

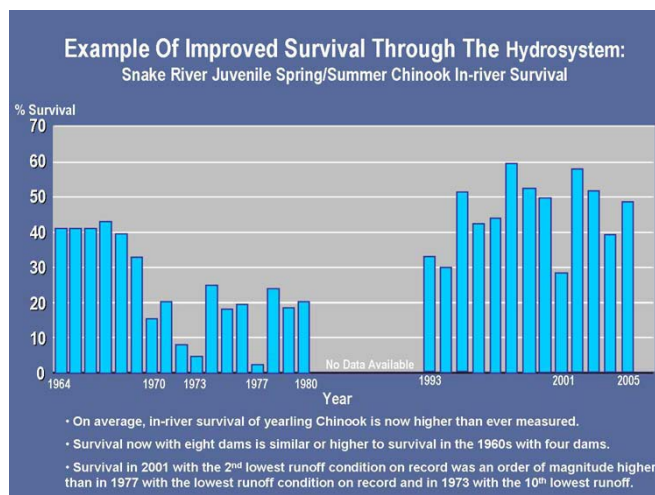
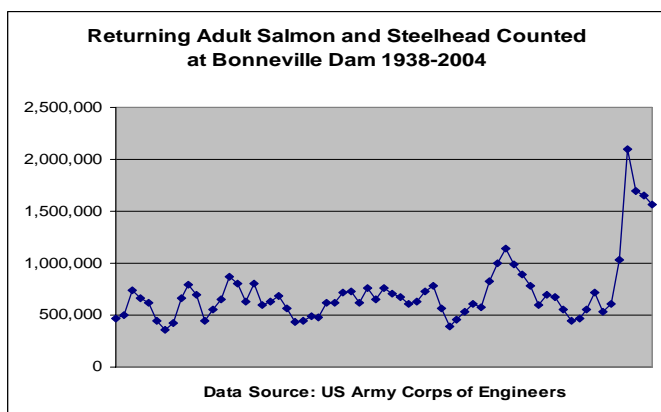
Dams are not the problem

Breaching dams is not the answer

Fish runs past Bonneville dam for each of the years 2001-2004 were the highest on record since counts began in 1938. Adult returns were down in 2005, yet, at over one million fish, they were the second highest on record prior to the dramatic increase in 2001. Put another way, the salmon returns over the last five years were the first, second, third, fourth and sixth highest ever recorded past Bonneville Dam.

Juvenile survival through the system is higher than ever

Dam breach advocates have said that the decline in juvenile fish survival in the 1970s was due to the building of the Snake River dams. Improvements at the dams have increased survival three-fold since the seventies. Survival today is as high, or higher, than it was in the 1960s, before the last four dams were built.



Only four of 26 ESA listed fish runs pass the Snake River dams

Twenty six runs from the Canadian Border to California are listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. Only four pass through the Snake River dams. Many of the others are from watersheds without any dams at all. It is simply not credible to claim that taking out the dams will solve the endangered fish problem in the Northwest.

Breaching dams is bad for the environment

Breaching dams eliminates hydropower and barge navigation. Hydropower does not pollute the air. It has no emissions and does not contribute to global warming. Navigation is the least polluting mode of transportation. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, per ton-mile, barges consume less fuel (only 40% of rail and 11% of truck) and produce significantly fewer emissions (1/4 the emissions of rail, 1/10 the emissions of trucks). Breaching dams would put hundreds of thousands more trucks on the highway through the Columbia Gorge and on the streets of Portland and Vancouver.

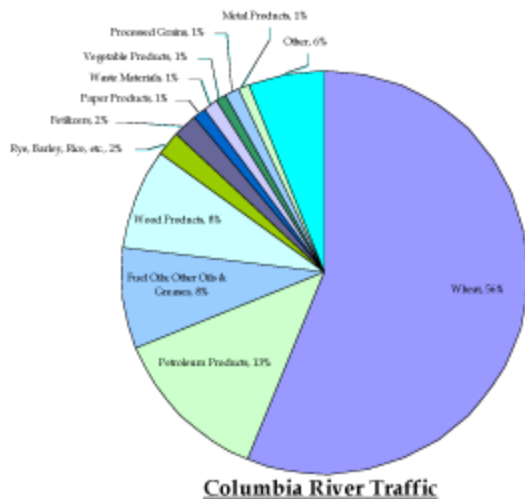


Dams are not the problem

Breaching dams is bad for the economy

Breaching the dams puts the entire Northwest economy in jeopardy. Hydropower fuels the factories, powers the high tech companies, lights the businesses, and heats the homes of the Pacific Northwest. Breaching the Snake River dams would push electric rates higher in Portland and throughout the region. The cost of lost hydropower would be \$400 million every year and every year thereafter, plus the cost of constructing and fueling new power plants.

Not only would Hydropower be at stake, but navigation that feeds into Portland, Vancouver and the Columbia River ports. Columbia River navigation supports \$15 billion in international trade. The river is one of the largest export gateways in the United States, ranking # 1 in the U.S for wheat and barley, and # 1 on the West Coast for mineral bulks, forest products; and paper products. It accounts for over 40,000 jobs in the Portland metropolitan area alone.



Breaching dams is extreme and risky for the fish, for the environment and for the Economy

In 1992, the Corps of Engineers conducted a drawdown test of the Lower Granite Reservoir on the Snake River below Lewiston. It killed fish; it destroyed property; it eliminated hydropower production at Lower Granite Dam; it ended navigation to the Ports of Clarkston and Wilma, Washington and Lewiston, Idaho.

