The Northwest Power Act and the Northwest Power and Conservation Council

Presentation For
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Mark Walker, Director of Public Affairs

Council Background

- Northwest Power Act, 1980
- Interstate compact
  - Eight members (Oregon members are Richard Devlin and Ted Ferrioli)
  - Previously, no role for states in decisions affecting energy, fish, and wildlife in the Columbia River Basin
- The Council has three primary tasks:
  - 20-year Power Plan for the Northwest
  - Fish and Wildlife Program
  - Public involvement

A Unique Agency

- The Council
  - ✓ Not an Oregon state agency and receives no funding from the State of Oregon; The Council is funded by the Bonneville Power Administration.
  - ✓ The Council is a planning agency; others, such as ODFW, implement our plans with Bonneville funding
  - ✓ Gives the public a role in fish, wildlife, and power issues
- Decision-making
  - ✓ Directs more than $250 million of ratepayer money annually
  - ✓ In 2017, Oregon interests received $84 million for fish and wildlife projects

The Power Plan (2015)

Northwest Power Plan

- First plan adopted in 1983
- Revised every five years
- Assure an adequate, efficient, economical, and reliable regional power supply
- The Council is starting work on a new plan that will be finished in 2021

Why a Regional Power Plan?

- Prevent a repeat of 1970s planning failure
- The Power Act makes cost-effective energy efficiency the priority resource as a way to avoid overbuilding or underbuilding resources
- Independent analysis & forecasting vetted by a broad range of interests

