Water Supply Meeting

September 14, 2011

Agenda

- Fall and winter weather forecasts- Idaho Power and NWS meteorologists
- Soil Moisture and SWSI - NRCS
- Moving to the new 30 (1981-2010) year average – NWS and NRCS
- Change to using ESP instead of Regression forecasts –NWRFC
- Fall and early winter targets for reservoir operations – USBR
- Reservoir storage compared with average reservoir storage – Idaho Power
- Fall Chinook Operation Plan – Idaho Power
- Communication – Idaho Power
- Next Water Supply Meeting – IDWR

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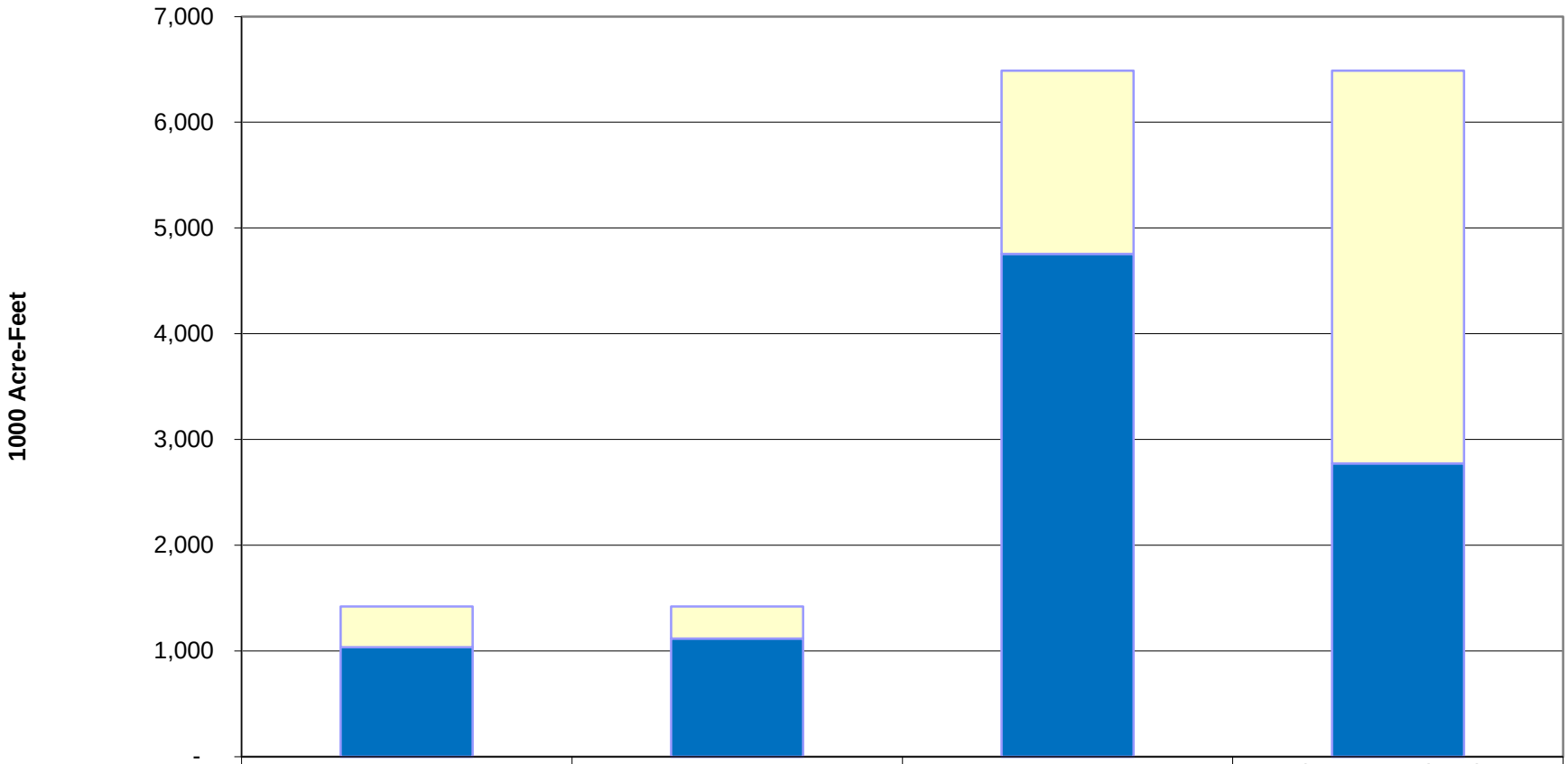
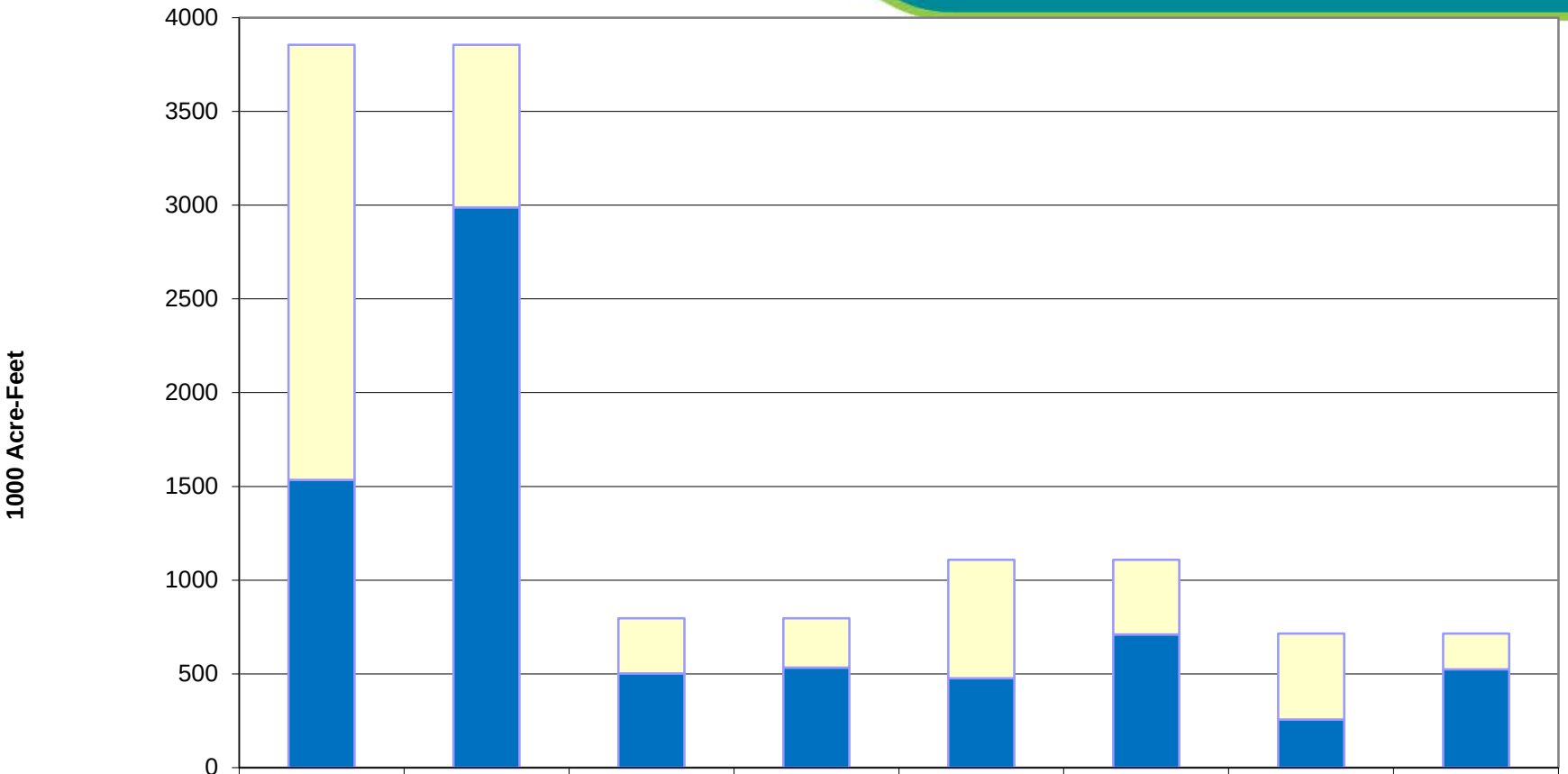
Snake River Reservoir Storage on September 12, 2011 Compared with 1990-2010 Average



	Brownlee Total Storage	Brownlee Total Average Storage for September 12 (1990-2010)	Major Reservoirs Above Brownlee	Major Reservoirs Above Brownlee Average for September 12 (1990-2010)
Available Space	386	304	1,732	3715
9/12 Storage	1,034	1,116	4,756	2772

