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

BP-14 Initial Rate Proposal

Transmission Revenue Requirement Study

November 2012

BP-14-E-BPA-08

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TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT STUDY

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COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS AND SHORT FORMS

AAC	Anticipated Accumulation of Cash
AGC	Automatic Generation Control
ALF	Agency Load Forecast (computer model)
aMW	average megawatt(s)
AMNR	Accumulated Modified Net Revenues
ANR	Accumulated Net Revenues
ASC	Average System Cost
BiOp	Biological Opinion
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
Btu	British thermal unit
CDD	cooling degree day(s)
CDQ	Contract Demand Quantity
CGS	Columbia Generating Station
CHWM	Contract High Water Mark
COE, Corps, or USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Commission	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Corps, COE, or USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
COSA	Cost of Service Analysis
COU	consumer-owned utility
Council or NPCC	Northwest Power and Conservation Council
CP	Coincidental Peak
CRAC	Cost Recovery Adjustment Clause
CSP	Customer System Peak
CT	combustion turbine
CY	calendar year (January through December)
DDC	Dividend Distribution Clause
dec	decrease, decrement, or decremental
DERBS	Dispatchable Energy Resource Balancing Service
DFS	Diurnal Flattening Service
DOE	Department of Energy
DSI	direct-service industrial customer or direct-service industry
DSO	Dispatcher Standing Order
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EN	Energy Northwest, Inc.
EPP	Environmentally Preferred Power
ESA	Endangered Species Act
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
FHFO	Funds Held for Others
FORS	Forced Outage Reserve Service
FPS	Firm Power Products and Services (rate)
FY	fiscal year (October through September)
GARD	Generation and Reserves Dispatch (computer model)
GEP	Green Energy Premium
GRSPs	General Rate Schedule Provisions
GTA	General Transfer Agreement
GWh	gigawatthour
HDD	heating degree day(s)
HLH	Heavy Load Hour(s)
HOSS	Hourly Operating and Scheduling Simulator (computer model)
HYDSIM	Hydrosystem Simulator (computer model)
ICE	IntercontinentalExchange
inc	increase, increment, or incremental
IOU	investor-owned utility
IP	Industrial Firm Power (rate)
IPR	Integrated Program Review
IRD	Irrigation Rate Discount
IRM	Irrigation Rate Mitigation
IRMP	Irrigation Rate Mitigation Product
JOE	Joint Operating Entity
kW	kilowatt (1000 watts)
kWh	kilowatthour
LDD	Low Density Discount
LLH	Light Load Hour(s)
LRA	Load Reduction Agreement
Maf	million acre-feet
Mid-C	Mid-Columbia
MMBtu	million British thermal units
MNR	Modified Net Revenues
MRNR	Minimum Required Net Revenue
MW	megawatt (1 million watts)
MWh	megawatthour
NCP	Non-Coincidental Peak
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NFB	National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Biological Opinion (BiOp)
NLSL	New Large Single Load
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA Fisheries	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries

NORM	Non-Operating Risk Model (computer model)
Northwest Power Act	Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act
NPCC or Council	Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council
NPV	net present value
NR	New Resource Firm Power (rate)
NT	Network Transmission
NTSA	Non-Treaty Storage Agreement
NUG	non-utility generation
NWPP	Northwest Power Pool
OATT	Open Access Transmission Tariff
O&M	operation and maintenance
OATI	Open Access Technology International, Inc.
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OY	operating year (August through July)
PF	Priority Firm Power (rate)
PFp	Priority Firm Public (rate)
PFx	Priority Firm Exchange (rate)
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
POM	Point of Metering
POR	Point of Receipt
Project Act	Bonneville Project Act
PRS	Power Rates Study
PS	BPA Power Services
PSW	Pacific Southwest
PTP	Point to Point Transmission (rate)
PUD	public or people's utility district
RAM	Rate Analysis Model (computer model)
RAS	Remedial Action Scheme
RD	Regional Dialogue
REC	Renewable Energy Certificate
Reclamation or USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
REP	Residential Exchange Program
RevSim	Revenue Simulation Model (component of RiskMod)
RFA	Revenue Forecast Application (database)
RHWM	Rate Period High Water Mark
RiskMod	Risk Analysis Model (computer model)
RiskSim	Risk Simulation Model (component of RiskMod)
ROD	Record of Decision
RPSA	Residential Purchase and Sale Agreement
RR	Resource Replacement (rate)
RRS	Resource Remarketing Service

RSS	Resource Support Services
RT1SC	RHWM Tier 1 System Capability
RTO	Regional Transmission Operator
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCS	Secondary Crediting Service
Slice	Slice of the System (product)
T1SFCO	Tier 1 System Firm Critical Output
TCMS	Transmission Curtailment Management Service
TOCA	Tier 1 Cost Allocator
TPP	Treasury Payment Probability
Transmission System Act	Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act
TRL	Total Retail Load
TRM	Tiered Rate Methodology
TS	BPA Transmission Services
TSS	Transmission Scheduling Service
UAI	Unauthorized Increase
ULS	Unanticipated Load Service
USACE, Corps, or COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USBR or Reclamation	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VERBS	Variable Energy Resources Balancing Service (rate)
VOR	Value of Reserves
VR1-2014	First Vintage rate of the BP-14 rate period
WECC	Western Electricity Coordinating Council (formerly WSCC)
WIT	Wind Integration Team
WSPP	Western Systems Power Pool

Figure 1: Transmission Revenue Requirement Process

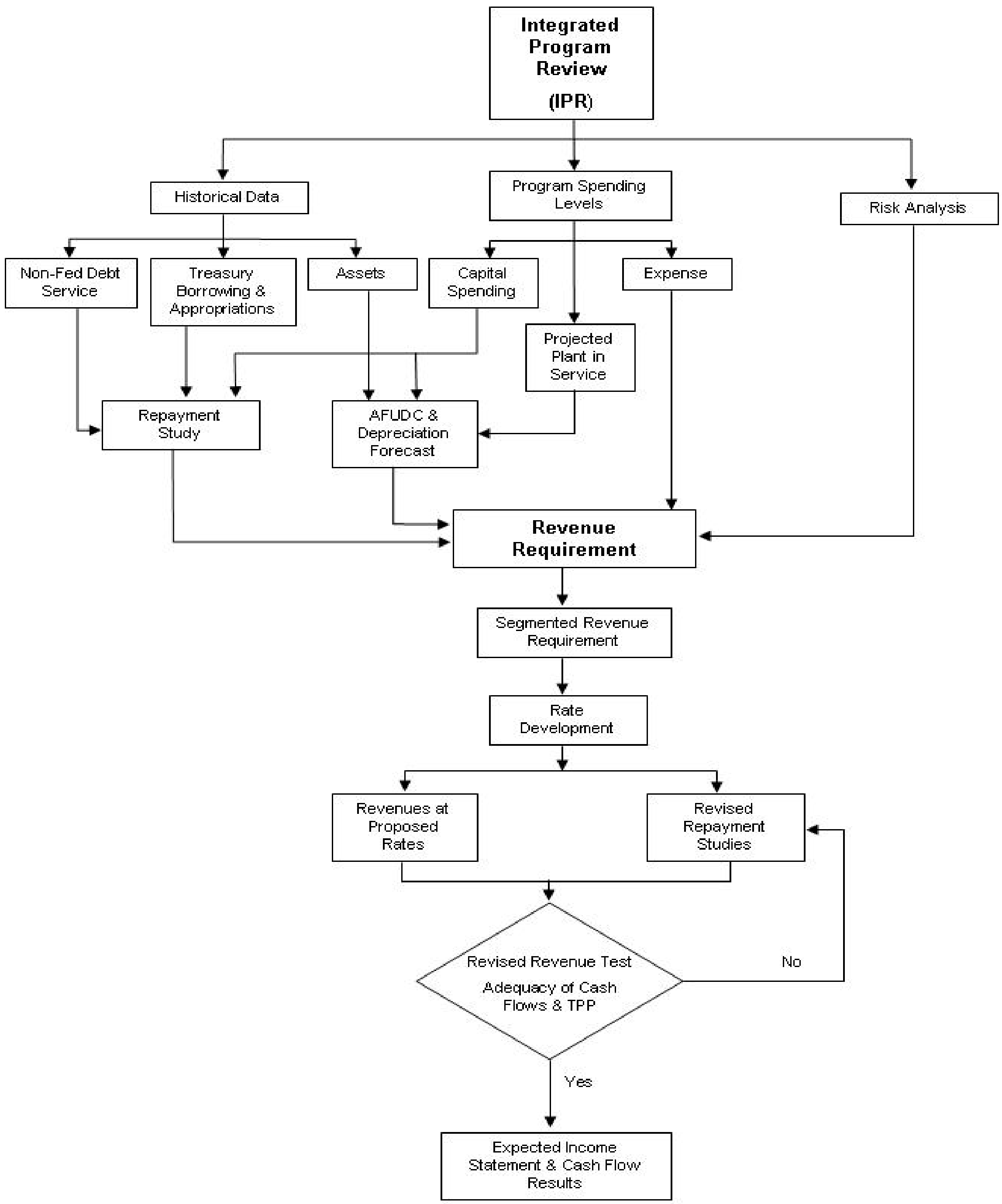
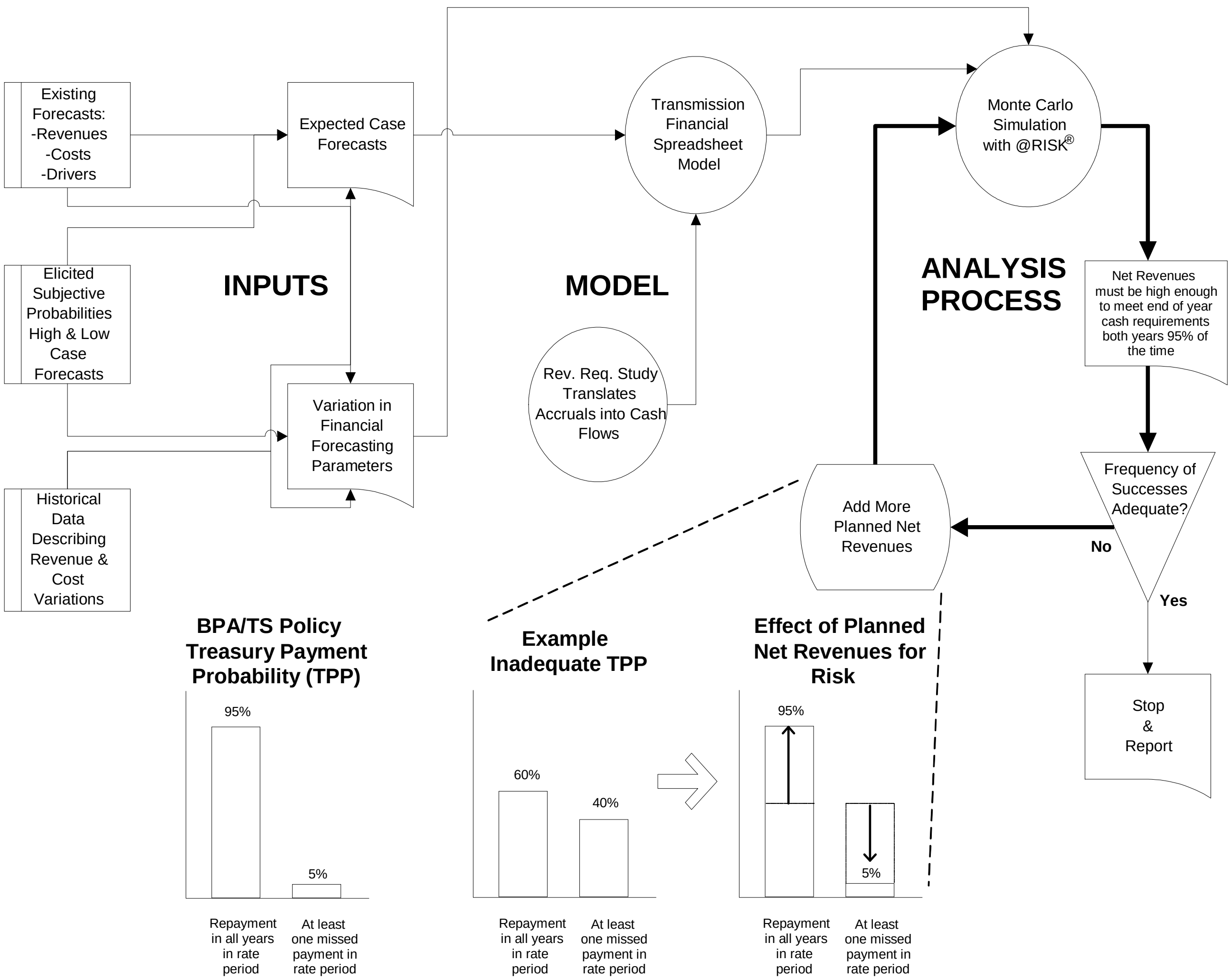


