BP-26E Rate Proceeding

ADMINISTRATOR'S FINAL RECORD OF DECISION

BP-26E-A-01

November 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS AND SHORT FORMS ..... **III**
PARTY ABBREVIATIONS ..... **IX**
1 GENERAL TOPICS **1**
1.2 Procedural History 1
1.2.1 Workshops and Settlement Discussions Prior to the BP-26E Rate Proceeding 1
1.2.2 BP-26E Rate Proceeding 2
1.3 Legal Guidelines Governing Establishment of Rates 2
1.3.1 Statutory Guidelines 2
1.3.2 The Administrator's Ratemaking Discretion 3
1.4 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Confirmation and Approval of Rates 4
2 SETTLEMENT **6**
3 PARTICIPANT COMMENTS **7**
4 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT ANALYSIS **8**
5 CONCLUSION **10**

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Principles of Settlement for the BP-26E Rate Proceeding
Appendix B: Revised 2026 Ancillary and Control Area Services Rate Schedule

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COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS AND SHORT FORMS

AAC	Anticipated Accumulation of Cash
ACNR	Accumulated Calibrated Net Revenue
ACS	Ancillary and Control Area Services
AF	Advance Funding
AFUDC	Allowance for Funds Used During Construction
AGC	automatic generation control
aMW	average megawatt(s)
ANR	Accumulated Net Revenues
ASC	Average System Cost
BAA	Balancing Authority Area
BiOp	Biological Opinion
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
BPAP	Bonneville Power Administration Power
BPAT	Bonneville Power Administration Transmission
Bps	basis points
Btu	British thermal unit
CAISO	California Independent System Operator
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
CIR	Capital Investment Review
CDQ	Contract Demand Quantity
CGS	Columbia Generating Station
CHWM	Contract High Water Mark
CNR	Calibrated Net Revenue
COB	California-Oregon border
COI	California-Oregon Intertie
Commission	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
COSA	Cost of Service Analysis
COU	consumer-owned utility
Council	Northwest Power and Conservation Council (see also “NPCC”)
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CP	Coincidental Peak
CRAC	Cost Recovery Adjustment Clause
CRFM	Columbia River Fish Mitigation
CRITFC	Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
CSP	Customer System Peak
CT	combustion turbine
CWIP	Construction Work in Progress
CY	calendar year (January through December)
DD	Dividend Distribution
DDC	Dividend Distribution Clause
dec	decrease, decrement, or decremental
DERBS	Dispatchable Energy Resource Balancing Service

DFS	Diurnal Flattening Service
DNR	Designated Network Resource
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of Interior
DSI	direct-service industrial customer or direct-service industry
DSO	Dispatcher Standing Order
EE	Energy Efficiency
EESC	EIM Entity Scheduling Coordinator
EIM	Energy imbalance market
EIS	environmental impact statement
EN	Energy Northwest, Inc.
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESS	Energy Shaping Service
e-Tag	electronic interchange transaction information
FBS	Federal base system
FCRPS	Federal Columbia River Power System
FCRTS	Federal Columbia River Transmission System
FELCC	firm energy load carrying capability
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FMM-IIE	Fifteen Minute Market – Instructed Imbalance Energy
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FORS	Forced Outage Reserve Service
FPS	Firm Power and Surplus Products and Services
FPT	Formula Power Transmission
FRP	Financial Reserves Policy
F&W	Fish & Wildlife
FY	fiscal year (October through September)
G&A	general and administrative (costs)
GARD	Generation and Reserves Dispatch (computer model)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GI	generation imbalance
GMS	Grandfathered Generation Management Service
GSP	Generation System Peak
GSR	Generation Supplied Reactive
GRSPs	General Rate Schedule Provisions
GTA	General Transfer Agreement
GWh	gigawatthour
HLH	Heavy Load Hour(s)
HYDSIM	Hydrosystem Simulator (computer model)
IE	Eastern Intertie
IIE	Instructed Imbalance Energy
IM	Montana Intertie
inc	increase, increment, or incremental
IOU	investor-owned utility
IP	Industrial Firm Power

