

**2010 BPA Rate Case
Wholesale Power Rate Final Proposal**

**WHOLESALE POWER RATE
DEVELOPMENT
STUDY DOCUMENTATION**

July 2009

WP-10-FS-BPA-05A



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2010 WHOLESALE POWER RATE DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTATION
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COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

AC	alternating current
AFUDC	Allowance for Funds Used During Construction
AGC	Automatic Generation Control
ALF	Agency Load Forecast (computer model)
aMW	average megawatt
AMNR	Accumulated Modified Net Revenues
ANR	Accumulated Net Revenues
AOP	Assured Operating Plan
ASC	Average System Cost
ATC	Accrual to Cash
BAA	Balancing Authority Area
BASC	BPA Average System Cost
Bcf	billion cubic feet
BiOp	Biological Opinion
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
Btu	British thermal unit
CAISO	California Independent System Operator
CBFWA	Columbia Basin Fish & Wildlife Authority
CCCT	combined-cycle combustion turbine
cfs	cubic feet per second
CGS	Columbia Generating Station
CHJ	Chief Joseph
C/M	consumers per mile of line ratio for LDD
COB	California-Oregon Border
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
COI	California-Oregon Intertie
COSA	Cost of Service Analysis
COU	consumer-owned utility
Council	Northwest Power and Conservation Council
CP	Coincidental Peak
CRAC	Cost Recovery Adjustment Clause
CRC	Conservation Rate Credit
CRFM	Columbia River Fish Mitigation
CRITFC	Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
CSP	Customer System Peak
CT	combustion turbine
CY	calendar year (January through December)
DC	direct current
DDC	Dividend Distribution Clause
dec	decremental (pertains to generation movement)
DJ	Dow Jones
DO	Debt Optimization
DOE	Department of Energy
DOP	Debt Optimization Program

DSI	direct-service industrial customer or direct-service industry
DSO	Dispatcher Standing Order
EAF	energy allocation factor
ECC	Energy Content Curve
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EN	Energy Northwest, Inc. (formerly Washington Public Power Supply System)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPP	Environmentally Preferred Power
EQR	Electric Quarterly Report
ESA	Endangered Species Act
F&O	financial and operating reports
FBS	Federal base system
FCRPS	Federal Columbia River Power System
FCRTS	Federal Columbia River Transmission System
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FELCC	firm energy load carrying capability
FPA	Federal Power Act
FPS	Firm Power Products and Services (rate)
FY	fiscal year (October through September)
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GARD	Generation and Reserves Dispatch (computer model)
GCL	Grand Coulee
GCPs	General Contract Provisions
GEP	Green Energy Premium
GI	Generation Integration
GRI	Gas Research Institute
GRSPs	General Rate Schedule Provisions
GSP	Generation System Peak
GSU	generator step-up transformers
GTA	General Transfer Agreement
GWh	gigawatthour
HLH	heavy load hour
HOSS	Hourly Operating and Scheduling Simulator (computer model)
HYDSIM	Hydro Simulation (computer model)
IDC	interest during construction
inc	incremental (pertains to generation movement)
IOU	investor-owned utility
IP	Industrial Firm Power (rate)
IPR	Integrated Program Review
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
ISD	incremental standard deviation
ISO	Independent System Operator
JDA	John Day
kaf	thousand (kilo) acre-feet

kcfs	thousand (kilo) cubic feet per second
K/I	kilowatthour per investment ratio for LDD
ksfd	thousand (kilo) second foot day
kV	kilovolt (1000 volts)
kVA	kilo volt-ampere (1000 volt-amperes)
kVAr	kilo-volt ampere reactive
kW	kilowatt (1000 watts)
kWh	kilowatthour
LDD	Low Density Discount
LGIP	Large Generator Interconnection Procedures
LLH	light load hour
LME	London Metal Exchange
LOLP	loss of load probability
LRA	Load Reduction Agreement
m/kWh	mills per kilowatthour
MAE	mean absolute error
Maf	million acre-feet
MCA	Marginal Cost Analysis
MCN	McNary
Mid-C	Mid-Columbia
MIP	Minimum Irrigation Pool
MMBtu	million British thermal units
MNR	Modified Net Revenues
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOP	Minimum Operating Pool
MORC	Minimum Operating Reliability Criteria
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRNR	Minimum Required Net Revenue
MVA	mega-volt ampere
MVAr	mega-volt ampere reactive
MW	megawatt (1 million watts)
MWh	megawatthour
NCD	non-coincidental demand
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)
NIFC	Northwest Infrastructure Financing Corporation
NLSL	New Large Single Load
NOAA Fisheries	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries (officially National Marine Fisheries Service)
NOB	Nevada-Oregon Border
NORM	Non-Operating Risk Model (computer model)
Northwest Power Act	Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act
NPCC	Northwest Power and Conservation 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
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OTC	Operating Transfer Capability
OY	operating year (August through July)
PDP	proportional draft points
PF	Priority Firm Power (rate)
PI	Plant Information
PMA	(Federal) Power Marketing Agency
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
PS	BPA Power Services
PSC	power sales contract
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
Reclamation	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
RD	Regional Dialogue
REC	Renewable Energy Certificate
REP	Residential Exchange Program
RevSim	Revenue Simulation Model (component of RiskMod)
RFA	Revenue Forecast Application (database)
RFP	Request for Proposal
RiskMod	Risk Analysis Model (computer model)
RiskSim	Risk Simulation Model (component of RiskMod)
RMS	Remote Metering System
RMSE	root-mean squared error
ROD	Record of Decision
RPSA	Residential Purchase and Sale Agreement
RTF	Regional Technical Forum
RTO	Regional Transmission Operator
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition

SCCT	single-cycle combustion turbine
Slice	Slice of the System (product)
SME	subject matter expert
TAC	Targeted Adjustment Charge
TDA	The Dalles
Tcf	trillion cubic feet
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
UAI	Unauthorized Increase
UDC	utility distribution company
URC	Upper Rule Curve
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VOR	Value of Reserves
WECC	Western Electricity Coordinating Council (formerly WSCC)
WIT	Wind Integration Team
WPRDS	Wholesale Power Rate Development Study
WREGIS	Western Renewable Energy Generation Information System
WSPP	Western Systems Power Pool

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DOCUMENTATION FOR THE WHOLESALE POWER RATE DEVELOPMENT STUDY

INTRODUCTION

The Documentation for Wholesale Power Rate Development Study (WPRDS) shows the details of the calculation of the proposed power rates.

Section 1 contains an overview of the various models used in the rate development process and presents a flow chart showing the rate development process.

Section 2 contains ratemaking tables that are the output of the Rate Analysis Model (RAM2010). The RAM2010 is a group of computer applications that perform most of the computations that determine BPA's proposed power rates. The output tables of RAM2010 include billing determinants, which are based on power sales forecasts, and revenue requirements used in the WPRDS cost of service analysis (COSA). Other tables show the initial allocation of the revenue requirement over the billing determinants. Next, tables present the rate design steps, the basis for which is sections 7(b) and 7(c) of the Northwest Power Act. Other major tables show calculation of the Slice rate and the non-Slice rates. The final table shows the calculation of the resource cost contributions that appear in GRSP section II.C.

Section 3 documents forecasts of the Slice True-Up Adjustment Charge, both before and after the cost shift described in WPRDS section 2.15.6.

Section 4 documents revenue forecasts at both current and proposed rates for the rate period, FY 2010-2011, and at current rates for the period immediately preceding the two-year rate period, FY 2009.

Section 5 contains excerpts of the ASC customer reports.

Appendices document the section 7(c)(2) Industrial Margin Study (Appendix A) and provide further information on BPA's policy for the development of regional conservation and renewable resources (Appendices B, C, and D).

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CHAPTER 1: RATE PROCESS MODELING

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1. RATE PROCESS MODELING

The components listed below, organized by rate proposal study, are the major analyses and computer models used in BPA's rate development process. Included is a brief description of the purpose of each component and how it fits in with the other components. See the flowchart on the page following this section for a picture of how the studies and models work together in the wholesale power rate development process.

LOADS AND RESOURCES STUDY (WP-10-FS-BPA-01):

Federal System Load Obligation Forecast

The Federal system load obligation forecast estimates the firm energy load obligations that BPA expects to serve under its firm requirements power sales contracts (PSCs) and other BPA contract obligations. The Federal system firm requirements PSC obligation forecasts used in BPA's rate development process are the primary sources for allocation factors used to apportion costs and billing determinants used to calculate rates and revenues. These firm requirements PSC obligation forecasts are composed of customer group sales forecasts for consumer-owned utilities (COUs), Federal agencies, direct service industrial customers (DSIs), investor-owned utilities (IOUs), and other BPA PSC obligations, such as the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Individual COU and Federal agency loads are forecast by ALF, the Agency Load Forecast model.

BPA also has contract obligations other than those served under BPA's firm requirements PSC obligations. These "other contract obligations" include contract sales to utilities and marketers and power commitments under the Columbia River Treaty. All these obligations are detailed in the Loads and Resources Study (WP-10-FS-BPA-01).

Hydro Regulation Study (HYDSIM)

The Federal system regulated hydro resource estimates are derived by BPA's hydro regulation model (HYDSIM), which estimates project generation under 70 water years (October 1928 through September 1998). BPA uses HYDSIM to estimate the Federal system energy production that can be expected from specific hydroelectric power projects in the PNW Columbia River Basin when operating in a coordinated fashion and meeting power and non-power requirements for the 70 water years of record. The hydro regulation study uses plant operating characteristics and conditions to determine energy production expected from each specific project. Physical characteristics of each project are provided by annual Pacific Northwest Coordination Agreement (PNCA) data submittals from regional utilities and government agencies involved in the coordination and operation of regional hydro projects. The HYDSIM model incorporates these operating characteristics along with power and non-power requirements to provide project-by-project monthly energy generation estimates for the Federal system regulated hydro projects for FY 2010-2011. The HYDSIM studies incorporate the power and non-power operating requirements BPA expects to be in effect during the rate period, including those described by the NOAA Fisheries in its Biological Opinion (BiOp), published May 5, 2008; the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) BiOp, published December 2000; operations described in the Northwest Power and Conservation Council's Fish and Wildlife Program; and other fish mitigation measures.

Each hydro regulation study specifies particular hydroelectric project operations for fish, such as seasonal flow augmentation, minimum flow levels, spill for juvenile fish passage, reservoir drawdown limitations, and turbine operation efficiency requirements. HYDSIM uses hydro plant operating characteristics in combination with the power and non-power requirements to simulate the coordinated operation of the hydro system. For the WP-10 Initial Proposal, the Federal hydro plant operating characteristics were updated to include increased reserve requirements associated with new wind generating plants. These reserve requirements are incorporated into the availability factors in HYDSIM and reduce the powerhouse capacity available for generation. The Federal system hydro generation is used in the Federal system loads and resources balance and is detailed in the Loads and Resources Study (WP-10-FS-BPA-01).

Federal System Loads and Resources Balance

The Federal system loads and resources balance completes BPA's loads and resources picture by comparing Federal system load obligations to Federal system resources. Federal system load obligations include BPA's firm requirements PSC obligations and other Federal contract obligations. Federal system resources include BPA's regulated and independent hydro resources under 1937 water conditions, contract purchases, and other non-hydro generating projects. The result of the Federal system resources less loads yields BPA's estimated Federal system monthly firm energy surplus or deficit, in average megawatts. Should the results indicate an energy deficit in the ratemaking process, augmentation purchases must be made to ensure an annual energy load-resource balance. The surplus/deficit calculation is performed for each year of the rate test period and is detailed in the Loads and Resources Study (WP-10-FS-BPA-01). Loads and Resources Study results are used as input into the Risk Analysis and Mitigation Study (WP-10-E-BPA-04) and the Market Price Forecast Study (WP-10-FS-BPA-03).

REVENUE REQUIREMENT STUDY (WP-10-FS-BPA-02):

The Revenue Requirement Study provides BPA's generation revenue requirement for the rate test period. The revenue requirement is assigned to the resource pools for use in the Cost of Service Analysis section of the WPRDS.

The Revenue Requirement Study uses repayment studies for the generation function to determine the schedule of amortization payments and to project annual interest expense for bonds and appropriations that fund the Federal investment in hydro, fish and wildlife recovery, conservation, and related generation assets. Repayment studies are conducted for each year of the rate test period and extend over the 50-year repayment period. The repayment studies establish a schedule of planned amortization payments and resulting interest expense by determining the lowest levelized debt service stream necessary to repay all generation obligations within the required repayment period. The Repayment Program is used to determine whether a given set of annual revenues is sufficient to meet a given set of annual expenses and cover a given set of long-term obligations when applied in accordance with the requirements of DOE Order RA 6120.2. The Repayment Program also is used to determine by what minimum factor the future revenues can be multiplied to obtain a new set of revenues that will be sufficient.

MARKET PRICE FORECAST STUDY (WP-10-FS-BPA-03):

The electric energy price results from the Market Price Forecast Study are used as price inputs for the following: (a) the secondary revenue forecast, (b) augmentation purchase costs, (c) the risk analysis, (d) the variable cost for generation input capacity, (e) utility average system costs, and (f) rate design. The tool used to calculate electric energy prices is a model of the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) power system called AURORA^{xmp®}. AURORA^{xmp®} is an economic fundamentals-based software application that models wholesale electric energy transactions in a competitive pricing system. AURORA^{xmp®} uses a demand forecast and supply cost information using WECC data to find an hourly market clearing price, or equivalently, the marginal cost of electric energy. To determine price in a given hour, AURORA^{xmp®} models the dispatch of electric generating resources in a least-cost order to meet the load (demand) forecast. The price in the given hour is equal to the variable cost of the marginal resource. Over time, AURORA^{xmp®} will add new resources and retire old resources based on the net present value of the resource.

RISK ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION STUDY (WP-10-FS-BPA-04):

Secondary Energy Revenue Forecast

The Risk Analysis Model (RiskMod) is used to forecast the secondary energy revenues, balancing power purchase expenses, and augmentation purchase expenses. RiskMod is comprised of a set of risk simulation models, collectively referred to as RiskSim; a set of computer programs that manage data, referred to as Data Management Procedures; and RevSim, a model that calculates net revenues. After accounting for all loads and resources (including augmentation purchases), RiskMod computes the monthly HLH and LLH quantities of secondary energy available to sell and power purchases needed to meet firm loads (balancing purchases) using hydro generation available under 70 years of historical streamflow conditions (1929-1998). Inputs are forecasted loads, non-hydro resources, and varying hydro generation. RiskMod uses results from two hydroregulation models, Hydro Simulation (HYDSIM) and the Hourly Operating and Scheduling Simulator (HOSS), plus load forecasts, to compute the available HLH and LLH surplus energy and deficits in the Federal hydro system under varying streamflow conditions. RiskMod applies HLH and LLH monthly spot market prices supplied by the AURORA^{xmp®} model to the sales and purchase amounts to calculate revenues from surplus energy sales and expenses from balancing power purchases. It also computes augmentation costs based on hydro generation data and AURORA^{xmp®} prices under 1937 hydro conditions. The Rate Analysis Model and the Revenue Forecast Model both use the surplus energy revenues and balancing and augmentation power purchase expenses resulting from the Secondary Energy Revenue Forecast calculated in RiskMod.

RiskMod computes the 4(h)(10)(C) credits BPA is allowed to credit against its annual U.S. Treasury payment. The amount of the 4(h)(10)(C) credit is determined by summing the costs of the operational impacts (power purchases) and the direct program expenses and capital costs, and then multiplying the total cost by 0.223 (22.3 percent). The

operational portion of the 4(h)(10)(C) credit is computed by applying the same AURORA^{ximp®} prices used for the calculation of secondary energy revenues to replacement power purchase amounts. The calculation of the replacement power purchases for 4(h)(10)(C) is described in the Loads and Resources Study (WP-10-FS-BPA-01).

Risk Analysis

The Risk Analysis Model (RiskMod) and Non-Operating Risk Model (NORM) are used to quantify BPA's net revenue risk. RiskMod estimates net revenue variability associated with various operating risks (load, resource, and natural gas price and 4(h)(10)(C) credit variations). NORM estimates the non-operating risks that are associated with uncertainties in the cost projections in the revenue requirement. The results from RiskMod and NORM are inputs into the ToolKit, which calculates the probability of making all scheduled Treasury payments on time and in full.

Risk Mitigation

The ToolKit Model is used to determine the probability of making all planned Treasury payments during the rate period given the risks quantified in RiskMod and NORM and accounting for the impact of the risk mitigation tools. The ToolKit is used to demonstrate BPA's ability to meet its Treasury Payment Probability (TPP) standard for the rate proposal, given the net revenue and cash variability embodied in the distributions of operating and non-operating risks. More specifically, ToolKit is used to assess the effects of various policies and risk mitigation measures on the level of year-end reserves available for risk that are attributable to Power Services.

WHOLESALE POWER RATE DEVELOPMENT STUDY (WP-10-FS-BPA-05):

Rate Analysis Model (RAM2010)

RAM2010, a spreadsheet-based model, has three main steps that perform the calculations necessary to develop BPA's wholesale power rates: Cost of Service Analysis (COSA), Rate Design, and Slice Separation.

1. Cost of Service Analysis. This step complies with BPA's rate directives by determining the costs associated with the three resource pools (Federal base system (FBS), residential exchange, and new resources) used to serve sales load, and then allocating those costs to the rate pools (Priority Firm Power (PF), Industrial Firm Power (IP), New Resource Firm Power (NR), and Firm Power Products and Services (FPS)). In addition, the COSA allocates the costs of conservation and other BPA programs to the rate pools.
2. Rate Design. The Northwest Power Act requires that some rate adjustments be made after the initial allocation of costs to ensure that the rate levels for the individual rate pools (PF Preference, PF Exchange, IP, NR, and FPS) have the proper relationship to each other. The primary rate adjustments are described in sections 7(b) and 7(c) of the Northwest Power Act. The Rate Design step of RAM2010 performs these rate adjustments, including the 7(b)(2) rate test. Net exchange costs from this step are provided to the Lookback Recovery and Return Study (WP-10-FS-BPA-09) for

calculation of the amount of exchange costs to be credited back to the COUs and the amount of exchange benefits to be distributed to the IOUs.

3. Slice Separation and Other Rate Design Application. In the Rate Design step, costs are allocated to the various rate pools, including the PF Preference rate pool that contains all firm PF Preference load. Section 7(e) affords BPA wide latitude in the design of rates to collect the costs allocated to each rate pool. At the end of the rate design step, BPA applies various designs to the different rates. The Slice Separation step separates the PF Slice product revenues, revenue credits, and firm loads from the overall PF Preference rate pool. What remains is the costs that must be covered by the remaining non-Slice product PF Preference load through posted PF Preference energy, demand, and load variance charges.

Revenue and Purchased Power Expense Forecast

The Revenue Forecast, section 4 of the WPRDS, presents BPA's expected level of sales and revenue for the rate period, FY 2010 and FY 2011. It documents the revenues at both current and proposed rates by applying rates (PF, IP, and NR) to projected billing determinants. These two revenue forecasts, one with current rates and the other with proposed rates, are used to demonstrate that current rates will not recover BPA's revenue requirement and that proposed rates will recover the revenue requirement. The revenue test is described in the Revenue Requirement Study, WP-10-FS-BPA-02. The Revenue Forecast uses outputs from a number of sources to determine total revenues expected, such as output from RiskMod, to obtain short-term marketing revenues, balancing purchased power expenses, augmentation purchase power expenses, and 4(h)(10)(C) credits.

FY 2010-2011 Average System Cost (ASC) Forecasts

The 7(b)(2) rate test requires a forecast of utility ASCs for the period FY 2010-2015. For purposes of the Initial Proposal, for the rate period BPA proposes to use the ASCs filed by utilities on October 15, 2008, with certain modifications, as "placeholders" pending the completion of the ASC Review Process. These "placeholder" ASCs will be replaced with the final ASCs established in the ASC Reports BPA publishes at the end of the current ASC Review Process. At the close of the ASC Review Process, BPA will incorporate into the WP-10 rate case record the final ASC Reports, and the Final Proposal rates will be established using these final ASCs for FY 2010-2011. The methodology and data that BPA uses to forecast utility ASCs for the rest of the 7(b)(2) rate test period, FY 2012-2015, is included in the Section 7(b)(2) Rate Test Study (WP-10-FS-BPA-06) and the Loads and Resources Study (WP-10-FS-BPA-01).

SECTION 7(b)(2) RATE TEST STUDY (WP-10-BPA-FS-06):

The Rate Design steps of RAM2010 calculate the Program Case for the 7(b)(2) rate test. RAM2010 calculates annual Program Case rates for the rate period and the following four years, pursuant to section 7(b)(2) of the Northwest Power Act and BPA's Legal Interpretation and Implementation Methodology. The method of calculating rates and the data used to calculate rates for the Program Case of the 7(b)(2) rate test are identical to those used in calculating the actual proposed rates. The sales forecast used to develop

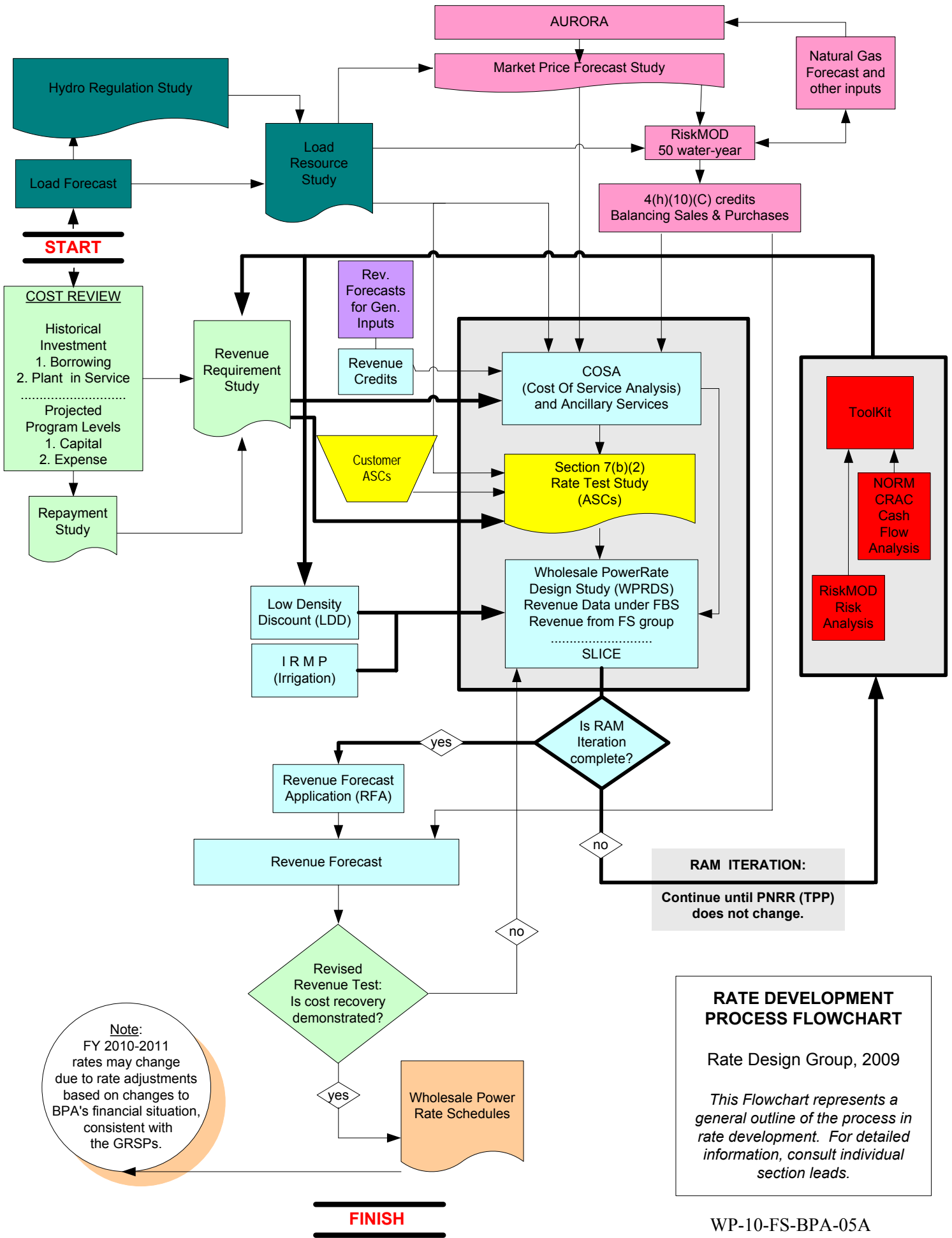
rates for the Program Case is the same forecast used to develop BPA's proposed rates. The 7(b)(2) Case section of RAM2010 calculates 7(b)(2) Case rates the same way as Program Case rates, except where section 7(b)(2) of the Northwest Power Act requires specific assumptions be made that modify the Program Case.

GENERATION INPUTS STUDY (WP-10-FS-BPA-08):

Generation and Reserves Dispatch (GARD) Model

The variable costs associated with providing a quantity of reserves are assessed in the Generation and Reserves Dispatch (GARD) Model using inputs from the HYDSIM model, actual system data, and a pre-processing spreadsheet. The purpose of the GARD model is to calculate the variable costs incurred as a result of operating the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) with the necessary reserves to maintain reliability and deploying those reserves to maintain load-resource balance within the BPA Balancing Authority Area. The GARD model analyzes variable costs in two general categories. The first category is the "stand ready" costs, those costs associated with making a project capable of providing reserves. The next other is the "deployment costs," those costs incurred when the system uses its reserve capability to actually deliver in response to a reserve need. The GARD model produces the following costs associated with standing ready: 1) energy shift, 2) efficiency loss, and 3) base cycling loss. GARD also calculates the following costs associated with deploying reserves: 1) response losses, 2) incremental cycling losses, 3) incremental spill, and 4) incremental efficiency loss. After the GARD model is run, the megawatthour values for each month and HLH and LLH period of the 70 water year set are passed to RiskMod.

RATE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS FLOWCHART (version 4.1)



RATE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS FLOWCHART

Rate Design Group, 2009

This Flowchart represents a general outline of the process in rate development. For detailed information, consult individual section leads.

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CHAPTER 2: RATE ANALYSIS MODEL

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Description of Ratemaking Tables

Table 2.1 (Sales_01)

Total PF Load Forecast FY2010-11 and Non-Slice PF Load Forecast, FY2010-11.

Gigawatthour (GWh) energy sales and peak megawatt (MW)/mo. demand amounts for each month of the Rate Test Period FY 2010-11.

Table 2.2 (Sales_02)

Total PF Exchange Load Forecast, FY2010-11.

GWh energy sales and peak MW/mo. demand amounts for each month of the Rate Test Period FY 2010-11.

Table 2.2 (Sales_03)

Total IP Load Forecast, FY2010-11.

GWh energy sales and peak MW/mo. demand amounts for each month of the Rate Test Period FY 2010-11.

Table 2.2 (Sales_04)

Total NR Load Forecast, FY2010-11.

GWh energy sales and peak MW/mo. demand amounts for each month of the Rate Test Period FY 2010-11. (Note: No sale under the NR rate schedule is forecast for this test period. In order to calculate a rate in the case where there is no actual load, the token load of 0.0001 aMW was used.)

Table 2.3.1 (COSA_06 FY2010)

Itemized Revenue Requirement, FY2010.

Power Business Line (PBL) revenue requirements for the fiscal year 2010 rate test period.

Table 2.3.2 (COSA_06 FY2010-11)

Itemized Revenue Requirement, FY2010-11.

Power Business Line (PBL) revenue requirements for the fiscal year 2011 rate test period

Table 2.3.3 (COSA_07)

Functionalization of Residential Exchange Costs, FY2010-11.

REP costs are functionalized to power to comport with other functionalized costs moving through the COSA into the Rate Design Step of the RAM.

Description of Ratemaking Tables

Table 2.3.4 (COSA_08)

Classified Revenue Requirement, FY2010-11.

Generation costs are classified between energy, demand, and load variance for display purposes. All generation costs move through the COSA into the Rate Design Step of the RAM. Demand charge and load variance charge revenues are applied to the generation revenue requirement during the calculation of energy charges.

Table 2.3.5 (COSA_09)

Functionalized Revenue Credits, FY2010-11.

Revenue credits are anticipated revenues during the rate test period. In tables that follow, these revenue credits are directly assigned to Federal Base System (FBS) power and have the effect of reducing the cost of FBS resources in the ratemaking process.

Table 2.3.6 (COSA_09A)

Allocation of EE Revenue Credits to Conservation Costs, FY2010-11.

Energy Efficiency revenues are credited against conservation program costs rather than being directly assigned to Federal Base System (FBS) power as are the bulk of BPA's other revenue credits.

Table 2.4.1 (ALLOCATE 01)

Energy Allocation Factors with Residential Exchange Included, FY2010-11.

Values are derived from the rate case load/resource balance and are average megawatt (aMW) at generation level (sales plus transmission losses). These EAFs are used in the resource pool to rate pool allocation determination.

Table 2.4.2 (ALLOCATE 02)

Initial Rate Pool Cost Allocation, FY2010-11.

Table shows the initial allocation of the revenue requirement costs from the COSA to rate pools using the EAFs from table ALLOCATE 01.

Table 2.5.1 (RDS_05)

Average Cost of Nonfirm Energy, FY2010-11.

Table calculates BPA's Average Cost of Nonfirm Energy.

Table 2.5.2 (RDS_06)

Bonneville Average System Cost, FY2010-11.

Table calculates BPA's Average System Cost (BASC).

Description of Ratemaking Tables

Table 2.5.3 (RDS_11)

Allocation of Secondary Revenues and Other Revenue Credits, FY2010-11.

Tables summarize revenue from secondary power sales and revenues from Other Revenue Credits from Table COSA 09. These revenues are then allocated to rate pools using the EAFs from table ALLOCATE 01. The allocation is based on the service provided by the FBS and NR resources to these rate pools.

Table 2.5.4 (RDS_17)

Calculation of FPS (Surplus)/Shortfall, FY2010-11.

Table calculates the firm surplus sale revenue (surplus)/shortfall. Generation revenue requirement costs allocated to FPS sales in table ALLOCATE 02 are reduced by the excess revenue credit allocated to FPS sales in table RDS_11. The resulting costs are compared with the revenues recovered from FPS sales, resulting in a revenue deficit. This revenue deficit is allocated based on the service provided by the FBS and NR resources to these rate pools.

Table 2.5.5 (RDS_19)

Summary of Initial Cost Allocations, FY2010-11.

Table summarizes the allocations from Tables ALLOCATE 02, RDS 11, and RDS 17, as well as allocates Low Density Discount and Irrigation Rate Mitigation costs to the PF rate pool.

Table 2.5.6 (RDS_21)

7(C)(2) Delta Calculation and Allocation of 7(C)(2) Delta, FY2010-11.

Table solves a formula for calculating the 7(c)(2) delta appropriate for this point in the model. Table allocates the 7(c)(2) delta to PF and NR rate classes based on allocation factors developed in ALLOCATE 01.

Table 2.5.7 (RDS_23)

Industrial Firm Power Floor Rate Calculation, FY2010-11.

The IP-83 rates are applied to the current DSI test period billing determinants to determine an average rate. Adjustments are made for Transmission, Exchange Cost, and Deferral to yield the DSI floor rate.

Description of Ratemaking Tables

Table 2.5.8 (RDS_24)

Industrial Firm Power Floor Rate Test, FY2010-11.

Table performs the DSI floor rate test and calculates the DSI floor rate adjustment if applicable. IP revenue under proposed rates is compared with revenue under the DSI floor rate. If DSI floor rate revenues are greater, a DSI floor rate adjustment is required. The amount of the DSI floor rate adjustment is then added to the IP allocated costs and subtracted from the other firm power rate pools allocated costs.

Table 2.5.9 (RDS_30)

Calculation of 7(b)(2) Protection Amount, FY2010-11.

Table calculates the 7(b)(2) PF preference protection amount, based on the "7(b)(2) trigger" calculated in the 7(b)(2) rate test. The protection amount is the 7(b)(2) trigger in mills/kWh times the PF Preference billing determinants.

Table 2.5.9A (RDS_31)

Allocation of 7(b)(2) Protection Amount, FY2010-11.

Table allocates the 7(b)(2) protection amount from RDS_30 to PF Exchange, IP and NR rate pools. Allocation is based on allocation factors developed in ALLOCATE 01.

Table 2.5.10 (RDS_33)

7(b)(2) Industrial Adjustment 7(c)(2) Delta Calculation, FY2010-11.

Table calculates the 7(b)(2) Industrial Adjustment 7(c)(2) Delta. The 7(b)(2) Industrial Adjustment 7(c)(2) Delta is the difference between the DSI allocated revenue requirement at this point in the modeling and the expected DSI revenues. Expected DSI revenues are; IP revenues at the PF Preference rate; plus revenues at the net industrial margin; plus 7(b)(2) protection amount allocated to the IP class.

Table 2.6.1 (SLICESEP_01)

Slice PF Product Separation, FY2010-11.

The previous rate design steps have been accomplished using the total firm PF Preference load in the PF Preference load pool. This table recognizes the PF Slice product by removing the firm loads, allocated costs, and secondary revenue credit associated with the PF Slice product from the PF Preference load pool. Here after, the PF Preference rate will be for the non-Slice portion of the PF firm loads.

Description of Ratemaking Tables

Table 2.6.2 (SLICESEP_02)

After Slice Separation Step 7(c)(2) Delta Calculation, FY2010-11.

Table calculates the After Slice Separation Step Adjustment_7(c)(2) Delta. The Slice Separation Step produces a non-Slice PF Preference rate. The After Slice Separation Step Adjustment links the IP rate to this new non-Slice PF Preference rate

Table 2.7 (PF 2010-11)

Calculation of Priority Firm Preference Rate Components, FY2010-11.

Table calculates Priority Firm Preference rates. The WP-07 Supplemental FY 2009 PF Preference rates are scaled to produce rates that recover costs allocated to PF Preference energy. The demand charges are identical for all rate pools.

Table 2.8 (Unbifurcated PF 2010-11)

Calculation of Unbifurcated Priority Firm Rate Components, FY2010-11.

Table calculates the Unbifurcated Priority Firm rates. Marginal cost rates are scaled to produce rates that recover costs allocated to the Unbifurcated PF energy. The demand charges are identical for all rate pools. A delivery charge is added and the delivered Unbifurcated PF is used as the base for the utility specific PF Exchange rates.

Table 2.9 (REP_1)

Calculation of Utility Specific Priority Firm Exchange Rates and Net REP Benefits, FY2010-11.

All utilities with ASCs above the delivered unbifurcated Priority Firm rate will receive REP benefits. The table determines which potential exchanging utilities will be expected to participate in the REP and then calculates individual Supplemental 7(b)(3) Charges that, in total, will collect the total 7(b)(3) costs allocated to the PF Exchange rate pool. A utility's specific PF Exchange rate is the delivered unbifurcated PF rate plus their individual Supplemental 7(b)(3) Charge. The PF Exchange rates are then used to determine each exchanging utilities' REP benefits.

Table 2.9A (Average PFx 2010)

Calculation of Average Priority Firm Exchange Rate Components, FY2010-11.

Table calculates the Average Priority Firm Exchange rate to demonstrate that costs allocated to the PF Exchange rate pool are recovered. Marginal cost rates are scaled to produce rates that recover costs allocated to PF Exchange energy. The demand charges are identical for all rate pools. While the utility specific PF Exchange rates in Table 2.9 above are used to determine REP benefits for each exchanging utility, their load-weighted average equals (with rounding) the Average PF Exchange rate calculated in this table.

Description of Ratemaking Tables

Table 2.10 (IP 2010)

Calculation of Industrial Firm Power Rate Components, FY2010-11.

Table calculates Industrial Firm Power rates. Marginal cost rates are scaled to produce rates that recover costs allocated to IP energy. The demand charges are identical for all rate pools.

Table 2.11 (NR 2010)

Calculation of New Resource Rate Components, FY2010-11.

Table calculates New Resource rates. Marginal cost rates are scaled to produce rates that recover costs allocated to NR energy. The demand charges are identical for all rate pools.

Table 2.12 (PF 2010 Flat)

Flat Priority Firm Rate Calculation, FY2010-11.

Table calculates the average annual flat Priority Firm Preference rate. The PF Preference energy and demand rates are applied to a flat load to determine an average annual flat PF Preference rate.

Table 2.13.1 (Slice Costing Table)

Slice Product Pricing, FY2010-11.

Table shows the costs and revenue credits associated with the PF Slice Product and calculates a cost per month per Slice Product percent.

Table 2.13.2 (Final Proposal With/Without 7b3 Allocation to Secondary)

Proof That Slice Product Costs are Equitable With/Without 7b3 Allocation to Secondary.

Table shows the rates and revenues from the Final Proposal and from a scenario of the Final Proposal run with no 7b3 allocation to the secondary revenue credit. The calculations demonstrate that the expected changes to the Slice product costs due to allocating 7b3 costs to secondary are equal to the observed changes in Slice product costs.

Description of Ratemaking Tables

Table 2.14.1 (RDS_60A)

Allocated Costs and Unit Costs, Priority Firm Power, FY2010-11.

Table provides a summary of the various COSA cost allocations and Rate Design Adjustments associated with Priority Firm Power. A percent contribution to the final Priority Firm Power rate for each COSA cost allocation and Rate Design Adjustment is calculated.

Table 2.14.2 (RDS_60B)

Allocated Costs and Unit Costs, Priority Firm Preference Power and Priority Firm Exchange Power, FY2010-11.

Table provides a summary of the various COSA cost allocations and Rate Design Adjustments associated with Priority Firm Preference Power and Priority Firm Exchange Power. A percent contribution to the final Priority Firm Preference Power rate and Priority Firm Exchange Power rate for each COSA cost allocation and Rate Design Adjustment is calculated.

Table 2.14.3 (RDS_61)

Allocated Costs and Unit Costs, Industrial Firm Power, FY2010-11.

Table provides a summary of the various COSA cost allocations and Rate Design Adjustments associated with Industrial Firm Power. A percent contribution to the final Industrial Firm Power rate for each COSA cost allocation and Rate Design Adjustment is calculated.

Table 2.14.4 (RDS_62)

Allocated Costs and Unit Costs, New Resource Firm Power, FY2010-11.

Table provides a summary of the various COSA cost allocations and Rate Design Adjustments associated with New Resource Firm Power. A percent contribution to the final New Resource Firm Power rate for each COSA cost allocation and Rate Design Adjustment is calculated.

Table 2.14.5 (RDS_63)

Resource Cost Contribution, FY2010-11.

Table provides a summary of the percentages of each resource pool, FBS, Residential Exchange, and New Resources, used in ratemaking to serve each of the rate pools, PF, IP, NR, FPS.

