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE	7,139,047	11,072,547	8,429,207	9,174,578	10,847,630	17,836,561
	IDAHO SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION	91,398	84,952	91,275	66,967	-	-
	IDAHO STATE OFFICE OF SPECIES CONSERVATION	-	199,247	923,272	1,397,773	2,551,533	2,487,433
	IDAHO SUBTOTAL	7,230,445	11,356,746	9,443,754	10,639,318	13,399,163	20,323,994
	WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE	6,615,256	5,912,604	6,134,350	7,712,743	9,148,722	11,855,753
	WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY	90,223	211,309	150,324	181,562	43,689	-
	WASHINGTON SUBTOTAL	6,705,479	6,123,913	6,284,673	7,894,305	9,192,411	11,855,753
	MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS (MFWP)	2,234,653	2,762,721	2,829,533	2,913,118	2,414,914	2,382,531
	MONTANA SUBTOTAL	2,234,653	2,762,721	2,829,533	2,913,118	2,414,914	2,382,531
STATE TOTAL		27,284,708	30,480,390	28,728,349	34,716,691	35,244,814	50,427,303

(Continued on next page.)

Table 5: Direct Program Costs by Contractor Type, FY2007-FY2012 (Continued)

Contractor Type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TRIBE						
BURNS PAIUTE TRIBE	733,424	687,603	636,144	716,460	658,775	831,697
COEUR D' ALENE TRIBE OF IDAHO	2,148,587	2,537,247	2,552,550	2,444,908	2,340,704	2,668,551
COLUMBIA RIVER INTERTRIBAL FISH COMMISSION	1,005,653	1,776,526	4,329,842	6,034,143	7,660,904	8,747,388
COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBES	6,570,667	4,519,814	10,594,008	10,278,445	16,189,398	21,993,516
CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF GRAND RONDE	-	-	-	93,475	124,703	158,296
CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF WARM SPRINGS	5,441,199	3,373,196	6,142,650	6,078,270	6,859,314	7,223,659
COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE	-	-	-	-	34,325	118,229
KALISPEL TRIBE OF INDIANS	1,752,834	1,633,522	1,790,852	1,928,048	2,066,331	2,575,344
KOOTENAI TRIBE	5,491,017	7,402,457	6,541,035	6,938,439	8,537,716	12,321,474
NEZ PERCE TRIBE	11,959,023	11,552,934	12,037,027	12,664,313	15,349,520	16,073,605
SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES CONFEDERATED TRIBES	39,627	1,176,490	483,878	560,467	430,107	453,175
SHOSHONE-BANNOCK TRIBES	1,114,874	1,749,602	1,579,829	2,438,482	2,830,660	2,837,601
SHOSHONE-PAIUTE TRIBES	742,121	684,324	790,837	749,767	841,382	1,147,875
SPOKANE TRIBE OF INDIANS	2,420,625	2,726,944	2,744,981	2,761,856	2,803,647	2,932,796
UMATILLA CONFEDERATED TRIBES	5,421,899	6,158,492	6,593,550	8,881,642	11,365,123	9,951,477
UPPER COLUMBIA UNITED TRIBES (UCUT)	-	162,707	251,327	516,803	427,731	403,540
UPPER SNAKE RIVER TRIBES FOUNDATION	-	20,776	145,822	131,067	148,610	162,735
YAKAMA CONFEDERATED TRIBES	10,974,057	10,793,537	17,438,231	24,319,364	32,944,242	25,813,516
TRIBE TOTAL	55,815,607	56,956,171	74,652,563	87,535,949	111,613,192	116,414,475
INTERSTATE COMPACT						
PACIFIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION (PSMFC)	13,690,125	13,283,337	14,452,104	13,812,821	13,908,430	14,053,990
UNIVERSITY						
UNIVERSITY	4,252,999	3,461,552	4,355,304	3,939,562	3,662,199	3,384,748

Table 5: Direct Program Costs by Contractor Type, FY2007-FY2012 (Continued)

