



2011 Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program Costs Report

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE
NORTHWEST GOVERNORS





851 S.W. Sixth Avenue, Suite 1100
Portland, Oregon 97204-1348
www.nwcouncil.org | 503-222-5161 | 800-452-5161 | Fax: 503-820-2370
Steve Crow, Executive Director | Northwest Power & Conservation Council
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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 Power Act requires the Bonneville Power Administration to fund 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 Bonneville's fish and wildlife costs.

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 the congressional appropriations used for Federal Columbia River Power System fish and wildlife mitigation and 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 11th annual report, the Council provides an update of Bonneville's fish and wildlife costs through Fiscal Year 2011. 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 on 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 this issue, as well.

Summary of 2011 costs

In Fiscal Year 2011, Bonneville reported total costs of its fish and wildlife actions of approximately \$650 million, as follows:

- \$221.1 million in direct (expense) expenditures
- \$69.8 million in 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
- \$4.5 million, which is one half of the annual budget of the Northwest Power and Conservation Council (Bonneville allocates the other half to its Power Business Line budget)
- \$127.2 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
- \$156.7 million in forgone hydropower sales revenue that results from dam operations that benefit fish but reduce hydropower generationⁱ
- \$70.7 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 \$650 million total does not include annual capital investments in 2011 totaling \$90.2 million for Program-related projects, and \$103 million for associated federal projects, a budget category that includes capital investments at dams operated by the Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation. Including capital investments in the same total as fixed costs would double-count some of the capital investment. The total also does not reflect a credit of \$85.3 million from the federal Treasury related to fish and wildlife costs in 2011. Effectively, with the credit, the total fish and wildlife

costs were \$564.7 million in Fiscal Year 2011.

Bonneville's direct spending on the Council's Program—\$221.1 million—accounted for 34 percent of the total costs Bonneville attributed to fish and wildlife of \$650 million. The direct Program costs accounted for 8.4 percent of Bonneville's total 2011 Power Business Line costs of approximately \$2,601,760,000. The total Program-related costs, including forgone revenue and power purchases (\$649.9 million) were 24.9 percent as large as the total power expenditures in 2011 (\$2.601 billion).

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 Program.ⁱⁱ

Total costs, 1978-2011

The 2011 costs bring the grand total, from 1978 when the costs began, through 2011, to \$12.4 billion (the total does not include \$2.09 billion in capital investments, discussed above, such as the construction costs of facilities like fish hatcheries and fish-passage facilities at the dams, or \$1.71 billion in credits from the federal government that effectively reduce the total annual obligation by Bonneville).

Here, in descending order, is a breakdown of the major cost categories (total: \$12.4 billion):

- \$3.92 billion for power purchases to meet electricity-demand requirements in response to required river and dam operations that reduce hydropower generation.
- \$2.73 billion in forgone hydropower sales revenue. Bonneville calculates the value of hydropower that could not be generated (revenue that is forgone) because of required 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.
- \$2.59 billion for the Council's direct Program.ⁱⁱⁱ This amount does not include annual investments for capital projects in the direct program, such as

construction of fish hatcheries.^{iv} 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 actual annual payments of debt service are smaller. The actual work of fish production, habitat enhancement, and so on, is financed with annual expenditures from the direct-program budget. With capital investments (\$567 million) added, the total for the direct program for the period 1978-2011 is \$3.16 billion.

- \$1.99 billion in fixed expenses for interest, amortization, and depreciation on the capital investments.
- \$1.18 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.^v

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 budget.

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 2011, the overall annual average difference between the two studies was 1,154 average-megawatts. Of this, about 900 average-megawatts contributed to the estimated \$156.7 million in forgone revenue. About 254 average megawatts contributed to the estimated \$70.7 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 expenditures 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 2011 credit was \$85.3 million.

The credit reduces the share of fish and wildlife costs paid by electricity ratepayers. The grand total of Program expenditures, forgone revenue costs, and power purchases in 2011 was approximately \$650 million. Applying the 4(h)(10)(C) credit effectively reduces the total Program costs, meaning that ratepayers were responsible for \$564.7 million and the federal government was responsible for the non-power purposes share of \$85.3 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^(vi)), 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 must take Program measures into account in its development of a 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 1978-2011,
By Major Spending Area

Total of \$12.43 billion does not reflect \$2.09 billion
in obligations to capital projects or \$1.71 billion in credits

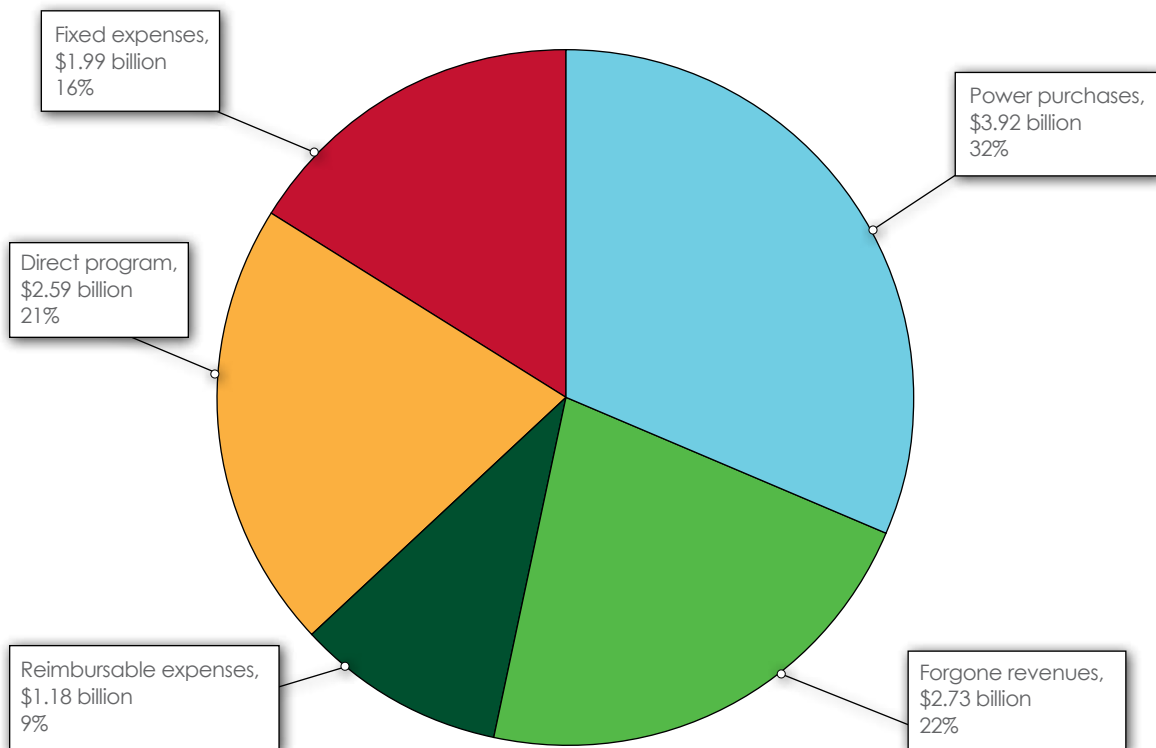
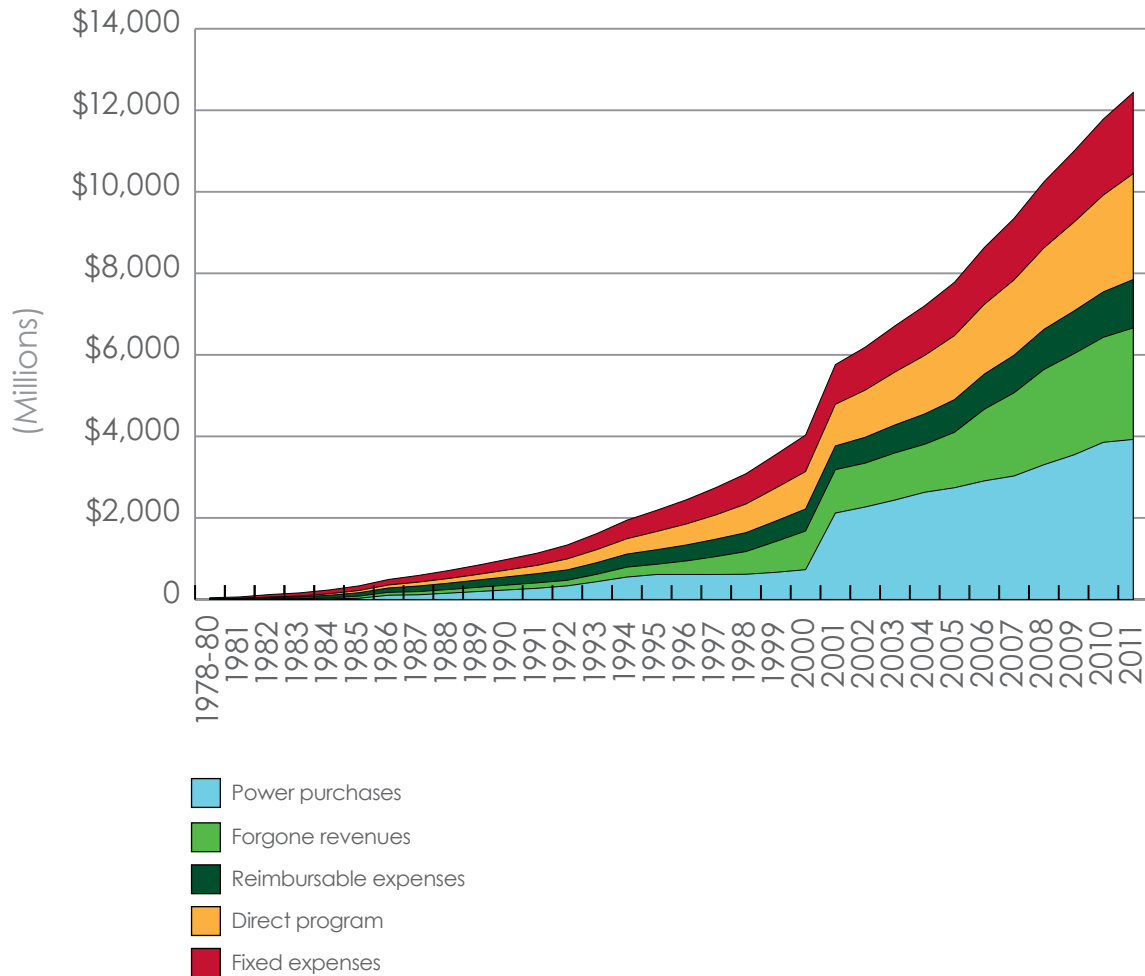