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	Table 2.1																	
2	Sales 01																	
3																		
4	Total PF Load Forecast FY2010-11																	
5	<u>GWh Energy Sales</u>																	
6															Total			
7															Energy			
8															<u>GWh</u>		<u>aMW</u>	
9																		
10			<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>				
11	2010	HLH	2,852	3,105	3,489	3,466	3,089	3,114	2,693	2,918	2,849	2,910	3,026	2,721	61,370	7,006		
12		LLH	1,844	2,306	2,503	2,555	2,091	2,050	1,799	2,146	1,852	2,109	1,978	1,906				
13		Demand	8,204	9,117	9,680	9,970	9,492	8,646	7,495	7,677	7,252	8,010	7,686	7,359				
14																		
15			<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>				
16	2011	HLH	2,837	3,190	3,517	3,496	3,114	3,143	2,648	2,847	2,777	2,934	3,100	2,745	61,447	7,014		
17		LLH	1,910	2,274	2,522	2,574	2,106	2,068	1,768	2,091	1,803	2,120	1,941	1,921				
18		Demand	8,336	9,246	9,821	10,106	9,631	8,774	7,414	7,536	7,114	8,084	7,800	7,470				
19																		
20																		
21	Non-Slice PF Load Forecast FY2010-11																	
22	<u>GWh Energy Sales</u>																	
23															Total			
24															Energy			
25															<u>GWh</u>		<u>aMW</u>	
26																		
27			<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>				
28	2010	HLH	2,158	2,354	2,733	2,713	2,461	2,451	2,177	2,068	2,111	2,195	2,280	2,085	47,058	5,372		
29		LLH	1,395	1,748	1,960	2,000	1,666	1,614	1,454	1,521	1,372	1,590	1,490	1,461				
30		Demand	6,208	6,912	7,581	7,806	7,563	6,805	6,058	5,441	5,373	6,042	5,790	5,640				
31																		
32			<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>				
33	2011	HLH	2,149	2,421	2,755	2,738	2,482	2,475	2,200	2,090	2,133	2,226	2,340	2,107	47,523	5,425		
34		LLH	1,447	1,726	1,976	2,016	1,679	1,628	1,469	1,535	1,385	1,609	1,465	1,475				
35		Demand	6,315	7,017	7,694	7,915	7,675	6,909	6,158	5,531	5,464	6,134	5,887	5,735				
36																		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	Table 2.2																	
2	Sales 02																	
3																		
4	Total PF Exchange Load Forecast FY2010-11																	
5	<u>GWh Energy Sales</u>																	
6																		
7				<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>		Total	aMW
8	2010	HLH		1,785	2,030	2,615	2,889	2,710	2,533	2,288	1,516	1,262	1,227	1,633	2,006		38,924	4,443
9		LLH		1,080	1,167	1,470	1,896	1,719	1,530	1,308	950	686	692	816	1,115			
10		Demand		5,934	6,279	7,966	9,035	8,729	6,370	6,195	4,249	3,585	4,090	4,833	5,912			
11																		
12				<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>			
13	2011	HLH		1795	2038	2622	2887	2710	2534	2323	1552	1307	1274	1678	2044		39,366	4,494
14		LLH		1087	1173	1475	1896	1720	1531	1330	974	713	722	842	1138			
15		Demand		5959	6301	7982	9027	8728	6373	6289	4344	3708	4235	4961	6017			
16																		
17	Sales 03																	
18																		
19	Total IP Load Forecast FY2010-11																	
20	<u>GWh Energy Sales</u>																	
21																		
22				<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>		Total	aMW
23	2010	HLH		174	154	167	161	154	174	167	161	167	167	167	161		3522	402
24		LLH		125	135	132	138	116	125	122	138	122	132	132	129			
25		Demand		402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402			
26																		
27				<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>			
28	2011	HLH		167	161	167	161	154	174	167	161	167	161	174	161		3522	402
29		LLH		132	129	132	138	116	125	122	138	122	138	125	129			
30		Demand		402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402			
31																		
32	Sales 04																	
33																		
34	Total NR Load Forecast FY2010-11																	
35	<u>GWh Energy Sales</u>																	
36																		
37				<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>		Total	aMW
38	2010	HLH		0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004		0.0009	0.0001
39		LLH		0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003			
40		Demand		0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010			
41																		
42				<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>			
43	2011	HLH		0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004		0.0009	0.0001
44		LLH		0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003			
45		Demand		0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
1	Table 2.3.1							
2							COSA 06 - FY2010	
3	COST OF SERVICE ANALYSIS							
4	Itemized Revenue Requirement							
5	FY 2010							
6								
7	(\$ 000)							
8								
9	A	B	C	D	E			
10								
11	INVEST	NET	NET	OPER	TOTAL			
12	BASE	INT	REVS	EXP	(B+C+D)			
13	1. GENERATION COSTS							
14								
15	2. FEDERAL BASE SYSTEM							
16	3. HYDRO	0	134,911	43,682	432,374	610,967		
17	4. BPA FISH & WILDLIFE PROGRAM	204,098	17,339	5,614	248,887	271,840		
18	5. TROJAN				2,200	2,200		
19	6. WNP #1				166,431	166,431		
20	7. WNP #2				493,547	493,547		
21	8. WNP #3				144,892	144,892		
22	9. SYSTEM AUGMENTATION				180,762	180,762		
23	10. BALANCING POWER PURCHASES				87,631	87,631		
24	11. TOTAL FEDERAL BASE SYSTEM	204,098	152,250	49,296	1,756,724	1,958,270		
25								
26	12. NEW RESOURCES							
27	13. IDAHO FALLS				4,789	4,789		
28	14. COWLITZ FALLS				14,857	14,857		
29	15. OTHER NEW RESOURCES PURCHASES				62,781	62,781		
30	16. TOTAL NEW RESOURCES				82,427	82,427		
31								
32	17. RESIDENTIAL EXCHANGE				2,120,999	2,120,999		
33								
34	18. CONSERVATION		13,318	4,312	169,147	186,777		
35								
36	19. OTHER GENERATION COSTS							
37	20. BPA PROGRAMS	18,254	1,551	502	138,219	140,272		
38	21. WNP #3 PLANT				0	0		
39	22. TOTAL OTHER GENERATION COSTS	18,254	1,551	502	138,219	140,272		
40								
41	23. TOTAL GENERATION COSTS	222,352	167,119	54,110	4,267,516	4,488,745		
42								
43	24. TRANSMISSION COSTS							
44	25. TBL TRANSMISSION/ANCILLARY SERVICES				125,940	125,940		
45	26. 3RD PARTY TRANS/ANCILLARY SERVICES				1,000	1,000		
46	27. GENERAL TRANSFER AGREEMENTS				50,690	50,690		
47	28. TOTAL TRANSMISSION COSTS				177,630	177,630		
48								
49	29. TOTAL PBL REVENUE REQUIREMENT		167,119	54,110	4,445,147	4,666,376		
50	30. BPA TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT		130,625	77,936	602,570	811,131		
51	(Net of Line 25)							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
1	Table 2.3.2							
2							COSA 06 - FY2011	
3	COST OF SERVICE ANALYSIS							
4	Itemized Revenue Requirement							
5	FY 2011							
6								
7	(\$ 000)							
8								
9	A	B	C	D	E			
10								
11	INVEST	NET	NET	OPER	TOTAL			
12	BASE	INT	REVS	EXP	(B+C+D)			
13	1. GENERATION COSTS							
14								
15	2. FEDERAL BASE SYSTEM							
16	3. HYDRO	0	138,674	37,213	447,358	623,245		
17	4. BPA FISH & WILDLIFE PROGRAM	243,903	21,174	5,682	272,719	299,575		
18	5. TROJAN				2,300	2,300		
19	6. WNP #1				167,977	167,977		
20	7. WNP #2				551,051	551,051		
21	8. WNP #3				169,093	169,093		
22	9. SYSTEM AUGMENTATION				273,041	273,041		
23	10. BALANCING POWER PURCHASES				72,108	72,108		
24	11. TOTAL FEDERAL BASE SYSTEM	243,903	159,848	42,895	1,955,647	2,158,390		
25								
26	12. NEW RESOURCES							
27	13. IDAHO FALLS				4,789	4,789		
28	14. COWLITZ FALLS				14,802	14,802		
29	15. OTHER NEW RESOURCES PURCHASES				62,105	62,105		
30	16. TOTAL NEW RESOURCES				81,696	81,696		
31								
32	17. RESIDENTIAL EXCHANGE				2,225,993	2,225,993		
33								
34	18. CONSERVATION		12,274	3,294	176,696	192,264		
35								
36	19. OTHER GENERATION COSTS							
37	20. BPA PROGRAMS	13,577	1,179	316	138,617	140,112		
38	21. WNP #3 PLANT				0	0		
39	22. TOTAL OTHER GENERATION COSTS	13,577	1,179	316	138,617	140,112		
40								
41	23. TOTAL GENERATION COSTS	257,480	173,301	46,505	4,578,649	4,798,455		
42								
43	24. TRANSMISSION COSTS							
44	25. TBL TRANSMISSION/ANCILLARY SERVICES				124,189	124,189		
45	26. 3RD PARTY TRANS/ANCILLARY SERVICES				1,000	1,000		
46	27. GENERAL TRANSFER AGREEMENTS				51,340	51,340		
47	28. TOTAL TRANSMISSION COSTS				176,529	176,529		
48								
49	29. TOTAL PBL REVENUE REQUIREMENT		173,301	46,505	4,755,178	4,974,984		
50	30. BPA TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT		145,757	73,507	644,203	863,467		
51	(Net of Line 25)							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Table 2.3.3										
2	COSA 07										
3	Functionalization of Residential Exchange Costs:										
4	(\$ Thousands)										
5											
6	Gross Residential Exchange Cost				\$ 4,346,992						
7	Residential Exchange Transmission				\$ 333,515						
8	Functionalized Residential Exchange Costs				\$ 4,013,477						
9											
10											
11											
12											
13	Table 2.3.4										
14	COSA 08										
15	COST OF SERVICE ANALYSIS										
16	Classified Revenue Requirement										
17	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011										
18											
19	(\$ 000)										
20		Total									
21		Revenue									
22		Requirement									
23											
24											
25											
26	1. GENERATION COSTS										
27	2. FEDERAL BASE SYSTEM										
28	3. HYDRO	\$ 1,234,212	85.66%	\$ 1,057,231	13.38%	\$ 165,138	0.96%	\$ 11,843			
29	4. BPA FISH & WILDLIFE PROGRAM	\$ 571,415	86.62%	\$ 494,959	13.38%	\$ 76,456					
30	5. TROJAN	\$ 4,500	86.62%	\$ 3,898	13.38%	\$ 602					
31	6. WNP #1	\$ 334,408	86.62%	\$ 289,664	13.38%	\$ 44,744					
32	7. WNP #2	\$ 1,044,598	85.66%	\$ 894,807	13.38%	\$ 139,768	0.96%	\$ 10,023			
33	8. WNP #3	\$ 313,985	86.62%	\$ 271,974	13.38%	\$ 42,011					
34	9. SYSTEM AUGMENTATION	\$ 453,803	85.66%	\$ 388,729	13.38%	\$ 60,719	0.96%	\$ 4,354			
35	10. BALANCING POWER PURCHASES	\$ 159,738	85.66%	\$ 136,833	13.38%	\$ 21,373	0.96%	\$ 1,533			
36	11. TOTAL FEDERAL BASE SYSTEM	\$ 4,116,660		\$ 3,538,095		\$ 550,812		\$ 27,753			
37	12. NEW RESOURCES										
38	13. IDAHO FALLS	\$ 9,578				\$ 1,282		\$ 92			
39	14. COWLITZ FALLS	\$ 29,659	85.66%	\$ 25,406	13.38%	\$ 3,968	0.96%	\$ 285			
40	15. OTHER NEW RESOURCES PURCHASES	\$ 124,886	85.66%	\$ 106,978	13.38%	\$ 16,710	0.96%	\$ 1,198			
41	16. TOTAL NEW RESOURCES	\$ 164,123		\$ 132,384		\$ 21,960		\$ 1,575			
42	17. RESIDENTIAL EXCHANGE	\$ 4,013,477	100.00%	\$ 4,013,477							
43	18. CONSERVATION	\$ 379,041	86.62%	\$ 328,325	13.38%	\$ 50,716					
44	19. OTHER GENERATION COSTS										
45	20. BPA PROGRAMS	\$ 280,385	85.66%	\$ 240,179	13.38%	\$ 37,516	0.96%	\$ 2,690			
46	21. WNP #3 PLANT	\$ -				\$ -					
47	22. TOTAL OTHER GENERATION COSTS	\$ 280,385		\$ 240,179		\$ 37,516		\$ 2,690			
48	23. TOTAL GENERATION COSTS	\$ 8,953,685		\$ 8,260,664		\$ 661,003		\$ 32,018			
49	24. TRANSMISSION COSTS:										
50	25. TBL TRANSMISSION/ANCILLARY SERV	\$ 250,130	100.00%	\$ 250,130							
51	26. 3RD PARTY TRANS/ANCILLARY SERVI	\$ 2,000	100.00%	\$ 2,000							
52	27. GENERAL TRANSFER AGREEMENTS	\$ 102,030	100.00%	\$ 102,030							
53	28. TOTAL TRANSMISSION COSTS	354,160		354,160							
54	29. TOTAL PBL REVENUE REQUIREMENT	\$ 9,307,845		\$ 8,614,823		\$ 693,021					

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Table 2.3.5				
2	COSA 09				
3	COST OF SERVICE ANALYSIS				
4	Functionalized Revenue Credits				
5	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011				
6					
7					
8		<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>Total</u>	
9					
10		<u>(\$ 000)</u>			
11					
12	Downstream Benefits & Storage	\$ 8,921	\$ 8,921	\$	17,842
13	4(h)(10)(c) Credit	\$ 96,689	\$ 101,969	\$	198,658
14	Colville & Spokane Settlements	\$ 4,600	\$ 4,600	\$	9,200
15	Network Wind Integration&Shaping	\$ 1,953	\$ 1,953	\$	3,906
16	Misc. Revenues	\$ 3,420	\$ 3,420	\$	6,840
17	Green Tags	\$ 5,040	\$ 5,040	\$	10,081
18	Ancillary Product Revenue	\$ 90,176	\$ 102,730	\$	192,906
19	Totals	\$ 210,800	\$ 228,633	\$	439,432
20					
21					
22					
23	Table 2.3.6				
24	COSA 09A				
25	COST OF SERVICE ANALYSIS				
26	Allocation of EE Revenue Credits to Conservation Costs				
27	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011				
28					
29					
30		<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>Total</u>	
31					
32		<u>(\$ 000)</u>			
33					
34	Conservation Expense Before EE Revenues	\$ 186,777	\$ 192,264	\$	379,041
35	Energy Efficiency Revenues	\$ (20,500)	\$ (20,500)	\$	(41,000)
36	Net Conservation Expense	\$ 166,277	\$ 171,764	\$	338,041
37					
38					
39					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Table 2.4.1						
2	ALLOCATE 01						
3							
4	Energy Allocation Factors with Residential Exchange Included						
5	Average Megawatts						
6							
7			<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>Total</u>		
8							
9	Total Usage						
10	Priority Firm.....		11,772	11,833	23,605		
11	Industrial Firm.....		413	413	827		
12	New Resource Firm.....		0	0	0		
13	Surplus Firm Other.....		696	666	1,362		
14	Total.....		12,881	12,912	25,793		
15							
16	Federal Base System						
17	Priority Firm.....		8,205	8,181	16,387		
18	Industrial Firm.....		0	0	0		
19	New Resource Firm.....		0	0	0		
20	Surplus Firm Other.....		0	0	0		
21	Total.....		8,205	8,181	16,387		
22							
23	Residential Exchange						
24	Priority Firm.....		3,567	3,652	7,218		
25	Industrial Firm.....		373	371	745		
26	New Resource Firm.....		0	0	0		
27	Surplus Firm Other.....		629	598	1,227		
28	Total.....		4,569	4,621	9,189		
29							
30	New Resource						
31	Priority Firm.....		0	0	0		
32	Industrial Firm.....		40	41	82		
33	New Resource Firm.....		0	0	0		
34	Surplus Firm Other.....		68	67	135		
35	Total.....		108	108	216		
36							
37	Conservation						
38	Priority Firm.....		11,772	11,833	23,605		
39	Industrial Firm.....		413	413	827		
40	New Resource Firm.....		0	0	0		
41	Surplus Firm Other.....		696	666	1,362		
42	Total.....		12,881	12,912	25,793		

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Table 2.4.2					
2						
3	ALLOCATE 02					
4						
5	Initial Rate Pool Cost Allocations					
6	(\$ 000)					
7						
8		<u>FY 2010</u>		<u>FY 2011</u>		<u>Total</u>
9						
10	CLASSES OF SERVICE:					
11						
12	Priority Firm - Preference					
13	FBS	\$ 1,958,270		\$ 2,158,390		\$ 4,116,660
14	NR	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
15	Exchange	\$ 1,526,348		\$ 1,626,646		\$ 3,152,994
16	Conservation 1/ BPA programs	\$ 151,956		\$ 157,410		\$ 309,366
17		\$ 290,523		\$ 290,181		\$ 580,704
18	Total	\$ 3,927,096		\$ 4,232,627		\$ 8,159,723
19						
20	Industrial Firm Power					
21	FBS	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
22	NR	\$ 30,709		\$ 31,296		\$ 62,005
23	Exchange	\$ 159,768		\$ 165,355		\$ 325,123
24	Conservation 1/ BPA programs	\$ 5,335		\$ 5,499		\$ 10,834
25		\$ 10,201		\$ 10,136		\$ 20,337
26	Total	\$ 206,013		\$ 212,286		\$ 418,299
27						
28	New Resources Firm					
29	FBS	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
30	NR	\$ 0.0		\$ 0.0		\$ 0.0
31	Exchange	\$ 0.0		\$ 0.0		\$ 0.1
32	Conservation 1/ BPA programs	\$ 0.0		\$ 0.0		\$ 0.0
33		\$ 0.0		\$ 0.0		\$ 0.0
34	Total	\$ 0.1		\$ 0.1		\$ 0.1
35						
36	Surplus Firm Power					
37	FBS	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
38	NR	\$ 51,718		\$ 50,400		\$ 102,118
39	Exchange	\$ 269,066		\$ 266,294		\$ 535,360
40	Conservation 1/ BPA programs	\$ 8,985		\$ 8,855		\$ 17,841
41		\$ 17,179		\$ 16,324		\$ 33,503
42	Total	\$ 346,948		\$ 341,874		\$ 688,822
43						
44	Grand Total	\$ 4,480,058		\$ 4,786,787		\$ 9,266,845
45						
46	1/ Note: Conservation expense from COSA 06 Tables reduced by EE Revenues in Table COSA 09A.					

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Table 2.5.1				
2					
3	RDS 05				
4	RATE DESIGN STUDY				
5	Average Cost of Nonfirm Energy				
6	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011				
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31	Table 2.5.2				
32					
33	RDS 06				
34	RATE DESIGN STUDY				
35	Bonneville Average System Cost (BASC)				
36	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011				
37					
38					
39					
40					
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					
46					
47					
48					

	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Table 2.5.3					
2						
3	RDS 11					
4	Rate Design Study					
5	Allocation of Secondary and Other Revenue Credits					
6	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011					
7						
8						
9	(\$ 000)					
10						
11						
12						
13	Forecast of Secondary Revenues	\$ 703,912	\$ 767,646	\$ 1,471,558		
14	7b3 Costs Allocated to Secondary Revenues	\$ (186,366)	\$ (187,178)	\$ (373,543)		
15	Secondary Revenues After 7b3 Allocation	\$ 517,547	\$ 580,468	\$ 1,098,015		
16						
17						
18						
19	Allocation of Secondary Revenues Credit					
20	Priority Firm.....	\$ (517,547)	\$ (580,468)	\$ (1,098,015)		
21	Industrial Firm.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
22	New Resource Firm.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
23	Surplus Firm Other.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
24	Total.....	\$ (517,547)	\$ (580,468)	\$ (1,098,015)		
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						
31						
32						
33	Total Other Revenue Credits	\$ 210,800	\$ 228,633	\$ 439,432		
34						
35						
36						
37	Allocation of Other Revenue Credits					
38	Priority Firm.....	\$ (210,800)	\$ (228,633)	\$ (439,432)		
39	Industrial Firm.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
40	New Resource Firm.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
41	Surplus Firm Other.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
42	Total.....	\$ (210,800)	\$ (228,633)	\$ (439,432)		
43						
44						

	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Table 2.5.4					
2	RDS 17					
3	Rate Design Study					
4	Calculation of FPS (Surplus)/Shortfall					
5	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011					
6						
7						
8						
9	(\$ 000)					
10						
11	FPS (Surplus)/Shortfall	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>Total</u>		
12						
13	Costs allocated to FPS contract sales	\$ 346,948	\$ 341,874	\$		688,822
14	Expected Revenue from FPS contract sales	\$ (96,778)	\$ (88,437)	\$		(185,216)
15	FPS Pre-Sub Contract Revenue	\$ (37,228)	\$ (34,456)	\$		(71,684)
16	(Surplus)/Shortfall	\$ 212,942	\$ 218,981	\$		431,923
17						
18						
19						
20	Secondary Revenues allocated to FPS	\$ -	\$ -	\$		-
21	Revenue Credits allocated to FPS	\$ -	\$ -	\$		-
22						
23	FPS (Surplus)/Shortfall	\$ 212,942	\$ 218,981	\$		431,923
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30	Rate Design Study					
31	Allocation of FPS (Surplus)/Shortfall					
32	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011					
33						
34						
35	(\$ 000)					
36						
37	Allocation of FPS (Surplus)/Shortfall	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>Total</u>		
38						
39	Priority Firm.....	\$ 211,902	\$ 217,878	\$		429,780
40	Industrial Firm.....	\$ 1,040	\$ 1,103	\$		2,143
41	New Resource Firm.....	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$		0
42	Surplus Firm Other.....	\$ (212,942)	\$ (218,981)	\$		(431,923)
43	Total.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$		-
44						
45						

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
1	Table 2.5.5							
2								RDS 19
3	Rate Design Study							
4	Summary of Initial Cost Allocations							
5	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011							
6								
7	(\$ 000)							
8								
9				<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>		<u>Total</u>	
10								
11	Allocation of Revenue Requirement							
12	Priority Firm.....			\$ 3,927,096	\$ 4,232,627		\$ 8,159,723	
13	Industrial Firm.....			\$ 206,013	\$ 212,286		\$ 418,299	
14	New Resource Firm.....			\$ 0.0512	\$ 0.0528		\$ 0.1041	
15	Surplus Firm Other.....			\$ 346,948	\$ 341,874		\$ 688,822	
16	Total.....			\$ 4,480,058	\$ 4,786,787		\$ 9,266,845	
17								
18	Allocation of Secondary Revenues Credit							
19	Priority Firm.....			\$ (517,547)	\$ (580,468)		\$ (1,098,015)	
20	Industrial Firm.....			\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	
21	New Resource Firm.....			\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	
22	Surplus Firm Other.....			\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	
23	Total.....			\$ (517,547)	\$ (580,468)		\$ (1,098,015)	
24								
25	Allocation of other Revenues Credits							
26	Priority Firm.....			\$ (210,800)	\$ (228,633)		\$ (439,432)	
27	Industrial Firm.....			\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	
28	New Resource Firm.....			\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	
29	Surplus Firm Other.....			\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	
30	Total.....			\$ (210,800)	\$ (228,633)		\$ (439,432)	
31								
32	Allocation of FPS (Surplus)/Shortfall							
33	Priority Firm.....			\$ 211,902	\$ 217,878		\$ 429,780	
34	Industrial Firm.....			\$ 1,040	\$ 1,103		\$ 2,143	
35	New Resource Firm.....			\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 0.00	
36	Surplus Firm Other.....			\$ (212,942)	\$ (218,981)		\$ (431,923)	
37	Total.....			\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	
38								
39	Low Density Discount Expenses.....							
40	Priority Firm.....			\$ 26,419	\$ 26,465		\$ 52,884	
41								
42	Irrigation Rate Mitigation.....							
43	Priority Firm.....			\$ 12,036	\$ 12,036		\$ 24,072	
44								
45	Initial Allocation to Rate Pools.....							
46	Priority Firm.....			\$ 3,449,107	\$ 3,679,905		\$ 7,129,012	
47	Industrial Firm.....			\$ 207,053	\$ 213,389		\$ 420,442	
48	New Resource Firm.....			\$ 0.0515	\$ 0.0531		\$ 0.1046	
49	Surplus Firm Other.....			\$ 134,007	\$ 122,893		\$ 256,899	
50	Total.....			\$ 3,790,167	\$ 4,016,187		\$ 7,806,354	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
1	Table 2.5.6								
2									RDS 21
3	Rate Design Study								
4	7(c)(2) Delta Calculation								
5	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011								
6									
7				<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>Total</u>			
8									
9	1	IP Allocated Costs	\$	207,053	\$	213,389	\$	420,442	
10	2	IP Revenues @ Net Margin	\$	(578)	\$	(578)	\$	(1,155)	
11	3	adjustment	\$	(1,047)	\$	(945)	\$	(1,992)	
12	4	IP Marginal Cost Rate Revenues	\$	151,581	\$	151,581	\$	303,162	
13	5	PF Marginal Cost Rate Revenues	\$	4,458,119	\$	4,484,242	\$	8,942,361	
14	6	PF Allocated Energy Costs	\$	3,449,107	\$	3,679,905	\$	7,129,012	
15	7	Numerator: 1-2-3-((4/5)*6)	\$	91,404	\$	90,519	\$	181,924	
16	8								
17	9	PF Allocation Factor for Delta		12,148		12,311		24,459	
18	10	NR Allocation Factor for Delta		0.0001		0.0001		0.0002	
19	11	Total Allocation Factors for Delta		12,148		12,311		24,459	
20	12	Denominator: 1.0 + ((9/11)*(4/5))		1.034		1.034		1.034	
21	13								
22	14	DELTA: (Numerator / Denominator)	\$	88,399	\$	87,560	\$	175,958	
23									
24									
25									
26									
27									
28									
29									
30									
31				<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>Total</u>			
32									
33	IP-PF Link Allocations:.....								
34		Priority Firm.....	\$	88,399	\$	87,560		175,958	
35		Industrial Firm.....	\$	(88,399)	\$	(87,560)		(175,958)	
36		New Resource Firm.....	\$	0.0008	\$	0.0008	\$	0.0015	
37		Surplus Firm Other.....	\$	-	\$	-		-	
38		Total.....	\$	(0.000)	\$	(0.000)		(0.000)	
39									
40									
41	Allocation to Rate Pools after Link.....								
42		Priority Firm Preference.....	\$	2,164,595	\$	2,296,327	\$	4,460,922	
43		Priority Firm Exchange.....	\$	1,372,911	\$	1,471,138	\$	2,844,048	
44		Industrial Firm.....	\$	118,655	\$	125,830	\$	244,484	
45		New Resource Firm.....	\$	0.0523	\$	0.0538	\$	0.1061	
46		Surplus Firm Other.....	\$	134,007	\$	122,893	\$	256,899	
47		Total.....	\$	3,790,167	\$	4,016,187	\$	7,806,354	
48									

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Table 2.5.7								
2									RDS 23
3	RATE DESIGN STUDY								
4	Industrial Firm Power Floor Rate Calculation								
5	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011								
6	(\$ Thousands)								
7									
8		A	B	C	D	E	F		
9									
10		DEMAND		ENERGY		Customer	Total/		
11		<u>Winter</u>	<u>Summer</u>	<u>Winter</u>	<u>Summer</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Average</u>		
12		(Dec-Apr)	(May-Nov)	(Sep-Mar)	(Apr-Aug)				
13									
14	1	IP Billing Determinants ¹	4,020	5,628	4,091	2,952	9,648	7,043	
15	2	IP-83 Rates	4.62	2.21	14.70	12.20	7.34		
16	3	Revenue	18,572	12,438	60,134	36,018	70,816	197,979	
17	4	Exchange Adj Clause for OY 1985							
18	5	New ASC Effective Jul 1, 1984							
19	6	Actual Total Exchange Cost (AEC)	938,442						
20	7	Actual Exchange Revenue (AER)	772,029						
21	8	Forecasted Exchange Cost (FEC)	1,088,690						
22	9	Forecasted Exchange Revenue (FER)	809,201						
23	10	Total Under/Over-recovery (TAR)							
24	11	(TAR=(AEC-AER)-(FEC-FER))	(113,076)						
25	12	Exchange Cost Percentage for IP (ECP)	0.521						
26	13	Rebate or Surcharge for IP (CCEA=TAR*ECP)	(58,913)						
27	14	OY 1985 IP Billing Determinants ²	24,368						
28	15	OY 1985 DSI Transmission Costs ³	92,960						
29	16	Adjustment for Transmission Costs ⁴	(3.81)						
30	17	Adjustment for the Exchange (mills/kWh) ⁵	(2.42)						
31	18	Adjustment for the Deferral (mills/kWh) ⁶	(0.90)						
32	19	IP-83 Average Rate (mills/kWh) ⁷	28.11						
33	20	Floor Rate (mills/kWh) ⁸	20.98						
34									
35	<u>Note 1</u> - Demand billing determinants are the test period DSI load expressed in noncoincidental demand MWs.								
36	<u>Note 2</u> - Billing determinants as forecast in the 1983 Rate Case Final Proposal (WP-83-FS-BPA-07, p. 82).								
37	<u>Note 3</u> - Transmission Costs as forecast in the 1983 Rate Case Final Proposal (WP-83-FS-BPA-07, p. 80).								
38	<u>Note 4</u> - Line 15 / Line 14								
39	<u>Note 5</u> - Rebate or Surcharge for IP divided by OY 1985 IP Billing Determinants								
40	<u>Note 6</u> - 1985 Final Rate Proposal (WP-85-FS-BPA-08A, p. 15).								
41	<u>Note 7</u> - Total Revenue Col F, divided by IP Billing Determinants, Col F								
42	<u>Note 8</u> - IP-83 Avg Rate adjusted for the effects of the Exchange and Deferral, Lines 16 + 17 + 18 + 19								

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
1	Table 2.5.8							
2							RDS 24	
3	RATE DESIGN STUDY							
4	Industrial Firm Power Floor Rate Test							
5	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011							
6	(\$ Thousands)							
7								
8								
9	A	B	C	D	E	F		
10								
11	Unbundled		Total					
12	Requirements	Total	Generation	Total			Average	
13	<u>Products</u>	<u>Transmission</u>	<u>Demand</u>	<u>Energy</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>		<u>Rate</u>	
14								
15								
16	1 IP Billing Determinants			7,043				
17	2 Floor Rate (mills/kWh)			20.98				
18	3 Value of Reserves Credit (mills/kWh)							
19	4 Revenue at Floor Rate Less VOR Credit			147,778	147,778		20.98	
20	5 IP Revenue Under Proposed Rates	0	0	17,929	225,790	243,719	34.60	
21	6 Difference ¹				0			
22								
23	Note 1 - Difference is Line 4 - Line 5. If difference is negative, Floor Rate does not trigger and difference is set to zero.							
24								

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
1	Table 2.5.9							
2								RDS 30
3	Rate Design Study							
4	Calculation of 7(b)(2) Protection Amount							
5	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011							
6								
7								
8	Section 7(b)(2) Rate Test Trigger				8.17			
9								
10				<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>Total</u>		
11								
12	Total PF Preference Load (GWH)			61370	61447	122816		
13								
14	PF Preference Protection Amount			\$ 501,392	\$ 502,018	\$ 1,003,410		
15								
16								
17								
18								
19	Table 2.5.9A							
20								RDS 31
21	Rate Design Study							
22	Calculation of 7(b)(3) Protection Amount Allocation							
23	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011							
24								
25				<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>Total</u>		
26								
27	7b2 Protection Allocation.....							
28	Priority Firm Preference.....			\$ (501,392)	\$ (502,018)	\$ (1,003,410)		
29	Priority Firm Exchange.....			\$ 288,890	\$ 288,989	\$ 577,879		
30	Industrial Firm.....			\$ 26,136	\$ 25,852	\$ 51,988		
31	New Resource Firm.....			\$ 0.0065	\$ 0.0064	\$ 0.0129		
32	Surplus Firm Other.....			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
33	Reduction in Secondary Revenue Credit 1/			\$ 186,366	\$ 187,178	\$ 373,543		
34	Total.....			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
35								
36								
37	Allocation to Rate Pools after 7b2.....							
38	Priority Firm Preference.....			\$ 1,663,202	\$ 1,794,309	\$ 3,457,511		
39	Priority Firm Exchange.....			\$ 1,661,801	\$ 1,760,126	\$ 3,421,927		
40	Industrial Firm.....			\$ 144,791	\$ 151,682	\$ 296,472		
41	New Resource Firm.....			\$ 0.0588	\$ 0.0603	\$ 0.1191		
42	Surplus Firm Other.....			\$ 134,007	\$ 122,893	\$ 256,899		
43	Total.....			\$ 3,603,801	\$ 3,829,009	\$ 7,432,810		
44								
45	1/ See Table 2.5.3							
46								

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1		Table 2.5.10								
2									RDS 33	
3		Rate Design Study								
4		7(b)(2) industrial Adjustment 7(c)(2) Delta Calculation								
5		Test Period October 2009 - September 2011								
6										
7				<u>FY 2010</u>		<u>FY 2011</u>		<u>Total</u>		
8										
9		1 IP Allocated Costs after 7c2 adjustment	\$	118,655	\$	125,830	\$	244,484		
10		2 IP share of 7b2 adjustment	\$	26,136	\$	25,852	\$	51,988		
11		3 Total IP revenue requirement	\$	144,791	\$	151,682	\$	296,472		
12		4								
13		5 IP revenues at PF preference rate	\$	91,272	\$	98,267	\$	189,539		
14		6 IP Revenues @ Net Margin	\$	(578)	\$	(578)	\$	(1,155)		
15		7 IP share of 7b2 adjustment	\$	26,136	\$	25,852	\$	51,988		
16		8 Total IP revenue requirement	\$	116,830	\$	123,541	\$	240,372		
17										
18		DELTA: (3 - 8)	\$	27,961	\$	28,140	\$	56,101		
19										
20										
21										
22				<u>FY 2010</u>		<u>FY 2011</u>		<u>Total</u>		
23										
24		IP-PF Linc 2 Allocation.....								
25		Priority Firm Preference.....	\$	-	\$	-				
26		Priority Firm Exchange.....	\$	27,961	\$	28,140	\$	56,101		
27		Industrial Firm.....	\$	(27,961)	\$	(28,140)	\$	(56,101)		
28		New Resource Firm.....	\$	0.0006	\$	0.0006	\$	0.0013		
29		Surplus Firm Other.....	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-		
30		Total.....	\$	(0)	\$	(0)	\$	(0)		
31										
32		Allocation to Rate Pools after IP-PF Linc 2.....								
33		Priority Firm Preference.....	\$	1,663,202	\$	1,794,309	\$	3,457,511		
34		Priority Firm Exchange.....	\$	1,689,762	\$	1,788,266	\$	3,478,028		
35		Industrial Firm.....	\$	116,830	\$	123,541	\$	240,372		
36		New Resource Firm.....	\$	0.0594	\$	0.0609	\$	0.1203		
37		Surplus Firm Other.....	\$	134,007	\$	122,893	\$	256,899		
38		Total.....	\$	3,603,801	\$	3,829,009	\$	7,432,810		

B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Table 2.6.1							
2	SLICESEP 01							
3	Rate Design Study							
4	Slice PF Product Separation							
5	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011							
6								
7				FY 2010	FY 2011		Total	
8								
9	Slice Revenue requirement.....		\$	566,071	\$	605,258	\$	1,171,329
10	Slice Revenue Credits.....		\$	(50,756)	\$	(54,791)	\$	(105,546)
11	Net Slice PF Product Revenue Requirement		\$	515,316	\$	550,467	\$	1,065,783
12								
13	Slice Implementation Expenses		\$	2,830	\$	2,830	\$	5,660
14								
15	Amount to Allocate		\$	515,316	\$	550,467	\$	1,065,783
16								
17								
18								
19								
20	Allocation of Slice Revenues.....							
21								
22	Priority Firm Preference.....		\$	(515,316)	\$	(550,467)	\$	(1,065,783)
23	Priority Firm Exchange.....		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
24	Industrial Firm.....		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
25	New Resource Firm.....		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
26	Surplus Firm Other.....		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
27	Total.....		\$	(515,316)	\$	(550,467)	\$	(1,065,783)
28								
29								
30								
31								
32								
33	Slice Secondary Revenue Credit Adjustment							
34			\$	159,280	\$	173,701	\$	332,981
35	Priority Firm Preference.....		\$	159,280	\$	173,701	\$	332,981
36	Priority Firm Exchange.....		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
37	Industrial Firm.....		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
38	New Resource Firm.....		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
39	Surplus Firm Other.....		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
40	Total.....		\$	159,280	\$	173,701	\$	332,981
41								
42								
43								
44								
45								
46								
47								
48								
49								
50								
51								
52								
53								
54								
55								
56	Allocation to Rate Pools after Slice Separation Step.....							
57	Priority Firm Preference.....		\$	1,307,167	\$	1,417,543	\$	2,724,709
58	Priority Firm Exchange.....		\$	1,689,762	\$	1,788,266	\$	3,478,028
59	Industrial Firm.....		\$	116,830	\$	123,541	\$	240,372
60	New Resource Firm.....		\$	0.0594	\$	0.0609	\$	0.1203
61	Surplus Firm Other.....		\$	134,007	\$	122,893	\$	256,899
62	Total.....		\$	3,247,765	\$	3,452,243	\$	6,700,009
63								
64								

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Table 2.6.2								
2	SLICESEP 02								
3	Rate Design Study								
4	After Slice Separation 7(c)(2) Delta Calculation								
5	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011								
6									
7				<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>Total</u>			
8									
9	1	IP Allocated Costs	\$	207,053	\$	213,389	\$	420,442	
10	2	IP Revenues @ Net Margin	\$	25,552	\$	29,369	\$	54,922	
11	3	adjustment	\$	25,216	\$	16,217	\$	41,433	
12	4	IP Marginal Cost Rate Revenues	\$	151,581	\$	151,581	\$	303,162	
13	5	PF Marginal Cost Rate Revenues	\$	1,252,800	\$	1,266,362	\$	2,519,162	
14	6	PF Allocated Energy Costs	\$	1,307,167	\$	1,417,543	\$	2,724,709	
15	7	Numerator: 1-2-3-((4/5)*6)		(1,873)		(1,875)		(3,810)	
16	8								
17	9	PF Allocation Factor for Delta		5,523		5,578		11,101	
18	10	NR Allocation Factor for Delta		0.0001		0.0001		0.0002	
19	11	Total Allocation Factors for Delta		5,523		5,578		11,101	
20	12	Denominator: 1.0 + ((9/11)*(4/5))		1.1210		1.1197		1.1203	
21	13								
22	14	DELTA: (Numerator / Denominator)		(1,671)		(1,674)		(3,346)	
23									
24									
25	Rate Design Study								
26	After Slice Separation 7(c)(2) Delta allocation								
27	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011								
28									
29				<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>Total</u>			
30									
31	IP-PF Link 3 Allocations:.....								
32		Priority Firm.....	\$	(1,671)	\$	(1,674)	\$	(3,346)	
33		Industrial Firm.....	\$	1,671	\$	1,674	\$	3,346	
34		New Resource Firm.....	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
35		Surplus Firm Other.....	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
36		Total.....	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
37									
38									
39	Allocation to Rate Pools after Link 3.....								
40		Priority Firm Preference.....	\$	1,305,495	\$	1,415,868	\$	2,721,364	
41		Priority Firm Exchange.....	\$	1,689,762	\$	1,788,266	\$	3,478,028	
42		Industrial Firm.....	\$	118,502	\$	125,216	\$	243,717	
43		New Resource Firm.....	\$	0.0594	\$	0.0609	\$	0.1203	
44		Surplus Firm Other.....	\$	134,007	\$	122,893	\$	256,899	
45		Total.....	\$	3,247,765	\$	3,452,243	\$	6,700,009	
46									

