

How BPA spends a dollar of its power revenues

O&M (29 cents)

Operation and maintenance costs at the hydro projects and Columbia Generating Station.

Debt (22 cents)

Principal and interest on federal and nonfederal debt.

Fish & Wildlife (16 cents, plus the impact of lost power generation)

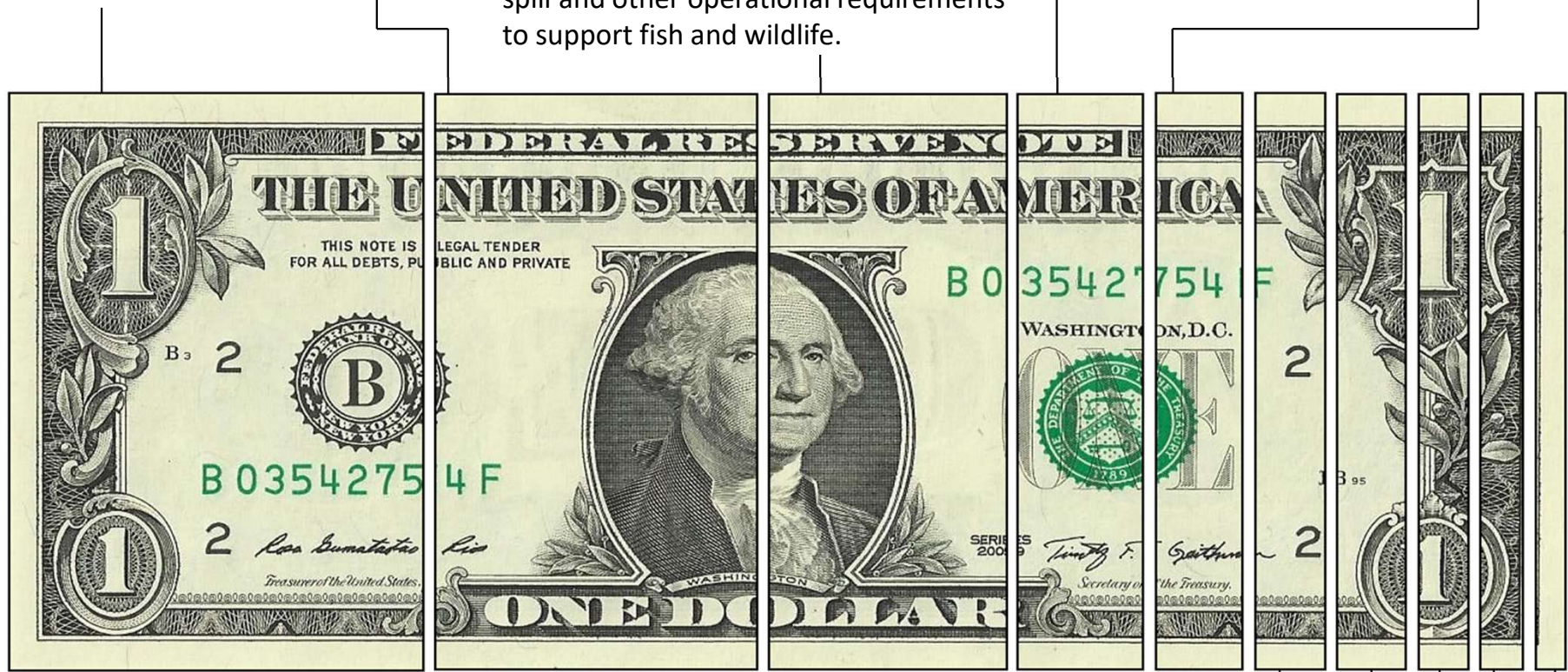
Principal and interest on debt, expense and people costs total 16 cents. But the full impact is 27 cents due to the cost of lost power generation that results from spill and other operational requirements to support fish and wildlife.

Residential Exchange (9 cents)

Payments to consumers served by higher-cost investor- and consumer-owned utilities.

BPA people (6 cents)

Salaries, benefits and supplies for power and corporate employees not supporting conservation and fish and wildlife.



