



Department of Energy

Bonneville Power Administration
P.O. Box 3621
Portland, Oregon 97208-3621

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT/PRIVACY PROGRAM

December 28, 2020

In reply refer to: FOIA #BPA-2020-00719-F

Andrew Missel
Advocates for the West
3701 SE Milwaukie Ave., Ste. B
Portland OR 97202
Email: amissel@advocateswest.org

Dear Mr. Missel,

This communication is the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) first partial response to your request for agency records made under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552 (FOIA). BPA received your records request on April 21, 2020, and formally acknowledged your request on April 23, 2020.

Request

- “1. Any communications sent from BPA to any member(s) of the news media from January 1, 2020 through the search date concerning and/or referring to the CRSO Draft EIS.
2. Any and all records from January 1, 2020 through the search date that document, memorialize, or refer to any meetings, conversations, or other communications between BPA and any member(s) of the news media concerning and/or referring to the CRSO Draft EIS.
3. Any and all records from January 1, 2020 through the search date regarding communications with member(s) of the news media concerning and/or referring to the CRSO Draft EIS. This would include, for instance, any intra- or inter-agency emails or meeting minutes regarding developing or implementing a communications strategy related to the CRSO Draft EIS.
4. Any communications sent from BPA to any of its wholesale customers⁴ from January 1, 2020 through the search date concerning and/or referring to the CRSO Draft EIS.
5. Any and all records from January 1, 2020 through the search date that document, memorialize, or refer to any meetings, conversations, or other communications between BPA and any of its wholesale customers concerning and/or referring to the CRSO Draft EIS.

6. Any and all records from January 1, 2020 through the search date relating to communications with any of BPA's wholesale customers concerning and/or referring to the CRSO Draft EIS. This would include, for instance, any intra- or inter-agency emails or meeting minutes that refer to or concern BPA's communications with its wholesale customers regarding the CRSO Draft EIS."

First Partial Response

BPA has searched for and gathered records responsive to your FOIA request from the following agency offices: Communications, Media Relations and Policy, Generation Asset Management, and Environmental, Fish and Wildlife. BPA's first partial response includes 102 pages of email records. BPA is releasing 95 pages in full and 7 pages with redactions applied under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6) (Exemption 6). An explanation of the exemption applied follows.

Explanation of Exemptions

The FOIA generally requires the release of all agency records upon request. However, the FOIA permits or requires withholding certain limited information that falls under one or more of nine statutory exemptions (5 U.S.C. §§ 552(b)(1-9)).

Exemption 6

Exemption 6 serves to protect information in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" (5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6)), and if there is no public interest that outweighs the privacy interest. BPA relies on Exemption 6 in this instance to withhold personal cellphone numbers. BPA can find no public interest in the release of this information as it does not shed light on BPA operations, as an agency.

Certification

Pursuant to 10 C.F.R. § 1004.7(b)(2), I am the individual responsible for the partial response described above.

Processing Update

BPA continues to review and process the remaining records collected in response to your request. Specifically, those records subject to 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(4) (Exemption 4).

Exemption 4

Prior to publicly releasing records, BPA is required by Exemption 4 to solicit objections to the public release of any third party's confidential commercial information contained in the responsive records set. Those Exemption 4 efforts will be required with each wholesale customer or/and news media contact whose confidential information is in the responsive records.

Target Date

Please know that for an undetermined period, related to the agency's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, BPA personnel are operating within a remote working directive. FOIA request processing is thereby slowed. BPA remains committed to meeting its FOIA obligations to you

and to all its many FOIA requesters. Owing to the ongoing review efforts, and the agency's current workforce status, BPA is extending the response target date for the next partial release to March 12, 2021.

I appreciate the opportunity to assist you. If you have any questions about this communication, please contact E. Thanh Knudson (FOIA Case Coordinator, Flux Resources, LLP) at 503-230-5221, or via email at etknudson@bpa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Candice D. Palen".

Candice D. Palen
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Officer

Enclosure: responsive records

From: Connolly, Kieran P (BPA) - PG-5

Sent: Mon Jan 13 13:48:38 2020

To: Zelinsky, Benjamin D (BPA) - E-4; Welch, Dorothy W (BPA) - E-4; Cogswell, Peter (BPA) - DI-7; Ball, Crystal A (BPA) - EW-4; Armentrout, Scott G (BPA) - E-4; Lut, Agnes (BPA) - E-4; Sweet, Jason C (BPA) - PGB-5

Cc: Senters, Anne E (BPA) - LN-7; Godwin, Mary E (BPA) - LN-7

Subject: RE: F&W customer meeting agenda

Importance: Normal

If my calendar holds up (big if) I was planning to attend/call in from 2-3

Sent from Workspace ONE Boxer

On Jan 13, 2020 12:25 PM, "Ball, Crystal A (BPA) - EW-4" <caball@bpa.gov> wrote:

I plan to be at the meeting and I can talk about the NWPCC workshops. Our strategy has been to quietly observe the workshops and follow up directly with the Council about concerns.

From: Cogswell, Peter (BPA) - DI-7 <ptcogswell@bpa.gov>

Sent: Monday, January 13, 2020 11:13 AM

To: Ball, Crystal A (BPA) - EW-4 <caball@bpa.gov>; Zelinsky, Benjamin D (BPA) - E-4 <bdzelinsky@bpa.gov>; Armentrout, Scott G (BPA) - E-4 <sgarmentrout@bpa.gov>; Lut, Agnes (BPA) - E-4 <axlut@bpa.gov>; Welch, Dorothy W (BPA) - E-4 <dwwelch@bpa.gov>; Sweet, Jason C (BPA) - PGB-5 <jcsweet@bpa.gov>

Cc: Connolly, Kieran P (BPA) - PG-5 <kpconnolly@bpa.gov>; Senters, Anne E (BPA) - LN-7 <aesenters@bpa.gov>; Godwin, Mary E (BPA) - LN-7 <megodwin@bpa.gov>

Subject: FW: F&W customer meeting agenda

Given the CRSO crush, wanted to check on a few things, including availability, around the Customer fish issues meeting this week. Their proposed agenda is below. Do we have anything to add and can anyone make it? I am planning to be there.

From: Michael Deen <mdeen@ppcpdx.org>

Sent: Friday, January 10, 2020 2:50 PM

To: Cogswell, Peter (BPA) - DI-7 <ptcogswell@bpa.gov>

Subject: F&W customer meeting agenda

Hi Peter,

Just wanted to check in on our agenda for next Wednesday and see if you have any thoughts. Here is what I had on my list so far:

- * CRSO process
- * NWPCC F&W Amendment Workshops
 - * What is BPA's approach to this process?
- * Columbia Basin Water Temperature TMDL
- * WA TDG amendment analysis and next steps

Have a great weekend!

Michael Deen
Policy Director
mdeen@ppcpdx.org

Public Power Council
650 NE Holladay, Ste. 810
Portland, Oregon 97232
(503) 595-9770

From: Wilson,David B (BPA) - DKP-7
Sent: Thu Jan 30 09:11:54 2020
To: Connolly,Kieran P (BPA) - PG-5
Subject: FW: NPR on the LSRDs
Importance: Normal

From: Warner,Joshua P (BPA) - DIR-7 <jpwarner@bpa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, January 30, 2020 8:59 AM
To: ADL_DIR_ALL <ADL_DIR_ALL@BPASite1.bpa.gov>; Cogswell,Peter (BPA) - DI-7 <ptcogswell@bpa.gov>; Baskerville,Sonya L (BPA) - DIN-WASH <slbaskerville@bpa.gov>; Kaseweter,Alisa D (BPA) - DI-7 <alkaseweter@bpa.gov>; Connolly,Kieran P (BPA) - PG-5 <kpconnolly@bpa.gov>; Scruggs,Joel L (BPA) - DK-7 <jlscruggs@bpa.gov>; Wilson,David B (BPA) - DKP-7 <dbwilson@bpa.gov>; Wingert,Kevin M (BPA) - DKP-7 <kwingert@bpa.gov>; James,Daniel M (BPA) - D-7 <dmjames@bpa.gov>; Mainzer,Elliot E (BPA) - A-7 <eemainzer@bpa.gov>
Subject: NPR on the LSRDs

This played on Morning Edition this morning. I believe it was national.

Quotes from Kieran.

"We consider ourselves salmon advocates," says Kieran Connolly, a vice president at the Bonneville Power Administration.

BPA is the federal agency that markets and sells hydropower from the dams. Connolly is not committing to removing the four dams in question on the Snake River (below the Clearwater in Washington state). But that question is at the heart of the latest court-ordered federal environmental review that's expected to be released in draft next month.

"We're really trying to listen to our critics and say, how can we get together around a table and incorporate your ideas to make things better for the fish," Connolly says. "That's what we're trying to do."

<https://www.npr.org/2020/01/22/797387258/northwest-salmon-in-peril-and-efforts-to-save-them-scal-e-up>

Northwest Salmon In Peril, And Efforts To Save Them Scale Up

This past fall, Idaho officials took the extraordinary step of closing the Clearwater River to salmon and steelhead trout fishing, leaving guides like Jeremy Sabus scrambling to find other work.

"It's six weeks of my favorite time of the year, you get to shake hands with 3-foot trout," Sabus says.

Billed as one of the top destinations for salmon fishing in the United States, the Clearwater cuts through steep gorges in northern Idaho before dumping into the Snake and eventually, Columbia rivers. Every year, salmon and steelhead make an epic 500-mile or longer journey upstream from the ocean to spawn.

But this winter their runs are among the lowest they've been in a century.

It's never been easy for the famed fish. They have to navigate a series of dams that support the region's hydropower grid and irrigation and barges for agriculture. These slow down river flows in places, warm the water and make the trout more vulnerable to predators.

But the situation is now being exacerbated by climate change, which is warming the Pacific Ocean and increasing acidity levels. One federal scientist recently estimated that if nothing more is done to save the salmon and steelhead across the Columbia River basin, some of the species will go extinct within 20 years.

This has added urgency in long-running efforts to save the salmon. It's also reopened a bitter, 30-year legal battle over the fish and the rivers it depends on.

"The problem is that now we're fighting an issue that we don't have much control over, the changing climate," says Lizzy McKeag, a field organizer with the Idaho Wildlife Federation.

On the Clearwater, the fishing closure was lifted a couple weeks ago, partly due to improved hatchery numbers, but most of the outfitters' clients had already canceled.

"I was just purely sad," Sabus says, referring to both the environmental and economic fallout.

Standing on a concrete boat ramp near the town of Orofino, Sabus is washing off his fiberglass drift boat after a morning on the river. He's cobbled together a few guided trips here or there, but mostly it feels eerily empty here.

"Driving all the way from Lowell, Idaho, to Lewiston and not seeing any boats, in the 23 years I've been fishing I haven't ever seen that," Sabus says.

https://media.npr.org/assets/img/2020/01/17/img_3302-d96ee1844cdd993662343f072a15cf8a1c24c5f9-s1600-c85.jpg

Jeremy Sabus has fished and guided on some of the Northwest's most iconic trout streams for more than two decades.

That's about a 70-mile stretch of famed trout stream on U.S. Highway 12, which meanders through old growth fir and pine forests and steep grassy gorges following the old Lewis and Clark Trail. Hotel bookings in the area have cratered, restaurants are unusually quiet. A study by Clearwater County estimated the economic hit of the closure at around \$8 million a month.

That's huge for this rural, sparsely populated area, home to small, struggling river towns that used to depend on timber and now lean heavily on fishing, hunting and boating dollars especially in winter. But folks here also rely on the relatively cheap power thanks to the dams, in particular four of them on the Lower Snake River that conservationists and Native American tribes want removed.

"The most amazing thing about these fish is how resilient they are," conservationist Lizzy McKeag says. "If we just give them half a chance they're going to take advantage of that."

McKeag, who lives in the farming hub of Grangeville, sees the recent fishing closure as a possible tipping point that breaks a 30-year legal stalemate. The fight has pitted people against one another in towns that depend on the salmon, cheap power and a water system that allows farmers to easily grow and export wheat.

"I think the beauty and struggle of the salmon and steelhead issue is that all of those economies are now interconnected, especially in these small towns," McKeag says.

And for the first time in years, interests long diametrically opposed to one another are at least getting together and talking. The governors of Idaho and Washington have convened task forces to find legislative fixes. And conservationists are appearing alongside farmers and energy industry officials at public meetings in the region.

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To aid salmon recovery, some people have proposed the Lower Granite Dam & hydroelectric plant on the Snake River be removed.

Greg Vaughn/VW Pics/Universal Images Group via Getty Images

There's a sense that people are tired of the lawsuits.

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"We're really trying to listen to our critics and say, how can we get together around a table and incorporate your ideas to make things better for the fish," Connolly says. "That's what we're trying to do."

These 13 species of salmon and steelhead were first listed as threatened on the Endangered Species Act after a lawsuit from Native American tribes in the 1990s, and since then BPA and other agencies have spent hundreds of millions of dollars on mitigation.

The money goes to everything from fish ladders to get around the dams to habitat restoration to hatcheries. Today an estimated 80% of the fish on the system stem from hatcheries.

And yet the salmon continue to decline, from historical numbers of 18 million in the 1800s to barely 2 million today.

For tribes, this represents another broken promise with the U.S. government. McCoy Oatman, a tribal councilman for the Nez Perce, says his people depended on the fish for nutrition and survival before being forced onto a reservation that today only includes a stretch of the Clearwater River.

"We want to be healthy individuals like our ancestors," Oatman says. "When our bodies are not able to consume our natural foods that has an impact on us as a people."

Diseases such as diabetes are disproportionately high on the reservation. But he sees hope in the fact that some dams are being removed in other parts of the Northwest right now.

"You know, I'm hoping that in my daughters' lifetime, they'll be able to see a free flowing Snake River, much like we have on the Salmon River," Oatman says.

A free flowing Snake River, he says, would be a step toward restoring some ancestral fishing grounds for the of the tribe, not to mention the local economy that's come to depend heavily on the salmon and steelhead.

Josh Warner

Constituent Account Executive, Public Interest Organizations
Bonneville Power Administration
905 N.E. 11th Ave., Portland, OR 97232
(503) 230-5857
jpwarner@bpa.gov <mailto:jpwarner@bpa.gov>

From: Baskerville, Sonya L (BPA) - DIN-WASH

Sent: Thu Jan 30 09:17:38 2020

To: Warner, Joshua P (BPA) - DIR-7; Mainzer, Elliot E (BPA) - A-7; Cogswell, Peter (BPA) - DI-7; Wingert, Kevin M (BPA) - DKP-7; ADL_DIR_ALL; Scruggs, Joel L (BPA) - DK-7; Wilson, David B (BPA) - DKP-7; James, Daniel M (BPA) - D-7; Kaseweter, Alisa D (BPA) - DI-7; Connolly, Kieran P (BPA) - PG-5; drmarker@bpa.gov; mdreller@bpa.gov; ecklumpp@bpa.gov; hcharwood@bpa.gov; jjwilliams@bpa.gov; cdcase@bpa.gov; jxpeacockwilliamson@bpa.gov

Subject: NPR on the LSRDs

Importance: Normal

That story has been posted on their website since the 22nd, but it didn't air here on WAMU. That must have been OPB. Thanks.

Sonya Baskerville
BPA National Relations
202.253.7352 m

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[e-up>](https://www.npr.org/2020/01/22/797387258/northwest-salmon-in-peril-and-efforts-to-save-them-scal-e-up)

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But the situation is now being exacerbated by climate change, which is warming the Pacific Ocean and increasing acidity levels. One federal scientist recently estimated that if nothing more is done to save the salmon and steelhead across the Columbia River basin, some of the species will go extinct within 20 years.

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Kirk Siegler/NPR

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Sent: Thu Jan 30 10:42:54 2020

To: Warner, Joshua P (BPA) - DIR-7; Mainzer, Elliot E (BPA) - A-7; Cogswell, Peter (BPA) - DI-7; Wingert, Kevin M (BPA) - DKP-7; ADL_DIR_ALL; Wilson, David B (BPA) - DKP-7; Scruggs, Joel L (BPA) - DK-7; James, Daniel M (BPA) - D-7; Kaseweter, Alisa D (BPA) - DI-7; Connolly, Kieran P (BPA) - PG-5; drmarker@bpa.gov; mdreller@bpa.gov; ecklumpp@bpa.gov; hcharwood@bpa.gov; jjwilliams@bpa.gov; cdcase@bpa.gov; jxpeacockwilliamson@bpa.gov

Subject: RE: NPR on the LSRDs

Importance: Normal

Just found it on NPR's website, but it didn't air in Washington. Take a look at the WAMU website which is our local NPR station.

Sonya Baskerville
BPA National Relations
202.253.7352 m

On Jan 30, 2020 1:41 PM, "Baskerville, Sonya L (BPA) - DIN-WASH" <slbaskerville@bpa.gov> wrote:
No, it didn't air nationally. It was not in our line up today. It also is not in the lineup on NPR's website as having aired today.

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hearings. Aired Nationally today

From: Baskerville, Sonya L (BPA) - DIN-WASH <slbaskerville@bpa.gov>

Sent: Thursday, January 30, 2020 9:18 AM

To: Warner, Joshua P (BPA) - DIR-7 <jpwarner@bpa.gov>; Mainzer, Elliot E (BPA) - A-7 <eemainzer@bpa.gov>; Cogswell, Peter (BPA) - DI-7 <ptcogswell@bpa.gov>; Wingert, Kevin M (BPA) - DKP-7 <kwingert@bpa.gov>; ADL_DIR_ALL <ADL_DIR_ALL@BPASite1.bpa.gov>; Scruggs, Joel L (BPA) - DK-7 <jlscruggs@bpa.gov>; Wilson, David B (BPA) - DKP-7 <dbwilson@bpa.gov>; James, Daniel M (BPA) - D-7 <dmjames@bpa.gov>; Kaseweter, Alisa D (BPA) - DI-7 <alkaseweter@bpa.gov>; Connolly, Kieran P (BPA) - PG-5 <kpconnolly@bpa.gov>

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"The problem is that now we're fighting an issue that we don't have much control over, the changing climate," says Lizzy McKeag, a field organizer with the Idaho Wildlife Federation.

