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1997 BPA *Fast Facts*



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Power Business Line's Customer Service Centers

Bend CSC

1011 S.W. Emkay Dr., Suite 211

Bend, OR 97702
(541) 318-1680

Idaho Falls CSC

1350 Lindsay Blvd.
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
(208) 524-8750

Seattle CSC

1601 5th Ave., Suite 1000
Seattle, WA 98101-1670
(206) 216-4272

Burley CSC
2700 Overland
Burley, ID 83318
(208) 678-9481

Eastern Area CSC
707 W. Main St., Suite 500
Spokane, WA 99201
(509) 358-7392

Missoula CSC
800 Kensington, Suite 204

Missoula, MT 59801
(406) 329-3060

Richland CSC
P.O. Box 968
Richland, WA 99352
(509) 372-5751

Walla Walla CSC
1520 Kelly Place
Walla Walla, WA 99362
(509) 527-6225

Western Area CSC
700 N.E. Multnomah, Suite 400

Portland, OR 97232
(503) 230-7597

General Information

BPA established	1937
Service area size (square miles)	300,000
Northwest population	10,274,000
Transmission line (circuit miles)	15,012
BPA-owned substations	363
Employees (staff years)	2,929
BPA Administrator & CEO	Judi Johansen

BPA service area

Oregon, Washington, Idaho, western Montana and small portions of Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, California and eastern Montana.

Rate comparison (1996)

Northwest average residential rate	5.3 cents/kWh
U.S. average residential rate	8.4 cents/kWh

13 Federally recognized tribes in the Columbia River Basin

Burns-Paiute, Nez Perce, Umatilla, Coeur D'Alene, Salish and Kootenai, Yakama, Colville, Shoshone-Bannock, Warm Springs, Kalispel, Shoshone-Paiute, Kootenai, and Spokane.

Other facts

- About 40 percent of all the power used in the Northwest comes from BPA.
- More than 80 percent of the power BPA sells is hydroelectric. About 60 percent of the region's electricity comes from hydropower.
- BPA's electricity grid provides about three-fourths of the region's high-voltage transmission capacity.

BPA Profile

BPA is a federal agency, under the U.S. Department of Energy, that markets wholesale electrical power and operates and markets transmission services in the Pacific Northwest. The power comes from 29 federal dams and one non-federal nuclear plant. The dams and the electrical system are known as the Federal Columbia River Power System. BPA's transmission system accounts for about three-quarters of the region's high-voltage

capacity, and includes major transmission links with other regions.

BPA is a self-funding agency, which pays for its costs through power and transmission sales. Both power and transmission are sold at cost, and BPA repays any borrowing from the U.S. Treasury with interest.

BPA's customers include publicly owned and investor-owned utilities, as well as some large industries. BPA also sells or exchanges power with utilities in Canada and the western United States.

Revenues BPA earns help it fulfill public responsibilities that include low-cost and reliable power and investments in energy conservation and renewable resources. BPA also funds the region's efforts to protect and rebuild fish and wildlife populations in the Columbia River Basin.

BPA's Public Responsibilities

- Assure an adequate, economical, efficient and reliable power supply to the Pacific Northwest.
- Ensure transmission access, public preference and regional preference to utility customers.
- Fulfill environmental and social obligations, such as protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife and leadership in conservation and renewables development.
- Preserve and balance the economic and environmental benefits of the Columbia River federal hydropower system (as one of the key river managers).

Purpose Statement:

BPA exists to meet its public responsibilities through commercially successful businesses.

1997 Financial Highlights¹ (\$000)

Operating Revenues:

Electric power sales within the NW	\$ 1,677,090
Electric power sales outside the NW	373,295
Wheeling and other sales	<u>221,652</u>
Total operating revenues	\$ 2,272,037
Total operating expenses	<u>1,780,005</u>
Net operating revenues	492,032
Net interest expense	<u>374,215</u>
FY 97 net revenues	\$ 117,817

Balance Sheet (as of Sept. 30, 1997)

Assets:

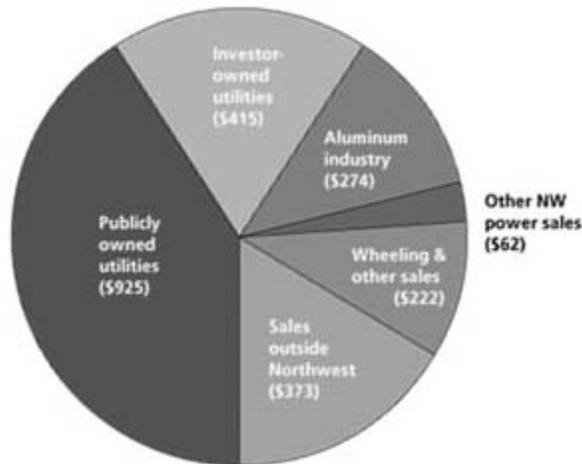
Federal generation & transmission	\$ 8,102,660
Non-federal projects	7,037,405
Trojan decommissioning cost	93,872
Conservation	658,492
Fish and wildlife	141,385
Current assets	827,754
Other assets	<u>105,697</u>