Figure 1B: Cumulative Costs 1978-2011, By Major Spending Area

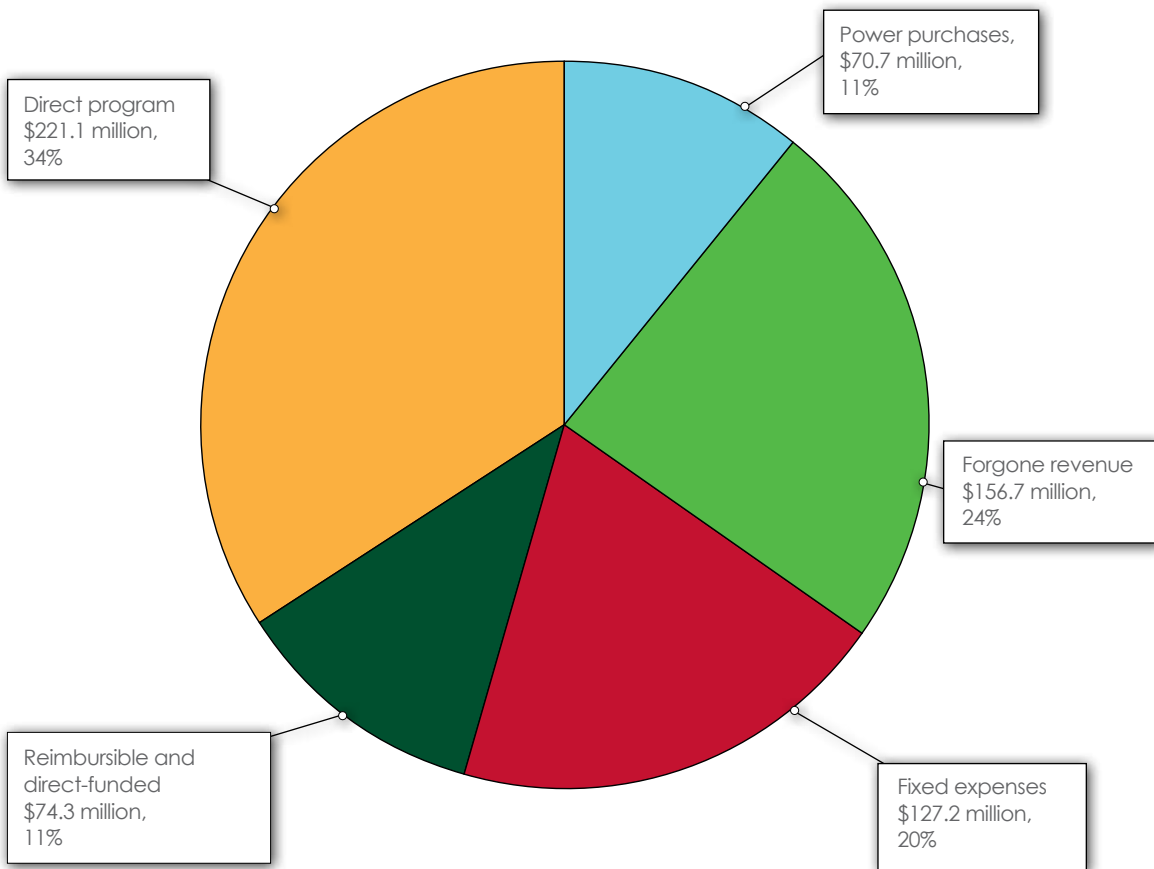
Total of \$12.43 billion does not reflect \$2.09 billion in obligations to capital projects or \$1.71 billion in credits



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

Figure 1C: Total Costs, FY2011

Total: \$650 million does not reflect \$194 million in obligations to capital projects or \$85.3 million in credits

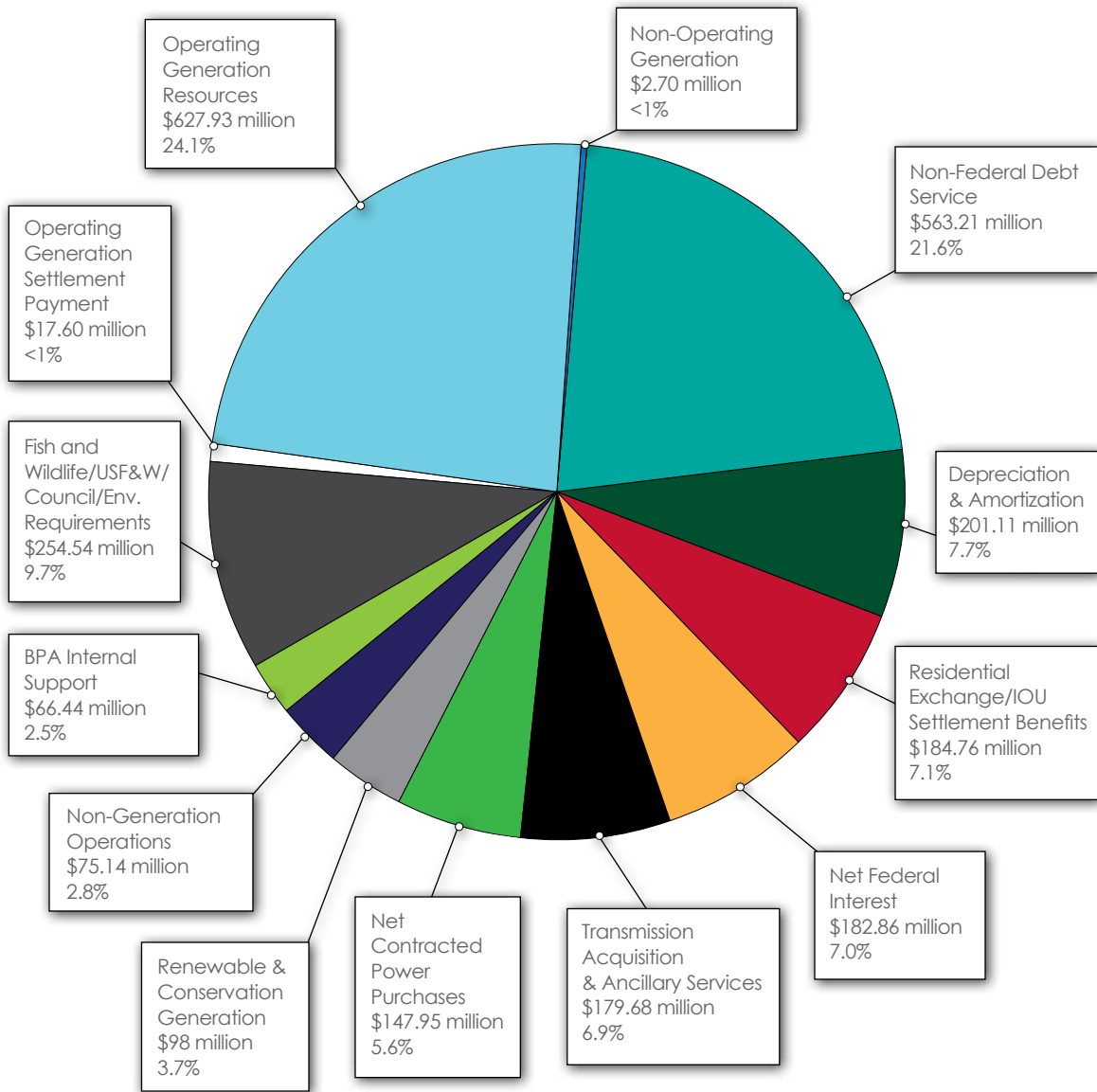


Source: Bonneville Power Administration



Figure 1D: BPA Power Business Line Costs, FY2011

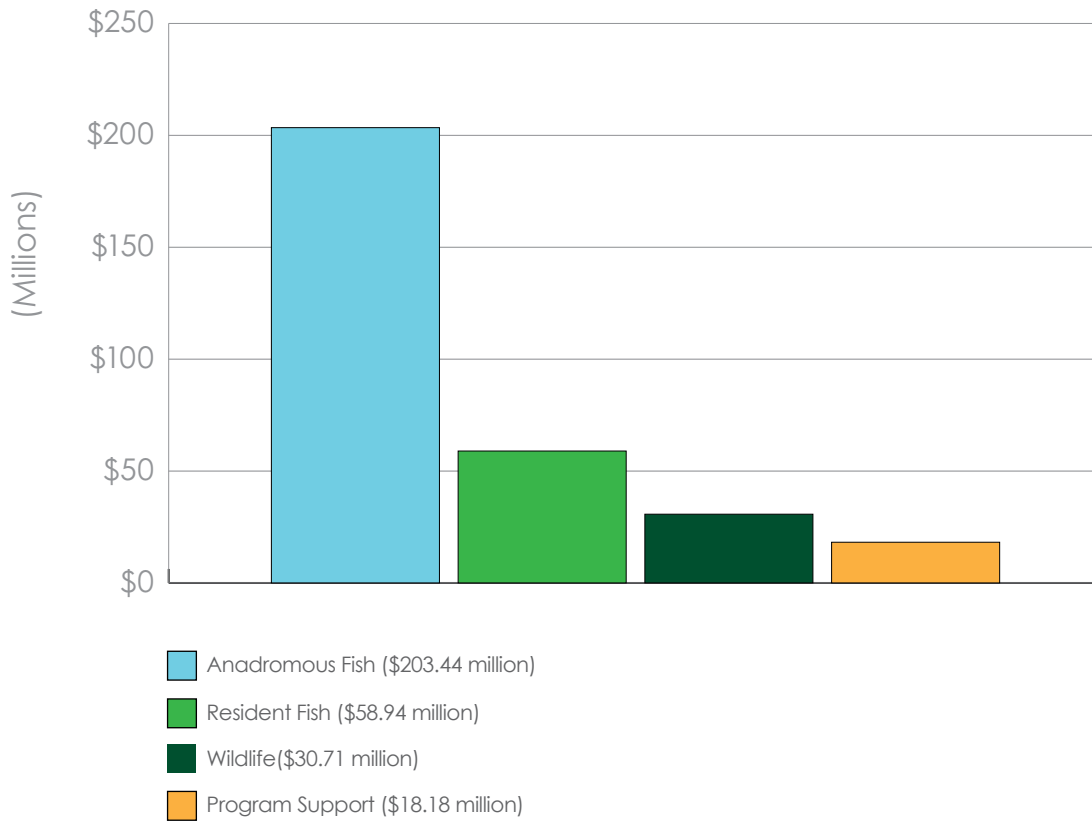
Total: \$2.6 billion



Source: Bonneville Power Administration

Figure 2A: Expenditures by Species, FY2011

Total: \$311.21 million includes \$90.2 million in obligations to capitol 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.

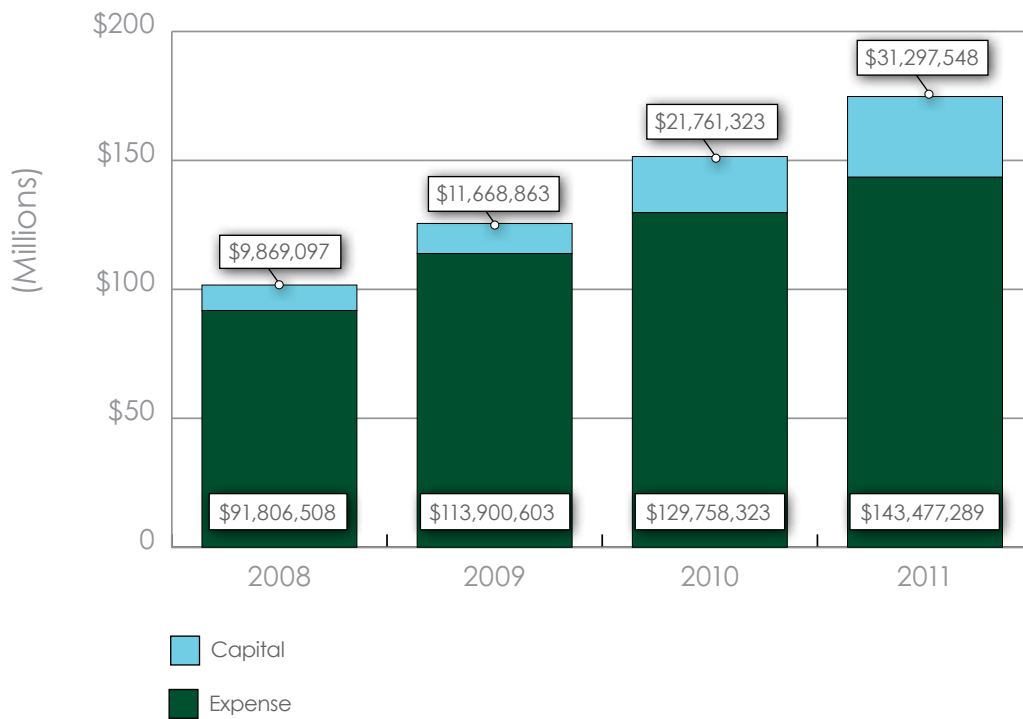
Program Support includes contracts that contain only administrative work elements or program level spending that could not be mapped to a specific project, as well as BPA internal overhead such as personnel costs.