On the Clearwater, the fishing closure was lifted a couple weeks ago, partly due to improved hatchery numbers, but most of the outfitters' clients had already canceled.

"I was just purely sad," Sabus says, referring to both the environmental and economic fallouts.

Standing on a concrete boat ramp near the town of Orofino, Sabus is washing off his fiberglass drift boat after a morning on the river. He's cobbled together a few guided trips here or there, but mostly it feels eerily empty here.

"Driving all the way from Lowell, Idaho, to Lewiston and not seeing any boats, in the 23 years I've been fishing I haven't ever seen that," Sabus says.

https://media.npr.org/assets/img/2020/01/17/img_3302-d96ee1844cdd993662343f072a15cf8a1c24c5f9-s1600-c85.jpg

Jeremy Sabus has fished and guided on some of the Northwest's most iconic trout streams for more than two decades.

Kirk Siegler/NPR

That's about a 70-mile stretch of famed trout stream on U.S. Highway 12, which meanders through old growth fir and pine forests and steep grassy gorges following the old Lewis and Clark Trail. Hotel bookings in the area have cratered, restaurants are unusually quiet. A study by Clearwater County estimated the economic hit of the closure at around \$8 million a month.

That's huge for this rural, sparsely populated area, home to small, struggling river towns that used to depend on timber and now lean heavily on fishing, hunting and boating dollars especially in winter. But folks here also rely on the relatively cheap power thanks to the dams, in particular four of them on the Lower Snake River that conservationists and Native American tribes want removed.

"The most amazing thing about these fish is how resilient they are," conservationist Lizzy McKeag says. "If we just give them half a chance they're going to take advantage of that."

McKeag, who lives in the farming hub of Grangeville, sees the recent fishing closure as a possible tipping point that breaks a 30-year legal stalemate. The fight has pitted people against one another in towns that depend on the salmon, cheap power and a water system that allows farmers to easily grow and export wheat.

"I think the beauty and struggle of the salmon and steelhead issue is that all of those economies are now interconnected, especially in these small towns," McKeag says.

And for the first time in years, interests long diametrically opposed to one another are at least getting together and talking. The governors of Idaho and Washington have convened task forces to find legislative fixes. And conservationists are appearing alongside farmers and energy industry officials at public meetings in the region.

https://media.npr.org/assets/img/2020/01/17/gettyimages-635841652_wide-

[90f9ce54840c9ade7ea31a70654544a606685edb-s1600-c85.jpg](#)

To aid salmon recovery, some people have proposed the Lower Granite Dam & hydroelectric plant on the Snake River be removed.

Greg Vaughn/VW Pics/Universal Images Group via Getty Images

There's a sense that people are tired of the lawsuits.

"We consider ourselves salmon advocates," says Kieran Connolly, a vice president at the Bonneville Power Administration.

BPA is the federal agency that markets and sells hydropower from the dams. Connolly is not committing to removing the four dams in question on the Snake River (below the Clearwater in Washington state). But that question is at the heart of the latest court-ordered federal environmental review that's expected to be released in draft next month.

"We're really trying to listen to our critics and say, how can we get together around a table and incorporate your ideas to make things better for the fish," Connolly says. "That's what we're trying to do."

These 13 species of salmon and steelhead were first listed as threatened on the Endangered Species Act after a lawsuit from Native American tribes in the 1990s, and since then BPA and other agencies have spent hundreds of millions of dollars on mitigation.

The money goes to everything from fish ladders to get around the dams to habitat restoration to hatcheries. Today an estimated 80% of the fish on the system stem from hatcheries.

And yet the salmon continue to decline, from historical numbers of 18 million in the 1800s to barely 2 million today.

For tribes, this represents another broken promise with the U.S. government. McCoy Oatman, a tribal councilman for the Nez Perce, says his people depended on the fish for nutrition and survival before being forced onto a

reservation that today only includes a stretch of the Clearwater River.

"We want to be healthy individuals like our ancestors," Oatman says. "When our bodies are not able to consume our natural foods that has an impact on us as a people."

Diseases such as diabetes are disproportionately high on the reservation. But he sees hope in the fact that some dams are being removed in other parts of the Northwest right now.

"You know, I'm hoping that in my daughters' lifetime, they'll be able to see a free flowing Snake River, much like we have on the Salmon River," Oatman says.

A free flowing Snake River, he says, would be a step toward restoring some ancestral fishing grounds for the of the tribe, not to mention the local economy that's come to depend heavily on the salmon and steelhead.

Josh Warner

Constituent Account Executive, Public Interest Organizations
Bonneville Power Administration
905 N.E. 11th Ave., Portland, OR 97232
(503) 230-5857
jpwarner@bpa.gov

From: Wilson,David B (BPA) - DKP-7
Sent: Wednesday, February 12, 2020 10:13 AM
To: 'joep@spokesman.com'; 'robc@spokesman.com'; 'jonathanb@spokesman.com'
Cc: 'marybethd@spokesman.com'
Subject: Editorial Board visit to discuss Columbia and Snake rivers Environmental Impact Statement draft

Hi-

Executives at the Bonneville Power Administration and the US Army Corps of Engineers are proposing to meet with the Spokesman Review Editorial Board following the release of the draft Columbia River System Operations EIS - due out Feb 28. Once the CRSO EIS is released, there will be a 45 day public comment period when at least six public meetings will be held across the Northwest.

We feel it is extremely important the region is aware of the many demands on the Columbia and Snake river system and that residents understand the EIS process, the opportunity to make public comments and perhaps most importantly, the tradeoffs when deciding the future of their river system.

The EIS is led by three federal agencies and 19 cooperating agencies representing states, tribes business leaders and others. It examines the many uses of the river system and their impacts such as flood control, power production, irrigation, navigation, fish and wildlife conservation and socio economic effects.

We believe there are many people throughout eastern Washington and beyond who would benefit from an informed Spokesman Review editorial regarding the draft CRSO EIS. We sincerely hope you will consider our offer to meet with your board.

Please let me know as soon as possible if this is of interest to your paper.

Thank you,

Dave

David B. Wilson

Communications | Media Relations | Policy

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bpa.gov | P 503-230-5607 | C(b)(6)



The Preferred Alternative includes a combination of measures informed by the analysis of environmental, social and economic benefits and consequences to affected resources. It meets the ongoing federal authorities for the 14 federal dam and reservoir projects that make up the Columbia River System, the purposes and needs of the region and the objectives of the study. These include improving conditions for ESA-listed and culturally significant anadromous and resident fish; providing for reliable, economic and carbon-free power; providing for authorized water supply; and improving water management operations that maintain flood risk levels while providing flexibility for current and future climate variability and other purposes.

While continuing to balance the System's authorized purposes, the Preferred Alternative includes structural modifications to infrastructure at certain projects to benefit passage of adult salmon, steelhead and Pacific lamprey in the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. It includes operational changes in the upper basin to avoid adverse impacts to resident fish, including ESA-listed bull trout and Kootenai River White Sturgeon, while providing more flexibility for water management.

The Juvenile Fish Passage Spill Operations measure in the Preferred Alternative builds off the evaluation ranges of fish passage spill in the EIS analysis and applies the core principles, objectives and model of regional collaboration underlying the 2019-2021 Spill Operation Agreement. This includes an updated approach to adaptively implement spill. Over time, the proposed spill operation would allow for more scientific certainty regarding latent mortality and address uncertainty in outputs from fish models related to potential benefits of increased spill to ESA-listed salmon and steelhead in the lower Columbia and Snake rivers.

Unless otherwise noted, all other fish and wildlife programs and mitigation commitments from previous reports, consultations or settlement agreements that were in place or planned at the initiation of this EIS (September 2016) are included in the Preferred Alternative.

The measure that evaluated breaching the four lower Snake River dams was not included in the preferred alternative. Although this measure would likely provide long-term beneficial effects to the several ESA-listed fish species in the lower Snake River, it would have moderate and major—and short-term and long-term—adverse effects to authorized purposes including power reliability, navigation and recreation. This measure also would result in other adverse regional economic and social effects. While Congressional authority and funding is required for dam breaching, this was not a factor in the selection of a preferred alternative.

The co-lead agencies met with and considered input from cooperating agencies, members of the Congressional delegation, state governors and other officials, tribes, NMFS, USFWS and other groups with vested interests in the System, including utility customers, irrigators, environmental organizations and representatives from the navigation sector.

Objectives: describe the results the EIS is trying to achieve (the “why”).

Measures: actions at a specific location to achieve a desired effect (the “how”). One measure may be used to achieve multiple objectives and may be used at multiple locations. Measures are generally combined to develop alternatives.

Alternatives: a combination of measures that, when implemented together, would meet one or more objective.

Actions and internal and/or external products to support NEPA notification requirements and regional outreach.

Congressional POC: Sonya Baskerville, BPA National Relations, 202-253-7352

Media POC: Matt Rabe, Corps Public Affairs, Media Relations, 503-808-3710

Date	Action	Materials
Feb. 24- 27	External advance notice of release	Targeted calls and messages
	Vertical Agencies	Email w/ Availability & Comment Announcement
	Congressional delegation	Notice of Availability
	States’ Governors	
	Notify news media re Feb 28 news conference call	Media advisory
Feb. 28	Notice of Availability publication in Federal Register Comment period opens through April 13 Written and online comments accepted throughout	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Post website updates - www.crso.info	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issue joint news release; initiate social media	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Availability & Comment Announcement to all mailing lists	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold joint media conference call	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Notify Cooperating Agency tribes, non-tribal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distribute op-ed to news media	
Week of March 2	Editorial boards with BPA and Corps	
Public comment meetings Verbal comments accepted in public comment meetings, both in private setting and public session Co-lead agencies’ deputies to attend all		
March 17 Lewiston, Idaho		March 25 Spokane, Wash.
March 18 Kennewick, Wash.		March 26 Kalispell, Mont.
March 19 Seattle, Wash.		March 31 Portland, Ore.
April 13 Close of comment period		
March–July Prepare Final EIS Consider all substantive comments and, if necessary, conduct further analyses.		
Summer 2020 Issue Final EIS Available for public review; no comments solicited. Publication begins minimum 30-day “wait period” before agencies make a final decision on proposed action.		
September 30, 2020 Issue Records of Decision Explain decisions, describe alternatives considered, discuss mitigation and monitoring plans		

From: Wilson,David B (BPA) - DKP-7
Sent: Tuesday, February 18, 2020 10:41 AM
To: 'greg.jayne@columbian.com'
Subject: Columbia and Snake Rivers Environmental Impact Statement

Hi-

Executives at the Bonneville Power Administration and the US Army Corps of Engineers are proposing to meet with the Columbian Editorial Board following the release of the draft Columbia River System Operations EIS - due out Feb 28. Once the CRSO EIS is released, there will be a 45 day public comment period when at least six public meetings will be held across the Northwest (including Portland).

We feel it is extremely important the region is aware of the many demands on the Columbia and Snake river system and that residents understand the EIS process, the opportunity to make public comments and perhaps most importantly, the tradeoffs when deciding the future of their river system.

The EIS is led by three federal agencies and 19 cooperating agencies representing states, tribes business leaders and others. It examines the many uses of the river system and their impacts such as flood control, power production, irrigation, navigation, fish and wildlife conservation and socio economic effects.

We believe there are many people throughout Oregon and beyond who would benefit from an informed Columbian editorial regarding the draft CRSO EIS. We sincerely hope you will consider our offer to meet with your board.

Please let me know as soon as possible if this is of interest to your paper.

Thank you,

Dave

David B. Wilson

Communications | Media Relations | Policy

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bpa.gov | P 503-230-5607 | C (b)(6)



From: Wilson, David B (BPA) - DKP-7
Sent: Mon Feb 24 09:08:09 2020
To: craig.brown@columbian.com; greg.jayne@columbian.com; merridee.hanson@columbian.com; metrodesk@columbian.com
Subject: Columbia and Snake Rivers (draft) Environmental Impact Statement out Feb 28
Importance: Normal
Attachments: image001.jpg; image002.jpg; image003.jpg; image004.jpg; image005.jpg; image006.jpg

Hi-

Executives at the Bonneville Power Administration and the US Army Corps of Engineers would like to meet with the Columbian Editorial Board following the release of the draft Columbia River System Operations EIS - due out Feb 28.

We feel it is extremely important the region is aware of the the Columbia and Snake river system operation, and that residents understand the EIS process, the opportunity to make public comments and perhaps most importantly, the tradeoffs when deciding the future of their river system (including dam beaching).

The EIS is led by three federal agencies and 19 cooperating agencies representing states, tribes business leaders and others. It examines the many uses of the river system and their impacts such as flood control, power production, irrigation, navigation, fish and wildlife conservation and socio economic effects.

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Thank you,

David Wilson

David B. Wilson
Communications | Media Relations | Policy
[Bonneville Power Administration](#)

[bpa.gov](#) | P 503-230-5607 | C(b)(6)



From: Renner, Marcella P (BPA) - E-4

Sent: Wed Mar 04 12:36:20 2020

To: Scott Simms

Cc: Kennedy, David K (BPA) - EC-4; Zelinsky, Benjamin D (BPA) - E-4; Koehler, Birgit G (BPA) - PG-5; Eraut, Michelle L (BPA) - ECF-4

Subject: NEW BPA Presentation. - (No new content - just reorganized)

Importance: High

Attachments: image001.jpg; image002.jpg; image003.jpg; image004.jpg; image005.jpg; image006.jpg; CRSO_EIS_Executive Summary Presentation for PPC_03.04.2020 vers 2.pdf

Microsoft Exchange Server; converted from html;

Hi Scott,

Many apologies, but we have some small changes to the presentation for this afternoon. (I know, I know, you are completely shocked) 😊 Scott A is bringing the PPT on a thumb drive for the meeting. I am providing a PDF for your records. Sorry for the inconvenience Scott. Thanks for your understanding.

Marcella

Thank you, and have a great day!

Marcella P. Renner

Executive Associate Officer | Environment, Fish, and Wildlife

Bonneville Power Administration

bpa.gov | P 503-230-5136 | C (b)(6)