Total assets	\$ 16,967,265
Capitalization & liabilities:	
Accumulated net expense	\$ (182,999)
Federal appropriations	4,417,006
Capitalization adjustment	\$ 2,525,786
Long-term debt	2,371,200
Non-federal projects debt	6,849,163
Trojan decommissioning reserve	73,072
Current liabilities	607,825
Deferred credits	<u>306,212</u>
Total capitalization & liabilities	\$ 16,967,265

(1) For the Federal Columbia River Power System.

Sources of Revenue

(\$ in millions)



BPA Rates (FY 98)

Wholesale power rates

Average priority firm power:

Preference	2.39 cents/kWh
Residential exchange	3.25 cents/kWh
Combined	2.77 cents/kWh
Industrial firm power	2.25 cents/kWh

Transmission rates

Network rates:

Point-to-Point (firm)	\$12/kW/yr
Energy (nonfirm)*	.252 cents/kWh

Southern Intertie rates:

Firm	\$15.29/kW/yr
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Nonfirm* .254 cents/kWh
 *Nonfirm rates are downwardly flexible.

BPA Resources

Sustained peak capacity	17,080 MW ₂
hydro: 15,318 MW (90%)	
nuclear: 1,162 MW (7%)	
firm contracts & other resources: 600 MW (3%)	
Firm energy (12-month average)	8,371 aMW ₂
hydro: 7,027 aMW (84%)	
nuclear: 841 aMW (10%)	
firm contracts & other resources: 503 aMW (6%)	
Non-firm energy sold (FY 97)	529 aMW
Power purchases (FY 97)	273 aMW

BPA Loads

Total loads (FY 97)	7,983 aMW
60-min. total load peak (FY 97)	15,228 MW
All-time 60-min. total load peak record (Dec. 1990)	17,664 MW

Forecasted Rate of Growth
for Regional Loads
(1999-2008):

Medium case: 0.7% per year

Regional Resources

Sustained peak capacity	38,436 MW ₂
hydro: 25,887 MW (67%)	
coal: 4,521 MW (12%)	
nuclear: 1,162 MW (3%)	
imports: 2,996 MW (8%)	
combustion turbines: 1,665 MW (4%)	
non-utility generation: 1,166 MW (3%)	
cogeneration: 775 (2%)	
other: 264 MW (1%)	
Firm energy (12-month average)	21,408 aMW ₂
hydro: 12,187 aMW (57%)	
coal: 4,061 aMW (19%)	
nuclear: 841 aMW (4%)	
imports: 1,669 aMW (8%)	
combustion turbines: 753 aMW (3%)	

non-utility generation: 1,051 aMW (5%)
 cogeneration: 675 aMW (3%)
 other: 171 aMW (1%)