Figure 2: Transmission Rate Case Risk Analysis Flow Diagram



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the Transmission Revenue Requirement Study (Study) is to establish the level of revenues needed from rates for Bonneville Power Administration's (BPA's) transmission and ancillary services. Such revenues must recover, in accordance with sound business principles, costs associated with the transmission of electric power over the Federal Columbia River Transmission System (FCRTS). The FCRTS is part of the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS), which also includes the multipurpose generation facilities constructed and operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) in the Pacific Northwest. The FCRPS costs that are not associated with the FCRTS are funded and repaid through BPA power rates. The transmission revenue requirement herein includes recovery of the Federal investment in transmission and transmission-related assets; the operations and maintenance (O&M) and other annual expenses associated with the provision of transmission and ancillary services; the cost of generation inputs for ancillary services and other inter-business line services necessary for the transmission of power; and all other transmission-related costs incurred by BPA.

The cost evaluation period, as defined by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission), is the period extending from the last year for which historical information is available through the rate period. The cost evaluation period for this rate filing includes fiscal year (FY) 2013 and the rate period, FY 2014–2015. This Study for the rate period FY 2014–2015 is based on transmission revenue requirements that include the results of transmission repayment studies. This Study does not include revenue requirements or a cost recovery

demonstration for BPA generation function, which instead are contained in the Power Revenue Requirement Study, BP-14-E-BPA-02.
This Study outlines the policies, forecasts, assumptions, and calculations used to determine BPA's transmission revenue requirements. Legal requirements are summarized in section 1.2 of this Study. The Documentation for the Transmission Revenue Requirement Study (Documentation), BP-14-E-BPA-08A, contains key technical assumptions and calculations, the results of the transmission repayment studies, and a further explanation of the repayment inputs and outputs.

The revenue requirements that appear in this Study are developed using a cost accounting analysis comprised of multiple steps, as shown in Figure 1, Transmission Revenue Requirement Process. The primary features of the Study include repayment studies, transmission operating expenses, and risk analysis. First, repayment studies for the transmission function are prepared to determine an amortization schedule and to project the resulting annual interest expense for bonds and appropriations that fund the Federal investment in transmission and transmission-related assets. Repayment studies are conducted for each year of the cost evaluation period (FY 2013–2015) and extend over the 35-year repayment period assumed for transmission assets. Second, transmission operating expenses, non-Federal debt service requirements, and Minimum Required Net Revenues (MRNR) (if needed) are projected for each year of the rate period. Third, the need for annual planned net revenues for risk is evaluated by taking into account Transmission Services' business risks, BPA's cost recovery goals, and risk mitigation measures. From these three steps, revenue requirements are set at the revenue level necessary to fulfill BPA's cost recovery requirements and objectives.

BPA conducts current and revised revenue tests to determine whether revenues projected from current and proposed rates meet its cost recovery requirements and objectives for the rate period and repayment period. If the current revenue test indicates that cost recovery and risk mitigation requirements can be met, current rates could be extended. However, the current revenue test, discussed in section 3.2, demonstrates that current revenues are insufficient to meet cost recovery requirements and objectives for the rate period and the repayment period.

The revised revenue test determines whether projected revenues from proposed rates are sufficient to meet cost recovery requirements for the rate and repayment periods. The revised revenue test, discussed in section 3.4, demonstrates that revenues from proposed rates recover the costs of transmission and ancillary and control area services in the rate period as well as over the ensuing 35-year repayment period. Consistent with the Treasury Payment Probability (TPP) standard that BPA adopted as a long-term policy in 1993, the revenues from the transmission and ancillary services rates in this rate proposal provide a greater than 95 percent probability that associated U.S. Treasury payments will be made on time and in full over the two-year rate period.

Table 1 shows projected net revenues from proposed rates and summarizes the revised revenue test over the two-year rate period. These net revenues are set at the lowest level necessary to achieve, in combination with other risk mitigation tools, BPA's cost recovery objectives in the face of transmission-related risks. Risk mitigation tools are discussed further in section 2.2. Table 2 shows planned transmission amortization repayments to the U.S. Treasury for each year of the rate period.

1.2 Legal Requirements

This section summarizes the statutory framework that guides the development of BPA's transmission revenue requirement and the recovery of BPA's transmission costs from the various users of the FCRTS, and the repayment policies that BPA follows in the development of its revenue requirement.

1.2.1 Governing Authorities

BPA's revenue requirements are governed primarily by three legislative acts: the Flood Control Act of 1944, P.L. No. 78-534, 58 Stat. 890, amended 1977; the Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act (Transmission System Act) of 1974, P.L. No. 93-454, 88 Stat. 1376; and the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Northwest Power Act), P.L. No. 96-501, 94 Stat. 2697. The Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996, P.L. No. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321, also guides the development of BPA's revenue requirements.

Department of Energy (DOE) Order "Power Marketing Administration Financial Reporting," RA 6120.2, issued by the Secretary of Energy, provides guidance to Federal power marketing agencies regarding repayment of the Federal investment. In addition, policies issued by the Commission provide guidance on separate accounting for transmission system costs. *See, e.g., Bonneville Power Admin.*, 25 FERC ¶ 61,140 (1983).

1.2.1.1 Legal Requirements Governing BPA's Revenue Requirement

BPA constructs, operates, and maintains the FCRTS within the Pacific Northwest and makes improvements or replacements thereto as are appropriate and required to (a) integrate and transmit electric power from existing or additional Federal or non-Federal generating units; (b) provide service to BPA customers; (c) provide inter-regional transmission facilities; or (d) maintain the electrical stability and reliability of the Federal system. Section 4, Transmission System Act, 16 U.S.C. § 838b.

BPA's rates must be set in a manner that ensures revenue levels sufficient to recover its costs. This requirement was first set forth in section 7 of the Bonneville Project Act, 16 U.S.C. § 832f (as amended 1977), which provides that:

> Rate schedules shall be drawn having regard to the recovery (upon the basis of the application of such rate schedules to the capacity of the electric facilities of the Bonneville project) of the cost of producing and transmitting such electric energy, including the amortization of the capital investment over a reasonable period of years.

This cost recovery principle was repeated for Army reservoir projects in section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, 16 U.S.C. 825s (as amended 1977). In 1974, section 9 of the Transmission System Act, 16 U.S.C, § 838g, expanded the cost recovery principle so that BPA's rates also would be set to recover:

> … payments provided [in the Administrator's annual budget] … at levels to produce such additional revenues as may be required, in the aggregate with all other revenues of the Administrator, to pay when due the principal of, premiums, discounts, and expenses in connection with the issuance of and interest on all bonds issued and outstanding pursuant to [this Act,] and amounts required to establish and maintain reserve and other funds and accounts established in connection therewith.

The Northwest Power Act reiterates and clarifies the cost recovery principle. Section 7(a)(1) of the Northwest Power Act, 16 U.S.C. § 839e(a)(1), provides that:

> The Administrator shall 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. Such rates shall be established and, as appropriate, revised 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 (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 pursuant to this chapter and other provisions of law. Such rates shall be established in accordance with Sections 9 and 10 of the Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act (16 U.S.C. § 838), Section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, and the provisions of this chapter.

