Profile
The Bonneville Power Administration is a federal nonprofit power marketing administration based in the Pacific Northwest. Although BPA is part of the U.S. Department of Energy, it is self-funding and covers its costs by selling its products and services. BPA markets wholesale electrical power from 31 federal hydroelectric projects in the Northwest, one nonfederal nuclear plant and several small nonfederal power plants. The dams are operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. BPA provides about 28 percent of the electric power used in the Northwest and its resources — primarily hydroelectric — make BPA power nearly carbon free.

BPA also operates and maintains about three-fourths of the high-voltage transmission in its service territory. BPA's territory includes Idaho, Oregon, Washington, western Montana and small parts of eastern Montana, California, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming.

BPA promotes energy efficiency, renewable resources and new technologies that improve its ability to deliver on its mission. It also funds regional efforts to protect and rebuild fish and wildlife populations affected by hydropower development in the Columbia River Basin.

BPA is committed to public service and seeks to make its decisions in a manner that provides opportunities for input from all stakeholders. In its vision statement, BPA dedicates itself to providing high system reliability, low rates consistent with sound business principles, environmental stewardship and accountability.

BPA Mission
The Bonneville Power Administration's mission as a public service organization is to create and deliver the best value for our customers and constituents as a safe community for ourselves and others.

Core values
SAFETY
We value safety in everything we do. Together, our actions result in people being safe each day, every day. At work, at home and at play, we all contribute to a safe community for ourselves and others.

TRUSTWORTHY STEWARDSHIP
As stewards of the FCRPS, we are entrusted with the responsibility to manage resources of great value for the benefit of others. We are trusted when others believe in and are willing to rely upon our integrity and ability.

COLLABORATIVE RELATIONSHIPS
Trustworthiness grows out of a collaborative approach to relationships. Internally we must collaborate across organizational lines to maximize the value we bring to the region. Externally we work with many stakeholders who have conflicting needs and interests. Through collaboration we discover and implement the best possible long-term solutions.

OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE
Operational excellence is a cornerstone of delivering on the four pillars of our strategic objectives (system reliability, low rates, environmental stewardship and regional accountability) and will place us among the best electric utilities in the nation.

General Information
BPA established .......................... 1937
Service area size (square miles) .............. 300,000
Pacific Northwest population .............. 13,078,025
Transmission line (circuit miles) ........... 15,156
BPA substations ........................... 259
Employees (FTE) .......................... 3,100 1/ 2/

1/ BPA FTE for fiscal year 2015 from the 2016 Congressional Budget.

2/ As of February 2015.

Customers
Cooperatives .............................. 54
Municipalities ............................... 42
Public utility districts ..................... 28
Federal agencies .......................... 7
Investor-owned utilities ................... 6
Direct-service industries ................. 2
Port districts .............................. 1
Tribal utilities ................................ 2
Total ........................................ 142
Marketers (power and transmission) 3/ 2/ . . . . . . . . . . . . . 195
Transmission customers ................ 490

3/ Includes both power and transmission revenues.

Rates
Wholesale power rates 3/ (fiscal years 2014-2015)
Priority Firm Tier 1 .......................... 3.15 cents/kWh
(average 5, undelivered)
Priority Firm Avg. Tier 1 + Tier 2 ........ 3.29 cents/kWh
(undelivered)

Transmission System

Operating voltage Circuit miles
1,000 kV ........................................... 264\(^{10}\)
500 kV ........................................... 4,803
345 kV ........................................... 570
230 kV ........................................... 229
161 kV ........................................... 119
138 kV ........................................... 53
115 kV ........................................... 3,509
below 115 kV ................................... 282
Total\(^{9}\) ........................................... 15,156

\(^{8}\) BPA's portion of the PAM/WSN direct-current intertie. The total length of this line from The Dalles, Ore., to Los Angeles is 846 miles.

\(^{9}\) Total circuit miles as of February 2015.