IPR	Integrated Program Review
IR	Integration of Resources
IRD	Irrigation Rate Discount
IRM	Irrigation Rate Mitigation
IRPL	Incremental Rate Pressure Limiter
IS	Southern Intertie
kcfs	thousand cubic feet per second
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatthour
LAP	Load Aggregation Point
LDD	Low Density Discount
LGIA	Large Generator Interconnection Agreement
LLH	Light Load Hour(s)
LMP	Locational Marginal Price
LPP	Large Project Program
LT	long term
LTF	Long-term Firm
Maf	million acre-feet
Mid-C	Mid-Columbia
MMBtu	million British thermal units
MNR	Modified Net Revenue
MO	market operator
MRNR	Minimum Required Net Revenue
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatthour
NCP	Non-Coincidental Peak
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NFB	**N**ational Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) **F**ederal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) **B**iological Opinion (BiOp)
NLSL	New Large Single Load
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA Fisheries	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries
NOB	Nevada-Oregon border
NORM	Non-Operating Risk Model (computer model)
NWPA	Northwest Power Act/Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act
NWPP	Northwest Power Pool
NP-15	North of Path 15
NPCC	Northwest Power and Conservation Council
NPV	net present value
NR	New Resource Firm Power
NRFS	NR Resource Flattening Service
NRU	Northwest Requirements Utilities

NT	Network Integration
NTSA	Non-Treaty Storage Agreement
NUG	non-utility generation
OATT	Open Access Transmission Tariff
O&M	operations and maintenance
OATI	Open Access Technology International, Inc.
ODE	Over Delivery Event
OS	oversupply
OY	operating year (August through July)
P10	tenth percentile of a given dataset
PDCI	Pacific DC Intertie
PF	Priority Firm Power
PFp	Priority Firm Public
PFx	Priority Firm Exchange
PNCA	Pacific Northwest Coordination Agreement
PNRR	Planned Net Revenues for Risk
PNW	Pacific Northwest
POD	Point of Delivery
POI	Point of Integration or Point of Interconnection
POR	point of receipt
PPC	Public Power Council
PRSC	Participating Resource Scheduling Coordinator
PS	Power Services
PSC	power sales contract
PSW	Pacific Southwest
PTP	Point-to-Point
PUD	public or people's utility district
RAM	Rate Analysis Model (computer model)
RAS	Remedial Action Scheme
RCD	Regional Cooperation Debt
RD	Regional Dialogue
RDC	Reserves Distribution Clause
REC	Renewable Energy Certificate
Reclamation	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
REP	Residential Exchange Program
REPSIA	REP Settlement Implementation Agreement
RevSim	Revenue Simulation Model
RFA	Revenue Forecast Application (database)
RHWM	Rate Period High Water Mark
ROD	Record of Decision
RPSA	Residential Purchase and Sale Agreement
RR	Resource Replacement
RRHL	Regional Residual Hydro Load
RRS	Resource Remarketing Service
RSC	Resource Shaping Charge

RSS	Resource Support Services
RT1SC	RHWM Tier 1 System Capability
RTD-IIE	Real-Time Dispatch – Instructed Imbalance Energy
RTIEO	Real-Time Imbalance Energy Offset
SCD	Scheduling, System Control, and Dispatch Service
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCS	Secondary Crediting Service
SDD	Short Distance Discount
SILS	Southeast Idaho Load Service
Slice	Slice of the System (product)
SMCR	Settlements, Metering, and Client Relations
SP-15	South of Path 15
T1SFCO	Tier 1 System Firm Critical Output
TC	Tariff Terms and Conditions
TCMS	Transmission Curtailment Management Service
TDG	Total Dissolved Gas
TGT	Townsend-Garrison Transmission
TOCA	Tier 1 Cost Allocator
TPP	Treasury Payment Probability
TRAM	Transmission Risk Analysis Model
Transmission System Act	Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act
Treaty	Columbia River Treaty
TRL	Total Retail Load
TRM	Tiered Rate Methodology
TS	Transmission Services
TSS	Transmission Scheduling Service
UAI	Unauthorized Increase
UDE	Under Delivery Event
UFE	unaccounted for energy
UFT	Use of Facilities Transmission
UIC	Unauthorized Increase Charge
UIE	Uninstructed Imbalance Energy
ULS	Unanticipated Load Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
VER	Variable Energy Resource
VERBS	Variable Energy Resource Balancing Service
VOR	Value of Reserves
VR1-2014	First Vintage Rate of the BP-14 rate period (PF Tier 2 rate)
VR1-2016	First Vintage Rate of the BP-16 rate period (PF Tier 2 rate)
WECC	Western Electricity Coordinating Council
WPP	Western Power Pool
WRAP	Western Resource Adequacy Program
WSPP	Western Systems Power Pool