The Northwest Power Act also provides that the Commission shall issue a confirmation and approval of BPA's rates upon a finding that the rates are adequate to recover BPA's costs and ensure timely U.S. Treasury repayments. Section 7(a)(2), 16 U.S.C. § 839e(a)(2), provides:

> Rates established under this section shall become effective only, except in the case of interim rules as provided in subsection (i)(6) of this section, upon confirmation and approval by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission upon a finding by the Commission, that such rates:
>
> (A) are sufficient to assure repayment of the Federal investment in the Federal Columbia River Power System over a reasonable number of years after first meeting the Administrator's other costs;
>
> (B) are based upon the Administrator's total system costs; and
>
> (C) insofar as transmission rates are concerned, equitably allocate the costs of the Federal transmission system between Federal and non-Federal power utilizing such system.

Development of the revenue requirement is a critical component of meeting the statutory cost recovery principles relevant to BPA. The costs associated with the FCRTS and associated services and expenses, as well as other costs incurred by the Administrator in furtherance of BPA's mission, are included in the Study.

1.2.1.2 The BPA Appropriations Refinancing Act

As in the prior rate period, BPA's transmission rates for the FY 2014–2015 rate period will reflect the requirements of the Refinancing Act, part of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996, P.L. No. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321, enacted in April 1996. The Refinancing Act required that unpaid principal on BPA appropriations ("old capital investments") at the end of FY 1996 be reset at the present value of the principal and annual interest payments BPA would make to the U.S. Treasury for these obligations absent the Refinancing Act, plus $100 million. 16 U.S.C. § 838l(b). The Refinancing Act also specified that the new principal amounts of the old capital investments be assigned new interest rates from the Treasury yield curve prevailing at the time of the refinancing transaction. 16 U.S.C. § 838l(a)(6)(A).

The Refinancing Act restricts prepayment of the new principal for old capital investments to $100 million during the first five years after the effective date of the financing. 16 U.S.C. § 838l(e). The Refinancing Act also specifies that repayment dates on new principal amounts may not be earlier than the repayment dates for old capital investments. 16 U.S.C. §838l(d). The Refinancing Act further directs the Administrator to offer to provide assurance in new or existing contracts for power, transmission, or related services that the Government would not increase the repayment obligations in the future. 16 U.S.C. §838l(i).

1.2.2 Repayment Requirements and Policies

1.2.2.1 Separate Repayment Studies

Section 10 of the Transmission System Act, 16 U.S.C. §838h, and section 7(a)(2)(C) of the Northwest Power Act, 16 U.S.C. §839e(a)(2)(C), provide that the recovery of the costs of the Federal transmission system shall be equitably allocated between Federal and non-Federal power utilizing such system. In 1982, the Commission first directed BPA to provide accounting and repayment statements for its transmission system separate and apart from the accounting and repayment statements for the Federal generation system. *Bonneville Power Admin.*, 20 FERC ¶61,142 (1982). The Commission required BPA to establish books of account for the FCRTS separate from its generation costs; explained that the FCRTS shall be comprised of all investments, including administrative and management costs, related to the transmission of electric power; and directed BPA to develop repayment studies for its transmission function separate from its generation function. Such studies must set forth the date of each investment, the repayment date, and the amount repaid from transmission revenues. *Bonneville Power Admin.*, 26 FERC ¶ 61,096 (1984). The Commission approved BPA's methodology for separate repayment studies in 1984. *Bonneville Power Admin.*, 28 FERC ¶ 61,325 (1984). BPA has prepared separate repayment studies for its transmission and generation functions since 1984.

1.2.2.2 Repayment Schedules

The statutes applicable to BPA do not include specific directives for scheduling repayment of capital appropriations and bonds issued to Treasury other than a directive that the Federal investment be amortized over a reasonable period of years. BPA's repayment policy has been established largely through administrative interpretation of its statutory requirements.

There have been a number of changes in BPA's repayment policy over the years concurrent with expansion of the Federal system and changing conditions. In general, current repayment criteria were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 3, 1963. These criteria were refined and submitted to the Secretary and the Federal Power Commission (the predecessor agency to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission) in support of BPA's rate filing in September 1965.

The repayment policy was presented to Congress for its consideration for the authorization of the Grand Coulee Dam Third Powerhouse in June 1966. The underlying theory of repayment was discussed in the House of Representatives' Report related to authorization of this project, H.R. Rep. No. 1409, 89th Cong., 2d Sess. 9-10 (1966). As stated in that report:

> Accordingly, [in a repayment study] there is no annual schedule of capital repayment. The test of the sufficiency of revenues is whether the capital investment can be repaid within the overall repayment period established for each power project, each increment of investment in the transmission system, and each block of irrigation assistance. Hence, repayment may proceed at a faster or slower pace from year-to-year as conditions change. . . .
>
> This approach to repayment scheduling has the effect of averaging the year-to-year variations in costs and revenues over the repayment period. This results in a uniform cost per unit of power sold, and permits the maintenance of stable rates for extended periods. It also facilitates the orderly marketing of power and permit's Bonneville Power Administration customers, which include both electric utilities and electroprocess industries, to plan for the future with assurance.

The Secretary of the Interior issued a statement of power policy on September 30, 1970, setting forth general principles that reaffirmed the repayment policy as previously developed. The most pertinent of these principles were set forth in the Department of the Interior Manual, Part 730, Chapter 1:

> A. Hydroelectric power, although not a primary objective, will be proposed to Congress and supported for inclusion in multiple-purpose Federal projects when … it is capable of repaying its share of the Federal investment, including operation and maintenance costs and interest, in accordance with the law.
>
> B. Electric power generated at Federal projects will be marketed at the lowest rates consistent with sound financial management. Rates for the sale of Federal electric power will be reviewed periodically to assure their sufficiency to repay operating and maintenance costs and the capital investment within 50 years with interest that more accurately reflects the cost of money.

To achieve a greater degree of uniformity in repayment policy for all Federal power marketing agencies, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior (DOI) issued a memo on August 2, 1972, outlining (1) a uniform definition of the commencement of the repayment period for a particular project; (2) the method for including future replacement costs in repayment studies; and (3) a provision that the investment or obligation bearing the highest interest rate shall be amortized first, to the extent possible, while assuring that BPA still complies with the prescribed repayment period established for each increment of investment.

A further clarification of the repayment policy was outlined in a joint memo of January 7, 1974, from the Assistant Secretary for Reclamation and Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals.

This memo states that in addition to meeting the overall objective of repaying the Federal investment or obligations within the prescribed repayment periods, revenues shall be adequate, except in unusual circumstances, to repay annually all costs for O&M, purchased power, and interest.

On March 22, 1976, the DOI issued Chapter 4 of Part 730 of the DOI Manual to codify financial reporting requirements for the Federal power marketing agencies; it describes standard policies and procedures for preparing system repayment studies.

BPA and other Federal power marketing agencies were transferred to the newly established Department of Energy on October 1, 1977. DOE Organization Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7101 *et seq.* (1994). The DOE adopted the policies set forth in Part 730 of the DOI Manual by issuing Interim Management Directive No. 1701 on September 28, 1977, which subsequently was replaced by RA 6120.2, issued on September 20, 1979, as amended on October 1, 1983.

The repayment policy outlined in DOE Order RA 6120.2 paragraph 12 provides that BPA's total revenues from all sources must be sufficient to:

(1) Pay all annual costs of operating and maintaining the Federal power system;

(2) Pay the cost of obtaining power through purchase and exchange agreements, the cost for transmission services, and other costs during the year in which such costs are incurred;

(3) Pay interest each year on the unamortized portion of the commercial power investment financed with appropriated funds at the interest rates established for each generating project and for each annual increment of such investment in the BPA transmission system, except that recovery of annual interest expense may be deferred in unusual circumstances for short periods of time;

(4) Pay when due the interest and amortization portion on outstanding bonds sold to the U.S. Treasury;

(5) Repay:

- each dollar of power investments and obligations in the FCRPS generating projects within 50 years after the projects become revenue-producing (50 years has been deemed a "reasonable period" as intended by Congress, except for the Yakima-Chandler Project, which has a legislated amortization period of 66 years);
- each annual increment of transmission financed by Federal investments and obligations within the average service life of such transmission facilities (currently 40 years) or within a maximum of 50 years, whichever is less [BPA has interpreted RA 6120.2 to require repayment of bonds sold to finance conservation to be within the average service lives of these projects, currently estimated to be five years, and for fish and wildlife facilities to be 15 years];
- the Federally-financed amount of each replacement within its service life up to a maximum of 50 years; and

(6) As required by P.L. No. 89-448, repay the portion of construction costs at Federal reclamation projects that is beyond the repayment ability of the irrigators, and which is assigned for repayment from commercial power revenues, within the same overall period available to the irrigation water users for making their payments on construction costs.

Although DOE Order RA 6120.2 allows a repayment period of up to 50 years, BPA has set due dates at no more than 40 years to reflect expected service lives of new transmission investment. The Refinancing Act (see section 1.2.1.2) overrides provisions in DOE Order RA 6120.2 related to determining interest during construction and assigning interest rates to Federal investments financed by appropriations. This Act also contains provisions on repayment periods (due dates) for the refinanced appropriations investments.

Other sections within DOE Order RA 6120.2 require that any outstanding deferred interest payments must be repaid before any planned amortization payments are made. Also, repayments are to be made by amortizing those Federal investments and obligations bearing the highest interest rate first, to the extent possible, while ensuring that BPA still completes repayment of each increment of Federal investment and obligation within its prescribed repayment period.

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2. DEVELOPMENT OF REVENUE REQUIREMENT

2.1 Spending Level Development

The forecasts of program spending levels are developed in the Integrated Program Review (IPR). The IPR was designed to provide customers and constituents an opportunity to examine, understand, and comment on BPA's cost projections for future years for both power and transmission. Prior to the 2012 IPR, BPA hosted the 2012 Capital Investment Review (CIR), a new public process to review and discuss draft asset strategies and 10-year capital forecasts. Public comments received during the CIR informed capital cost projections for FY 2014–2015 in the 2012 IPR.

BPA began the 2012 IPR for FY 2014–2015 program levels on June 5, 2012, with an opening workshop containing an overview of Power, Transmission, and Agency Services proposed expense spending levels for FY 2014–2015. At the same time, BPA released FY 2014–2015 proposed expense spending levels, drivers, goals, risks, and comparisons to previous IPR costs. After the opening workshop and release of information, participants were allowed three weeks to request additional information or specific workshops. BPA responded to 101 requests for additional information and held six workshops through August 10, 2012. While Federal and non-Federal debt management issues are not decided in the IPR, a workshop was held on these topics because BPA believes it is important for participants to understand the implications of past debt management decisions and proposed capital spending levels.