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1		Table 2.7																
2		PF 2010-11																
3		Rate Design Study																
4		Calculation of Priority Firm Preference Rate Components																
5		Test Period October 2009 - September 2011																
6																		
7		PF PREFERENCE RATE SHAPE																
8			<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>				
9		Energy Mills/kwh																
10		HLH	29.21	31.15	32.51	27.60	28.19	26.15	24.54	20.50	18.55	22.85	26.76	27.62				
11		LLH	21.40	22.72	23.85	19.96	20.16	19.17	17.64	14.17	9.85	16.73	19.85	22.17				
12		MONTHLY DEMAND	1.91	2.04	2.14	1.82	1.85	1.72	1.62	1.34	1.23	1.50	1.76	1.82				
13															LV Rate	0.46		
14		PF billing determinants (GWHs)																
15			<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	Total Energy			
16		HLH	4,307	4,775	5,488	5,452	4,943	4,926	4,377	4,158	4,244	4,421	4,619	4,193	94582	31527	3599	
17		LLH	2,843	3,474	3,936	4,016	3,345	3,242	2,923	3,055	2,757	3,199	2,955	2,935				
18		Demand	12,523	13,929	15,274	15,721	15,239	13,714	12,216	10,973	10,836	12,176	11,677	11,375				
19															LV Billing Determinant	69605257		
20																		
21																		
22		Revenue At Marginal Rates																
23			<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Maginal Revenues</u>	<u>Allocated Costs</u>	<u>Rate Factor</u>	
24		HLH \$	125,803	\$ 148,755	\$ 178,409	\$ 150,466	\$ 139,332	\$ 128,826	\$ 107,400	\$ 85,243	\$ 78,723	\$ 101,020	\$ 123,611	\$ 115,802	\$ 2,226,016	\$ 2,393,789	107.53%	
25		LLH \$	60,830	\$ 78,929	\$ 93,870	\$ 80,157	\$ 67,427	\$ 62,143	\$ 51,560	\$ 43,296	\$ 27,153	\$ 53,520	\$ 58,663	\$ 65,076				
26		Demand \$	23,919	\$ 28,415	\$ 32,687	\$ 28,612	\$ 28,192	\$ 23,588	\$ 19,791	\$ 14,703	\$ 13,329	\$ 18,264	\$ 20,552	\$ 20,702	\$ 272,753	\$ 293,145	107.53%	
27															LV Revenue	\$ 32,018	\$ 34,429	107.53%
28																\$ 2,530,788	\$ 2,721,364	107.53%
29																		
30																		
31		PF rates																
32			<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>				
33		HLH	31.41	33.50	34.96	29.68	30.31	28.12	26.39	22.04	19.95	24.57	28.78	29.70				
34		LLH	23.01	24.43	25.65	21.46	21.68	20.61	18.97	15.24	10.59	17.99	21.34	23.84				
35		Demand	2.05	2.19	2.30	1.96	1.99	1.85	1.74	1.44	1.32	1.61	1.89	1.96				
36															LV Rate	0.490		
37		Revenues at Proposed Rates																
38			<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Totals</u>			
39		HLH \$	135,278	\$ 159,978	\$ 191,854	\$ 161,806	\$ 149,811	\$ 138,531	\$ 115,496	\$ 91,647	\$ 84,664	\$ 108,624	\$ 132,942	\$ 124,523	\$ 2,393,689			
40		LLH \$	65,406	\$ 84,870	\$ 100,955	\$ 86,181	\$ 72,511	\$ 66,811	\$ 55,447	\$ 46,566	\$ 29,193	\$ 57,551	\$ 63,067	\$ 69,978				
41		Demand \$	25,672	\$ 30,504	\$ 35,131	\$ 30,813	\$ 30,325	\$ 25,371	\$ 21,257	\$ 15,801	\$ 14,304	\$ 19,603	\$ 22,070	\$ 22,295	\$ 293,145			
42															LV Revenue	\$ 34,107		
43																\$ 2,720,941		
44																		
45		Non-Slice PF Average Rate																
46																		
47		Energy Costs \$	2,393,789												25.31			
48		Demand Costs \$	293,145												3.10			
49		Unbundled Cost \$	34,429												0.36			
50		Total \$	2,721,364												28.77			
51																		
52		Billing Determinants	94582															
53																		

Table 2.8

**Rate Design Study
Calculation of Unbifurcated Priority Firm Rate Components
Test Period October 2009 - September 2011**

LEVELIZED SHAPE OF POWER

	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>
Energy Mills/kwh												
HLH	40.32	42.10	44.52	48.58	47.65	45.40	40.71	40.03	39.39	42.11	47.13	46.09
LLH	34.12	37.37	39.33	40.73	40.08	37.99	34.05	28.16	29.42	36.21	39.66	40.76
MONTHLY DEMAND	2.05	2.19	2.30	1.96	1.99	1.85	1.74	1.44	1.32	1.61	1.89	1.96

Unbifurcated PF billing determinants (GWHs)

	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	Total Energy
HLH	9,268	10,365	12,243	12,738	11,623	11,325	9,952	8,834	8,195	8,345	9,437	9,516	201,106
LLH	5,921	6,921	7,970	8,920	7,637	7,179	6,205	6,161	5,054	5,643	5,578	6,079	
Demand	28,434	30,943	35,448	38,138	36,580	30,163	27,393	23,806	21,658	24,419	25,280	26,758	

Revenue At Marginal Rates

	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	Marginal Revenues	Allocated Costs	Rate Factor
Energy \$	575,717	694,999	858,590	982,083	859,890	786,920	616,437	527,133	471,513	555,721	665,993	686,361	\$ 8,281,358	\$ 6,643,967	80.23%
Demand \$	58,289	67,766	81,530	74,750	72,794	55,801	47,664	34,281	28,589	39,315	47,778	52,446	\$ 661,003	\$ 661,003	100.00%
Transmission Costs													\$ -	\$ -	
													\$ 8,942,361	\$ 7,304,970	

Unbifurcated PF

	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>
Energy	30.41	32.26	34.08	36.38	35.82	34.12	30.61	28.20	28.55	31.87	35.59	35.31
Demand	2.05	2.19	2.30	1.96	1.99	1.85	1.74	1.44	1.32	1.61	1.89	1.96

Revenues at Proposed Rates

	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	Totals
Energy \$	461,886	557,584	688,830	787,905	689,873	631,330	494,555	422,909	378,286	445,844	534,313	550,654	\$ 6,643,967
Demand \$	58,289	67,766	81,530	74,750	72,794	55,801	47,664	34,281	28,589	39,315	47,778	52,446	\$ 661,003
Transmission Costs													\$ -
													\$ 7,304,970

Unbifurcated PF Rate		
Energy Costs \$	6,643,967	33.04
Demand Costs \$	661,003	3.29
Unbundled Cost \$	-	0.00
Transmission Costs \$	-	0.00
Total \$	7,304,970	36.32
Billing Determinants \$	201,106	

Unbifurcated PF	36.32
Transmission Costs	4.26
Delivered Unbifurcated PF	40.58

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
2	Table 2.9											
3	Rate Design Study											
4	Calculation of Utility Specific Priority Firm Exchange Rates and Net REP Benefits											
5												REP 1
6	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011											
7												
8												
9		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
10												
11												
12		Utility		Rate Period	Preliminary	Rate Period	7b3 and 7c2		Load Weighted		Load Weighted	
13		Load Weighted		Exchange	Benefits at	Percent of	Allocation	Exchange	Average	Delivered	Average	Utility
14		Average	Delivered	Load	Unbifurcated	Preliminary	Using Percent	Load	Rate Period	Unbifurcated	Utility Specific	Specific
15		Rate Period	Unbifurcated	GWH	PF Rate	Benefits	of Benefits	GWH	Supplemental	PF Rate	PF Exchange	Exchange
16		ASCs	PF Rate		(A - B) * C				7b3 Charge		Rate	Benefits
17									F / G		H + I	(A - J) * C
18												
19	Avista	\$ 47.40	\$ 40.58	8020	\$ 54,700	4.7%	\$ 29,688	8020	\$ 3.70	\$ 40.58	\$ 44.28	\$ 25,024
20	Idaho Power	\$ 35.65	\$ 40.58	0	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0	\$ -	\$ 40.58	\$ 40.58	\$ -
21	Northwestern Energy PNWR	\$ 57.57	\$ 40.58	1248	\$ 21,198	1.8%	\$ 11,481	1248	\$ 9.20	\$ 40.58	\$ 49.78	\$ 9,720
22	Pacificorp	\$ 56.54	\$ 40.58	19170	\$ 305,949	26.2%	\$ 165,741	19170	\$ 8.65	\$ 40.58	\$ 49.23	\$ 140,131
23	Portland General	\$ 56.89	\$ 40.58	17588	\$ 286,854	24.6%	\$ 156,109	17588	\$ 8.88	\$ 40.58	\$ 49.46	\$ 130,676
24	Puget Sound Energy	\$ 59.32	\$ 40.58	23972	\$ 449,234	38.5%	\$ 244,907	23972	\$ 10.22	\$ 40.58	\$ 50.80	\$ 204,241
25	Franklin	\$ 49.28	\$ 40.58	714	\$ 6,216	0.5%	\$ 3,367	714	\$ 4.71	\$ 40.58	\$ 45.29	\$ 2,851
26	Snohomish	\$ 46.12	\$ 40.58	7578	\$ 41,982	3.6%	\$ 22,687	7578	\$ 2.99	\$ 40.58	\$ 43.57	\$ 19,324
27												
28												
29	Total/Average				\$ 1,166,133	100%	\$ 633,980				\$ 48.68	\$ 531,966
30												
31	Note: Values in this table are load weighted values for the rate period. The individual FY 2010 and FY 2011 utility specific PF Exchange rates are found in the rate schedules.											

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1		Table 2.9A																
2																		Average PFx 2010-11
3		Rate Design Study																
4		Calculation of Average Priority Firm Exchange Rate Components																
5		Test Period October 2009 - September 2011																
6																		
7		LEVELIZED SHAPE OF POWER																
8			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep				
9		Energy Mills/kwh																
10		HLH	40.32	42.10	44.52	48.58	47.65	45.40	40.71	40.03	39.39	42.11	47.13	46.09				
11		LLH	34.12	37.37	39.33	40.73	40.08	37.99	34.05	28.16	29.42	36.21	39.66	40.76				
12		MONTHLY DEMAND	2.05	2.19	2.30	1.96	1.99	1.85	1.74	1.44	1.32	1.61	1.89	1.96				
13																		
14		PFx billing determinants (GWHs)																
15			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep				
16		HLH	3,580	4,069	5,237	5,776	5,420	5,067	4,611	3,068	2,569	2,501	3,311	4,050	Total Energy	78,290		
17		LLH	2,167	2,341	2,945	3,792	3,439	3,061	2,638	1,925	1,399	1,414	1,658	2,252				
18		Demand	11,893	12,580	15,948	18,062	17,456	12,743	12,484	8,593	7,293	8,325	9,794	11,929				
19																		
20		Revenue At Marginal Rates																
21			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep		Marginal	Allocated	Rate
22		Energy \$	218,275	258,782	349,019	435,019	396,115	346,363	277,517	177,020	142,356	156,510	221,837	278,465	\$ 3,257,277	\$ 3,196,685	98.14%	
23																		
24		Demand \$	24,381	27,551	36,680	35,402	34,738	23,575	21,722	12,373	9,627	13,403	18,510	23,381	\$ 281,343	\$ 281,343	100.00%	
25																		
26																		
27																		
28																		
29																		
30		Transmission Costs													\$ 333,515	\$ 333,515	100.00%	
31															\$ 3,872,135	\$ 3,811,543		
32																		
33																		
34																		
35																		
36																		
37																		
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50																		
51																		
52																		

Table 2.10

Rate Design Study
 Calculation of Industrial Firm Power Rate Components
 Test Period October 2009 - September 2011

LEVELIZED SHAPE OF POWER

		<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>
Energy Mills/kwh													
	HLH	40.32	42.10	44.52	48.58	47.65	45.40	40.71	40.03	39.39	42.11	47.13	46.09
	LLH	34.12	37.37	39.33	40.73	40.08	37.99	34.05	28.16	29.42	36.21	39.66	40.76
MONTHLY DEMAND		2.05	2.19	2.30	1.96	1.99	1.85	1.74	1.44	1.32	1.61	1.89	1.96

IP billing determinants (GWHs)

		<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	Total Energy
	HLH	340.90	315.17	334.46	321.60	308.74	347.33	334.46	321.60	334.46	328.03	340.90	321.60	7,043.04
	LLH	257.28	264.52	263.71	276.58	231.55	250.04	244.42	276.58	244.42	270.14	257.28	257.28	
	Demand	804.00	804.00	804.00	804.00	804.00	804.00	804.00	804.00	804.00	804.00	804.00	804.00	

Revenue At Marginal Rates

		<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	Maginal Revenues	Allocated Costs	Rate Factor
	HLH \$	13,744	\$ 13,269	\$ 14,892	\$ 15,623	\$ 14,711	\$ 15,770	\$ 13,616	\$ 12,874	\$ 13,176	\$ 13,814	\$ 16,067	\$ 14,824	\$ 285,233	\$ 225,788	79.16%
	LLH \$	8,778	\$ 9,885	\$ 10,372	\$ 11,264	\$ 9,281	\$ 9,500	\$ 8,323	\$ 7,788	\$ 7,191	\$ 9,782	\$ 10,204	\$ 10,486			
	Demand \$	1,648	\$ 1,761	\$ 1,849	\$ 1,576	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,487	\$ 1,399	\$ 1,158	\$ 1,061	\$ 1,294	\$ 1,520	\$ 1,576	\$ 17,929	\$ 17,929	100.00%
														\$ 303,162	\$ 243,717	

IP rates

		<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>
	HLH	31.92	33.33	35.24	38.46	37.72	35.94	32.23	31.69	31.18	33.33	37.31	36.49
	LLH	27.01	29.58	31.13	32.24	31.73	30.08	26.95	22.29	23.29	28.66	31.40	32.26
	Demand	2.05	2.19	2.30	1.96	1.99	1.85	1.74	1.44	1.32	1.61	1.89	1.96

Revenues at Proposed Rates

		<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	Totals
	HLH \$	10,881	\$ 10,505	\$ 11,787	\$ 12,369	\$ 11,646	\$ 12,483	\$ 10,780	\$ 10,192	\$ 10,429	\$ 10,933	\$ 12,719	\$ 11,735	\$ 225,790
	LLH \$	6,949	\$ 7,824	\$ 8,209	\$ 8,917	\$ 7,347	\$ 7,521	\$ 6,587	\$ 6,165	\$ 5,692	\$ 7,742	\$ 8,079	\$ 8,300	
	Demand \$	1,648	\$ 1,761	\$ 1,849	\$ 1,576	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,487	\$ 1,399	\$ 1,158	\$ 1,061	\$ 1,294	\$ 1,520	\$ 1,576	\$ 17,929
														\$ 243,719

IP Average Rate

Energy Costs	\$ 225,788.0	32.06
Demand Costs	\$ 17,929.2	2.55
Unbundled Cost	\$ -	0.00
Total	\$ 243,717.2	34.60

Non-Slice Billing Determinants \$ 7,043.0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1		Table 2.11																
2		NR 2010-11																
3		Rate Design Study																
4		Calculation of New Resource Rate Components																
5		Test Period October 2009 - September 2011																
6		LEVELIZED SHAPE OF POWER																
7																		
8			<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>				
9		Energy Mills/kwh																
10		HLH	40.32	42.10	44.52	48.58	47.65	45.40	40.71	40.03	39.39	42.11	47.13	46.09				
11		LLH	34.12	37.37	39.33	40.73	40.08	37.99	34.05	28.16	29.42	36.21	39.66	40.76				
12		MONTHLY DEMAND	2.05	2.19	2.30	1.96	1.99	1.85	1.74	1.44	1.32	1.61	1.89	1.96				
13																		
14		NR billing determinants (GWHs)																
15			<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>				
16		HLH	0.00008	0.00008	0.00008	0.00008	0.00008	0.00009	0.00008	0.00008	0.00008	0.00008	0.00008	0.00008	0.00008			Total Energy
17		LLH	0.00006	0.00007	0.00007	0.00007	0.00006	0.00006	0.00006	0.00007	0.00006	0.00007	0.00006	0.00006	0.00006			0.002
18		Demand	0.00020	0.00020	0.00020	0.00020	0.00020	0.00020	0.00020	0.00020	0.00020	0.00020	0.00020	0.00020	0.00020			
19																		
20		Revenue At Marginal Rates																
21			<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>				
22		HLH	\$ 0.003	\$ 0.003	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.003	\$ 0.003	\$ 0.003	\$ 0.003	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.004			Maginal	Allocated
23		LLH	\$ 0.002	\$ 0.002	\$ 0.003	\$ 0.003	\$ 0.002	\$ 0.002	\$ 0.002	\$ 0.002	\$ 0.002	\$ 0.002	\$ 0.003	\$ 0.003			Revenues	Costs
24		Demand	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000				
25																	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.004
26																	\$ 0.075	\$ 0.120
27																		
28		NR rates																
29			<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>				
30		HLH	65.83	68.74	72.70	79.32	77.80	74.13	66.47	65.36	64.32	68.76	76.95	75.26				
31		LLH	55.71	61.02	64.22	66.49	65.44	62.03	55.60	45.98	48.04	59.12	64.76	66.54				
32		Demand	2.05	2.19	2.30	1.96	1.99	1.85	1.74	1.44	1.32	1.61	1.89	1.96				
33																		
34		Revenues at Proposed Rates																
35			<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>				
36		HLH	\$ 0.006	\$ 0.005	\$ 0.006	\$ 0.006	\$ 0.006	\$ 0.006	\$ 0.006	\$ 0.005	\$ 0.005	\$ 0.006	\$ 0.007	\$ 0.006			\$ 0.116	
37		LLH	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.005	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.003	\$ 0.003	\$ 0.003	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.004				
38		Demand	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.000			\$ 0.004	
39																	\$ 0.120	
40		NR Average Rate																
41																		
42																		
43		Energy Costs	\$ 0.116														66.12	
44		Demand Costs	\$ 0.004														2.55	
45		Unbundled Cost	\$ -														0.00	
46		Total	\$ 0.120														68.67	
47																		
48		Non-Slice Billing Determinants	\$ 0.002															
49																		
50																		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	Table 2.12															
2	Flat PF 2010-11															
3	Rate Design Study															
4	Calculation of Flat Priority Firm Preference Rate															
5	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011															
6																
7																
8	PF Preference Rates															
9		<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>			
10	HLH	31.41	33.50	34.96	29.68	30.31	28.12	26.39	22.04	19.95	24.57	28.78	29.70			
11	LLH	23.01	24.43	25.65	21.46	21.68	20.61	18.97	15.24	10.59	17.99	21.34	23.84			
12	Demand	2.05	2.19	2.30	1.96	1.99	1.85	1.74	1.44	1.32	1.61	1.89	1.96			
13																
14																
15																
16																
17	Flat Load FY2010-11															
18		<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Total</u>		
19	HLH	340.9	315.2	334.5	321.6	308.7	347.3	334.5	321.6	334.5	328.0	340.9	321.6	7043.0		
20	LLH	257.3	264.5	263.7	276.6	231.6	250.0	244.4	276.6	244.4	270.1	257.3	257.3			
21	Demand	804.0	804.0	804.0	804.0	804.0	804.0	804.0	804.0	804.0	804.0	804.0	804.0			
22																
23																
24																
25																
26	Revenues at Proposed Rates															
27		<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Total</u>		
28	HLH	\$ 10,708	\$ 10,558	\$ 11,693	\$ 9,545	\$ 9,358	\$ 9,767	\$ 8,827	\$ 7,088	\$ 6,673	\$ 8,060	\$ 9,811	\$ 9,552	\$ 174,817		
29	LLH	\$ 5,920	\$ 6,462	\$ 6,764	\$ 5,935	\$ 5,020	\$ 5,153	\$ 4,637	\$ 4,215	\$ 2,588	\$ 4,860	\$ 5,490	\$ 6,134			
30	Demand	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,761	\$ 1,849	\$ 1,576	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,487	\$ 1,399	\$ 1,158	\$ 1,061	\$ 1,294	\$ 1,520	\$ 1,576	\$ 17,929		
31														\$ 192,746		
32																
33																
34																
35																
36	Flat PF Preference Rate FY2007-09 \$ 27.37															

	A	B	C	F	G	H
2		Table 2.13.1 (1 of 2)				
3		Slice Costing Table				
4						
5						
6						
7	1	Operating Expenses				
8	2	Power System Generation Resources				
9	3	Operating Generation				
10	4	COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION (WNP-2)	\$	257,811	\$	324,882
11	5	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	\$	87,318	\$	96,110
12	6	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	\$	191,060	\$	192,433
13	7	LONG-TERM CONTRACT GENERATING PROJECTS	\$	30,455	\$	30,767
14	8	Sub-Total	\$	566,644	\$	644,192
15	9	Operating Generation Settlement Payment				
16	10	COLVILLE GENERATION SETTLEMENT	\$	21,328	\$	21,754
17	11	Sub-Total	\$	21,328	\$	21,754
18	12	Non-Operating Generation				
19	13	TROJAN DECOMMISSIONING	\$	2,200	\$	2,300
20	14	WNP-1&3 DECOMMISSIONING	\$	418	\$	428
21	15	Sub-Total	\$	2,618	\$	2,728
22	16	Contracted Power Purchases				
23	17	HEDGING/MITIGATION (omit except for those assoc. with inventory solution)	\$	-	\$	-
24	18	PNCA HEADWATER BENEFITS	\$	2,042	\$	2,620
25	19	GROSS OTHER POWER PURCHASES (short term - omit)				
26	20	Sub-Total	\$	2,042	\$	2,620
27	21	Bookout Adjustment to Power Purchases (omit)				
28	22	Augmentation Power Purchases (omit - calculated below)				
29	23	AUGMENTATION POWER PURCHASES (omit)				
30	24	CONSERVATION AUGMENTATION (omit)				
31	25	Sub-Total	\$	-	\$	-
32	26	Exchanges and Settlements				
33	27	PUBLIC RESIDENTIAL EXCHANGE	\$	12,101	\$	10,016
34	28	IOU RESIDENTIAL EXCHANGE	\$	254,770	\$	258,687
35	29	OTHER SETTLEMENTS	\$	-	\$	-
36	30	Sub-Total	\$	266,871	\$	268,683
37	31	Renewable Generation				
38	32	RENEWABLES R&D	\$	6,174	\$	6,133
39	33	RENEWABLES CONSERVATION RATE CREDIT	\$	4,000	\$	2,500
40	34	RENEWABLES (excludes expenses from reinvested revenues)	\$	30,374	\$	30,965
41	35	Sub-Total	\$	40,548	\$	39,598
42	36	Generation Conservation				
43	37	GENERATION CONSERVATION R&D				
44	38	DSM TECHNOLOGIES	\$	-	\$	-
45	39	CONSERVATION ACQUISITION	\$	14,000	\$	14,000
46	40	LOW INCOME WEATHERIZATION & TRIBAL	\$	5,000	\$	5,000
47	41	ENERGY EFFICIENCY DEVELOPMENT	\$	20,500	\$	20,500
48	42	LEGACY	\$	1,988	\$	1,622
49	43	MARKET TRANSFORMATION	\$	14,500	\$	14,500
50	44	Sub-Total	\$	55,988	\$	55,622
51	45	Conservation and Renewable Discount (C&RD)				
52	46	CONSERVATION RATE CREDIT	\$	28,000	\$	29,500
53	47	CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE DISCOUNT				
54	48	Sub-Total	\$	28,000	\$	29,500
55	49	Power System Generation Sub-Total	\$	984,039	\$	1,064,697
56	50	Power Services Transmission Acquisition and Ancillary Services				
57	51	Transmission Acquisition and Ancillary Services				
58	52	TRANSMISSION & ANCILLARY SERVICES				
59	53	Canadian Entitlement Agreement Transmission Expenses	\$	27,000	\$	27,000
60	54	PNCA & NTS Transmission and System Obligation Expenses	\$	1,000	\$	1,000
61	55	3RD PARTY GTA WHEELING	\$	50,690	\$	51,340
62	56	3RD PARTY TRANS & ANCILLARY SVCS				
63	57	GENERATION INTEGRATION	\$	6,800	\$	6,800
64	58	TELEMETERING/EQUIP REPLACEMT	\$	50	\$	50
65	59	Power Services Trans Acquisition and Ancillary Serv Sub-Total	\$	85,540	\$	86,190
66	60					
67	61	Power Non-Generation Operations				
68	62	System Operations				
69	63	SYSTEM OPERATIONS R&D	\$	-	\$	-
70	64	EFFICIENCIES PROGRAM (excludes TMS expenses)	\$	-	\$	-
71	65	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	\$	6,318	\$	6,282
72	66	GENERATION PROJECT COORDINATION	\$	7,290	\$	7,542
73	67	SLICE IMPLEMENTATION (omit - calculated separately)				
74	68	Sub-Total	\$	13,608	\$	13,824
75	69	Scheduling				
76	70	SCHEDULING R&D				
77	71	OPERATIONS SCHEDULING	\$	9,317	\$	9,564
78	72	OPERATIONS PLANNING	\$	5,808	\$	5,874
79	73	Sub-Total	\$	15,125	\$	15,438
80	74	Marketing and Business Support				
81	75	SALES & SUPPORT	\$	16,699	\$	17,885
82	76	Contractual exclusion	\$	(5,360)	\$	(5,360)
83	77	Implementation Expense Exclusions - Add back				
84	78	PUBLIC COMMUNICATION & TRIBAL LIAISON				
85	79	STRATEGY, FINANCE & RISK MGMT	\$	16,870	\$	17,343
86	80	EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	\$	2,546	\$	2,727
87	81	CONSERVATION SUPPORT (EE staff costs)	\$	11,356	\$	12,003
88	82	Sub-Total	\$	42,111	\$	44,598
89	83	Power Non-Generation Operations Sub-Total	\$	70,844	\$	73,860

A	B	C	F	G	H	I	J	
1	Table 2.13.1 (2 of 2)							
2	Slice Costing Table							
3			FY 2010 forecast		FY 2011 forecast			
4	84	Fish and Wildlife/USF&W/Planning Council/Environmental Req						
5	85	BPA Fish and Wildlife (includes F&W Shared Services)						
6	86	FISH & WILDLIFE	\$ 215,000		\$ 236,000			
7	87	Sub-Total	\$ 215,000		\$ 236,000			
8	88	USF&W Lower Snake Hatcheries						
9	89	USF&W LOWER SNAKE HATCHERIES	\$ 23,600		\$ 24,480			
10	90	Planning Council						
11	91	PLANNING COUNCIL	\$ 9,683		\$ 9,934			
12	92	Environmental Requirements						
13	93	ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS	\$ 300		\$ 300			
14	94	Fish and Wildlife/USF&W/Planning Council Sub-Total	\$ 248,583		\$ 270,714			
15	95	General and Administrative/Shared Services						
16	96	Additional Post-Retirement Contribution						
17	97	ADDITIONAL POST-RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTION	\$ 15,447		\$ 15,579			
18	98	BPA Internal Support - G&A and Shared Srv. (excludes direct project support)						
19	99	AGENCY SERVICES G&A	\$ 49,961		\$ 50,064			
20	100	Sub-Total BPA Internal Support Services	\$ 49,961		\$ 50,064			
21	101	Supply Chain - Shared Services						
22	102	General and Administrative/Shared Services Sub-Total	\$ 65,408		\$ 65,643			
23	103	Bad Debt Expense	\$ -		\$ -			
24	104	Other Income, Expenses, Adjustments	\$ -		\$ -			
25	105	Non-Federal Debt Service						
26	106	Energy Northwest Debt Service						
27	107	COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION DEBT SVC	\$ 235,736		\$ 226,169			
28	108	WNP-1 DEBT SVC	\$ 166,013		\$ 167,549			
29	109	WNP-3 DEBT SVC	\$ 144,892		\$ 169,093			
30	110	EN RETIRED DEBT						
31	111	EN LIBOR INTEREST RATE SWAP						
32	112	Sub-Total	\$ 546,641		\$ 562,811			
33	113	Non-EN Debt Service						
34	114	COWLITZ FALLS DEBT SVC	\$ 11,566		\$ 11,563			
35	115	N. WASCO DEBT SVC	\$ 2,200		\$ 2,196			
36	116	TROJAN DEBT SVC	\$ -		\$ -			
37	117	CONSERVATION DEBT SVC	\$ 5,079		\$ 4,924			
38	118	Sub-Total	\$ 18,845		\$ 18,683			
39	119	Non-Federal Debt Service Sub-Total	\$ 565,486		\$ 581,494			
40	120	Depreciation (excludes TMS)	\$ 120,111		\$ 121,235			
41	121	Amortization (excludes ConAug amortization)	\$ 64,392		\$ 72,363			
42	122	Total Operating Expenses	\$ 2,204,403		\$ 2,336,196			
43	123							
44	124	Other Expenses						
45	125	Net Interest Expense	\$ 167,119		\$ 173,301			
46	126	LDD	\$ 26,419		\$ 26,465			
47	127	Irrigation Rate Mitigation Costs	\$ 12,036		\$ 12,036			
48	128	Sub-Total	\$ 205,574		\$ 211,802			
49	129	Total Expenses	\$ 2,409,977		\$ 2,547,998			
50	130							
51	131	Revenue Credits						
52	132	Ancillary and Reserve Service Revs. Total	\$ 90,176		\$ 102,730			
53	133	Downstream Benefits and Pumping Power	\$ 8,921		\$ 8,921			
54	134	4(h)(10)(c)	\$ 96,689		\$ 101,969			
55	135	Colville and Spokane Settlements	\$ 4,600		\$ 4,600			
56	136	FCCF						
57	137	Energy Efficiency Revenues	\$ 20,500		\$ 20,500			
58	138	Miscellaneous	\$ 3,420		\$ 3,420			
59	139	Green Tag revenue associated with Klondike III	\$ -		\$ -			
60	140	Ad Hoc revenue credit adjustment						
61	141	Total Revenue Credits	\$ 224,306		\$ 242,140			
62	142	Augmentation Costs (not subject to True-Up)						
63	143	Non-Slice Net Augmentation Costs						
64	144	Gross Augmentation cost (72.7 aMW, 274.7 aMW)	\$ 26,023		\$ 108,365			
65	145	Minus revenues 70.7 aMW, 267.1 aMW @ PF rate	\$ (17,818)		\$ (67,316)			
66	146		\$ 8,205		\$ 41,049			
67	147	DSI Net Augmentation Costs						
68	148	Gross Augmentation cost (413 aMW, 413 aMW)	\$ 154,746		\$ 164,668			
69	149	Minus revenues 402 aMW, 402 aMW @ IP rate	\$ (121,852)		\$ (121,852)			
70	150		\$ 32,895		\$ 42,815			
71	151							
72	152	Total Net Cost of Augmentation	\$ 41,100		\$ 83,864			
73	153							
74	154							
75	155	Minimum Required Net Revenue calculation						
76	156	Principal Payment of Fed Debt for Power	\$ 202,673		\$ 204,163			
77	157	Irrigation assistance	\$ -		\$ -			
78	158	Depreciation	\$ 120,111		\$ 121,235			
79	159	Amortization	\$ 77,728		\$ 85,699			
80	160	Capitalization Adjustment	\$ (45,937)		\$ (45,937)			
81	161	Bond Premium Amortization	\$ 185		\$ 185			
82	162	Principal Payment of Fed Debt exceeds non cash expenses	\$ 50,586		\$ 42,981			
83	163	Minimum Required Net Revenues	\$ 50,586		\$ 42,981			
84	164							
85	165	Annual Slice Revenue Requirement (Amounts for each FY)	\$ 2,277,356		\$ 2,432,703		2-Year Total Rev	
86	166						\$ 4,710,060	
87	167	SLICE TRUE-UP ADJUSTMENT CALCULATION						
88	168							
89	169	FY 2010-2011 Average Slice Revenue Requirement determined in WP-10 rate case						
90	170	TRUE UP AMOUNT (Diff. between actual Slice Rev Reqtd and forecast average Slice Rev Reqtd)						
91	171	AMOUNT BILLED (22.6278 percent)						
92	172	Slice Implementation Expenses (not incl. in base rate)						
93	173	TRUE UP ADJUSTMENT						
94	174							
95	175							
96	176	SLICE RATE CALCULATION (\$)						
97	177	Monthly Slice Revenue Requirement (2-Year total divided by 24 months)					\$ 196,252,498	
98	178	One Percent of Monthly Requirement (Slice Rate per percent Slice - Monthly Slice Rev. Req't. divided by 100)					\$ 1,962,525	
99	179							
100	180	ANNUAL BASE SLICE REVENUES					\$ 532,891,473	
101	181	Annual Slice Implementation Expenses					\$ 2,830,000	
102	182	TOTAL ANNUAL SLICE REVENUES					\$ 535,721,473	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Table 2.13.2										
2	FINAL PROPOSAL WITH/WITHOUT 7B3 ALLOCATION TO SECONDARY										
3											
4											
5	Final Proposal Rate and Benefit Summary					Final Proposal with No 7b3 Allocation to FPS/Secondary Summary					
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37	PROOF THAT REQUIREMENT SALES REVENUE MINUS NET REP BENEFITS IS THE SAME WITH/WITHOUT THE ALLOCATION OF 7B3 AMOUNTS TO SECONDARY										
38	PROOF THAT SLICE IS ALLOCATED THE PROPER COSTS WHEN 7B3 PROTECTION AMOUNTS ARE ALLOCATED TO SECONDARY										
39											
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	A	B	C	D	E
1	Table 2.14.1				
2	RDS 60A				
3	RATE DESIGN STUDY				
4	Allocated Costs and Unit Costs				
5	Priority Firm Power (PF)				
6	(\$ Thousands)				
7	Test Period October 2009 - September 2011				
8					
9		A	B	C	
10		ALLOCATED	UNIT	PERCENT	
11		<u>COSTS</u>	<u>COSTS</u>	<u>CONTRIBUTION</u>	
12	GENERATION ENERGY	(\$ Thousands)	(Mills/KwH)	(Percent)	
13					
14	Federal Base System				
15	Hydro	1,234,212	6.137	16.90%	
16	Fish & Wildlife	571,415	2.841	7.82%	
17	Trojan	4,500	0.022	0.06%	
18	WNP #1	334,408	1.663	4.58%	
19	WNP #2	1,044,598	5.194	14.30%	
20	WNP #3	313,985	1.561	4.30%	
21	System Augmentation	453,803	2.257	6.21%	
22	Balancing Power Purchases	159,738	0.794	2.19%	
23	Total Federal Base System	4,116,660	20.470	56.35%	
24	New Resources				
25	Gross Residential Exchange	3,152,994	15.678	43.16%	
26	Conservation	309,366	1.538	4.24%	
28	BPA Programs	580,704	2.888	7.95%	
29	TOTAL COSA ALLOCATIONS	8,159,723	40.574	109.17%	
30					
31					
32	Nonfirm Excess Revenue Credit	(1,098,015)	-5.460	-15.03%	
33	Low Density Discount Expense	52,884	0.263	0.72%	
34	Other Revenue Credits	(439,432)	-2.185	-6.02%	
35	Irrigation Rate Mitigation Expense	24,072	0.120	0.33%	
36	SP Revenue Surplus/Dfct Adj.	429,780	2.137	5.88%	
37	7(c)(2) Delta Adjustment	175,958	0.875	2.41%	
38	7(c)(2) Floor Rate Adjustment				
39	TOTAL RATE DESIGN ADJUSTMENTS	(854,754)	-4.250	-11.70%	
40					
41	Total Generation	7,304,970	36.32	100.00%	
56					
57	Billing Determinants With LDD Discount	201,106			
58					

	A	B	C	D	E
3	Table 2.14.2				
4	RDS 60B				
5	RATE DESIGN STUDY				
6	Allocated Costs and Unit Costs				
7	Priority Firm Power (PF) Bifurcated				
8	(\$ Thousands)				
9	Test Period October 2008 - September 2009				
10					
11		A	B	C	
12		ALLOCATED	UNIT	PERCENT	
13		<u>COSTS</u>	<u>COSTS</u>	<u>CONTRIBUTION</u>	
14					
15	<u>Rate Design Step PF Rate</u>	(\$ Thousands)	(Mills/KwH)	(Percent)	
16					
17	PRIORITY FIRM PREFERENCE				
18	Revenue Reqmt @ PF Combined Rate	4,461,173	36.324	129.02%	
19	7(b)(2) Credit	(1,003,410)	-8.170	-29.02%	
20	Subtotal	3,457,763	28.154	100.00%	
21	Floor Rate Adjustment				
22	TOTAL	3,457,763	28.154	100.00%	
23	Billing Determinants:				
24	Total PF Preference Forecasted Sales	122,816	28.154	100.00%	
25					
26					
27					
28	<u>Slice Separation Step</u>				
29	Revenue Reqmt @ Rate Design Step PF Pref.	3,457,763			
30	Slice PF Product Revenues	(1,065,783)			
31	Slice Secondary Revenue Credit Adjustment	332,981			
32	Slice Separation 7c2 Adjustement	(3,346)			
33	Revenue Reqmt @ Non-Slice PF Pref.	2,721,615			
34					
35	Non-Slice PF Preference Forecasted Sales	94,582	28.775		
36					
37	PRIORITY FIRM EXCHANGE				
38	Revenue Reqmt @ PF Combined Rate	2,843,797	36.324	74.62%	
39	7(b)(2) Adjustment	577,879	7.381	15.16%	
40	7(b)(2) Industrial Adjustment	56,101	0.717	1.47%	
41	Subtotal	3,477,776	44.422	91.25%	
42	Floor Rate Adjustment				
43	Total Energy	3,477,776	44.422	91.25%	
44					
45					
46	Total Transmission	333,515	4.260	8.75%	
47	TOTAL	3,811,292	48.682	100.00%	
48	Billing Determinants:				
49	Forecasted Exchange Loads	78,290	48.682	100.00%	
50					