Bonneville received \$5.6 million from the Grant County Public Utility District in Fiscal Year 2011 as a cost share on the construction of the Chief Joseph Hatchery. With that amount deducted, the net direct-program expenditures total \$311,214,895.

Source: Bonneville Power Administration



Figure 2B: Expenditures on FCRPS BiOp Projects, 2008-2011

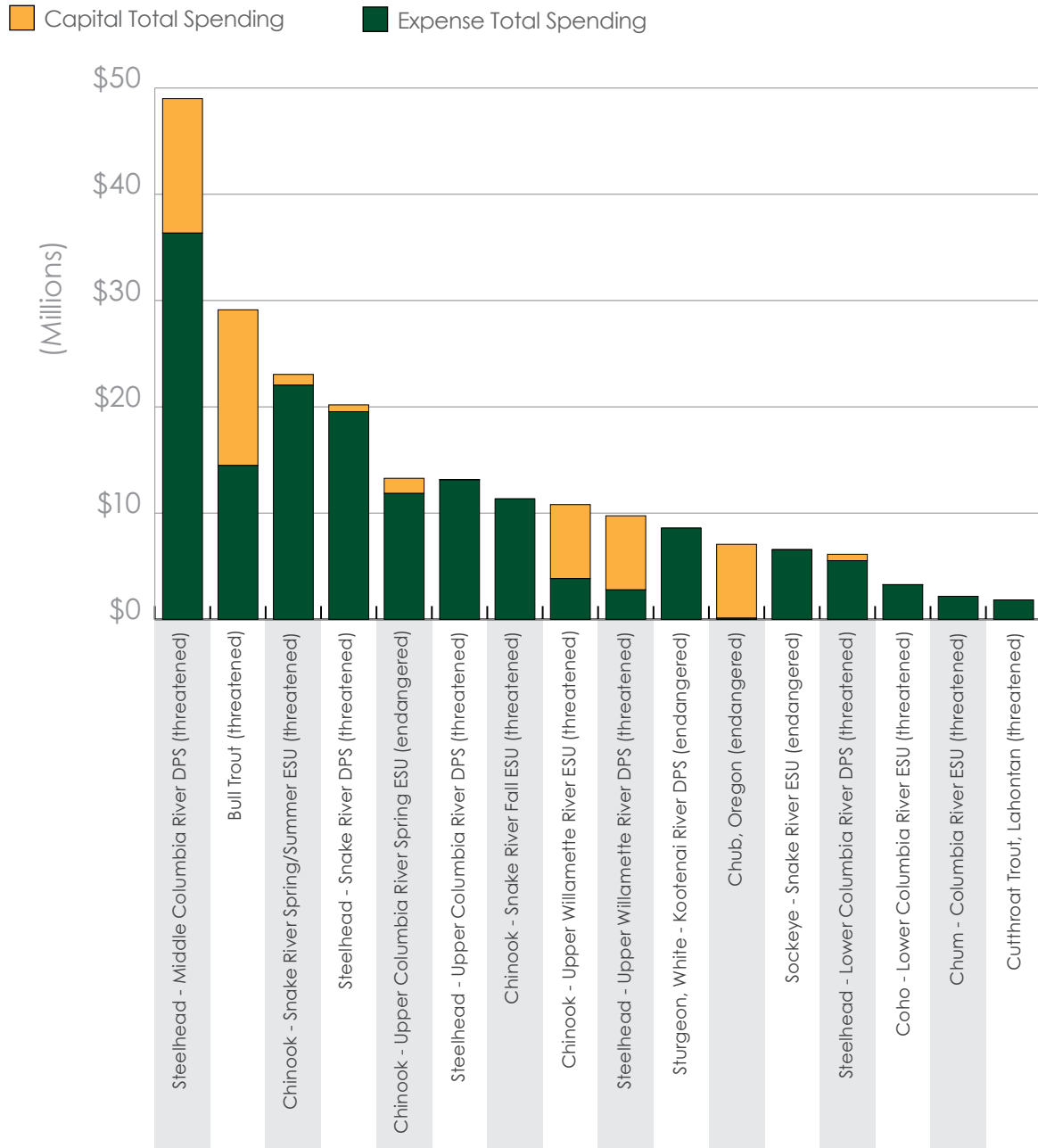


Estimated spending is based at the project level. Therefore, if a project partially supports the FCRPS BiOp all expenditures for the project are included. This figure only includes projects that implement the Federal Columbia River Power System Biological Opinion.

Source: Bonneville Power Administration

Figure 2C: Expenditures on ESA-Listed Fish, FY2011

Total: \$215.30 million
 Expense: \$163.36 million | Capital: \$51.94 million

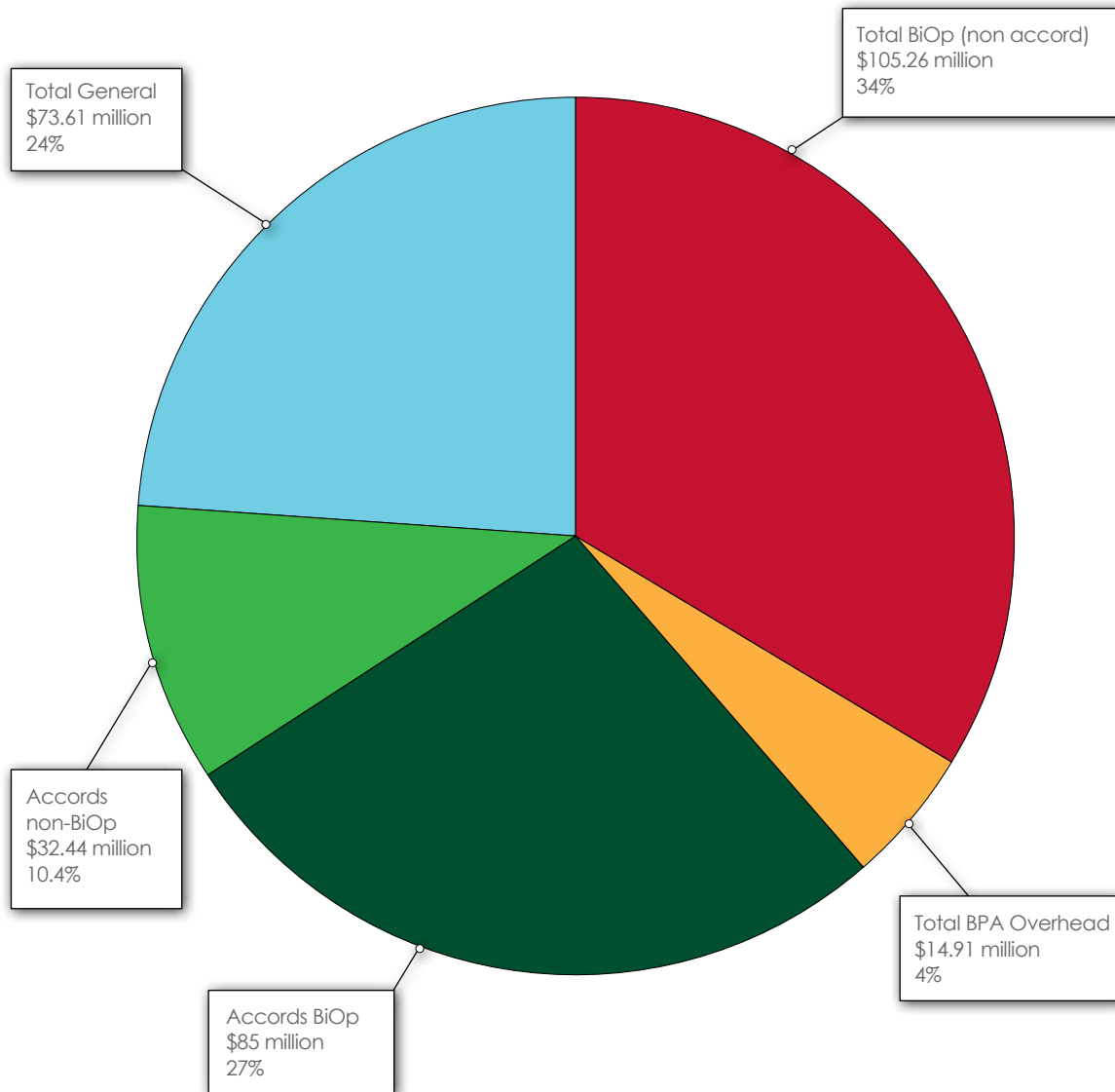


Source: Bonneville Power Administration



Figure 2D: Direct Program Expenditures by Fund, FY2011

Total: \$311.21 million includes \$90.2 million in obligations to capitol projects