After considering the comments received, BPA released a close-out report on October 26, 2012. This Study incorporates the spending levels identified in the IPR close-out report, which can be found on BPA's public Web site at Finance & Rates—Financial Public Processes— Integrated Program Review.

2.2 Financial Risk and Mitigation

BPA adopted a long-term policy in its 1993 rates that called for setting rates sufficient for the agency to achieve a 95 percent TPP; that is, a 95 percent probability of making both (generation and transmission) end-of-year U.S. Treasury payments in full and on time during each two-year rate period. 1993 Administrator's Record of Decision, WP-93-A-02, at 72–73. Beginning with the 2002 power and transmission rates, this standard was applied separately to the transmission and generation functions. The 95 percent TPP standard was reaffirmed in BPA's Financial Plan published in 2008. BPA's Financial Plan (2008) and 10-Year Financial Plan (1993) can be found on BPA's public Web site at Finance & Rates – Financial Information – Financial Plan. The purpose of the risk analysis is to ensure that the proposed rates will be sufficient to meet BPA's TPP standard. In this rate proceeding, BPA has analyzed its transmission risks and has determined that this rate proposal meets the 95 percent two-year TPP standard for the transmission function for the two-year rate period.

2.2.1 Financial Risk Mitigation Tools

To achieve this level of TPP, the following risk mitigation tools are employed in the BP-14 Initial Proposal.

Financial reserves. Financial reserves comprise cash and other investment instruments in the BPA Fund in the U. S. Treasury and deferred borrowing. Only financial reserves attributed to Transmission Services are considered in the Transmission risk analysis; reserves attributed to Power Services are excluded. Some financial reserves are considered to be not available for risk; such encumbered reserves are not considered in the risk analysis. Encumbered reserves include customer deposits for capital projects related to Large or Small Generator Interconnection Agreements (LGIA or SGIA), Network Open Season, the Southern Intertie capital program, and

Master Lease funds. These encumbered reserves are deposits from third parties to pay for specific facilities, security deposits from third parties, or advances through BPA's Master Lease program that are required by the lease agreement terms to be used only for specified projects. Approximately $103 million of reserves attributed to Transmission Services at the start of FY 2013 are encumbered. Financial reserves available for risk attributed to Transmission Services (TS Reserves) were $487 million at the beginning of FY 2013.

Planned Net Revenue for Risk (PNRR). PNRR is a component of the revenue requirement that is added if financial reserves are not sufficient for risk mitigation purposes. When added to the revenue requirement, PNRR increases rates and therefore adds to cash flows, which augments financial reserves. The appropriate amount of PNRR is the amount that is just sufficient to increase TPP until it meets the TPP standard. Since the TPP in this proposal is above 95 percent, no PNRR is required. Documentation Chapter 10.7.

Two-Year Rate Period. BPA is setting rates for a two-year rate period. The ability to revise rates after two years, or more frequently if need be, serves as an important risk mitigation tool for BPA's transmission function. By using a two-year rate period, BPA limits the amount of risk that must be covered by financial reserves and PNRR before rates can be set again.

2.2.2 Transmission Risk Analysis

To determine whether Transmission rates satisfy BPA's 95 percent TPP standard, BPA runs multiple simulations of the two fiscal years in the rate period and the fiscal year immediately prior to the rate period. The risk analysis covers the period FY 2013 through FY 2015. BPA analyzes the effects of uncertainty in expenses and revenues on transmission cash flows using a Monte Carlo simulation method, as noted on Figure 2. Monte Carlo simulation is a method of determining the probability of various outcomes by running multiple trial runs, called games, using random variables for each run. In the rate case, this method is used to estimate the probability that financial reserves available for risk at the start of the rate period plus the cash flow during the rate period will be sufficient to meet all cash obligations during the rate period. Using the three-year timeframe permits modeling of the uncertainty in revenues and expenses between now (early in FY 2013) and the beginning of the rate period. This approach is required because the level of financial reserves at the start of the FY 2014–2015 rate period, which is the primary tool for mitigating Transmission Services' FY 2014–2015 financial risk, cannot be known today; that level depends significantly on events yet to occur in FY 2013. *Id.* Chapter 10.1.

The risk analysis simulates changes in reserves from year to year throughout the FY 2013–2015 period for each of 3,500 games (iterations). The analysis estimates the probability that the Treasury payment for both years of the rate period will be made. Successful Treasury payment is deemed to occur in the model when the end-of-year TS Reserves, after Treasury payments are made, are sufficient to cover the transmission function's liquidity reserves (formerly termed "working capital") requirement of $20 million. The liquidity reserves threshold of $20 million is based on the historical monthly net cash flow patterns and monthly cash requirements for the transmission function. The value of $20 million was used in the 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 transmission rate cases.

The risk analysis starts from a known level of financial reserves at the beginning of FY 2013 and simulates the variability in revenue and expenses that affects the level of reserves throughout FY 2013. When the model simulates the FY 2014–2015 rate period, it starts with the distribution of financial reserves the model simulated for FY 2013. The model then calculates the two-year TPP. If the TPP is below BPA's TPP standard, the model calculates the required amount of

PNRR. Input values for point estimates of expenses come from this Study (Documentation Chapter 3), and the revenue inputs are from the revenue forecast (Documentation for the Transmission Rates Study, BP-14-E-BPA-07A, Table 12). These inputs, when combined with inputs describing uncertainty in expenses and revenues (Documentation Chapter 10), provide the basis for the calculation of TPP and PNRR. The PNRR amount, in turn, is provided as an input to the transmission revenue requirement, increasing the transmission revenue requirement, transmission rates, and finally TS Reserves as needed to raise TPP.

2.2.3 Transmission Risk Analysis Model

The risk analysis is performed using the Transmission Risk Analysis Model (TRAM), as described in Documentation Chapter 10.1. TRAM is a Microsoft Excel® spreadsheet with the @RISK® add-in from Palisade Corporation (www.palisade.com). (TRAM can be run or interpreted only on computers with licensed copies of @RISK installed.) TRAM was developed to estimate the effects of risk and risk mitigation tools on end-of-year financial reserves and the likelihood of successful end-of-year Treasury payment for each year of the rate period. TS Reserves levels at the end of each fiscal year determine whether BPA is able to meet its Treasury payment obligation. TRAM counts the number of games in which the ending reserves levels for both FY 2014 and FY 2015 are above the liquidity reserves level of $20 million. If this count is 3,325 (95 percent of 3,500) or higher, then the 95 percent TPP standard has been met.

As described in Documentation Chapter 10.1, TRAM contains individual work sheets, including an income statement, a cash flow statement, accrual-to-cash adjustments, and individual work sheets for some revenue variables. Parameters for the probability distributions for risk variables were developed from historical data and/or judgment of technical staff familiar with specific areas of transmission risk as the basis for forecasting the uncertainty in those risks. *See id.*

Chapters 10.3 and 10.4. The risk analysis is described in more detail in Documentation Chapter 10.

2.2.4 Transmission Risk Analysis Results

The expected value (mean) from the resulting distribution for TS Reserves at the end of FY 2013 is $437 million; at the end of FY 2014, $437 million; and at the end of FY 2015, $410 million. *Id.* Chapter 10.7. The TPP is above 99.9 percent, thus meeting BPA's TPP standard. *Id.* Chapter 10.6.

2.3 Capital Investments

BPA transmission capital outlay projections for the FY 2014–2015 rate period are $1,464.3 million. These investments are:

- transmission programs ($1,406.6 million)
- environmental program ($10.2 million)
- capital equipment ($47.5 million)

Id. Chapter 7.

2.3.1 Bonds Issued to the Treasury

Bonds issued to the U.S. Treasury will be the primary source of capital used to finance projected FY 2014–2015 transmission capital program investments. Interest rates on bonds issued by BPA to the U.S. Treasury are set at market interest rates comparable to the interest rates for securities issued by other agencies of the U.S. Government. Interest rates on bonds projected to be issued are included in Documentation Chapter 6.

2.3.2 Federal Appropriations

This Study includes the outstanding balances of the original capital investments in the Federal transmission system that were financed by Congressional appropriations. After the full implementation of BPA's self-funding authority under the Transmission System Act, Transmission investments were no longer funded by appropriations. The Refinancing Act reset the unpaid principal of all outstanding BPA appropriations and assigned current market interest rates to the principal. New principal amounts were established at the beginning of FY 1997 at the present value of the principal and annual interest payments BPA would make to the Treasury for these obligations in the absence of the Refinancing Act, plus $100 million. Before implementation of the Refinancing Act, $1,461.9 million in BPA appropriations was outstanding. After the implementation of the Refinancing Act, $1,075.4 million in BPA appropriations was outstanding. The Refinancing Act restricted prepayment of the new principal to $100 million in the FY 1997–2001 period. Other repayment terms were unaffected. Through annual repayments, Transmission outstanding appropriations had been reduced to $257 million as of September 30, 2012.

2.3.3 Use of Financial Reserves

As a means to fund capital investments, BPA will rely on $15 million per year from reserves attributed to TS. This amount will be drawn from TS Reserves projected to be available in the rate period.

2.3.4 Non-Federal Payment Obligations

The transmission revenue requirements reflect two forms of non-Federal payment obligations. The first is lease financing arrangements for asset purchases. BPA entered into a transaction in 2004 with the Northwest Infrastructure Financing Corporation (NIFC), a subsidiary of JH

Management, to provide for the construction of the 500-kV Schultz-Wautoma transmission line (Schultz-Wautoma line). BPA will make semiannual lease payments for 30 years, concluding with a single payment for the principal due on the bonds issued by NIFC. Payment of the debt incurred by NIFC to construct the line is secured solely by BPA's revenues. During the term of the lease, BPA will operate the Schultz-Wautoma line and provide transmission and ancillary services over the facilities. Since the completion of the Schultz-Wautoma project, BPA has entered into additional lease financing arrangements with NIFC and another entity, the Port of Morrow, and will continue to do so. The revenue requirement includes all transactions BPA expects to complete by the date of the Final Proposal. It does not include forecasts of additional transactions.