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PARTY ABBREVIATIONS

AR	Avangrid Renewables, LLC
NS	NewSun Energy Transmission Company LLC
NR	Northwest Requirements Utilities
PC	PacifiCorp
PG	Portland General Electric Company
PN	Pacific Northwest Generating Cooperative
PP	Public Power Council
PX	Powerex Corporation
SE	City of Seattle
SN	Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1
TC	TransAlta Energy Marketing (U.S.) Inc.
WG	Western Public Agencies Group*

* The utilities comprising WPAG include the Cities of Port Angeles, Ellensburg and Milton, Washington, the Towns of Eatonville and Steilacoom, Washington, Benton Rural Electric Association, Elmhurst Mutual Power and Light Company, Eugene Water and Electric Board, Hood River Electric Cooperative, Lakeview Light & Power, Ohop Mutual Light Company, Parkland Light and Water Company, Peninsula Light Company, Umatilla Electric Cooperative, Central Lincoln People's Utility District, Northern Wasco County People's Utility District, Public Utility Districts No. 1 of Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Franklin, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kittitas, Lewis, Mason and Skamania Counties, Washington, Public Utility District No. 3 of Mason County, Washington and Public Utility District No. 2 of Pacific County, Washington.

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1 GENERAL TOPICS

1.1 Introduction

This Final Record of Decision (ROD) contains the decisions of the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) based on the record compiled in this proceeding with respect to the adoption of the revisions to BPA's 2026 Ancillary and Control Area Service Rate Schedules. The revised ACS-26 rate schedule adopted in this proceeding will replace the existing ACS-26 rate schedules that took effect October 1, 2025.

The BP-26E rate proceeding began in October 2026. Prior to the hearing process, BPA Staff and the parties engaged in settlement discussions, which resulted in a proposed settlement agreement addressing all issues in the BP-26E rate proceeding. The settlement agreement is attached to this Final ROD as Appendix A.

This Final ROD provides background information about the BP-26E rate proceeding, addresses the recommendation to adopt the settlement, responds to participant comments submitted during the public comment period, and summarizes BPA's assessment of the potential environmental effects of implementation of the revised rate schedules and GRSPs consistent with the National Environment Policy Act (NEPA).

1.2 Procedural History

1.2.1 Workshops and Settlement Discussions Prior to the BP-26E Rate Proceeding

Beginning in November 2025, BPA staff sponsored public, pre-rate case workshops to discuss revisions that the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) has made to its tariff for the Western Energy Imbalance Market (WEIM). As part of the CAISO's implementation of the Extended Day Ahead Market (EDAM) effective May 1, 2026, the CAISO has published changes establishing new charge codes and renumbering certain existing charge codes. BPA staff held workshops on November 6, 2025, and December 15, 2025 to discuss the impact of CAISO's tariff changes and proposed revisions to the ACS-26 rate schedule to address the changes.

On January 20, 2026, BPA staff and stakeholders participated in a conference to discuss the potential to settle the proposed rate schedule revisions. After the settlement conference, Staff circulated a settlement proposal among the participants, and Staff and participants had additional discussion and exchanged additional proposals via email. On February 13, 2026, BPA Staff circulated a proposed settlement agreement, titled the "Principles of Settlement for the BP-26E Rate Proceeding" and asked participants to notify BPA of any objections. No objections were received at that time. BPA Staff circulated an updated version of the settlement agreement on October 1, 2026, with a revised effective date for the rate schedule revisions in this proceeding. Staff included this updated version of the settlement agreement (BP-26E Settlement) in its Initial Proposal in this proceeding. The BP-26E Settlement is Appendix A to this Final ROD.