Federal Hydro Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>River, state</th>
<th>In service</th>
<th>Max. capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alibini Falls</td>
<td>Pend Oreille, ID</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>49 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson Ranch</td>
<td>Boise, ID</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>40 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Cliff</td>
<td>Santiam, OR</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>21 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Canyon</td>
<td>Payette, ID</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>10 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boise River Diversion</td>
<td>Boise, ID</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>3 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonneville</td>
<td>Columbia, OR/WA</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>1,214 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandler</td>
<td>Yakima, WA</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>12 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Joseph</td>
<td>Columbia, WA</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>2,124 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cougar</td>
<td>McKenzie, OR</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>28 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>Santiam, OR</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>113 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexter</td>
<td>Wallowa, OR</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>17 MW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deanshaw</td>
<td>Clearwater, ID</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>465 MW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foster</td>
<td>Santiam, OR</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>23 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Coulee</td>
<td>Columbia, WA</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>7,079 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Peter</td>
<td>Santiam, OR</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>92 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Springs</td>
<td>Emigrant Dlr, OR</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>17 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hills Creek</td>
<td>Wallowa, OR</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>34 MW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungry Horse</td>
<td>Flathead, MT</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>428 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice Harbor</td>
<td>Snake, WA</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>693 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Day</td>
<td>Columbia, OR/WA</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>2,480 MW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Libby</td>
<td>Koosera, MT</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>605 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Goose</td>
<td>Snake, WA</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>930 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lookout Point</td>
<td>Wallowa, OR</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>138 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost Creek</td>
<td>Rogue, OR</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>56 MW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower Granite</td>
<td>Snake, WA</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>930 MW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower Monumental</td>
<td>Snake, WA</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>930 MW</td>
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<tr>
<td>McNary</td>
<td>Columbia, OR/WA</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1,200 MW</td>
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<td>Minidoka</td>
<td>Snake, ID</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>28 MW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mullan Falls</td>
<td>Snake, ID</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>177 MW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roza</td>
<td>Yakima, WA</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>13 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Dalles</td>
<td>Columbia, OR/WA</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>2,066 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (31 dams)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22,458 MW</td>
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BPA Resources\(^{11}\) (for operating year 2016 under 1937 water conditions)

Sustained 12-hour peak capacity (January) 12,452 MW
Hydro 10,602 MW (85.1%)
Nuclear 1,120 MW (9.0%)
Firm contracts and other resources 731 MW (5.9%)

Firm energy (12-month annual avg.) 8,136 aMW
Hydro 6,613 aMW (81.3%)
Nuclear 1,075 aMW (13.2%)
Firm contracts and other resources 448 aMW (5.5%)

Regional Resources\(^{11}\) (for operating year 2016 under 1937 water conditions)

Sustained 12-hour peak capacity (January) 39,204 MW
Hydro 21,217 MW (54.1%)
Combustion turbines 6,447 MW (16.4%)
Coal 5,866 MW (15.0%)
Cogeneration 2,796 MW (7.1%)
Imports 1,331 MW (3.4%)
Nuclear 1,120 MW (2.9%)
Other miscellaneous resources 249 MW (0.6%)
Renewables 179 MW (0.5%)

Firm energy (12-month annual avg.) 28,899 aMW
Hydro 11,617 aMW (40.2%)
Combustion turbines 5,668 aMW (19.6%)

Coal 5,108 aMW (17.7%)
Cogeneration 2,384 aMW (8.2%)
Renewables 2,034 aMW (7.0%)
Nuclear 1,075 aMW (3.7%)
Import direct costs 733 aMW (2.5%)
Other miscellaneous resources 281 aMW (0.9%)

\(^{11}\) Forecast figures from BPA’s “2014 Pacific Northwest Loads & Resources” Report. Firm resource projections before adjustment for reserves, maintenance and transmission losses. The hydro capacity is reduced by an operational peaking adjustment to estimate the monthly maximum operational capacity that is available to meet the 120-hour peak load for 1997 critical-water conditions. For January 2016 the reduction is ~7,644 MW peak. (Component figures may not match totals precisely due to rounding.)