Contractor Type	Prime Contractor	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
OTHER	PRIVATE/NON-PROFIT/OTHER	9,329,690	15,999,893	16,476,097	24,562,878	51,870,632	37,603,355
	LOCAL/SEMI GOVERNMENT	4,257,817	5,628,187	8,355,797	7,141,882	5,933,917	8,235,814
	COLUMBIA BASIN FISH & WILDLIFE AUTHORITY	3,220,918	2,875,372	2,102,582	2,162,548	1,748,321	1,611,166
	LAND ACQUISITIONS	-	16,605,994	16,937,766	26,741,905	52,203,712	38,048,400
	UTILITY	1,207,766	897,497	36,104	44,731	935,038	1,802,447
	NATIONAL FISH & WILDLIFE FOUNDATION	3,613,020	3,964,862	3,561,562	3,471,611	4,778,134	4,833,194
	CHIEF JOSEPH HATCHERY COST SHARE (GRANT PUD)	-	-	-	-	-5,658,821	-3,141,637
OTHER TOTAL		21,629,211	45,971,805	47,469,909	64,125,555	111,810,933	88,992,739
GRAND TOTAL		151,238,055	174,413,007	205,271,805	239,587,953	311,214,895	306,409,772

1) Values above include accruals.

2) In this table and figure, "Other" includes Bonneville's project-related payments to contractors that don't fit in the defined categories, including, for example, private

individuals, local governments, the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority, electric utilities, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, mapping services, and the costs of real estate surveys and assessments, and land acquisitions. In the Federal category, "Other" is a catch-all for entities not listed separately.

Table 6: Direct Program Costs of Land Purchases for Fish and Wildlife Habitat, FY2007-FY2012

Project Proponent(s)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
CITY OF EUGENE	-	-	-	-	-	1,075,000
COEUR D'ALENE TRIBE, IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME (IDFG), KALISPEL TRIBE, KOOTENAI TRIBE	7,302,119	4,072,206	3,326,183	2,286,471	1,750,665	1,675,162
COLUMBIA LAND TRUST	-	-	-	-	-	5,306,043
COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBES	1,487,578	220,318	1,144,839	3,441,315	720,811	1,743,906
CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE GRANDE RONDE	-	-	-	-	-	54,305
GREENBELT LAND TRUST	-	-	-	-	-	772,500
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME (IDFG)	-	2,279,851	-	4,750,821	-	5,059,268
IDAHO OFFICE OF SPECIES CONSERVATION	-	-	-	3,426,523	-	-
KITTITAS CONSERVATION TRUST	-	130,000	-	-	-	-
LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ESTUARY PARTNERSHIP (LCREP)	-	67,130	608,223	-	-	946,739
MCKENZIE RIVER TRUST	-	-	-	-	-	52,986
METHOW SALMON RECOVERY FOUNDATION	-	-	182,000	-	-	-
MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS (MFWP)	-	-	-	-	9,750,112	1,349,403
NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION	-	415,000	389,000	-	-	-
NATURE CONSERVANCY	4,900,500	1,001,875	-	2,245,363	20,851,010	-
NEZ PERCE TRIBE	13,186	7,297	7,751	540,992	5,788	820
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (ODFW)	5,000,000	3,904,011	1,075,108	1,330,361	9,716,071	-
OREGON WATERSHED ENHANCEMENT BOARD	-	-	-	779,252	-	-
S CENTRAL WASHINGTON RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	14,500	33,800	-	-
SALISH AND KOOTENAI CONFEDERATED TRIBES	-	4,217,842	9,385,802	1,394,127	4,068,146	6,370,226
SHOSHONE-BANNOCK TRIBES	-	-	546,610	-	1,996,948	3,666,163
SHOSHONE-PAIUTE TRIBES	-	-	-	2,259,937	-	3,156,008
SPOKANE TRIBE	5,685,884	-	-	-	-	-
SUNDAY AND ASSOCIATES, INC.	-	-	-	-	-	-
UMATILLA CONFEDERATED TRIBES (CTUIR)	-	-	-	2,114,907	-	15,382
US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (USFWS)	-	-	-	1,005,967	-	-
WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (WDFW)	-	801,221	752	51	-	2,365,285
YAKAMA CONFEDERATED TRIBES	2,216	372,234	262,257	1,132,019	3,344,161	4,437,146
GRAND TOTAL	24,391,484	17,488,983	16,943,025	26,741,905	52,203,712	38,046,341

1) Values above include bank fees, permits, etc.

2) These proponents are parties to the Albeni Falls Wildlife Mitigation Project.

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