B O N N E V I L L E   P O W E R   A D M I N I S T R A T I O N

Quarterly Financial Report Q3
2025 Third Quarter

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Profile

The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is a nonprofit federal 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 (USACE) and the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation). The nonfederal nuclear plant, Columbia Generating Station, is owned and operated by Energy Northwest, a joint operating agency of the state of Washington. BPA provides about 32% of the electric power generated in the Northwest.

BPA also operates and maintains approximately 15,000 circuit miles of 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.

To mitigate the impacts of the federal dams, BPA implements a fish and wildlife program that includes working with its partners to make the federal dams safer for fish passage.

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.

General

The Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) financial statements combine the accounts of BPA with the accounts of the federal hydropower generating facilities in the Pacific Northwest operated by the USACE and Reclamation. The FCRPS financial statements also include the operations and maintenance costs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan facilities. Consolidated with BPA is a variable interest entity (VIE) of which BPA is the primary beneficiary, and from which BPA leases certain transmission facilities. The FCRPS fiscal year is from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Use of Estimates and Forward-Looking Information

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported

This BPA-approved financial information was made publicly available on 7-25-2025.

amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is unaudited and may contain statements which, to the extent they are not recitations of historical facts, constitute "forward-looking statements." In this respect, the words "planned," "predict," "could," "estimate," "expect" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Several important factors affecting FCRPS business and financial results could cause actual results to differ materially from those stated in forward-looking statements due to factors such as changes in economic, industry, political and business conditions; changes in laws, regulations and policies and the application of the laws; and changes in climate, weather, hydroelectric conditions and power services supply and demand. BPA does not plan to issue updates or revisions to the forward-looking statements.

Rates and the Effect of Regulations

Rates for Fiscal Years 2024-2025

To establish rates for fiscal years 2024 and 2025, BPA concluded the BP-24 rate proceeding in July 2023 by releasing the Administrator's Final Record of Decision and Final Proposal. Rates went into effect on Oct. 1, 2023, and will be effective through Sept. 30, 2025. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) practice is to grant approval of BPA's rates on an interim basis at the beginning of the rate period, pending final review. FERC granted final approval of the BP-24 Power and Transmission rates in March 2024. BPA held power and transmission rates flat when compared to the prior rate period (BP-22).

As with the 2022-2023 rate period, power and transmission rates in the BP-24 rate period also include other rate adjustment mechanisms, such as the Cost Recovery Adjustment Clause (CRAC), Financial Reserves Policy (FRP) Surcharge and Reserves Distribution Clause (RDC), which BPA employs if certain financial conditions occur. As defined in the BP-24 rate case, if business line financial reserves and agency reserves are above their respective upper thresholds, and the RDC amount is greater than $5 million, the BPA Administrator shall consider the above-threshold financial reserves for debt reduction, incremental capital investment, rate reduction through a Dividend Distribution, distribution to customers, or any business line specific purposes determined by the BPA Administrator.

Based upon fiscal year 2024 financial results and year-end reserves for risk levels for Transmission services, a Transmission RDC occurred for application in fiscal year 2025. In December 2024, the BPA Administrator determined the entire Transmission RDC amount of $82.8 million will be applied toward flexible debt reduction, with BPA retaining the flexibility to forego some or all of the planned debt reduction to preserve BPA's liquidity.

Based on fiscal year 2023 financial results and year-end reserves for risk levels for both Power and Transmission Services, an RDC occurred for application in fiscal year 2024. The Transmission RDC was $130.4 million and the Power RDC was $285.4 million. For information regarding the use of the fiscal year 2023 RDC, applied in fiscal year 2024, see the Management's Discussion and Analysis in BPA's 2024 Annual Report.