A	B	C	D	E
1	Table 2.14.3			
2				RDS 61
3	RATE DESIGN STUDY			
4	Allocated Costs and Unit Costs			
5	Industrial Firm Power Rate (IP)			
6	(\$ Thousands/Unit Costs in Mills/KwH, or as Indicated)			
7	Test Period October 2008 - September 2009			
8				
9		A	B	C
10		ALLOCATED	UNIT	PERCENT
11		<u>COSTS</u>	<u>COSTS</u>	<u>CONTRIBUTION</u>
12	GENERATION ENERGY	(\$ Thousands)	(Mills/KwH)	(Percent)
13				
14	Federal Base System			
15	Hydro			
16	Fish & Wildlife			
17	Trojan			
18	WNP #1			
19	WNP #2			
20	WNP #3			
21	System Augmentation			
22	Balancing Power Purchases			
23	Total Federal Base System			
24	New Resources	62,005	8.804	25.44%
25	Gross Residential Exchange	325,123	46.162	133.40%
26	Conservation	10,834	1.538	4.45%
27	BPA Programs	20,337	2.888	8.34%
28	TOTAL COSA ALLOCATIONS	418,299	59.392	171.63%
29				
30	Nonfirm Excess Revenue Credit			
31				
32	Other Revenue Credits			
33				
34	SP Revenue Surplus/Dfct Adj.	2,143	0.304	0.88%
35	7(c)(2) Delta Adjustment	(175,958)	-24.983	-72.20%
36	7(c)(2) Floor Rate Adjustment			
37	TOTAL RATE DESIGN ADJSTMTS	(173,815)	-24.679	-71.32%
38	Total Generation	244,484	34.713	100.31%
39				
50				
51	Total Allocated & Adjusted Costs	244,484	34.713	100.31%
52				
53	7(b)(2) Adjustments			
54	7(b)(2) Amount	51,988	7.381	21.33%
55	7(b)(2) Industrial Adj.	(56,101)	-7.965	-23.02%
56		240,372	34.129	98.63%
57				
58	Slice Separation Step Adjustment			
59	7(c)(2) Slice Separation Amount	3,346	0.475	1.37%
60	Total With 7(b)(2) Adjustments	243,717	34.604	100.00%
61				
62	Billing Determinants:			
63	Energy (GwH)	7,043		

A	B	C	D	E
1	Table 2.14.4			
2				RDS 62
3	RATE DESIGN STUDY			
4	Allocated Costs and Unit Costs			
5	New Resources Firm Power (NR)			
6	(\$ Thousands/Unit Costs in Mills/KwH, or as Indicated)			
7	Test Period October 2008 - September 2009			
8				
9		A	B	C
10		ALLOCATED	UNIT	PERCENT
11		<u>COSTS</u>	<u>COSTS</u>	<u>CONTRIBUTION</u>
12	GENERATION ENERGY	(\$ Thousands)	(Mills/KwH)	(Percent)
13				
14	Federal Base System			
15	Hydro			
16	Fish & Wildlife			
17	Trojan			
18	WNP #1			
19	WNP #2			
20	WNP #3			
21	System Augmentation			
22	Balancing Power Purchases			
23	Total Federal Base System			
24	New Resources	0.0154	8.804	12.82%
25	Gross Residential Exchange	0.0809	46.162	67.22%
26	Conservation	0.0027	1.538	2.24%
27	BPA Programs	0.0051	2.888	4.21%
28	TOTAL COSA ALLOCATIONS	0.1041	59.392	86.49%
29				
30	Nonfirm Excess Revenue Credit			
31				
34	SP Revenue Surplus/Dfct Adj.	0.0005	0.304	0.44%
35	7(c)(2) Delta Adjustment	0.0015	0.875	1.27%
36	7(c)(2) Floor Rate Adjustment			
37	TOTAL RATE DESIGN ADJSTMTS	0.0021	1.179	1.72%
38	Total Generation Energy	0.1061	60.571	88.21%
47				
49	Total Allocated & Adjusted Costs	0.1061	60.571	88.21%
50	7(b)(2) Adjustments			
51	7(b)(2) Amount	0.0129	7.381	10.75%
52	7(b)(2) Industrial Adj.	0.0013	0.717	1.04%
53	7(b)(2)Exchange Cost Adjustment			
54	Total With 7(b)(2) Adjustments	0.1203	68.67	100.00%
55				
56	Billing Determinant / Energy (GWh)	0.0018		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Table 2.14.5									
2	RDS63									
3										
4										
5										
6										
7	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		
8										
9	ALLOCATED GENERATION COSTS					PERCENTAGES				
10										
11	FBS	Exchange	New		FBS	Exchange	New			
12	<u>Resources</u>	<u>Resources</u>	<u>Resources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Resources</u>	<u>Resources</u>	<u>Resources</u>	<u>Total</u>		
13										
14	CLASSES OF SERVICE:									
15										
16	Power Rates									
17	Priority Firm - Preference	2,514,060	1,925,545		4,439,605	56.63%	43.37%		100.00%	
18	Priority Firm - Exchange	1,602,600	1,227,448		2,830,048	56.63%	43.37%		100.00%	
19	Priority Firm Power - Total	4,116,660	3,152,994		7,269,653	56.63%	43.37%		100.00%	
20	Industrial Firm Power		325,123	62,005	387,128		83.98%	16.02%	100.00%	
21	New Resources Firm		0.081	0.015	0.096		83.98%	16.02%	100.00%	
22	Firm Power Products and Services		535,360	102,118	637,478		83.98%	16.02%	100.00%	
23										
24										
25	TOTALS	4,116,660	4,013,477	164,123	8,294,260	49.63%	48.39%	1.98%	100.00%	
26										
27					233,908					
28										
29			Average Cost of Resources		35.46					

CHAPTER 3: SLICE TRUE-UP ADJUSTMENT CHARGE FORECAST TABLES

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Table 3.1
 Slice True-Up Adjustment Charge Forecast after \$42M Shift in Generation Amortization Payments to the US Treasury
 (\$000s)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
			Audited Actual Data	FY 2010 forecast		FY 2011 forecast		
1		Operating Expenses						
2		Power System Generation Resources						
3		Operating Generation						
4		COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION (WNP-2)		\$ 257,811		\$ 324,882		
5		BUREAU OF RECLAMATION		\$ 87,318		\$ 96,110		
6		CORPS OF ENGINEERS		\$ 191,060		\$ 192,433		
7		LONG-TERM CONTRACT GENERATING PROJECTS		\$ 30,455		\$ 30,767		
8		Sub-Total		\$ 566,644		\$ 644,192		
9		Operating Generation Settlement Payment						
10		COLVILLE GENERATION SETTLEMENT		\$ 21,328		\$ 21,754		
11		Sub-Total		\$ 21,328		\$ 21,754		
12		Non-Operating Generation						
13		TROJAN DECOMMISSIONING		\$ 2,200		\$ 2,300		
14		WNP-1&3 DECOMMISSIONING		\$ 418		\$ 428		
15		Sub-Total		\$ 2,618		\$ 2,728		
16		Contracted Power Purchases						
17		HEDGING/MITIGATION (omit except for those assoc. with inventory solution)		\$ -		\$ -		
18		PNCA HEADWATER BENEFITS		\$ 2,042		\$ 2,620		
19		GROSS OTHER POWER PURCHASES (short term - omit)						
20		Sub-Total		\$ 2,042		\$ 2,620		
21		Bookout Adjustment to Power Purchases (omit)						
22		Augmentation Power Purchases (omit - calculated below)						
23		AUGMENTATION POWER PURCHASES (omit)						
24		CONSERVATION AUGMENTATION (omit)						
25		Sub-Total		\$ -		\$ -		
26		Exchanges and Settlements						
27		PUBLIC RESIDENTIAL EXCHANGE		\$ 12,101		\$ 10,016		
28		IOU RESIDENTIAL EXCHANGE		\$ 254,770		\$ 258,667		
29		OTHER SETTLEMENTS		\$ -		\$ -		
30		Sub-Total		\$ 266,871		\$ 268,683		
31		Renewable Generation						
32		RENEWABLES R&D		\$ 6,174		\$ 6,133		
33		RENEWABLES CONSERVATION RATE CREDIT		\$ 4,000		\$ 2,500		
34		RENEWABLES (excludes expenses from reinvested revenues)		\$ 30,374		\$ 30,965		
35		Sub-Total		\$ 40,548		\$ 39,598		
36		Generation Conservation						
37		GENERATION CONSERVATION R&D						
38		DSM TECHNOLOGIES		\$ -		\$ -		
39		CONSERVATION ACQUISITION		\$ 14,000		\$ 14,000		
40		LOW INCOME WEATHERIZATION & TRIBAL		\$ 5,000		\$ 5,000		
41		ENERGY EFFICIENCY DEVELOPMENT		\$ 20,500		\$ 20,500		
42		LEGACY		\$ 1,988		\$ 1,622		
43		MARKET TRANSFORMATION		\$ 14,500		\$ 14,500		
44		Sub-Total		\$ 55,988		\$ 55,622		
45		Conservation and Renewable Discount (C&RD)						
46		CONSERVATION RATE CREDIT		\$ 28,000		\$ 29,500		
47		CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE DISCOUNT						
48		Sub-Total		\$ 28,000		\$ 29,500		
49		Power System Generation Sub-Total		\$ 984,039		\$ 1,064,697		
50		Power Services Transmission Acquisition and Ancillary Services						
51		Transmission Acquisition and Ancillary Services						
52		TRANSMISSION & ANCILLARY SERVICES						
53		Canadian Entitlement Agreement Transmission Expenses		\$ 27,000		\$ 27,000		
54		PNCA & NTS Transmission and System Obligation Expenses		\$ 1,000		\$ 1,000		
55		3RD PARTY GTA WHEELING		\$ 50,690		\$ 51,340		
56		3RD PARTY TRANS & ANCILLARY SVCS						
57		GENERATION INTEGRATION		\$ 6,800		\$ 6,800		
58		TELEMETERING/EQUIP REPLACEMT		\$ 50		\$ 50		
59		Power Services Trans Acquisition and Ancillary Serv Sub-Total		\$ 85,540		\$ 86,190		
60								
61		Power Non-Generation Operations						
62		System Operations						
63		SYSTEM OPERATIONS R&D		\$ -		\$ -		
64		EFFICIENCIES PROGRAM (excludes TMS expenses)		\$ -		\$ -		
65		INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		\$ 6,318		\$ 6,282		
66		GENERATION PROJECT COORDINATION		\$ 7,290		\$ 7,542		
67		SLICE IMPLEMENTATION (omit - calculated separately)						
68		Sub-Total		\$ 13,608		\$ 13,824		
69		Scheduling						
70		SCHEDULING R&D						
71		OPERATIONS SCHEDULING		\$ 9,317		\$ 9,564		
72		OPERATIONS PLANNING		\$ 5,808		\$ 5,874		
73		Sub-Total		\$ 15,125		\$ 15,438		
74		Marketing and Business Support						
75		SALES & SUPPORT		\$ 16,699		\$ 17,885		
76		Contractual exclusion		\$ (5,360)		\$ (5,360)		
77		Implementation Expense Exclusions - Add back						
78		PUBLIC COMMUNICATION & TRIBAL LIAISON						
79		STRATEGY, FINANCE & RISK MGMT		\$ 16,870		\$ 17,343		
80		EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES		\$ 2,546		\$ 2,727		
81		CONSERVATION SUPPORT (EE staff costs)		\$ 11,356		\$ 12,003		
82		Sub-Total		\$ 42,111		\$ 44,598		
83		Power Non-Generation Operations Sub-Total		\$ 70,844		\$ 73,860		
84		Fish and Wildlife/USF&W/Planning Council/Environmental Req						
85		BPA Fish and Wildlife (includes F&W Shared Services)						
86		FISH & WILDLIFE		\$ 215,000		\$ 236,000		
87		Sub-Total		\$ 215,000		\$ 236,000		

Table 3.1
 Slice True-Up Adjustment Charge Forecast after \$42M Shift in Generation Amortization Payments to the US Treasury
 (\$000s)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
			Audited Actual Data	FY 2010 forecast		FY 2011 forecast		
88		USF&W Lower Snake Hatcheries						
89		USF&W LOWER SNAKE HATCHERIES		\$ 23,600		\$ 24,480		
90		Planning Council						
91		PLANNING COUNCIL		\$ 9,683		\$ 9,934		
92		Environmental Requirements						
93		ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS		\$ 300		\$ 300		
94		Fish and Wildlife/USF&W/Planning Council Sub-Total		\$ 248,583		\$ 270,714		
95		General and Administrative/Shared Services						
96		Additional Post-Retirement Contribution						
97		ADDITIONAL POST-RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTION		\$ 15,447		\$ 15,579		
98		BPA Internal Support - G&A and Shared Srv. (excludes direct project support)						
99		AGENCY SERVICES G&A		\$ 49,961		\$ 50,064		
100		Sub-Total BPA Internal Support Services		\$ 49,961		\$ 50,064		
101		Supply Chain - Shared Services						
102		General and Administrative/Shared Services Sub-Total		\$ 65,408		\$ 65,643		
103		Bad Debt Expense		\$ -		\$ -		
104		Other Income, Expenses, Adjustments		\$ -		\$ -		
105		Non-Federal Debt Service						
106		Energy Northwest Debt Service						
107		COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION DEBT SVC		\$ 235,736		\$ 226,169		
108		WNP-1 DEBT SVC		\$ 166,013		\$ 167,549		
109		WNP-3 DEBT SVC		\$ 144,892		\$ 169,093		
110		EN RETIRED DEBT						
111		EN LIBOR INTEREST RATE SWAP						
112		Sub-Total		\$ 546,641		\$ 562,811		
113		Non-EN Debt Service						
114		COWLITZ FALLS DEBT SVC		\$ 11,566		\$ 11,563		
115		N. WASCO DEBT SVC		\$ 2,200		\$ 2,196		
116		TROJAN DEBT SVC		\$ -		\$ -		
117		CONSERVATION DEBT SVC		\$ 5,079		\$ 4,924		
118		Sub-Total		\$ 18,845		\$ 18,683		
119		Non-Federal Debt Service Sub-Total		\$ 565,486		\$ 581,494		
120		Depreciation (excludes TMS)		\$ 120,111		\$ 121,235		
121		Amortization (excludes ConAug amortization)		\$ 64,392		\$ 72,363		
122		Total Operating Expenses		\$ 2,204,403		\$ 2,336,196		
123		Other Expenses						
124		Net Interest Expense		\$ 167,119		\$ 173,301		
125		LDD		\$ 26,419		\$ 26,465		
126		Irrigation Rate Mitigation Costs		\$ 12,036		\$ 12,036		
127		Sub-Total		\$ 205,574		\$ 211,802		
128		Total Expenses		\$ 2,409,977		\$ 2,547,998		
129		Revenue Credits						
130		Ancillary and Reserve Service Revs. Total		\$ 90,176		\$ 102,730		
131		Downstream Benefits and Pumping Power		\$ 8,921		\$ 8,921		
132		4(h)(10)(c)		\$ 96,689		\$ 101,969		
133		Colville and Spokane Settlements		\$ 4,600		\$ 4,600		
134		FCCF						
135		Energy Efficiency Revenues		\$ 20,500		\$ 20,500		
136		Miscellaneous		\$ 3,420		\$ 3,420		
137		Green Tag revenue associated with Klondike III		\$ -		\$ -		
138		Ad Hoc revenue credit adjustment						
139		Total Revenue Credits		\$ 224,306		\$ 242,140		
140		Augmentation Costs (not subject to True-Up)						
141		Non-DSI Net Augmentation Costs						
142		Gross Augmentation cost (72.7 aMW, 274.7 aMW)		\$ 26,019		\$ 108,375		
143		Minus revenues 70.7 aMW, 267.1 aMW @ PF rate		\$ (17,815)		\$ (67,325)		
144		DSI Net Augmentation Costs						
145		Gross Augmentation cost (413 aMW, 413 aMW)		\$ 154,746		\$ 164,668		
146		Minus revenues 402 aMW, 402 aMW @ IP rate		\$ (121,852)		\$ (121,852)		
147		Total Net Cost of Augmentation		\$ 41,099		\$ 83,865		
148		Minimum Required Net Revenue calculation						
149		Principal Payment of Fed Debt for Power		\$ 202,673		\$ 204,163		
150		Shift in principal payment		\$ 42,000		\$ (42,000)		
151		Irrigation assistance		\$ -		\$ -		
152		Depreciation		\$ 120,111		\$ 121,235		
153		Amortization		\$ 77,728		\$ 85,699		
154		Capitalization Adjustment		\$ (45,937)		\$ (45,937)		
155		Bond Premium Amortization		\$ 185		\$ 185		
156		Principal Payment of Fed Debt exceeds non cash expenses		\$ 92,586		\$ 981		
157		Minimum Required Net Revenues		\$ 92,586		\$ 981		
158		Annual Slice Revenue Requirement (Amounts for each FY)		\$ 2,319,356		\$ 2,390,704		2-Year Total Rev
159		SLICE TRUE-UP ADJUSTMENT CALCULATION						\$ 4,710,060
160		FY 2010-2011 Average Slice Revenue Requirement determined in WP-10 rate case		\$ 2,355,030				
161		TRUE UP AMOUNT (Diff. between actual Slice Rev Req't and forecast average Slice Rev Req't)		\$ (35,674)		\$ 35,674		
162		AMOUNT BILLED (22.6278 percent)		\$ (8,072)		\$ 8,072		
163		Slice Implementation Expenses (not incl. in base rate)		\$ 2,790		\$ 2,870		
164		TRUE UP ADJUSTMENT		\$ (5,282) FY 2010		\$ 10,942 FY 2011		
165		SLICE RATE CALCULATION (\$)			True-Up		True-Up	
166		Monthly Slice Revenue Requirement (2-Year total divided by 24 months)						\$ 196,252,520
167		One Percent of Monthly Requirement (Slice Rate per percent Slice - Monthly Slice Rev. Req't. divided by 100)						\$ 1,962,525
168		ANNUAL BASE SLICE REVENUES						\$ 532,891,534
169		Annual Slice Implementation Expenses						\$ 2,830,000
170		TOTAL ANNUAL SLICE REVENUES						\$ 535,721,534

CHAPTER 4: REVENUE FORECAST

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	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Table 4.5: 4h10C Credits					
2						
3	<u>4h10C Credits (\$ Million)</u>					
4						
5	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Purch. Cost</u>	<u>BPA Exp.</u>	<u>BPA Cap.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Credit @ 22.3%</u>
6						
7	FY 2010	146.8	216.8	70.0	433.6	96.7
8						
9	FY 2011	159.5	237.8	60.0	457.3	102.0

Table 4.6.1 Summary of Revenues at Current Rates

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011	
3		(\$000)	aMW	(\$000)	aMW	(\$000)	aMW
4	Revenues						
5	PF Preference	\$1,228,242	5,299	\$1,212,059	5,211	\$1,229,472	5,284
6	Lookback Adjustment	(\$70,769)	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
7	PF Slice	\$502,645	1,680	\$508,173	2,082	\$523,821	2,067
8	Pre-sub/Hungry Horse	\$37,626	210	\$45,156	199	\$45,695	201
9	Irrigation Mitigation	\$20,212	196	\$22,022	191	\$21,953	190
10	Industrial Power	\$0	0	\$122,619	402	\$122,619	402
11	Long-Term Obligations	\$91,498	624	\$85,694	655	\$78,483	609
12	Generation Inputs/Reserve Services	\$80,897	24	\$101,590	14	\$101,590	14
13	Slice True-Up	\$5,370	0	(\$5,282)	0	\$10,942	0
14	Network Wind Integration & Shaping	\$1,989	0	\$1,953	0	\$1,953	0
15	4h10C credits	\$78,578	0	\$96,689	0	\$101,969	0
16	Colville credits	\$4,600	0	\$4,600	0	\$4,600	0
17	Downstream Benefits/Storage	\$9,646	175	\$8,921	175	\$8,921	175
18	Energy Efficiency	\$14,500	0	\$20,500	0	\$20,500	0
19	Green Tags/Green Premiums	\$3,644	0	\$5,040	0	\$5,040	0
20	Misc Generation	\$3,927	0	\$3,420	0	\$3,420	0
21	Secondary Sales	\$327,742	1,164	\$544,632	1,694	\$593,944	1,751
22	Bookouts	(\$24,059)	-59	\$0	0	\$0	0
23	Ad hoc Gen Input adjustment						
24	Total Revenue	\$2,316,288	9,312	\$2,777,787	10,623	\$2,874,922	10,693
25	Purchases						
26	Augmentation Purchases	\$3,134	13	\$180,622	486	\$272,955	688
27	Secondary Purchases	\$211,930	553	\$84,566	195	\$70,692	149

TABLE 4.6.1 REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	
1		Jul 17, 2009 @ 12:19	Revenues at Current Rates															
2			Revenue (\$ Thousands)															
3			FY2009															
4																		
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TABLE 4.6.1 REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES

	A	B	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF
1		Jul 17, 2009 @ 12:19	Revenues at Current Rates														
2			Revenue (\$ Thousands)														
3			FY2010														
4																	
5																	
6																	
7		Western HUB	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Total	aMW	GW/h
8		West Hub PF Billing Determinants															
9		PF Full Service	\$2,783	\$3,211	\$3,632	\$3,225	\$3,175	\$2,664	\$2,237	\$1,430	\$1,280	\$1,619	\$1,806	\$1,855	\$28,916		
10		LLH Energy Flat	275,385	349,641	387,390	385,617	328,467	312,183	291,681	277,240	243,958	270,676	249,430	259,424	3,631,092	415	3631
11		HLH Energy Flat	458,093	523,708	582,651	581,666	525,031	508,570	464,840	417,011	407,021	389,772	420,595	403,621	5,682,579	649	5683
12		PF Flat LLH Energy Rate	\$21.40	\$22.72	\$23.85	\$19.96	\$20.16	\$19.17	\$17.63	\$14.17	\$9.85	\$16.73	\$19.85	\$22.17			
13		PF Flat HLH Energy Rate	\$29.21	\$31.15	\$32.51	\$27.80	\$28.19	\$26.15	\$24.54	\$20.50	\$18.55	\$22.95	\$26.76	\$27.62			
14		LLH Energy Revenue Flat Revenue = 11*13/1000	\$5,393	\$7,944	\$9,239	\$7,897	\$6,622	\$5,985	\$5,142	\$3,928	\$2,403	\$4,528	\$4,951	\$5,751	\$70,085		
15		HLH Energy Revenue Flat Revenue= 12*14/1000	\$13,381	\$16,314	\$18,942	\$16,054	\$14,801	\$13,299	\$11,407	\$8,549	\$7,550	\$8,906	\$11,255	\$11,148	\$151,606		
16		Demand	1,457	1,574	1,697	1,772	1,716	1,549	1,381	1,067	1,041	1,079	1,026	1,019	16,378		
17		PF GSP Demand Rate	\$1.91	\$2.04	\$2.14	\$1.82	\$1.85	\$1.72	\$1.62	\$1.34	\$1.23	\$1.50	\$1.76	\$1.82			
18		Demand Revenue = 17*18	\$2,783	\$3,211	\$3,632	\$3,225	\$3,175	\$2,664	\$2,237	\$1,430	\$1,280	\$1,619	\$1,806	\$1,855	\$28,916		
19		Load Variance	754,019	895,929	995,586	991,790	875,886	843,421	781,180	721,793	677,495	685,878	694,615	682,762	9,600,354	1096	9600
20		PF Ld Variance Rate	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46			
21		Load Variance Revenue = 20*21/1000	\$347	\$412	\$458	\$456	\$403	\$388	\$359	\$332	\$312	\$316	\$320	\$314	\$4,416		
22		Low Density Discount Percent =30*(15+16+21+22+25+28)	-2.02%	-2.09%	-2.13%	-2.13%	-2.13%	-2.08%	-2.10%	-2.08%	-2.06%	-1.99%	-1.97%	-1.98%			
23		Low Density Discount	-\$452	-\$582	-\$688	-\$583	-\$532	-\$464	-\$401	-\$296	-\$238	-\$306	-\$362	-\$378	-\$5,283		
24		-1,008,619 LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust													\$0		
25		PF Other Energy													\$0		
26		PF Other revenues													\$0		
27			\$6,266	\$8,556	\$9,722	\$8,015	\$6,748	\$6,226	\$5,690	\$4,927	\$2,866	\$5,142	\$5,838	\$6,583	\$76,579		
28		PF Partial Service	\$13,670	\$15,745	\$18,319	\$14,934	\$14,105	\$13,073	\$11,938	\$9,218	\$8,251	\$9,965	\$12,840	\$11,987	\$154,045		
29		LLH Energy Flat	292,812	376,569	407,646	401,531	334,706	324,762	322,760	347,741	290,928	307,350	294,113	296,931	3,997,849	456	3,998
30		HLH Energy Flat	468,002	505,457	563,482	541,076	500,348	499,616	486,488	449,661	444,801	436,120	479,809	434,003	5,809,163	663	5,809
31		LLH Energy Revenue Flat (30*13)/1000	\$6,266	\$8,556	\$9,722	\$8,015	\$6,748	\$6,226	\$5,690	\$4,927	\$2,866	\$5,142	\$5,838	\$6,583	\$76,579		
32		HLH Energy Revenue Flat (31*14)/1000	\$13,670	\$15,745	\$18,319	\$14,934	\$14,105	\$13,073	\$11,938	\$9,218	\$8,251	\$9,965	\$12,840	\$11,987	\$154,045		
33		GSP Demand	1,453	1,654	1,693	1,685	1,625	1,448	1,307	1,236	1,380	1,315	1,278	1,278	17,636		
34		Demand Revenue (34*18)	\$2,775	\$3,374	\$3,623	\$3,067	\$3,075	\$2,623	\$2,346	\$1,751	\$1,520	\$2,070	\$2,314	\$2,326	\$30,865		
35		Load Variance	1,010,835	1,134,069	1,251,375	1,220,046	1,087,221	1,090,317	1,060,987	1,049,283	988,300	987,361	1,011,512	961,639	12,852,945	1467	12853
36		Load Variance Revenue (36*21)/1000	\$465	\$522	\$576	\$500	\$500	\$502	\$488	\$483	\$455	\$454	\$465	\$442	\$5,912		
37		-1,133,980 LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
38		PF Other Energy													\$0		
39		PF Other revenues													\$0		
40															\$0		
41		PF Block Service	\$16,393	\$20,107	\$25,542	\$21,232	\$20,268	\$19,607	\$13,447	\$8,826	\$7,328	\$10,341	\$13,192	\$15,825	\$192,108		
42		LLH Energy Flat	391,915	520,023	577,456	609,659	514,460	520,497	381,897	340,167	281,881	339,246	376,183	428,295	5,281,679	603	5,282
43		HLH Energy Flat	561,229	645,484	785,676	769,294	718,962	749,781	547,958	430,537	395,080	452,541	492,986	572,946	7,122,444	813	7,122
44		LLH Energy Revenue Flat (43*13)/1000	\$8,387	\$11,815	\$13,772	\$12,169	\$10,372	\$9,978	\$6,733	\$4,820	\$2,777	\$5,676	\$7,467	\$9,495	\$103,460		
45		LLH Energy Revenue Stepped (56*19)/1000													\$0		
46		HLH Energy Revenue Flat (44*14)/1000	\$16,393	\$20,107	\$25,542	\$21,232	\$20,268	\$19,607	\$13,447	\$8,826	\$7,328	\$10,341	\$13,192	\$15,825	\$192,108		
47		HLH Energy Revenue Stepped (57*20)/1000													\$0		
48		GSP Demand	1,405	1,787	1,982	2,038	2,005	1,889	1,407	1,283	1,148	1,279	1,367	1,470	19,060		
49		Demand Revenue (49*24)	\$2,684	\$3,645	\$4,241	\$3,709	\$3,709	\$3,249	\$2,279	\$1,719	\$1,412	\$1,919	\$2,406	\$2,675	\$33,648		
50		-1,309,822 LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust													\$0		
51		PF SUMY	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
52		Low Density Discount Percent = 70*(59+60+61+62+64)	-0.90%	-0.79%	-0.81%	-0.81%	-0.79%	-0.73%	-0.89%	-0.90%	-0.83%	-0.75%	-0.68%	-0.93%			
53		Low-Density Discount	-\$246	-\$282	-\$351	-\$302	-\$273	-\$240	-\$223	-\$138	-\$96	-\$135	-\$156	-\$260	-\$2,703		
54		PF Other Energy													\$0		
55		PF Block Other Revenues													\$0		
56										\$1,333	\$1,601	\$2,424	\$2,491		\$7,849		
57		Irrigation Mitigation LLL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,360	39,538	44,975	39,179	0	152,052	17	152
58		Irrigation Mitigation HLH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,414	65,334	73,164	64,012	0	247,924	28	248
59		Irrigation Mitigation Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$805	\$836	\$1,557	\$1,746	\$0	\$4,944		
60																	
61		Pt Townsend LLL															
62		Pt Townsend HLH															
63		Pt Townsend Demand															
64		Pt Townsend Revenues															
65																	
66		PF SLICE															
67		Percent of SLICE	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.51%	1703	
68		Slice rate	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873			
69		Slice Charges (\$000) = 69*70*100	\$34,664	\$34,664	\$34,664	\$34,664	\$34,664	\$34,664	\$34,664	\$34,664	\$34,664	\$34,664	\$34,664	\$34,664	\$415,969		
70		Monetary Benefits to IOUs (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
71		-1,091,516 LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust													\$0		
72		LDD Percentage	-1.15%	-1.15%	-1.15%	-1.15%	-1.15%	-1.15%	-1.15%	-1.15%	-1.15%	-1.15%	-1.15%	-1.15%			
73		Low-Density Discount	-\$400	-\$400	-\$400	-\$400	-\$400	-\$400	-\$400	-\$400	-\$400	-\$400	-\$400	-\$400	-\$4,799		
74		Slice Other													\$0		
75		West Hub FPS (Pre-Subscription) Sales															
76		LLH Energy Full Service	1,248	1,352	1,312	1,376	1,152	1,240	1,216	1,376	1,216	1,312	1,312	1,280	15,392	2	15
77		LLH Energy Revenue	\$27	\$31	\$31	\$27	\$23	\$24	\$21	\$19	\$12	\$22	\$26	\$28	\$292		
78		HLH Energy Full Service	1,728	1,636	1,664	1,600	1,536	1,728	1,664	1,600	1,664	1,664	1,664	1,600	19,648	2	20
79		HLH Energy Revenue	\$50	\$48	\$54	\$44	\$43	\$45	\$41	\$33	\$31	\$38	\$45	\$44	\$516		
80		GSP Demand	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	4	4	8	4			

TABLE 4.6.1 REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES

A	B	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU
1	Jul 17, 2009 @ 12:19	Revenues at Current Rates														
2		Revenue (\$ Thousands)														
3		FY2011														
4																
5																
6																
7	Western HUB	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Total	aMW	GWh
8	West Hub PF Billing Determinants															
9	PF Full Service	\$2,834	\$3,268	\$3,689	\$3,272	\$3,221	\$2,707	\$2,274	\$1,458	\$1,306	\$1,652	\$1,843	\$1,891	\$29,416		
10	LLH Energy Flat	283,578	354,922	394,600	390,289	330,326	317,074	296,897	282,531	248,811	267,121	253,314	264,571	3,684,034	421	3684
11	HLH Energy Flat	465,668	536,072	592,983	588,814	528,514	516,024	472,333	424,229	414,610	410,079	431,338	411,221	5,791,885	661	5792
12	PF Flat LLH Energy Rate	\$21.40	\$22.72	\$23.85	\$19.96	\$20.16	\$19.17	\$17.63	\$14.17	\$9.85	\$16.73	\$19.85	\$22.17			
13	PF Flat HLH Energy Rate	\$29.21	\$31.15	\$32.51	\$27.80	\$28.19	\$26.15	\$24.54	\$20.50	\$18.55	\$22.85	\$26.76	\$27.62			
14	LLH Energy Revenue Flat Revenue = 11*13/1000	\$6,069	\$8,064	\$9,411	\$7,790	\$6,659	\$6,078	\$5,234	\$4,003	\$2,451	\$4,469	\$5,028	\$5,866	\$71,123		
15	HLH Energy Revenue Flat Revenue= 12*14/1000	\$13,802	\$16,699	\$19,278	\$16,251	\$14,899	\$13,494	\$11,591	\$8,697	\$7,691	\$9,370	\$11,543	\$11,358	\$154,472		
16	Demand	1,484	1,602	1,724	1,739	1,741	1,574	1,404	1,088	1,062	1,101	1,047	1,039	16,664		
17	PF GSP Demand Rate	\$1.91	\$2.04	\$2.14	\$1.82	\$1.85	\$1.72	\$1.62	\$1.34	\$1.23	\$1.50	\$1.76	\$1.82			
18	Demand Revenue = 17*18	\$2,834	\$3,268	\$3,689	\$3,272	\$3,221	\$2,707	\$2,274	\$1,458	\$1,306	\$1,652	\$1,843	\$1,891	\$29,416		
19	Load Variance	769,662	913,492	1,013,058	1,003,535	881,143	855,669	793,774	734,170	689,789	702,458	709,091	695,357	9,761,198	1114	9761
20	PF Ld Variance Rate	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46			
21	Load Variance Revenue = 20*21/1000	\$354	\$420	\$466	\$462	\$405	\$394	\$365	\$338	\$317	\$323	\$326	\$320	\$4,490		
22	Low Density Discount Percent =30/(15+16+21+22+25+28)	-2.02%	-2.08%	-2.13%	-2.13%	-2.15%	-2.08%	-2.09%	-2.08%	-2.07%	-2.00%	-1.98%	-1.99%			
23	Low Density Discount	-\$462	-\$593	-\$698	-\$593	-\$541	-\$471	-\$408	-\$301	-\$243	-\$316	-\$371	-\$386	-\$5,382		
24	-1,008,619 LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust													\$0		
25	PF Other Energy													\$0		
26	PF Other revenues													\$0		
27		\$6,643	\$8,460	\$9,810	\$8,157	\$6,883	\$6,352	\$5,808	\$5,016	\$2,923	\$5,312	\$5,764	\$6,717	\$77,848		
28	PF Partial Service	\$13,758	\$16,372	\$18,498	\$15,223	\$14,404	\$13,355	\$12,198	\$9,408	\$8,430	\$10,146	\$13,355	\$12,248	\$157,393		
29	LLH Energy Flat	310,434	372,366	411,304	408,670	341,401	331,376	329,438	354,011	296,778	317,507	290,391	302,982	4,066,658	464	4,067
30	HLH Energy Flat	471,002	525,588	568,988	551,562	510,967	510,691	497,054	458,917	454,435	444,014	499,065	443,432	5,935,715	678	5,936
31	LLH Energy Revenue Flat (43*13)/1000	\$6,643	\$8,460	\$9,810	\$8,157	\$6,883	\$6,352	\$5,808	\$5,016	\$2,923	\$5,312	\$5,764	\$6,717	\$77,848		
32	HLH Energy Revenue Flat (31*14)/1000	\$13,758	\$16,372	\$18,498	\$15,223	\$14,404	\$13,355	\$12,198	\$9,408	\$8,430	\$10,146	\$13,355	\$12,248	\$157,393		
33	GSP Demand	1,481	1,710	1,733	1,725	1,705	1,565	1,488	1,346	1,276	1,396	1,366	1,319	18,110		
34	Demand Revenue (34*18)	\$2,829	\$3,488	\$3,709	\$3,140	\$3,154	\$2,692	\$2,411	\$1,804	\$1,569	\$2,094	\$2,404	\$2,401	\$31,694		
35	Load Variance	1,031,458	1,150,010	1,260,540	1,237,670	1,104,535	1,107,706	1,078,232	1,064,810	1,003,784	1,005,411	1,027,047	977,119	13,046,322	1490	13,048
36	Load Variance Revenue (38*21)/1000	\$474	\$529	\$560	\$569	\$508	\$510	\$496	\$490	\$462	\$462	\$472	\$449	\$6,002		
37	-1,133,980 LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust													\$0		
38	PF Other Energy													\$0		
39	PF Other revenues													\$0		
40														\$0		
41	PF Block Service	\$15,948	\$20,704	\$25,542	\$21,232	\$20,288	\$19,607	\$13,447	\$8,826	\$7,328	\$10,084	\$13,552	\$15,825	\$192,363		
42	LLH Energy Flat	407,170	501,586	577,456	609,659	514,460	520,497	381,897	340,167	281,881	353,957	359,890	428,295	5,276,915	602	5,277
43	HLH Energy Flat	545,974	664,641	785,676	769,264	718,962	749,781	547,958	430,537	395,060	441,310	506,444	572,946	7,128,573	814	7,129
44	LLH Energy Revenue Flat (43*13)/1000	\$8,713	\$11,396	\$13,772	\$12,169	\$10,372	\$9,978	\$6,733	\$4,820	\$2,777	\$5,922	\$7,144	\$9,495	\$103,290		
45	HLH Energy Revenue Stepped (56*19)/1000													\$0		
46	HLH Energy Revenue Flat (44*14)/1000	\$15,948	\$20,704	\$25,542	\$21,232	\$20,288	\$19,607	\$13,447	\$8,826	\$7,328	\$10,084	\$13,552	\$15,825	\$192,363		
47	HLH Energy Revenue Stepped (57*20)/1000													\$0		
48	GSP Demand	1,419	1,769	1,982	2,038	2,005	1,889	1,408	1,283	1,148	1,297	1,355	1,470	19,063		
49	Demand Revenue (49*24)	\$2,710	\$3,609	\$4,241	\$3,709	\$3,709	\$3,249	\$2,281	\$1,719	\$1,412	\$1,946	\$2,385	\$2,675	\$33,646		
50	-1,309,822 LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust													\$0		
51	PF SUMY	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
52	Low Density Discount Percent = 70/(59+60+61+62+64)	-0.89%	-0.79%	-0.81%	-0.81%	-0.79%	-0.73%	-0.99%	-0.90%	-0.83%	-0.77%	-0.87%	-0.93%			
53	Low-Density Discount	-\$245	-\$284	-\$351	-\$302	-\$273	-\$240	-\$223	-\$138	-\$96	-\$138	-\$154	-\$260	-\$2,704		
54	PF Other Energy													\$0		
55	PF Block Other Revenues													\$0		
56														\$0		
57	Irrigation Mitigation LLH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,360	39,538	44,977	39,178	0	162,053	17	152
58	Irrigation Mitigation HLH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,414	65,334	71,988	64,939	0	247,675	28	248
59	Irrigation Mitigation Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$805	\$836	\$1,541	\$1,762	\$0	\$4,944		
60																
61	Pt Townsend LLH															
62	Pt Townsend HLH															
63	Pt Townsend Demand															
64	Pt Townsend Revenues															
65																
66	PF SLICE															
67	Percent of SLICE	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.51%	1690	
68	Slice rate	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873		
69	Slice Charges (\$000) = 69*70*100	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$435,916		
70	Monetary Benefits to IOUs (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
71	-1,091,516 LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust													\$0		
72	LDD Percentage	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%			
73	Low-Density Discount	-\$389	-\$389	-\$389	-\$389	-\$389	-\$389	-\$389	-\$389	-\$389	-\$389	-\$389	-\$389	-\$4,663		
74	Slice Other													\$0		
75	West Hub FPS (Pre-Subscription) Sales															
76	LLH Energy Full Service	1,312	1,288	1,312	1,276	1,152	1,240	1,216	1,376	1,216	1,376	0	0	12,864	1	13
77	LLH Energy Revenue	\$27	\$27	\$27	\$29	\$24	\$28	\$25	\$29	\$25	\$29	\$0	\$0	\$267		
78	HLH Energy Full Service	1,664	1,600	1,664	1,600	1,536	1,728	1,664	1,600	1,664	1,600	0	0	16,320	2	16
79	HLH Energy Revenue	\$35	\$33	\$35	\$33	\$32	\$36	\$35	\$33	\$35	\$33	\$0	\$0	\$339		
80	GSP Demand	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	4	4	0	0	44		
81	Demand Revenue													\$0		
82	Load Variance	2,976	2,888	2,976	2,976	2,688	2,968	2,880	2,976	2,880	2,976	0	0	29,184	3	29
83	Load Variance Revenue	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$13		
84	Low-Density Discount															

