



Don't miss our raptor-watching tips on page 2!

Idaho Power's Peregrine Fund Partnership Protects Birds of Prey

Watching an osprey pull a trout from a lake or a golden eagle circle above the Snake River Canyon in search of a meal reminds us of the natural beauty that's never far from our doorsteps here in southern Idaho and eastern Oregon.

Idaho Power and The Peregrine Fund's World Center for Birds of Prey have been partners in protecting raptors for more than 40 years. That commitment will grow with a new exhibit Idaho Power is sponsoring as part of the World Center's expansion.

At the new Hawk Flight Lab, visitors will get a first-hand look at how birds see power poles and electrical lines as spots for perching and nesting — especially in the desert where food is plentiful but tall trees are not — and learn how utilities protect raptors using their poles. Idaho Power shareholders are donating \$100,000 over five years toward the project, which is expected to open early next year.

Interactions between birds and power poles can be dangerous for large hawks

and eagles as well as harmful to electrical equipment. When Idaho Power began looking for ways to protect these majestic birds from electrocution in the 1970s, the company asked raptor expert Morley Nelson for help and worked with him to develop innovative solutions. When Nelson helped bring The Peregrine Fund to Boise in 1980, it started a collaboration that has benefited raptors far beyond the Snake River Plain.

The Peregrine Fund uses technology developed by Idaho Power to protect birds in the Dominican Republic, Kenya, and other places where raptors are at risk of electrocution. Back home, Idaho Power implements protection measures throughout our service area. This includes covering energized equipment, increasing spacing so birds don't make two points of contact, and building nesting platforms away from electrical equipment. This not only saves wildlife, but also reduces power outages and equipment problems.

For many years, Idaho Power has supported the World Center for Birds of

Prey's educational programming, which reaches more than 5,000 students each year. This partnership enables children to learn science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) concepts through the lens of raptor conservation and engage in science in an exciting and inspiring way.

"Our relationship with The Peregrine Fund and the World Center for Birds of Prey is an important part of Idaho Power's mission to provide reliable electricity while protecting the birds and the landscapes we all love," said Biologist Natalie Turley, who leads Idaho Power's raptor protection program.

To learn more about Idaho Power's raptor protection program, visit idahopower.com/ourenvironment.



Idaho Power Expands and Upgrades its Hatchery Program

Did you know Idaho Power owns four fish hatcheries dedicated to supporting sport and tribal harvest opportunities throughout the Snake River Basin? These hatcheries, operated by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, raise millions of steelhead and Chinook salmon each year for release into the Snake River and its tributaries.

A new hatchery next to our existing steelhead facility at Niagara Springs will raise thousands of native white sturgeon using naturally spawned eggs collected from the Snake River. This innovative program will preserve genetic diversity while adding to the population. Here's a look at other improvements to our hatchery program:

Niagara Springs Steelhead Hatchery

(pictured): A new roof over the outdoor raceways, which is nearly 2 acres in size, protects the young fish from disease that can be spread by predatory birds traveling between hatcheries. It also reduces stress, allowing the fish to grow more quickly. An estimated 1.8 million young steelhead (smolts), were released from this hatchery into the Snake River below Hells Canyon Dam, the Little Salmon River and the Pahsimeroi River during March and April.

Oxbow Hatchery: Built in 1962, Idaho Power's first hatchery is getting a complete overhaul starting this summer. Located in Oxbow, Oregon, upstream from Hells

Canyon Dam, this hatchery is where eggs are collected from adult steelhead for the next generation of fish. Spring Chinook salmon adults trapped at our Hells Canyon trap are also held at Oxbow for later distribution to our Rapid River Hatchery. The new hatchery will improve spawning facilities and the adult holding areas for both steelhead and salmon.

Rapid River Hatchery: As the largest collecting, spawning and rearing facility of spring Chinook salmon in Idaho, this hatchery produces 3 million Chinook salmon smolts annually for release into the Snake, Little Salmon and Rapid rivers. The capacity at Rapid River will be expanded to 4 million as part of our new license for our three hydroelectric projects in Hells Canyon.

Pahsimeroi Hatchery: This hatchery produces more than 3 million steelhead eggs annually. Some are reared at Niagara Springs. Others go to non-Idaho Power programs around the state. Pahsimeroi Hatchery also traps and spawns enough adult summer Chinook salmon to rear approximately 1 million ocean-bound smolts for release into the Pahsimeroi River each year.

Learn more about Idaho Power's fish conservation programs at idahopower.com/fish.



Raptor-watching 101

The Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area south of Kuna, Idaho, is home to the greatest concentration of nesting birds of prey in North America. Here are some you are most likely to see:

Red-tailed Hawk: Adults are large with a red tail. They are pale from underneath with a dark band of feathers across the breast.

Swainson's Hawk: Long wings with more pointed wing tips than a red-tailed hawk. While they vary in brownish coloration, the leading edge of their wings is light in color and the trailing edge is dark.

American Kestrel: North America's smallest falcon. Males have blue-hued wings and one black bar on their orange tail feathers; females have orange wings with black stripes and many black bars on their orange tail feathers.

Osprey (pictured above): Viewed from below, these fish hunters have long, narrow wings in an M-shape. They are primarily dark brown above and mostly white below.

Bald Eagle: Adults are easy to identify with dark brown bodies and bright white heads and tails. Juveniles are often mistaken for golden eagles.

Golden Eagle: Adults are all dark brown with a golden-colored nape that can be seen in the right light. During breeding season, they nest along cliffs in the Snake River Canyon.

Learn how to get a closer look at these raptors and many more at peregrinefund.org.



From the Energy Efficient Kitchen

May 2021
Breakfast

Fresh Lemon Muffins

2 lemons	2 eggs, separated	¼ tsp salt
½ cup sugar	1 tsp baking powder	¼ tsp cinnamon
1 cup flour	2 tbsp sugar	½ cup butter or margarine

Grate lemon peel to yield 1 tbsp peel and juice lemons to yield 3 tbsp juice; set aside. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Cream butter thoroughly, gradually adding sugar. Beat egg yolks and add to butter mixture, blending well. Add flour mixture and lemon juice. Beat egg whites until stiff, but not dry.

Carefully fold egg whites and grated lemon peel into batter. Fill lightly greased muffin pan cups ¾ full. Combine sugar and cinnamon, mix well and sprinkle over top of muffins. Bake at 375 or until done.

Recipe selected from Idaho Power's Centennial Celebration Cookbook.