Results of Operations

Operating revenues

A comparison of FCRPS operating revenues follows for the nine months ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024:

(Millions of dollars)	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2024	Revenue Increase (Decrease)	% Change
Sales				
Consolidated sales				
Power gross sales	$ 2,250.9	$ 2,301.2	$ (50.3)	(2) %
Transmission	892.8	884.8	8.0	1
Bookouts (Power)	(69.1)	(63.2)	(5.9)	9
Consolidated sales	3,074.6	3,122.8	(48.2)	(2)
Other revenues				
Power	23.1	60.4	(37.3)	(62)
Transmission	47.1	40.0	7.1	18
Other revenues	70.2	100.4	(30.2)	(30)
Sales	3,144.8	3,223.2	(78.4)	(2)
U.S. Treasury credits	127.2	243.7	(116.5)	(48)
Total operating revenues	$ 3,272.0	$ 3,466.9	$ (194.9)	(6)

Total operating revenues decreased $194.9 million when compared to the same period of fiscal year 2024. Sales of Power and Transmission Services, including other revenues and the effect of bookouts, decreased $78.4 million.

Power Services gross sales decreased $50.3 million.

- Surplus power sales, including revenue from derivative instruments settled with physical deliveries, decreased $242.1 million primarily due to lower prices when compared to the same period of fiscal year 2024.
- Firm power sales increased $191.8 million. $65.5 million of the increase was primarily driven by more customers electing to serve load through the purchase of power at BPA Tier 2 rates in fiscal year 2025. Additionally, in fiscal year 2025 BPA will recognize no reductions to revenue related to a Power RDC. Through the third quarter of fiscal year 2024, BPA recognized a reduction to revenue of $121.1 million, resulting in a comparative increase of $121.1 million through the third quarter of fiscal year 2025.

Transmission sales increased $8 million. Energy Imbalance Market (EIM) revenues decreased $40.2 million when compared to the same period of fiscal year 2024. In January 2024 the region experienced a generational cold snap which, coupled with hydroelectric power generation outages, transaction congestion and increases in energy prices, led to an increase in EIM revenues that did not repeat in fiscal year 2025. Partially offsetting this decrease was a $27 million increase in point-to-point long-term revenues due to customers taking new service. The remaining $20.1 million increase was primarily driven by various increases in southern intertie, ancillary services, point-to-point short-term and network integration revenues.

Power other revenues decreased $37.3 million primarily due to a decrease in realized gains associated with financial future trades. BPA uses financial futures contracts on energy as an operational hedge to mitigate for price volatility in the physical energy market. Financial futures contracts are settled financially and not through the delivery of power.

Transmission other revenues increased $7.1 million primarily due to an increase in reimbursable revenues associate with work performed for BPA customers. Reimbursable revenues are generally offset by an equivalent amount of reimbursable expenses.

Bookouts are presented on a net basis in the Combined Statements of Revenues and Expenses. When sales and purchases are scheduled with the same counterparty on the same transmission path for the same hour, the power is typically booked out and not scheduled for physical delivery. The megawatt-hours that offset each other net to zero. The dollar values of these offsetting transactions reduce both sales and purchased power expense and are recorded as bookouts. Therefore, the accounting treatment for bookouts has no effect on net revenues, cash flows or margins.

U.S. Treasury credits for fish and wildlife mitigation decreased $116.5 million when compared to the same period of fiscal year 2024. This decrease was due to lower volumes of replacement power purchases at lower market prices when compared to results through the third quarter of the prior fiscal year. Under the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Northwest Power Act), BPA reduces its annual payment to the U.S. Treasury for the nonpower portion of expenditures, set at 22.3%, that BPA makes for fish and wildlife protection, mitigation and enhancement. Through the fiscal year, BPA records anticipated U.S. Treasury credits earned through the reporting period. At fiscal year-end, BPA calculates and records the annual amount of U.S. Treasury credits earned.