The second form of non-Federal payment obligations included in the revenue requirement is the functional reassignment to Transmission Services of debt service (interest and principal) payment obligations associated with non-Federal Energy Northwest (EN) bonds. This reassignment is a result of BPA's Debt Optimization Program (DOP), which refinances and repays existing EN bonds before they come due and uses the revenues made available from such refinancing to replenish or create opportunities to replenish BPA's Treasury borrowing authority by retiring additional Treasury obligations in amounts equal to the amount of principal of the new EN bonds. When Treasury obligations associated with transmission investments are repaid under DOP, the debt service obligation associated with new EN debt in equivalent principal amounts is assigned to Transmission Services. The revenue requirements reflect refinancing actions that have occurred through FY 2009, when DOP ended. The revenue requirement does not include forecasts of additional refinancing activities during the rate period.

Specific calculations regarding non-Federal payment obligations are included in Documentation Chapter 8.

2.3.5 Customer-Financed Projects

The revenue requirements also reflect the impacts of customer-financed projects. Customers have financed two types of capital construction projects. The first form of customer financing occurs under generation interconnection agreements (Large Generator Interconnection Agreements, or LGIA, and Small Generator Interconnection Agreements, or SGIA). BPA amended its Open Access Transmission Tariff and adopted the LGIA and SGIA in voluntary compliance with Commission Order Nos. 2003 and 2006. Under the generator interconnection agreements, interconnection customers finance the cost of Network Upgrades (facilities at or beyond the point at which the customer's interconnection facilities connect to BPA's transmission system) needed to interconnect their generating facilities to BPA's transmission system if BPA, as the transmission owner/provider, does not provide the funding. BPA requires the interconnection customer to advance funds in an amount sufficient to cover the cost of construction. These advance funds, with interest on the outstanding balance, are then returned to the interconnection customer in the form of transmission credits. These credits either offset charges for eligible transmission service in the customer's bill or are provided as monthly cash payments based on the generating facility's capacity and its plant capacity factor.

The second form of customer-financed projects is the customer-financed upgrades on the California-Oregon Intertie (COI). The COI upgrade increases COI and Pacific Direct-Current Intertie (PDCI) availability so that BPA is able to support requests for long-term firm transmission service up to the full rating of the COI and PDCI. Like the advance funds provided under generator interconnection agreements, the advance funds provided by customers for the COI upgrade, with interest, will be returned to customers in the form of transmission credits that offset eligible charges for transmission service.

These customer-financed transactions and the associated transmission credits affect several areas of the revenue requirement. Depreciation of the associated assets appears in total transmission depreciation. The interest that accrues on the outstanding credit balances is included in non-Federal interest, a component of the net interest calculation on the income statement. Both of these items increase transmission expenses. These items also appear in the statement of cash flows, because they are non-cash expenses. In addition, the revenues associated with these customer-financed projects for which credits are being returned also affect the statement of cash flows because they are non-cash revenues—they provide no cash for cost recovery.

Because they provide no cash for cost recovery, non-cash revenues generally increase the need for Minimum Required Net Revenues, which are added to the income statement if necessary to ensure that all cash requirements are met. Non-cash expenses (depreciation and interest on outstanding credit balances) offset non-cash revenues and decrease the need for MRNR. The non-cash expenses are subtracted from the non-cash revenues. If the difference is positive, meaning that non-cash revenues exceed non-cash expenses, the need for MRNR increases. If the difference is negative, meaning that non-cash expenses exceed non-cash revenues, the need for MRNR decreases.

The forecasts of interest expense and transmission credits associated with generator interconnection agreements and with the COI upgrade at current and proposed rates are provided in the Documentation for the Transmission Rates Study, BP-14-E-BPA-07A, Tables 17.1 and 17.2.

2.4 Development of Repayment Studies

Repayment studies are performed as part of the process of determining revenue requirements. The studies establish the schedule of annual U.S. Treasury amortization for the rate period and the resulting interest payments.

The repayment period is set at 35 years. This study horizon reflects the fact that bonds are not issued for terms longer than 35 years and that the outstanding appropriations and bonds that finance the transmission system are fully repaid within this period. The study horizon also is consistent with the estimated average service life of transmission system plant (40 years), in that it does not exceed that average lifetime. This Study includes the results of transmission repayment studies for each year of the rate period, FY 2014 and FY 2015. The repayment studies include outstanding and projected transmission repayment obligations for Congressional appropriations and bonds issued to the U.S. Treasury. Funding for replacements projected during the repayment period also is included in the repayment study, consistent with the requirements of DOE Order RA 6120.2, discussed in section 1.2.2.2.

Historical BPA appropriations are scheduled to be repaid within the expected useful life of the associated facility or 50 years, whichever is less. Actual bonds issued by BPA to the Treasury may be for terms ranging from three to 40 years, taking into account the estimated average service lives for associated investments and prudent financing and cash management factors. In the repayment studies, all projected bonds have terms of 35 years for transmission investment and 15 years for environmental investment. Some bonds are issued with a provision that allows the bonds to be called after a certain time, typically five years. Bonds also may be issued with no early call provision. Early retirement of eligible bonds requires that BPA pay a bond premium to the Treasury, which decreases with the age of the bond and is equivalent, in total, to a fixed premium and a reduced interest rate. This reduced effective interest rate enters into the comparison with other Federal investments and obligations to determine which obligations should be repaid first. Bonds are issued to finance BPA transmission and environment investments and are repaid within the provisions of each bond agreement with the Treasury.

The amounts of annual debt service pertaining to non-Federal payment obligations also are included as fixed obligations that the repayment study takes into account in establishing the overall levelized debt service. This approach reflects the priority of payments in legislation and DOE Order RA 6120.2, in which these non-Federal payment obligations have a higher priority of debt repayment. Therefore, the study schedules the repayment of Federal debt around the non-Federal payment obligations.

Based on these parameters, the repayment study establishes a schedule of planned Federal amortization payments and resulting gross Federal interest expense by determining the lowest levelized debt service stream necessary to repay all transmission obligations within the required repayment period. Further discussion of the repayment program is included in Documentation Chapter 13. Repayment policies and requirements are discussed in section 1.2.2.

2.5 Products Used by Other Studies

This Study and Documentation produce the segmented revenue requirement, which allocates transmission costs among the transmission segments. Documentation Chapter 2 describes the segmentation of the revenue requirement in detail. The segmented revenue requirement is used in the Transmission Rates Study, BP-14-E-BPA-07, to develop rates for the different transmission products. More detail on the transmission segments is available in the Transmission Segmentation Study, BP-14-E-BPA-06.

3. TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Revenue Requirement Format

For each year of a rate period, BPA prepares two tables that reflect the process by which revenue requirements are determined. The Income Statement includes projections of Total Expenses, any Planned Net Revenues for Risk, and, if necessary, a Minimum Required Net Revenues component. The Statement of Cash Flows shows the analysis used to determine Minimum Required Net Revenues and the cash available for risk mitigation.

The Income Statement (Table 3) displays the components of the annual revenue requirements, which include Total Operating Expenses (Line 9), Net Interest Expense (Line 20), Minimum Required Net Revenues (Line 22), and Planned Net Revenues for Risk (Line 23). The sum of these four major components is the Total Revenue Requirement (Line 25) for each year of the rate period.

The Minimum Required Net Revenues (Table 3, Line 22) result from an analysis of the Statement of Cash Flows (Table 4). Minimum Required Net Revenues may be necessary to ensure that revenue requirements are sufficient to cover all cash requirements, including annual amortization of the Federal investment as determined in the transmission repayment studies.

The Statement of Cash Flows (Table 4) analyzes annual cash inflows and outflows. Cash Provided by Current Operations (Line 12), driven by Expenses Not Requiring Cash and Non-Cash Revenues, shown in Lines 5 through 11, must be sufficient to compensate for the difference between Cash Used for Capital Investments (Line 16) and Cash from Treasury Borrowing (Line 23). If cash provided by Current Operations is not sufficient, Minimum Required Net Revenues (Line 2) must be included in revenue requirements to accommodate the shortfall, yielding at least a zero Annual Increase in Cash (Line 24). The Minimum Required Net Revenues amount shown on the Statement of Cash Flows (Line 2) then is incorporated in the Income Statement (Table 3, Line 22).

3.2 Current Revenue Test

Consistent with DOE Order RA 6120.2, BPA tests the adequacy of existing rates to meet cost recovery requirements annually. The current revenue test determines whether the revenues expected from current rates will continue to meet cost recovery requirements. BPA forecasts revenues at current rates in the Documentation for the Transmission Rates Study, Table 12.

For the rate period, the test of the adequacy of current rates is shown on Tables 5 and 6 of this Study. Table 5 is a pro forma income statement for each year. Table 6, Statement of Cash Flows, tests the sufficiency of the resulting Net Revenues from Table 5 (Line 23) for making the planned annual amortization payments. The Total Annual Increase (Decrease) in Cash (Table 6, Line 22) must be at least zero to demonstrate the adequacy of the projected revenues to cover all cash payment requirements. The current revenue test, Table 6, shows that current rates are not sufficient to satisfy cost recovery requirements in the rate period.

3.3 Repayment Test at Current Rates

Table 7 shows the adequacy of current rates to satisfy cost recovery requirements over the 35-year repayment period. The focal point of this table is the Net Position (Column K), which is the amount of funds provided by revenues from current rates that remains after meeting annual expenses requiring cash for the rate period and repayment of the Federal investment. Thus, if the Net Position (Table 7, Column K) is zero or greater in each year of the rate period and repayment period, the projected revenues from current rates demonstrate BPA’s ability to repay the Federal investment in the FCRTS within the allowable time. As shown in Column K, the Net Position results are negative for each year of the rate period and repayment period.

3.4 Revised Revenue Test

Consistent with DOE Order RA 6120.2, BPA also tests the adequacy of proposed rates. The revised revenue test determines whether the revenues projected from proposed rates will meet cost recovery requirements and the 95 percent Treasury Payment Probability standard for the rate period. The revised revenue test was conducted using the forecast of revenues under proposed rates. BPA forecasts revenues at proposed rates in the Documentation for the Transmission Rates Study, Table 12.