1.2.2 BP-26E Rate Proceeding

Section 7(i) of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Northwest Power Act), 16 U.S.C. § 839e(i), requires that BPA's rates be established according to specific procedures that include, among other things, issuance of a notice in the Federal Register announcing the proposed rates; the opportunity for interested parties to submit written and oral views, data, questions, and arguments; and a decision by the Administrator based on the record. This proceeding is also governed by BPA's Rules of Procedure, which were published in the Federal Register, 83 Fed. Reg. 39,993 (Aug. 13, 2018), and are posted on BPA's website at https://www.bpa.gov/energy-and-services/rate-and-tariff-proceedings/rules-of-procedure-revision-process. The Rules of Procedure implement the Section 7(i) requirements.

Bonneville's Rules of Procedure permit the Administrator, at his discretion, to use expedited procedures when conducting a rate proceeding. *See* BPA Rules of Procedure § 1010.22(a). These expedited procedures allow Bonneville to limit process and shorten the rate proceeding when appropriate. Bonneville chose to use the expedited process for this proceeding because base power and transmission rates would not change, the scope of the issues set for hearing are narrow, the number of changes proposed to the existing rate schedules is limited, and there are no objections to the proposal.

On October 7, 2026, BPA published notice of the BP-26E rate proceeding in the Federal Register. *Revision of ACS–26 Rate Schedules; Public Hearing and Opportunities for Public Review and Comment*, 91 Fed. Reg. 64,148 (Oct. 7, 2026) ("BP-26E FRN"). BPA published the Initial Proposal for the BP-26E proceeding on the same day. The Initial Proposal included testimony supporting and recommending adoption of the BP-26E Settlement and the revisions to the ACS-26 rate schedule.

The BP-26E proceeding began with a prehearing conference on October 21, 2026. In the prehearing conference, the Hearing Officer adopted the procedural schedule provided for in the BP-26E FRN. That schedule included, among other things, a deadline of October 23, 2026, for any parties in the proceeding to file objections to the BP-26E Settlement or to waive the right to raise any objections. No objections were filed.

The BP-26E FRN also established October 23, 2026, as the deadline for participant comments. BPA received no written comments during the participant comment period.

1.3 Legal Guidelines Governing Establishment of Rates

1.3.1 Statutory Guidelines

Section 7(a)(1) of the Northwest Power Act directs the Administrator to establish, and periodically review and revise, rates for the sale and disposition of electric energy and capacity and for the transmission of non-Federal power. 16 U.S.C. § 839e(a)(1). Rates are to be set to recover, in accordance with sound business principles, the costs associated with the acquisition, conservation, and transmission of electric power, including the amortization of the Federal investment in the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) (including irrigation costs required to be paid by power revenues) over a

reasonable period of years and the other costs and expenses incurred by the Administrator under the Northwest Power Act and other provisions of law. *Id*. Section 7 of the Northwest Power Act also contains rate directives describing how rates for individual customer groups are established. *Id.* § (b)-(c).

Section 7(a)(1) of the Northwest Power Act reaffirms the applicability of Section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (Flood Control Act), which directs the Secretary of Energy to transmit and dispose of electric power and energy in such manner as to encourage the most widespread use of power at the lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles. 16 U.S.C. § 839e(a)(1); *see also* 16 U.S.C. § 825s. Section 5 of the Flood Control Act provides that rate schedules will be drawn having regard to the recovery of the cost of producing and transmitting electric energy, including the amortization of the Federal investment over a reasonable number of years. 16 U.S.C. § 825s.

Section 7(a)(1) of the Northwest Power Act also reaffirms the applicability of Sections 9 and 10 of the Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act of 1974 (Transmission System Act), 16 U.S.C. §§ 838g–838h, which contain requirements similar to those of the Flood Control Act. Section 9 of the Transmission System Act, 16 U.S.C. § 838g, provides that rates must be established 1) with a view to encouraging the widest possible diversified use of electric power at the lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles; 2) with regard to the recovery of the cost of producing and transmitting electric power, including amortization of the capital investment allocated to power over a reasonable period of years; and 3) at levels that produce such additional revenues as may be required to pay, when due, the principal, premiums, discounts, expenses, and interest in connection with bonds issued under the Transmission System Act. Section 10 of the Transmission System Act, 16 U.S.C. § 838h, allows for uniform rates for transmission and for the sale of electric power and specifies that the costs of the federal transmission system shall be equitably allocated between Federal and non-Federal power utilizing the system.