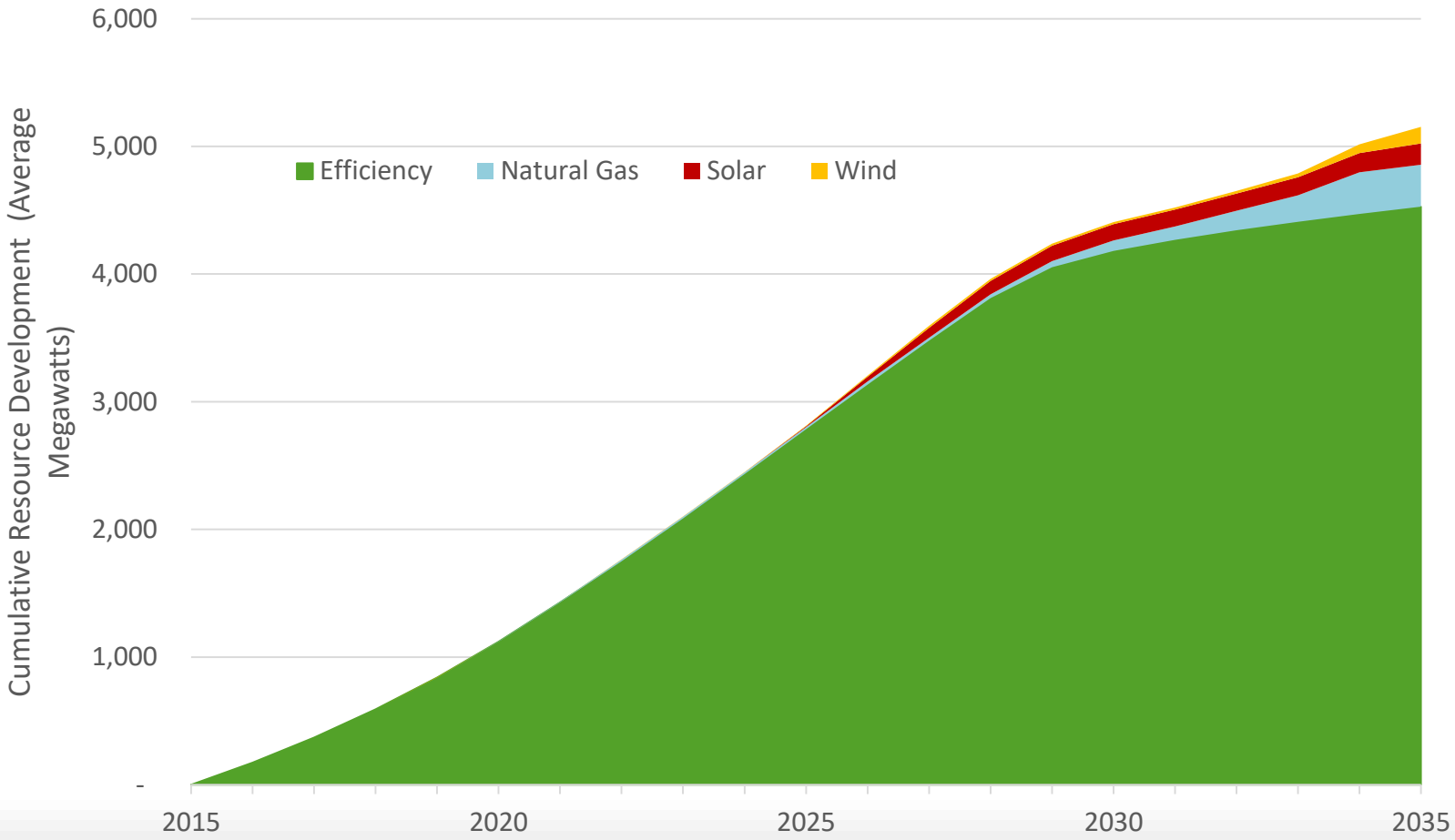
Power Plan Requirements

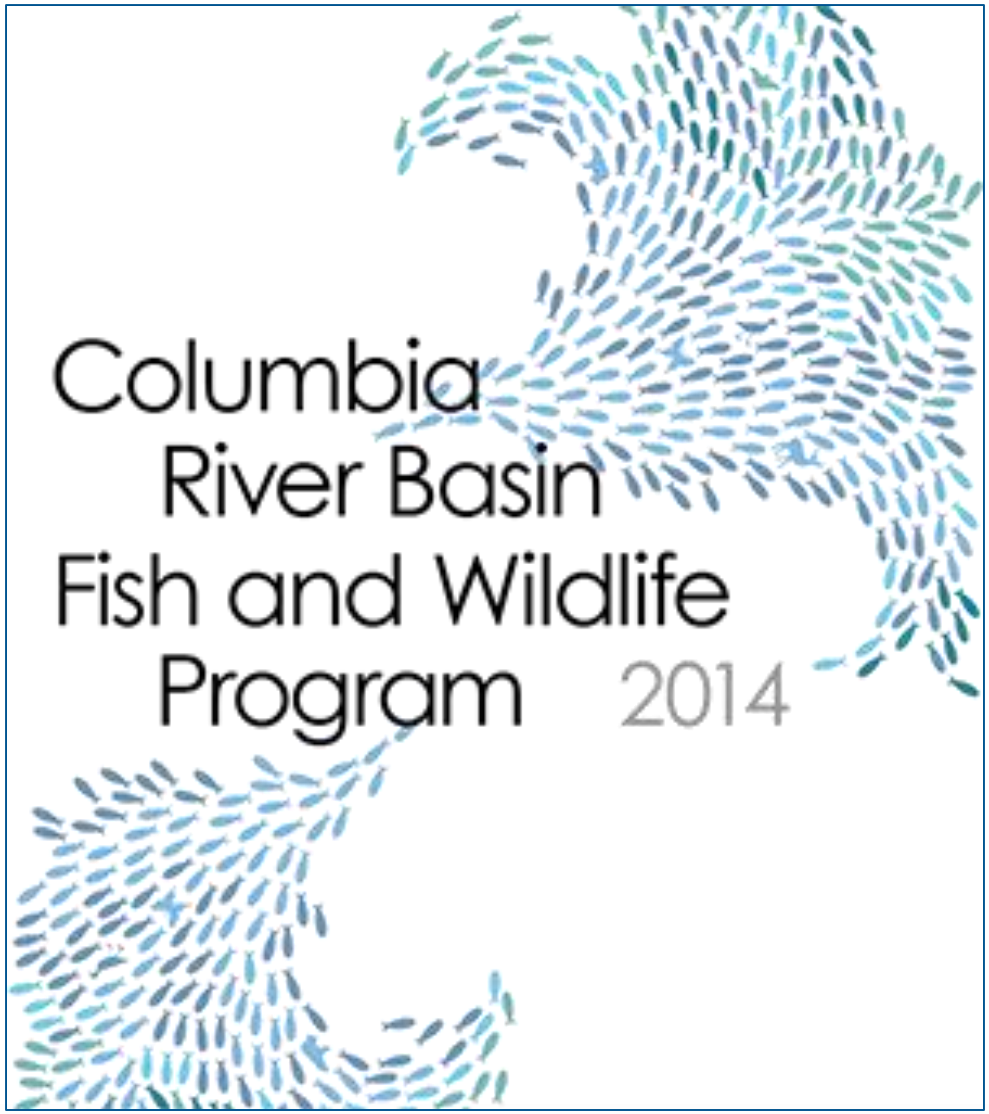
- Ensure a reliable & economical regional power system over the next 20 years
- Forecast electricity demand; electricity & natural gas prices
- Identify a strategy for new energy resources
- Revise every five years
- Bonneville acts in a manner consistent with the Power Plan

Key Finding

- Energy efficiency, the least-cost, least-risk resource, meets nearly all energy and capacity needs for the next 20 years