Columbia River System Operations EIS



PPC March Member Forum March 4, 2020



CRSO EIS



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**
Northwestern Division



Bonneville
POWER ADMINISTRATION



**30+
entities**

Tribes, Federal
agencies, and
state and local
governments

6

alternatives

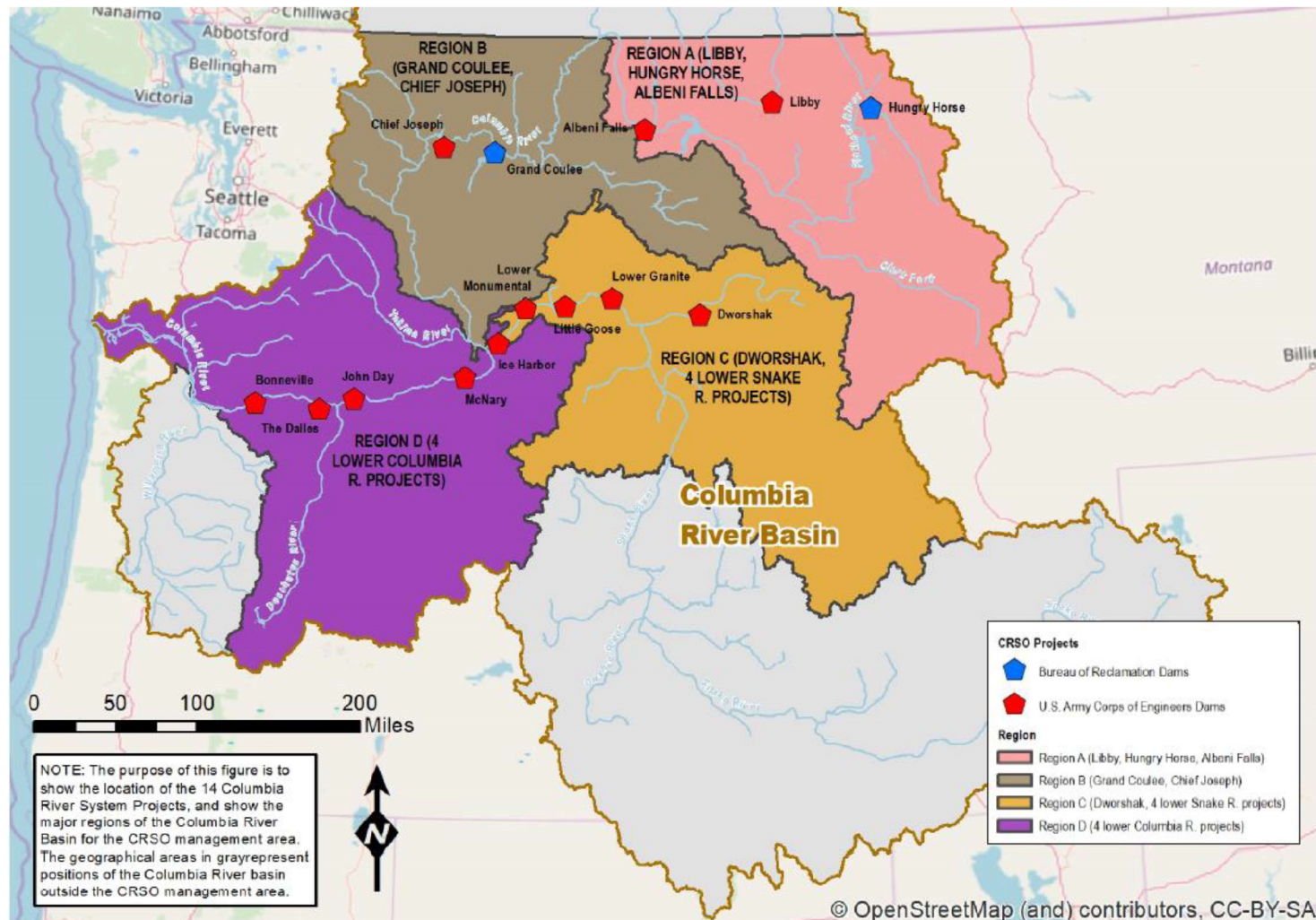


An approach to river management that balances multiple objectives & perspectives





14 CRS Multiple Purpose Dams (projects)





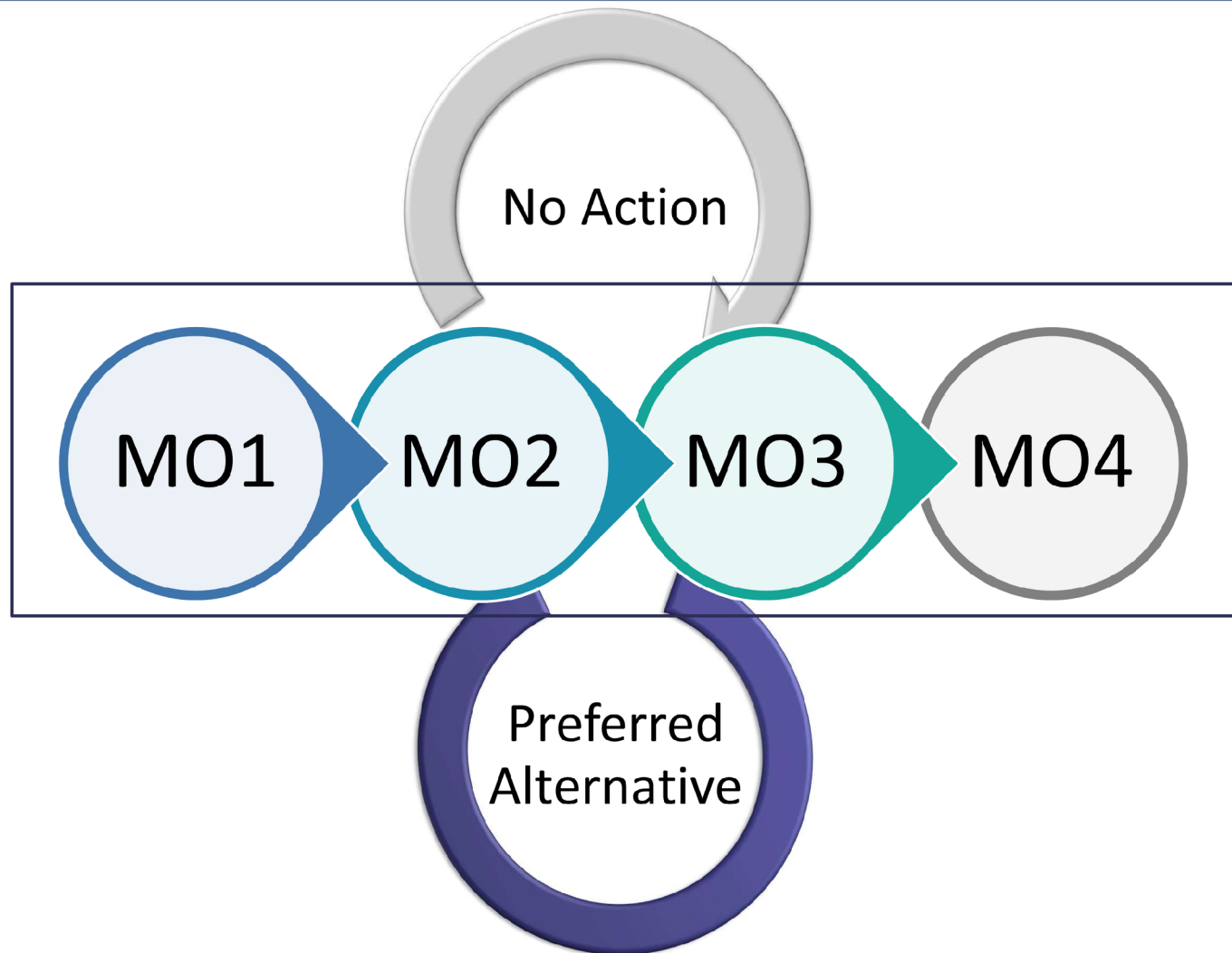
CRS Operations Objectives

COLUMBIA RIVER SYSTEM OPERATIONS OBJECTIVES

- Improve ESA-listed anadromous salmonid juvenile fish rearing, passage, and survival within the CRS through actions including but not limited to project configuration, flow management, spill operations, and water quality management. **(Improve Juvenile Salmon)**
- Improve ESA-listed anadromous salmonid adult fish migration within the CRS through actions including but not limited to project configuration, flow management, spill operations, and water quality management. **(Improve Adult Salmon)**
- Improve ESA-listed resident fish survival and spawning success at CRS projects through actions including but not limited to project configuration, flow management, improving connectivity, project operations, and water quality management. **(Improve Resident Fish)**
- Provide an adequate, efficient, economical, and reliable power supply that supports the integrated FCRPS. **(Provide a Reliable and Economic Power Supply)**
- Minimize greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from power production in the Pacific Northwest by generating carbon-free power through a combination of hydropower and integration of other renewable energy sources. **(Minimize GHG Emissions)**
- Maximize operating flexibility by implementing updated, adaptable water management strategies to be responsive to changing conditions, including hydrology, climate, and the environment. **(Maximize Adaptable Water Management)**
- Meet existing contractual water supply obligations and provide for authorized additional regional water supply. **(Provide Water Supply)**
- Improve conditions for lamprey within the CRS through actions potentially including but not limited to project configurations, flow management, spill operations, and water quality management. **(Improve Lamprey)**



Range of Alternatives





Preferred Alternative Structural Measures

- 1) Upgrade Spillway Weirs to Adjustable Weirs when they are due for replacement
- 2) Modify Lower Granite Trap
- 3) Modify Bonneville Ladder Serpentine Weir
- 4) Lamprey Passage Structures
- 5) Turbine Strainer Lamprey Exclusion
- 6) Bypass Screen Modifications for Lamprey
- 7) Lamprey Passage Ladder Modifications
- 8) Improved Fish Passage Turbines at John Day
- 9) No annual installation of fish screens at non-collector projects



Preferred Alternative Operational Measures (1 of 2)

- 1) Flex Spill to 125% in spring, per the Flex Spill Agreement
- 2) Summer, reduce spill mid-August to surface spill, per the Flex Spill Agreement
- 3) Early transport for fish
- 4) Larger MOP and MIP range (matches 2019 and 2020 operations), end MOP/MIP when summer spill is reduced or ends; John Day larger winter operating range; John Day April/May higher range to disrupt avian predator nesting
- 5) Allow contingency reserves to be carried within juvenile fish passage spill
- 6) Modified draft and refill at Libby (FRM measure)
- 7) Update system FRM calculations at Grand Coulee
- 8) Decrease Grand Coulee draft rate used in planning drawdown (0.8 ft/day)
- 9) Operational constraint for ongoing Grand Coulee maintenance

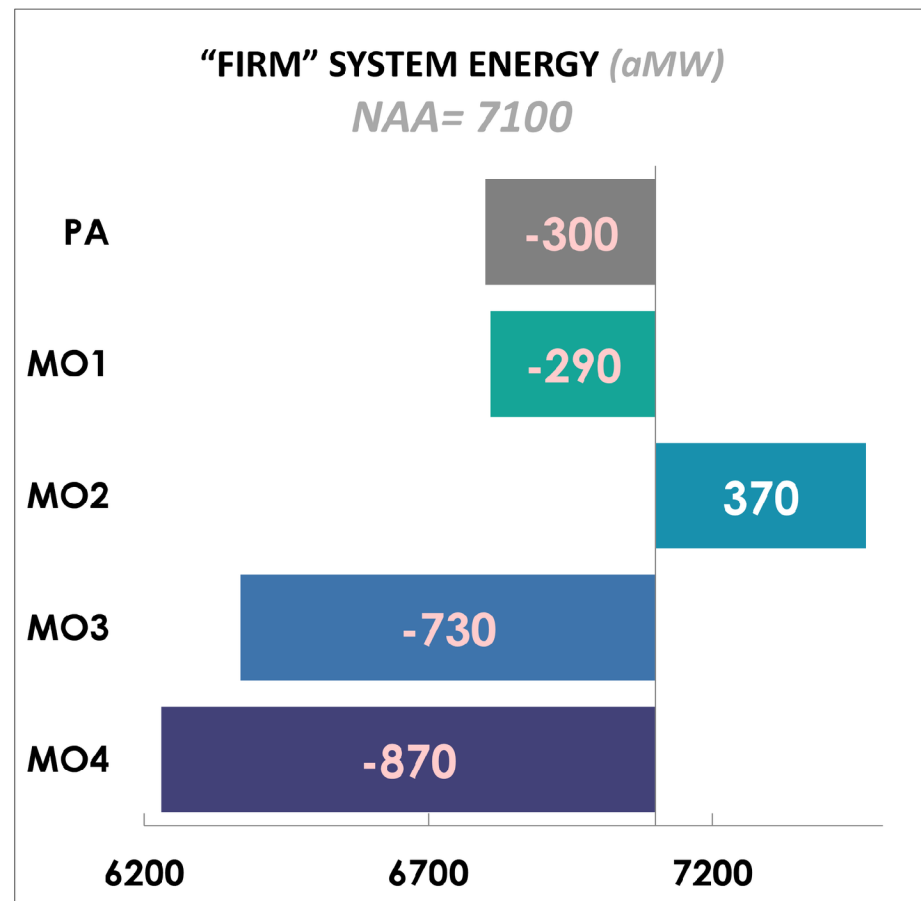
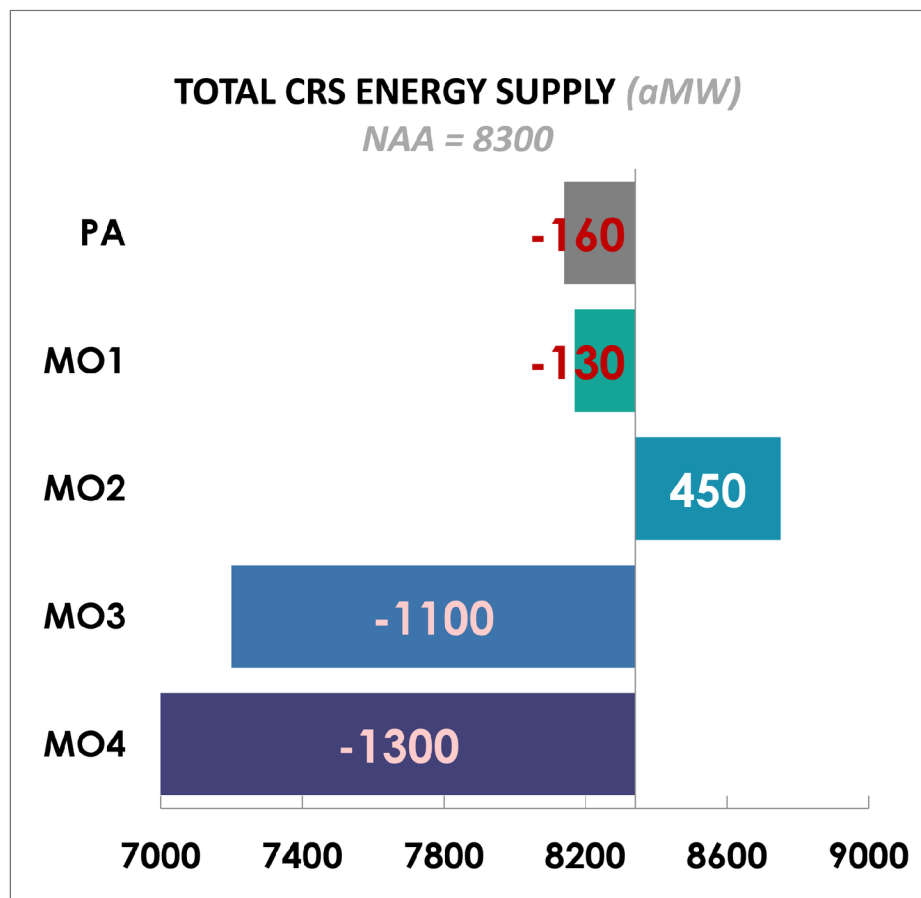


Preferred Alternative Operational Measures (2 of 2)

- 10) Lake Roosevelt additional water supply (45 kaf/yr)
- 11) Implement Sliding Scale summer draft at Libby and Hungry Horse
- 12) Cease installation of fish screens at non-collector projects—Ice Harbor, McNary, and John Day
- 13) Dworshak uses FCRC or VDL logic to draft slightly deeper for drawdown
- 14) Grand Coulee refills to 1283 by end of October (instead of end of September)
- 15) Zero Generation operations at night Oct 15-Feb 28, daytime mid-Dec to Feb 28
- 16) Operate turbines (LCOL and LSN) within and above 1% efficiency during fish passage season



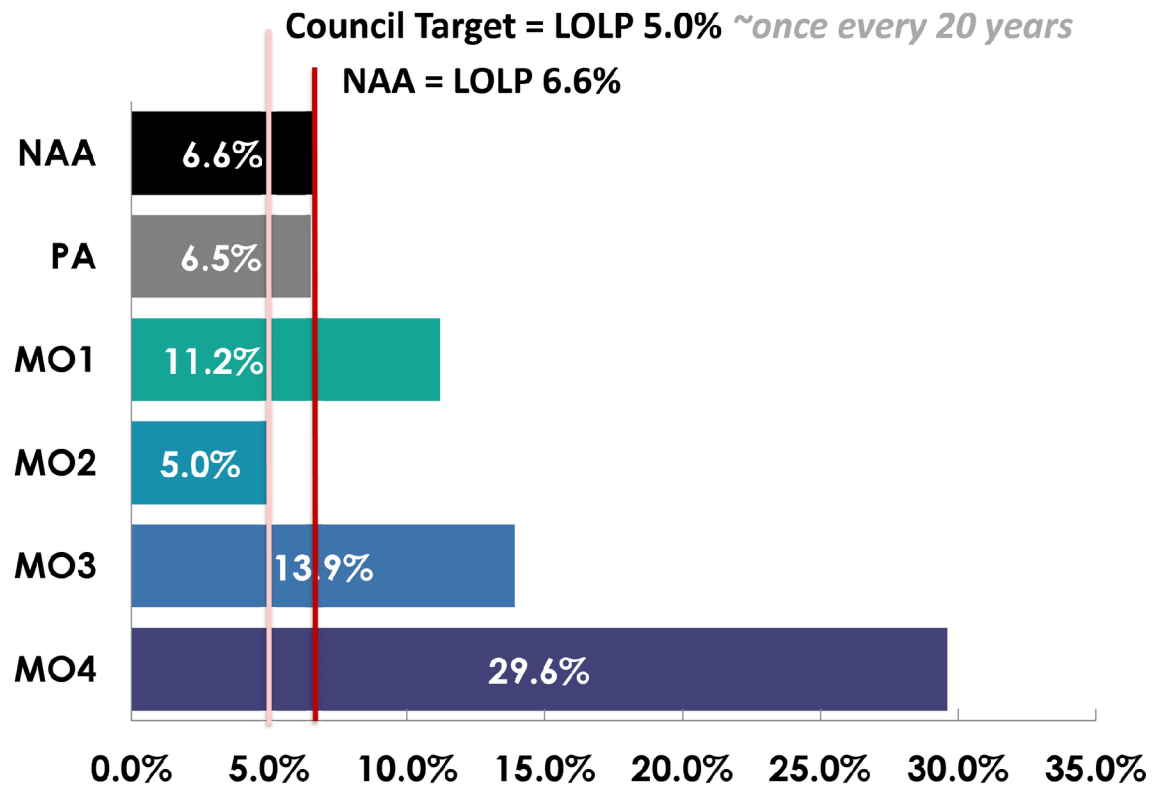
Generation Impacts





Power Reliability

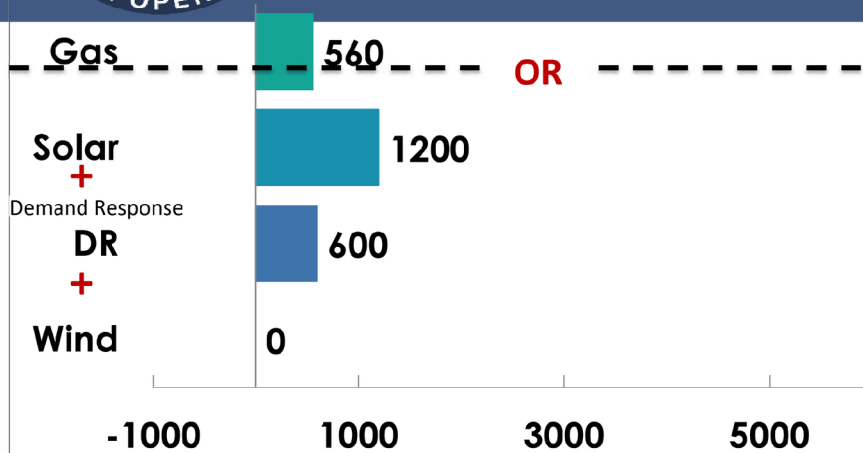
Loss of Load Probability (LOLP) = Risk of Power Outages