TABLE 4.6.1 REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1	Jul 20, 2009 @ 10:19															
2	Revenues at Current Rates															
3	Revenue (\$ Thousands)															
4	FY2009															
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TABLE 4.6.1 REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES

	B	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF
1	Jul 20, 2009 @ 10:19															
2	Revenues at Current Rates															
3	Revenue (\$ Thousands)															
4	FY2010															
5																
6																
7																
8	Eastern HUB	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Total	aMW	GWh
9		\$5,498	\$6,817	\$8,708	\$7,382	\$5,959	\$5,192	\$4,646	\$3,511	\$2,178	\$4,842	\$4,904	\$6,382	\$66,019		
10	East Hub PF Billing Determinants	\$11,974	\$13,291	\$16,631	\$14,494	\$12,582	\$11,121	\$9,907	\$7,374	\$6,552	\$8,656	\$10,777	\$11,739	\$135,098		
11	PF Full Service	\$2,273	\$2,444	\$3,907	\$3,706	\$2,579	\$1,973	\$1,733	\$1,395	\$1,396	\$2,183	\$2,369	\$2,188	\$26,245		
12	LLH Energy Flat	256,926	300,030	365,105	369,853	295,572	270,818	263,535	247,807	221,089	289,424	247,039	287,876	3,415,074	390	3,415
13	HLH Energy Flat	409,926	426,668	511,562	525,154	446,340	425,282	403,695	359,686	353,216	378,836	402,715	425,019	5,068,099	579	5,068
14	PF Flat LLH Energy Rate	\$21.40	\$22.72	\$23.85	\$19.96	\$20.16	\$19.17	\$17.63	\$14.17	\$9.85	\$16.73	\$19.85	\$22.17			
15	PF Flat HLH Energy Rate	\$29.21	\$31.15	\$32.51	\$27.60	\$28.19	\$26.15	\$24.54	\$20.50	\$18.55	\$22.85	\$26.76	\$27.62			
16	LLH Energy Revenue Flat= (11*13)/100	\$5,498	\$6,817	\$8,708	\$7,382	\$5,959	\$5,192	\$4,646	\$3,511	\$2,178	\$4,842	\$4,904	\$6,382	\$66,019		
17	HLH Energy Revenue Flat= (12*14)/100	\$11,974	\$13,291	\$16,631	\$14,494	\$12,582	\$11,121	\$9,907	\$7,374	\$6,552	\$8,656	\$10,777	\$11,739	\$135,098		
18	GSP Demand	1,190	1,198	1,405	1,487	1,394	1,147	1,070	1,041	1,135	1,455	1,346	1,202	15,070		
19	PF GSP Demand Rate	\$1.91	\$2.04	\$2.14	\$1.82	\$1.85	\$1.72	\$1.62	\$1.34	\$1.23	\$1.50	\$1.76	\$1.82			
20	Demand Revenue= (18*17)	\$2,273	\$2,444	\$3,007	\$2,706	\$2,579	\$1,973	\$1,733	\$1,395	\$1,396	\$2,183	\$2,369	\$2,188	\$26,245		
21	PF Ld Variance	669,814	730,157	878,853	895,914	743,124	698,937	671,474	764,764	796,577	919,892	865,875	714,885	9,350,266	1,067	9,350
22	PF Ld Variance Rate	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46			
23	Load Variance= (20*21)/100	\$328	\$357	\$430	\$439	\$384	\$342	\$329	\$331	\$327	\$384	\$366	\$350	\$4,347		
24	Low Density Discount Percent=28/(15+16+2)	-3.86%	-3.70%	-3.73%	-3.71%	-3.70%	-3.70%	-3.96%	-3.73%	-3.54%	-3.55%	-3.54%	-4.09%			
25	Low Density Discount	-\$775	-\$847	-\$1,073	-\$929	-\$794	-\$694	-\$658	-\$471	-\$371	-\$570	-\$653	-\$846	-\$8,679		
26	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjus													\$0		
27	PF Other Energy													0	0	0
28	PF Other Revenues															
29	PF Partial Service	\$1,739	\$2,180	\$2,606	\$2,246	\$1,843	\$1,679	\$1,376	\$1,051	\$721	\$1,518	\$1,556	\$1,766	\$20,281		
30	LLH Energy Flat	\$3,698	\$4,124	\$4,746	\$4,313	\$3,814	\$3,455	\$2,821	\$2,140	\$2,135	\$2,808	\$3,297	\$3,155	\$40,505		
31	HLH Energy Flat	81,285	95,941	109,282	112,511	91,394	87,582	78,065	74,172	73,207	90,707	78,372	79,662	1,052,180	120	1,052
32	LLH Energy Revenue Flat = 30*13/100	126,584	132,407	145,989	156,269	135,279	132,110	114,972	104,371	115,090	122,891	123,207	114,213	1,523,382	174	1,523
33	HLH Energy Revenue Flat = 31*14/100	\$1,739	\$2,180	\$2,606	\$2,246	\$1,843	\$1,679	\$1,376	\$1,051	\$721	\$1,518	\$1,556	\$1,766	\$20,281		
34	GSP Demand	\$3,698	\$4,124	\$4,746	\$4,313	\$3,814	\$3,455	\$2,821	\$2,140	\$2,135	\$2,808	\$3,297	\$3,155	\$40,505		
35	Demand Revenue = 34*11	365	358	432	445	406	355	348	285	313	355	322	303	4,287		
36	Load Variance	\$697	\$730	\$924	\$810	\$751	\$611	\$564	\$382	\$385	\$533	\$567	\$551	\$7,505		
37	Load Variance = 36*21/100	214,933	234,662	262,188	272,047	231,849	225,819	199,704	190,292	201,838	229,265	216,449	200,638	2,679,684	306	2,680
38	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjus	\$99	\$108	\$121	\$125	\$107	\$104	\$92	\$88	\$93	\$105	\$100	\$92	\$1,233		
39	Low Density Discount Percent=56/(42+43+44)	-2.62%	-2.50%	-2.45%	-2.38%	-2.42%	-2.41%	-2.46%	-2.37%	-2.55%	-2.52%	-2.52%	-2.67%			
40	Low Density Discount	-\$163	-\$178	-\$206	-\$178	-\$158	-\$141	-\$119	-\$87	-\$85	-\$125	-\$139	-\$149	-\$1,727		
41	PF Other Energy													0	0	0
42	PF Other Revenues															
43	PF Block Service	-\$107	-\$117	-\$131	-\$136	-\$116	-\$113	-\$100	-\$95	-\$101	-\$115	-\$108	-\$100	-\$1,340		
44	LLH Energy Revenue	\$2,272	\$2,642	\$2,931	\$2,616	\$2,218	\$2,051	\$2,208	\$1,779	\$1,048	\$1,838	\$1,928	\$2,618	\$26,150		
45	HLH Energy Revenue	\$4,288	\$4,114	\$5,057	\$4,192	\$4,127	\$3,884	\$4,202	\$2,681	\$2,441	\$2,709	\$2,871	\$4,070	\$44,636		
46	LLH Energy Flat	106,189	116,270	122,909	131,065	110,031	106,978	125,243	125,535	106,388	109,867	97,150	118,103	1,375,728	157	1,376
47	HLH Energy Flat	146,812	132,060	155,543	151,870	146,410	148,510	171,239	130,786	131,616	118,569	107,283	147,340	1,688,038	193	1,688
48	LLH Energy Revenue Flat= (45*13)/100	\$2,272	\$2,642	\$2,931	\$2,616	\$2,218	\$2,051	\$2,208	\$1,779	\$1,048	\$1,838	\$1,928	\$2,618	\$26,150		
49	HLH Energy Revenue Flat= (46*14)/100	\$4,288	\$4,114	\$5,057	\$4,192	\$4,127	\$3,884	\$4,202	\$2,681	\$2,441	\$2,709	\$2,871	\$4,070	\$44,636		
50	GSP Demand	338	342	372	377	379	341	403	457	500	495	414	368	4,786		
51	Demand Revenue= (49*24)	\$646	\$698	\$796	\$686	\$701	\$587	\$653	\$612	\$615	\$743	\$729	\$670	\$8,134		
52	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
53	Low-Density Discount													\$0		
54	PF Other Energy													0	0	0
55	PF Block Other Revenue															
56	PF SLICE															
57	Percent of SLICE	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	379	
58	Slice Rate	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873		
59	Slice Charges = 57*58*100	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$97,004		
60	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
61	Slice Other Revenues															
62																
63	East Hub FPS (Pre-Subscription) Sales															
64	LLH Energy Pre-Sub	48,311	59,076	71,350	71,090	59,268	57,319	50,063	50,774	48,422	64,168	53,122	48,854	681,817	78	682
65	HLH Energy Revenue	\$1,034	\$1,342	\$1,702	\$1,419	\$1,195	\$1,099	\$863	\$719	\$477	\$1,074	\$1,054	\$1,053	\$13,080		
66	LLH Energy Pre-Sub	76,790	85,495	100,471	102,743	89,919	89,482	75,892	76,606	81,603	87,731	91,807	72,242	1,030,481	118	1,030
67	HLH Energy Revenue	\$2,243	\$2,663	\$3,266	\$2,836	\$2,535	\$2,340	\$1,857	\$1,568	\$1,514	\$2,005	\$2,457	\$1,995	\$27,279		
68	GSP Demand	229	239	289	307	281	241	221	191	207	253	235	201	2,894		
69	Demand Revenue	\$437	\$488	\$618	\$559	\$520	\$415	\$358	\$256	\$255	\$380	\$414	\$366	\$5,064		
70	Load Variance	122,499	138,070	166,488	168,993	142,704	141,213	124,113	124,263	125,985	148,512	141,713	119,780	1,664,313	190	1,664
71	Load Variance Revenue	\$57	\$64	\$77	\$79	\$65	\$57	\$57	\$57	\$57	\$68	\$65	\$55	\$766		
72	Low Density Discount Percen	-4.00%	-3.89%	-3.79%	-4.56%	-4.42%	-4.60%	-4.45%	-3.09%	-3.56%	-3.35%	-3.79%	-4.26%			
73	Low Density Discount	-\$151	-\$177	-\$214	-\$223	-\$191	-\$180	-\$140	-\$80	-\$82	-\$118	-\$151	-\$149	-\$1,858		
74	Wind Integration Service													\$0		
75	Other Pre-Subscription revenues													\$0		
76	Irrigation Mitigation						\$0	\$4,203	\$5,137	\$7,860	\$7,739		\$24,939			
77	Irrigation Mitigation LLH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90,110	124,008	147,923	118,453	0	480,492	55	480
78	Irrigation Mitigation HLH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142,759	211,084	235,661	201,328	0	790,832	90	791
79	Irrigation Mitigation Flat Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,321	\$1,500	\$2,737	\$2,979	\$0	\$8,537		
80	Irrigation Mitigation Stepped Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,451	\$1,509	\$2,783	\$2,797	\$0	\$8,540		
81	Total	\$44,170	\$48,825	\$58,080	\$51,518	\$46,184	\$41,871	\$38,752	\$34,06							

TABLE 4.6.1 REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES

	B	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU
1	Jul 20, 2009 @ 10:19															
2	Revenues at Current Rates															
3	Revenue (\$ Thousands)															
4	FY2011															
5																
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TABLE 4.6.1 REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1	Jul 17, 2009 @ 12:20	Revenues at Current Rates														
2		Revenue (\$ Thousands)														
3		FY2009														
4		744	721	744	744	672	743	720	744	720	744	744	720	744	720	Fiscal Year 2009
5		432	384	416	416	384	416	416	400	416	416	416	416	416	400	
6		312	337	328	328	288	327	304	344	304	328	328	320			
7	Bulk HUB	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Total	aMW	GWh
8	Investor-Owned Utilities Residential Exchange															
9	Residential Exchange Rate	(46.46)	(46.46)	(46.46)	(47.22)	(\$47.45)	(47.45)	(47.56)	(47.56)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(48.00)	(48.00)	(49.46)		
10	Energy (MWhr)	2,357,543	2,669,837	3,476,522	4,317,495	3,368,129	3,127,975	2,701,817	2,484,845	2,481,228	2,644,717	2,528,174	2,314,738	34,473,020	3,935	34,473
11	Residential Exchange Revenue (\$000) = (12+13)*14	-\$113,539	-\$129,016	-\$167,543	-\$213,478	-\$168,287	-\$156,379	-\$135,368	-\$123,944	-\$123,530	-\$130,913	-\$126,651	-\$116,493	-\$1,705,142		
12	Direct-Service Industries (IP-02 & FPS)															
13	IP LBCRAC True-up (MWH)															
14	IP LBCRAC True-up Revenue (\$000)															
15	PAC capacity, WNP-3 and other L-T contracts															
16	Demand (MW)	751	863	770	770	870	940	788	1,003	808	959	978	796	10,296		
17	HLH Energy (MWhr)	171,719	239,003	224,011	217,419	187,526	143,338	108,238	180,235	96,442	134,718	158,477	79,495	1,940,621	222	1,941
18	LLH Energy (MWhr)	-129,870	-42,585	-78,946	-90,293	-74,210	-146,665	-44,319	9,357	-19,103	21,631	-5,171	-92,823	-692,997	-79	-693
19	Energy (aMW)	56	272	195	171	169	-4	89	255	107	210	206	-19	1,707	142	1,248
20	Revenue (\$ Thousand)	\$3,951	\$10,923	\$10,768	\$10,811	\$10,175	\$7,503	\$7,331	\$7,536	\$4,027	\$6,514	\$7,981	\$3,980	\$91,498		
21																
22	Contractual Obligations (CER)															
23	Demand (MW)	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,273	1,273	14,996		
24	HLH Energy (MWhr)	346,350	334,728	345,886	345,886	312,413	345,886	334,263	345,886	334,728	345,886	421,922	408,312	4,222,146	482	4,222
25	LLH Energy (MWhr)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Energy (aMW)	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	567	567	5,783	482	
27	Revenue (\$ Thousand)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0		
28																
29	Monthly Trading Floor Committed Sales (MWH)	357,945	445,952	403,914	829,746	136,700	796,138	502,329	613,200	616,800	72,800	41,600	40,000	4,857,124	554	4,857
30	Monthly Trading Floor Committed Sales (\$000)	\$19,669	\$21,826	\$22,239	\$33,118	\$4,668	\$22,333	\$18,584	\$24,159	\$24,990	\$4,878	\$2,174	\$2,090	\$200,727		
31	Monthly Trading Floor Balancing Sales (MWH)							791,866	1,347,854	1,885,286	1,060,593	47,628	205,501	5,338,728	609	5,339
32	Monthly Trading Floor Balancing Sales (\$000)							\$20,412	\$28,616	\$40,960	\$29,549	\$1,449	\$6,029	\$127,015		
33	Other Monthly Sales (MWH)															
34	Other Monthly Sales (\$000)															
35	FPS Bookouts	-98,215	-122,762	-143,872	-1,904	-29,136	-121,373							-517,262	-59	-517
36	Revenue reversals (\$000)	-\$5,185	-\$5,930	-\$8,411	\$0	-\$1,083	-\$3,450							-\$24,059		
37																
38	Power Purchases															
39	ERE Augmentation Power purchases	8,959	9,661	10,726	9,685	9,002	8,595	7,511	10,295	11,286	11,468	11,239	8,959	117,384	13	117
40	ERE Augmentation Purchase Expense	\$261	\$299	\$337	\$272	\$269	\$238	\$206	\$221	\$215	\$260	\$291	\$264	\$3,134		
41																
42	Renewable HLH (MWH)	34,311	34,324	41,382	47,002	21,638	38,693	28,678	26,230	27,059	28,177	24,661	24,297	376,451	43	376
43	Renewable LLH (MWH)	6,519	6,070	9,789	9,829	8,209	28,514	23,689	24,297	26,321	25,352	22,458	19,996	211,044	24	211
44	Renewable Expense (\$000) (included in Program Expense Forecast)	\$2,017	\$2,071	\$2,587	\$2,933	\$1,681	\$3,394	\$2,694	\$2,727	\$2,744	\$2,437	\$2,317		\$30,273		
45																
46	Power Purchases Bookouts (MWH)	-98,215	-122,762	-143,872	-1,904	-29,136	-121,373	0	0	0	0	0	0	-517,262	-59	-517
47	Power Purchases Reversals (\$000)	-\$5,185	-\$5,930	-\$8,411	\$0	-\$1,083	-\$3,450	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$24,059		
48																
49	Augmentation Power Purchases (MWH)													0	0	0
50	Augmentation Power Purchases (\$000)													\$0		
51																
52	Other Committed Power Purchases (MWH)	5,669	6,860	3,092	1,773	9,682	9,801	15,033	24,268	44,612	27,856	15,507	5,796	169,950	19	170
53	Balancing Power Purchases (MWH)							420	17,608	-	10,895	435,023	207,637	671,584	77	672
54	NLS Power Purchases (MWH) 79506, 79507, 79510, 79671, 79590	502,816	612,716	937,212	138,711	642,173	626,970	118,824	-	-	131,200	291,000	168,000	4,169,622	476	4,170
55	Other Committed Purchase Power Expense (\$000)	\$660	\$564	\$793	\$687	\$390	\$726	\$952	\$991	\$1,118	\$1,640	\$330	\$513	\$9,365		
56	Balancing Purchase Power Expense (\$000)							\$11	\$451	\$0	\$319	\$14,700	\$6,656	\$22,136		
57	Trading Floor Purchase Power Expense (\$000)	\$24,625	\$30,061	\$61,783	\$4,924	\$26,086	\$18,938	\$3,245	\$0	\$0	\$3,850	\$10,646	\$5,636	\$189,793		
58																
59	Lookback adjustment	\$4,665	\$5,750	\$7,102	\$7,986	\$6,592	\$6,178	\$5,357	\$4,969	\$5,019	\$6,075	\$5,774	\$5,303	\$70,768		
60	Residential Exchange Power Purchase	2,357,543	2,669,837	3,476,522	4,317,495	3,368,129	3,127,975	2,701,817	2,484,845	2,481,228	2,644,717	2,528,174	2,314,738	34,473,020	3,935	34,473
61	Residential Exchange cost	\$129,830	\$147,028	\$191,452	\$237,764	\$185,483	\$172,258	\$148,789	\$136,840	\$136,641	\$145,645	\$139,227	\$127,473	\$1,898,429		

TABLE 4.6.1 REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES

	B	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF
1	Jul 17, 2009 @ 12:20	Revenues at Current Rates														
2		Revenue (\$ Thousands)														
3		FY2010														
4		744	721	744	744	672	743	720	744	720	744	744	720	Fiscal Year 2010		
5		432	384	416	416	384	416	416	400	416	416	416	400			
6		312	337	328	328	288	327	304	344	304	328	328	320			
7	Bulk HUB	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Total	aMW	GWh
8	Investor-Owned Utilities Residential Exchange															
9	Residential Exchange Rate	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)		
10	Energy (MWhr)	2,649,207	2,942,305	3,728,537	4,324,412	4,007,690	3,704,316	3,386,118	2,215,354	1,840,532	1,833,428	2,299,252	2,861,130	35,792,280		
11	Residential Exchange Revenue (\$000) = (12+13)*14	-\$126,298	-\$140,271	-\$177,753	-\$206,161	-\$191,062	-\$176,599	-\$161,429	-\$105,614	-\$87,745	-\$87,406	-\$109,614	-\$136,401	-\$1,706,352		
12	Direct-Service Industries (IP-02 & FPS)															
13	IP LBCRAC True-up (MWh)	299,088	289,842	299,088	299,088	270,144	298,686	289,440	299,088	289,440	299,088	299,088	289,440	3,521,520	402	3,522
14	IP LBCRAC True-up Revenue (\$000)	\$11,671	\$11,908	\$12,927	\$10,920	\$10,142	\$10,382	\$9,450	\$7,928	\$6,548	\$9,077	\$10,679	\$10,986	\$122,619		
15	PAC capacity, WNP-3 and other L-T contracts															
16	Demand (MW)	851	963	870	870	870	788	788	988	770	785	938	758	10,239		
17	HLH Energy (MWhr)	54,962	98,624	142,515	159,523	125,172	94,802	100,158	178,576	89,776	67,322	145,400	74,435	1,331,265	152	1,331
18	LLH Energy (MWhr)	-129,189	-50,621	-16,121	-34,115	-13,973	-47,213	-40,587	9,357	-47,376	-38,354	-3,129	-87,730	-499,051	-57	-499
19	Energy (aMW)	-100	67	170	169	165	64	83	253	59	39	191	-18	1,141	95	832
20	Revenue (\$ Thousand)	\$3,982	\$10,285	\$10,455	\$10,444	\$9,903	\$7,266	\$7,165	\$7,536	\$4,027	\$4,023	\$6,629	\$3,980	\$85,694		
21																
22	Contractual Obligations (CER)															
23	Demand (MW)	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,240	1,240	15,210		
24	HLH Energy (MWhr)	422,490	408,312	421,922	421,922	381,091	421,922	407,745	421,922	408,312	421,922	392,088	379,440	4,909,088	560	4,909
25	LLH Energy (MWhr)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Energy (aMW)	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	527	527	6,725	560	
27	Revenue (\$ Thousand)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0		
28																
29	Monthly Trading Floor Committed Sales (MWH)															
30	Monthly Trading Floor Committed Sales (\$000)															
31	Monthly Trading Floor Balancing Sales (MWH)	264,582	441,458	619,865	1,297,484	1,051,699	1,335,168	1,823,398	3,066,531	2,349,974	1,750,318	566,422	272,940	14,839,839	1,694	14,840
32	Monthly Trading Floor Balancing Sales (\$000)	\$8,514	\$15,446	\$23,222	\$55,912	\$42,798	\$52,434	\$63,709	\$102,412	\$78,428	\$66,440	\$24,115	\$11,201	\$544,632		
33	Other Monthly Sales (MWH)															
34	Other Monthly Sales (\$000)															
35	FPS Bookouts															
36	Revenue reversals (\$000)															
37																
38	Power Purchases															
39	ERE Augmentation Power purchases	6,986	7,280	8,274	7,504	6,647	6,555	5,396	7,924	9,304	8,467	9,108	6,783	90,228	10	90
40	ERE Augmentation Purchase Expense	\$215	\$233	\$271	\$216	\$202	\$185	\$147	\$184	\$197	\$211	\$256	\$204	\$2,522		
41																
42	Renewable HLH (MWH)	26,590	26,485	24,292	24,063	20,328	38,693	28,677	31,104	27,057	28,175	24,658	24,297	324,419	37	324
43	Renewable LLH (MWH)	19,733	19,210	19,295	16,522	17,589	28,515	23,690	24,298	26,321	25,353	22,460	19,997	262,982	30	263
44	Renewable Expense (\$000) (included in Program Expense Forecast)	\$2,431	\$2,444	\$2,371	\$2,250	\$2,149	\$3,453	\$2,750	\$2,869	\$2,760	\$2,764	\$2,435	\$2,318	\$30,994		
45																
46	Power Purchases Bookouts (MWH)															
47	Power Purchases Reversals (\$000)															
48																
49	Augmentation Power Purchases (MWH)	353,933	342,992	353,933	353,933	319,681	353,457	342,516	353,933	342,516	353,933	353,933	342,516	4,167,276	476	4,167
50	Augmentation Power Purchases (\$000)	\$15,126	\$14,659	\$15,126	\$15,126	\$13,662	\$15,106	\$14,638	\$15,126	\$14,638	\$15,126	\$15,126	\$14,638	\$178,100		
51																
52	Other Committed Power Purchases (MWH)	3,406	3,515	3,034	4,884	5,546	6,251	9,672	11,172	9,842	5,660	5,912	4,596	73,489	8	73
53	Balancing Power Purchases (MWH)	67,363	242,691	276,916	331,699	250,469	151,184	151,073	2,469	7,222	23,487	131,834	71,560	1,707,967	195	1,708
54	NLS Power Purchases (MWH) 79506, 79507, 79510, 79671, 79590															
55	Other Committed Purchase Power Expense (\$000)	\$384	\$390	\$370	\$439	\$473	\$145	\$124	\$175	\$162	\$117	\$167	\$118	\$3,065		
56	Balancing Purchase Power Expense (\$000)	\$2,038	\$11,378	\$13,579	\$16,913	\$13,112	\$8,763	\$8,621	\$85	\$301	\$899	\$5,785	\$3,091	\$84,586		
57	Trading Floor Purchase Power Expense (\$000)															
58																
59	Lookback adjustment															
60	Residential Exchange Power Purchase	2,649,207	2,942,305	3,728,537	4,324,412	4,007,690	3,704,316	3,386,118	2,215,354	1,840,532	1,833,428	2,299,252	2,861,130	35,792,280	4,086	35,792
61	Residential Exchange cost	\$144,090	\$160,032	\$202,795	\$235,205	\$217,978	\$201,478	\$184,171	\$120,493	\$100,107	\$99,720	\$125,056	\$155,617	\$1,946,742		

TABLE 4.6.1 REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES

B	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU
1 Jul 17, 2009 @ 12:20	Revenues at Current Rates														
2	Revenue (\$ Thousands)														
3	FY2011														
4	744	721	744	744	672	743	720	744	720	744	744	720	Fiscal Year 2011		
5	432	384	416	416	384	416	416	400	416	416	416	400	400	400	400
6	312	337	328	328	288	327	304	344	304	328	328	320	320	320	320
7 Bulk HUB	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Total	aMW	GWh
8 Investor-Owned Utilities Residential Exchange	(47.56)	(47.56)	(47.56)	(47.56)	(47.56)	(47.56)	(47.56)	(47.56)	(47.56)	(47.56)	(47.56)	(47.56)	(47.56)	(47.56)	
9 Residential Exchange Rate	2,601,476	2,958,308	3,739,296	4,324,875	4,004,777	3,683,861	3,309,864	2,372,017	1,934,557	1,919,477	2,397,118	2,950,443	36,196,069		
10 Energy (MWhr)	-\$123,728	-\$140,700	-\$177,844	-\$205,695	-\$190,470	-\$175,207	-\$157,420	-\$112,815	-\$92,009	-\$91,292	-\$114,009	-\$140,325	(\$1,721,514)		
11 Residential Exchange Revenue (\$000) = (12+13)*14															
12 Direct-Service Industries (IP-02 & FPS)															
13 IP LBCRAC True-up (MWh)	299,088	289,842	299,088	299,088	270,144	298,686	289,440	299,088	289,440	299,088	299,088	289,440	3,521,520	402	3,522
14 IP LBCRAC True-up Revenue (\$000)	11,671	11,908	12,927	10,920	10,142	10,382	9,450	7,928	6,548	9,077	10,679	10,986	\$122,619		
15 PAC capacity, WNP-3 and other L-T contracts															
16 Demand (MW)	828	947	854	854	854	772	772	965	770	800	784	183	9,383		
17 HLH Energy (MWhr)	49,873	97,242	139,155	155,843	121,972	91,281	96,708	173,826	89,776	67,498	78,083	-6,696	1,154,561	132	1,155
18 LLH Energy (MWhr)	-119,795	-44,396	-7,954	-26,149	-7,244	-39,709	-35,127	13,899	-47,376	-38,596	-61,515	-6,599	-420,561	-48	-421
19 Energy (aMW)	94	73	176	174	171	69	86	252	59	39	22	-18	1,010	84	734
20 Revenue (\$ Thousand)	\$3,982	\$10,146	\$10,316	\$10,305	\$9,764	\$7,127	\$7,026	\$7,336	\$4,027	\$4,024	\$4,372	\$89	\$78,483		
21															
22 Contractual Obligations (CER)															
23 Demand (MW)	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	14,880		
24 HLH Energy (MWhr)	392,615	379,440	392,088	392,088	354,144	392,088	378,913	392,088	379,440	392,088	384,648	372,240	4,601,880	525	4,602
25 LLH Energy (MWhr)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Energy (aMW)	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	6,288	525	
27 Revenue (\$ Thousand)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0		
28															
29 Monthly Trading Floor Committed Sales (MWH)															
30 Monthly Trading Floor Committed Sales (\$000)															
31 Monthly Trading Floor Balancing Sales (MWH)	533,732	499,896	706,318	1,486,068	1,142,705	1,506,518	1,671,295	2,727,700	2,172,688	1,810,013	727,604	355,182	15,339,720	1,751	15,340
32 Monthly Trading Floor Balancing Sales (\$000)	\$22,235	\$21,049	\$30,042	\$64,900	\$48,333	\$61,709	\$60,252	\$93,306	\$73,618	\$71,649	\$31,736	\$15,114	\$593,944		
33 Other Monthly Sales (MWH)															
34 Other Monthly Sales (\$000)															
35 FPS Bookouts															
36 Revenue reversals (\$000)															
37															
38 Power Purchases															
39 ERE Augmentation Power purchases	5,311	5,533	6,284	5,702	5,056	4,986	4,106	5,532	6,225	6,264	6,885	5,129	67,014	8	67
40 ERE Augmentation Purchase Expense	\$166	\$180	\$208	\$166	\$156	\$142	\$114	\$131	\$134	\$159	\$197	\$157	\$1,909		
41															
42 Renewable HLH (MWH)	26,590	26,485	24,292	24,063	20,328	38,693	28,677	31,104	27,057	28,175	24,659	24,297	324,420	37	324
43 Renewable LLH (MWH)	19,733	19,210	19,295	16,522	17,589	28,515	23,690	24,298	26,321	25,353	22,459	19,997	262,981	30	263
44 Renewable Expense (\$000) (included in Program Expense Forecast)	\$2,452	\$2,470	\$2,391	\$2,280	\$2,175	\$3,506	\$2,788	\$2,907	\$2,798	\$2,801	\$2,467	\$2,349	\$31,384		
45															
46 Power Purchases Bookouts (MWH)															
47 Power Purchases Reversals (\$000)															
48															
49 Augmentation Power Purchases (MWH)	506,186	490,537	506,186	506,186	457,200	505,505	489,857	506,186	489,857	506,186	506,186	489,857	5,959,928	680	5,960
50 Augmentation Power Purchases (\$000)	\$23,020	\$22,309	\$23,020	\$23,020	\$20,793	\$22,989	\$22,278	\$23,020	\$22,278	\$23,020	\$23,020	\$22,278	\$271,045		
51															
52 Other Committed Power Purchases (MWH)	3,406	3,515	3,034	4,884	5,546	6,251	9,672	11,172	9,842	5,660	5,912	4,596	73,489	8	73
53 Balancing Power Purchases (MWH)	4,402	156,897	208,567	283,867	214,360	131,400	175,784	16,417	25,379	4,283	51,699	34,874	1,307,928	149	1,308
54 NLS Power Purchases (MWH) 79506, 79507, 79510, 79671, 79590															
55 Other Committed Purchase Power Expense (\$000)	\$54	\$60	\$40	\$109	\$143	\$145	\$124	\$175	\$162	\$117	\$167	\$118	\$1,415		
56 Balancing Purchase Power Expense (\$000)	\$198	\$8,811	\$11,273	\$15,047	\$11,674	\$7,919	\$9,710	\$642	\$1,107	\$173	\$2,588	\$1,548	\$70,692		
57 Trading Floor Purchase Power Expense (\$000)															
58															
59 Lookback adjustment															
60 Residential Exchange Power Purchase	2,601,476	2,958,308	3,739,296	4,324,875	4,004,777	3,683,861	3,309,864	2,372,017	1,934,557	1,919,477	2,397,118	2,950,443	36,196,069	4,132	36,196
61 Residential Exchange cost	\$146,905	\$167,056	\$211,158	\$244,226	\$226,150	\$208,028	\$186,908	\$133,948	\$109,244	\$108,393	\$135,365	\$166,612	\$2,043,992		

TABLE 4.6.1 REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1	Jul 17, 2009 @ 12:20	Revenues at Current Rates														
2		Revenue (\$ Thousands)														
3		FY2009														
4																
5																
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TABLE 4.6.1 REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES

	B	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF
1	Jul 17, 2009 @ 12:20															
2	Revenues at Current Rates															
3	Revenue (\$ Thousands)															
4	FY2010															
5																
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TABLE 4.6.1 REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES

	B	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU
1	Jul 17, 2009 @ 12:20	Revenues at Current Rates														
2		Revenue (\$ Thousands)														
3		FY2011														
4																
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Table 4.6.2 Summary of Revenues at Proposed Rates

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011	
3		(\$000)	aMW	(\$000)	aMW	(\$000)	aMW
4	Revenues						
5	PF Preference	\$1,228,242	5,299	\$1,302,923	5,211	\$1,321,640	5,284
6	Lookback Adjustment	(\$70,769)	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
7	PF Slice	\$502,645	1,680	\$528,120	2,082	\$528,264	2,067
8	Pre-sub/Hungry Horse	\$37,624	210	\$37,235	199	\$34,462	201
9	Irrigation Mitigation	\$20,212	196	\$22,022	191	\$21,953	190
10	Industrial Power	\$0	0	\$121,852	403	\$121,852	403
11	Long-Term Obligations	\$91,498	624	\$96,778	655	\$88,437	609
12	Generation Inputs/Reserve Services	\$80,897	24	\$90,171	14	\$102,735	14
13	Slice True-Up	\$5,370	0	(\$5,282)	0	\$10,942	0
14	Network Wind Integration & Shaping	\$1,989	0	\$1,953	0	\$1,953	0
15	4h10C credits	\$78,578	0	\$96,689	0	\$101,969	0
16	Colville credits	\$4,600	0	\$4,600	0	\$4,600	0
17	Downstream Benefits/Storage	\$9,646	175	\$8,921	175	\$8,921	175
18	Energy Efficiency	\$14,500	0	\$20,500	0	\$20,500	0
19	Green Tags/Green Premiums	\$3,644	0	\$5,040	0	\$5,040	0
20	Misc Generation	\$3,927	0	\$3,420	0	\$3,420	0
21	Secondary Sales	\$327,742	1,164	\$544,632	1,694	\$593,944	1,751
22	Bookouts	(\$24,059)	-59	\$0	0	\$0	0
23	Ad hoc Gen Input adjustment						
24	Total Revenue	\$2,316,286	9,312	\$2,879,575	10,624	\$2,970,633	10,694
25	Purchases						
26	Augmentation Purchases	\$3,134	13	\$180,766	486	\$273,043	688
27	Secondary Purchases	\$211,930	553	\$84,566	195	\$70,692	149

TABLE 4.6.2 REVENUE AT PROPOSED RATES

A		B										R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF		
Jul 22, 2009 @ 15:58		Revenues at Proposed Rates																										
		Revenue (\$ Thousands)																										
		Fiscal Year 2010																										
												Fiscal Year 2010																
												Total	aMW	GWh														
7	Western HUB																											
8	East Hub PF Billing Determinants																											
9	PF Full Service																											
10	LLH Energy Flat	275,385	349,641	387,390	385,617	328,467	312,183	291,681	277,240	243,958	270,676	249,430	259,424	3,631,092	415	3631												
11	HLH Energy Flat	458,093	523,708	582,651	581,666	525,031	508,570	464,840	417,011	407,021	389,772	420,595	403,621	5,682,579	649	5683												
12	PF Flat LLH Energy Rate	\$23.01	\$24.43	\$25.55	\$21.46	\$21.68	\$20.61	\$18.97	\$15.24	\$10.59	\$17.99	\$21.34	\$23.84															
13	PF Flat HLH Energy Rate	\$31.41	\$33.49	\$34.96	\$29.68	\$30.31	\$28.12	\$26.39	\$22.04	\$19.95	\$24.57	\$28.77	\$29.70															
14	LLH Energy Revenue Flat Revenue = 11*13/1000	\$6,337	\$8,542	\$9,937	\$8,275	\$7,121	\$6,434	\$5,533	\$4,225	\$2,584	\$4,869	\$5,323	\$6,185	\$75,364														
15	HLH Energy Revenue Flat Revenue = 12*14/1000	\$14,389	\$17,539	\$20,369	\$17,264	\$15,914	\$14,301	\$12,267	\$9,191	\$8,120	\$9,577	\$12,101	\$11,988	\$163,019														
16	Demand	1,457	1,574	1,697	1,772	1,716	1,549	1,381	1,067	1,041	1,079	1,028	1,019	16,378														
17	PF GSP Demand Rate	\$2.05	\$2.19	\$2.30	\$1.98	\$1.99	\$1.85	\$1.74	\$1.44	\$1.32	\$1.61	\$1.89	\$1.96															
18	Demand Revenue = 17*18	\$2,986	\$3,448	\$3,902	\$3,473	\$3,414	\$2,866	\$2,403	\$1,537	\$1,374	\$1,736	\$1,940	\$1,998	\$31,076														
19	Load Variance	754,019	895,929	995,586	991,790	875,886	843,421	781,190	721,793	677,495	685,878	694,615	682,762	9,600,354	1096	9600												
20	PF Ld Variance Rate	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49															
21	Load Variance Revenue = 20*21/1000	\$369	\$439	\$488	\$486	\$429	\$413	\$383	\$354	\$332	\$336	\$340	\$335	\$4,704														
22	Low Density Discount Percent = 30/(15+16+21+22+25+28)	-2.02%	-2.09%	-2.13%	-2.13%	-2.13%	-2.08%	-2.10%	-2.08%	-2.06%	-1.99%	-1.97%	-1.98%															
23	Low Density Discount																											
24	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust	-1,008,619																										
25	PF Other Energy																											
26	PF Other revenues																											
27																												
28	PF Partial Service																											
29	LLH Energy Flat	292,812	376,569	407,646	401,531	334,706	324,762	322,760	347,741	290,928	307,350	294,113	296,931	3,997,849	456	3,998												
30	HLH Energy Flat	468,002	505,457	563,482	541,076	500,348	499,916	486,488	449,661	444,801	436,120	479,809	434,003	5,809,163	663	5,809												
31	LLH Energy Revenue Flat (30*13)/1000	\$6,738	\$9,200	\$10,456	\$8,617	\$7,256	\$6,693	\$6,123	\$5,300	\$3,081	\$5,529	\$6,276	\$7,079	\$82,348														
32	HLH Energy Revenue Flat (31*14)/1000	\$14,700	\$16,328	\$19,699	\$16,059	\$15,166	\$14,056	\$12,838	\$9,911	\$9,374	\$10,715	\$13,804	\$12,990	\$165,641														
33	GSP Demand	1,453	1,654	1,693	1,685	1,662	1,525	1,448	1,307	1,236	1,380	1,315	1,278	17,636														
34	Demand Revenue (34*18)	\$2,979	\$3,622	\$3,894	\$3,303	\$3,308	\$2,821	\$2,520	\$1,882	\$1,632	\$2,221	\$2,485	\$2,506	\$33,174														
35	Load Variance	1,010,835	1,134,069	1,251,375	1,220,946	1,087,221	1,090,917	1,060,987	1,049,283	988,300	987,361	1,011,512	961,639	12,852,945	1467	12853												
36	Low Density Discount	\$495	\$556	\$613	\$599	\$533	\$534	\$520	\$514	\$484	\$484	\$496	\$471	\$6,298														
37	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust	-1,133,980																										
38	PF Other Energy																											
39	PF Other revenues																											
40																												
41	PF Block Service																											
42	LLH Energy Flat	391,915	520,023	577,456	609,659	514,460	520,497	381,897	340,167	281,881	339,246	376,183	428,295	5,281,679	603	5,282												
43	HLH Energy Flat	561,229	645,484	785,676	769,284	718,962	749,781	547,958	430,537	395,060	452,541	492,986	572,946	7,122,444	813	7,122												
44	LLH Energy Revenue Flat (43*13)/1000	\$9,016	\$12,704	\$14,812	\$13,083	\$11,153	\$10,727	\$7,245	\$5,184	\$2,955	\$6,103	\$8,028	\$10,211	\$111,253														
45	LLH Energy Revenue Stepped (56*19)/1000																											
46	HLH Energy Revenue Flat (44*14)/1000	\$17,628	\$21,617	\$27,467	\$22,832	\$21,792	\$21,084	\$14,461	\$9,489	\$7,881	\$11,119	\$14,183	\$17,016	\$206,570														
47	HLH Energy Revenue Stepped (57*20)/1000																											
48	GSP Demand	1,405	1,787	1,882	2,038	2,005	1,889	1,407	1,283	1,148	1,279	1,367	1,470	19,660														
49	Demand Revenue (49*24)	\$2,860	\$3,912	\$4,559	\$3,995	\$3,991	\$3,494	\$2,449	\$1,848	\$1,515	\$2,059	\$2,584	\$2,880	\$36,167														
50	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust	-1,309,822																										
51	PF SUMY	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0															
52	Low Density Discount Percent = 70/(59+60+61+62+64)	-0.90%	-0.79%	-0.81%	-0.81%	-0.79%	-0.73%	-0.99%	-0.90%	-0.83%	-0.75%	-0.68%	-0.93%															
53	Low Density Discount																											
54	PF Other Energy																											
55	PF Block Other Revenues																											
56																												
57	Irrigation Mitigation L.L.H																											
58	Irrigation Mitigation H.L.H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,360	39,538	44,975	39,179	0	152,052	17	152											
59	Irrigation Mitigation Revenues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,414	65,334	73,164	64,012	0	247,924	28	246											
60		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$805	\$836	\$1,557	\$1,746	\$0	\$4,944													
61	Pt Townsend L.L.H																											
62	Pt Townsend H.L.H																											
63	Pt Townsend Demand																											
64	Pt Townsend Revenues																											
65																												
66	PF Slice																											
67	Percent of SLICE	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	18.5108%	1703												
68	Slice rate	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963															
69	Slice Charges (\$000) = 69*70*100	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$435,916														
70	Monetary Benefits to IOUs (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$0																								