Resource Portfolio Energy




Columbia
River Basin
Fish and Wildlife
Program
2014

Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program

- Since 1982; built on recommendations from state and federal fish and wildlife agencies, and Native American tribes
- Protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife affected by hydropower dams in the Columbia River Basin
- Initial focus on dam passage; today mostly habitat
- Revise every five years; work is underway on a new Program to be finished in 2019
- Bonneville acts in a manner consistent with the Program

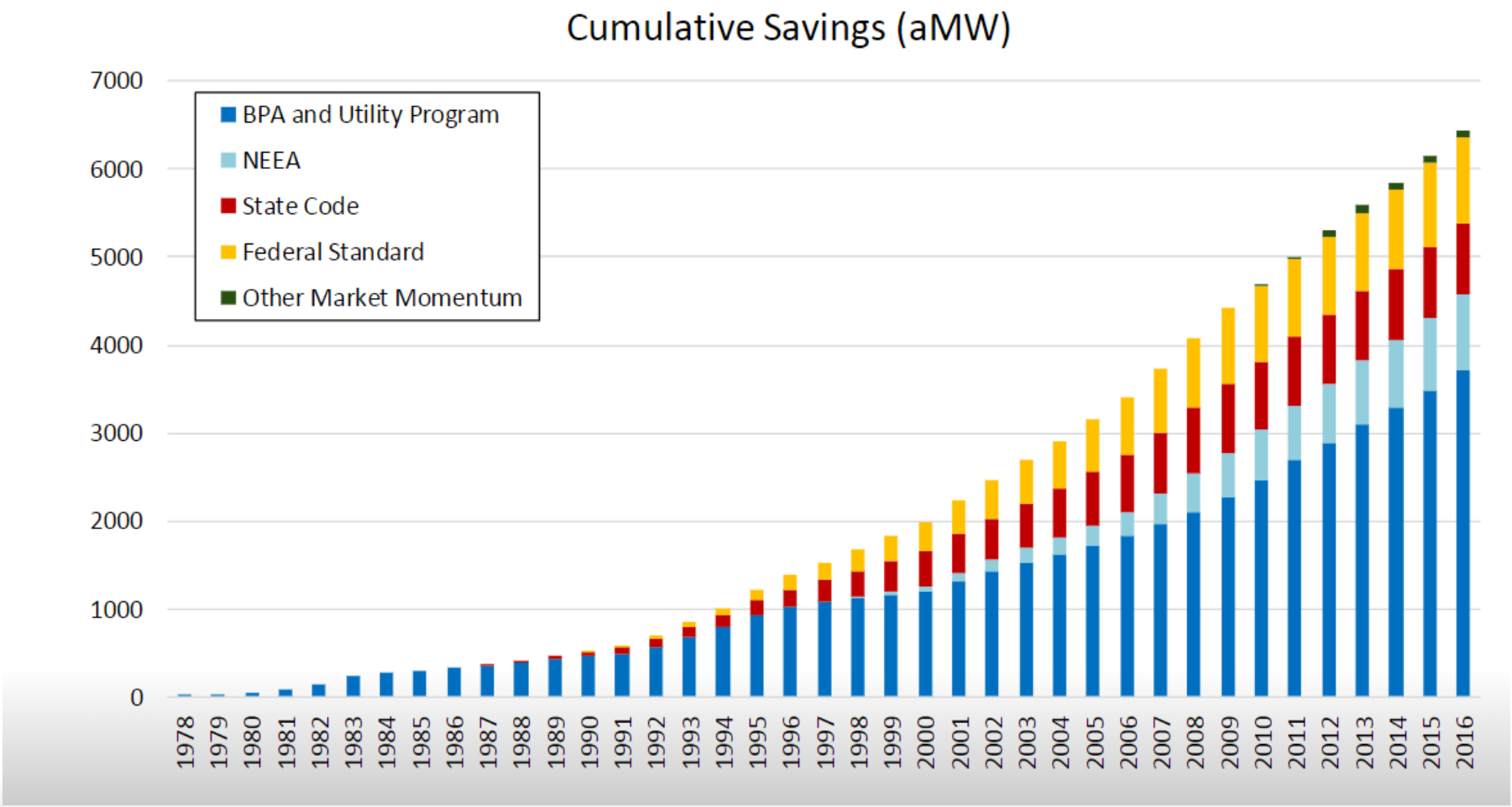
Key Program Elements

- Improve fish survival at dams (flow, passage)
- Improve ecosystem function
  - Improve habitat for fish and wildlife
  - Restore ecosystems (not just certain species/areas)
  - Reduce invasive species and predation
- Use hatcheries to rebuild runs, support harvest
  - Ensure abundant harvest while maintaining strong stocks of wild fish
  - Encourage genetic management plans for hatcheries
  - Guided by best available science