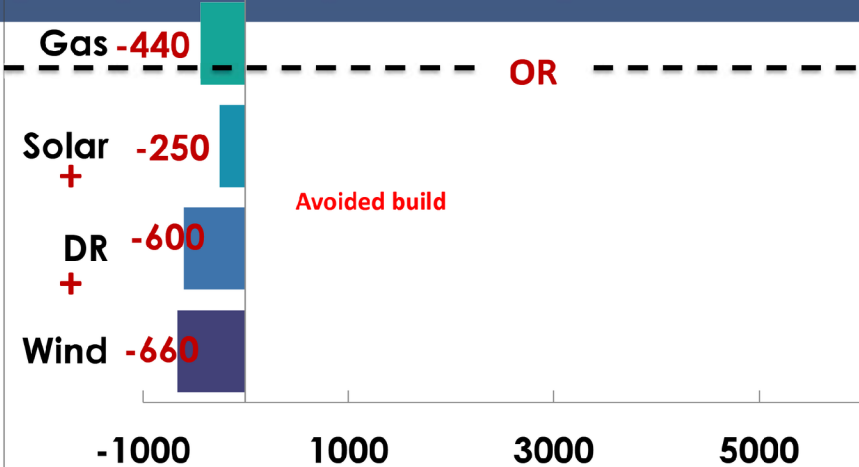


Replacement Resources

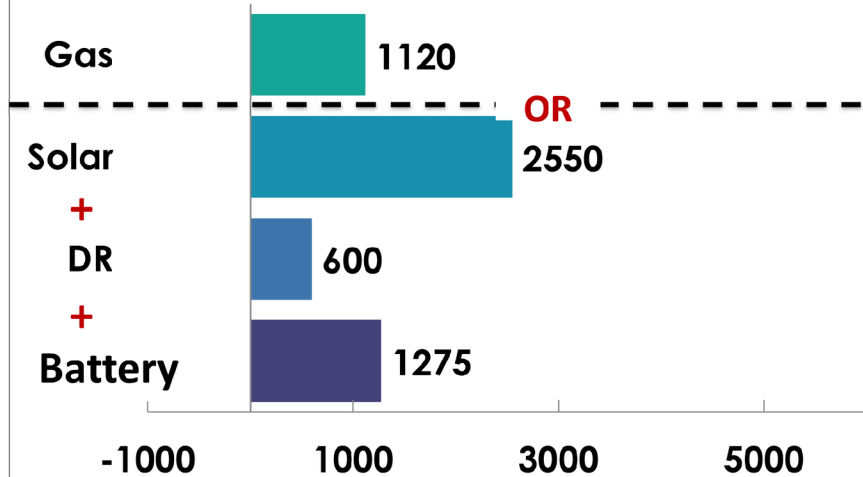
MO1 (MW)



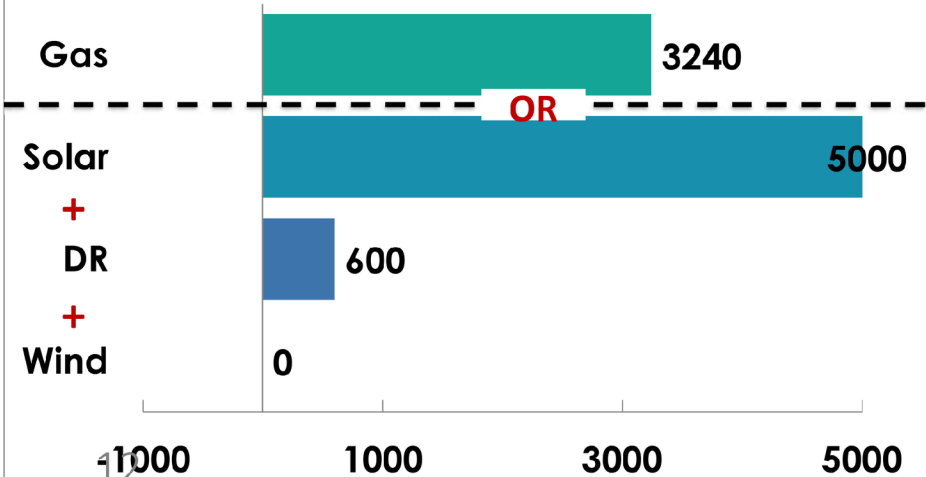
MO2 (MW)



MO3 (MW)



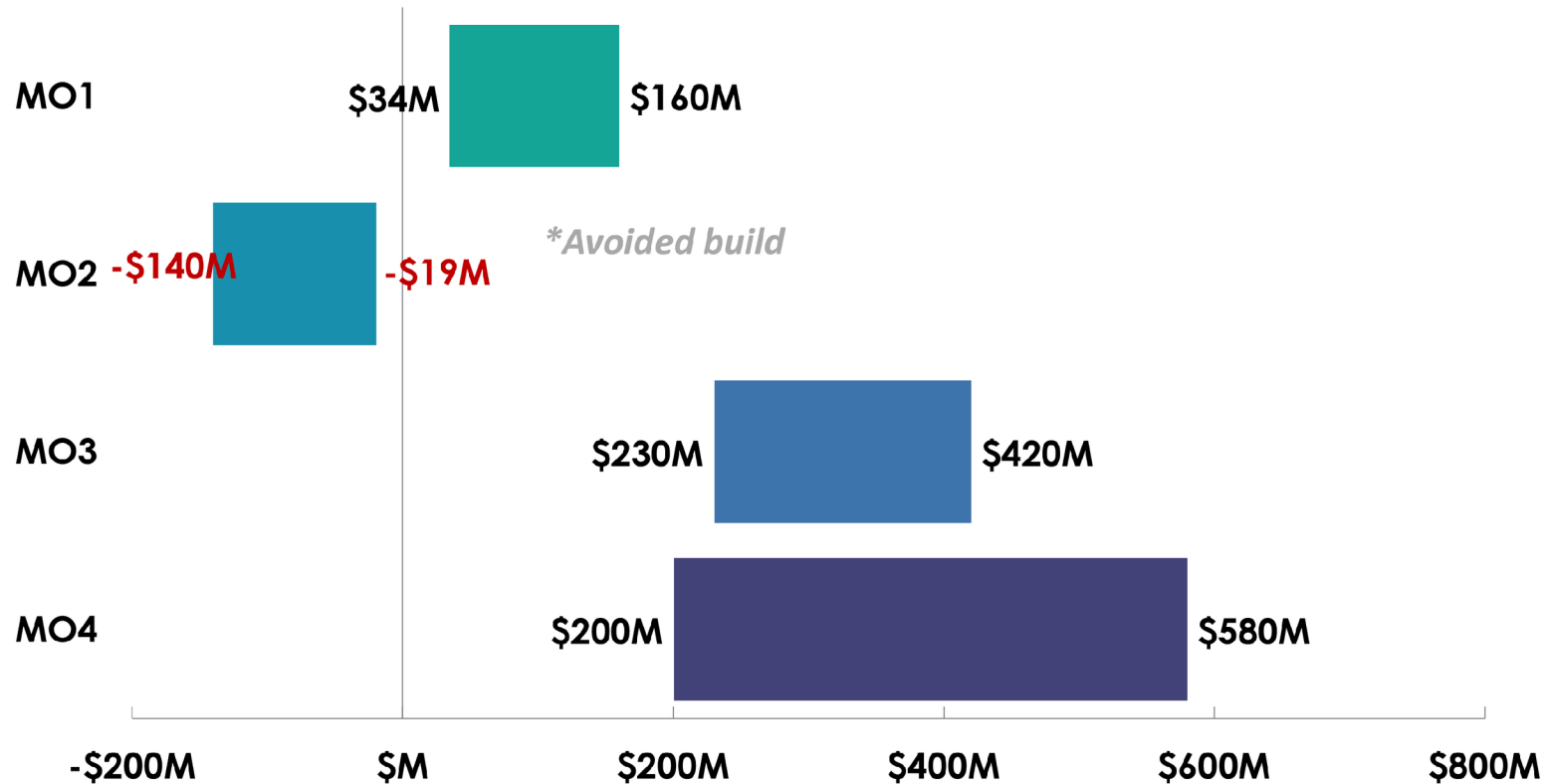
MO4 (MW)





Power Reliability Impact Costs (Base Case)

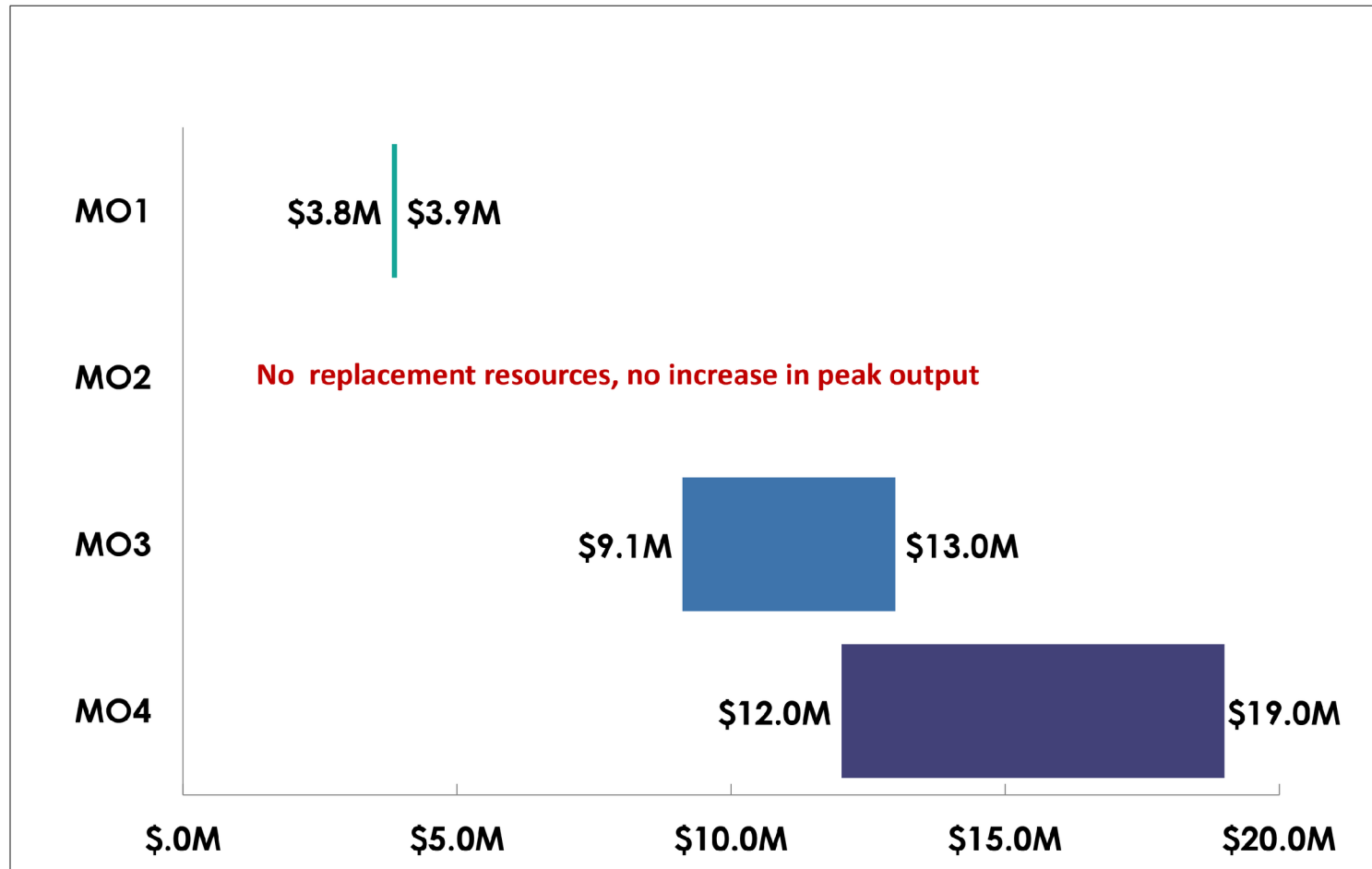
RANGE OF ANNUAL REPLACEMENT COSTS (*millions/year*)
To return LOLP (Risk of Power Outages) to NAA Level





BPA Transmission Reliability Impact Costs

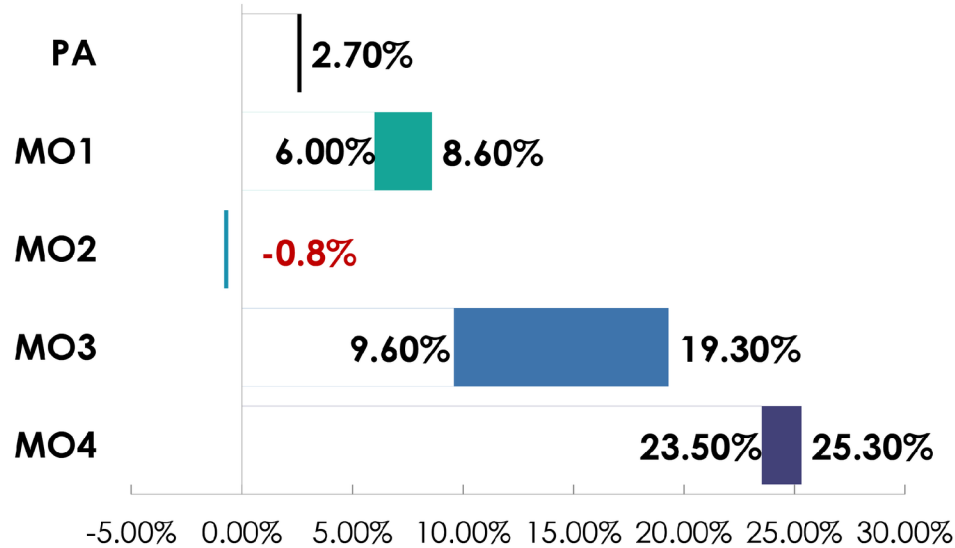
Transmission Infrastructure to return to LOLP (Risk of Blackout) at NAA Level
(\$millions/per year)



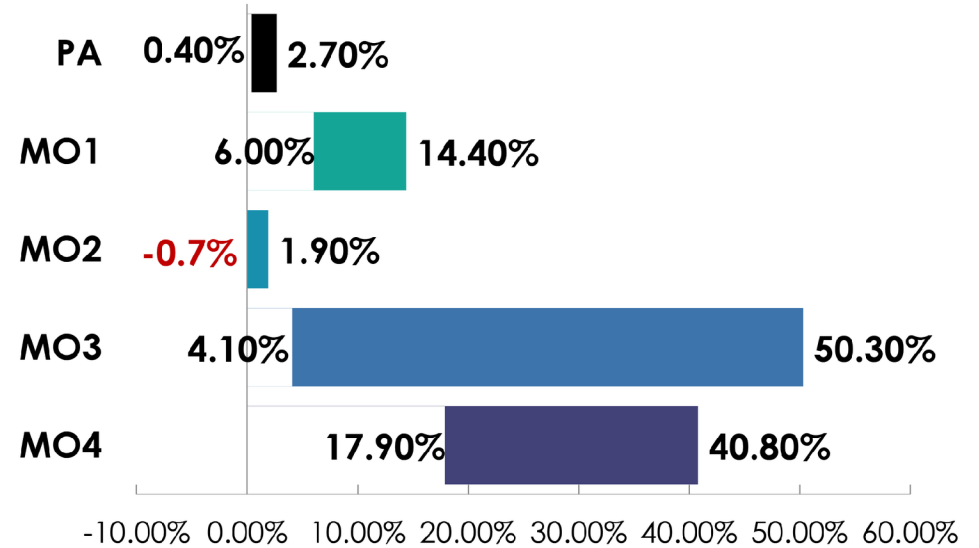


Bonneville Wholesale Power Rate Pressure

**Average BPA Wholesale Power Rate Pressure
(Base Analysis, Gas or Zero-Carbon)**



**Potential Range of BPA Wholesale Power Rate
(including rate sensitivities)**



Potential BPA Wholesale Power Rate \$/MWh – BASE CASE

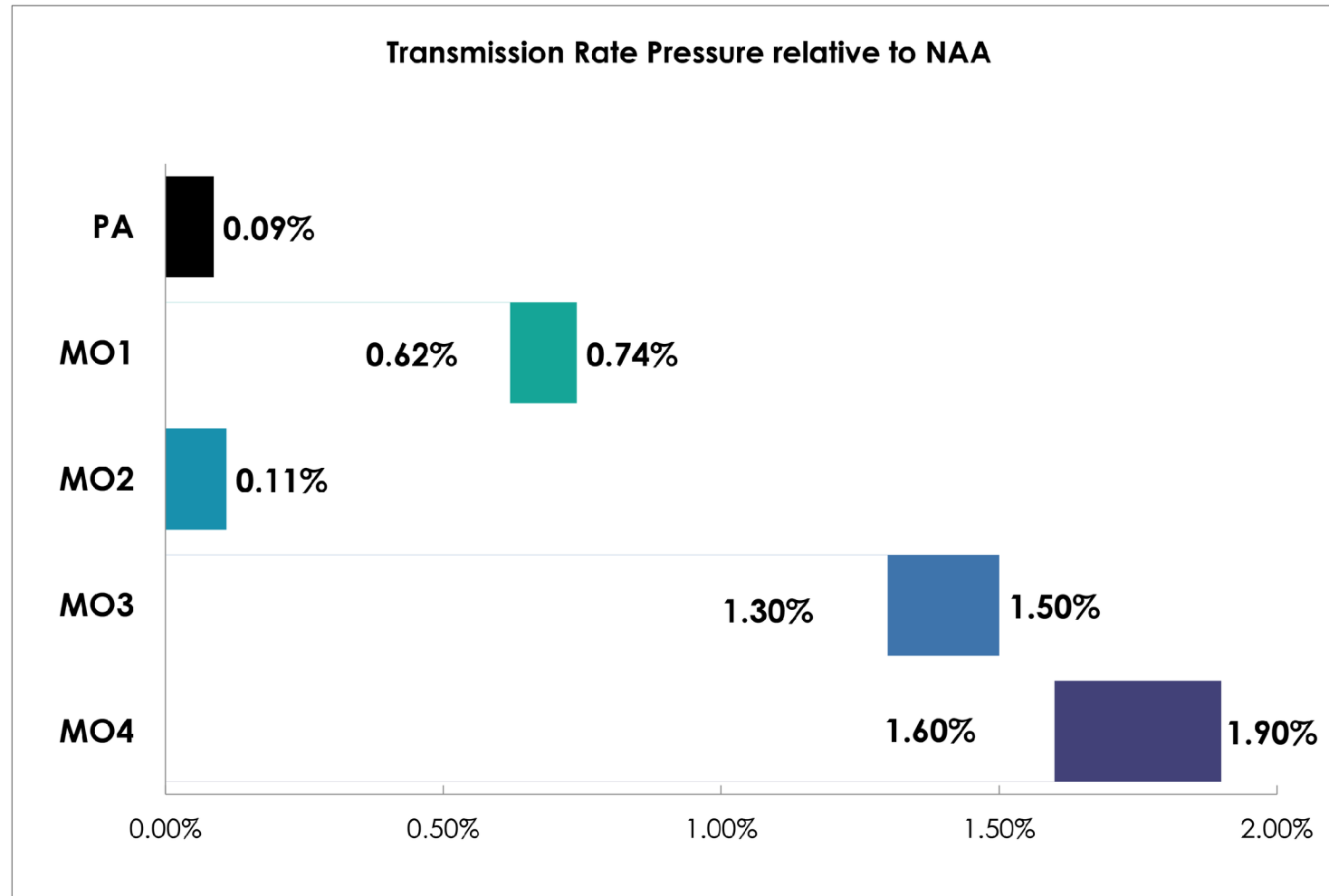
PA	\$34.56
MO1	\$36.64 - \$37.53
MO2	\$34.28
MO3	\$37.88 - \$41.23
MO4	\$42.70 - \$43.32