Operating expenses

A comparison of FCRPS operating expenses follows for the nine months ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024:

(Millions of dollars)	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2024	Expense Increase (Decrease)	% Change
Operations and maintenance	$ 1,965.1	$ 1,770.0	$ 195.1	11 %
Purchased power	414.8	929.0	(514.2)	(55)
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	672.4	652.4	20.0	3
Total operating expenses	$ 3,052.3	$ 3,351.4	$ (299.1)	(9)

Total operating expenses decreased $299.1 million when compared to the same period of fiscal year 2024.

Operations and maintenance expense increased $195.1 million primarily due to the following factors:

- $80.5 million increase to Columbia Generating Station costs primarily due to fiscal year 2025 being a refueling year. Refueling occurs biennially, most recently in fiscal year 2023, and refueling and maintenance expenses are higher in refueling years.
- $21.3 million increase in USACE expenses primarily due to increased labor costs when compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year.

- $20.5 million increase to conservation purchases primarily due to a number of customers implementing income-qualified energy efficiency programs within their territories.
- $20.3 million expense recorded in connection with the Resilient Columbia Basin Agreement and amounts owed to the Six Sovereigns. (For additional information regarding this transaction, see Other Operational Matters, Resilient Columbia Basin Agreement Withdrawal, in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.)
- $18.7 million decrease in EIM settlement charges due to the extreme cold snap experienced during January 2024 which led to large EIM expenses that did not repeat in fiscal year 2025. A portion of EIM settlement charges are sub-allocated to certain BPA transmission customers and recognized as revenue.
- $10.2 million decrease in the annual settlements paid to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and Spokane Tribe of Indians. The current year payments are based upon, in part, prior year output at Grand Coulee Dam, Power Services gross sales and the number of megawatts sold. Lower-than-average flows at Grand Coulee Dam and lower average price per megawatt in fiscal year 2024 led to a decrease in the annual payments made in fiscal year 2025.
- $8.4 million increase to Fish and Wildlife Program expenses due to greater amounts of work performed and invoiced when compared to the same period of fiscal year 2024.
- $8 million increase in Reclamation expenses primarily due to increased labor costs.
- $7.8 million increase in the amount of reimbursable work being performed for external customers.
- $7.1 million increase in third-party wheeling expenses due to increased rates in fiscal year 2024 that carried over into the third quarter of fiscal year 2025.
- $6.4 million increase in fish and wildlife maintenance costs in connection with the fiscal year 2022 RDC decision. This increase includes amounts supporting BPA's direct Fish and Wildlife Program and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Lower Snake River Compensation Plan.
- $4.9 million increase in Lower Snake River Compensation Plan hatchery costs due to increased amounts of work performed.
- $4.5 million net increase to Control Center Support due to a planned increase in work performed.
- $34.3 million net increase to various other Transmission, Enterprise Services and Power program costs primarily due to increases in personnel costs.

Purchased power expense, including the effects of bookouts, decreased $514.2 million primarily due to lower volumes of power purchased at lower market prices when compared to the same period in fiscal year 2024. Additionally, during the fiscal year 2024 cold snap, BPA was a net purchaser of power at extremely high prices, and similar conditions have not repeated in fiscal year 2025.

Depreciation, amortization and accretion increased $20 million primarily due to an increase in depreciation expense of $32.3 million. Factors leading to this increase include higher amounts of utility plant assets in service and the impacts of revised depreciation rates applied in March 2025. (For additional information regarding this transaction, see Other Operational Matters, Depreciation Study, in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.) Partially offsetting this increase was a decrease in amortization expense of approximately $15.3 million. Fiscal year 2024 was the final year of amortization of the Terminated I-5 Corridor Reinforcement Project, and as such no related amortization expense has been or will be recorded in fiscal year 2025.