TABLE 4.6.2 REVENUE AT PROPOSED RATES

	A	B	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AO	AR	AS	AT	AU
1		Jul 22, 2009 @ 15:58	Revenues at Proposed Rates														
2			Revenue (\$ Thousands)														
3			Fiscal Year 2011														
4																	
5																	
6																	
7		Western HUB															
8		East Hub PF Billing Determinants															
9		PF Full Service															
10		LLH Energy Flat	283,578	354,922	394,600	390,289	330,326	317,074	296,897	282,531	248,811	267,121	253,314	264,571	3,684,034	421	3684
11		HLH Energy Flat	465,668	536,072	592,983	588,814	528,514	516,024	472,333	424,229	414,610	410,079	431,338	411,221	5,791,885	661	5792
12		PF Flat LLH Energy Rate	\$23.01	\$24.43	\$25.65	\$21.46	\$21.68	\$20.61	\$18.97	\$15.24	\$10.59	\$17.99	\$21.34	\$23.84			
13		PF Flat HLH Energy Rate	\$31.41	\$33.49	\$34.96	\$28.68	\$30.31	\$28.12	\$26.39	\$22.04	\$19.95	\$24.57	\$28.77	\$29.70			
14		LLH Energy Revenue Flat Revenue = 11*13/1000	\$6,525	\$8,671	\$10,121	\$8,378	\$7,161	\$6,535	\$5,632	\$4,306	\$2,635	\$4,806	\$5,406	\$6,307	\$76,481		
15		HLH Energy Revenue Flat Revenue= 12*14/1000	\$14,627	\$17,953	\$20,731	\$17,478	\$16,019	\$14,511	\$12,465	\$9,350	\$8,271	\$10,076	\$12,410	\$12,213	\$166,101		
16		Demand	1,484	1,602	1,724	1,798	1,741	1,574	1,404	1,088	1,062	1,101	1,047	1,039	16,664		
17		PF GSP Demand Rate	\$2.05	\$2.19	\$2.30	\$1.96	\$1.99	\$1.85	\$1.74	\$1.44	\$1.32	\$1.61	\$1.89	\$1.96			
18		Demand Revenue = 17*18	\$3,042	\$3,508	\$3,965	\$3,524	\$3,465	\$2,912	\$2,443	\$1,567	\$1,402	\$1,773	\$1,979	\$2,036	\$31,616		
19		Load Variance	769,662	913,492	1,013,058	1,003,535	881,143	855,669	793,774	734,170	689,789	702,458	709,091	695,357	9,761,198	1114	9761
20		PF Ld Variance Rate	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49			
21		Load Variance Revenue = 20*21/1000	\$377	\$448	\$496	\$492	\$432	\$419	\$389	\$360	\$338	\$344	\$347	\$341	\$4,783		
22		Low Density Discount Percent =30(15+16+21+22+25+28)	-2.02%	-2.08%	-2.13%	-2.13%	-2.15%	-2.08%	-2.09%	-2.08%	-2.07%	-2.00%	-1.98%	-1.99%			
23		Low Density Discount	\$-496	\$-637	\$-751	\$-638	\$-552	\$-506	\$-438	\$-324	\$-322	\$-340	\$-399	\$-415	\$-5,786		
24		-1,008,619 LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust															
25		PF Other Energy															
26		PF Other revenues															
27																	
28		PF Partial Service															
29		LLH Energy Flat	310,434	372,366	411,304	408,670	341,401	331,376	329,438	354,011	296,778	317,507	290,391	302,982	4,066,658	464	4,067
30		HLH Energy Flat	471,002	525,588	568,988	551,562	510,967	510,691	497,054	458,917	454,435	444,014	499,065	443,432	5,935,715	678	5,936
31		LLH Energy Revenue Flat (30*13)/1000	\$7,143	\$9,097	\$10,550	\$8,770	\$7,402	\$6,830	\$6,249	\$5,395	\$3,143	\$5,712	\$6,197	\$7,223	\$83,711		
32		HLH Energy Revenue Flat (31*14)/1000	\$14,794	\$17,602	\$19,892	\$16,370	\$15,487	\$14,361	\$13,117	\$10,115	\$9,066	\$10,909	\$14,358	\$13,170	\$169,242		
33		GSP Demand	1,481	1,710	1,733	1,725	1,705	1,565	1,488	1,346	1,276	1,396	1,366	1,319	18,110		
34		Demand Revenue (34*18)	\$3,036	\$3,745	\$3,986	\$3,381	\$3,393	\$2,895	\$2,589	\$1,938	\$1,684	\$2,248	\$2,582	\$2,585	\$34,062		
35		Load Variance	1,031,458	1,150,010	1,260,540	1,237,670	1,104,535	1,107,708	1,078,232	1,064,810	1,003,784	1,005,411	1,027,047	977,119	13,048,322	1490	13,048
36		Low Variance Revenue (36*21)/1000	\$505	\$564	\$618	\$606	\$541	\$543	\$523	\$522	\$492	\$493	\$503	\$479	\$6,394		
37		-1,133,980 LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust															
38		PF Other Energy															
39		PF Other revenues															
40																	
41		PF Block Service															
42		LLH Energy Flat	407,170	501,586	577,456	609,659	514,460	520,497	381,897	340,167	281,881	353,957	359,890	428,295	5,276,915	602	5,277
43		HLH Energy Flat	545,974	664,641	785,676	769,284	718,962	749,781	547,958	430,537	395,060	441,310	506,444	572,946	7,128,573	814	7,129
44		LLH Energy Revenue Flat (43*13)/1000	\$9,369	\$12,254	\$14,812	\$13,083	\$11,153	\$10,727	\$7,245	\$5,184	\$2,955	\$6,368	\$7,680	\$10,211	\$111,071		
45		LLH Energy Revenue Stepped (56*19)/1000															
46		HLH Energy Revenue Flat (44*14)/1000	\$17,149	\$22,259	\$27,467	\$22,832	\$21,792	\$21,084	\$14,461	\$9,489	\$7,891	\$10,843	\$14,570	\$17,016	\$206,844		
47		HLH Energy Revenue Stepped (57*20)/1000															
48		GSP Demand	1,419	1,769	1,962	2,038	2,005	1,869	1,408	1,263	1,148	1,297	1,355	1,470	19,063		
49		Demand Revenue (49*24)	\$2,909	\$3,874	\$4,559	\$3,994	\$3,990	\$3,495	\$2,450	\$1,848	\$1,515	\$2,086	\$2,561	\$2,881	\$36,164		
50		-1,309,822 LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust															
51		PF SUMY	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
52		Low Density Discount Percent = 70(59+60+61+62+64)	-0.89%	-0.79%	-0.81%	-0.81%	-0.79%	-0.73%	-0.99%	-0.90%	-0.83%	-0.77%	-0.67%	-0.93%			
53		Low-Density Discount	\$-263	\$-305	\$-378	\$-325	\$-294	\$-258	\$-240	\$-149	\$-103	\$-148	\$-165	\$-280	\$-2,908		
54		PF Other Energy															
55		PF Block Other Revenues															
56																	
57		Irrigation Mitigation L.L.H															
58		Irrigation Mitigation HLH															
59		Irrigation Mitigation Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$805	\$836	\$1,541	\$1,762	\$0	\$4,944		
60																	
61		Pt Townsend L.L.H															
62		Pt Townsend HLH															
63		Pt Townsend Demand															
64		Pt Townsend Revenues															
65																	
66		PF Slice															
67		Percent of SLICE	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	18.511%	1690	
68		Slice rate	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963		
69		Slice Charges (\$000) = 69*70*100	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$36,326	\$435,916		
70		Monetary Benefits to IOUs (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
71		-1,091,516 LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust															
72		LDL Percentage	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%	-1.07%			
73		Low-Density Discount	\$-389	\$-389	\$-389	\$-389	\$-389	\$-389	\$-389	\$-389	\$-389	\$-389	\$-389	\$-389	\$-4,663		
74		Slice Other															
75		West Hub FPS (Pre-Subscription) Sales															
76		LLH Energy Full Service	1,312	1,288	1,312	1,378	1,152	1,240	1,216	1,376	1,216	1,376	0	0	12,864	1	13
77		HLH Energy Full Service	\$27	\$27	\$27	\$29	\$24	\$26	\$25	\$29	\$25	\$29	\$0	\$0	\$267		
78		LLH Energy Full Service	1,664	1,600	1,664	1,326	1,536	1,728	1,664	1,600	1,664	1,600	0	0	16,320	2	16
79		HLH Energy Revenue	\$35	\$33	\$35	\$33	\$32	\$36	\$35	\$33	\$35	\$33	\$0	\$0	\$339		
80		GSP Demand	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	44		
81		Demand Revenue													\$0		
82		Load Variance	2,976	2,888	2,976	2,976	2,688	2,968	2,880	2,976	2,880	2,976	0	0	29184	3	29
83		Load Variance Revenue	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$14		
84		Low-Density Discount													\$0		
85		LT SURPLUS FB CRAC															

TABLE 4.6.2 REVENUE AT PROPOSED RATES

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1	Jul 17, 2009 @ 12:18															
2		Revenues at Proposed Rates														
3		Revenue (\$ Thousands)														
4		Fiscal Year 2009														
5																
6																
7	Eastern HUB	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Fiscal Year 2009		
8	East Hub PF Billing Determinants													Total	mMW	GWh
9	PF Full Service	\$2,227	\$2,235	\$3,639	\$2,596	\$2,579	\$2,093	\$1,874	\$1,489	\$1,396	\$2,351	\$2,409	\$2,324	\$27,212		
10	LLH Energy Flat	250,844	286,353	372,533	356,091	292,954	273,287	259,029	246,688	217,862	268,559	245,333	284,685	3,354,218	383	3,354
11	HLH Energy Flat	407,981	377,601	529,332	507,651	431,350	426,128	408,092	352,756	358,976	398,206	403,309	425,382	5,026,764	574	5,027
12	PF Flat LLH Energy Rate	\$21.40	\$22.72	\$23.85	\$19.96	\$20.16	\$19.17	\$17.63	\$14.17	\$9.85	\$16.73	\$19.85	\$22.17			
13	PF Flat HLH Energy Rate	\$29.21	\$31.15	\$32.51	\$27.60	\$28.19	\$26.15	\$24.54	\$20.50	\$18.55	\$22.85	\$26.76	\$27.62			
14	LLH Energy Revenue Flat= (11*13)/100	\$5,368	\$6,506	\$8,884	\$7,108	\$5,906	\$5,239	\$4,567	\$3,496	\$2,146	\$4,493	\$4,870	\$6,311	\$64,893		
15	HLH Energy Revenue Flat= (12*14)/100	\$11,917	\$11,762	\$17,200	\$14,011	\$12,160	\$11,143	\$10,015	\$7,231	\$6,659	\$9,099	\$10,793	\$11,749	\$133,739		
16	GSP Demand	1,166	1,095	1,701	1,426	1,394	1,217	1,157	1,111	1,135	1,567	1,369	1,277	15,615	2	16
17	PF GSP Demand Rate	\$1.91	\$2.04	\$2.14	\$1.82	\$1.85	\$1.72	\$1.62	\$1.34	\$1.23	\$1.50	\$1.76	\$1.82			
18	Demand Revenue= (16*17)	\$2,227	\$2,235	\$3,638	\$2,596	\$2,579	\$2,093	\$1,875	\$1,488	\$1,396	\$2,350	\$2,410	\$2,325	\$27,213		
19	PF Ld Variance	666,394	672,419	910,999	872,428	729,881	702,837	671,689	756,946	799,339	916,757	865,138	712,436	9,279,063	1,059	9,279
20	PF Ld Variance Rate	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46	\$0.46			
21	Load Variance= (20*21)/100	\$307	\$309	\$419	\$401	\$336	\$323	\$309	\$307	\$308	\$360	\$343	\$327	\$4,049		
22	Low Density Discount Percent=28/(15+16+2)	-3.83%	-3.66%	-3.75%	-3.73%	-3.67%	-3.70%	-3.98%	-3.71%	-3.52%	-3.55%	-3.55%	-4.07%			
23	Low Density Discount	-\$758	-\$761	-\$1,131	-\$900	-\$770	-\$698	-\$667	-\$465	-\$370	-\$578	-\$653	-\$842	-\$8,591		
24	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjus	-\$603	-\$603	-\$603	-\$603	-\$603	-\$603	-\$603	-\$603	-\$603	-\$603	-\$603	-\$603	-\$7,235		
25	PF Other Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	PF Other Revenues	-\$169	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$169		
27																
28	PF Partial Service	\$3,724	\$3,683	\$5,158	\$4,195	\$3,754	\$3,627	\$2,931	\$2,248	\$2,248	\$3,000	\$3,534	\$3,374	\$41,475		
29	LLH Energy Flat	79,872	90,795	112,377	107,878	90,396	91,865	80,822	79,443	75,867	92,580	82,528	85,852	1,070,075	122	1,070
30	HLH Energy Flat	127,480	118,245	158,653	151,997	133,163	138,984	119,422	109,656	121,177	131,293	132,068	122,171	1,564,009	179	1,564
31	LLH Energy Revenue Flat = 30*13/100	\$1,709	\$2,063	\$2,680	\$2,153	\$1,822	\$1,761	\$1,425	\$1,126	\$745	\$1,549	\$1,638	\$1,903	\$20,575		
32	HLH Energy Revenue Flat = 31*14/100	\$3,724	\$3,683	\$5,158	\$4,195	\$3,754	\$3,627	\$2,931	\$2,248	\$2,248	\$3,000	\$3,534	\$3,374	\$41,475		
33	GSP Demand	342	328	481	440	406	355	331	269	290	337	325	297	4,202		
34	Demand Revenue = 34*11	\$654	\$669	\$1,030	\$801	\$752	\$611	\$536	\$360	\$357	\$506	\$572	\$541	\$7,388		
35	Load Variance	216,324	216,324	270,370	259,544	222,716	218,741	193,179	184,753	196,507	223,003	209,678	194,364	2,604,565	297	2,605
36	Load Variance = 36*21/100	\$99	\$100	\$128	\$123	\$103	\$101	\$89	\$89	\$90	\$103	\$98	\$89	\$1,205		
37	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjus	-\$188	-\$188	-\$188	-\$188	-\$188	-\$188	-\$188	-\$188	-\$188	-\$188	-\$188	-\$188	-\$2,252		
38	Low Density Discount Percent= 56/(42+43+4)	-2.69%	-2.65%	-2.36%	-2.37%	-2.51%	-2.34%	-2.35%	-2.31%	-2.43%	-2.41%	-2.46%	-2.66%			
39	Low Density Discount	-\$167	-\$173	-\$212	-\$172	-\$161	-\$143	-\$117	-\$88	-\$84	-\$124	-\$144	-\$157	-\$1,742		
40	PF Other Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	PF Other Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$3	\$3	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$8		
42																
43	PF Block Service	\$4,719	\$4,605	\$5,640	\$4,857	\$4,514	\$3,737	\$4,202	\$2,682	\$2,441	\$2,709	\$2,860	\$4,070	\$47,036		
44	LLH Energy Flat	114,504	127,386	134,480	136,448	118,080	112,587	125,243	127,087	106,824	109,867	96,891	118,103	1,427,500	163	1,428
45	HLH Energy Flat	161,568	147,840	173,472	175,968	160,128	142,900	171,239	130,828	131,616	118,569	106,867	147,340	1,768,335	202	1,768
46	LLH Energy Revenue Flat=(45*13)/100	\$2,450	\$2,894	\$3,207	\$2,724	\$2,380	\$2,158	\$2,208	\$1,801	\$1,052	\$1,838	\$1,923	\$2,618	\$27,255		
47	HLH Energy Revenue Flat=(46*14)/100	\$4,719	\$4,605	\$5,640	\$4,857	\$4,514	\$3,737	\$4,202	\$2,682	\$2,441	\$2,709	\$2,860	\$4,070	\$47,036		
48	GSP Demand	374	385	417	423	417	341	403	457	500	495	413	368	4,993		
49	Demand Revenue=(49*24)	\$714	\$785	\$892	\$770	\$771	\$587	\$653	\$613	\$614	\$742	\$727	\$669	\$8,539		
50	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjus	-\$320	-\$320	-\$320	-\$320	-\$320	-\$320	-\$320	-\$320	-\$320	-\$320	-\$320	-\$320	-\$3,840		
51	Low-Density Discount	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
52	PF Other Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	PF Block Other Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
54																
55	PF SLICE	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$92,568		
56	Percent of SLICE	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	349	
57	Slice Rate	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873	\$1,873		
58	Slice Charges = 57*58*100	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$7,714	\$92,564		
59	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjus	-\$243	-\$243	-\$243	-\$243	-\$243	-\$243	-\$243	-\$243	-\$243	-\$243	-\$243	-\$243	-\$2,915		
60	Slice Other Revenues	\$0	\$0	-\$286	\$0	-\$243	\$0	-\$243	-\$243	-\$243	-\$243	-\$243	-\$243	-\$2,915		
61																
62	East Hub FPS (Pre-Subscription) Sales															
63	LLH Energy Pre-Sut	36,570	45,106	64,189	60,054	47,683	55,768	48,804	50,954	48,701	61,609	52,733	48,484	620,655	71	621
64	LLH Energy Revenue	\$819	\$1,013	\$1,444	\$1,355	\$1,077	\$1,162	\$902	\$924	\$448	\$780	\$903	\$1,019	\$11,447		
65	HLH Energy Pre-Sut	60,392	60,156	90,776	85,239	71,334	87,630	74,790	75,799	83,085	91,980	92,307	72,031	945,519	108	946
66	HLH Energy Revenue	\$1,485	\$1,478	\$2,236	\$2,095	\$1,758	\$2,012	\$1,542	\$953	\$985	\$1,403	\$1,877	\$1,667	\$19,491		
67	GSP Demand	176	182	308	262	223	234	214	186	192	245	229	200	2,651		
68	Demand Revenue	\$169	\$170	\$280	\$230	\$189	\$241	\$213	\$176	\$241	\$235	\$204	\$235	\$2,651		
69	Load Variance	78,157	80,377	114,002	105,127	86,046	137,710	119,954	121,940	123,478	148,025	140,299	117,755	1,373,780	157	1,374
70	Load Variance Revenue	\$45	\$47	\$66	\$61	\$50	\$78	\$68	\$70	\$85	\$80	\$87	\$87	\$787		
71	Low Density Discount Percen	-2.77%	-2.84%	-2.60%	-2.79%	-2.82%	-5.00%	-4.93%	-4.57%	-4.74%	-4.73%	-4.83%	-4.97%			
72	Low Density Discount	-\$70	-\$77	-\$105	-\$104	-\$87	-\$175	-\$134	-\$79	-\$80	-\$119	-\$150	-\$147	-\$1,325		
73	Wind Integration Service													\$0		
74	Other Pre-Subscription revenues	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$3	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$4,336	\$5,308	\$8,144	\$7,986	\$25,775	\$13		
75	Irrigation Mitigation															
76	Irrigation Mitigation LLH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92,652	128,555	154,155	123,083	0	498,445	57	498
77	Irrigation Mitigation HLH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147,478	217,906	243,565	207,128	0	816,077	93</	

TABLE 4.6.2 REVENUE AT PROPOSED RATES

	B	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF
1	Jul 17, 2009 @ 12:18	Revenues at Proposed Rates														
2		Revenue (\$ Thousands)														
3		Fiscal Year 2010														
4																
5																
6																
7	Eastern HUB	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Total	GMW	GWh
8	East Hub PF Billing Determinants															
9	PF Full Service	\$2,440	\$2,624	\$3,232	\$2,915	\$2,774	\$2,122	\$1,862	\$1,499	\$1,498	\$2,343	\$2,544	\$2,356	\$28,207		
10	LLH Energy Flat	256,926	300,030	365,105	369,853	295,572	270,818	263,535	247,807	221,089	289,424	247,039	287,876	3,415,074	390	3,415
11	HLH Energy Flat	409,926	426,668	511,562	\$25,154	446,340	425,282	403,695	359,686	353,216	378,836	402,715	425,019	5,068,099	579	5,068
12	PF Flat LLH Energy Rate	\$23.01	\$24.43	\$25.65	\$21.46	\$21.68	\$20.61	\$18.97	\$15.24	\$10.59	\$17.99	\$21.34	\$23.84			
13	PF Flat HLH Energy Rate	\$31.41	\$33.49	\$34.96	\$29.68	\$30.31	\$28.12	\$26.39	\$22.04	\$19.95	\$24.57	\$28.77	\$29.70			
14	LLH Energy Revenue Flat= (11*13)/100	\$5,912	\$7,300	\$9,365	\$7,937	\$6,408	\$5,582	\$4,999	\$3,777	\$2,341	\$5,207	\$5,272	\$6,863	\$70,992		
15	HLH Energy Revenue Flat= (12*14)/100	\$12,876	\$14,289	\$17,884	\$15,587	\$13,529	\$11,959	\$10,654	\$7,927	\$7,047	\$9,308	\$11,586	\$12,623	\$145,268		
16	GSP Demand	1,190	1,198	1,405	1,487	1,394	1,147	1,070	1,041	1,135	1,455	1,346	1,202	15,070		
17	PF GSP Demand Rate	\$2.05	\$2.19	\$2.30	\$1.96	\$1.99	\$1.85	\$1.74	\$1.44	\$1.32	\$1.61	\$1.89	\$1.96	\$2,356		
18	Demand Revenue= (18*17)	\$2,440	\$2,624	\$3,232	\$2,915	\$2,774	\$2,121	\$1,862	\$1,500	\$1,499	\$2,343	\$2,544	\$2,356	\$28,210		
19	PF Ld Variance	669,814	730,157	878,853	895,914	743,124	698,937	671,474	764,764	796,577	919,892	865,875	714,885	9,350,286	1,067	9,350
20	PF Ld Variance Rate	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49		
21	Load Variance= (20*21)/100	\$328	\$357	\$430	\$439	\$364	\$342	\$329	\$331	\$327	\$384	\$366	\$350	\$4,347		
22	Low Density Discount Percent=28/(15+16+2)	-3.86%	-3.70%	-3.73%	-3.71%	-3.70%	-3.73%	-3.96%	-3.73%	-3.54%	-3.55%	-3.54%	-4.09%			
23	Low Density Discount	\$-832	\$-909	\$-1,152	\$-998	\$-853	\$-745	\$-707	\$-505	\$-398	\$-612	\$-701	\$-908	\$-9,319		
24	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjus													\$0		
25	PF Other Energy													0	0	0
26	PF Other Revenues															
27																
28	PF Partial Service	\$3,976	\$4,434	\$5,104	\$4,638	\$4,100	\$3,715	\$3,034	\$2,300	\$2,296	\$3,019	\$3,545	\$3,392	\$43,554		
29	LLH Energy Flat	81,285	95,941	109,282	112,511	91,394	87,562	78,065	74,172	73,207	90,707	78,372	79,862	1,052,180	120	1,052
30	HLH Energy Flat	126,584	132,407	145,989	156,269	135,279	132,110	114,972	104,371	115,090	122,891	123,207	114,213	1,523,382	174	1,523
31	LLH Energy Revenue Flat = 30*13/100	\$1,870	\$2,344	\$2,803	\$2,414	\$1,981	\$1,805	\$1,481	\$1,130	\$775	\$1,632	\$1,672	\$1,899	\$21,808		
32	HLH Energy Revenue Flat = 31*14/100	\$3,976	\$4,434	\$5,104	\$4,638	\$4,100	\$3,715	\$3,034	\$2,300	\$2,296	\$3,019	\$3,545	\$3,392	\$43,554		
33	GSP Demand	365	358	432	445	406	355	348	285	313	355	322	303	4,287		
34	Demand Revenue = 34*11	\$748	\$783	\$993	\$872	\$808	\$656	\$605	\$410	\$413	\$571	\$609	\$594	\$8,064		
35	Load Variance	214,933	234,662	262,188	272,047	231,849	225,819	199,704	190,292	201,838	229,265	216,449	200,638	2,679,684	306	2,680
36	Load Variance = 36*21/100	\$105	\$115	\$128	\$133	\$114	\$111	\$98	\$93	\$98	\$111	\$105	\$98	\$1,310		
37	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjus													\$0		
38	Low Density Discount Percent= 56/(42+43+)	-2.62%	-2.50%	-2.45%	-2.38%	-2.42%	-2.41%	-2.46%	-2.37%	-2.55%	-2.62%	-2.52%	-2.67%			
39	Low Density Discount	\$-175	\$-192	\$-221	\$-192	\$-169	\$-151	\$-128	\$-93	\$-91	\$-134	\$-149	\$-160	\$-1,857		
40	PF Other Energy													0	0	0
41	PF Other Revenues	\$-107	\$-117	\$-131	\$-136	\$-116	\$-113	\$-100	\$-95	\$-101	\$-115	\$-108	\$-100	\$-1,340		
42																
43	PF Block Service	\$4,611	\$4,423	\$5,438	\$4,508	\$4,438	\$4,176	\$4,519	\$2,883	\$2,626	\$2,913	\$3,087	\$4,376	\$47,996		
44	LLH Energy Flat	106,189	116,270	122,909	131,065	110,031	106,978	125,243	125,535	106,388	109,867	97,150	118,103	1,375,728	157	1,376
45	HLH Energy Flat	146,812	132,060	155,543	151,870	146,410	148,510	171,239	130,788	131,616	118,569	107,283	147,340	1,688,038	193	1,688
46	LLH Energy Revenue Flat=(45*13)/100	\$2,443	\$2,840	\$3,153	\$2,813	\$2,385	\$2,205	\$2,376	\$1,913	\$1,127	\$1,977	\$2,073	\$2,816	\$28,120		
47	HLH Energy Revenue Flat=(46*14)/100	\$4,611	\$4,423	\$5,438	\$4,508	\$4,438	\$4,176	\$4,519	\$2,883	\$2,626	\$2,913	\$3,087	\$4,376	\$47,996		
48	GSP Demand	338	342	372	377	379	341	403	457	500	495	414	368	4,788		
49	Demand Revenue=(49*24)	\$692	\$749	\$855	\$740	\$755	\$631	\$702	\$659	\$659	\$797	\$782	\$720	\$8,741		
50	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
51	Low-Density Discount													\$0		
52	PF Other Energy													0	0	0
53	PF Block Other Revenues															
54																
55	PF SLICE															
56	Percent of SLICE	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	379	
57	Slice Rate	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963		
58	Slice Charges = 57*58*100	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$97,004		
59	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
60	Slice Other Revenues															
61																
62	East Hub FPS (Pre-Subscription) Sales															
63	LLH Energy Pre-Sub	48,311	59,076	71,350	71,090	59,268	57,319	50,063	50,774	48,422	64,168	53,122	48,854	681,817	78	682
64	LLH Energy Revenue	\$1,031	\$1,274	\$1,559	\$1,519	\$1,267	\$1,213	\$957	\$541	\$467	\$828	\$626	\$1,047	\$12,629		
65	HLH Energy Pre-Sub	76,790	85,495	100,471	102,743	89,919	89,482	75,692	76,506	81,603	87,731	91,807	72,242	1,030,481	118	1,030
66	HLH Energy Revenue	\$1,855	\$2,089	\$2,486	\$2,468	\$2,167	\$2,092	\$1,615	\$994	\$1,021	\$1,363	\$1,898	\$1,705	\$21,753		
67	GSP Demand	229	239	289	307	281	241	221	191	207	253	235	201	2,894		
68	Demand Revenue	\$245	\$268	\$318	\$320	\$300	\$235	\$225	\$163	\$197	\$251	\$245	\$208	\$3,005		
69	Load Variance	122,499	138,070	166,468	168,993	142,004	141,213	124,513	124,283	125,685	148,512	141,113	119,780	1,864,313	190	1,864
70	Load Variance Revenue	\$71	\$90	\$96	\$98	\$82	\$81	\$71	\$72	\$73	\$86	\$82	\$69	\$961		
71	Low Density Discount Percen	-4.71%	-4.77%	-4.81%	-5.07%	-5.00%	-4.95%	-4.90%	-4.50%	-4.69%	-4.67%	-4.80%	-4.93%			
72	Low Density Discount	\$-151	\$-177	\$-214	\$-223	\$-191	\$-180	\$-140	\$-80	\$-82	\$-118	\$-151	\$-149	\$-1,858		
73	Wind Integration Service													\$0		
74	Other Pre-Subscription revenues													\$0		
75	Irrigation Mitigation															
76	Irrigation Mitigation LLH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90,110	124,006	147,923	118,453	0	480,492	55	480
77	Irrigation Mitigation HLH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142,759	211,084	235,661	201,328	0	790,832	90	791
78	Irrigation Mitigation Flat Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,321	\$1,500	\$2,737	\$2,979	\$0	\$8,537		
79	Irrigation Mitigation Stepped Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,451	\$1,509	\$2,783	\$2,797	\$0	\$8,540		
80	Total	\$46,022	\$50,688	\$60,209	\$53,935	\$48,228	\$43,839	\$40,535	\$34,796	\$31,378						

TABLE 4.6.2 REVENUE AT PROPOSED RATES

B	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	
1 Jul 17, 2009 @ 12:18	Revenues at Proposed Rates															
2	Revenue (\$ Thousands)															
3	Fiscal Year 2011															
4																
5																
6																
7	Fiscal Year 2011															
8		Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Total	aMW	GWh
9	Eastern HUB															
10	East Hub PF Billing Determinants															
11	PF Full Service	\$2,493	\$2,683	\$3,303	\$2,973	\$2,838	\$2,170	\$1,904	\$1,531	\$1,527	\$2,381	\$2,593	\$2,405	\$28,800		
12	LLH Energy Flat	265,363	304,387	373,047	377,242	302,236	277,167	269,587	254,440	227,103	284,701	250,391	294,218	3,479,882	397	3,480
13	HLH Energy Flat	416,290	438,749	521,990	535,221	456,078	435,003	412,742	369,302	362,987	402,968	416,923	434,274	5,202,527	594	5,203
14	PF Flat LLH Energy Rate	\$23.01	\$24.43	\$25.65	\$21.46	\$21.68	\$20.61	\$18.97	\$15.24	\$10.59	\$17.99	\$21.34	\$23.84			
15	PF Flat HLH Energy Rate	\$31.41	\$33.49	\$34.96	\$29.08	\$30.31	\$28.12	\$26.39	\$22.04	\$19.95	\$24.57	\$28.77	\$29.70			
16	LLH Energy Revenue Flat= (11*13)/100	\$6,106	\$7,436	\$9,569	\$8,096	\$6,552	\$5,712	\$5,114	\$3,878	\$2,405	\$5,122	\$5,343	\$7,014	\$72,347		
17	HLH Energy Revenue Flat= (12*14)/100	\$13,076	\$14,694	\$18,249	\$15,885	\$13,824	\$12,232	\$10,892	\$8,139	\$7,242	\$9,901	\$11,995	\$12,898	\$149,027		
18	GSP Demand	1,216	1,225	1,436	1,517	1,426	1,173	1,094	1,063	1,157	1,479	1,372	1,227	15,385		
19	PF GSP Demand Rate	\$2.05	\$2.19	\$2.30	\$1.96	\$1.99	\$1.85	\$1.74	\$1.44	\$1.32	\$1.61	\$1.89	\$1.96			
20	Demand Revenue= (18*17)	\$2,494	\$2,683	\$3,302	\$2,974	\$2,837	\$2,170	\$1,904	\$1,530	\$1,527	\$2,382	\$2,593	\$2,405	\$28,801		
21	PF Ld Variance	684,415	748,400	897,023	913,370	759,525	715,007	686,784	781,073	812,604	939,584	883,433	730,482	9,549,680	1,090	9,550
22	PF Ld Variance Rate	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.49			
23	Load Variance= (20*21)/100	\$335	\$365	\$439	\$447	\$372	\$350	\$336	\$339	\$335	\$394	\$374	\$358	\$4,444		
24	Low Density Discount Percent=28/(15+16+2)	-3.86%	-3.70%	-3.73%	-3.72%	-3.70%	-3.73%	-3.96%	-3.74%	-3.56%	-3.56%	-3.56%	-4.09%			
25	Low Density Discount	-\$850	-\$933	-\$1,178	-\$1,018	-\$873	-\$763	-\$723	-\$519	-\$410	-\$634	-\$723	-\$927	-\$9,551		
26	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust													\$0		
27	PF Other Energy													\$0	0	0
28	PF Other Revenues													\$0		
29	PF Partial Service	\$4,064	\$4,627	\$5,267	\$4,787	\$4,235	\$3,838	\$3,139	\$2,374	\$2,362	\$3,168	\$3,709	\$3,505	\$45,076		
30	LLH Energy Flat	85,264	97,487	112,736	115,966	94,307	90,408	80,720	76,449	75,245	91,685	79,545	82,221	1,082,033	124	1,082
31	HLH Energy Flat	129,384	138,166	150,669	161,287	139,722	136,475	118,944	107,717	118,399	128,953	128,908	118,022	1,576,646	180	1,577
32	LLH Energy Revenue Flat = 30*13/100	\$1,962	\$2,382	\$2,892	\$2,489	\$2,045	\$1,863	\$1,531	\$1,165	\$797	\$1,697	\$1,960	\$2,432			
33	HLH Energy Revenue Flat = 31*14/100	\$4,064	\$4,627	\$5,267	\$4,787	\$4,235	\$3,838	\$3,139	\$2,374	\$2,362	\$3,168	\$3,709	\$3,505	\$45,076		
34	GSP Demand	377	369	446	459	419	367	360	294	322	366	333	313	4,425		
35	Demand Revenue = 34*11	\$773	\$809	\$1,026	\$900	\$835	\$678	\$627	\$423	\$425	\$589	\$629	\$614	\$8,329		
36	Load Variance	221,712	241,968	270,323	280,520	239,205	233,009	206,330	195,915	207,185	236,306	223,324	207,086	2,762,803	315	2,763
37	Load Variance = 36*21/100	\$109	\$119	\$132	\$137	\$117	\$114	\$101	\$96	\$101	\$115	\$108	\$101	\$1,350		
38	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust													\$0		
39	Low Density Discount Percent=56/(42+43+4)	-2.57%	-2.46%	-2.41%	-2.34%	-2.38%	-2.37%	-2.42%	-2.34%	-2.52%	-2.47%	-2.48%	-2.63%			
40	Low Density Discount	-\$178	-\$195	-\$225	-\$195	-\$172	-\$164	-\$130	-\$95	-\$93	-\$137	-\$153	-\$163	-\$1,889		
41	PF Other Energy													\$0	0	0
42	PF Other Revenues	-\$111	-\$121	-\$135	-\$140	-\$120	-\$117	-\$103	-\$98	-\$104	-\$118	-\$112	-\$104	-\$1,381		
43	PF Block Service	\$4,438	\$4,610	\$5,438	\$4,508	\$4,438	\$4,176	\$4,519	\$2,883	\$2,626	\$2,746	\$3,274	\$4,376	\$48,031		
44	LLH Energy Flat	111,697	110,670	122,909	131,065	110,031	106,978	125,243	125,535	106,388	117,561	90,638	118,103	1,376,818	157	1,377
45	HLH Energy Flat	141,305	137,660	155,543	151,870	146,410	148,510	171,239	130,786	131,616	111,758	113,795	147,340	1,687,832	193	1,688
46	LLH Energy Revenue Flat=(45*13)/100	\$2,570	\$2,704	\$3,153	\$2,813	\$2,385	\$2,205	\$2,376	\$1,913	\$1,127	\$2,115	\$1,934	\$2,816	\$28,110		
47	HLH Energy Revenue Flat=(46*14)/100	\$4,438	\$4,610	\$5,438	\$4,508	\$4,438	\$4,176	\$4,519	\$2,883	\$2,626	\$2,746	\$3,274	\$4,376	\$48,031		
48	GSP Demand	338	342	372	377	379	341	403	457	500	495	414	368	4,786		
49	Demand Revenue=(49*24)	\$692	\$749	\$855	\$740	\$755	\$631	\$702	\$659	\$659	\$797	\$782	\$720	\$8,741		
50	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
51	Low-Density Discount													\$0		
52	PF Other Energy													\$0	0	0
53	PF Block Other Revenues													\$0		
54																
55	PF SLICE															
56	Percent of SLICE	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	4.1193%	376	
57	Slice Rate	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963	\$1,963		
58	Slice Charges = 57*58*100	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$8,084	\$97,011		
59	LBCRAC True-up/Lookback Adjust	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
60	Slice Other Revenues													\$0		
61																
62	East Hub FPS (Pre-Subscription) Sales	-4.55%	-4.63%	-4.71%	-4.96%	-4.87%	-4.83%	-4.75%	-4.36%	-4.56%	-4.48%	-4.57%	-4.73%			
63	LLH Energy Pre-Sub	48,808	59,694	71,524	71,208	59,272	57,502	50,596	51,333	48,917	62,298	54,173	49,844	685,169	78	685
64	LLH Energy Revenue	\$1,041	\$1,286	\$1,559	\$1,522	\$1,267	\$1,218	\$967	\$545	\$472	\$805	\$945	\$1,069	\$12,697		
65	HLH Energy Pre-Sub	77,645	86,476	100,821	103,157	91,001	90,468	76,547	77,373	82,498	92,686	93,889	73,661	1,046,222	119	1,046
66	HLH Energy Revenue	\$1,591	\$1,810	\$2,109	\$2,064	\$1,854	\$1,825	\$1,379	\$872	\$895	\$1,245	\$1,666	\$1,478	\$18,789		
67	GSP Demand	232	243	293	311	285	246	225	194	210	256	238	204	2,937		
68	Demand Revenue	\$248	\$272	\$323	\$324	\$304	\$258	\$228	\$186	\$190	\$254	\$248	\$211	\$3,047		
69	Load Variance	124,612	140,485	168,313	171,850	145,233	143,659	128,384	126,468	128,173	152,330	144,127	121,880	1,693,262	193	1,693
70	Load Variance Revenue	\$72	\$81	\$98	\$99	\$84	\$83	\$73	\$74	\$88	\$83	\$70	\$78	\$978		
71	Low Density Discount Percen	-4.55%	-4.63%	-4.71%	-4.96%	-4.87%	-4.83%	-4.75%	-4.36%	-4.56%	-4.48%	-4.57%	-4.73%			
72	Low Density Discount	-\$134	-\$160	-\$193	-\$199	-\$171	-\$163	-\$126	-\$73	-\$74	-\$107	-\$135	-\$134	-\$1,669		
73	Wind Integration Service													\$0		
74	Other Pre-Subscription revenues													\$0		
75	Irrigation Mitigation															
76	Irrigation Mitigation LLH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90,110	124,006	148,154	117,248	0	479,518	55	480
77	Irrigation Mitigation HLH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142,759	211,084	234,548	199,640	0	788,031	90	788
78	Irrigation Mitigation Flat Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,321	\$1,500	\$2,737	\$2,924	\$0	\$8,482		
79	Irrigation Mitigation Stepped Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,451	\$1,509	\$2,769	\$2,797	\$0	\$8,527		
80	Total	\$46,383	\$51,301	\$60,765	\$54,316	\$48,652	\$44,241	\$40,890	\$35,147	\$31,649	\$43,965	\$48,065	\$46,353	\$551,728		