Snake River Reservoir Storage on September 12, 2011
Compared with 1990-2010 Average



	Upper Snake Average	Upper Snake 2011	Payette Average	Payette 2011	Boise Average	Boise 2011	Owyhee Average	Owyhee 2011
Available Space	2320	867	293	262	632	399	458	191
9/12 Storage	1535	2988	503	534	477	710	257	524

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Depending on expected water conditions in the fall, Brownlee Reservoir releases are managed to maintain a constant flow of 8,500 to 13,000 cfs (cubic feet per second) below Hells Canyon Dam to provide optimum conditions for spawning fall chinook salmon.

In order to provide this constant outflow from October through December, the company may be required to draft, or lower the level of water within Brownlee Reservoir in September. This additional reservoir space is necessary to capture inflows in excess of the constant outflows being released.

Spawning flow is based upon:

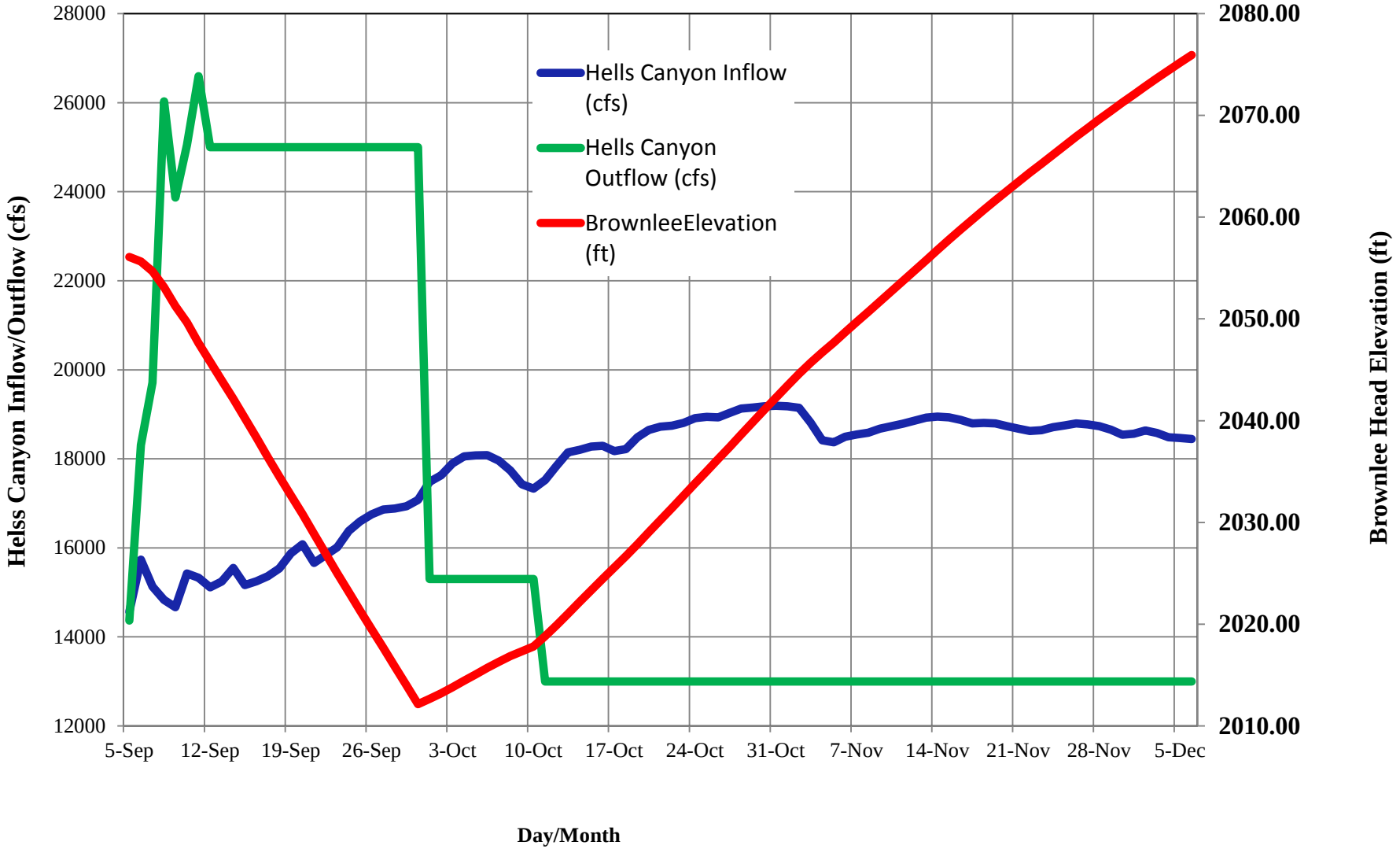
- A minimum reservoir elevation of approximately 2,040 feet above sea level when the program starts in October.
- Forecasted inflows so that Brownlee Reservoir is full, around 2,075 feet above sea level, by the first week in December.
- Anticipation that the minimum flow set during the spawning period can be maintained until fry emergence (when the young fish leave the redds, or nests) in the spring without emptying Brownlee Reservoir.