Interest expense and other income, net

A comparison of FCRPS interest expense and other income, net, follows for the nine months ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024:

(*Millions of dollars)*	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2024	Expense Increase (Decrease)	% Change
Interest expense	$ 347.6	$ 341.5	$ 6.1	2 %
Irrigation assistance	10.0	—	10.0	100
Allowance for funds used during construction	(53.0)	(40.5)	(12.5)	31
Interest income	(25.9)	(38.0)	12.1	(32)
Other, net	(255.5)	(18.5)	(237.0)	1,281
Total interest expense and other income, net	$ 23.2	$ 244.5	$ (221.3)	(91)

Total interest expense and other income, net, decreased $221.3 million when compared to the same period of fiscal year 2024.

Irrigation assistance expense increased $10 million when compared to the same period of fiscal year 2024. Fiscal year 2025 is the first year of quarterly expense recognition related to the annual irrigation assistance payment made to the U.S. Treasury. In fiscal year 2024, BPA only recorded irrigation assistance expense at year-end. For further information about this change, see Note 14, Commitments and Contingencies, in the fiscal year 2024 Annual Report.

Allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC) increased $12.5 million due to higher Construction work in progress balances and higher interest rates when compared to the same period in fiscal year 2024. For additional information on how the rates applied to AFUDC are calculated each year, see Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in BPA's 2024 Annual Report.

Interest income decreased $12.1 million as a result of lower amounts of U.S. Treasury market-based special securities due to lower cash balances coupled with lower interest rates received from U.S. Treasury. These investments have original maturities of 90 days or less and are recorded as Cash and cash equivalents on the Combined Balance Sheets.

Other, net changed $237 million primarily due to a $234.8 million gain recognized in connection with the early extinguishment of U.S. Treasury debt. (For additional information regarding this transaction, see Other Operational Matters, U.S. Treasury Debt Refinancing, in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.) The remainder of the difference is comprised mostly of increases in dividends and net realized gains received on investments held in the nonfederal nuclear decommissioning trusts and gains on nonfederal debt transactions.

Accrued Construction work in progress

Amounts accrued in Accounts payable and other on the Combined Balance Sheet for Construction work in progress assets were approximately $156 million and $170 million as of June 30, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

Other Operational Matters

Grand Coulee Switchyard Asset Transfer

In October 2024, BPA and Reclamation entered into an agreement to transfer ownership of assets at three switchyards at the Grand Coulee Dam from Reclamation to BPA. The transition of operations and maintenance of these assets will occur gradually over five years to provide the greatest level of reliability and ensure continued safety in switchyard operations. After the transition is complete, BPA expects to realize overall costs savings in annual operations and maintenance expenses, along with significant reduction in overhead costs on capital modernization projects going forward. The transaction to record the asset transfers did not affect FCRPS fiscal year 2025 net revenues. In addition, all related assets and liabilities had been reported on the fiscal year 2024 FCRPS Combined Balance Sheet, with no net FCRPS change recorded in fiscal year 2025.

Energy Northwest Line of Credit Activity

In December 2024, Energy Northwest entered into a $120 million line of credit arrangement to provide interim financing to pay for certain costs of the Columbia Generating Station nuclear facility. Amounts borrowed are due to be repaid on or before Dec. 16, 2026.

Of the available $120 million, Energy Northwest had borrowed a total of $108.5 million. In December 2024, Energy Northwest borrowed $54.3 million to fund an advanced nuclear fuel purchase. In February 2025, Energy Northwest borrowed an additional $54.2 million to complete the advanced nuclear fuel purchase. As a result of these transactions, BPA recorded a $108.5 million increase to current Nonfederal debt and an accompanying increase to Nonfederal generation on the Combined Balance Sheet.

In May 2025, Energy Northwest used some of the proceeds from the issuance of long-term bonds to repay the $108.5 million outstanding.

Change in Administration

On Jan. 20, 2025, Donald J. Trump was sworn in as President of the United States of America. On Feb. 4, 2025, Chris Wright was sworn in as the Secretary of the United States Department of Energy.

With every new Administration, national policy objectives may change and shifting political priorities could impact BPA. On Jan. 20, 2025, President Trump issued a Presidential Memorandum instituting a federal hiring freeze intended to be replaced by a long-term workforce reduction plan to be developed by the United States Office of Personnel Management ("OPM"), which resulted in BPA rescinding 90 job offers.