The test of the adequacy of proposed rates is shown on Tables 8 and 9. Table 8 presents pro forma income statements for each year. Table 9, Statement of Cash Flows, tests the sufficiency of the resulting Net Revenues from Table 8 (Line 23) for making the planned annual amortization. Sufficiency is demonstrated by the Total Annual Increase (Decrease) in Cash (Table 9, Line 23). The annual cash flow (Line 23) must be at least zero to demonstrate the adequacy of the projected revenues to cover all cash payment requirements.

Because expected cash flow in 2015 was lower than the cash requirements, it was necessary to shift $20.5 million in planned amortization from FY 2015 to FY 2014. The amortization was reshaped to accommodate the shape of the expected revenues without changing the total planned amortization for the rate period. *See* Table 2. This reshaping of amortization has been a common practice in BPA rate proposals. *See, e.g.*, 2007 Supplemental Wholesale Power Rate Case Final Proposal Revenue Requirement Study, WP-07-FS-BPA-10, section 4.3; 2010

Wholesale Power Rate Case Final Proposal Revenue Requirement Study, WP-10-FS-BPA-02, section 4.3.

The revised revenue test (Table 9) demonstrates that the total annual impact to cash is positive, indicating that proposed rates are sufficient to satisfy cost recovery requirements in the rate period.

3.5 Repayment Test at Proposed Rates

Table 10 demonstrates whether projected revenues from proposed rates are adequate to meet the cost recovery criteria of DOE Order RA 6120.2 over the repayment period. The data are presented in a format consistent with the revised revenue tests (Tables 8 and 9) and separate accounting analyses. For the purposes of this demonstration, Transmission program expenses have been normalized by averaging the two years of the rate period, because rates for transmission services and the resulting revenues are based on the average of the annual expenses and not a single test year. Expenses for each year of the repayment period are assumed to be the normalized expense figure. The focal point of Table 10 is the Net Position (Table 10, Column K), which is the amount of funds provided by revenues that remains after meeting annual expenses requiring cash for the rate period and repayment of the Federal investment. Thus, if the Net Position is zero or greater in each year of the rate period and repayment period, the projected revenues demonstrate BPA's ability to repay the Federal investment in the FCRTS within the allowable time. As shown in Column K, the resulting Net Position is greater than zero for each year of the rate period and repayment period. Thus, the proposed rates are adequate to repay the Federal investment in the FCRTS.

The historical data on Table 10 have been taken from BPA's separate accounting analysis. The rate period data have been developed specifically for this rate proceeding. The repayment period data are presented in a manner consistent with the requirements of DOE Order RA 6120.2.

Table 11 summarizes the amortization of Federal investments over the entire repayment period. It displays the total investment costs of the transmission projects through the cost evaluation period (FY 2013–2015), forecast replacements required to maintain the system through the repayment period, the cumulative dollar amount of the generation investment placed in service, scheduled amortization payments for each year of the repayment period (due and discretionary), unamortized investments including replacements through the repayment period, and unamortized obligations as determined by a term schedule (if all obligations were paid at maturity and never early).

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TABLES

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Table 1: Projected Net Revenues From Proposed Rates

($000s)

		A	B	C
		FY 2014	**FY 2015**	**RATE PERIOD AVERAGE**
1	PROJECTED REVENUES FROM	$1,040,476	$1,057,948	$1,049,212
2	PROJECTED EXPENSES	893,671	943,200	918,436
3	NET REVENUES	$146,805	$114,748	$130,777

Table 2: Planned Repayments to U.S. Treasury

($000s)

		A	B
		Before Shift	**After Shift**
1	2014	$81,451	$101,951
2	2015	$93,619	$73,119
3	TOTAL	$175,070	$175,070

Table 3: Transmission Revenue Requirement Income Statement

($000s)

		A FY 2014	B FY 2015
1	OPERATING EXPENSES		
2	TRANSMISSION OPERATIONS	140,729	144,346
3	TRANSMISSION MAINTENANCE	154,234	157,893
4	TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING	41,638	41,769
5	TRANSMISSION ACQ & ANCILLARY SERVICES	140,507	140,622
6	BPA INTERNAL SUPPORT	78,428	80,902
7	OTHER INCOME, EXPENSES & ADJUSTMENTS		
8	DEPRECIATION & AMORTIZATION	191,944	208,095
9	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	747,480	773,627
10	INTEREST EXPENSE		
11	INTEREST EXPENSE		
12	FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS	14,540	13,930
13	CAPITALIZATION ADJUSTMENT	(18,968)	(18,968)
14	ON LONG-TERM DEBT	116,117	145,511
15	AMORTIZATION OF CAPITALIZED BOND PREMIUMS	561	561
16	DEBT SERVICE REASSIGNMENT INTEREST	44,123	36,995
17	NON-FEDERAL INTEREST	40,985	45,356
18	AFUDC	(36,458)	(36,886)
19	INTEREST INCOME	(8,495)	(14,139)
20	NET INTEREST EXPENSE	152,406	172,361
21	TOTAL EXPENSES	899,886	945,987
22	MINIMUM REQUIRED NET REVENUE 1/	125,781	133,267
23	PLANNED NET REVENUES FOR RISK	0	0
24	TOTAL PLANNED NET REVENUE	125,781	133,267
25	**TOTAL REVENUE REQUIREMENT**	**1,025,667**	**1,079,254**

1/ SEE NOTE ON CASH FLOW TABLE.

Table 4: Transmission Revenue Requirement Statement of Cash Flows

($000s)

		A FY 2014	B FY 2015
1	CASH FROM CURRENT OPERATIONS:		
2	MINIMUM REQUIRED NET REVENUE 1/	125,781	133,267
3	DRAWDOWN OF CASH RESERVES FOR CAPITAL FUNDING	15,000	15,000
4	EXPENSES NOT REQUIRING CASH:		
5	DEPRECIATION & AMORTIZATION	191,944	208,095
6	TRANSMISSION CREDIT PROJECTS NET INTEREST	6,151	6,468
7	AMORTIZATION OF CAPITALIZED BOND PREMIUMS	561	561
8	CAPITALIZATION ADJUSTMENT	(18,968)	(18,968)
9	NON-CASH REVENUES		
10	AC INTERTIE CO/FIBER	(6,583)	(6,583)
11	LGIA	(40,084)	(41,789)
12	CASH PROVIDED BY CURRENT OPERATIONS	273,803	296,051
13	CASH USED FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENTS:		
14	INVESTMENT IN:		
15	UTILITY PLANT	(655,653)	(604,321)
16	CASH USED FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENTS	(655,653)	(604,321)
17	CASH FROM TREASURY BORROWING AND APPROPRIATIONS:		
18	INCREASE IN LONG-TERM DEBT	640,653	589,321
19	DEBT SERVICE REASSIGNMENT PRINCIPAL	(175,093)	(185,173)
20	REPAYMENT OF CAPITAL LEASES	(2,259)	(2,259)
21	REPAYMENT OF LONG-TERM DEBT	(73,050)	(92,300)
22	REPAYMENT OF CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS	(8,401)	(1,319)
23	CASH FROM TREASURY BORROWING AND APPROPRIATIONS	381,850	308,270
24	ANNUAL INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	0	0
25	PLANNED NET REVENUES FOR RISK	0	0
26	TOTAL ANNUAL INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	0	0

1/ Line 24 must be greater than or equal to zero, otherwise net revenues will be added so that there are no negative cash flows for the year.

Table 5: Current Revenue Test Income Statement

($000s)

		A **FY 2014**	B **FY 2015**
1	REVENUES FROM CURRENT RATES	925,594	939,492
2	OPERATING EXPENSES		
3	TRANSMISSION OPERATIONS	140,729	144,346
4	TRANSMISSION MAINTENANCE	154,234	157,893
5	TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING	41,638	41,769
6	TRANSMISSION ACQUISITION & ANCILLARY SERVICES	140,507	140,622
7	BPA INTERNAL SUPPORT	78,428	80,902
8	OTHER INCOME, EXPENSES & ADJUSTMENTS		
9	DEPRECIATION & AMORTIZATION	191,944	208,095
10	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	747,480	773,627
11	INTEREST EXPENSE		
12	INTEREST EXPENSE		
13	FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS	14,540	13,930
14	CAPITALIZATION ADJUSTMENT	(18,968)	(18,968)
15	ON LONG-TERM DEBT	116,117	145,511
16	AMORTIZATION OF CAPITALIZED BOND PREMIUMS	561	561
17	DEBT SERVICE REASSIGNMENT INTEREST	44,123	36,995
18	NON-FEDERAL INTEREST	43,982	49,514
19	AFUDC	(36,458)	(36,886)
20	INTEREST INCOME	(8,320)	(10,429)
21	NET INTEREST EXPENSE	155,578	180,228
22	TOTAL EXPENSES	903,058	953,854
23	NET REVENUES	22,536	(14,362)

Table 6: Current Revenue Test Statement of Cash Flows

($000s)

		A	B
		FY 2014	FY 2015
1	CASH FROM CURRENT OPERATIONS		
2	NET REVENUES	22,536	(14,362)
3	EXPENSES NOT REQUIRING CASH:		
4	DEPRECIATION & AMORTIZATION	191,944	208,095
5	TRANSMISSION CREDIT PROJECTS NET INTEREST	9,148	10,626
6	AMORTIZATION OF CAPITALIZED BOND PREMIUMS	561	561
7	CAPITALIZATION ADJUSTMENT	(18,968)	(18,968)
8	DRAWDOWN OF CASH RESERVES FOR CAPITAL FUNDING	15,000	15,000
9	ACCRUAL REVENUES (AC INTERTIE/FIBER/LGIA)	(43,192)	(44,552)
10	CASH PROVIDED BY CURRENT OPERATIONS	177,030	156,399
11	CASH USED FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENTS		
12	INVESTMENT IN:		
13	UTILITY PLANT	(655,653)	(604,321)
14	CASH USED FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENTS	(655,653)	(604,321)
15	CASH FROM TREASURY BORROWING AND APPROPRIATIONS		
16	INCREASE IN LONG-TERM DEBT	640,653	589,321
17	DEBT SERVICE REASSIGNMENT PRINCIPAL	(175,093)	(185,173)
18	REPAYMENT OF CAPITAL LEASES	(2,259)	(2,259)
19	REPAYMENT OF LONG-TERM DEBT	(73,050)	(92,300)
20	REPAYMENT OF CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS	(8,401)	(1,319)
21	CASH FROM TREASURY BORROWING AND APPROPRIATIONS	381,850	308,270
22	**ANNUAL INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH**	**(96,773)**	**(139,652)**