Minimum flows below Hells Canyon Dam are maintained through fry emergence.

View a chart about how many redds have been counted in the Snake, Grande Ronde and Imnaha rivers. This survey occurs in the spring and is established by maintaining water over the most shallow redds. Once the flow is set, it's considered to be the minimum flow necessary to keep fish embryos from drying out until they are big enough to leave their nests in the spring.

These operations can impact power production. The lower the reservoir elevation in Brownlee, the lower the power production capability of the plant. This, in turn, may require the company to purchase power from other sources if demand for electricity cannot be met due to lower reservoir water levels.

2011 Fall Chinook Operation Plan



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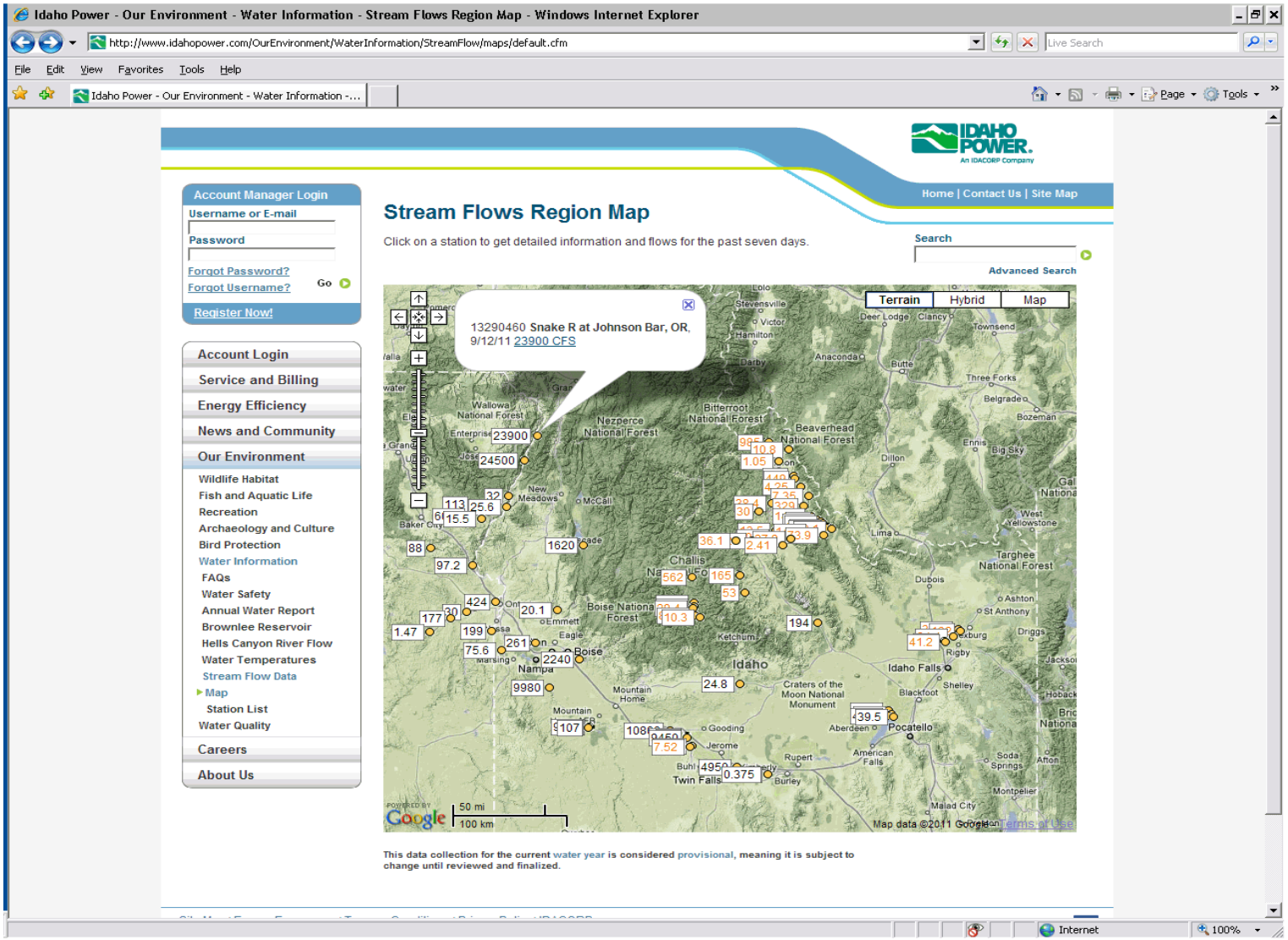