Potential Range of BPA Wholesale Power Rate - Rate Sensitivities

	Least Cost	Zero-Carbon
PA	0.4% to 2.7%	
MO1	6.0% to 6.4%	9.5% to 14.4%
MO2	-0.7% to 1.9%	
MO3	4.1% to 10.7%	13.7% to 50.3%
MO4	17.9% to 25.7%	25.3% to 40.8%



Annualized Transmission Rate Pressure

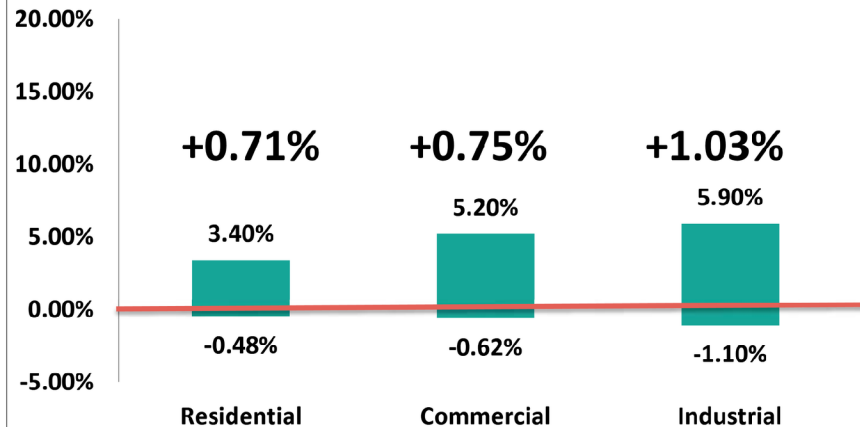




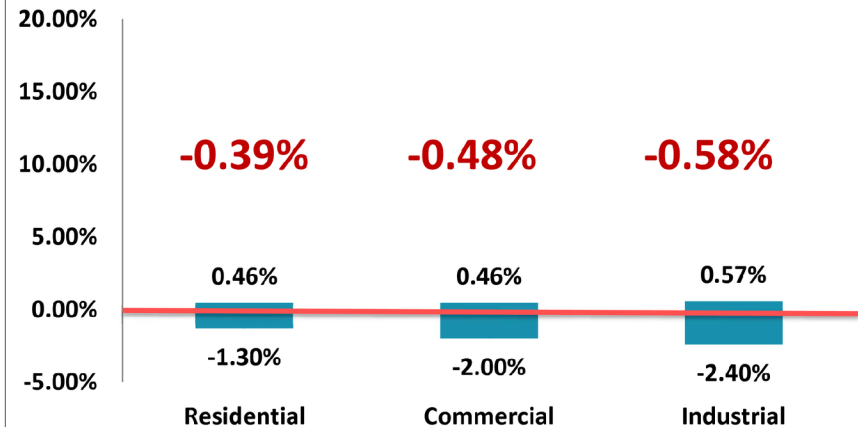
Retail Rate Effects: Weighted Average & Range

Change relative to NAA (MO1-MO4) for **whole region**,
with **larger impact** to customers receiving BPA-supplied power

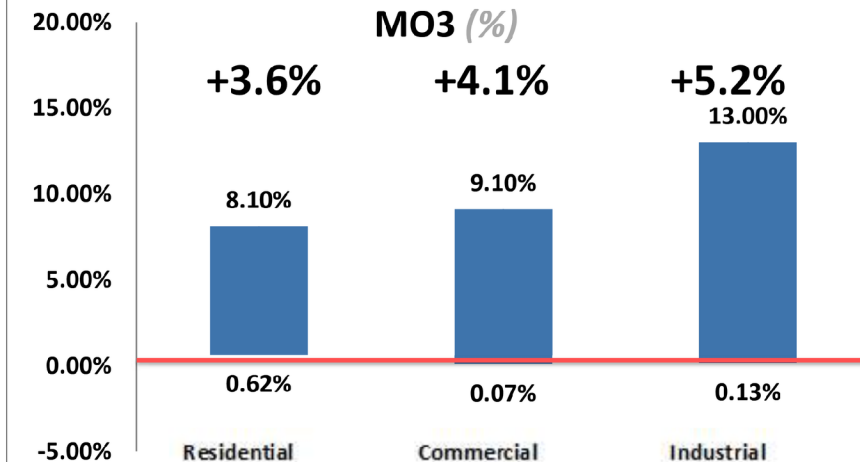
MO1 (%)



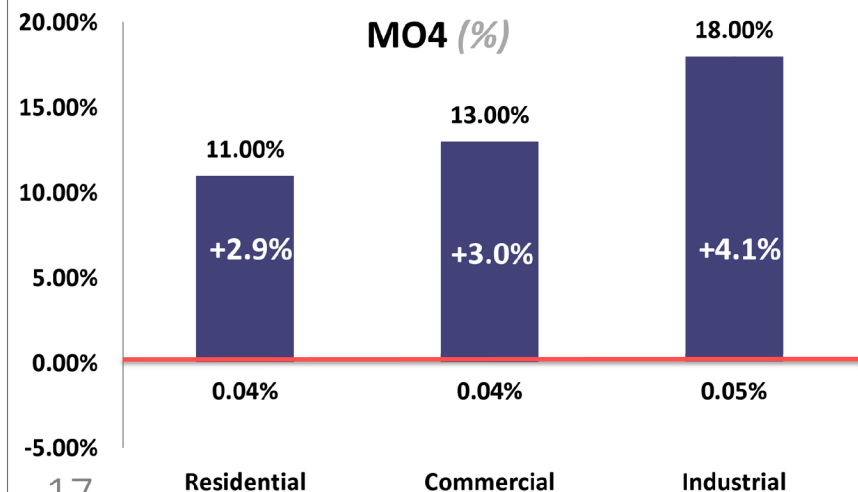
MO2 (%)



MO3 (%)



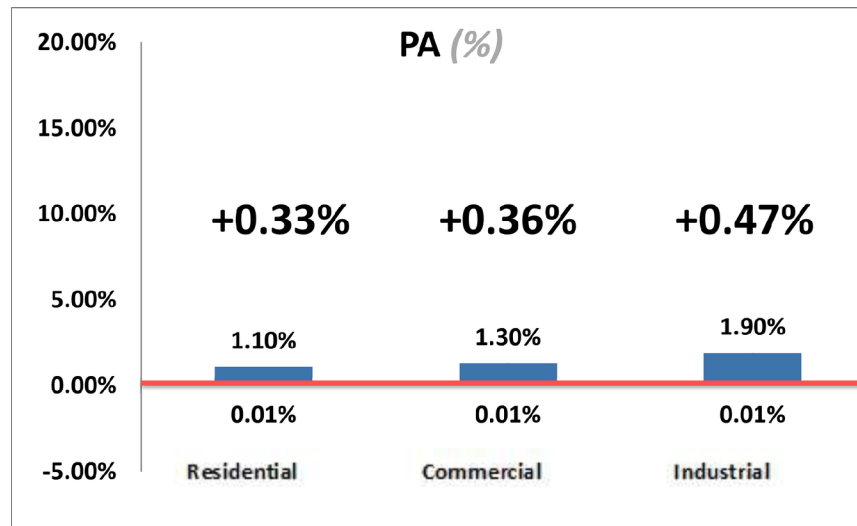
MO4 (%)





Retail Rate Effects: Weighted Average & Range

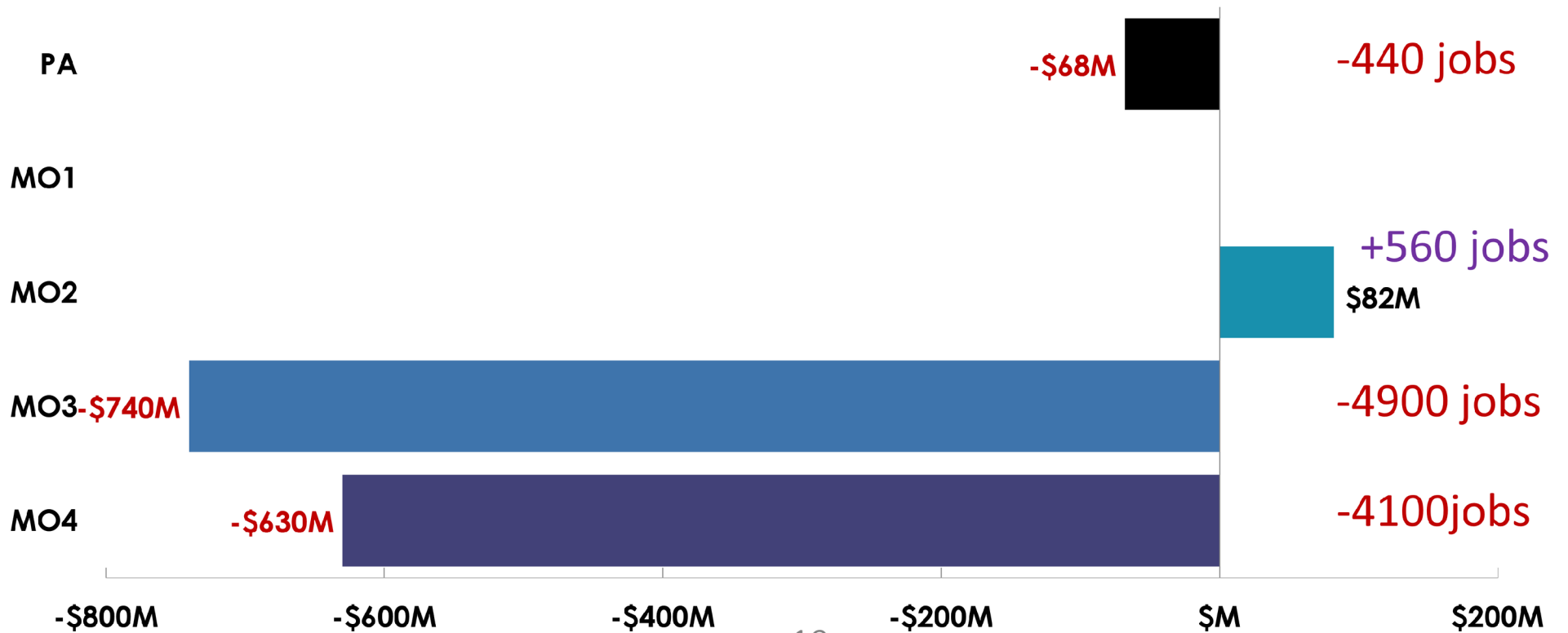
Change relative to NAA (PA) for **whole region**,
with **larger impact** to customers receiving BPA-supplied power





Regional Economic Productivity Effects

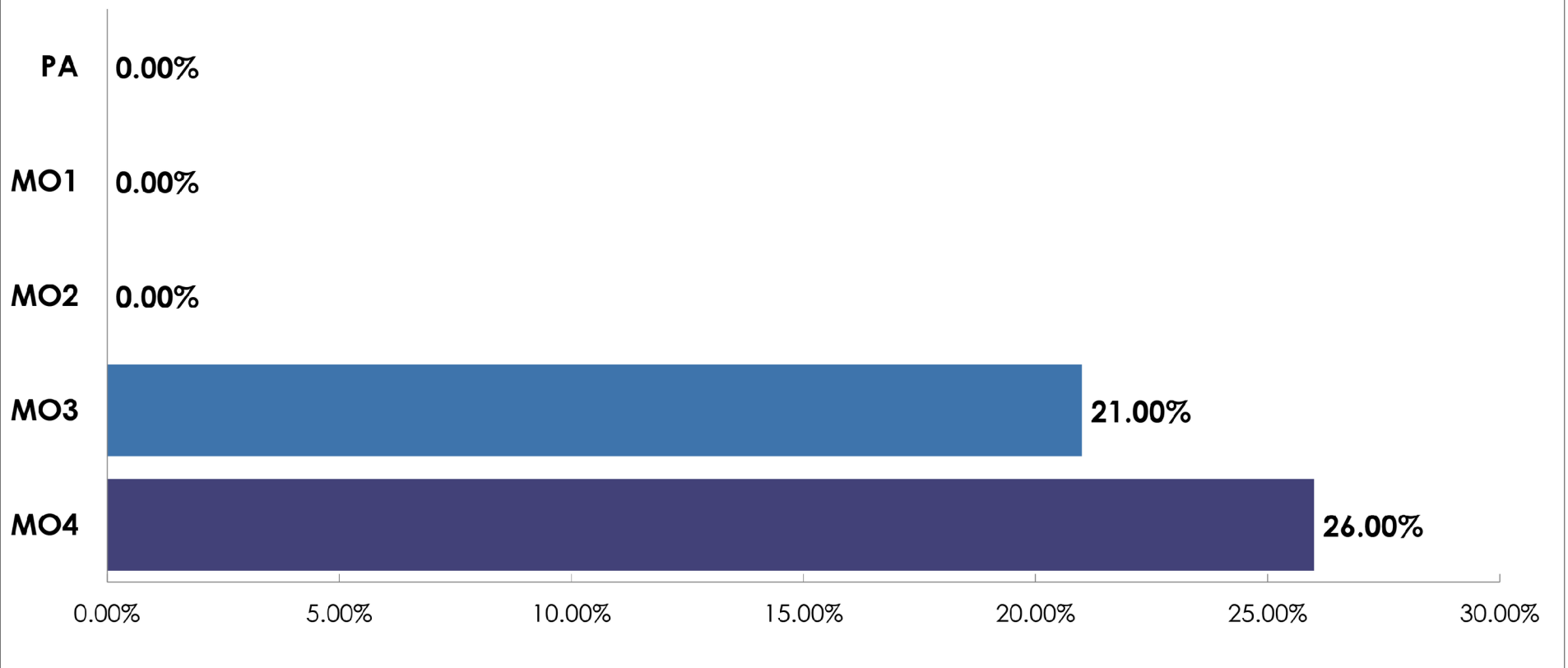
Change in Outputs (*millions/year*) and Employment





Share of Households Experiencing >5% increase in rates

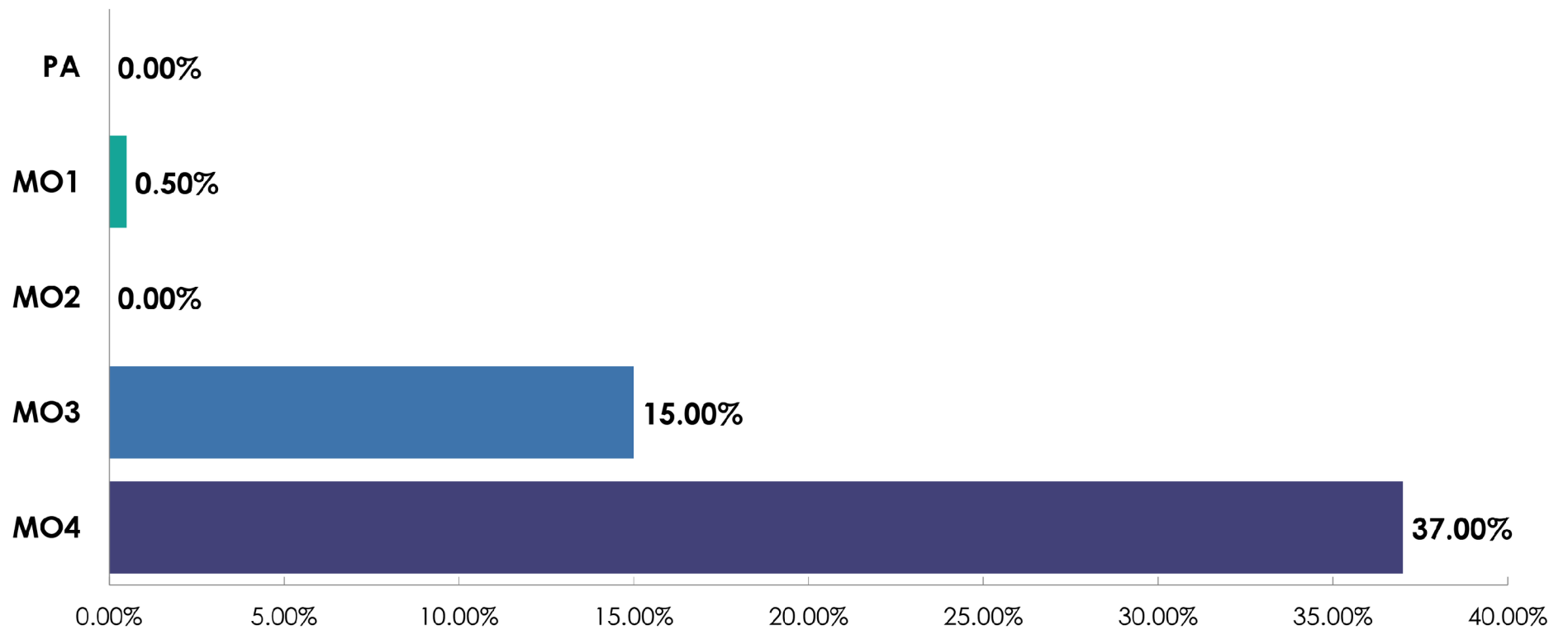
Relative to NAA, Highest across portfolios