Table 7: Transmission Revenues from Current Rates – Results Through the Repayment Period

($000s)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
YEAR	REVENUES (STATEMENT A)	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (STATEMENT E)	DEBT SERVICE OFFSETS	DEPRECIATION	NET INTEREST (STATEMENT D)	NET REVENUES (F=A-B-C-D-E)	FUNDS FROM OPERATION NET OF NON CASH EXPENSES	AMORTIZATION (REV REQ STUDY DOC,Chapter 11)	NON-FEDERAL PRINCIPAL (REV REQ STUDY DOC,Chapter 7)	NET POSITION (K=H-I-J)
COMBINED CUMULATIVE										
1977	3,298,951	963,839	348,748	807,047	1,220,170	(40,853)	766,194	628,460		137,734
1978-2010	16,720,241	7,310,113		3,886,726	4,779,925	743,477	5,691,787	5,100,889	15,645	575,253
TRANSMISSION										
2011	908,008	499,967		192,396	143,858	71,787	182,659	247,365	147	(64,853)
2012	965,141	556,839		189,811	129,781	88,710	224,847	200,110	39,287	(14,550)
COST EVALUATION PERIOD										
2013	963,319	557,768		196,980	139,697	68,874	188,067	56,374	157,985	(26,292)
RATE APPROVAL PERIOD										
2014	920,296	549,882		191,944	158,266	20,204	163,095	200,110	41,141	(78,156)
2015	944,724	564,856		208,095	175,989	(4,216)	150,647	56,374	165,717	(71,444)
REPAYMENT PERIOD										
2016	944,724	564,856	(6,158)	208,095	381,177	(203,246)	(28,357)	74,070	0	(102,427)
2017	944,724	564,856	(6,372)	208,095	397,458	(219,313)	(44,424)	58,003	0	(102,427)
2018	944,724	564,856	(6,564)	208,095	389,635	(211,298)	(36,409)	66,018	0	(102,427)
2019	944,724	564,856	(6,726)	208,095	204,632	(26,133)	148,756	251,183	0	(102,427)
2020	944,724	564,856	(6,950)	208,095	221,196	(42,473)	132,417	234,843	0	(102,427)
2021	944,724	564,856	(7,138)	208,095	224,745	(45,834)	129,055	231,482	0	(102,427)
2022	944,724	564,856	(7,310)	208,095	228,692	(49,609)	125,280	227,707	0	(102,427)
2023	944,724	564,856	(7,491)	208,095	233,355	(54,091)	120,798	223,225	0	(102,427)
2024	944,724	564,856	(7,649)	208,095	229,054	(49,632)	125,257	227,684	0	(102,427)
2025	944,724	564,856	(7,808)	208,095	214,044	(34,463)	140,426	242,853	0	(102,427)
2026	944,724	564,856	(7,938)	208,095	212,690	(32,979)	141,910	244,337	0	(102,427)
2027	944,724	564,856	(8,087)	208,095	214,294	(34,434)	140,455	242,882	0	(102,427)
2028	944,724	564,856	(8,239)	208,095	216,348	(36,336)	138,553	240,980	0	(102,427)
2029	944,724	564,856	(8,377)	208,095	210,877	(30,727)	144,162	246,589	0	(102,427)
2030	944,724	564,856	(8,521)	208,095	214,669	(34,375)	140,514	242,941	0	(102,427)
2031	944,724	564,856	(8,664)	208,095	216,729	(36,292)	138,597	241,024	0	(102,427)
2032	944,724	564,856	(8,822)	208,095	215,551	(34,956)	139,933	242,360	0	(102,427)
2033	944,724	564,856	(8,999)	208,095	308,853	(128,081)	46,808	149,235	0	(102,427)
2034	944,724	564,856	(9,147)	208,095	253,567	(72,647)	102,242	204,669	0	(102,427)
2035	944,724	564,856	(9,268)	208,095	228,826	(47,785)	127,104	229,531	0	(102,427)
2036	944,724	564,856	(9,410)	208,095	233,583	(52,400)	122,489	224,916	0	(102,427)
2037	944,724	564,856	(9,570)	208,095	389,566	(208,223)	(33,334)	69,093	0	(102,427)
2038	944,724	564,856	(9,703)	208,095	369,313	(187,837)	(12,948)	89,479	0	(102,427)
2039	944,724	564,856	(9,798)	208,095	273,384	(91,813)	83,076	185,503	0	(102,427)
2040	944,724	564,856	(9,926)	208,095	285,191	(103,492)	71,397	173,824	0	(102,427)
2041	944,724	564,856	(10,072)	208,095	459,121	(277,276)	(102,387)	38	0	(102,425)
2042	944,724	564,856	(10,190)	208,095	380,138	(198,175)	(23,286)	79,141	0	(102,427)
2043	944,724	564,856	(10,335)	208,095	277,547	(95,439)	79,450	181,869	0	(102,419)
2044	944,724	564,856	(10,447)	208,095	287,850	(105,630)	69,259	171,679	0	(102,420)
2045	944,724	564,856	(10,540)	208,095	298,071	(115,758)	59,131	161,552	0	(102,421)
2046	944,724	564,856	(10,654)	208,095	310,749	(128,322)	46,567	148,994	0	(102,427)
2047	944,724	564,856	(10,779)	208,095	320,636	(138,084)	36,805	139,232	0	(102,427)
2048	944,724	564,856	(10,875)	208,095	331,315	(148,667)	26,222	128,649	0	(102,427)
2049	944,724	564,856	(10,961)	208,095	342,643	(159,909)	14,980	117,407	0	(102,427)
2050	944,724	564,856	(11,033)	208,095	354,837	(172,031)	2,858	105,285	0	(102,427)
TRANSMISSION TOTALS	71,207,310	37,119,498	(310,521)	16,036,003	20,237,781	(1,875,451)	14,806,240	14,957,743	435,567	(2,689,711)

1/CONSISTS OF DEPRECIATION PLUS ANY ACCOUNTING WRITE-OFFS INCLUDED IN EXPENSES.

IN THE REPAYMENT PERIOD NON-FEDERAL DEBT SERVICE (PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST) IS INCLUDED IN NET INTEREST EXPENSE.

Table 8: Revised Revenue Test Income Statement

($000s)

		A FY 2014	B FY 2015
1	REVENUES FROM PROPOSED RATES	1,040,476	1,057,948
2	OPERATING EXPENSES		
3	TRANSMISSION OPERATIONS	140,729	144,346
4	TRANSMISSION MAINTENANCE	154,234	157,893
5	TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING	41,638	41,769
6	TRANSMISSION ACQUISITION & ANCILLARY SERVICES	134,853	139,946
7	BPA INTERNAL SUPPORT	78,428	80,902
8	OTHER INCOME, EXPENSES & ADJUSTMENTS		
9	DEPRECIATION & AMORTIZATION	191,944	208,095
10	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	741,826	772,951
11	INTEREST EXPENSE		
12	INTEREST EXPENSE		
13	FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS	14,540	12,444
14	CAPITALIZATION ADJUSTMENT	(18,968)	(18,968)
15	ON LONG-TERM DEBT	116,117	145,511
16	AMORTIZATION OF CAPITALIZED BOND PREMIUMS	561	561
17	DEBT SERVICE REASSIGNMENT INTEREST	44,123	36,995
18	NON-FEDERAL INTEREST	40,981	45,344
19	AFUDC	(36,458)	(36,886)
20	INTEREST INCOME	(9,052)	(14,751)
21	NET INTEREST EXPENSE	151,845	170,250
22	TOTAL EXPENSES	893,671	943,200
23	NET REVENUES	146,805	114,748

Table 9: Revised Revenue Test Statement of Cash Flows

($000s)

		A FY 2014	B FY 2015
1	CASH FROM CURRENT OPERATIONS		
2	NET REVENUES	146,805	114,748
3	EXPENSES NOT REQUIRING CASH:		
4	DEPRECIATION & AMORTIZATION	191,944	208,095
5	TRANSMISSION CREDIT PROJECTS NET INTEREST	6,147	6,456
6	AMORTIZATION OF CAPITALIZED BOND PREMIUMS	561	561
7	CAPITALIZATION ADJUSTMENT	(18,968)	(18,968)
8	CASH FLOW ADJUSTMENT (RESERVE)/APPLICATION		0
9	DRAWDOWN OF CASH RESERVES FOR CAPITAL FUNDING	15,000	15,000
10	ACCRUAL REVENUES (AC INTERTIE/FIBER/LGIA)	(46,835)	(48,557)
11	CASH PROVIDED BY CURRENT OPERATIONS	294,654	277,334
12	CASH USED FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENTS		
13	INVESTMENT IN:		
14	UTILITY PLANT	(655,653)	(604,321)
15	CASH USED FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENTS	(655,653)	(604,321)
16	CASH FROM TREASURY BORROWING AND APPROPRIATIONS		
17	INCREASE IN LONG-TERM DEBT	640,653	589,321
18	DEBT SERVICE REASSIGNMENT PRINCIPAL	(175,093)	(185,173)
19	REPAYMENT OF CAPITAL LEASES	(2,259)	(2,259)
20	REPAYMENT OF LONG-TERM DEBT	(73,050)	(66,300)
21	REPAYMENT OF CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS	(28,901)	(6,819)
22	CASH FROM TREASURY BORROWING AND APPROPRIATIONS	361,350	328,770
23	**ANNUAL INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH**	**352**	**1,784**

Table 10: Transmission Revenues from Proposed Rates – Results Through the Repayment Period