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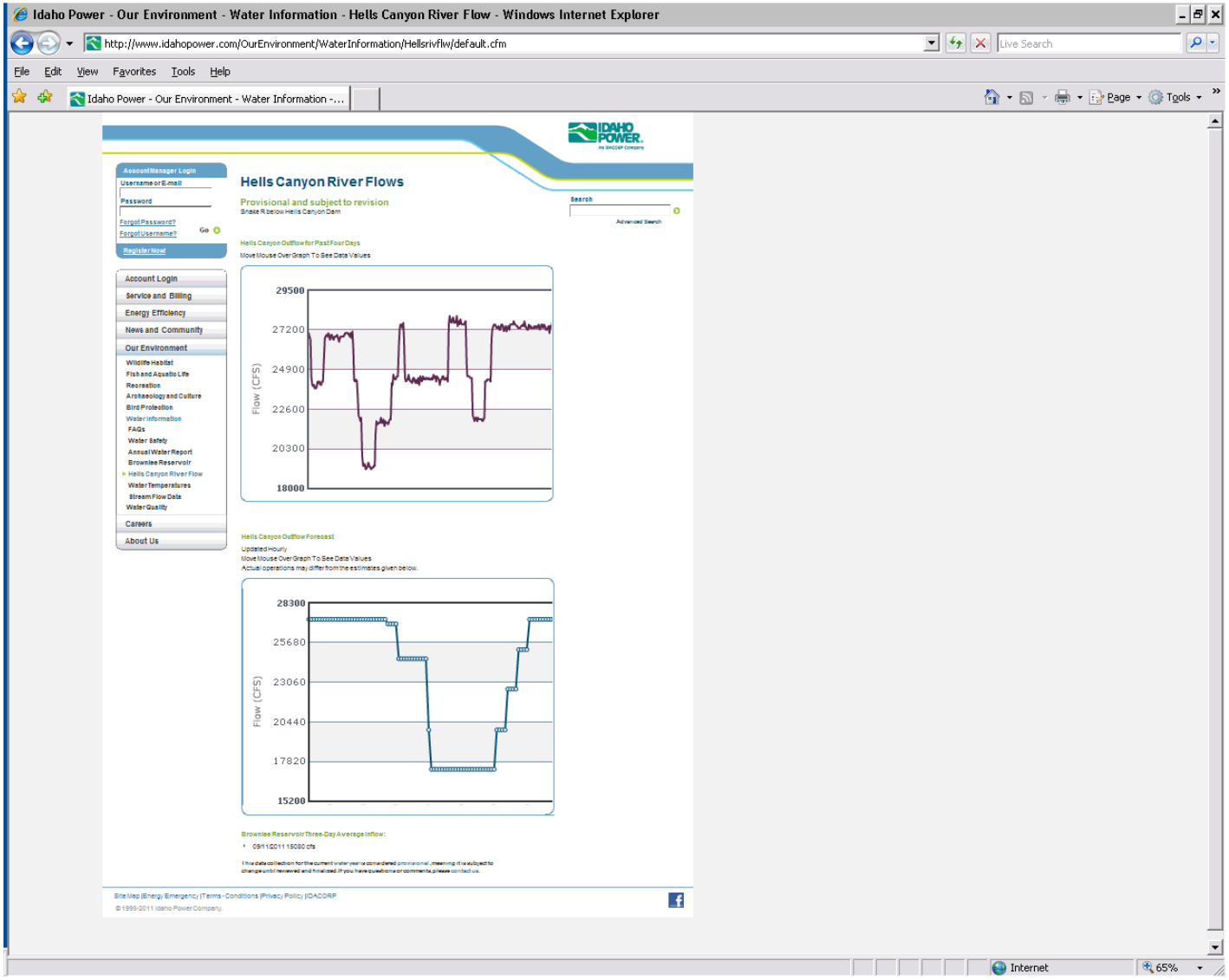
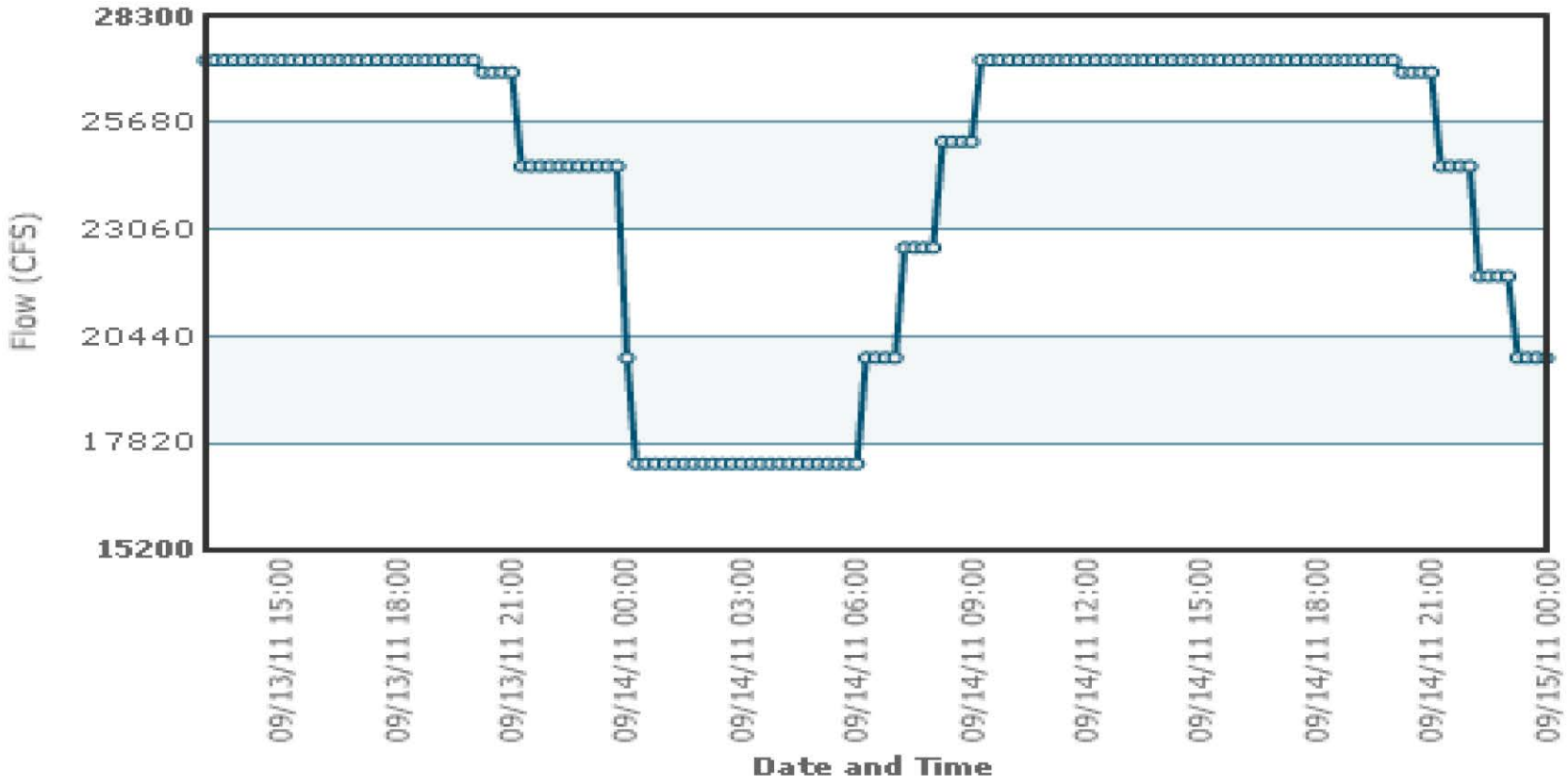