Regional Accomplishments Since 1980

- 6,300 average megawatts of energy efficiency (five Seattles)
- Diversified regional power resources (wind, hydropower, coal, gas, nuclear)
- Improved fish survival at dams
- Improved fish and wildlife habitat:
  - Preserved more than 400,000 acres (161,874 hectares) for wildlife
  - Protected 44,000 miles (70,811 kilometers) against new hydropower dams

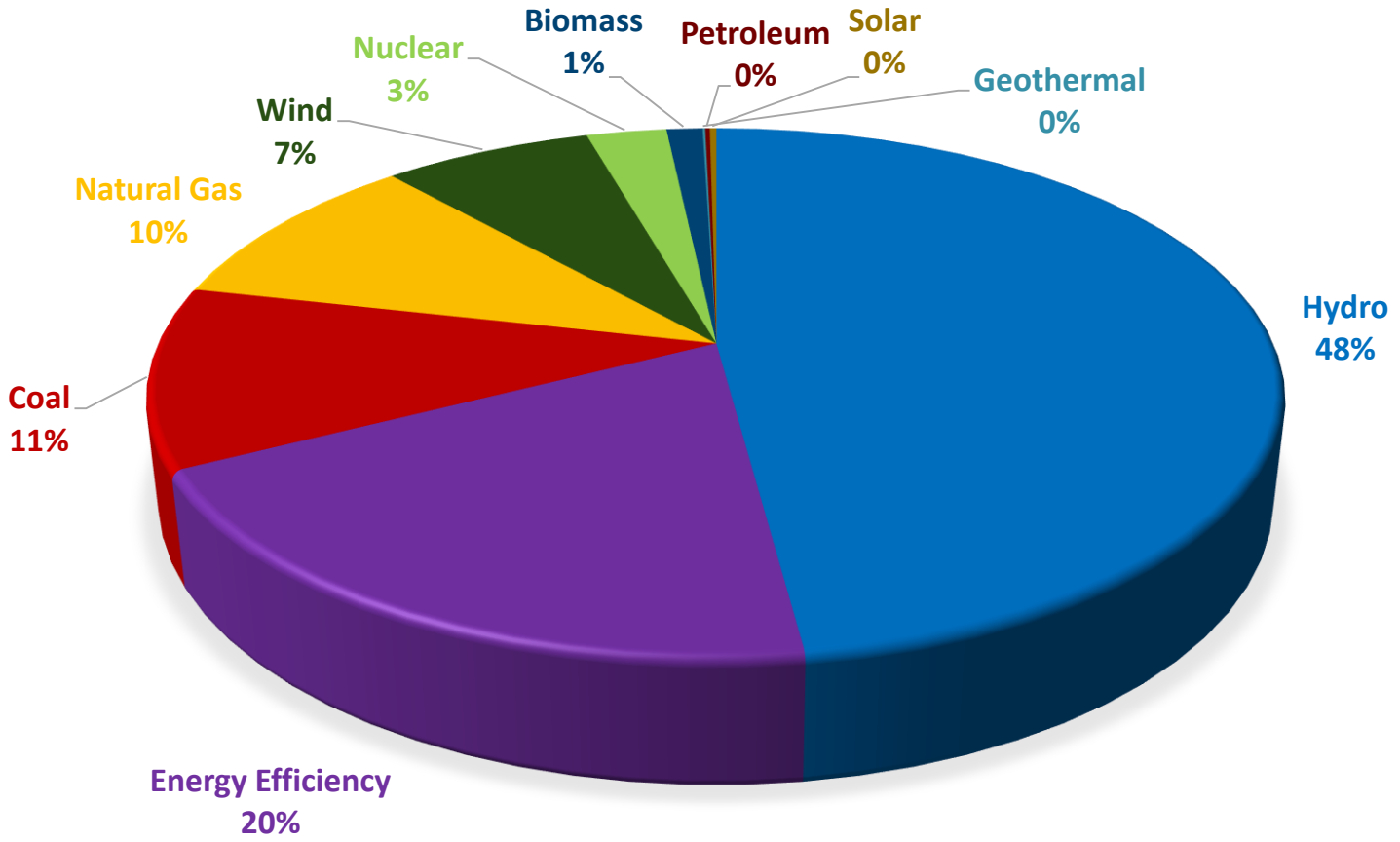
6,300 Avg. Megawatts Since 1978



What does 6,300 aMW of energy efficiency mean to the region?

- Generation:
  - Approximately two and a half Grand Coulee Dams
  - Approximately 26 combined cycle gas plants
- End Use Consumption:
  - Equivalent to approximately 2700 large sawmills
  - Represents 2 times the NW industrial sector
  - About the consumption of 75% of households in the NW
- Represents enough energy savings to save the region's electricity consumers $5 billion in 2016

Energy Efficiency Has Been the Region's Second Largest Resource Since 2012*



* Based on 2017 actual dispatch