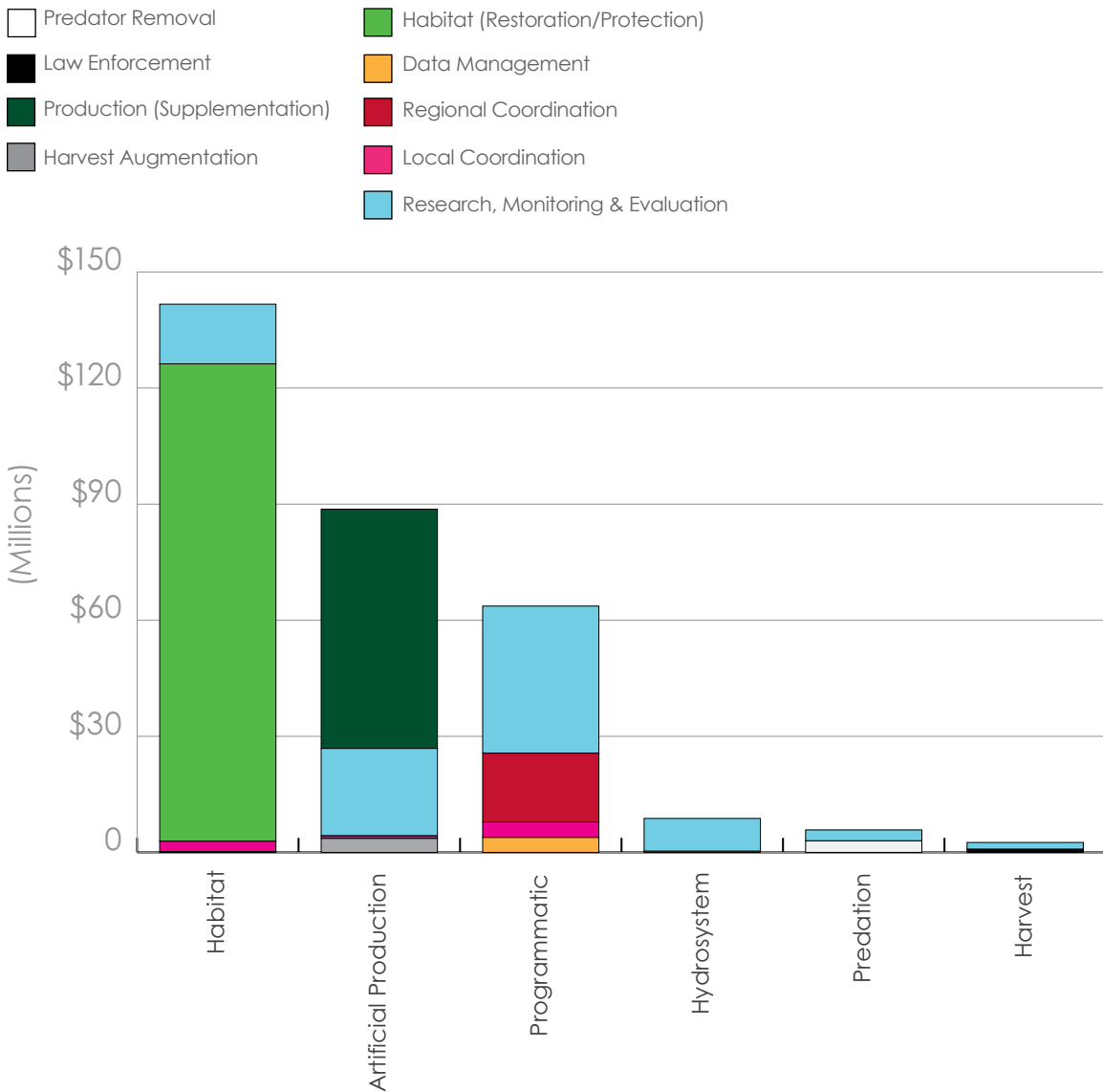


Spending is estimated based on the percentage of funding toward a project. For example, if a project budget is 70 percent BiOp and 30 percent General, the project expenditures will be prorated 70 percent toward BiOp and 30 percent General. In this figure, Accords expenditures are for both BiOp (\$85 million) and non-BiOp (\$32 million) projects.

Source: Bonneville Power Administration

Figure 3A: Expenditures by Purpose and Emphasis, FY2011

Total: \$311.21 million includes \$90.2 million in obligations to capitol 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.

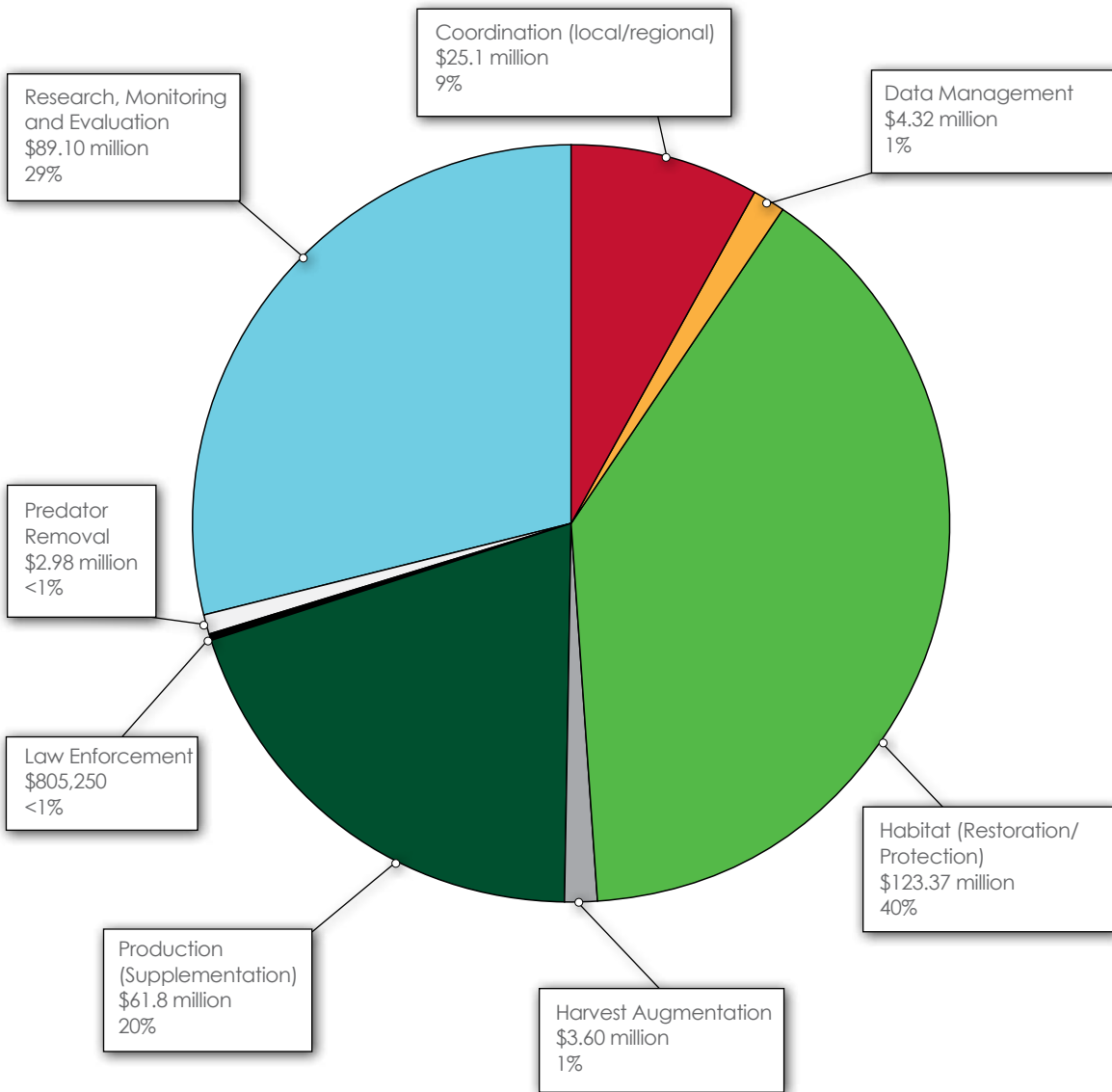
The Programmatic category includes regional coordination, status and trend monitoring, and other projects that address multiple project categories.

Source: Bonneville Power Administration



Figure 3B: Expenditures by Category, FY2011

Total: \$311.21 million includes \$90.2 million in obligations to capitol projects



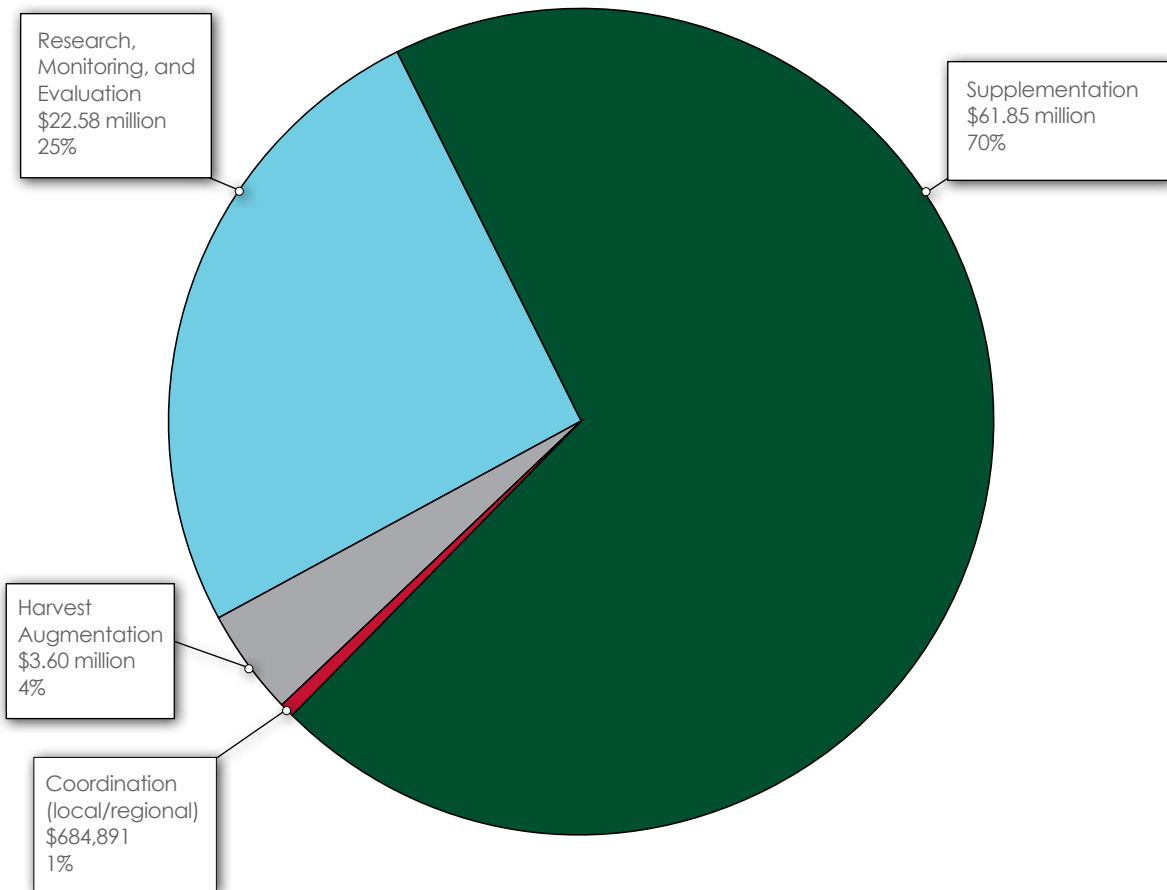
Starting in 2008, as part an effort to improve how Fish and Wildlife Program data is managed and reported, Bonneville updated some of its old project categories. The new project categories are called "Purpose" and "Emphasis," where purpose describes the general goal or purpose of a project and emphasis describes the primary types of work being employed by a project. Bonneville program support is included in 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: Expenditures on Artificial Production, FY2011