Power purchases (5 cents)

System augmentation, balancing purchases, renewable purchases, long-term contracts, and risk mitigation.

Conservation (5 cents)

Principal and interest on debt, expense costs, people, and Energy Efficiency Incentive.

Transmission (3 cents)

Resource integration costs and cost to deliver secondary energy to customers.

Transfer (3 cents)

Cost to deliver power to customers not directly connected to BPA's transmission system.

Rate discounts (2 cents)

Discount provided to customers with low system densities and to customers with eligible irrigation loads.

Source of BPA's power revenues

Tier 1 Priority Firm (63 cents)

Revenue from the sale of power at Tier 1 rates to PUDs, co-ops, municipalities, federal agencies, and tribal utilities.

Secondary (12 cents)

Revenue from the sale of surplus power at negotiated rates.

Tier 2 Priority Firm (9 cent)

Revenue from the sale of power at Tier 2 rates to PUDs, co-ops, municipalities, federal agencies, and tribal utilities.

Miscellaneous (8 cents)

Revenue from long-term contracts, integrating New Large Single Loads, Resource Support Services, real power losses, downstream benefits, and firm surplus sales.



Generation inputs (4 cents)

Revenue from using generation to support reliable transmission service.

4(h)(10)(C) (3 cents)

Revenue credit from U.S. taxpayers to pay for a portion of fish and wildlife costs.

Serving New Large Single Loads (0.5 cents)

Revenue from the sale of power to New Large Single Loads under the NR rate schedule.

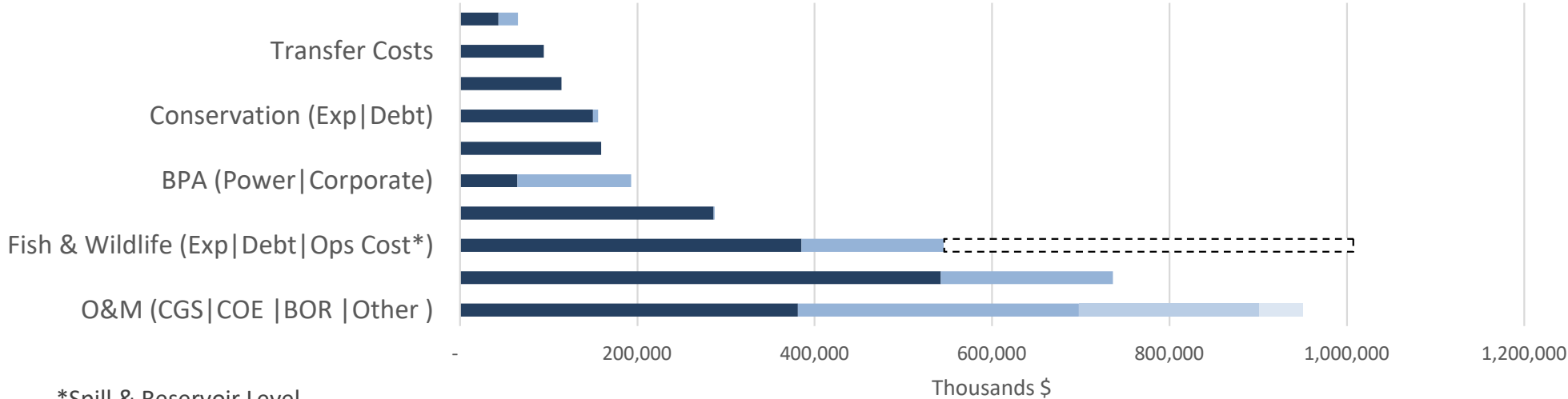
Direct Service Industrial (0.1 cent)

Revenue from one directly served industrial customer.

Power costs and revenue

BP-26 Power Costs (annual average)

See parenthetical in label for color meaning ([category1](#) | [category2](#) | [category3](#))



*Spill & Reservoir Level

BP-26 Power Revenue (annual average)

See parenthetical in label for color meaning ([category1](#) | [category2](#))