On Jan. 28, 2025, BPA employees received the "Fork in the Road" email from OPM offering a Deferred Resignation Program ("DRP") and voluntary early retirement for those that qualify with requests to opt in required by Feb. 6, 2025. The DRP enables employees to resign effective Sept. 30, 2025 (or Dec. 31, 2025, if retiring), but be placed on administrative leave beginning as early as the first week of March until the September resignation date or December retirement date.

On March 31, 2025, the Department of Energy (DOE) instituted a second DRP with requests to opt in required by April 11, 2025. The requirements, expectations, benefits and other facets were consistent with the DRP offered in February 2025. However, enrollment requests were reviewed for eligibility to ensure that mission-critical positions are properly staffed and, as such, a few select employees who had been on administrative leave since January 2025 were eligible to participate in the second DRP.

Despite impacts to BPA's workforce from the federal hiring freeze and DRP, BPA continues to maintain reliability and perform its essential statutory responsibilities. BPA does not expect the reliability and resilience of the Federal System to be affected.

Neither the inability to hire or staff departures via the DRP have had a material impact to BPA's net revenues or financial position as of June 30, 2025, and BPA has not accrued any additional liability related to either DRP. Those who accepted the DRP remain as BPA employees through the end of the DRP periods and receive salary payments in accordance with normal payroll procedures.

U.S. Treasury Debt Refinancing

In February 2025, BPA called approximately $408 million of long-term bonds it had previously issued to the U.S. Treasury and refinanced approximately $242 million of long-term debt to mature on Sept. 30, 2025. As a result, BPA recognized a $165.9 million gain to Other, net in the Combined Statements of Revenues and Expenses.

As part of its annual payment to the U.S. Treasury, BPA applies the U.S Treasury credits earned each fiscal year against various categories of payment obligations. For example, BPA may apply U.S. Treasury credits against interest expense or liabilities such as borrowings from U.S. Treasury and federal appropriations. BPA anticipates available U.S. Treasury credits will outpace federal appropriations due Sept. 30, 2025, and this debt refinancing ensures adequate obligations outstanding to apply the available U.S. Treasury credits against.

In April 2025, BPA called an additional $156 million of long-terms bonds it had previously issued to the U.S. Treasury. As a result, BPA recognized a $68.9 million gain to Other, net in the Combined Statements of Revenues and Expenses.

Depreciation Study

In February 2025, BPA completed a depreciation study on its transmission and general plant assets. BPA implemented revised depreciation rates effective March 2025 on applicable assets. The average service lives for transmission assets have remained the same at 51 years, but BPA management expects higher cost of removal and negative salvage estimates will result in higher monthly depreciation expense beginning in March 2025.

Day-Ahead Market Participation

In July 2023, BPA began to engage the region in a public process to evaluate its potential participation in a day-ahead energy market. In the West, two separate day-ahead and real-time market offerings have emerged: (i) Cal-ISO's extended Day Ahead Market ("EDAM") and (ii) Southwest Power Pool's Markets+ ("Markets+"), both of which have FERC-approved tariffs.

In February 2025, BPA committed to fund Phase 2 of Markets+, which will include remaining development through the market go-live. Based on the current parties supporting Phase 2, BPA's total commitment for Phase 2 will not exceed $36.1 million in development costs incurred by Southwest Power Pool (SPP). However, BPA expects additional parties to join the Phase 2 effort, which would reduce BPA's overall share of Phase 2 costs.

In May 2025, BPA released a final policy and record of decision outlining BPA's policy direction towards Markets+. As such, development costs will be recovered pursuant to a rate applied to each market transaction likely over the first five to ten years of market operations. If the Markets+ effort does not continue, for reasons including but not limited to SPP ceasing to offer a day-ahead market, BPA will be responsible for its proportionate share of development costs incurred up to the time of termination and not to exceed $36.1 million. BPA has not recorded a liability in connection with this Phase 2 Markets+ funding commitment as no present obligation to repay these implementation costs exists.