Total: \$88.71 million



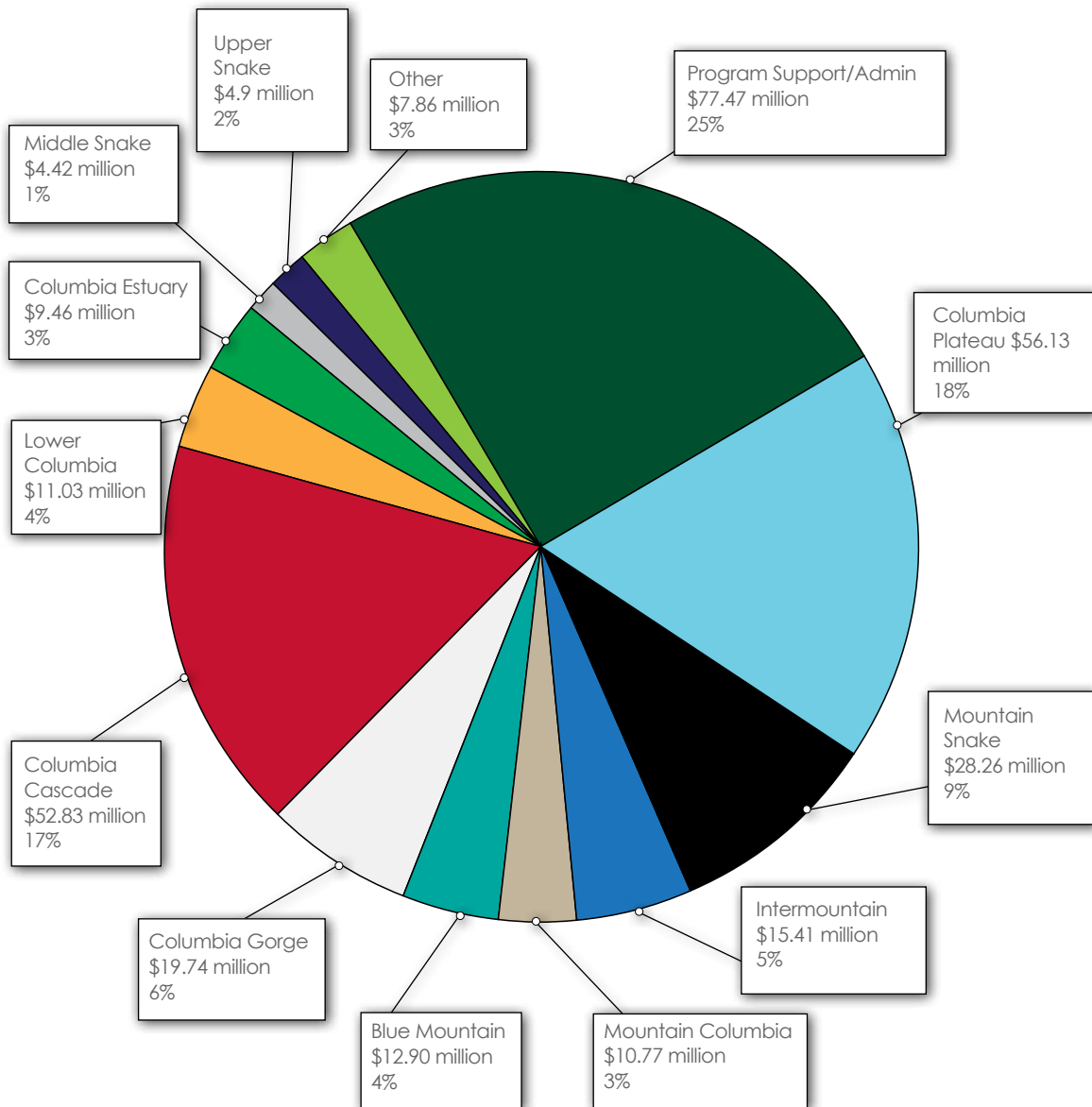
Estimated spending is based at the project level. Therefore if a project is assigned an emphasis of Habitat, but also does RME, all expenditures for the project are included under Habitat.

Source: Bonneville Power Administration



Figure 4: Expenditures by Province, FY2011

Total: \$311.21 million includes \$90.2 million in obligations to capitol projects

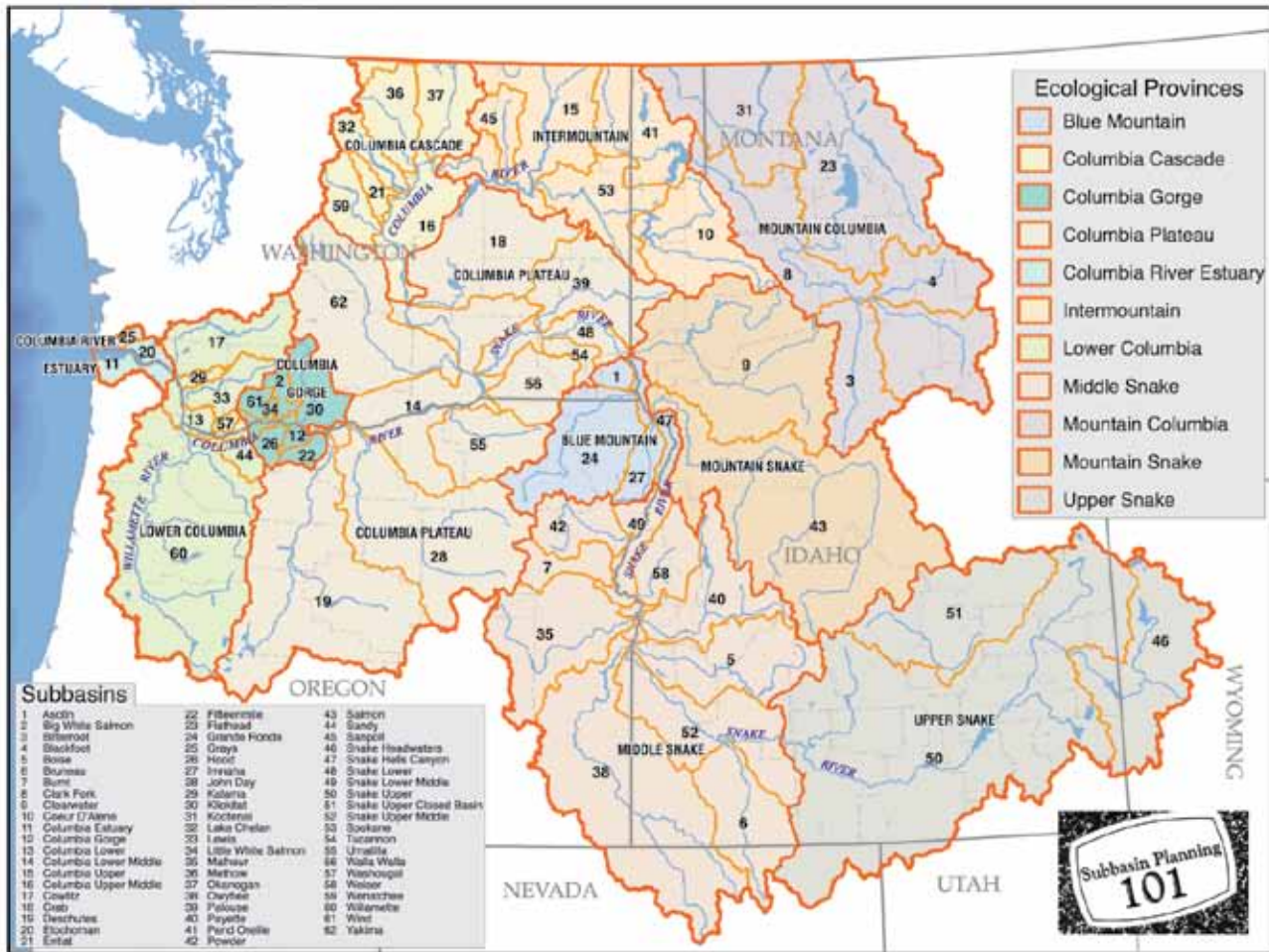


“Other” includes undetermined locations such as Ocean, Canada, and provinces not recognized by the Council.

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

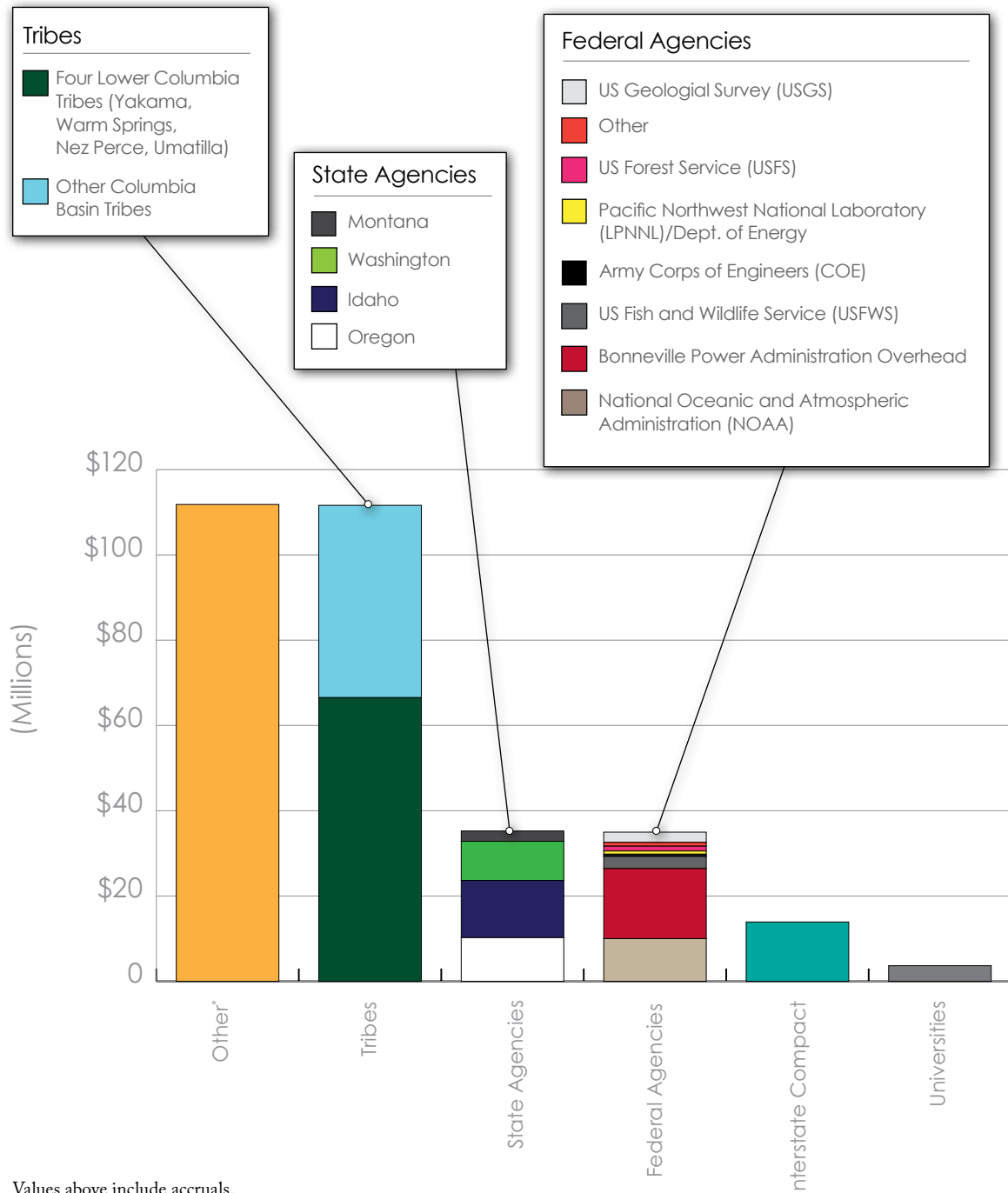
Province Map



Map by Bonneville Power Administration Geographical Information System

Figure 5: Expenditures by Contractor Types, FY2011

Total: \$311.21 million includes \$90.2 million in obligations to capitol projects