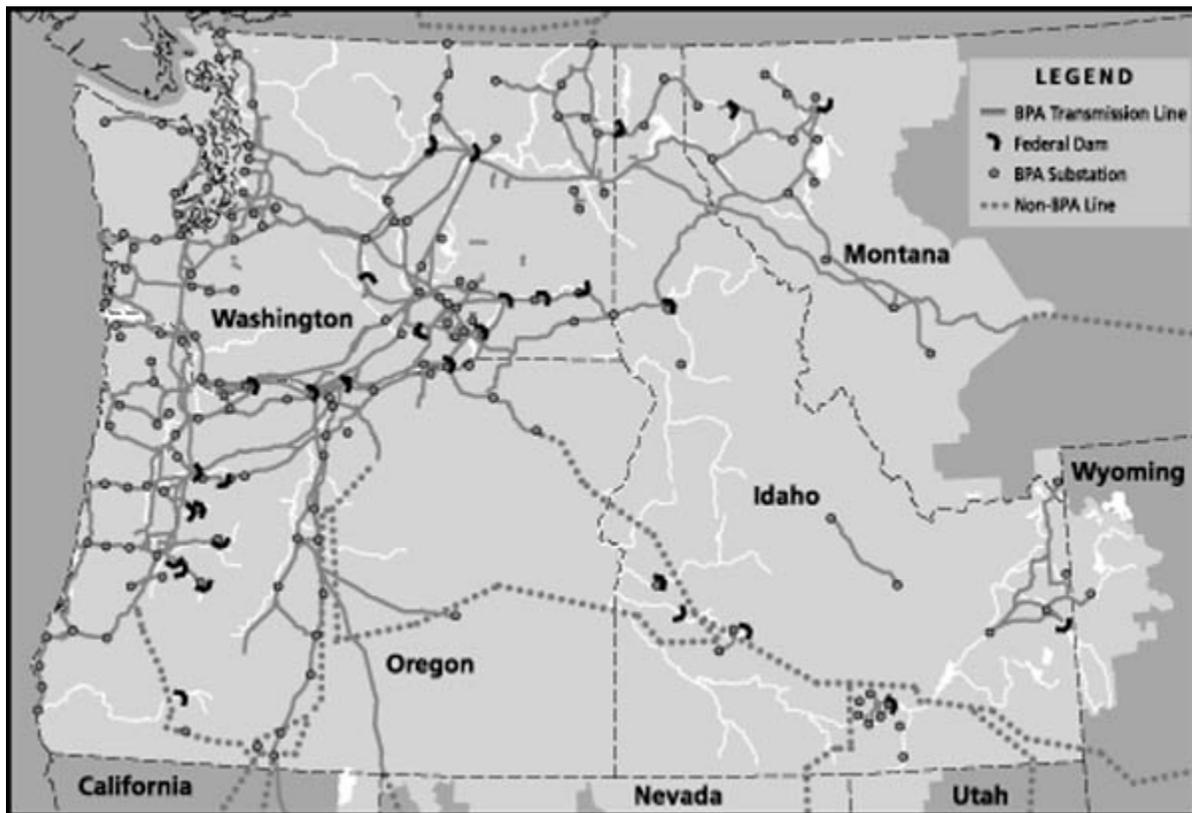
Regional Loads

Total loads (FY 97)	20,647 aMW ³
60-min. system load peak (FY 97)	31,420 MW
All-time 60-min. system load peak record (Feb. 1996)	34,145 MW

(2) Sustained peak capacity and firm energy figures reflect the effects of streamflow requirements from the 1995 National Marine Fisheries Service's biological opinion. For more information see BPA's 1997 Pacific Northwest Loads & Resources Study.

(3) For comparison purposes, the figure reported this year was provided by the Northwest Power Pool, a different source than previous versions of Fast Facts.

BPA Transmission System



Federal Dams⁴

Name	River, State	In Service	Maximum Capacity
Albeni Falls	Pend Oreille, ID	Mar 1995	49 MW
Anderson Ranch	Boise, ID	Dec 1950	40 MW
Big Cliff	Santiam, OR	Jun 1954	21 MW

<i>Black Canyon</i>	Payette, ID	Dec 1925	10 MW
Bonneville	Columbia, OR/WA	Jun 1938	1,224 MW
<i>Chandler</i>	Yakima, WA	Feb 1956	12 MW
Chief Joseph	Columbia, WA	Aug 1995	2,614 MW
Cougar	McKenzie, OR	Feb 1964	28 MW
Detroit	Santiam, OR	Jul 1953	115 MW
Dexter	Willamette, OR	May 1955	17 MW
Dworshak	Clearwater, ID	Sept 1974	465 MW
Foster	Santiam, OR	Aug 1968	23 MW
<i>Grand Coulee</i>	Columbia, WA	Sep 1941	7,079 MW
Green Peter	Santiam, OR	Jun 1967	92 MW
Hills Creek	Willamette, OR	May 1962	34 MW
<i>Hungry Horse</i>	Flathead, MT	Oct 1952	428 MW
Ice Harbor	Snake, WA	Dec 1961	693 MW
John Day	Columbia, OR/WA	Jul 1968	2,480 MW
Libby	Kootenai, MT	Aug 1975	605 MW
Little Goose	Snake, WA	May 1976	930 MW
Lookout Point	Willamette, OR	Dec 1954	138 MW
Lost Creek	Rogue, OR	Dec 1975	56 MW
Lower Granite	Snake, WA	Apr 1975	930 MW
Lower Monumental	Snake, WA	May 1969	930 MW
McNary	Columbia, OR/WA	Nov 1953	1,120 MW
<i>Minidoka</i>	Snake, ID	May 1909	28 MW
<i>Palisades</i>	Snake, ID	Feb 1957	176 MW
<i>Roza</i>	Yakima, WA	Aug 1958	13 MW
The Dalles	Columbia, OR/WA	May 1957	<u>2,080 MW</u>
Total (29 dams)			22,431 MW

Owned and operated by the Bureau of Reclamation (8 dams).

Owned and operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (21 dams)

(4) List does not include Teton Dam, which ruptured June 5, 1976; and Boise River Diversion which went out of service in 1982.

BPA Transmission System

Operating voltage	Circuit miles	Circuit kilometers
1,000 kV	266(5)	427(5)
500 kV	4,447	7,156
375 kV	5	8
345 kV	570	917
287 kV	227	366
230 kV	5,233	8,419
161 kV	46	75
138 kV	50	81
115 kV	3,676	5,915
below 115 kV	<u>492</u>	<u>791</u>
Total	15,012	24,155

(5) BPA's portion of the PNW/PSW direct-current intertie. The total length

of this line from The Dalles, Ore., to Los Angeles is 846 miles (1,361 kilometers).