1.3.2 The Administrator's Ratemaking Discretion

The Administrator has broad authority through the rate making directives of BPA's organic statutes to develop and design rates to recover BPA's costs. *See generally,* 16 U.S.C. § 839e(a), (b), (e), (f), and (g). These directives focus on cost recovery and do not restrict the Administrator to any particular rate design methodology or theory. *See Pac. Power & Light v. Duncan*, 499 F. Supp. 672 (D. Or. 1980); *accord City of Santa Clara v. Andrus*, 572 F.2d 660, 668 (9th Cir. 1978) ("widest possible use" standard is so broad as to permit "the exercise of the widest administrative discretion"); *ElectriCities of N.C. v. Se. Power Admin.*, 774 F.2d 1262, 1266 (4th Cir. 1985).

Section 7(e) of the Northwest Power Act further grants to BPA broad rate design discretion. 16 U.S.C. § 839e(e). The Court has found that this provision affords BPA wide latitude in developing rate and rate designs to recover its costs. *See City of Seattle v. Johnson*, 813 F.2d 1364, 1367 (9th Cir. 1987) (noting "the statute does not require BPA to impose any particular type of rate on its customers. Rather it restricts BPA only to "sound business principles" in setting rates to meet its revenue requirements.").

1.4 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Confirmation and Approval of Rates

Under the Northwest Power Act, BPA's rates become effective upon confirmation and approval by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission). 16 U.S.C. § 839e(a)(2), (k). The Commission's review is appellate in nature, based on the record developed by the Administrator. *U.S. Dep't of Energy – Bonneville Power Admin.*, 13 FERC ¶ 61,157, at 61,339 (1980). The Commission may not modify rates proposed by the Administrator but may only confirm, reject, or remand them. *U.S. Dep't of Energy – Bonneville Power Admin.*, 23 FERC ¶ 61,378, at 61,801 (1983). Pursuant to Section 7(i)(6) of the Northwest Power Act, 16 U.S.C. § 839e(i)(6), the Commission has promulgated rules establishing procedures for the approval of BPA's rates. 18 C.F.R. Part 300 (1997).

The Commission reviews BPA's rates under the Northwest Power Act to determine whether they (1) are sufficient to ensure repayment of the federal investment in the FCRPS over a reasonable number of years after meeting BPA's other costs; and (2) are based on BPA's total system costs. *See* 16 U.S.C. § 839e(a)(2)(A)-(B). With respect to transmission rates, Commission review includes an additional requirement: to ensure that the rates equitably allocate the cost of the federal transmission system between federal and non-federal power using the system. *See* 16 U.S.C. § 839e(a)(2)(C); *see also U.S. Dep't of Energy – Bonneville Power Admin.*, 39 FERC ¶ 61,078, at 61,206 (1987). The limited Commission review of rates permits the Administrator substantial discretion in the design of rates and the allocation of power costs, neither of which is subject to Commission jurisdiction. *Cent. Lincoln Peoples' Util. Dist.*, 735 F.2d 1101, 1115 (9th Cir. 1984).

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2 SETTLEMENT

Issue 2.1
Whether BPA should adopt the BP-26E Settlement.

Parties' Positions

No party has objected to the BP-26E Settlement.

BPA Staff's Position

Staff supports adoption of the BP-26E Settlement.

Evaluation of Positions

BPA appreciates the time, effort, and constructive approach that all parties dedicated to the settlement discussions.

The BP-26E Settlement addresses proposed revisions to the ACS-26 rate schedule, which is the only issue in this proceeding. The revisions to the ACS-26 rate schedule incorporate the new or updated charge codes adopted by the CAISO in association with the implementation of the EDAM. Although BPA is not currently participating in EDAM, BPA is a participant in the CAISO's WEIM, and the rate schedule revisions will allow for the pass through of charges and credits BPA receives through the WEIM. The revised ACS-26 rate schedule is included in Appendix B to this Final ROD.

This Final ROD adopts the BP-26E Settlement and the revised ACS-26 rate schedule. All parties in the BP-26E rate proceeding either support or do not oppose adoption of the rate schedule revisions and other terms in the BP-26E Settlement. The BP-26E Settlement was structured to require parties to file any objections on the record by October 23, 2026, or waive the right to object. *See* Appendix A at 1; BP-26E FRN, 91 Fed. Reg. at 64,150. No objections were filed. BPA places significant weight on the benefits of adopting an outcome that reflects a compromise and at least some degree of consensus among the parties.