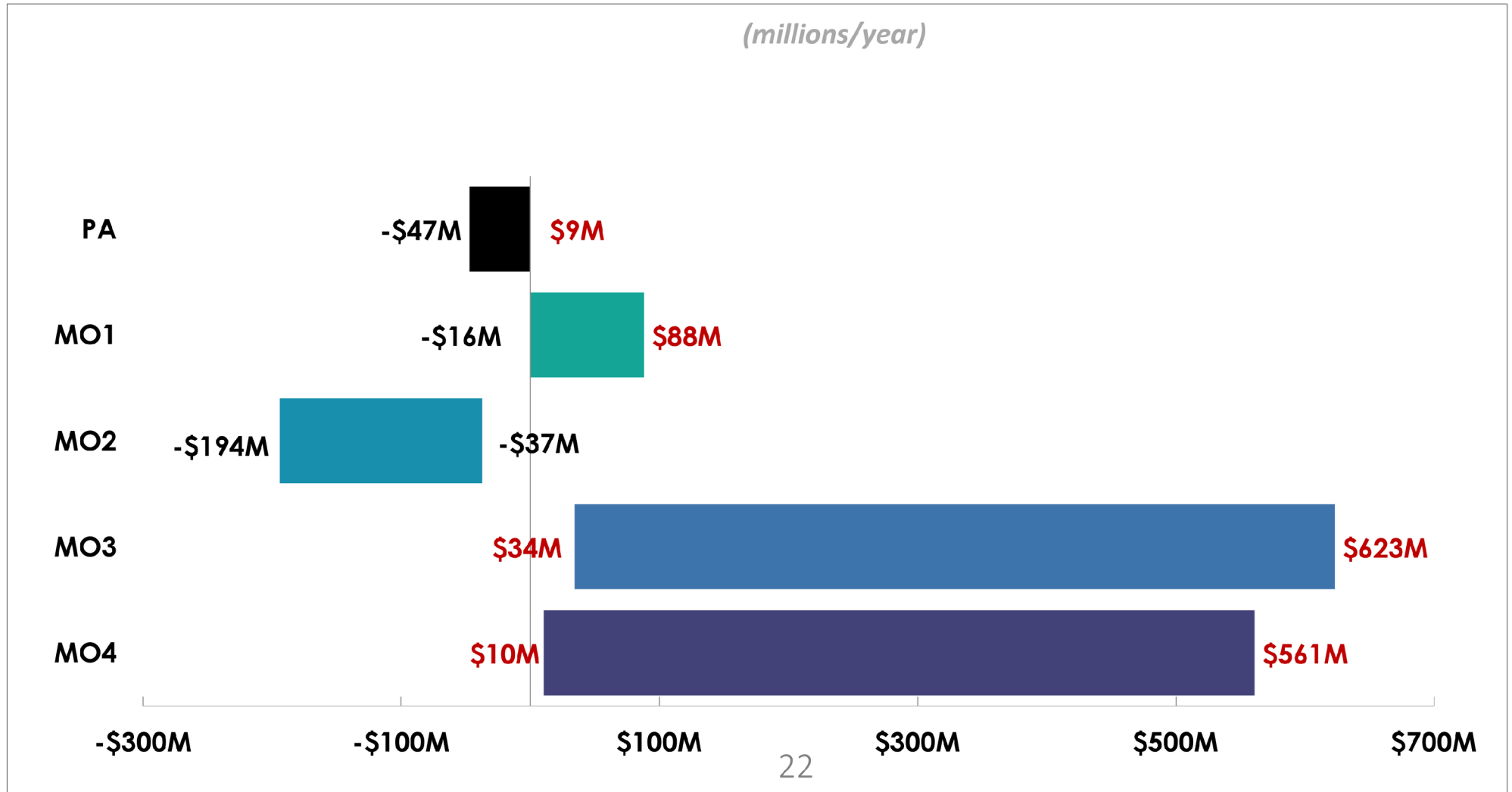
Share of Businesses Experiencing >5% increase in rates

Relative to NAA, Highest across portfolios





Regional Cost of Carbon Compliance



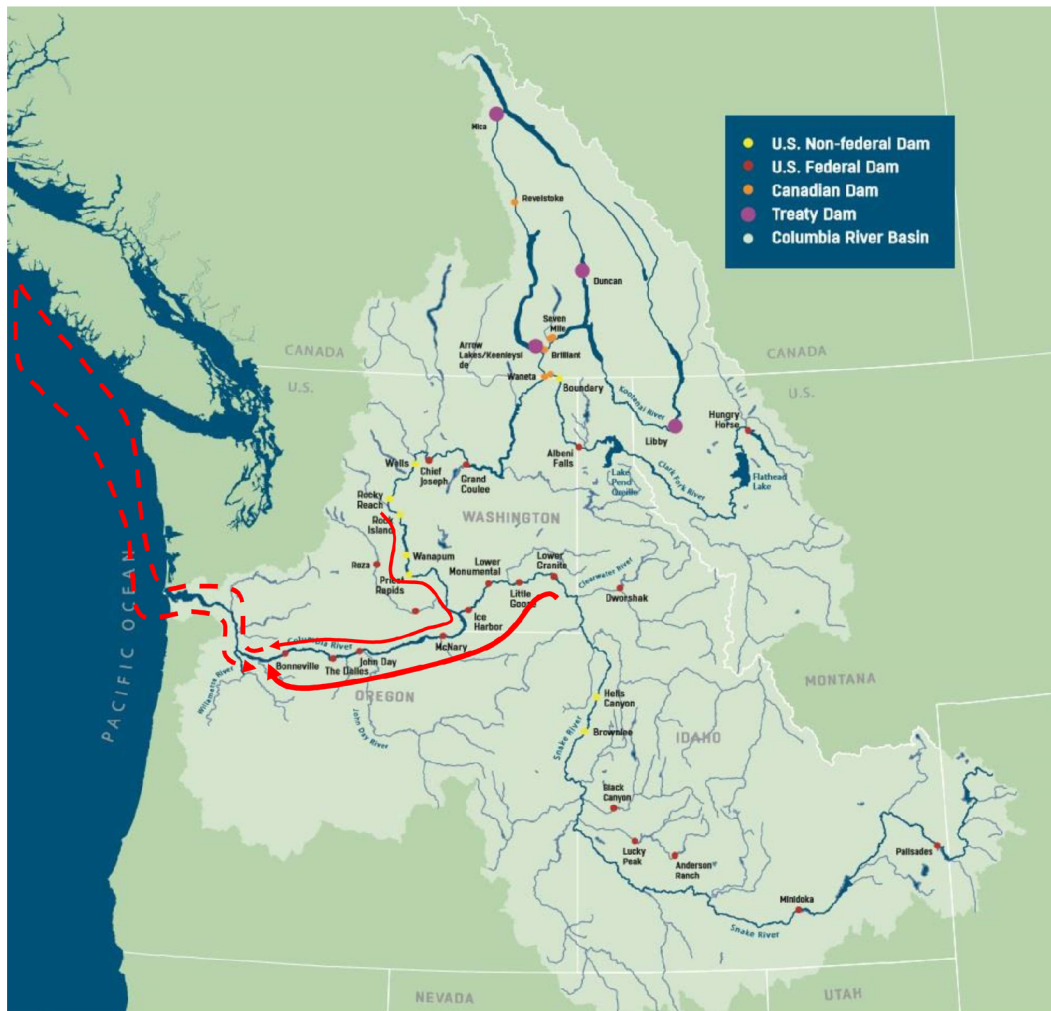


CRSO Analysis of Fish Impacts – Methods and Models Used for Analysis

Species/ESU/DPS	Analysis Methods
Upper Columbia River Spring-Run Chinook Salmon	COMPASS, NWFSC Life Cycle Model (Wenatchee Population), TDG Tool, CEM, Qualitative
Upper Columbia River Steelhead	COMPASS, TDG Tool, CEM, Qualitative
Upper Columbia River Coho Salmon	UC Spring Chinook surrogate, CEM, Qualitative
Columbia River Sockeye Salmon	UC Spring Chinook surrogate, CEM, Qualitative
Upper Columbia Summer/Fall Chinook Salmon	CEM, Qualitative
Middle Columbia Spring-Run Chinook salmon	UC Spring Chinook surrogate, CEM, Qualitative
Middle Columbia Steelhead	UC Spring Chinook surrogate, CEM, Qualitative
Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook Salmon	COMPASS, CSS cohort model, NWFSC Life Cycle Model (Upper Salmon, South Fork Salmon, and Middle Fork Salmon MPGs), CSS Life Cycle Model (Grande Ronde/Imnaha MPG) TDG Tool, CEM, Qualitative
Snake River Steelhead	COMPASS, CSS cohort model, CSS Life Cycle Model (Grand Ronde/Imnaha MPG), TDG Tool, CEM, Qualitative
Snake River Coho Salmon	Snake River Spring Chinook Salmon Surrogate, CEM, Qualitative
Snake River Sockeye Salmon	Snake River Spring Chinook Surrogate, CEM, Qualitative
Snake River Fall Chinook Salmon	CEM, Qualitative
Lower Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon	Snake River Spring/Summer-Run Chinook Salmon Surrogate, CEM, Qualitative
Lower Columbia Steelhead	Snake River Steelhead Surrogate, CEM, Qualitative
Lower Columbia River Coho Salmon	Snake River Spring Run Chinook Salmon Surrogate, CEM, Qualitative
Chum Salmon	Snake River Spring Run Chinook Salmon Surrogate, CEM, Qualitative
Pacific Eulachon	CEM, Qualitative
Green Sturgeon	CEM, Qualitative
Pacific Lamprey	CEM, Qualitative
American Shad	Qualitative



Columbia River System – Areas of quantitative model coverage

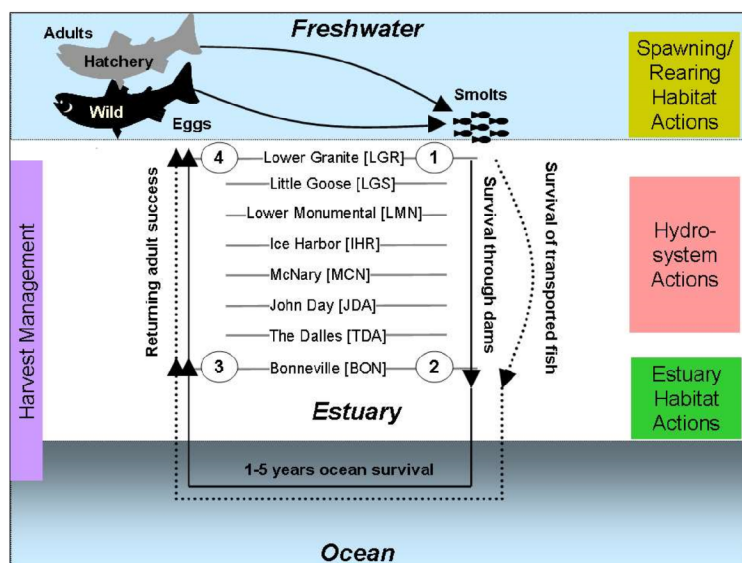


CSS and NOAA use various combinations of hatchery and natural origin fish

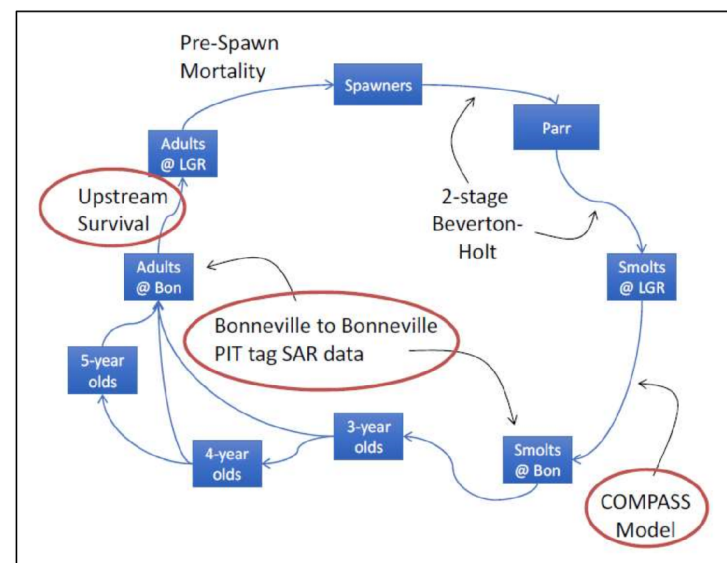
Both models use fish tagged specifically for study purpose as well as other studies



Life Cycle Model Analysis



Comparative Survival Study



NMFS - Life Cycle Model

Primary Metrics Used in CRSO Analysis

- In-River Survival
- Powerhouse Encounter Rates
- Travel Time (fish and water)
- Transportation Rates
- Smolt to Adult Return Rates

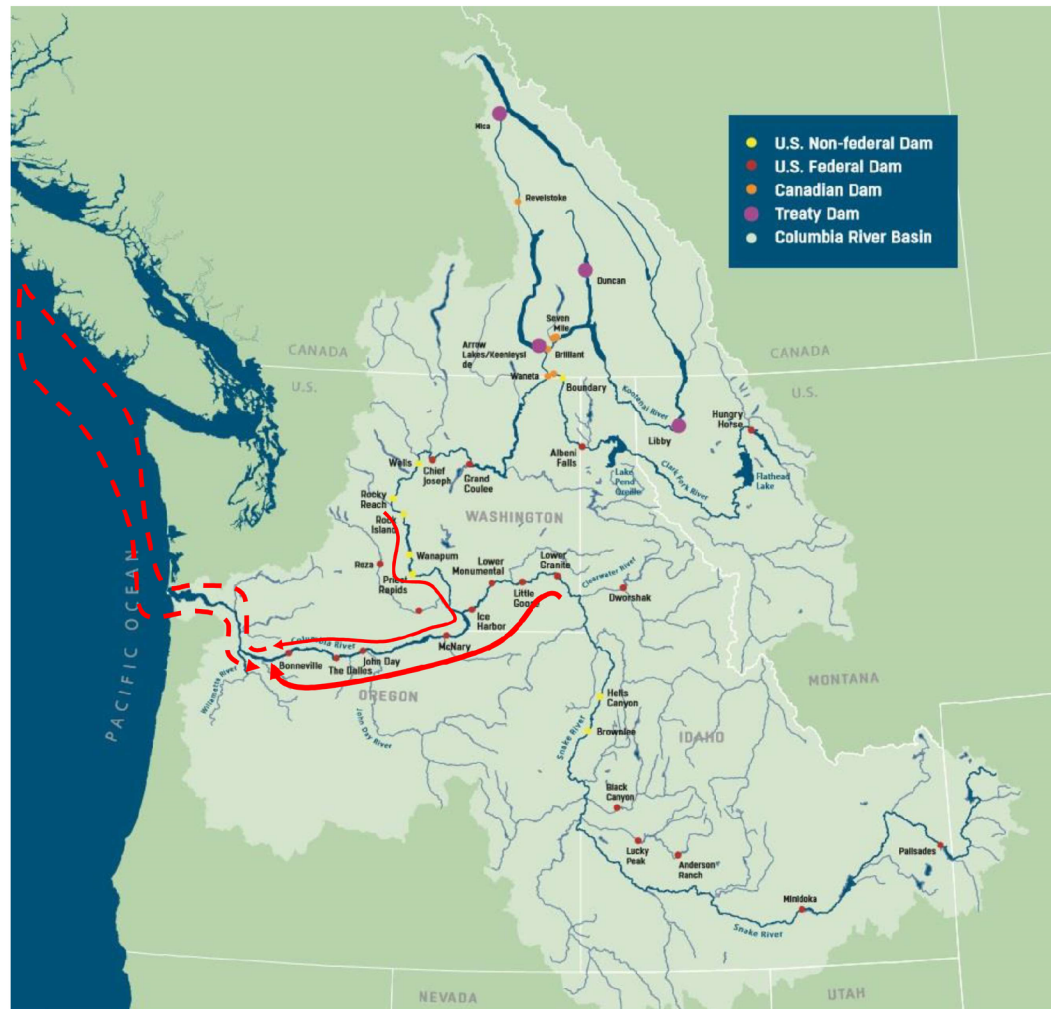


Latent Mortality

- Delayed or “latent” mortality is mortality attributed to the CRS, but not experienced by juvenile salmon and steelhead until after they pass through the freshwater CRS.
- The CSS model attributes the reductions in returning adult salmon and steelhead to decreased ocean survival (delayed mortality) directly associated with passage past the dams (PITPH), but the CSS models also consider numerous other factors including:
 - Ocean conditions
 - Day of Year
 - Water Travel Time
 - Water Temperature
- NMFS’s LCM attributes the primary influence to adult returns to the arrival time of juveniles entering the ocean (e.g., fish that enter the ocean later in their migration run-timing tend to have lower survival), and deteriorating ocean conditions (decadal scale cycles in ocean productivity and warming water in the Northeast Pacific).