Resilient Columbia Basin Agreement Withdrawal

In June 2025, the White House issued a Presidential Memorandum directing BPA and other federal partners to withdraw from the December 2023 Resilient Columbia Basin Agreement. As such, BPA has derecognized the outstanding $111 million liability and associated regulatory asset that BPA had intended to collect from customers in future rates. In order to disburse the amount obligated prior to its termination, BPA has recorded a one-time increase of $20.3 million to Operations and maintenance expense in the Combined Statements of Revenues and Expenses which was offset by an equal liability recorded under Accounts payable and other on the Combined Balance Sheets. BPA appreciates the ongoing coordination with the Administration as it continues to deliver abundant, affordable and reliable electricity from the Federal Columbia River Power System to its public power customers.

Additional Information

To see BPA's annual and quarterly reports, go to www.bpa.gov/about/finance/investor-relations

For general information about BPA, go to BPA's home page at www.bpa.gov

For information on Power Services, go to www.bpa.gov/energy-and-services/power

For information on Transmission Services, go to www.bpa.gov/energy-and-services/transmission

Federal Columbia River Power System

Combined Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars)

	As of June 30, 2025	As of September 30, 2024
Assets		
Utility plant and nonfederal generation		
Completed plant	$ 22,658.4	$ 22,235.9
Accumulated depreciation	(8,878.0)	(8,604.9)
Net completed plant	13,780.4	13,631.0
Construction work in progress	2,660.1	2,236.4
Net utility plant	16,440.5	15,867.4
Nonfederal generation	3,569.9	3,410.0
Net utility plant and nonfederal generation	20,010.4	19,277.4
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,485.0	1,412.0
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	38.6	95.4
Accrued unbilled revenues	333.2	348.2
Materials and supplies, at average cost	147.9	140.5
Prepaid expenses	195.9	81.0
Total current assets	2,200.6	2,077.1
Other assets		
Regulatory assets	3,758.0	4,153.4
Nonfederal nuclear decommissioning trusts	667.4	623.5
Deferred charges and other	165.7	169.6
Total other assets	4,591.1	4,946.5
Total assets	$ 26,802.1	$ 26,301.0

Federal Columbia River Power System
Combined Balance Sheets (Unaudited)
(Millions of Dollars)

	As of June 30, 2025	As of September 30, 2024
Capitalization and Liabilities		
Capitalization and long-term liabilities		
Accumulated net revenues	**$ 5,653.4**	$ 5,456.9
Debt		
Federal appropriations	**1,723.8**	1,697.1
Borrowings from U.S. Treasury	**5,914.3**	5,846.7
Nonfederal debt	**6,967.9**	6,779.3
Total capitalization and long-term liabilities	**20,259.4**	19,780.0
Commitments and contingencies (See Note 14 to 2024 Audited Financial Statements)		
Current liabilities		
Debt		
Borrowings from U.S. Treasury	**420.3**	114.0
Nonfederal debt	**564.1**	521.9
Accounts payable and other	**709.5**	869.1
Total current liabilities	**1,693.9**	1,505.0
Other liabilities		
Regulatory liabilities	**1,530.9**	1,522.4
IOU exchange benefits	**870.5**	1,062.8
Asset retirement obligations	**1,147.4**	1,118.2
Deferred credits and other	**1,300.0**	1,312.6
Total other liabilities	**4,848.8**	5,016.0
Total capitalization and liabilities	**$ 26,802.1**	$ 26,301.0

Federal Columbia River Power System

Combined Statements of Revenues and Expenses (Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars)