TABLE 4.6.2 REVENUE AT PROPOSED RATES

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1	Jul 17, 2009 @ 12:18															
2		Revenues at Proposed Rates														
3		Revenue (\$ Thousands)														
4		Fiscal Year 2009														
5																
6																
7	Bulk HUB															
8	Investor-Owned Utilities Residential Exchange															
9	Residential Exchange Rate	(48.46)	(48.46)	(48.46)	(47.22)	(47.45)	(47.45)	(47.56)	(47.56)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(48.00)	(48.00)	(49.48)		
10	Energy (MWhr)	2,357,543	2,669,837	3,476,522	4,317,495	3,368,129	3,127,975	2,701,817	2,484,845	2,481,228	2,644,717	2,528,174	2,314,738	34,473,020	3,935	34,473
11	Residential Exchange Revenue (\$000) = (12+13)*14	-\$113,539	-\$129,016	-\$167,543	-\$213,478	-\$168,287	-\$156,379	-\$135,368	-\$123,944	-\$123,530	-\$130,913	-\$126,651	-\$116,493	-\$1,705,142		
12	Direct-Service Industries (IP-02 & FPS)															
13	IP LBCRAC True-up (MWH)															
14	IP LBCRAC True-up Revenue (\$000)															
15	PAC capacity, WNP-3 and other L-T contracts															
16	Demand (MW)	751	863	770	770	870	940	788	1,003	808	959	978	796	10,296		
17	HLH Energy (MWhr)	171,719	239,003	224,011	217,419	187,526	143,338	108,238	180,235	96,442	134,718	158,477	79,495	1,940,621	222	1,941
18	LLH Energy (MWhr)	-129,870	-42,585	-78,946	-90,293	-74,210	-146,665	-44,319	9,357	-19,103	21,631	-5,171	-92,823	-692,997	-79	-693
19	Energy (aMW)	56	272	195	171	169	-4	89	255	107	210	206	-19	1,707	142	1,248
20	Revenue (\$ Thousand)	\$3,951	\$10,923	\$10,768	\$10,811	\$10,175	\$7,503	\$7,331	\$7,536	\$4,027	\$6,514	\$7,981	\$3,980	\$91,498		
21																
22	Contractual Obligations (CER)															
23	Demand (MW)	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,273	1,273	14,996		
24	HLH Energy (MWhr)	346,350	334,728	345,886	345,886	312,413	345,886	334,263	345,886	334,728	345,886	421,922	408,312	4,222,146	482	4,222
25	LLH Energy (MWhr)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Energy (aMW)	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	567	567	5,783	482	
27	Revenue (\$ Thousand)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0		
28																
29	Monthly Trading Floor Committed Sales (MWH)	357,945	445,952	403,914	829,746	136,700	796,138	502,329	613,200	616,800	72,800	41,600	40,000	4,857,124	554	4,857
30	Monthly Trading Floor Committed Sales (\$000)	\$19,669	\$21,826	\$22,239	\$33,118	\$4,668	\$22,333	\$16,564	\$24,159	\$24,990	\$4,876	\$2,174	\$2,090	\$200,727		
31	Monthly Trading Floor Balancing Sales (MWH)							791,868	1,347,854	1,885,286	1,060,593	47,628	205,501	5,338,728	609	5,339
32	Monthly Trading Floor Balancing Sales (\$000)							\$20,412	\$28,616	\$40,960	\$29,549	\$1,449	\$6,029	\$127,015		
33	Other Monthly Sales (MWH)															
34	Other Monthly Sales (\$000)															
35	FPS Bookouts	-98,215	-122,762	-143,872	-1,904	-29,136	-121,373							-517,262	-59	-517
36	Revenue reversals (\$000)	-\$5,185	-\$5,930	-\$8,411	\$0	-\$1,083	-\$3,450							-\$24,059		
37																
38	Power Purchases															
39	ERE Augmentation Power purchases	8,959	9,661	10,726	9,685	9,002	8,595	7,511	10,295	11,286	11,468	11,239	8,959	117,384	13	117
40	ERE Augmentation Purchase Expense	\$261	\$299	\$337	\$272	\$269	\$238	\$206	\$221	\$215	\$260	\$291	\$264	\$3,134		
41	IOU Power Buyback/Deferred LB CRAC expense															
42																
43	Renewable HLH (MWH)	34,311	34,324	41,382	47,002	21,638	38,693	28,678	26,230	27,059	28,177	24,661	24,297	376,451	43	376
44	Renewable LLH (MWH)	6,519	6,070	9,789	9,829	8,209	28,514	23,689	24,297	26,321	25,352	22,458	19,996	211,044	24	211
45	Renewable Expense (\$000) (included in Program Expense Forecast)	\$2,017	\$2,071	\$2,587	\$2,933	\$1,681	\$3,394	\$2,694	\$2,669	\$2,727	\$2,744	\$2,437	\$2,317	\$30,273		
46																
47	Power Purchases Bookouts (MWH)	-98,215	-122,762	-143,872	-1,904	-29,136	-121,373	0	0	0	0	0	0	-517,262	-59	-517
48	Power Purchases Reversals (\$000)	-\$5,185	-\$5,930	-\$8,411	\$0	-\$1,083	-\$3,450	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$24,059		
49																
50	Augmentation Power Purchases (MWH)													0	0	0
51	Augmentation Power Purchases (\$000)													\$0		
52																
53	Other Committed Power Purchases (MWH)	5,669	6,860	3,092	1,773	9,682	9,801	15,033	24,268	44,612	27,856	15,507	5,796	169,950	19	170
54	Balancing Power Purchases (MWH)							420	17,608	-	10,895	435,023	207,637	671,584	77	672
55	NLS Power Purchases (MWH) 79506, 79507, 79510, 79671, 79590	502,816	612,716	937,212	138,711	642,173	626,970	118,824	-	-	131,200	291,000	168,000	4,169,622	476	4,170
56	Other Committed Purchase Power Expense (\$000)	\$660	\$564	\$793	\$687	\$390	\$726	\$952	\$991	\$1,118	\$1,640	\$330	\$513	\$9,365		
57	Balancing Purchase Power Expense (\$000)							\$11	\$451	\$0	\$319	\$14,700	\$6,656	\$22,136		
58	Trading Floor Purchase Power Expense (\$000)	\$24,625	\$30,061	\$61,783	\$4,924	\$26,086	\$18,938	\$3,245	\$0	\$0	\$3,850	\$10,646	\$5,636	\$189,793		
59																
60	Lookback adjustment	\$4,665	\$5,750	\$7,102	\$7,986	\$6,592	\$6,178	\$5,357	\$4,969	\$5,019	\$6,075	\$5,774	\$5,303	\$70,768		
61	Residential Exchange Power Purchase	2,357,543	2,669,837	3,476,522	4,317,495	3,368,129	3,127,975	2,701,817	2,484,845	2,481,228	2,644,717	2,528,174	2,314,738	34,473,020	3,935	34,473
62	Residential Exchange cost	\$129,830	\$147,028	\$191,452	\$237,764	\$185,483	\$172,258	\$148,789	\$136,840	\$136,641	\$145,645	\$139,227	\$127,473	\$1,898,429		

TABLE 4.6.2 REVENUE AT PROPOSED RATES

	B	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF
1	Jul 17, 2009 @ 12:18															
2							Revenues at Proposed Rates									
3		-1					Revenue (\$ Thousands)									
4							Fiscal Year 2010									
5							743	720	744	720	744	744	720	Fiscal Year 2010		
6							432	384	416	416	400	416	416	400		
7							312	337	328	328	288	327	304	344	304	328
8	Bulk HUB															
9	Investor-Owned Utilities Residential Exchange															
10	Residential Exchange Rate	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)	(47.67)
11	Energy (MWhr)	2,864,806	3,197,882	4,085,457	4,784,898	4,429,309	4,062,639	3,595,448	2,466,659	1,948,191	1,918,756	2,449,230	3,121,073	38,924,348		
12	Direct-Service Industries (IP-02 & FPS)															
13	IP LBCRAC True-up (MWH)	299,490	290,244	299,490	299,490	270,546	299,088	289,842	299,490	289,842	299,490	299,490	289,842	3,526,344	403	3,526
14	IP LBCRAC True-up Revenue (\$000)	\$9,753	\$10,033	\$10,923	\$11,429	\$10,296	\$10,745	\$9,381	\$8,757	\$8,591	\$10,000	\$11,138	\$10,805	\$121,852		
15	PAC capacity, WNP-3 and other L-T contracts															
16	Demand (MW)	851	963	870	870	870	788	788	988	770	785	938	758	10,239		
17	HLH Energy (MWhr)	54,962	98,624	142,515	159,523	125,172	94,802	100,158	178,576	89,776	67,322	145,400	74,435	1,331,265	152	1,331
18	LLH Energy (MWhr)	-129,189	-50,621	-16,121	-34,115	-13,973	-47,213	-40,587	9,357	-47,376	-38,354	-3,129	-87,730	-499,051	-57	-499
19	Energy (aMW)	-100	67	170	169	165	64	83	253	59	39	191	-18	1,141	95	832
20	Revenue (\$ Thousand)	\$4,862	\$11,176	\$11,346	\$11,335	\$10,793	\$8,156	\$8,055	\$8,681	\$4,907	\$4,903	\$7,705	\$4,860	\$96,778		
21																
22	Contractual Obligations (CER)															
23	Demand (MW)	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,240	1,240	15,210		
24	HLH Energy (MWhr)	422,490	408,312	421,922	421,922	381,091	421,922	407,745	421,922	408,312	421,922	392,088	379,440	4,909,088	560	4,909
25	LLH Energy (MWhr)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Energy (aMW)	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	527	527	6,725	560	0
27	Revenue (\$ Thousand)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0		
28																
29	Monthly Trading Floor Committed Sales (MWH)															
30	Monthly Trading Floor Committed Sales (\$000)															
31	Monthly Trading Floor Balancing Sales (MWH)	264,582	441,458	619,865	1,297,484	1,051,699	1,335,168	1,823,398	3,066,531	2,349,974	1,750,318	566,422	272,940	14,839,839	1,694	14,840
32	Monthly Trading Floor Balancing Sales (\$000)	\$8,514	\$15,446	\$23,222	\$55,912	\$42,798	\$52,434	\$63,709	\$102,412	\$78,428	\$66,440	\$24,115	\$11,201	\$544,632		
33	Other Monthly Sales (MWH)															
34	Other Monthly Sales (\$000)															
35	FPS Bookouts															
36	Revenue reversals (\$000)															
37																
38	Power Purchases															
39	ERE Augmentation Power purchases	6,986	7,280	8,274	7,504	6,647	6,555	5,396	7,924	9,304	8,467	9,108	6,783	90,228	10	90
40	ERE Augmentation Purchase Expense	\$228	\$247	\$287	\$230	\$214	\$196	\$156	\$193	\$207	\$222	\$270	\$216	\$2,665		
41	IOU Power Buyback/Deferred LB CRAC expense															
42																
43	Renewable HLH (MWH)	26,590	26,485	24,292	24,063	20,328	38,693	28,677	31,104	27,057	28,175	24,658	24,297	324,419	37	324
44	Renewable LLH (MWH)	19,733	19,210	19,295	16,522	17,589	28,515	23,690	24,298	26,321	25,353	22,460	19,997	262,982	30	263
45	Renewable Expense (\$000) (included in Program Expense Forecast)	\$2,431	\$2,444	\$2,371	\$2,250	\$2,149	\$3,453	\$2,750	\$2,869	\$2,760	\$2,764	\$2,435	\$2,318	\$30,994		
46																
47	Power Purchases Bookouts (MWH)															
48	Power Purchases Reversals (\$000)															
49																
50	Augmentation Power Purchases (MWH)	353,933	342,992	353,933	353,933	319,681	353,457	342,516	353,933	342,516	353,933	353,933	342,516	4,167,276	476	4,167
51	Augmentation Power Purchases (\$000)	\$15,126	\$14,659	\$15,126	\$15,126	\$13,662	\$15,106	\$14,638	\$15,126	\$14,638	\$15,126	\$15,126	\$14,638	\$178,100		
52																
53	Other Committed Power Purchases (MWH)	3,406	3,515	3,034	4,884	5,546	6,251	9,672	11,172	9,842	5,660	5,912	4,596	73,489	8	73
54	Balancing Power Purchases (MWH)	67,363	242,691	276,916	331,699	250,469	151,184	151,073	2,469	7,222	23,487	131,834	171,560	1,707,967	195	1,708
55	NLS Power Purchases (MWH) 79506, 79507, 79510, 79671, 79590															
56	Other Committed Purchase Power Expense (\$000)	\$384	\$390	\$370	\$439	\$473	\$145	\$124	\$175	\$162	\$117	\$167	\$118	\$3,065		
57	Balancing Purchase Power Expense (\$000)	\$2,038	\$11,378	\$13,579	\$16,913	\$13,112	\$8,763	\$8,621	\$85	\$301	\$899	\$5,785	\$3,091	\$84,566		
58	Trading Floor Purchase Power Expense (\$000)															
59																
60	Lookback adjustment															
61	Residential Exchange Power Purchase	2,864,806	3,197,882	4,085,457	4,784,898	4,429,309	4,062,639	3,595,448	2,466,659	1,948,191	1,918,756	2,449,230	3,121,073	38,924,348	4,443	38,924
62	Residential Exchange cost	\$155,931	\$174,061	\$222,371	\$260,442	\$241,087	\$221,129	\$195,700	\$134,260	\$106,040	\$104,438	\$133,312	\$169,880	\$2,118,652		

TABLE 4.6.2 REVENUE AT PROPOSED RATES

	B	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU
1	Jul 17, 2009 @ 12:18															
2		Revenues at Proposed Rates														
3		Revenue (\$ Thousands)														
4		Fiscal Year 2011														
5							743	720	744	720	744	744	720			Fiscal Year 2011
6		432	384	416	416	384	416	416	400	416	416	416	400			
7		312	337	328	328	288	327	304	344	304	328	328	320			
8	Bulk HUB															
9	Investor-Owned Utilities Residential Exchange	(49.69)	(49.69)	(49.69)	(49.69)	(49.69)	(49.69)	(49.69)	(49.69)	(49.69)	(49.69)	(49.69)	(49.69)	(49.69)	(49.69)	(49.69)
10	Residential Exchange Rate	2,882,173	3,211,722	4,096,937	4,782,810	4,430,300	4,065,369	3,653,017	2,526,085	2,019,769	1,996,001	2,520,392	3,181,028	39,365,605		
11	Energy (MWhr)	-143,207	-159,581	-203,565	-237,644	-220,129	-201,997	-181,508	-125,514	-100,357	-99,176	-125,231	-158,056	(\$1,955,964)		
12	Direct-Service Industries (IP-02 & FPS)															
13	IP LBCRAC True-up (MWH)	299,490	290,244	299,490	299,490	270,546	299,088	289,842	299,490	289,842	299,490	299,490	289,842	3,526,344	403	3,526
14	IP LBCRAC True-up Revenue (\$000)	\$9,722	\$10,057	\$10,923	\$11,429	\$10,296	\$10,745	\$9,381	\$8,757	\$8,591	\$9,970	\$11,176	\$10,805	\$121,852		
15	PAC capacity, WNP-3 and other L-T contracts															
16	Demand (MW)	828	947	854	854	854	772	772	965	770	800	784	183	9,383		
17	HLH Energy (MWhr)	49,873	97,242	138,155	155,843	121,972	91,261	96,708	173,826	89,776	67,498	78,083	-6,696	1,154,561	132	1,155
18	LLH Energy (MWhr)	-119,795	-44,396	-7,954	-26,149	-7,244	-39,709	-35,127	13,899	-47,376	-38,596	-61,515	-6,599	-420,561	-48	-421
19	Energy (aMW)	-94	73	176	174	171	69	86	252	59	39	22	-18	1,010	84	734
20	Revenue (\$ Thousand)	\$4,862	\$11,026	\$11,196	\$11,185	\$10,644	\$8,006	\$7,905	\$8,465	\$4,907	\$4,903	\$5,280	\$59	\$88,437		
21																
22	Contractual Obligations (CER)															
23	Demand (MW)	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	14,880		
24	HLH Energy (MWhr)	392,615	379,440	392,088	392,088	354,144	392,088	378,913	392,088	379,440	392,088	384,648	372,240	4,601,880	525	4,602
25	LLH Energy (MWhr)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Energy (aMW)	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	6,288	525	
27	Revenue (\$ Thousand)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0		
28																
29	Monthly Trading Floor Committed Sales (MWH)															
30	Monthly Trading Floor Committed Sales (\$000)															
31	Monthly Trading Floor Balancing Sales (MWH)	533,732	499,896	706,318	1,486,068	1,142,705	1,506,518	1,671,295	2,727,700	2,172,688	1,810,013	727,604	355,182	15,339,720	1,751	15,340
32	Monthly Trading Floor Balancing Sales (\$000)	\$22,235	\$21,049	\$30,042	\$64,900	\$48,333	\$61,709	\$60,252	\$93,306	\$73,618	\$71,649	\$31,736	\$15,114	\$593,944		
33	Other Monthly Sales (MWH)															
34	Other Monthly Sales (\$000)															
35	FPS Bookouts															
36	Revenue reversals (\$000)															
37																
38	Power Purchases															
39	ERE Augmentation Power purchases	5,311	5,533	6,284	5,702	5,056	4,986	4,106	5,532	6,225	6,264	6,885	5,129	67,014	8	67
40	ERE Augmentation Power Purchase Expense	\$174	\$189	\$219	\$175	\$164	\$150	\$119	\$136	\$139	\$165	\$205	\$164	\$1,998		
41	IOU Power Buyback/Deferred LB CRAC expense															
42																
43	Renewable HLH (MWH)	26,590	26,485	24,292	24,063	20,328	38,693	28,677	31,104	27,057	28,175	24,659	24,297	324,420	37	324
44	Renewable LLH (MWH)	19,733	19,210	19,295	16,522	17,589	28,515	23,690	24,298	26,321	25,353	22,459	19,997	262,981	30	263
45	Renewable Expense (\$000) (included in Program Expense Forecast)	\$2,452	\$2,470	\$2,391	\$2,280	\$2,175	\$3,506	\$2,788	\$2,907	\$2,798	\$2,801	\$2,467	\$2,349	\$31,384		
46																
47	Power Purchases Bookouts (MWH)															
48	Power Purchases Reversals (\$000)															
49																
50	Augmentation Power Purchases (MWH)	506,186	490,537	506,186	506,186	457,200	505,505	489,857	506,186	489,857	506,186	506,186	489,857	5,959,928	680	5,960
51	Augmentation Power Purchases (\$000)	\$23,020	\$22,309	\$23,020	\$23,020	\$20,793	\$22,989	\$22,278	\$23,020	\$22,278	\$23,020	\$23,020	\$22,278	\$271,045		
52																
53	Other Committed Power Purchases (MWH)	3,406	3,515	3,034	4,884	5,546	6,251	9,672	11,172	9,842	5,660	5,912	4,596	73,489	8	73
54	Balancing Power Purchases (MWH)	4,402	156,897	208,567	283,867	214,360	131,400	175,784	16,417	25,379	4,283	51,699	34,874	1,307,928	149	1,308
55	NLS Power Purchases (MWH) 79506, 79507, 79510, 79671, 79590															
56	Other Committed Purchase Power Expense (\$000)	\$54	\$60	\$40	\$109	\$143	\$145	\$124	\$175	\$162	\$117	\$167	\$118	\$1,415		
57	Balancing Purchase Power Expense (\$000)	\$198	\$8,811	\$11,273	\$15,047	\$11,674	\$7,919	\$9,710	\$642	\$1,107	\$173	\$2,588	\$1,548	\$70,692		
58	Trading Floor Purchase Power Expense (\$000)															
59																
60	Lookback adjustment															
61	Residential Exchange Power Purchase	2,882,173	3,211,722	4,096,937	4,782,810	4,430,300	4,065,369	3,653,017	2,526,085	2,019,769	1,996,001	2,520,392	3,181,028	39,365,605	4,494	39,366
62	Residential Exchange cost	\$162,872	\$181,494	\$231,518	\$270,277	\$250,356	\$229,734	\$206,432	\$142,749	\$114,137	\$112,794	\$142,427	\$179,760	\$2,224,550		

TABLE 4.6.2 REVENUE AT PROPOSED RATES

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1	Jul 17, 2009 @ 12:18	Revenues at Proposed Rates														
2		Revenue (\$ Thousands)														
3		Fiscal Year 2009														
4																
5																
6																
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	Table 4.8.1: Secondary Sales													
2														
3	<u>Surplus Sales FY 2010</u>													
4														
5		<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Annual</u>
6														
7	Monthly Hours	744	721	744	744	672	743	720	744	720	744	744	720	8,760
8														
9	Surplus Sales (aMW)	356	612	833	1,744	1,565	1,797	2,532	4,122	3,264	2,353	761	379	1,694
10	Secondary Revenue (\$ Thousand)	8,514	15,446	23,222	55,912	42,798	52,434	63,709	102,412	78,428	66,440	24,115	11,201	544,632
11	Average Sales Price (\$/MWh)	\$ 32.18	\$ 34.99	\$ 37.46	\$ 43.09	\$ 40.69	\$ 39.27	\$ 34.94	\$ 33.40	\$ 33.37	\$ 37.96	\$ 42.57	\$ 41.04	\$ 36.70
12														
13														
14														
15														
16	<u>Surplus Sales FY 2011</u>													
17														
18		<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Annual</u>
19														
20	Monthly Hours	744	721	744	744	672	743	720	744	720	744	744	720	8,760
21														
22	Surplus Sales (aMW)	717	693	949	1,997	1,700	2,028	2,321	3,666	3,018	2,433	978	493	1,751
23	Secondary Revenue (\$ Thousand)	22,235	21,049	30,042	64,900	48,333	61,709	60,252	93,306	73,618	71,649	31,736	15,114	593,944
24	Average Sales Price (\$/MWh)	\$ 41.66	\$ 42.11	\$ 42.53	\$ 43.67	\$ 42.30	\$ 40.96	\$ 36.05	\$ 34.21	\$ 33.88	\$ 39.58	\$ 43.62	\$ 42.55	\$ 38.72

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	Table 4.8.2: Balancing Purchases													
2														
3	<u>Balancing Purchases FY 2010</u>													
4														
5		<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Annual</u>
6														
7	Monthly Hours	744	721	744	744	672	743	720	744	720	744	744	720	8,760
8														
9	Balancing Purchases (aMW)	76	326	358	437	369	196	212	3	12	23	175	143	193
10	Purchase Expenses (\$ Thousand)	\$ 1,730	\$ 11,109	\$ 13,187	\$ 16,653	\$ 13,019	\$ 8,550	\$ 8,703	\$ 85	\$ 355	\$ 654	\$ 5,919	\$ 4,566	\$ 84,529
11	Average Purchase Price (\$/MWh)	\$ 30.26	\$ 34.93	\$ 39.84	\$ 45.65	\$ 45.48	\$ 43.61	\$ 41.68	\$ 34.60	\$ 41.70	\$ 38.28	\$ 43.88	\$ 43.20	\$ 50.00
12														
13														
14														
15	<u>Balancing Purchases FY 2011</u>													
16														
17		<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Annual</u>
18														
19	Monthly Hours	744	721	744	744	672	743	720	744	720	744	744	720	8,760
20														
21	Balancing Purchases (aMW)	7	216	277	373	320	177	246	21	36	4	75	50	149
22	Purchase Expenses (\$ Thousand)	\$ 240	\$ 8,751	\$ 11,180	\$ 14,772	\$ 11,714	\$ 7,941	\$ 9,761	\$ 626	\$ 1,145	\$ 131	\$ 2,812	\$ 1,606	\$ 70,680
23	Average Purchase Price (\$/MWh)	\$ 45.07	\$ 42.59	\$ 44.62	\$ 47.55	\$ 47.48	\$ 47.05	\$ 42.77	\$ 39.10	\$ 43.63	\$ 40.46	\$ 50.07	\$ 44.40	\$ 54.11
24														

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Table 4.8.3: Winter Hedging Purchases							
2								
3	<u>Winter Hedging Contract Purchases (MW Purchased on HLH ONLY)</u>							
4								
5	<u>FY</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	
6								
7	2010	300	300	300	300	300	300	
8								
9	2011	300	300	300	300	300	300	
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15	<u>Winter Hedging Contracts Purchase Expense (\$ Thousand)</u>							
16								
17	<u>FY</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>Total</u>
18								
19	2010	\$ 6,811	\$ 7,379	\$ 7,095	\$ 6,811	\$ 7,663	\$ 7,379	43,138
20								
21	2011	\$ 7,095	\$ 7,379	\$ 7,095	\$ 6,811	\$ 7,663	\$ 7,379	43,421

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Table 4.8.4 Augmentation Power Purchases					
2						
3	Price = Weighted average annual purchase price for 1937 from 70 WY run.					
4		<u>FY</u>	<u>MW</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>\$/MWh</u>	<u>Exp. (\$ Thousand)</u>
5		2010	476	8760	42.74	\$ 178,100
6		2011	680	8760	45.48	\$ 271,045
7		2012	501	8784	48.08	\$ 211,656
8		2013	699	8760	50.77	\$ 310,848
9		2014	669	8760	52.56	\$ 308,232
10		2015	865	8760	54.80	\$ 415,263
11						
12					Average	\$ 282,524

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Chapter 5: Excerpts from Customer ASC Reports

**Avista Utilities
Franklin PUD
Idaho Power Company
NorthWestern Energy
PacifiCorp
Portland General Electric
Puget Sound Energy
Snohomish County PUD**

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FY 2010-2011

FINAL

AVERAGE SYSTEM COST REPORT

AVISTA UTILITIES

July 2009



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FY 2010-2011

FINAL

AVERAGE SYSTEM COST REPORT

FOR

Avista Utilities

Docket Number: ASC-10-AV-01
Effective Date: October 1, 2009

PREPARED BY
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

July 21, 2009

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1. FILING DATA

Utility: **Avista Utilities**
1411 E. Mission Ave.
Spokane, WA 99252-0001
<http://www.avistautilities.com/residential/pages/default.aspx>

Parties to the Filing:

Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs):

Idaho Power Company (IPC)
NorthWestern Energy (NorthWestern or NWE)
PacifiCorp (PAC)
Portland General Electric (PGE)
Puget Sound Energy (PSE)

Consumer-Owned Utilities (COUs):

Franklin County PUD (Franklin)
Snohomish County PUD (SNOPUD)

Other Participants to the Filing:

Idaho Public Utility Commission
Public Power Council
Public Utility Commission of Oregon (OPUC)
Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC)

ASC Base Period: CY 2007

Effective Exchange Period: FY 2010-2011 (October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2011)

Statement of Purpose:

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) has conducted an Average System Cost (ASC) Review Process to determine Avista's ASC for FY 2010-2011 based on BPA's 2008 ASC Methodology (ASCM). This FY 2010-2011 Final Average System Cost Report (Final ASC Report) describes the process, evaluation, and results of BPA's ASC review.

General information can be found at <http://www.bpa.gov/corporate/finance/ascm/index.cfm>.

NOTE: BPA previously advised parties that if the filing utility or an intervenor wished to preserve any issue regarding BPA's Final ASC Reports for subsequent administrative or judicial appeal, they must have raised such issue in their comments on BPA's Draft ASC Reports. If a party failed to do so, the issue would be waived for subsequent appeal.

2. AVERAGE SYSTEM COST SUMMARY

2.1. Base Period ASC

The 2008 ASCM requires utilities participating in the ASC Review Process, both IOUs and COUs, to submit to BPA “Base Period” financial and operational information. The Base Period is defined as the calendar year of the most recent FERC Form 1 data for IOUs, and most recent Annual Reports, including the most recent Cost of Service Analysis (COSA) for COUs. The submitted information includes the “Appendix 1,” the Excel based workbook used in calculating the Base Period ASC. For purposes of this report, the Base Period is calendar year (CY) 2007.

The table below summarizes the CY 2007 Base Period ASC based on (1) the ASC information filed by Avista on October 15, 2008 (including errata, if applicable), and (2) the same information adjusted by BPA, including response to comments submitted by the utility and/or intervenors during the ASC Review Process. This table does not reflect the Exchange Period ASC, which is noted in subsequent tables.

Table 2.1: CY 2007 Base Period ASC
(Results of Appendix 1 calculations)

	October 15, 2008 As Filed	July 21, 2009 Final Report
Production Cost	\$ 394,700,327	\$ 390,305,403
Transmission Cost	\$ 59,607,565	\$ 58,131,045
(Less) NLSL Costs	\$ 0	\$ 0
Contract System Cost (CSC)	\$ 454,307,891	\$ 448,436,447
Total Retail Load (MWh)	8,924,726	8,924,726
(Less) NLSL	0	0
Total Retail Load (Net of NLSL)	8,924,726	8,924,726
Distribution Losses	452,964	452,964
Contract System Load (CSL)	9,377,690	9,377,690
CY 2007 Base Period ASC (CSC/CSL)	\$48.45/MWh	\$47.82/MWh

2.2. ASC New Resource Additions

In addition to the historical Base Period cost and load data, the exchanging utility may also provide its forecast of major new resource additions, and all associated costs, that are projected to come on-line through the end of the Exchange Period (FY 2010-2011). The forecast covers the period from the end of the Base Period (December 31, 2007) to the end of the Exchange Period (September 30, 2011). When a major new resource addition is projected to come on-line prior to the start of the Exchange Period, the associated costs are projected forward to the mid-point of the Exchange Period in order to calculate the Exchange Period ASC.

The 2008 ASCM also provides that changes to an established ASC are allowed to occur during the Exchange Period to account for major new resource additions and purchases that are projected to come on-line or be purchased and used to meet a utility's retail load during the Exchange Period (FY 2010-2011).

In either scenario, such changes in ASC must meet the same materiality threshold as a change in ASC resulting from major new resource additions, that is, a 2.5 percent or greater change in Base Period ASC. BPA allows utilities to submit stacks of individual resources that, when combined, meet the materiality threshold. However, each resource in the stack must result in an increase or decrease of Base Period ASC of 0.5 percent or more.

The tables below summarize the new major resource additions projected to come on-line during the forecast period, based on (1) the ASC information filed on October 15, 2008 (including errata, if applicable), and (2) the same information as adjusted by BPA, including response to comments submitted by the utility and/or intervenors during the ASC Review Process.

**Table 2.2.1: New Resource Additions Coming On-Line
Prior to Exchange Period (\$/MWh)**

As-Filed FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	Montana Riverbed	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected On-Line Date	2008			
Delta*	0			

Final Report FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	Montana Riverbed	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected On-Line Date	N/A			
Delta*	0			

*The Delta is the incremental change in the ASC as new resources come on-line. Avista did not complete a materiality test. BPA completed the calculation and determined the Montana Riverbed Lease 2008 value did not meet the minimum materiality threshold of 2.5 percent. See Section 5.9 for details.

**Table 2.2.2: New Resource Additions Coming On-Line
During the Exchange Period (\$/MWh)**

As-Filed FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	Lancaster	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected On-Line Date	2010			
Delta*	-2.50			

Final Report FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	Lancaster/ Montana Riverbed	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected On-Line Date	2010			
Delta*	3.19			

*The Delta is the incremental change in the ASC as the new resources come on line. Lancaster power purchase agreement meets the minimum 2.5 percent materiality threshold. In addition, Montana Riverbed Lease will be grouped with Lancaster as a major new resource. *See* Section 5.8 for details.

2.3. FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC

The following table identifies the Exchange Period ASC as filed on October 15, 2008, including errata if applicable, as adjusted by BPA for this Final ASC Report. The ASC includes major new resource additions projected to come on-line prior to the start of the Exchange Period only. The Exchange Period ASC will adjust as necessary as additional major new resources come on-line, and as identified in Table 2.2.2 above. The procedures used in making the determinations and any required changes are prescribed by the 2008 ASCM and described in the following sections.

Table 2.3: Exchange Period FY 2010-2011 ASC (\$/MWh) Prior to New Resource Additions

Date	October 15, 2008 As-Filed	July 21, 2009 Final Report
FY 2010-2011	49.51	44.61

3. FILING REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Introduction

Section 5(c) of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Northwest Power Act), 16 U.S.C. § 839c(c), established the Residential Exchange Program (REP). Any Pacific Northwest utility interested in participating in the REP may offer to sell power to BPA at the average system cost (ASC) of the utility’s resources. In exchange, BPA offers to sell an “equivalent amount of electric power to such utility for resale to that utility’s residential users within the region” at the BPA rate established pursuant to section 7(b)(1) of the Act. H.R. Rep. No. 976, Pt. I, 96th Cong., 2d Sess. 60 (1980). The cost benefits established by the REP are passed through directly to the exchanging utilities’ residential and small farm consumers. 16 U.S.C. § 839c(c)(3).

The Northwest Power Act gives BPA’s Administrator the authority to determine ASC on the basis of a methodology established in a public consultation proceeding. 16 U.S.C. § 839c(c)(7). The only express statutory limits on the Administrator’s authority are found in sections 5(c)(7)(A), (B) and (C) of the Act. 16 U.S.C. §§ 839c(c)(7)(A), (B) and (C).

BPA’s first ASC Methodology was developed in consultation with regional interests in 1981. *See* 48 Fed. Reg. 46,970 (Oct. 17, 1983). It was later revised in 1984. *See* 49 Fed. Reg. 39,293

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FINAL

AVERAGE SYSTEM COST REPORT

FRANKLIN COUNTY PUD

July 2009



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FY 2010-2011

FINAL

AVERAGE SYSTEM COST REPORT

FOR

Public Utility District No. 1
of Franklin County

Docket Number: ASC-10-FR-01
Effective Date: October 1, 2009

PREPARED BY
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

July 21, 2009

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1. FILING DATA

Utility: **Public Utility District No. 1 of Franklin County**
1411 W. Clark Street,
Pasco, WA 99301
<http://www.franklinpud.com/>

Parties to the Filing:

Investor Owned Utilities (IOUs):

Avista Utilities (Avista)
Idaho Power Company (IPC)
NorthWestern Energy (NorthWestern or NWE)
PacifiCorp (PAC)
Portland General Electric (PGE)
Puget Sound Energy (PSE)

Consumer Owned Utilities (COUs):

Snohomish County PUD (SNOPUD)

Other Participants to the Filing:

Idaho Public Utility Commission
Public Power Council
Public Utility Commission of Oregon (OPUC)
Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC)

ASC Base Year: CY 2007

Effective Exchange Period: FY 2010-2011 (October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2011)

Statement of Purpose:

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) has conducted an Average System Cost (ASC) Review Process to determine Public Utility District No. 1 of Franklin County's ASC for FY 2010-2011 based on BPA's 2008 ASC Methodology (ASCM). This FY 2010-2011 Final Average System Cost Report (Final ASC Report) describes the process, evaluation, and results of BPA's ASC review.

General information can be found at <http://www.bpa.gov/corporate/finance/ascm/index.cfm>.

NOTE: BPA previously advised parties that if the filing utility or an intervenor wished to preserve any issue regarding BPA's Final ASC Reports for subsequent administrative or judicial appeal, they must have raised such issue in their comments on BPA's Draft ASC Reports. If a party failed to do so, the issue would be waived for subsequent appeal.

2. AVERAGE SYSTEM COST SUMMARY

2.1. Base Period ASC

The 2008 ASCM requires utilities participating in the ASC Review Process, both IOUs and COUs, to submit to BPA “Base Period” financial and operational information. The Base Period is defined as the calendar year of the most recent FERC Form 1 data for IOUs; and the most recent Annual Reports, including the most recent Cost of Service Analyses (COSA), for COUs. The submitted information includes the “Appendix 1,” the Excel based workbook used in calculating the Base Period ASC. For purposes of this report, the Base Period is calendar year (CY) 2007.

The table below summarizes the CY 2007 Base Period ASC based on (1) the ASC information filed by Franklin on October 15, 2008 (including errata, if applicable), and (2) the same information as adjusted by BPA, including response to comments submitted by the utility and/or intervenors during the ASC Review Process. This table does not reflect the Exchange Period ASC, which is noted in subsequent tables.