Columbia River System – Areas of quantitative model coverage





UCR Spring Chinook Salmon

Anadromous Fish



Chinook Salmon

Absolute & Relative to NAA Values

	NAA	MO1	MO2	MO3	MO4
In-river Survival	LCM 69.5%	70.0% 0%	68.2% -2%	70.1% +1%	71.0% +2%
PITPH	LCM 3.29	3.08 -6%	3.66 +11%	2.89 -12%	2.53 -23%
SARS	LCM 0.94%	0.95% +1%	0.93% -1%	0.95% +1%	0.96% +2%



UCR Spring Chinook Salmon

Anadromous Fish



Chinook Salmon

Absolute & Relative to NAA Values

NAA	PA	MO1	MO2	MO3	MO4
LCM 69.5%	70.4% +1% In-river Survival	70.0% -0%	68.2% -2%	70.1% +1%	71.0% +2%
LCM 3.29	2.96 -8% PITPH	3.08 -6%	3.66 +11%	2.89 -12%	2.53 -23%
LCM 0.94%	0.97% +3% SARS	0.95% +1%	0.93% -1%	0.95% +1%	0.96% +2%



UCR Steelhead

Anadromous Fish



Absolute & Relative to NAA Values

	NAA	MO1	MO2	MO3	MO4
In-river Survival	LCM 65.8%	65.6% -0%	63.4% -3.5%	65.6% -0%	66.1% +0.4%
PITPH	LCM 2.72	2.59 -5%	2.89 +6%	2.52 -7%	2.31 -15%
SARS	LCM 2.26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



UCR Steelhead

Anadromous Fish



Absolute & Relative to NAA Values

NAA	PA	MO1	MO2	MO3	MO4
65.8%	65.7% -0.2% In-River Survival	65.6% -0%	63.4% -3.5%	65.6% -0%	66.1% +0.4%
2.72	2.58 -5% PITPH	2.59 -5%	2.89 +6%	2.52 -7%	2.31 -15%
2.26	N/A SARS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



Chinook Salmon

Snake River Spring Chinook Salmon

Anadromous Fish

Absolute & Relative to NAA Values

	NAA	MO1	MO2	MO3	MO4
In-river Survival	CSS 57.6% LCM 50.4%	58.3%/+0.7% 51.0%/-0.6%	53.7%/-6.7% 50.1%/-0.6%	68.2%/+18.4% 60%/+19.0%	63.5%/+10.2% 50.7%/+0.7%
PITPH	CSS 2.15 LCM 2.25	1.74/-19.0% 1.88/-16.0%	3.48/+62.0% 3.02/+34.0%	0.56/-74.0% 0.66/-71.0%	0.34/-84.0% 0.49/-78.0%
SARS	CSS 2.0% LCM 0.88%	2.2%/+10.0% 0.88%/0.0%	1.4%/-30.0% 0.9%/+2.3%	4.3%/+115.0% 1.0%/+13.6%	3.5%/+75.0% 0.8%/-12.5%



Chinook Salmon

Snake River Spring Chinook Salmon

Anadromous Fish

Absolute & Relative to NAA Values

NAA	PA	MO1	MO2	MO3	MO4
CSS 57.6% LCM 50.4%	60.5%/+5% 51%/+1% In-river Survival	58.3%/+0.7% 51.0%/-0.6%	53.7%/-6.7% 50.1%/-0.6%	68.2%/+18.4% 60%/+19.0%	63.5%/+10.2% 50.7%/+0.7%
CSS 2.15 LCM 2.25	.98/-54% 1.2/-48% PITPH	1.74/-19.0% 1.88/-16.0%	3.48/+62.0% 3.02/+34.0%	0.56/-74.0% 0.66/-71.0%	0.34/-84.0% 0.49/-78.0%
CSS 2.0% LCM 0.88%	2.7%/+35% 0.81%/-7.5% SARS	2.2%/+10.0% 0.88%/0.0%	1.4%/-30.0% 0.9%/+2.3%	4.3%/+115.0% 1.0%/+13.6%	3.5%/+75.0% 0.8%/-12.5%



Snake River Steelhead

Anadromous Fish



Steelhead

Absolute & Relative to NAA Values

	NAA	MO1	MO2	MO3	MO4
In-river Survival	CSS 57.1% LCM 42.7%	58.8%/+2.9% 42.2%/-1.1%	44.4%/-22.2% 40.2%/-6.0%	83.1%/+45.5% 52.7%/+23.3%	73.7%/+29.1% 43.1%/-1.0%
PITPH	CSS 1.96 LCM 1.73	1.64/-16.3% 1.47/-14.7%	3.26/+66.3% 2.26/+30.8%	0.46/-76.5% 0.42/-75.6%	0.28/-85.7% 0.35/-79.9%
SARS	CSS 1.8% LCM N/A	1.9%/+5.6% N/A	1.3%/-27.8% N/A	5.0%/+177.8% N/A	3.1%/+72.2% N/A



Snake River Steelhead

Anadromous Fish



Steelhead

Absolute & Relative to NAA Values

NAA	PA	MO1	MO2	MO3	MO4
CSS 57.1% LCM 42.7%	64.5% 42.8%	58.8%/+2.9% 42.2%/-1.1%	44.4%/-22.2% 40.2%/-6.0%	83.1%/+45.5% 52.7%/+23.3%	73.7%/+29.1% 43.1%/-1.0%
CSS 1.96 LCM 1.73	0.88 0.93	1.64/-16.3% 1.47/-14.7%	3.26/+66.3% 2.26/+30.8%	0.46/-76.5% 0.42/-75.6%	0.28/-85.7% 0.35/-79.9%
CSS 1.8% LCM N/A	2.3% +28% LCM N/A	1.9%/+5.6% N/A	1.3%/-27.8% N/A	5.0%/+177.8% N/A	3.1%/+72.2% N/A

In-river Survival

PITPH

SARS



Resident Fish

Effects for multi-species for regions A-D



Qualitative Results	PA	MO1	MO2	MO3	MO4
Region A Upper Basin	<p>Mixed Results Minor +/-</p>	<p>Mixed Results Minor +/-</p>	<p>Moderate -</p>	<p>Mixed Results Minor +/-</p>	<p>Major -</p>
Region B Grand Coulee & Mid-C	<p>Minor -</p>	<p>Minor -</p>	<p>Minor -</p>	<p>Mixed Results Minor or moderate +/-</p>	<p>Moderate -</p>
Region C Lower Snake & Salmon	<p>Mixed Results Minor +/-</p>	<p>Minor -</p>	<p>Minor -</p>	<p>Major - then Major +</p>	<p>Minor / Moderate -</p>
Region D Lower Columbia	<p>Mixed Results Minor +/-</p>	<p>Minor -</p>	<p>Moderate -</p>	<p>Minor -</p>	<p>Minor / Moderate -</p>

From: Maslow,Jeffrey J (BPA) - ECP-4
Sent: Fri Mar 20 16:00:50 2020
To: Koehler,Birgit G (BPA) - PG-5
Subject: FW: Questions about Draft EIS
Importance: Normal

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[FYSA](#)

From: Roger Gray
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2020 7:41 AM
To: info@crso.info
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Questions about Draft EIS
To: Co-Lead Agencies of the CRSO DEIS
From: Roger Gray, PNGC Power

Thank you for the vast amount of work that went in to the DEIS. I appreciate the opportunity to comment which we will do later.

This is actually an information request and series of questions about the DEIS that will help us prepare our formal comments. If I need to submit these questions as comments on the DEIS, please let me know.

PNGC Power plans to submit comments by the April 13th deadline. My questions pertain to the LOLP calculations and figures contained in the DEIS. Specifically, I am looking for more information about MO3 and MO4. The LOLP in the NAA (i.e. "basecase") is 6.6%. The LOLP for MO3 is 13.9% (rounded to 14% elsewhere in the DEIS). The LOLP for MO4 is 30%. If the questions are unclear, please contact me on the phone number or email provided.

Usually, LOLP studies run multiple scenarios and then the LOLP is the percent of scenarios that fail to meet load. I was wondering if the Co-lead agencies could provide the following pieces of information (or information that most closely gets at the underlying request).

1. How many scenarios were run for NAA and each MO? Is there a general summary of scenarios (winter-dry, winter-wet, cold winter-dry, etc. etc.)?
2. Confirm (or correct) this statement: For MO3 and MO4, the LOLPs of 14% and 30% were based on the reductions in power supply (e.g. dam breaching or spill) with no other changes to the underlying power system.
3. Were LOLPs run for MO3 and MO4 after the replacement resources were put back in the model? The two sets are replacement resources proposed are: (i) zero-carbon portfolio and (ii) conventional least cost portfolio. If so, what were the LOLP results for MO3 and MO4 after the replacement resources were put back in?
4. For LOLP results in MO3 and MO4 (the 14 and 30% results, respectively), did the scenario analysis and results also produce Expected Unserved Energy (EUSE) or Energy Not Served (ENS)? What were the peak magnitude (MW) and duration (hours) of such unserved energy and total EUSE/ENS (MWH)? Since scenarios

typically produce different figures for MW, duration and MWH, if actual data is available for each scenario that would be ideal. Otherwise, I'd appreciate summary data that includes: min, max, mean and average EUSE/ENS.

5. Did the co-lead agencies attempt to quantify or monetize the societal cost of EUSE or ENS? If so, what were the results and what were the underlying methodologies used (e.g. VOS or VOLL?).

Thank you

Roger Gray

PNGC Power

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Mon Mar 30 14:50:27 2020
To: 'ebarker@lmtribune.com'
Subject: BPA Finances and Snake Dam hydroelectric information
Importance: Normal

Microsoft Exchange Server;converted from html;

Eric,

There are a number of facts and figures that are being misinterpreted during this important public comment period for the Columbia River Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Information correcting the record on those issues is included below. I hope you have had a chance to read the Executive Summary. You can find it at this [link](#).

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2) The Snake River Dams account for 4% of the region's power. True – but misleading. Not all of the utilities in the Northwest purchase power from those dams. The electricity generated by the Snake River Dams is consumed predominately by the consumer-owned utilities listed above, many of which are in rural communities, and accounts for a little more than 10% of the electricity BPA sells to them. The cost of replacing the power from the dams would hit them in a disproportionate manner. Removing the Snake River Dams and replacing them with natural gas generation would increase the rates of PUDs, municipal electric utilities and electric cooperatives by 8.2 to 9.6%. If those dams were replaced by a combination of renewables, battery storage and other non-carbon measures, which may be more likely given current state renewable portfolio standards and other carbon legislative proposals, it is projected to increase those rates by 9.5 to 19.3%. See pages 25 and 26 of the CRSO draft EIS Executive Summary.

3) The Snake River Dams cannot produce 2,000 MW of Peaking Capacity: The lower Snake River projects provide more than 2,000 MW of sustained peaking capabilities during the winter, and a quarter of the federal power system's current reserves holding capability. The dams play an important role in maintaining reliability, and their flexibility and dispatchability are valuable components of the CRS see page 25 of the CRSO draft EIS Executive Summary. This is important because the Northwest is still a winter peaking region, meaning its highest consumption of electricity is during the winter – not the summer. Between October 2009 and March 2018, there were 8,600 operational hours that the Lower Snake River Dams provided more than 2,000 MW of electricity.

4) BPA is becoming financially insolvent: By trimming \$66 million of costs planned for the current two-year rate period, BPA held rates flat for the first time in more than a decade. Considering that between 2008 and 2018 BPA wholesale Power rates increased on average about 3.6% per year, this clearly demonstrates the financial discipline to bend the cost curve and provide low-cost, carbon-free hydropower to our public power utility customers across the Northwest.

In addition, all three US credit ratings agencies consider BPA to have high, investment-grade credit. A major contributing factor to these ratings is our long-term contracts with our preference customers, the Public and Peoples' Utility Districts, municipal electric utilities and electric cooperatives in the Pacific Northwest.

5) The Snake River Dams are expensive and near the end of their life: Major powertrain replacements for the Snake River Dam hydroelectric assets are not currently forecasted to occur within our 20-year system asset plan. Long-term planning analyses that calculate the optimal *economic* time to replace equipment based on current and expected equipment health, probability of failure and outage consequence, point to the late 2030s as the earliest replacement dates. In fact, most of the optimal replacement dates are spread between the 2040s and 2060s for the Lower Snake dams for turbine and generator replacements. The most recent work done at Ice Harbor includes an already installed improved fish passage turbine with another currently being installed and another on the way, which will further modernize and improve those hydroelectric components.

I hope you find this information helpful. If you have questions or need additional information, please contact me at 503-713-7658.

Doug Johnson

Senior Spokesperson, BPA

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Monday, March 30, 2020 2:56 PM
To: 'elif@spokesman.com'
Subject: BPA Finances and Snake Dam hydroelectric information

Eli,

There are a number of facts and figures that are being misinterpreted during this important public comment period for the Columbia River Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Information correcting the record on those issues is included below. I hope you have had a chance to read the Executive Summary. You can find it at this [link](#).

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I hope you find this information helpful. If you have questions or need additional information, please contact me at 503-713-7658.

Doug Johnson
Senior Spokesperson, BPA

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Mon Mar 30 14:56:55 2020
To: 'acary@tricityherald.com'
Subject: BPA Finances and Snake Dam hydroelectric information
Importance: Normal

Microsoft Exchange Server;converted from html;

Annette,

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I hope you find this information helpful. If you have questions or need additional information, please contact me at 503-713-7658.

Doug Johnson

Senior Spokesperson, BPA

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Mon Mar 30 15:04:00 2020
To: 'editor@eastoregonian.com'
Subject: BPA Finances and Snake Dam hydroelectric information
Importance: Normal

Microsoft Exchange Server;converted from html;

Greetings,

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I am hoping you can share this with the reporter(s) you have covering BPA issues. I also wanted to let you know that I though Jessica Pollard wrote an excellent piece on the CRSO draft EIS prior to its release.

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Doug Johnson

Senior Spokesperson, BPA

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7

Sent: Mon Mar 30 15:08:07 2020

To: 'rgrunbaum@seattletimes.com'; 'Lynda Mapes'; 'Hal Bernton'

Subject: BPA Finances and Snake Dam hydroelectric information

Importance: Normal

Microsoft Exchange Server;converted from html;

Greetings,

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I hope you find this information helpful. If you have questions or need additional information, please contact me at 503-713-7658.

Doug Johnson

Senior Spokesperson, BPA

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Tuesday, March 31, 2020 9:26 AM
To: 'craig.brown@columbian.com'; 'greg.jayne@columbian.com'
Subject: BPA Finances and Snake Dam hydroelectric information

Craig and Greg,

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Doug Johnson
Senior Spokesperson, BPA

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Tuesday, March 31, 2020 9:40 AM
To: 'opbnews@opb.org'
Subject: BPA Finances and Snake Dam hydroelectric information

I am writing with a request for you to distribute this information to the reporters and staff who are following the Columbia River System Operation Environmental Impact Statement.

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Doug Johnson
Senior Spokesperson, BPA

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Tue Mar 31 09:43:53 2020
To: 'njaquiss@wwweek.com'
Subject: BPA Finances and Snake Dam hydroelectric information
Importance: Normal

Microsoft Exchange Server;converted from html;

Nigel,

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Doug Johnson

Senior Spokesperson, BPA

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Tue Mar 31 10:04:22 2020
To: 'tips@bendbulletin.com'
Subject: BPA Finances and Snake Dam hydroelectric information
Importance: Normal

Microsoft Exchange Server;converted from html;

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Doug Johnson

Senior Spokesperson, BPA

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Tue Mar 31 10:06:54 2020
To: 'news@bendbulletin.com'
Subject: BPA Finances and Snake Dam hydroelectric information
Importance: Normal

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Doug Johnson

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From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Tue Mar 31 10:34:07 2020
To: 'newsroom@idahostatesman.com'
Subject: BPA Finances and Snake Dam hydroelectric information
Importance: Normal

Microsoft Exchange Server;converted from html;

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Doug Johnson

Senior Spokesperson, BPA

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Tue Mar 31 11:55:10 2020
To: 'adam.lynn@thenewstribune.com'; 'matt.misterek@thenewstribune.com';
'ted.newman@thenewstribune.com'
Subject: BPA Finances and Snake Dam hydroelectric information
Importance: Normal

Microsoft Exchange Server;converted from html;

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Doug Johnson

Senior Spokesperson, BPA

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Tue Mar 31 12:07:09 2020
To: 'kpuckett@greatfalltribune.com'; 'sthompson@greatfalltribune.com'
Subject: BPA Finances and Snake Dam hydroelectric information
Importance: Normal

Microsoft Exchange Server;converted from html;

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I hope you find this information helpful. If you have questions or need additional information, please contact me at 503-713-7658.

Doug Johnson

Senior Spokesperson, BPA

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Tue Mar 31 12:08:52 2020
To: 'info@ap.org'
Subject: BPA Finances and Snake Dam hydroelectric information
Importance: Normal

Microsoft Exchange Server;converted from html;

Please forward this to AP reporters in the Pacific Northwest and in other locations that are interested in the subject below. Thanks.

There are a number of facts and figures that are being misinterpreted during this important public comment period for the Columbia River System Operations Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Information correcting the record on those issues is included below. I hope you have had a chance to read the Executive Summary. You can find it at this [link](#).