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2025	Three Months Ended June 30, 2024	Fiscal Year-to-Date Ended June 30, 2025	Fiscal Year-to-Date Ended June 30, 2024
Operating revenues				
Sales	$ **989.0**	$ 984.0	$ **3,144.8**	$ 3,223.2
U.S. Treasury credits	**28.9**	17.2	**127.2**	243.7
Total operating revenues	**1,017.9**	1,001.2	**3,272.0**	3,466.9
Operating expenses				
Operations and maintenance	**688.1**	589.7	**1,965.1**	1,770.0
Purchased power	**112.4**	83.0	**414.8**	929.0
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	**232.1**	219.0	**672.4**	652.4
Total operating expenses	**1,032.6**	891.7	**3,052.3**	3,351.4
Net operating revenues (expenses)	**(14.7)**	109.5	**219.7**	115.5
Interest expense and other income, net				
Interest expense	**118.6**	114.6	**347.6**	341.5
Irrigation assistance	**3.3**	-	**10.0**	-
Allowance for funds used during construction	**(18.3)**	(14.4)	**(53.0)**	(40.5)
Interest income	**(9.6)**	(8.8)	**(25.9)**	(38.0)
Other, net	**(77.5)**	(9.8)	**(255.5)**	(18.5)
Total interest expense and other income, net	**16.5**	81.6	**23.2**	244.5
Net revenues (expenses)	$ **(31.2)**	$ 27.9	$ **196.5**	$ (129.0)

Federal Columbia River Power System

Combined Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars)

	Fiscal Year-to-Date Ended June 30, 2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net revenues (expenses)	**$ 196.5**	$ (129.0)
Adjustments to reconcile net revenues to cash provided by operations:		
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	**672.4**	652.4
U.S. Treasury debt gain on extinguishment	**(234.8)**	-
Other	**(29.9)**	(22.1)
Changes in:		
Receivables and unbilled revenues	**71.8**	(25.5)
Materials and supplies	**(7.4)**	(9.5)
Prepaid expenses	**(114.9)**	(142.7)
Accounts payable and other	**83.2**	(185.0)
Regulatory assets and liabilities	**(45.1)**	99.3
IOU exchange benefits	**(192.3)**	(186.6)
Nonfederal nuclear decommissioning trusts	**(32.6)**	(85.7)
Other assets and liabilities	**19.2**	(11.5)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	**386.1**	(45.9)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment in utility plant, including AFUDC	**(942.2)**	(809.6)
Proceeds from sale of utility plant	**3.8**	1.7
Deposits to nonfederal nuclear decommissioning trusts	**(11.3)**	(11.3)
Lease-purchase trust funds:		
Deposits to	**-**	(1.5)
Receipts from	**-**	4.3
Net cash used for investing activities	**(949.7)**	(816.4)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Federal appropriations:		
Proceeds	**26.7**	18.1
Borrowings from U.S. Treasury:		
Proceeds	**973.3**	-
Repayment	**(364.6)**	(68.8)
Nonfederal debt:		
Repayment	**(48.1)**	(177.7)
Customers:		
Net advances for construction	**69.9**	41.0
Repayment of funds used for construction	**(18.1)**	(14.4)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	**639.1**	(201.8)
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	**75.5**	(1,064.1)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of year	**1,420.2**	2,046.1
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of quarter	**$ 1,495.7**	$ 982.0
Less: Restricted cash at end of quarter, reported in Deferred charges and other	**10.7**	8.2
Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter	**$ 1,485.0**	$ 973.8
Supplemental disclosures:		
Cash paid for interest, net of amount capitalized	**$ 381.9**	$ 385.2
Significant noncash activities:		
Nonfederal debt increase	**$ 1,127.7**	$ 1,011.7
Nonfederal debt decrease	**$ (843.9)**	$ (802.9)
Nonfederal debt cost of issuance	**$ (4.9)**	$ (5.2)
Increase in Nonfederal generation asset	**$ -**	$ 60.7
U.S. Treasury debt extinguishment	**$ (234.8)**	$ -