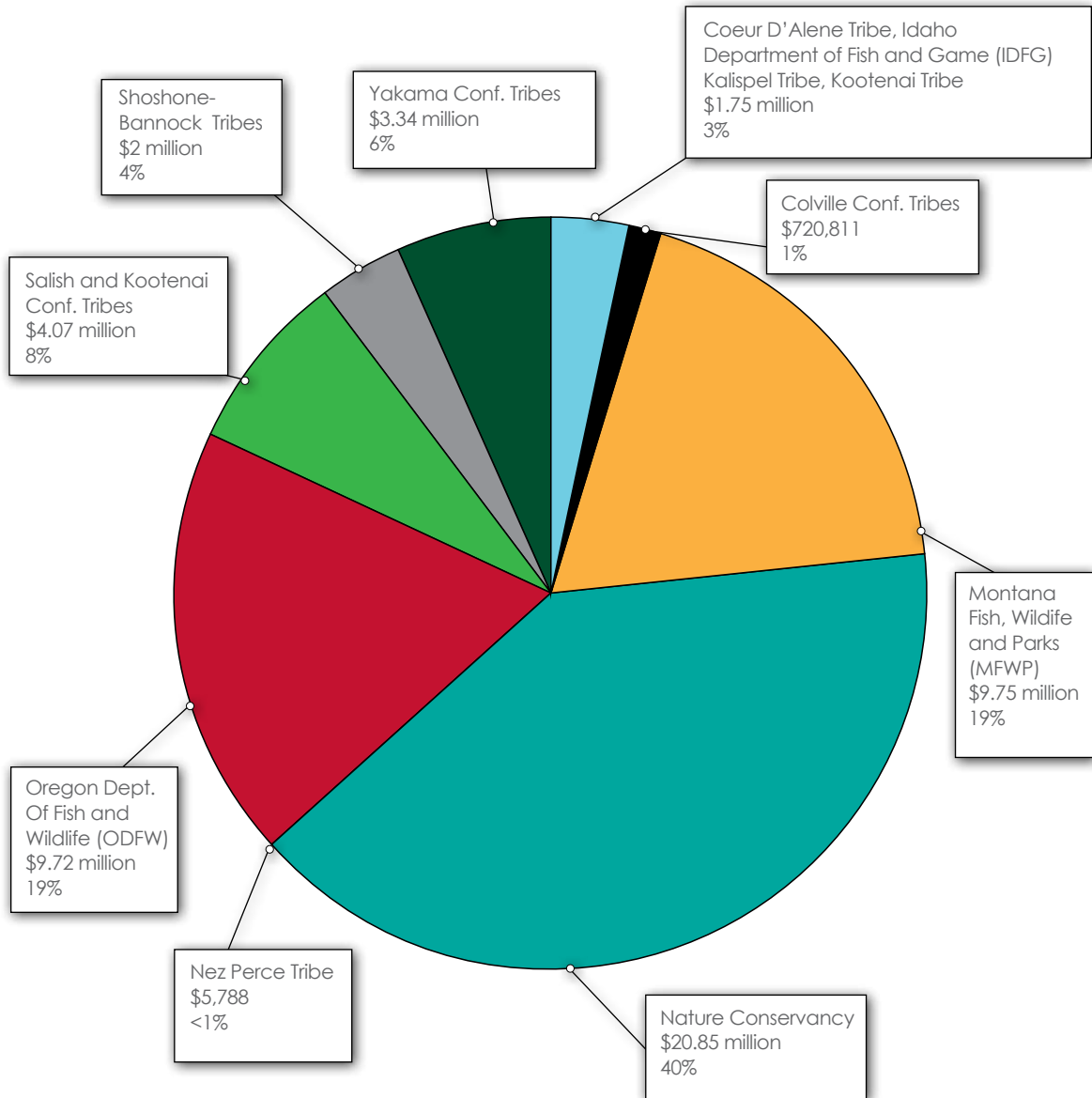
Values above include accruals.

*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: Expenditures on Land Purchases for Fish and Wildlife Habitat, FY2011

Total: \$52.20 million



Values above include bank fees, permits, etc.

Source: Bonneville Power Administration





Endnotes

- ⁱ 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. 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. As noted in the report, this and other financial information was provided by Bonneville in response to requests from the Council and was not independently verified by the Council or its staff.
- ⁱⁱ The revenue requirement – the amount to be collected in rates during the rate period – is calculated based on estimates of future costs and revenues including, for example, secondary power sales, prices for electricity and natural gas, and water conditions that affect hydropower generation. The percentage of the revenue requirement collected in rates and associated with the Fish and Wildlife Program is relatively higher than the percentage of Power Business Line expenses associated with the Program because the amount of the revenue requirement that the rate needs to cover in any year is reduced by secondary power sales revenues, which are also generally lower because of hydropower operations for fish.
- ⁱⁱⁱ 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>.
- ^{iv} Capital projects are financed over time with appropriated debt. In Bonneville's fish and wildlife budget, the amounts are called “obligations” as opposed to project expenditures through the direct-funded part of the Program. Capital projects include 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.
- ^v For projects such as fish ladders and bypass systems at the federal Columbia and Snake river dams, the Power Act obligates Bonneville to pay an amount equal to the amount that hydropower is an authorized purpose of the Federal Columbia River Power System dams. Currently, that amount averages 77.7 percent, and so Bonneville reimburses the federal Treasury 77.7 percent of the cost of those projects.
- ^{vi} The Power Act directs the Council to oversee, with the assistance of the Independent Scientific Review Panel (ISRP), a process to review projects proposed for funding by Bonneville. The ISRP reviews proposed projects and makes recommendations to the Council as to whether these proposals are based on sound scientific principles, benefit fish and wildlife, have a clearly defined objective and outcome with provisions for monitoring and evaluation of results, and are consistent with the priorities in the Program. The ISRP also reviews the results of prior-year expenditures. The Council allows for public review and comment on the ISRP's recommendations. The Council then makes final recommendations to Bonneville on projects to be funded. In doing so, the Council must fully consider the ISRP's recommendations, explain in writing its reasons for not accepting ISRP recommendations, consider the impact of ocean conditions on fish and wildlife populations, and determine whether the projects employ cost-effective measures to achieve Program objectives.

Table 1A: Total Costs 1978-2011, By Major Spending Area

Category	Total in Millions
POWER PURCHASES	\$3,925
FORGONE REVENUES	\$2,734
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES	\$1,188
DIRECT PROGRAM	\$2,597
FIXED EXPENSES	\$1,991

Notes: Total of \$12.435 billion does not reflect \$2.09 billion in obligations to capital projects or \$1.71 billion in credits.

Table 1B: Cumulative Costs, 1978-2011, in millions

Category	1978-80	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
POWER PURCHASES					\$12	\$29	\$103	\$114
FORGONE REVENUES		\$3	\$17	\$18	\$26	\$53	\$72	\$79
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES	\$15	\$21	\$33	\$47	\$63	\$83	\$106	\$136
DIRECT PROGRAM	\$2	\$5	\$9	\$18	\$38	\$54	\$73	\$96
FIXED EXPENSES	\$24	\$33	\$61	\$77	\$94	\$114	\$135	\$164
TOTAL	\$41	\$77	\$168	\$248	\$312	\$449	\$602	\$757

Category	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
POWER PURCHASES	\$154	\$194	\$234	\$274	\$333	\$437	\$549	\$612
FORGONE REVENUES	\$89	\$104	\$119	\$134	\$137	\$182	\$244	\$251
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES	\$155	\$179	\$202	\$226	\$255	\$285	\$320	\$356
DIRECT PROGRAM	\$114	\$137	\$170	\$203	\$270	\$320	\$376	\$447
FIXED EXPENSES	\$195	\$227	\$261	\$299	\$341	\$395	\$456	\$520
TOTAL	\$861	\$976	\$1,108	\$1,242	\$1,431	\$1,763	\$2,088	\$2,337

Table 1B: Cumulative Costs, 1978-2011, in millions (Continued)

Category	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
POWER PURCHASES	\$612	\$612	\$618	\$665	\$730	\$2,120	\$2,267	\$2,439
FORGONE REVENUES	\$333	\$441	\$557	\$755	\$948	\$1,064	\$1,077	\$1,156
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES	\$392	\$428	\$464	\$503	\$540	\$583	\$634	\$686
DIRECT PROGRAM	\$516	\$598	\$703	\$811	\$919	\$1,020	\$1,157	\$1,298
FIXED EXPENSES	\$593	\$669	\$743	\$819	\$896	\$974	\$1,052	\$1,133
TOTAL	\$2,594	\$2,806	\$3,091	\$3,512	\$3,992	\$5,719	\$6,146	\$6,670

Category	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
POWER PURCHASES	\$2,630	\$2,740	\$2,909	\$3,029	\$3,304	\$3,544	\$3,855	\$3,925
FORGONE REVENUES	\$1,177	\$1,360	\$1,757	\$2,040	\$2,335	\$2,478	\$2,577	\$2,734
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES	\$744	\$802	\$862	\$923	\$985	\$1,049	\$1,114	\$1,188
DIRECT PROGRAM	\$1,436	\$1,572	\$1,709	\$1,849	\$1,998	\$2,176	\$2,376	\$2,597
FIXED EXPENSES	\$1,218	\$1,308	\$1,395	\$1,508	\$1,621	\$1,741	\$1,864	\$1,991
TOTAL	\$7,163	\$7,739	\$8,590	\$9,306	\$10,182	\$10,927	\$11,730	\$12,435

Notes: Total of \$12.43 billion does not reflect \$2.09 billion in obligations to capital projects or \$1.71 billion in credits.

Table 1C: Total Costs, Fiscal Year 2011 By Major Spending Area

Category	Total in Millions
POWER PURCHASES	\$71
FORGONE REVENUE	\$157
FIXED EXPENSES	\$127
REIMBURSABLE AND DIRECT-FUNDED	\$74
DIRECT PROGRAM	\$221

Notes: Total of \$650 million does not reflect \$194 million in obligations to capital projects or \$85.3 million in credits

Table 1D: BPA Power Business Line Costs, Fiscal Year 2011

Category	Total in Millions
OPERATING GENERATION RESOURCES	\$628
OPERATING GENERATION SETTLEMENT PAYMENT	\$18
NON-OPERATING GENERATION	\$3
NET CONTRACTED POWER PURCHASES	\$148
RESIDENTIAL EXCHANGE/IOU SETTLEMENT BENEFITS	\$185
RENEWABLE & CONSERVATION GENERATION	\$98
TRANSMISSION ACQUISITION & ANCILLARY SERVICES	\$180
NON-GENERATION OPERATIONS	\$75
FISH AND WILDLIFE/USF&W/COUNCIL/ENV. REQUIREMENTS	\$255
BPA INTERNAL SUPPORT	\$66
OTHER INCOME, EXPENSES, & ADJUSTMENTS	()
NON-FEDERAL DEBT SERVICE	\$563
DEPRECIATION & AMORTIZATION	\$201
NET FEDERAL INTEREST	\$183
TOTAL	\$2,602

Notes: This information has been made publicly available by BPA on 2/13/2012 and is consistent with audited actuals that contain agency-approved financial information.

Table 2A: Direct Program Expenditures by Species, 2006-2011

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

- 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 mapped 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 Fiscal Year 2011 as a cost share on the construction of the Chief Joseph Hatchery. With that amount deducted, the net direct-program expenditures total \$311,214,895.

Table 2B: Direct Program Expenditures on FCRPS BiOp Projects, 2008-2011

Category	2008	2009	2010	2011
EXPENSE	\$91,806,508	\$113,900,603	\$129,758,323	\$143,477,289
CAPITAL	\$9,869,097	\$11,668,863	\$21,761,323	\$31,297,548
TOTAL	\$101,675,605	\$125,569,466	\$151,519,646	\$174,774,837

- 1) Estimated spending is based at the project level. Therefore, if a project partially supports the FCRPS BiOp all expenditures for the project are included.