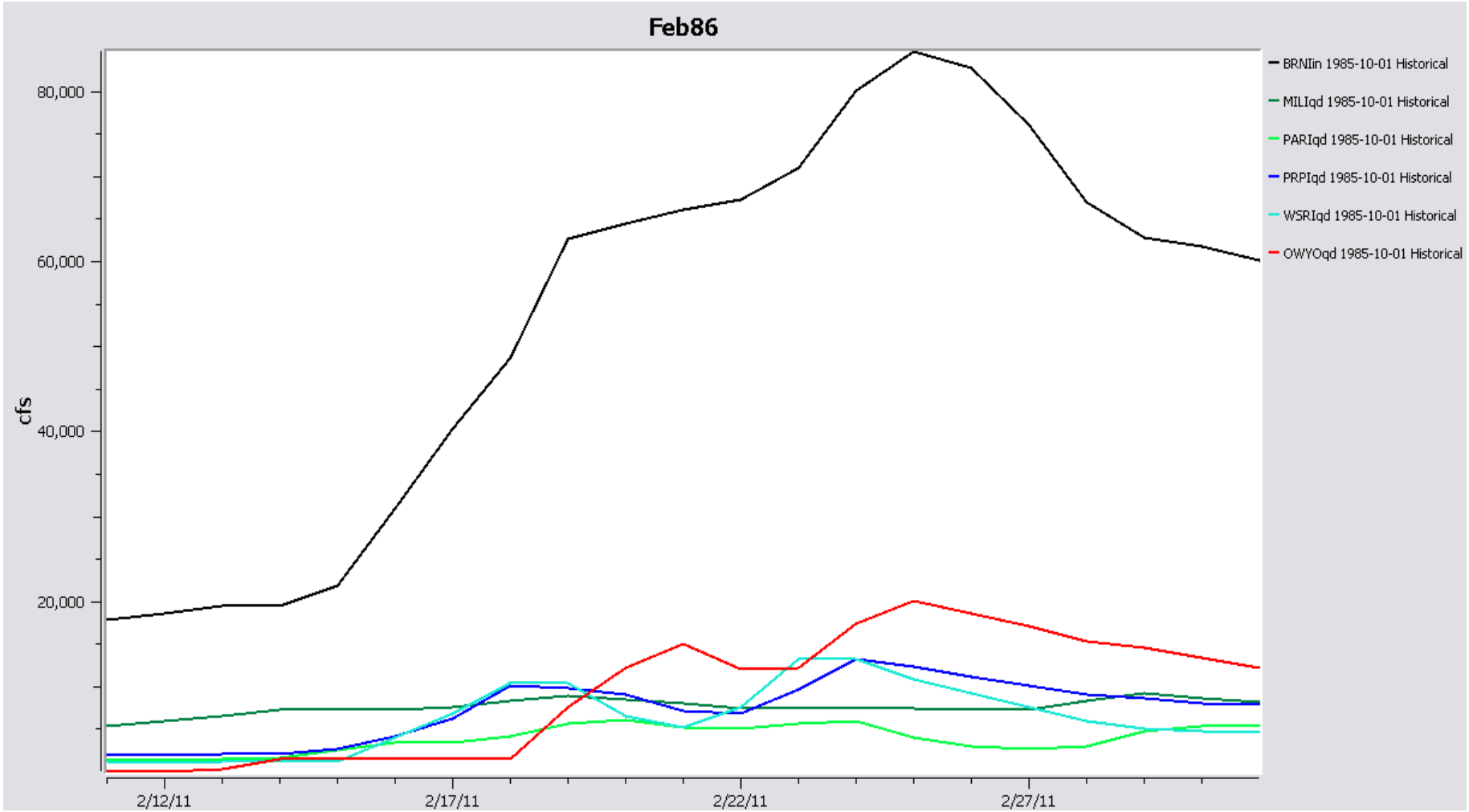