The BP-26E Settlement provides that parties cannot contest adoption of the agreements in the BP-26E Proceeding, or other forums, or the implementation of the BP-26E Settlement pursuant to their terms, through the end of FY 2028. As such, the BP-26E Settlement has helped to eliminate controversy around the rate schedule revisions and allowed for adoption of the revisions on an expedited basis without a full rate hearing. Avoiding costly, contentious, and burdensome litigation over the issues is in BPA's business interest. BPA appreciates the efforts of all parties with respect to the BP-26E Settlement.

Decision

The Administrator adopts the BP-26E Settlement and the revisions to the ACS-26 rate schedule provided therein.

3 PARTICIPANT COMMENTS

As defined in BPA's procedures for conducting rate proceedings, "participants" are persons who comment on BPA's rate proposal but do not take part in the formal hearing process with the responsibilities of "parties." Rules of Procedure § 1010.8(a)–(c). Participant comments are part of the official record of the rate proceeding and are considered when the Administrator makes his final decisions.

The BP-26E FRN set a deadline of October 23, 2026, for participant comments. BPA received no comments through the participant comment process.

4 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT ANALYSIS

Consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. § 4321 *et seq.*, BPA assessed the potential environmental effects that could result from implementation of the revisions to the ACS-26 rate schedule.

The revisions to ACS-26 rate schedules incorporate new or updated charge codes the CAISO has incorporated into its tariff for the WEIM. BPA is a participant in the WEIM, and incorporation of the charge into the ACS-26 rate schedules are necessary for BPA to pass through the associated charges and credits to customers. Updating the ACS-26 rate schedules would be purely an administrative and financial action and is not expected to result in reasonably foreseeable environmental effects.

In accordance with Appendix A to Part 1021 of the Department of Energy's (DOE) NEPA Regulations (57 FR 15144, Apr. 24, 1992, as amended at 61 FR 36221-36243, Jul. 9, 1996; 61 FR 64608, Dec. 6, 1996; 76 FR 63764, Nov. 14, 2011; 89 FR 34074, April 30, 2024; 90 FR 29676, July 3, 2025 Interim Final Rule) and the DOE NEPA Implementing Procedures, BPA has determined that the proposed action is administrative and routine and fits within a class of actions listed in Appendix A that are excepted from NEPA review.

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5 CONCLUSION

As required by law, BPA's FY 2026-2028 rates and the revisions to the ACS-26 rate schedule adopted in this Final ROD have been set to recover the costs associated with the acquisition, conservation, and transmission of electric power, including the amortization of the federal investment in the FCRPS (including irrigation costs required to be repaid out of power revenues) over a reasonable period of years and the other costs and expenses incurred by the Administrator in carrying out the requirements of the Northwest Power Act and other provisions of law. In addition, these rates have been designed to be the lowest possible rates consistent with sound business principles, to encourage the widest possible use of BPA's power, and to satisfy BPA's other ratemaking obligations. The transmission and ancillary services rates have been designed to equitably allocate the costs of the federal transmission system between federal and non-federal power utilizing such system.

BPA has established these rates pursuant to the procedural requirements in Section 7(i) of the Northwest Power Act, and all interested parties and participants were afforded the opportunity for a full and fair evidentiary hearing, as required by law. In addition, consistent with NEPA, BPA has evaluated the potential environmental impacts that could result from implementation of the rate proposal.

Based upon the record compiled in this proceeding, the decisions expressed herein, and all requirements of law, I hereby establish the revised ACS-26 rate schedules as Bonneville Power Administration rates. In accordance with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission requirements, 18 C.F.R. § 300.10(g), I hereby certify that the power and transmission rate schedules and GRSPs adopted herein contain the lowest possible rates consistent with sound business principles and are consistent with other applicable laws.

Issued at Portland, Oregon, this 10th day of November, 2026.

TRAVIS KAVULLA
Digitally signed by TRAVIS KAVULLA
Date: 2026.11.10 18:30:30 -05'00'

Travis R. Kavulla
Administrator and Chief Executive Officer

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION
DOE/BP 5502 – November 2026