Table 2C: Direct Program Expenditures on ESA-Listed Fish, Fiscal Year 2011

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
BULL TROUT (THREATENED)	\$9,294,439	\$5,186,715	\$14,481,154	\$14,567,847	\$81,066	\$14,648,913	\$29,130,067
CHINOOK - SNAKE RIVER FALL ESU (THREATENED)	\$7,383,866	\$3,957,906	\$11,341,771				\$11,341,771
CHINOOK - SNAKE RIVER SPRING/SUMMER ESU (THREATENED)	\$16,342,131	\$5,699,168	\$22,041,299	\$644,610	\$365,340	\$1,009,951	\$23,051,250
CHINOOK - UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER SPRING ESU (ENDANGERED)	\$7,939,478	\$3,910,303	\$11,849,781	\$400,442	\$1,024,813	\$1,425,255	\$13,275,036
CHINOOK - UPPER WILLAMETTE RIVER ESU (THREATENED)	\$2,245,455	\$1,589,635	\$3,835,090	\$6,963,104		\$6,963,104	\$10,798,194
CHUM - COLUMBIA RIVER ESU (THREATENED)	\$1,594,996	\$571,238	\$2,166,235				\$2,166,235
COHO - LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ESU (THREATENED)	\$2,249,499	\$1,002,341	\$3,251,840	\$14,296	\$9,095	\$23,391	\$3,275,231
SOCKEYE - SNAKE RIVER ESU (ENDANGERED)	\$5,180,004	\$1,370,100	\$6,550,104	\$12,767		\$12,767	\$6,562,871
STEELHEAD - LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER DPS (THREATENED)	\$3,769,423	\$1,752,534	\$5,521,956	\$561,288	\$42,739	\$604,027	\$6,125,983
STEELHEAD - MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DPS (THREATENED)	\$24,913,147	\$11,436,136	\$36,349,283	\$10,648,923	\$2,003,128	\$12,652,051	\$49,001,334
STEELHEAD - SNAKE RIVER DPS (THREATENED)	\$14,592,451	\$4,950,460	\$19,542,911	\$636,207	\$3,897	\$640,103	\$20,183,014
STEELHEAD - UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER DPS (ENDANGERED)	\$8,708,046	\$4,415,979	\$13,124,024	\$37,318	\$4,054	\$41,372	\$13,165,396
STEELHEAD - UPPER WILLAMETTE RIVER DPS (THREATENED)	\$1,495,275	\$1,279,603	\$2,774,879	\$6,968,686	\$704	\$6,969,390	\$9,744,269
CHUB, OREGON (ENDANGERED)	\$20,454	\$91,923	\$112,376	\$6,950,337		\$6,950,337	\$7,062,713
CUTTTHROAT TROUT, LAHONTIAN (THREATENED)	\$1,202,579	\$624,227	\$1,826,806				\$1,826,806
STURGEON, WHITE - KOOTENAI RIVER DPS (ENDANGERED)	\$5,705,302	\$2,884,760	\$8,590,062				\$8,590,062
TOTAL	\$112,636,545	\$50,723,028	\$163,359,571	\$48,405,825	\$3,534,836	\$51,940,661	\$215,300,232

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 Expenditures by Fund, 2008-2011

FUND	2008	2009	2010	2011
TOTAL BIOP (NON ACCORD)	-	\$75,084,433	\$88,120,408	\$105,257,648
TOTAL BPA OVERHEAD	\$11,562,285	\$13,137,473	\$14,530,682	\$14,911,880
TOTAL ACCORDS	\$31,917,878	\$54,551,962	\$85,171,406	\$117,436,574
TOTAL GENERAL	\$130,932,844	\$62,498,937	\$51,765,457	\$73,608,793
TOTAL PROGRAM	\$174,413,007	\$205,272,805	\$239,587,953	\$311,214,895

1) BiOp tracking at fund level began in 2009. 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.

3) In the table on Page 33, add footnote 3) as follows: Accords expenditures in Fiscal Year 2011 include \$85 million for BiOp projects and \$32.44 million for non-BiOp projects.

Table 3A: Direct Program Expenditures by Purpose and Emphasis, Fiscal Year 2011

Category	Artificial Production	Habitat	Harvest	Hydrosystem	Predation	Programmatic
DATA MANAGEMENT	-	\$165,821	-	\$292,565	-	\$3,860,621
HARVEST AUGMENTATION	\$3,599,302	-	-	-	-	-
LAW ENFORCEMENT	-	-	\$805,251	-	-	-
LOCAL COORDINATION	\$684,891	\$2,712,936	-	-	-	\$4,016,931
PREDATOR REMOVAL	-	-	-	-	\$2,983,190	-
REGIONAL COORDINATION	-	-	-	-	-	\$17,771,038
RESTORATION/PROTECTION	-	\$123,373,947	-	-	-	-
RM AND E	\$22,583,163	\$15,426,001	\$1,763,067	\$8,489,904	\$2,826,954	\$38,012,425
SUPPLEMENTATION	\$61,846,889	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	\$88,714,244	\$141,678,706	\$2,568,318	\$8,782,469	\$5,810,144	\$63,661,015

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.

Table 3B: Direct Program Expenditures by Category, 2007-2011

Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
COORDINATION (LOCAL/REGIONAL)	\$7,393,717	\$15,227,116	\$18,618,170	\$22,462,594	\$25,185,796
DATA MANAGEMENT	\$206,545	\$2,803,385	\$3,964,851	\$4,199,379	\$4,319,007
HABITAT (RESTORATION/PROTECTION)	\$65,391,135	\$60,793,513	\$76,781,454	\$80,386,909	\$123,373,947
HARVEST AUGMENTATION	\$447,385	\$3,674,945	\$3,417,255	\$3,241,566	\$3,599,302
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
RESEARCH AND EVALUATION	\$26,811,186	-	-	-	-
BPA PROGRAM SUPPORT	\$11,152,430	-	-	-	-
LAW ENFORCEMENT	-	\$1,119,159	\$705,064	\$656,356	\$805,250
PREDATOR REMOVAL	-	\$3,208,172	\$3,284,130	\$3,549,112	\$2,983,190
RESEARCH, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	-	\$61,948,189	\$70,325,233	\$79,820,206	\$89,101,514
TOTAL	\$174,656,855	\$174,413,007	\$205,271,805	\$239,587,953	\$311,214,895

1) Starting in 2008, as part of 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 in 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: Expenditures on Artificial Production, 2007-2011

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

1) Estimated spending is based at the project level. Therefore if a project is assigned an emphasis of Habitat, but also does RME, all expenditures for the project are included under Habitat.

Table 4: Direct Program Expenditures by Province, 2007-2011

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

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

2) "Other" includes undetermined locations such as Ocean, Canada, and provinces not recognized by the Council.

3) 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.

Table 5A: Direct Program Expenditures by Contractor, 2011

Contractor	2011	Contractor	2011
ACME BUSINESS CONSULTING, LLC	\$275,733	COLUMBIA LAND TRUST	\$351,222
AMERITITLE	\$2,047,308	COLUMBIA RIVER ESTUARY STUDY TASKFORCE (CREST)	\$932,557
ANDERSON GEOLOGICAL INC.	\$2,016	COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION (CRITFC)	\$7,660,904
APPLIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH	\$22,661	COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBES	\$16,189,398
ASOTIN COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT	\$574,236	CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF GRAND RONDE	\$124,703
ATAW CONSULTING LLC	\$4,900	CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF WARM SPRINGS	\$6,859,314
BAINES TITLE CO INC	\$544,388	COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE	\$34,325
BENTON COUNTY PUD # 1	\$4,559	CTC ESCROW CO	\$20,851,010
BIOANALYSTS, INC.	\$480,594	CUSTER SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (SWCD)	\$814,323
BIOMARK, INC.	\$1,221,541	D J WARREN AND ASSOCIATES, INC.	\$31,994
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION (OVERHEAD, OTHER)	\$16,437,276	EASTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	\$31,949
BURNS-PAIUTE TRIBE	\$658,775	ECO LOGICAL RESEARCH	\$1,224,029
CANADA DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND OCEANS	\$904,925	ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SERVICES	\$504,920
CASCADIA CONSERVATION DISTRICT	\$239,516	FIRST AMERICAN TITLE COMPANY, INC.	\$3,747,613
CENTRAL WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	\$1,165	FIRST AMERICAN TITLE INSURANCE CO OF WASHINGTON	\$187,197
CH2M-HILL, INC.	\$21,230	FIRST AMERICAN TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MONTANA INC	\$2,923,209
CHELAN COUNTY	\$297,320	FISHPRO, INC.	\$1,313,197
CHELAN-DOUGLAS LAND TRUST	\$8,000	GARDENA FARMS IRRIGATION DISTRICT #13	\$96,324
CHIEF JOSEPH HATCHER CREDIT (GRANT PUD)	-\$5,658,821	GILLIAM COUNTY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (SWCD)	\$77,552
CLATSOP COUNTY FISHERIES	\$413,274	GRANDE RONDE MODEL WATERSHED FOUNDATION	\$2,580,319
COEUR D'ALENE TRIBE	\$2,340,704	HART CROWSER INC.	\$57,318
COLUMBIA BASIN FISH AND WILDLIFE AUTHORITY (CBFWA)	\$1,748,321		
COLUMBIA CONSERVATION DISTRICT (SWCD)	\$409,444		

Table 5A: Direct Program Expenditures by Contractor, 2011 (Continued)

Contractor		2011	2011
HARZA NORTHWEST INC			
HDR ENGINEERING, INC.		\$483,466	
HINRICHSN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES		\$228,965	
HISTORICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.		\$53,933	
HUDSON BAY DISTRICT IMPROVEMENT COMPANY		\$78,194	
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME (IDFG)		\$10,847,630	
IDAHO OFFICE OF SPECIES CONSERVATION		\$2,551,533	
INLAND PROFESSIONAL TITLE LLC		\$498,079	
INTERMOUNTAIN COMMUNICATIONS		\$147,086	
JEFFERSON COUNTY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (SWCD)		\$162,746	
JONES AND STOKES ASSOCIATES		\$52,448	
KALISPEL TRIBE		\$2,066,331	
KINTAMA RESEARCH		\$2,098,122	
KITTITAS CONSERVATION TRUST		\$48,098	
KITTITAS COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT		\$321,806	
KOOTENAI TRIBE		\$8,537,716	
LAKE ROOSEVELT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION		\$181,015	
LAKE ROOSEVELT FORUM		\$20,973	
LATAH SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (SWCD)		\$572,968	
LOTEK WIRELESS, INC.		\$83,446	
LOWER COLUMBIA FISH ENHANCEMENT GROUP		\$23,283	
LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ESTUARY PARTNERSHIP (LCREP)		\$3,316,694	
MCKENZIE RIVER TRUST		\$17,704	
Contractor			
MCMILLEN ENGINEERING, LLC			\$206,371
METHOW CONSERVANCY			\$28,187
METHOW SALMON RECOVERY FOUNDATION			\$340,438
MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS (MFWP)			\$2,414,914
NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION			\$4,778,135
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA)			\$10,011,126
NATURAL SOLUTIONS			\$36,275
NATURE CONSERVANCY			\$532,425
NEZ PERCE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (SWCD)			\$382,363
NEZ PERCE TRIBE			\$15,349,520
NORTHWEST HABITAT INSTITUTE			\$165,821
NORTHWEST POWER AND CONSERVATION COUNCIL			\$783,784
OKANOAN CONSERVATION DISTRICT			\$17,958
OKANOAN COUNTY PUD #1			\$773
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE			\$10,238,326
OREGON DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY			\$788
OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY (OHSU)			\$151,362
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY			\$1,670,339
OTAK INC			\$41,280
PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL LABORATORY (PNNL)			\$750,143
PACIFIC POWER AND LIGHT CO			\$180,743
PACIFIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION (PSMFC)			\$13,908,430
PARAMETRIX INC.			\$31,155

Table 5A: Direct Program Expenditures by Contractor, 2011 (Continued)