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I hope you find this information helpful. If you have questions or need additional information, please contact me at 503-713-7658.

Doug Johnson

Senior Spokesperson, BPA

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Tuesday, March 31, 2020 12:16 PM
To: 'barta@wenatcheeworld.com'; 'hemphill@wenatcheeworld.com'
Subject: BPA Finances and Snake Dam hydroelectric information

Russ and Linda,

There are a number of facts and figures that are being misinterpreted during this important public comment period for the Columbia River System Operations Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Information correcting the record on those issues is included below. I hope you have had a chance to read the Executive Summary. You can find it at this [link](#).

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I hope you find this information helpful. If you have questions or need additional information, please contact me at 503-713-7658.

Doug Johnson
Senior Spokesperson, BPA

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Tue Mar 31 12:23:00 2020
To: 'abath@registerguard.com'; 'aduvernay@registerguard.com'
Subject: FW: BPA Finances and Snake Dam hydroelectric information
Importance: Normal

Microsoft Exchange Server;converted from html;

Alison and Adam,

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I hope you find this information helpful. If you have questions or need additional information, please contact me at 503-713-7658.

Doug Johnson

Senior Spokesperson, BPA

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Tue Mar 31 12:38:28 2020
To: 'lhintze@dailyinterlake.com'
Subject: FW: BPA Finances and Snake Dam hydroelectric information
Importance: Normal

Microsoft Exchange Server;converted from html;
[Sorry. Forgot the e in your name the first time around...](#)

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Tuesday, March 31, 2020 12:37 PM
To: 'lhintz@dailyinterlake.com' ; 'sshindledecker@dailyinterlake.com' ; 'bserbin@dailyinterlake.com'
Subject: BPA Finances and Snake Dam hydroelectric information

Lynette, Scott and Bret Anne

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Doug Johnson

Senior Spokesperson, BPA

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Saturday, April 04, 2020 12:26 PM
To: Rabe, James M (Matt) CIV USARMY CENWD (US); 'Echols, Amy M CIV USARMY CENWD (USA)'; Coffey, Michael A; Lopez, Erika A; Habibi,Maryam A (BPA) - DKP-7
Subject: BPA Record Correction Article Published

This article will make the rounds of the Papers the EO Media Group owns and manages. In all there are 11 newspapers in Oregon and Washington that are part of EO. I think this corrects things in an accurate and respectable manner.

BPA seeks to clear misconceptions

By Katie Nesbitt for the EO Media Group

PORTLAND — With a public comment period on the operation of Bonneville Power Administration’s 14 hydropower generating dams ending April 13, officials are working to dispel widely held misconceptions about the systems’ management.

The draft Columbia River System Operations Draft Environmental Impact Statement was released Feb. 28 for a 45-day public comment period. Amy Echols, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers outreach coordinator for the fish and environment team, said six public meetings were scheduled to be held around the Northwest, but were moved online because of recent federal and state precautions around the COVID-19 virus.

Echols said the virtual public meetings in regards to the draft EIS, co-authored by BPA, Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation had the same facilitation and presenters. She said the teleconference format worked well.

“One of the advantages of this format is that people from all over the region, and even outside the region, could attend without having to travel,” she said. “It provided a glimmer of opportunity in the midst of change.”

With 190 people signed into a four-hour call on March 31, Echols said 90 people were able to provide verbal comment.

Doug Johnson, senior spokesperson for BPA, said the three sponsoring agencies, along with a list of 30 other government stakeholders, began work on the Columbia River Systems Operations analysis in August 2016. The anticipated release of the final environmental impact statement is scheduled for July and the Record of Decision should be published by September. Now with the comment period is drawing near, Johnson said he wanted to make sure some of the errancies that arose are clarified.

Dams provide more than 4% to BPA

One of the most confusing issues is the repeated statement the lower Snake River dams only contribute 4% to BPA’s total.

What is crucial to note, Johnson said, is the electricity generated by the Snake River dams accounts for a little more than 10% of the electricity BPA sells to its 136 preference customers — public utility districts, municipal electric utilities and rural cooperatives, including Oregon Trail Electric Cooperative based in Baker City. These districts and co-ops are considered preference customers because they get 100% of their power from BPA.

“The cost of replacing the power from the dams would hit them in a disproportionate manner,” Johnson wrote in an email. “Removing the Snake River Dams and replacing them with natural gas generation would increase the rates of

PUDs, municipal electric utilities and electric cooperatives by 8.2 to 9.6 percent. If those dams were replaced by a combination of renewables, battery storage and other non-carbon measures, which may be more likely given current state renewable portfolio standards and other carbon legislative proposals, it is projected to increase those rates by 9.5 to 19.3 percent.”

Oregon Trail Electric serves 61,000 people in four counties. Chief Financial Officer Anthony Bailey said as a co-op, OTEC only receives power from BPA and is dependent on the decisions that affect Bonneville.

“Assuming dams went away the (preference customer) utilities would have to develop their own (power generating) resources or buy Tier-2 power through a contract,” Bailey said. “It would force us into the market much quicker instead of BPA being able to manage for us.”

Natural gas, others hit BPA

Another criticism that arose among the public comments is BPA sells power for less than it costs to produce. Johnson said 78% of the revenue BPA generates is from its preference customers.

The remaining 12% of revenue comes from what he called “surplus sales” or “secondary revenue.”

“When we produce more power than our wholesale customers need then we go to the spot market and sell it at a rate oftentimes lower than our wholesale rate,” Johnson said.

In recent years, BPA power is fetching less on the spot market than it did traditionally for a few reasons, Johnson said. He listed lower natural gas prices and the influx of wind and solar energy as contributing factors. BPA also takes a hit periodically during spring high flows or when a lot of wind power is produced.

“In rare circumstances, we provide energy on the spot market for less than it costs to produce, Johnson said. “It’s the exception, not the rule.”

Addressing claims that BPA is becoming financially insolvent, Johnson said a couple of years ago, BPA adopted a strategy to cut spending.

He blamed a lack of “cost discipline” and said by trimming \$66 million of costs planned for the current two-year rate period, BPA was able to hold rates flat for the first time in more than a decade.

“Considering that between 2008 and 2018, BPA wholesale power rates increased on average about 3.6% per year, this clearly demonstrates the financial discipline to bend the cost curve and provide low-cost, carbon-free hydropower to our public power utility customers across the Northwest,” he said.

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7
Sent: Thursday, April 09, 2020 10:43 AM
To: Armentrout,Scott G (BPA) - E-4; James,Daniel M (BPA) - D-7; Habibi,Maryam A (BPA) - DKP-7; Scruggs,Joel L (BPA) - DK-7; Connolly,Kieran P (BPA) - PG-5; Koehler,Birgit G (BPA) - PG-5
Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

This went out earlier this morning.

PORTLAND, Oregon -- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation and Bonneville Power Administration continue to welcome comments on the draft Columbia River System Operations Environmental Impact Statement through April 13, 2020.

The federal agencies are already reviewing over 3,000 comments received through mail, an online comment platform and six virtual public meetings that involved 1,000 participants, and look forward to any additional comments received through the end of the comment period. All comments will be considered, and substantive comments will contribute to the overall quality of the final EIS. Additionally, comments will help the agencies deliver a final EIS that supports and balances the needs of stakeholders and communities across the basin and is based on sound and current science.

The draft EIS is the result of more than three years of regional collaboration between the lead federal agencies and more than 30 entities from across the region, consisting of tribes, federal agencies, and state and local governments, who contributed their technical expertise and input as cooperating agencies in this National Environmental Policy Act process. As cooperating agencies, their participation included providing input throughout the 120-day scoping process as well as reviewing the Administrative draft document. This participation enabled the production of a draft EIS that reflects expressed tribal and other perspectives on the Columbia River System.

The federal agencies received a number of requests to extend the comment period. However, given the broad range of comments received to date and the extensive non-Federal participation in the overall process as well as the level of public engagement in the six virtual meetings in the region, the comment period for the draft EIS will not be extended.

The agencies will continue to collaborate with all involved to issue the final EIS in Summer 2020 followed by a Record of Decision in Fall 2020 consistent with the direction provided in the October 2018 Presidential Memorandum on Promoting the Reliable Supply and Delivery of Water in the West.
Options to submit written comments:

Online:

Visit crso.info to access the online comment form

Postal mail, postmarked by April 13, 2020, to:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Attn: CRSO EIS P.O. Box 2870, Portland, OR 97208-2870

Delivery service by 5:00 p.m. on April 13, 2020, to:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Attn: CRSO EIS
1201 NE Lloyd Blvd., Portland, OR 97232

The Federal agencies will provide progress updates on the EIS, send a notice of publication of the final EIS to the project mailing list, and post information on the project website: www.crso.info. To receive updates via email, the public may send an email address to info@crso.info. For updates via postal mail, the public can call 800-290-5033.

From: Armentrout,Scott G (BPA) - E-4 <sgarmentrout@bpa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, April 9, 2020 10:40 AM
To: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>
Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

Could you send it to me so I can pass to various staff, etc?

SCOTT G ARMENTROUT

Executive Vice President, Environment, Fish & Wildlife, SES | E-4

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

bpa.gov | P 503-230-3076 | C (b)(6)



From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, April 9, 2020 10:39 AM
To: Armentrout,Scott G (BPA) - E-4 <sgarmentrout@bpa.gov>
Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

Yes. It went out this morning. The part acknowledging requests to extend was included but moved down. Small victories.

From: Armentrout,Scott G (BPA) - E-4 <sgarmentrout@bpa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, April 9, 2020 10:38 AM
To: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>
Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

Ok – have you seen the release on comment period go out yet?

SCOTT G ARMENTROUT

Executive Vice President, Environment, Fish & Wildlife, SES | E-4

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

bpa.gov | P 503-230-3076 | C (b)(6)



From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, April 9, 2020 10:37 AM
To: Armentrout,Scott G (BPA) - E-4 <sgarmentrout@bpa.gov>
Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

Crystal, Elliot and Philip Key are good to go with this version. It'll go out middle of next week when the comment period closes.

From: Armentrout,Scott G (BPA) - E-4 <sgarmentrout@bpa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, April 9, 2020 10:37 AM
To: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>
Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

Doug, is this the final? Did you get concurrence from my staff?

SCOTT G ARMENTROUT

Executive Vice President, Environment, Fish & Wildlife, SES | E-4

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

bpa.gov | P 503-230-3076 | (b)(6)



From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>

Sent: Thursday, April 2, 2020 12:27 PM

To: Ball,Crystal A (BPA) - EW-4 <caball@bpa.gov>; Armentrout,Scott G (BPA) - E-4 <sgarmentrout@bpa.gov>

Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

OK. Just had a good convo with Scott who is copied on this email. We chatted through some changes that I think capture the message he wants delivered. Take a look and let me know what you think. Once you give me the thumbs up, I'll send to the front office for final review. Thanks.

From: Ball,Crystal A (BPA) - EW-4 <caball@bpa.gov>

Sent: Thursday, April 2, 2020 11:46 AM

To: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>

Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

Dude! I'm trying to help you out!! I pinged Scott late last night. Don't go there with me....

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>

Sent: Thursday, April 2, 2020 11:45 AM

To: Ball,Crystal A (BPA) - EW-4 <caball@bpa.gov>

Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

Call me when you can. I'll be honest. We are burning time and not correcting the \$17 million number. We may be letting perfect be the enemy of good here...

Call me we'll figure it out.

From: Ball,Crystal A (BPA) - EW-4 <caball@bpa.gov>

Sent: Thursday, April 2, 2020 11:42 AM

To: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>

Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

Let's talk later. This is too hard to do by email when I'm supposed to be participating in a meeting with Elliot.

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>

Sent: Thursday, April 2, 2020 11:40 AM

To: Ball,Crystal A (BPA) - EW-4 <caball@bpa.gov>

Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

Those were the top fund receivers. If that's not it, I have no idea what you guys want.

From: Ball,Crystal A (BPA) - EW-4 <caball@bpa.gov>

Sent: Thursday, April 2, 2020 11:38 AM

To: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>
Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

So, that's not a complete list. Scott suggested a list of top 5-10 by size of portfolio. I don't think the narrative responds to Scott's request.

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, April 2, 2020 11:37 AM
To: Ball,Crystal A (BPA) - EW-4 <caball@bpa.gov>
Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

Already did, LOL. You have an updated draft.

From: Ball,Crystal A (BPA) - EW-4 <caball@bpa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, April 2, 2020 11:36 AM
To: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>
Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

Yes, that works. I'm agreeing with you. Sorry if that wasn't clear. Please remove 56% and say majority instead.

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, April 2, 2020 11:32 AM
To: Ball,Crystal A (BPA) - EW-4 <caball@bpa.gov>
Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

Gonna push back and say no. This document covers the entirety of the program. Using 2020 only is misleading and might get us in trouble with folks throwing slings and arrows. Folks like Steven Hawley are going over this stuff with a fine-toothed comb. The numbers are the numbers. If you'd like, I can remove the 56% figure and say a majority of the funding, then add the sentence I wrote about 2020. That work?

From: Ball,Crystal A (BPA) - EW-4 <caball@bpa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, April 2, 2020 11:29 AM
To: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>
Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

Use FY20.

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, April 2, 2020 11:28 AM
To: Ball,Crystal A (BPA) - EW-4 <caball@bpa.gov>
Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

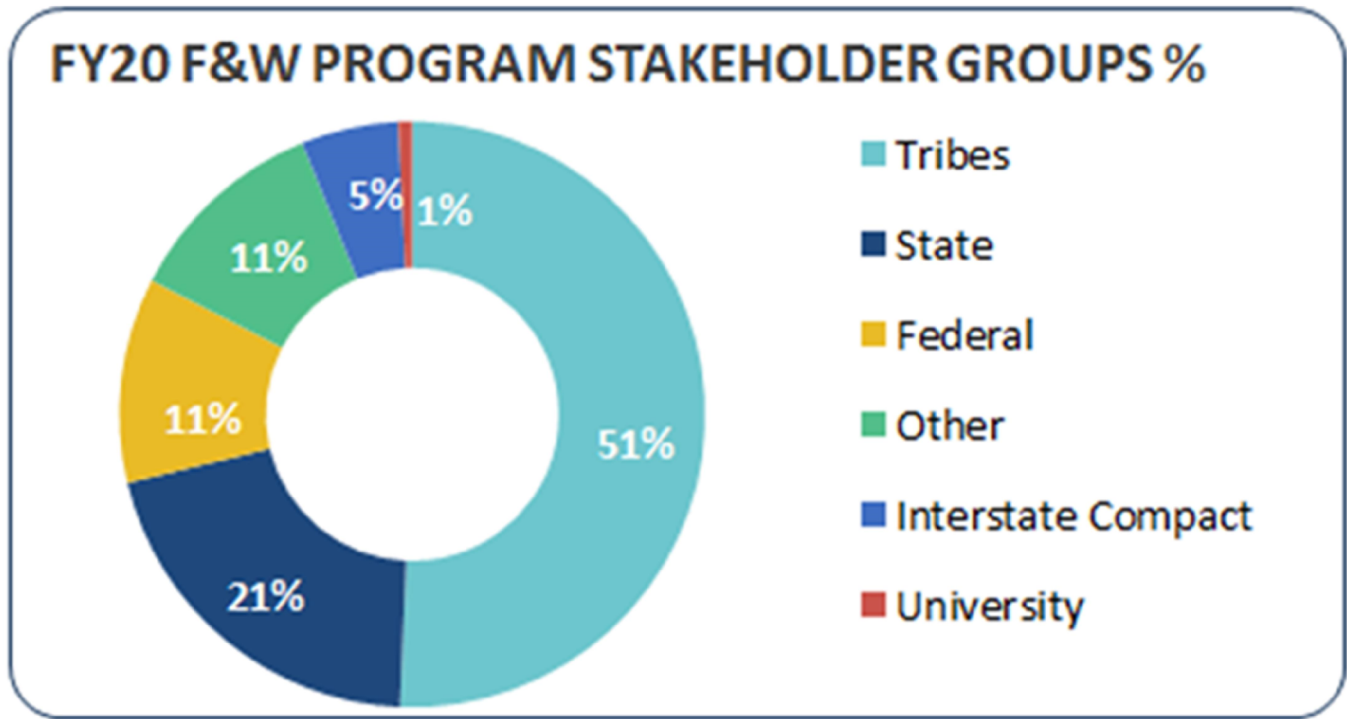
Rodrigo's numbers are smaller because I think the time period we are talking about isn't as locally focused as the current program is. If you would like, I could use the numbers below to share 2020.

In fiscal year 2020, 51% of the funds will go to tribes and 20 % to the states.

That work?

From: Ball,Crystal A (BPA) - EW-4 <caball@bpa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, April 2, 2020 11:26 AM

To: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>; George,Rodrigo (BPA) - E-4 <rdgeorge@bpa.gov>
Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation



From: Ball,Crystal A (BPA) - EW-4
Sent: Thursday, April 2, 2020 11:24 AM
To: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>; George,Rodrigo (BPA) - E-4 <rdgeorge@bpa.gov>
Subject: RE: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

Is 56% the right number? I thought it was more like 70%.

From: Johnson,G Douglas (BPA) - DK-7 <gdjohnson@bpa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, April 2, 2020 11:14 AM
To: Ball,Crystal A (BPA) - EW-4 <caball@bpa.gov>; Armentrout,Scott G (BPA) - E-4 <sgarmentrout@bpa.gov>; Welch,Dorothy W (BPA) - E-4 <dwwelch@bpa.gov>; George,Rodrigo (BPA) - E-4 <rdgeorge@bpa.gov>
Subject: Final Draft Fish Costs Explanation

Thanks to Rodrigo for the great info and a quick discussion regarding the attached final draft. I have chosen to leave out PSMFC and NOAA. Figured we'd focus on the largest state and tribal partners. If this works, I will get to the front office for its review. Please let me know if you have edits/comments. Thanks!