Fish & Wildlife Investments

(\$ in millions)

	FY 97
BPA F&W program expense (excluding \$27 million capital)	\$ 82.2
F&W expenses of other entities	\$ 36.3
Repayment for capital investments	<u>\$ 76.2</u>
Program expenses subtotal	\$ 194.7(6)
Hydro operations (preliminary estimate):	
Power purchases	\$ 15.0
Foregone power sales	\$ 36.0
Other foregone revenues	<u>\$ 51.0</u>
Hydro operations subtotal	\$ 102.0
Total F&W Investments for FY 97	\$ 296.7

(6) For comparative purposes, the six-year average for these three categories under the MOA is \$252 million a year

These numbers reflect a Memorandum of Agreement that went into effect in fiscal 1996. The MOA stabilizes BPA's fish and wildlife spending through 2001. It includes a six-year funding plan averaging \$252 million per year for fish and wildlife programs, plus the costs of hydro operations for fish to meet the objectives of the 1995 biological opinions. The MOA was negotiated between BPA, the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Marine Fisheries Service in consultation with the Northwest Power Planning Council and Columbia Basin Tribes.

Two additional facts are necessary to understand what these numbers really mean. First, under the Memorandum of Agreement, BPA makes \$127 million a year available in direct program funding. Any funds not spent are carried over with interest. Of the \$127 million, \$100 million is accounted as expense and \$27 million is capital.

The \$82.2 million figure represents only bills received in 1997 for the expense portion of the budget and thus greatly understates the overall level of the program, which had a 1997 budget in excess of \$127 million.

Second, the hydro operations category is an estimate of the 1997 financial impact on BPA due to operational requirements of the 1995 Biological Opinion, including spill and flow augmentation. The impact was unusually low because of high run-off conditions. In early 1998, new operational requirements were added by the Biological Opinion on steelhead. Now, under average water conditions, the financial impact of hydro operations for fish is expected to be about \$180 million per year.

Conservation

(\$ in millions)

	FY 97	Total(7)
Total BPA expenses and commitments(8)	\$43	\$1,703
Megawatts saved:		
Residential programs	0 aMW	178 aMW
Commercial programs	5 aMW	112 aMW
Industrial programs	7 aMW	90 aMW

Agricultural programs	0 aMW	21 aMW
Aluminum smelters	0 aMW	96 aMW
Multi-sector programs	<u>28 aMW</u>	<u>78 aMW</u>
Programs subtotal	40 aMW	575 aMW
Improved building codes	<u>15 aMW</u>	<u>115 aMW</u>
Total aMW saved	55 aMW	690 aMW

(7) Cumulative total since 1981.

(8) Includes contractual commitments to future expenditures.

Major Federal Laws Under Which BPA Operates

- Bonneville Project Act, Aug. 20, 1937
- Flood Control Act, June 5, 1944
- Pacific Northwest Regional Preference Act, Aug. 31, 1964
- National Environmental Policy Act, Jan. 1, 1970
- Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act (Self-Financing Act), Oct. 18, 1974
- Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Northwest Power Act), Dec. 5, 1980
- National Energy Policy Act, Oct. 22, 1992

BPA's Strategic Mission

BPA provides electric power, transmission, and energy services in increasingly competitive markets. Our success in the marketplace supports the achievement of our vital responsibilities for fish and wildlife, energy conservation, renewable resources, and low-cost power for the people of the Pacific Northwest. We succeed by satisfying our customers and enhancing the economic and environmental health of the region.

We will remain the least-cost producer and a creative and flexible marketer in the region. Our success will help ensure economically strong Pacific Northwest communities.

We value the individual diversity, entrepreneurial spirit, personal responsibility, and public service of our fellow workers. We welcome new ideas and are accessible to the citizens of the Pacific Northwest.

General BPA Offices

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905 N.E. 11th Ave.
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Portland, OR 97208
(503) 230-3000

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Portland, OR 97212
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1-800-622-4519

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<http://www.bpa.gov>

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(recorded message only)

OASIS Web Site
<http://www.nwoasis.org/OASIS/BPA>

Washington, D.C. Office
Forrestal Bldg., Room 8G033
1000 Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, DC 20585

Crime Witness
1-800-437-2744

To report crimes to BPA
property or personnel.

(202) 586-5640

Transmission Business Line's Regional Offices

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P.O. Box 491
Vancouver, WA 98666-0491
(360) 418-2000

Redmond Region
3655 W. Highway 126
Redmond, OR 97756
(541) 548-4015

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86000 Franklin
Eugene, OR 97405
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914 Ave. D
Snohomish, WA 98290
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[\(other editions of BPA Fast Facts\)](#)

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