Contractor	2011	Contractor	2011
PAULSEN ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LTD.	\$398,395	TERRAQUA, INC.	\$1,760,650
PC TRASK AND ASSOCIATES	\$341,953	TETRA TECH, INC.	\$52,276
PCL CONSTRUCTION SERVICES INC.	\$26,648,750	TICOR TITLE COMPANY OF OREGON	\$9,716,071
POMEROY CONSERVATION DISTRICT	\$61,892	TRI-COUNTY COOPERATIVE WEED MANAGEMENT AREA	\$28,350
PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC	\$34,717	TRI-STATE STEELHEADERS	\$181,993
PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY	\$6,726	UMATILLA CONFEDERATED TRIBES (CTUIR)	\$11,365,123
PUGET SOUND ENERGY	\$38,571	UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC	\$675,332
QUANTITATIVE CONSULTANTS INC	\$1,789,602	UNDERWOOD CONSERVATION DISTRICT (UCD)	\$112,703
R2 RESOURCE CONSULTANTS (R2)	\$63,225	UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO	\$68,108
S CENTRAL WASHINGTON RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT	\$907,245	UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA	\$6,000
SALISH AND KOOTENAI CONFEDERATED TRIBES	\$1,575,044	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON	\$1,699,522
SHERMAN SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (SWCD)	\$63,768	UPPER COLUMBIA SALMON RECOVERY BOARD	\$497,412
SHOSHONE-BANNOCK TRIBES	\$2,830,660	UPPER COLUMBIA UNITED TRIBES (UCUT)	\$427,731
SHOSHONE-PAIUTE TRIBES	\$841,382	UPPER SNAKE RIVER TRIBES FOUNDATION	\$148,610
SIMPLIFY!	\$1,000	US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (COE)	\$358,523
SITKA TECHNOLOGY GROUP	\$884,771	US BUREAU OF RECLAMATION (BOR)	\$160,153
SOLO W-2, INC.	\$29,891	US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (USFWS)	\$2,842,701
SOUTH FORK RESEARCH, INC.	\$275,469	US FOREST SERVICE (USFS)	\$1,124,507
SPOKANE TRIBE	\$2,803,647	US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	\$2,385,971
STEWART TITLE COMPANY	\$9,750,112	VOLK CONSULTING	\$42,676
STEWART TITLE OF KITITAS COUNTY LLC	\$788,000	WALLA WALLA BASIN WATERSHED COUNCIL	\$329,570
SUSAN COLEMAN	\$5,000	WALLA WALLA COMMUNITY COLLEGE	\$27,029
SYNERGY CONSULTING, INC.	\$13,776	WALLA WALLA COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT (SWCD)	\$204,449

Table 5A: Direct Program Expenditures by Contractor, 2011 (Continued)

Contractor	2011	Contractor	2011
WASCO COUNTY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (SWCD)	\$ 123,582	WHEELER COUNTY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (SWCD)	\$ 62,776
WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY	\$ 43,689	YAKAMA CONFEDERATED TRIBES	\$ 32,944,242
WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE	\$ 9,148,722	YAKAMA POWER	\$ 343
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY	-\$2	TOTAL	\$ 311,214,896
WESTLAND IRRIGATION DISTRICT	\$ 517,154		

1) Values above include Accruals.

Table 5B: Direct Program Expenditures by Contractor Type, 2007-2011

Contractor Type	Prime Contractor	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
FEDERAL	NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES (NOAA)	\$ 9,179,793	\$ 7,980,293	\$ 8,959,831	\$ 8,214,596	\$ 10,011,126
	BPA OVERHEAD (& NON-CONTRACTED PROJECT COSTS)	\$ 11,152,430	\$ 7,762,161	\$ 15,428,883	\$ 18,886,192	\$ 16,437,276
	US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE (USFWS)	\$ 2,880,400	\$ 3,150,827	\$ 3,079,231	\$ 2,640,768	\$ 2,842,702
	US BUREAU OF RECLAMATION (BOR)	\$ 279,721	\$ 152,309	\$ 202,092	\$ 180,104	\$ 160,153
	US ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS (COE)	\$ 1,519,667	\$ 20,924	\$ 235,612	\$ 205,064	\$ 358,523
	PACIFIC NW NATIONAL LABORATORY (PNNL/DEPT. OF ENERGY)	\$ 1,165,186	\$ 1,605,398	\$ 1,769,676	\$ 1,476,028	\$ 750,143
	US FOREST SERVICE (USFS)	\$ 728,324	\$ 1,410,740	\$ 3,668,543	\$ 1,649,120	\$ 1,124,508
	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
FEDERAL TOTAL		\$ 28,565,406	\$ 24,259,752	\$ 35,613,576	\$ 35,457,375	\$ 34,975,327
STATE	OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE	\$ 11,114,130	\$ 10,237,010	\$ 10,170,389	\$ 13,269,950	\$ 10,238,326
	OREGON SUBTOTAL	\$ 11,114,130	\$ 10,237,010	\$ 10,170,389	\$ 13,269,950	\$ 10,238,326

Table 5B: Direct Program Expenditures by Contractor Type, 2007-2011 (Continued)

Contractor Type	Prime Contractor	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE	\$7,139,047	\$11,072,547	\$8,429,207	\$9,174,578	\$10,847,630
	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
	IDAHO SUBTOTAL	\$7,230,445	\$11,356,746	\$9,443,754	\$10,639,318	\$13,399,163
	WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE	\$6,615,256	\$5,912,604	\$6,134,350	\$7,712,743	\$9,148,722
	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
	MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS (MFWP)	\$2,234,653	\$2,762,721	\$2,829,533	\$2,913,118	\$2,414,914
	MONTANA SUBTOTAL	\$2,234,653	\$2,762,721	\$2,829,533	\$2,913,118	\$2,414,914
STATE TOTAL		\$27,284,708	\$30,480,390	\$28,728,349	\$34,716,691	\$35,244,814
TRIBE	BURNS PAIUTE TRIBE	\$733,424	\$687,603	\$636,144	\$716,460	\$658,775
	COEUR D'ALENE TRIBE OF IDAHO	\$2,148,587	\$2,537,247	\$2,552,550	\$2,444,908	\$2,340,704
	COLUMBIA RIVER INTERTRIBAL FISH COMMISSION	\$1,005,653	\$1,776,526	\$4,329,842	\$6,034,143	\$7,660,904
	COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBES	\$6,570,667	\$4,519,814	\$10,594,008	\$10,278,445	\$16,189,398
	CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF GRAND RONDE				\$93,475	\$124,703
	CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF WARM SPRINGS	\$5,441,199	\$3,373,196	\$6,142,650	\$6,078,270	\$6,859,314
	COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE					\$34,325
	KALISPEL TRIBE OF INDIANS	\$1,752,834	\$1,633,522	\$1,790,852	\$1,928,048	\$2,066,331
	KOOTENAI TRIBE	\$5,491,017	\$7,402,457	\$6,541,035	\$6,938,439	\$8,537,716
	NEZ PERCE TRIBE	\$11,959,023	\$11,552,934	\$12,037,027	\$12,664,313	\$15,349,520
	SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES CONFEDERATED TRIBES	\$39,627	\$1,176,490	\$483,878	\$560,467	\$430,107

Table 5B: Direct Program Expenditures by Contractor Type, 2007-2011 (Continued)

Contractor Type	Prime Contractor	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	SHOSHONE-BANNOCK TRIBES	\$1,114,874	\$1,749,602	\$1,579,829	\$2,438,482	\$2,830,660
	SHOSHONE-PAUITE TRIBES	\$742,121	\$684,324	\$790,837	\$749,767	\$841,382
	SPOKANE TRIBE OF INDIANS	\$2,420,625	\$2,726,944	\$2,744,981	\$2,761,856	\$2,803,647
	UMATILLA CONFEDERATED TRIBES	\$5,421,899	\$6,158,492	\$6,593,550	\$8,881,642	\$11,365,123
	UPPER COLUMBIA UNITED TRIBES (UCUT)	\$162,707	\$162,707	\$251,327	\$516,803	\$427,731
	UPPER SNAKE RIVER TRIBES FOUNDATION		\$20,776	\$145,822	\$131,067	\$148,610
	YAKAMA CONFEDERATED TRIBES	\$10,974,057	\$10,793,537	\$17,438,231	\$24,319,364	\$32,944,242
TRIBE TOTAL		\$55,815,607	\$56,956,171	\$74,652,563	\$87,535,949	\$111,613,192
INTERSTATE COMPACT	PACIFIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION (PSMFC)	\$13,690,125	\$13,283,337	\$14,452,104	\$13,812,821	\$13,908,430
UNIVERSITY	UNIVERSITY	\$4,252,999	\$3,461,552	\$4,355,304	\$3,939,562	\$3,662,199
OTHER	PRIVATE/NON-PROFIT/OTHER	\$9,329,690	\$15,999,893	\$16,476,097	\$24,562,878	\$51,870,632
	LOCAL/SEMI GOVERNMENT	\$4,257,817	\$5,628,187	\$8,355,797	\$7,141,882	\$5,933,917
	COLUMBIA BASIN FISH & WILDLIFE AUTHORITY	\$3,220,918	\$2,875,372	\$2,102,582	\$2,162,548	\$1,748,321
	LAND ACQUISITIONS		\$16,605,994	\$16,937,766	\$26,741,905	\$52,203,712
	UTILITY	\$1,207,766	\$897,497	\$36,104	\$44,731	\$935,038
	NATIONAL FISH & WILDLIFE FOUNDATION	\$3,613,020	\$3,964,862	\$3,561,562	\$3,471,611	\$4,778,134
	CHIEF JOSEPH HATCHERY COST SHARE (GRANT PUD)					-\$5,658,821
OTHER TOTAL		\$21,629,211	\$45,971,805	\$47,469,909	\$64,125,555	\$111,810,933
GRAND TOTAL		\$151,238,055	\$174,413,007	\$205,271,805	\$239,587,953	\$311,214,895

1) Values include accruals.

Table 6 Direct Program Expenditures on Land Purchases, 2007-2011

Project Proponent(s)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
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
COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBES	\$1,487,578	\$220,318	\$1,144,839	\$3,441,315	\$720,811
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME (IDFG)		\$2,279,851		\$4,750,821	
IDAHO OFFICE OF SPECIES CONSERVATION				\$3,426,523	
KITTITAS CONSERVATION TRUST		\$130,000			
LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ESTUARY PARTNERSHIP (LCREP)		\$67,130	\$608,223		
METHOW SALMON RECOVERY FOUNDATION			\$182,000		
MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS (MFWP)					\$9,750,112
NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION		\$415,000	\$389,000		
NATURE CONSERVANCY	\$4,900,500	\$1,001,875	\$0	\$2,245,363	\$20,851,010
NEZ PERCE TRIBE	\$13,186	\$7,297	\$7,751	\$540,992	\$5,788
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
SHOSHONE-BANNOCK TRIBES			\$546,610		\$1,996,948
SHOSHONE-PAIUTE TRIBES				\$2,259,937	
SPOKANE TRIBE	\$5,685,884				
SUNDAY AND ASSOCIATES, INC.					
UMATILLA CONFEDERATED TRIBES (CTUIR)				\$2,114,907	
US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (USFWS)				\$1,005,967	
WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (WDFW)		\$801,221	\$752	\$51	
YAKAMA CONFEDERATED TRIBES	\$2,216	\$372,234	\$262,257	\$1,132,019	\$3,344,161
GRAND TOTAL	\$24,391,484	\$17,488,983	\$16,943,025	\$26,741,905	\$52,203,712

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