28300
25680
23060
20440
17820
15200
Flow (CFS)
09/13/11 15:00
09/13/11 18:00
09/13/11 21:00
09/14/11 00:00
09/14/11 03:00
09/14/11 06:00
09/14/11 09:00
09/14/11 12:00
09/14/11 15:00
09/14/11 18:00
09/14/11 21:00
09/15/11 00:00
Date and Time

Historical Flood Event



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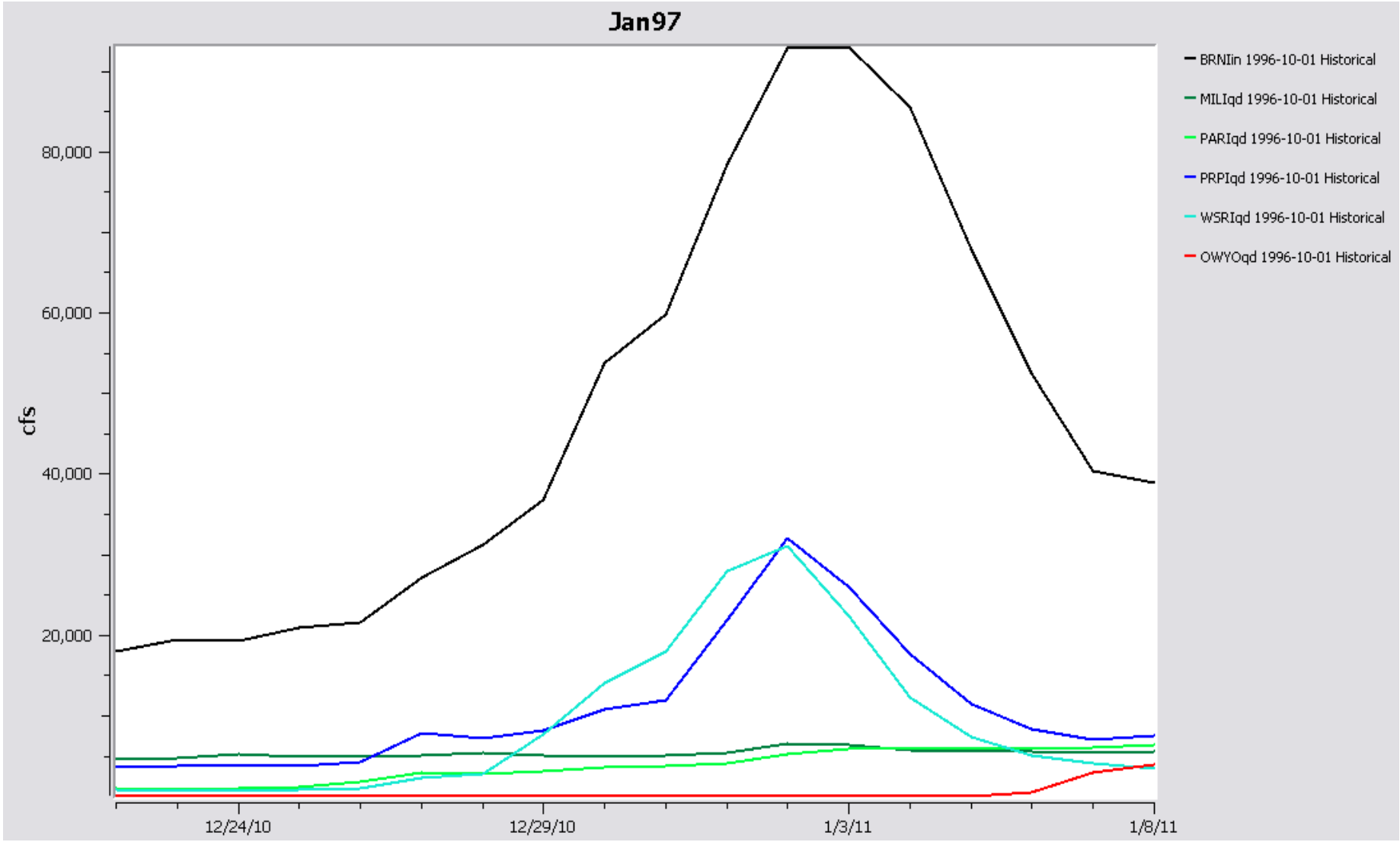

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Thank You

http://www.idahopower.com/OurEnvironment/FishAquatic/default.cfm

http://www.idahopower.com/OurEnvironment/WaterInformation/StreamFlow/maps/default.cfm

http://www.idahopower.com/OurEnvironment/WaterInformation/Hellsrivflw/default.cfm