($000s)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	G	H	I	J	K
YEAR	REVENUES (STATEMENT A)	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (STATEMENT E)	DEBT SERVICE OFFSETS	DEPRECIATION	NET INTEREST (STATEMENT D)	NET REVENUES (F=A-B-C-D-E)	NONCASH EXPENSES 1/ (COLUMN D)	FUNDS FROM OPERATION NET OF NON CASH EXPENSES	AMORTIZATION (REV REQ STUDY DOC,Chapter 11)	NON-FEDERAL PRINCIPAL (REV REQ STUDY DOC,Chapter 7)	NET POSITION (K=H-I-J)
COMBINED CUMULATIVE											
1977	3,298,951	963,839	348,748	807,047	1,220,170	(40,853)	807,047	766,194	628,460		137,734
1978-2010	16,720,241	7,310,113		3,886,726	4,779,925	743,477	3,637,224	5,698,516	5,100,889	15,645	581,982
TRANSMISSION											
2011	908,008	499,967		192,396	143,858	71,787	110,872	182,659	247,365	147	(64,853)
2012	965,141	556,839		189,811	129,781	88,710	136,137	224,847	200,110	39,287	(14,550)
COST EVALUATION PERIOD											
2013	963,319	557,768		196,980	139,697	68,874	119,193	188,067	56,374	157,985	(26,292)
RATE APPROVAL PERIOD											
2014	1,040,476	549,882		191,944	151,845	146,805	132,850	279,655	104,210	175,093	352
2015	1,057,948	564,856		208,095	170,250	114,747	147,588	262,335	75,378	185,173	1,784
		557,369	= normalization (average)								
REPAYMENT PERIOD											
2016	1,057,948	557,369	(6,158)	208,095	370,291	(71,649)	147,587	75,938	74,070		1,868
2017	1,057,948	557,369	(6,372)	208,095	386,572	(87,716)	147,587	59,871	58,003		1,868
2018	1,057,948	557,369	(6,564)	208,095	378,749	(79,701)	147,587	67,886	66,018		1,868
2019	1,057,948	557,369	(6,726)	208,095	193,746	105,464	147,587	253,051	251,183		1,868
2020	1,057,948	557,369	(6,950)	208,095	210,310	89,125	147,587	236,712	234,843		1,868
2021	1,057,948	557,369	(7,138)	208,095	213,859	85,763	147,587	233,350	231,482		1,868
2022	1,057,948	557,369	(7,310)	208,095	217,806	81,988	147,587	229,575	227,707		1,868
2023	1,057,948	557,369	(7,491)	208,095	222,469	77,506	147,587	225,093	223,225		1,868
2024	1,057,948	557,369	(7,649)	208,095	218,168	81,965	147,587	229,552	227,684		1,868
2025	1,057,948	557,369	(7,808)	208,095	203,158	97,134	147,587	244,721	242,853		1,868
									0		
2026	1,057,948	557,369	(7,938)	208,095	201,804	98,618	147,587	246,205	244,337		1,868
2027	1,057,948	557,369	(8,087)	208,095	203,408	97,163	147,587	244,750	242,882		1,868
2028	1,057,948	557,369	(8,239)	208,095	205,462	95,261	147,587	242,848	240,980		1,868
2029	1,057,948	557,369	(8,377)	208,095	199,991	100,870	147,587	248,457	246,589		1,868
2030	1,057,948	557,369	(8,521)	208,095	203,783	97,222	147,587	244,809	242,941		1,868
									0		
2031	1,057,948	557,369	(8,664)	208,095	205,843	95,305	147,587	242,892	241,024		1,868
2032	1,057,948	557,369	(8,822)	208,095	204,665	96,641	147,587	244,228	242,360		1,868
2033	1,057,948	557,369	(8,999)	208,095	297,967	3,516	147,587	151,103	149,235		1,868
2034	1,057,948	557,369	(9,147)	208,095	242,681	58,950	147,587	206,537	204,669		1,868
2035	1,057,948	557,369	(9,268)	208,095	217,940	83,812	147,587	231,399	229,531		1,868
									0		
2036	1,057,948	557,369	(9,410)	208,095	222,697	79,197	147,587	226,784	224,916		1,868
2037	1,057,948	557,369	(9,570)	208,095	378,680	(76,626)	147,587	70,961	69,093		1,868
2038	1,057,948	557,369	(9,703)	208,095	358,427	(56,240)	147,587	91,347	89,479		1,868
2039	1,057,948	557,369	(9,798)	208,095	262,498	39,784	147,587	187,371	185,503		1,868
2040	1,057,948	557,369	(9,926)	208,095	274,305	28,105	147,587	175,692	173,824		1,868
									0		
2041	1,057,948	557,369	(10,072)	208,095	448,235	(145,679)	147,587	1,908	38		1,870
2042	1,057,948	557,369	(10,190)	208,095	369,252	(66,578)	147,587	81,009	79,141		1,868
2043	1,057,948	557,369	(10,335)	208,095	266,661	36,158	147,587	183,745	181,869		1,876
2044	1,057,948	557,369	(10,447)	208,095	276,964	25,967	147,587	173,554	171,679		1,875
2045	1,057,948	557,369	(10,540)	208,095	287,185	15,839	147,587	163,426	161,552		1,874
									0		
2046	1,057,948	557,369	(10,654)	208,095	299,863	3,275	147,587	150,862	148,994		1,868
2047	1,057,948	557,369	(10,779)	208,095	309,750	(6,487)	147,587	141,100	139,232		1,868
2048	1,057,948	557,369	(10,875)	208,095	320,429	(17,070)	147,587	130,517	128,649		1,868
2049	1,057,948	557,369	(10,961)	208,095	331,757	(28,312)	147,587	119,275	117,407		1,868
2050	1,057,948	557,369	(11,033)	208,095	343,951	(40,434)	147,587	107,153	105,285		1,868
TRANSMISSION TOTALS	75,403,554	37,414,822	(310,521)	16,036,003	19,844,611	2,976,008	13,086,633	18,698,271	14,880,847	588,975	1,125,809

1/CONSISTS OF DEPRECIATION PLUS ANY ACCOUNTING WRITE-OFFS INCLUDED IN EXPENSES.

IN THE REPAYMENT PERIOD NON-FEDERAL DEBT SERVICE (PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST) IS INCLUDED IN NET INTEREST EXPENSE.

Table 11: Amortization of Transmission Investments Over Repayment Period

($000s)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
			INVESTMENTS PLACED IN SERVICE					
	FISCAL YEAR	ORIGINAL & NEW OBLIGATIONS	REPLACEMENTS	CUMULATIVE AMOUNT IN SERVICE	DUE AMORTIZATION	DISCRETIONARY AMORTIZATION	UNAMORTIZED INVESTMENT	TERM INVESTMENT SCHEDULE
1	2012	2,208,342	-	2,208,342	-	-	2,208,342	6,012,886
2	2013	640,853	-	2,849,195	-	56,374	2,792,821	6,526,829
3	2014	740,625	-	3,589,820	73,050	28,901	3,451,996	7,004,041
4	2015	723,680	-	4,313,500	66,300	6,819	4,082,057	7,412,174
5	2016	-	189,512	4,503,012	19,500	57,997	4,194,072	7,347,539
6	2017	-	196,922	4,699,934	36,500	25,179	4,329,315	7,120,612
7	2018	-	203,574	4,903,508	-	69,964	4,462,926	7,083,183
8	2019	-	208,629	5,112,137	194,284	61,317	4,415,953	6,930,076
9	2020	-	215,471	5,327,608	166,458	72,606	4,392,360	6,896,247
10	2021	-	221,414	5,549,022	105,023	131,460	4,377,291	6,949,401
11	2022	-	226,804	5,775,826	105,000	127,556	4,371,539	7,018,194
12	2023	-	232,252	6,008,078	46,000	182,725	4,375,066	7,204,446
13	2024	-	236,640	6,244,718	45,000	188,463	4,378,243	7,396,086
14	2025	-	241,160	6,485,878	10,000	238,923	4,370,480	7,512,313
15	2026	-	244,724	6,730,602	45,000	205,714	4,364,490	7,712,037
16	2027	-	248,878	6,979,480	30,000	219,581	4,363,787	7,930,915
17	2028	-	253,053	7,232,533	5,115	242,904	4,368,821	7,910,053
18	2029	-	256,959	7,489,492	55,111	194,718	4,375,951	8,096,179
19	2030	-	261,392	7,750,884	5,124	246,716	4,385,504	8,218,169
20	2031	-	265,934	8,016,818	-	250,350	4,401,087	8,184,103
21	2032	-	270,853	8,287,671	98,900	151,828	4,421,212	7,807,156
22	2033	-	276,407	8,564,078	40,000	118,647	4,538,973	7,373,601
23	2034	-	281,566	8,845,644	40,000	177,918	4,602,621	7,316,767
24	2035	-	285,629	9,131,273	4,336	237,373	4,646,541	7,312,396
25	2036	-	290,425	9,421,698	-	237,215	4,699,751	7,502,821
26	2037	-	295,659	9,717,357	35,000	47,678	4,912,732	7,728,480
27	2038	-	300,168	10,017,525	-	103,544	5,109,356	7,973,648
28	2039	-	303,420	10,320,945	39,000	161,145	5,212,631	8,153,068
29	2040	-	308,011	10,628,956	110,000	79,072	5,331,570	8,326,079
30	2041	-	313,067	10,942,023	-	15,921	5,628,716	8,639,146
31	2042	-	317,258	11,259,281	-	95,682	5,850,291	8,956,404
32	2043	-	322,295	11,581,576	151,351	47,677	5,973,558	8,674,305
33	2044	-	326,338	11,907,914	189,791	-	6,110,105	8,288,587
34	2045	-	329,605	12,237,519	180,465	-	6,259,244	7,924,019
35	2046	-	333,499	12,571,018	-	168,141	6,424,602	8,257,518
36	2047	-	338,102	12,909,120	-	159,436	6,603,269	8,595,620
37	2048	-	341,663	13,250,783	-	149,995	6,794,937	8,937,283
38	2049	-	344,541	13,595,324	-	139,821	6,999,656	9,281,824
39	2050	-	347,044	13,942,368	-	129,052	7,217,649	9,628,868
		$4,313,500	**$9,628,868**		**$1,896,309**	**$4,828,411**		

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

DOE/BP-4458 • November 2012