Table 2.1: CY 2007 Base Period ASC
(Results of Appendix 1 calculations)

	October 15, 2008 As Filed	July 21, 2009 Final Report
Production Cost	\$44,996,444	\$44,845,428
Transmission Cost	\$ 333,260	\$300,363
(Less) NLSL Costs	\$0	\$0
Contract System Cost (CSC)	\$45,329,704	\$45,145,790
Total Retail Load (MWh)	886,305	886,305
(Less) NLSL	0	0
Total Retail Load (Net of NLSL)	886,305	886,305
Distribution Losses	41,443	41,443
Contract System Load (CSL)	927,748	927,748
CY 2007 Base Period ASC (CSC/CSL)	\$48.86/MWh	\$48.66/MWh

2.2. ASC New Resource Additions

In addition to the historical Base Period cost and load data, the exchanging utility may also provide its forecast of major new resource additions, and all associated costs, that are projected to come on-line through the end of the Exchange Period (FY 2010-2011). The forecast covers the period from the end of the Base Period (December 31, 2007) to the end of the Exchange

Period (September 30, 2011). When a major new resource addition is projected to come on-line prior to the start of the Exchange Period, the associated costs are projected forward to the midpoint of the Exchange Period in order to calculate the Exchange Period ASC.

The 2008 ASCM also provides that changes to an established ASC are allowed to occur during the Exchange Period to account for major new resource additions and purchases that are projected to come on-line or be purchased and used to meet a utility’s retail load during the Exchange Period (FY 2010-2011).

In either scenario, such changes in ASC must meet the same materiality threshold as a change in ASC resulting from major new resource additions, that is, a 2.5 percent or greater change in Base Period ASC. BPA allows utilities to submit stacks of individual resources that, when combined, meet the materiality threshold. However, each resource in the stack must result in an increase or decrease of Base Period ASC of 0.5 percent or more.

The tables below summarize the new major resource additions projected to come on-line during the forecast period, based on (1) the ASC information filed on October 15, 2008 (including errata, if applicable), and (2) the same information as adjusted by BPA, including response to comments submitted by the utility and/or intervenors during the ASC Review Process. Franklin did not submit information on new resources.

Table 2.2.1: New Resource Additions Coming On-Line Prior to Exchange Period (\$/MWh)

As-Filed FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC	
Resource	N.A.
Expected On-Line Date	
Delta*	

Final Report FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC	
Resource	Pipeline Contract
Expected On-Line Date	01/01/08
Delta*	(1.47)

*The Delta is the incremental change in the ASC as new resources come on line.

Table 2.2.2: New Resource Additions Coming On-Line During the Exchange Period (\$/MWh)

As-Filed FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC	
Resource	N.A.
Expected On-Line Date	
Delta*	

Final Report FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC	
Resource	N.A.
Expected On-Line Date	
Delta*	

*The Delta is the incremental change in the ASC as new resources come on line.

2.3. FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC

The following table identifies the Exchange Period ASC as filed on October 15, 2008, including errata if applicable, as adjusted by BPA for this Final ASC Report. The ASC includes major new resource additions projected to come on-line prior to the start of the Exchange Period only. The Exchange Period ASC will adjust as necessary as additional major new resources come on-line, and as identified in Table 2.2.2 above. The procedures used in making the determinations and any required changes are prescribed by the 2008 ASCM and described in the following sections.

Table 2.3: Exchange Period FY 2010-2011 ASC (\$/MWh) Prior to New Resource Additions

Date	October 15, 2008 As-Filed	July 21, 2009 Final Report
FY 2010- 2011	46.15	49.28

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AVERAGE SYSTEM COST REPORT

IDAHO POWER COMPANY

July 2009



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FY 2010-2011

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AVERAGE SYSTEM COST REPORT

FOR

Idaho Power Company

Docket Number: ASC-10-IP-01
Effective Date: October 1, 2009

PREPARED BY
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

July 21, 2009

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1. FILING DATA

Utility: **Idaho Power Company (IPC)**
1221 W. Idaho St.
Boise, ID 83702
<http://www.idahopower.com/default.cfm>

Parties to the Filing:

Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs):

Avista Utilities (Avista)
NorthWestern Energy (NorthWestern or NWE)
PacifiCorp (PAC)
Portland General Electric (PGE)
Puget Sound Energy (PSE)

Consumer-Owned Utilities (COUs):

Franklin County PUD (Franklin)
Snohomish County PUD (SNOPUD)

Other Participants to the Filing:

Idaho Public Utility Commission
Public Power Council
Public Utility Commission of Oregon (OPUC)
Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC)

ASC Base Period: CY 2007

Effective Exchange Period: FY 2010-2011 (October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2011)

Statement of Purpose:

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) has conducted an Average System Cost (ASC) Review Process to determine IPC's ASC for FY 2010-2011 based on BPA's 2008 ASC Methodology (ASCM). This FY 2010-2011 Final Average System Cost Report (Final ASC Report) describes the process, evaluation, and results of BPA's ASC review.

General information can be found at <http://www.bpa.gov/corporate/finance/ascm/index.cfm>.

NOTE: BPA previously advised parties that if the filing utility or an intervenor wished to preserve any issue regarding BPA's Final ASC Reports for subsequent administrative or judicial appeal, they must have raised such issue in their comments on BPA's Draft ASC Reports. If a party failed to do so, the issue would be waived for subsequent appeal.

2. AVERAGE SYSTEM COST SUMMARY

2.1. Base Period ASC

The 2008 ASCM requires utilities participating in the ASC Review Process, both IOUs and COUs, to submit to BPA “Base Period” financial and operational information. The Base Period is defined as the calendar year of the most recent FERC Form 1 data for IOUs; and most recent Annual Reports, including the most recent Cost of Service Analysis (COSA), for COUs. The submitted information includes the “Appendix 1,” an Excel-based workbook used in calculating the Base Period ASC. For purposes of this report, the Base Period is calendar year (CY) 2007.

The table below summarizes the CY 2007 Base Period ASC based on (1) the ASC information filed by IPC on October 15, 2008 (including errata, if applicable), and (2) the same information as adjusted by BPA, including responses to comments submitted by the utility and/or intervenors during the ASC Review Process. This table does not reflect the Exchange Period ASC, which is noted in subsequent tables.

Table 2.1: CY 2007 Base Period ASC
(Results of Appendix 1 calculations)

	October 15, 2008 As Filed	July 21, 2009 Final Report
Production Cost	\$ 461,275,498	\$ 461,434,297
Transmission Cost	\$ 104,444,121	\$ 95,664,101
(Less) NLSL Costs	(\$ 20,611,958)	(\$ 25,276,624)
Contract System Cost (CSC)	\$ 545,107,660	\$ 531,821,775
Total Retail Load (MWh)	14,541,825	14,541,825
(Less) NLSL	(385,400)	(385,400)
Total Retail Load (Net of NLSL)	14,156,425	14,156,425
Distribution Losses	1,003,386	1,003,386
Contract System Load (CSL)	15,159,811	15,159,811
CY 2007 Base Period ASC (CSC/CSL)	\$ 35.96/MWh	\$ 35.08/MWh

2.2. ASC New Resource Additions

In addition to the historical Base Period cost and load data, the exchanging utility may also provide its forecast of major new resource additions, and all associated costs, that are projected to come on-line through the end of the Exchange Period (FY 2010-2011). The forecast covers the period from the end of the Base Period (December 31, 2007) to the end of the Exchange Period (September 30, 2011). When a major new resource addition is projected to come on-line prior to the start of the Exchange Period, the associated costs are projected forward to the mid-point of the Exchange Period in order to calculate the Exchange Period ASC.

The 2008 ASCM also provides that changes to an established ASC are allowed to occur during the Exchange Period to account for major new resource additions and purchases that are projected to come on-line or be purchased and used to meet a utility's retail load during the Exchange Period (FY 2010-2011).

In either scenario, such changes in ASC must meet the same materiality threshold as a change in ASC resulting from major new resource additions, that is, a 2.5 percent or greater change in Base Period ASC. BPA allows utilities to submit stacks of individual resources that, when combined, meet the materiality threshold. However, each resource in the stack must result in an increase of Base Period ASC of 0.5 percent or more.

The tables below summarize the new major resource additions projected to come on-line during the forecast period, based on (1) the ASC information filed on October 15, 2008 (including errata, if applicable), and (2) the same information as adjusted by BPA, including responses to comments submitted by the utility and/or intervenors during the ASC Review Process.

Table 2.2.1: New Resource Additions Coming On-Line Prior to Exchange Period (\$/MWh)

As-Filed FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	Danskin	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected On-Line Date	March 2008			
Delta*	0.71			

Final Report FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	Danskin	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected On-Line Date	March 2008			
Delta*	0			

*The Delta is the incremental change in the ASC as new resources come on line. Danskin did not meet the materiality threshold. See Section 5.6 for additional details.

Table 2.2.2: New Resource Additions Coming On-Line During the Exchange Period (\$/MWh)

As-Filed FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected On-Line Date				
Delta*				

Final Report FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected On-Line Date				
Delta*				

*The Delta is the incremental change in the ASC as new resources come on line.

2.3. FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC

The following table identifies the Exchange Period ASC as filed on October 15, 2008, including errata if applicable, as adjusted by BPA for this Final ASC Report. The ASC includes major new resource additions projected to come on-line prior to the start of the Exchange Period only. The Exchange Period ASC will adjust as necessary as additional major new resources come on-line, and as identified in Table 2.2.2 above. The procedures used in making the determinations and any required changes are prescribed by the 2008 ASCM and described in the following sections.

**Table 2.3: Exchange Period FY 2010-2011 ASC (\$/MWh)
Prior to New Resource Additions**

Date	October 15, 2008 As-Filed	July 21, 2009 Final Report
FY 2010-2011	39.19	35.65

3. FILING REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Introduction

Section 5(c) of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Northwest Power Act), 16 U.S.C. § 839c(c), established the Residential Exchange Program (REP). Any Pacific Northwest utility interested in participating in the REP may offer to sell power to BPA at the average system cost (ASC) of the utility's resources. In exchange, BPA offers to sell an "equivalent amount of electric power to such utility for resale to that utility's residential users within the region" at the BPA rate established pursuant to section 7(b)(1) of the Act. H.R. Rep. No. 976, Pt. I, 96th Cong., 2d Sess. 60 (1980). The cost benefits established by the REP are passed through directly to the exchanging utilities' residential and small farm consumers. 16 U.S.C. § 839c(c)(3).

The Northwest Power Act gives BPA's Administrator the authority to determine ASC on the basis of a methodology established in a public consultation proceeding. 16 U.S.C. § 839c(c)(7). The only express statutory limits on the Administrator's authority are found in sections 5(c)(7)(A), (B) and (C) of the Act. 16 U.S.C. §§ 839c(c)(7)(A), (B) and (C).

BPA's first ASC Methodology was developed in consultation with regional interests in 1981. *See* 48 Fed. Reg. 46,970 (Oct. 17, 1983). It was later revised in 1984. *See* 49 Fed. Reg. 39,293 (Oct. 5, 1984). In the late 1980s and mid-1990s, BPA and exchanging utilities executed a number of termination agreements that provided for payments to each utility through the remaining years of the Residential Purchase and Sale Agreements (RPSA) that implemented the REP. These termination agreements did not require the participating utilities to submit ASC filings. Subsequent REP Settlement Agreements with BPA's investor-owned utility customers

FY 2010-2011

FINAL

AVERAGE SYSTEM COST REPORT

NORTHWESTERN ENERGY

July 2009



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FY 2010 – FY 2011

FINAL

AVERAGE SYSTEM COST REPORT

FOR

NorthWestern Energy

Docket Number: ASC-10-NW-01
Effective Date: October 1, 2009

PREPARED BY
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

July 21, 2009

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1. FILING DATA

Utility: **NorthWestern Energy**
40 E. Broadway
Butte, MT 59701
www.NorthWesternEnergy.com

Parties to the Filing:

Investor Owned Utilities (IOUs):
Avista Utilities (Avista)
Idaho Power Company (IPC)
Portland General Electric (PGE)
PacifiCorp (PAC)
Puget Sound Energy (PSE)

Consumer Owned Utilities (COUs):
Franklin County PUD (Franklin)
Snohomish County PUD (SNOPUD)

Other Participants to the Filing:
Idaho Public Utility Commission
Public Power Council
Public Utility Commission of Oregon (OPUC)
Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC)

ASC Base Period: CY 2007

Effective Exchange Period: FY 2010-2011 (October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2011)

Statement of Purpose:

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) has conducted an Average System Cost (ASC) Review Process to determine NorthWestern Energy's ASC for FY 2010-2011 based on BPA's 2008 ASC Methodology (ASCM). This FY 2010-2011 Final Average System Cost Report (Final ASC Report) describes the process, evaluation, and results of BPA's ASC review.

General information can be found at <http://www.bpa.gov/corporate/finance/ascm/index.cfm>.

NOTE: BPA previously advised parties that if the filing utility or an intervenor wished to preserve any issue regarding BPA's Final ASC Reports for subsequent administrative or judicial appeal, they must have raised such issue in their comments on BPA's Draft ASC Reports. If a party failed to do so, the issue would be waived for subsequent appeal.

2. AVERAGE SYSTEM COST SUMMARY

2.1. Base Period ASC

The 2008 ASCM requires utilities participating in the ASC Review Process, both IOUs and COUs, to submit to BPA “Base Period” financial and operational information. The Base Period is defined as the calendar year of the most recent FERC Form 1 data for IOUs; and the most recent Annual Reports, including the most recent Cost of Service Analyses (COSA), for COUs. The submitted information includes the “Appendix 1,” the Excel based workbook used in calculating the Base Period ASC. For purposes of this report, the Base Period is calendar year (CY) 2007.

The table below summarizes the CY 2007 Base Period ASC based on (1) the ASC information filed by NWE on October 15, 2008 (including errata, if applicable), and (2) the same information as adjusted by BPA, including response to comments submitted by the utility and/or intervenors during the ASC Review Process. This table does not reflect the Exchange Period ASC, which is noted in subsequent tables.

Table 2.1: CY 2007 Base Period ASC
(Results of Appendix 1 calculations)

	October 15, 2008 As Filed	July 21, 2009 Final Report
Production Cost	\$337,095,343	\$342,080,537
Transmission Cost	\$31,980,992	\$30,083,720
(Less) NLSL Costs	\$0	\$0
Contract System Cost (CSC)	\$369,076,335	\$372,164,257
Total Retail Load (MWh)	5,863,531	5,863,531
(Less) NLSL	0	0
Total Retail Load (Net of NLSL)	5,863,531	5,863,531
Distribution Losses	257,995	257,995
Contract System Load (CSL)	6,121,526	6,121,526
CY 2007 Base Period ASC (CSC/CSL)	\$60.29/MWh	\$60.80/MWh

2.2. ASC New Resource Additions

In addition to the historical Base Period cost and load data, the exchanging utility may also provide its forecast of major new resource additions, and all associated costs, that are projected to come on-line through the end of the Exchange Period (FY 2010-2011). The forecast covers the period from the end of the Base Period (December, 31, 2007) to the end of the Exchange Period (September, 30, 2011). When a major new resource addition is projected to come on-line

prior to the start of the Exchange Period, the associated costs are projected forward to the midpoint of the Exchange Period in order to calculate the Exchange Period ASC.

The 2008 ASCM also provides that changes to an established ASC are allowed to occur during the Exchange Period to account for major new resource additions and purchases that are projected to come on-line or be purchased and used to meet a utility’s retail load during the Exchange Period (FY 2010-2011).

In either scenario, such changes in ASC must meet the same materiality threshold as a change in ASC resulting from major new resource additions, that is, a 2.5 percent or greater change in Base Period ASC. BPA allows utilities to submit stacks of individual resources that, when combined, meet the materiality threshold. However, each resource in the stack must result in an increase or decrease of Base Period ASC of 0.5 percent or more.

The tables below summarize the new major resource additions projected to come on-line during the forecast period, based on (1) the ASC information filed on October 15, 2008 (including errata, if applicable), and (2) the same information as adjusted by BPA, including in response to comments submitted by the utility and/or intervenors during the ASC Review Process. NWE did not submit information on new resources.

Table 2.2.1: New Resource Additions Coming On-Line Prior to Exchange Period (\$/MWh)

As-Filed FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC	
Resource	NA.
Expected On-Line Date	
Delta*	

Final Report FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC	
Resource	NA.
Expected On-Line Date	
Delta*	

*The Delta is the incremental change in the ASC as new resources come on line.

Table 2.2.2: New Resource Additions Coming On-Line During the Exchange Period (\$/MWh)

As-Filed FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC	
Resource	NA.
Expected On-Line Date	
Delta*	

Final Report FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC	
Resource	NA.
Expected On-Line Date	
Delta*	

*The Delta is the incremental change in the ASC as new resources come on line.

2.3. FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC

The following table identifies the Exchange Period ASC as filed on October 15, 2008, including errata if applicable, and adjusted by BPA for this Final ASC Report. The ASC includes major new resource additions projected to come on-line prior to the start of the Exchange Period only. The Exchange Period ASC will adjust as necessary as additional major new resources come on-line, and as identified in Table 2.2.2 above. The procedures used in making the determinations and any required changes are prescribed by the 2008 ASCM and described in the following sections.

**Table 2.3: Exchange Period FY 2010-2011 ASC (\$/MWh)
Prior to the New Resource Additions**

Date	October 15, 2008 As-Filed	July 21, 2009 Final Report
FY 2010- 2011	55.30	57.57

3. FILING REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Introduction

Section 5(c) of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Northwest Power Act), 16 U.S.C. § 839c(c), established the Residential Exchange Program (REP). Any Pacific Northwest utility interested in participating in the REP may offer to sell power to BPA at the average system cost ASC of the utility's resources. In exchange, BPA offers to sell an "equivalent amount of electric power to such utility for resale to that utility's residential users within the region" at the BPA rate established pursuant to section 7(b)(1) of the Act. H.R. Rep. No. 976, Pt. I, 96th Cong., 2d Sess. 60 (1980). The cost benefits established by the REP are passed through directly to the exchanging utilities' residential and small farm consumers. 16 U.S.C. § 839c(c)(3).

The Northwest Power Act gives BPA's Administrator the authority to determine ASC on the basis of a methodology established in a public consultation proceeding. 16 U.S.C. § 839c(c)(7). The only express statutory limits on the Administrator's authority are found in sections 5(c)(7)(A), (B) and (C) of the Act. 16 U.S.C. § 839c(c)(7)(A), (B) and (C).

BPA's first ASC Methodology was developed in consultation with regional interests in 1981. *See* 48 Fed. Reg. 46,970 (Oct. 17, 1983). It was later revised in 1984. *See* 49 Fed. Reg. 39,293 (Oct. 5, 1984). In the late 1980s and mid-1990s, BPA and exchanging utilities executed a number of termination agreements that provided for payments to each utility through the

FY 2010-2011

FINAL

AVERAGE SYSTEM COST REPORT

PACIFICORP

July 2009



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FY 2010 – FY 2011

FINAL

AVERAGE SYSTEM COST REPORT

FOR

PacifiCorp

Docket Number: ASC-10-PA-01
Effective Date: October 1, 2009

PREPARED BY
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

July 21, 2009

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1. FILING DATA

Utility: **PacifiCorp**
825 NE Multnomah
Portland, OR 97232
<http://www.pacificorp.com>

Parties to the Filing:

Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs):
Avista Utilities (Avista)
Idaho Power Company (IPC)
NorthWestern Energy (NorthWestern or NWE)
Portland General Electric (PGE)
Puget Sound Energy (PSE)

Consumer-Owned Utilities (COUs):
Franklin County PUD (Franklin)
Snohomish County PUD (SNOPUD)

Other Participants to the Filing:
Idaho Public Utility Commission
Public Power Council
Public Utility Commission of Oregon (OPUC)
Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC)

ASC Base Period: CY 2007

Effective Exchange Period: FY 2010-2011 (October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2011)

Statement of Purpose:

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) has conducted an Average System Cost (ASC) Review Process to determine PAC's ASC for FY 2010-2011 based on BPA's 2008 ASC Methodology (ASCM). This Final FY 2010-2011 Average System Cost Report (Final ASC Report) describes the process, evaluation, and results of BPA's ASC review.

General Information can be found at <http://www.bpa.gov/corporate/finance/ascm/index.cfm>.

NOTE: BPA previously advised parties that if the filing utility or an intervenor wished to preserve any issue regarding BPA's Final ASC Reports for subsequent administrative or judicial appeal, they must have raised such issue in their comments on BPA's Draft ASC Reports. If a party failed to do so, the issue would be waived for subsequent appeal.

2. AVERAGE SYSTEM COST SUMMARY

2.1. Base Period ASC

The 2008 ASCM requires utilities participating in the ASC Review Process, both IOUs and COUs, to submit to BPA “Base Period” financial and operational information. The Base Period is defined as the calendar year of the most recent FERC Form 1 data for IOUs, and the most recent Annual Reports, including the most recent Cost of Service Analysis (COSA) for COUs. The submitted information includes the “Appendix 1,” the Excel-based workbook used in calculating the Base Period ASC. For purposes of this report, the Base Period is calendar year (CY) 2007.

The table below summarizes the CY 2007 Base Period ASC based on (1) the ASC information filed by PAC on October 15, 2008 (including errata, if applicable), and (2) the same information as adjusted by BPA, including response to comments submitted by the utility and/or intervenors during the ASC Review Process. This table does not reflect the Exchange Period ASC, which is noted in subsequent tables.

Table 2.1: CY 2007 Base Period ASC
(Results of Appendix 1 calculations)

	October 15, 2008 As Filed	July 21, 2009 Final Report
Production Cost	\$946,472,681	\$946,500,846
Transmission Cost	\$177,422,214	\$174,532,323
(Less) NLSL Costs	\$0	\$0
Contract System Cost (CSC)	\$1,123,894,895	\$1,121,033,170
Total Retail Load (MWh)	21,476,886	21,476,886
(Less) NLSL	0	0
Total Retail Load (Net of NLSL)	21,476,886	21,476,886
Distribution Losses	575,581	575,581
Contract System Load (CSL)	22,052,467	22,052,467
CY 2007 Base Period ASC (CSC/CSL)	\$50.96/MWh	\$50.83/MWh

2.2. ASC New Resource Additions

In addition to the historical Base Period cost and load data, the exchanging utility may also provide its forecast of major new resource additions, and all associated costs, that are projected to come on-line through the end of the Exchange Period (FY 2010-2011). The forecast covers the period from the end of the Base Period (December 31, 2007) to the end of the Exchange

Period (September 30, 2011). When a major new resource addition is projected to come on-line prior to the start of the Exchange Period, the associated costs are projected forward to the mid-point of the Exchange Period in order to calculate the Exchange Period ASC.

The 2008 ASCM also provides that changes to an established ASC are allowed to occur during the Exchange Period to account for major new resource additions and purchases that are projected to come on-line or be purchased and used to meet a utility's retail load during the Exchange Period (FY 2010-2011).

In either scenario, such changes in ASC must meet the same materiality threshold as a change in ASC resulting from major new resource additions, that is, a 2.5 percent or greater change in Base Period ASC. BPA allows utilities to submit stacks of individual resources that, when combined, meet the materiality threshold. However, each resource in the stack must result in an increase or decrease of Base Period ASC of 0.5 percent or more.

The tables below summarize the new major resource additions projected to come on-line during the forecast period, based on (1) the ASC information filed on October 15, 2008 (including errata, if applicable), and (2) the same information as adjusted by BPA, including response to comments submitted by the utility and/or intervenors during the ASC Review Process.

Table 2.2.1: New Resource Additions Coming On-Line Prior to Exchange Period (\$/MWh)

As-Filed FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	Group 1	Chehalis (525 MW)	Group 3	Group 4
Expected On-Line Date	08/01/08	10/01/08	04/01/09	04/01/09
Delta*	0.46	-3.10	0.67	0.38

Final Report FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	Group A			
Expected On-Line Date	10/01/08			
Delta*	2.40			

*The Delta is the incremental change in the ASC as new resources come on line. See Section 5.5.1 of this report regarding regrouping.

**Table 2.2.2: New Resource Additions Coming On-Line
During the Exchange Period (\$/MWh)**

As-Filed FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected On-Line Date				
Delta*				

Final Report FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	Group B	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected On-Line Date	10/01/10			
Delta*	1.80			

*The Delta is the incremental change in the ASC as new resources come on line. See Section 5.5.1 of this report regarding regrouping.

2.3. FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC

The following table identifies the Exchange Period ASC as filed on October 15, 2008, including errata if applicable, as adjusted by BPA for this Final ASC Report. The ASC includes major new resource additions projected to come on-line prior to the start of the Exchange Period only. The Exchange Period ASC will adjust as necessary as additional major new resources come on-line, and as identified in Table 2.2.2 above. The procedures used in making the determinations and any required changes are prescribed by the 2008 ASCM and described in the following sections.

**Table 2.3: Exchange Period FY 2010-2011 ASC (\$/MWh)
Prior to the New Resource Additions**

Date	October 15, 2008 As-Filed	July 21, 2009 Final Report
FY 2010 - 2011	51.40	54.80

3. FILING REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Introduction

Section 5(c) of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Northwest Power Act), 16 U.S.C. § 839c(c), established the Residential Exchange Program (REP). Any Pacific Northwest utility interested in participating in the REP may offer to sell power to BPA at

FY 2010-2011

FINAL

AVERAGE SYSTEM COST REPORT

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC

July 2009



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FY 2010 – 2011

FINAL

AVERAGE SYSTEM COST REPORT

FOR

Portland General Electric

Docket Number: ASC-10-PG-01
Effective Date: October 1, 2009

PREPARED BY
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

July 21, 2009

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1. FILING DATA

Utility: **Portland General Electric (PGE)**
121 SW Salmon Street
Portland, Oregon 97201
<http://www.portlandgeneral.com/>

Parties to the Filing:

Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs):

Avista Utilities (Avista)
Idaho Power Company (IPC)
NorthWestern Energy (NorthWestern or NWE)
PacifiCorp (PAC)
Puget Sound Energy (PSE)

Consumer-Owned Utilities (COUs):

Franklin County PUD (Franklin)
Snohomish County PUD (SNOPUD)

Other Participants to the Filing:

Idaho Public Utility Commission
Public Power Council
Public Utility Commission of Oregon (OPUC)
Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC)

ASC Base Period: CY 2007

Effective Exchange Period: FY 2010-2011 (October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2011)

Statement of Purpose:

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) has conducted an Average System Cost (ASC) Review Process to determine PGE's ASC for FY 2010-2011 based on BPA's 2008 ASC Methodology (ASCM). This FY 2010-2011 Final Average System Cost Report (Final ASC Report) describes the process, evaluation, and results of BPA's ASC review.

General information can be found at <http://www.bpa.gov/corporate/finance/ascm/index.cfm>.

NOTE: BPA previously advised parties that if the filing utility or an intervenor wished to preserve any issue regarding BPA's Final ASC Reports for subsequent administrative or judicial appeal, they must have raised such issue in their comments on BPA's Draft ASC Reports. If a party failed to do so, the issue would be waived for subsequent appeal.

2. AVERAGE SYSTEM COST SUMMARY

2.1. Base Period ASC

The 2008 ASCM requires utilities participating in the ASC Review Process, both IOUs and COUs, to submit to BPA “Base Period” financial and operational information. The Base Period is defined as the calendar year of the most recent FERC Form 1 data for IOUs; and most recent Annual Reports, including the most recent Cost of Service Analyses (COSA), for COUs. The submitted information includes the “Appendix 1,” the Excel based workbook used in calculating the Base Period ASC. For purposes of this report, the Base Period is calendar year (CY) 2007.

The table below summarizes PGE’s CY 2007 Base Period ASC based on (1) the ASC information filed by PGE on October 15, 2008 (including errata, if applicable), and (2) the same information as adjusted by BPA, including response to comments submitted by the utility and/or intervenors during the ASC Review Process. This table does not reflect the Exchange Period ASC, which is noted in subsequent tables.

Table 2.1: CY 2007 Base Period ASC
(Results of Appendix 1 calculations)

	October 15, 2008 As Filed	July 21, 2009 Final Report
Production Cost	\$905,934,811	\$951,698,149
Transmission Cost	\$116,700,294	\$111,726,269
(Less) NLSL Costs	(\$1,725,798)	\$0
Contract System Cost (CSC)	\$1,020,909,307	\$1,063,424,418
Total Retail Load (MWh)	17,461,742	17,461,742
(Less) NLSL	(31,637)	0
Total Retail Load (Net of NLSL)	17,430,105	17,461,742
Distribution Losses	942,875	942,875
Contract System Load (CSL)	18,372,980	18,404,617
CY 2007 Base Period ASC (CSC/CSL)	\$55.57/MWh	\$57.78/MWh

Note: PGE’s NLSL adjustment would have increased PGE’s ASC, which is not permitted by the ASCM. See 2008 ASCM ROD at 93.

2.2. ASC New Resource Additions

In addition to the historical Base Period cost and load data, the exchanging utility may also provide its forecast of major new resource additions, and all associated costs, that are projected to come on-line through the end of the Exchange Period (FY 2010-2011). The forecast covers

the period from the end of the Base Period (December 31, 2007) to the end of the Exchange Period (September 30, 2011). When a major new resource addition is projected to come on-line prior to the start of the Exchange Period, the associated costs are projected forward to the midpoint of the Exchange Period in order to calculate the Exchange Period ASC.

The 2008 ASCM also provides that changes to an established ASC are allowed to occur during the Exchange Period to account for major new resource additions and purchases that are projected to come on-line or be purchased and used to meet a utility’s retail load during the Exchange Period (FY 2010-2011).

In either scenario, such changes in ASC must meet the same materiality threshold as a change in ASC resulting from major new resource additions, that is, a 2.5 percent or greater change in Base Period ASC. BPA allows utilities to submit stacks of individual resources that, when combined, meet the materiality threshold. However, each resource in the stack must result in an increase or decrease of Base Period ASC of 0.5 percent or more.

The tables below summarize the new major resource additions projected to come on-line during the forecast period, based on (1) the ASC information filed on October 15, 2008 (including errata, if applicable), and (2) the same information as adjusted by BPA, including response to comments submitted by the utility and/or intervenors during the ASC Review Process.

PGE submitted information on new resources with its October 15, 2008, ASC filing. The Biglow Canyon III wind project is scheduled to come on-line in October of 2010. No other new resource information was submitted that showed any resources coming on-line during the Exchange Period.

Table 2.2.1: New Resource Additions Coming On-Line Prior to Exchange Period (\$/MWh)

As-Filed FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC	
Resource	Group 1
Expected On-Line Date	September 2009
Delta*	1.75

Final Report FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC	
Resource	Group 1
Expected On-Line Date	September 2009
Delta*	2.78

*The Delta is the incremental change in the ASC as new resources come on line. See Section 6.2 for details.

Table 2.2.2: New Resource Additions Coming On-Line During the Exchange Period (\$/MWh)

As-Filed FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC	
Resource	Biglow Canyon III
Expected On-Line Date	October 2010
Delta*	1.86

Final Report FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC	
Resource	Biglow Canyon III
Expected On-Line Date	October 2010
Delta*	2.64

*The Delta is the incremental change in the ASC as new resources come on line. See Section 6.2 for details.

2.3. FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC

The following table identifies the Exchange Period ASC as filed on October 15, 2008, including errata if applicable, as adjusted by BPA for this Final ASC Report. The ASC includes major new resource additions projected to come on-line prior to the start of the Exchange Period only. The Exchange Period ASC will adjust as necessary as additional major new resources come on-line, and as identified in Table 2.2.2 above. The procedures used in making the determinations and any required changes are prescribed by the 2008 ASCM and described in the following sections.

Table 2.3: Exchange Period FY 2010-2011 ASC (\$/MWh) Prior to New Resource Additions

Date	October 15, 2008 As-Filed	July 21, 2009 Final Report
FY 2010- 2011	59.51	55.57

3. FILING REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Introduction

Section 5(c) of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Northwest Power Act), 16 U.S.C. § 839c(c), established the Residential Exchange Program (REP). Any Pacific Northwest utility interested in participating in the REP may offer to sell power to BPA at the average system cost ASC of the utility’s resources. In exchange, BPA offers to sell an “equivalent amount of electric power to such utility for resale to that utility’s residential users

FY 2010-2011

FINAL

AVERAGE SYSTEM COST REPORT

PUGET SOUND ENERGY

July 2009



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FY 2010-2011

FINAL

AVERAGE SYSTEM COST REPORT

FOR

Puget Sound Energy

Docket Number: ASC-10-PS-01
Effective Date: October 1, 2009

PREPARED BY
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

July 21, 2009

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1. FILING DATA

Utility: **Puget Sound Energy**
10885 NE 4th Street
P.O. Box 97034
Bellevue WA 98009-9734
<http://www.pse.com>

Parties to the Filing:

Investor Owned Utilities (IOUs):

Avista Utilities (Avista)
Idaho Power Company (IPC)
NorthWestern Energy (NorthWestern or NWE)
PacifiCorp (PAC)
Portland General Electric (PGE)

Consumer Owned Utilities (COUs):

Franklin County PUD (Franklin)
Snohomish County PUD (SNOPUD)

Other Participants to the Filing:

Idaho Public Utility Commission
Public Power Council
Public Utility Commission of Oregon (OPUC)
Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC)

ASC Base Period: CY 2007

Effective Exchange Period: FY 2010-2011 (October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2011)

Statement of Purpose:

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) has conducted an Average System Cost (ASC) Review Process to determine PSE's ASC for FY 2010-2011 based on BPA's 2008 ASC Methodology (ASCM). This FY 2010-2011 Final Average System Cost Report (Final ASC Report) describes the process, evaluation, and results of BPA's ASC review.

General Information can be found at <http://www.bpa.gov/corporate/finance/ascm/index.cfm>.

NOTE: BPA previously advised parties that if the filing utility or an intervenor wished to preserve any issue regarding BPA's Final ASC Reports for subsequent administrative or judicial appeal, they must have raised such issue in their comments on BPA's Draft ASC Reports. If a party failed to do so, the issue would be waived for subsequent appeal.

2. AVERAGE SYSTEM COST SUMMARY

2.1. Base Period ASC

The 2008 ASCM requires utilities participating in the ASC Review Process, both IOUs and COUs, to submit to BPA “Base Period” financial and operational information. The Base Period is defined as the calendar year of the most recent FERC Form 1 data for IOUs, and the most recent Annual Reports, including the most recent Cost of Service Analysis (COSA) for COUs. The submitted information includes the “Appendix 1,” the Excel based workbook used in calculating the Base Period ASC. For purposes of this report, the Base Period is calendar year (CY) 2007.

The table below summarizes the CY 2007 Base Period ASC based on (1) the ASC information filed by PSE on October 15, 2008 (including errata, if applicable), and (2) the same information as adjusted by BPA, including responses to comments submitted by the utility and/or intervenors during the ASC Review Process. This table does not reflect the Exchange Period ASC, which is noted in subsequent tables.

Table 2.1: CY 2007 Base Period ASC
(Results of Appendix 1 calculations)

	October 15, 2008 As Filed	July 21, 2009 Final Report
Production Cost	\$1,256,004,114	\$1,241,342,190
Transmission Cost	\$107,712,563	\$106,415,114
(Less) NLSL Costs	\$0	\$0
Contract System Cost (CSC)	\$1,363,716,676	\$1,347,757,304
Total Retail Load (MWh)	21,626,537	21,626,537
(Less) NLSL	0	0
Total Retail Load (Net of NLSL)	21,626,537	21,626,537
Distribution Losses	1,092,140	1,092,140
Contract System Load (CSL)	22,718,677	22,718,677
CY 2007 Base Period ASC (CSC / CSL)	\$60.03/MWh	\$59.32/MWh

2.2. ASC New Resource Additions

In addition to the historical Base Period cost and load data, the exchanging utility may also provide its forecast of major new resource additions, and all associated costs, that are projected to come on-line through the end of the Exchange Period (FY 2010-2011). The forecast covers the period from the end of the Base Period (December 31, 2007) to the end of the Exchange Period (September 30, 2011). When a major new resource addition is projected to come on-line

prior to the start of the Exchange Period, the associated costs are projected forward to the midpoint of the Exchange Period in order to calculate the Exchange Period ASC.

The 2008 ASCM also provides that changes to an established ASC are allowed to occur during the Exchange Period to account for major new resource additions and purchases that are projected to come on-line or be purchased and used to meet a utility’s retail load during the Exchange Period (FY 2010-2011).

In either scenario, such changes in ASC must meet the same materiality threshold as a change in ASC resulting from major new resource additions, that is, a 2.5 percent or greater change in Base Period ASC. BPA allows utilities to submit stacks of individual resources that, when combined, meet the materiality threshold. However, each resource in the stack must result in an increase or decrease of Base Period ASC of 0.5 percent or more.

The tables below summarize the new major resource additions projected to come on-line during the forecast period, based on (1) the ASC information filed on October 15, 2008 (including errata, if applicable), and (2) the same information as adjusted by BPA, including responses to comments submitted by the utility and/or intervenors during the ASC Review Process.

**Table 2.2.1: New Resource Additions Coming On-Line
Prior to Exchange Period (\$/MWh)**

As-Filed FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	Group 1		N/A	N/A
Expected On-Line Date	12/01/08			
Delta*	2.62			

Final Report FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	Group 1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected On-Line Date	12/01/08			
Delta*	1.28			

*The Delta is the incremental change in the ASC as new resources come on-line. See Section 5.5.3 of this report.

**Table 2.2.2: New Resource Additions Coming On-Line
During the Exchange Period (\$/MWh)**

As-Filed FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	Group 2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected On-Line Date	10/01/10			
Delta*	2.41			

Final Report FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	Group 2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected On-Line Date	10/01/10			
Delta*	4.65			

*The Delta is the incremental change in the ASC as new resources come on-line. See Section 5.5.2 of this report.

2.3. FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC

The following table identifies the Exchange Period ASC as filed on October 15, 2008, including errata if applicable, as adjusted by BPA for this Final ASC Report. The ASC includes major new resource additions projected to come on-line prior to the start of the Exchange Period only. The Exchange Period ASC will adjust as necessary as additional major new resources come on-line, and as identified in Table 2.2.2 above. The procedures used in making the determinations and any required changes are prescribed by the 2008 ASCM and described in the following sections.

**Table 2.3: Exchange Period FY 2010-2011 ASC (\$/MWh)
Prior to New Resource**

Date	October 15, 2008 As-Filed	July 21, 2009 Final Report
FY 2010- 2011	63.20	56.98

FY 2010-2011

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AVERAGE SYSTEM COST REPORT

SNOHOMISH COUNTY PUD

July 2009



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FY 2010-2011

**FINAL
AVERAGE SYSTEM COST REPORT**

FOR

Snohomish County Public Utility District

Docket Number: ASC-10-SN-01

Effective Date: October 1, 2009

PREPARED BY
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

July 21, 2009

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1. FILING DATA

Utility: **Snohomish County PUD**
2320 California Street
Everett, Washington 98201
<http://www.snopud.com>

Parties to the Filing:

Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs):

Avista Utilities (Avista)
Idaho Power Company (IPC)
NorthWestern Energy (NorthWestern or NWE)
PacifiCorp (PAC)
Portland General Electric (PGE)
Puget Sound Energy (PSE)

Consumer-Owned Utilities (COUs):

Franklin County PUD (Franklin)

Other Participants to the Filing:

Idaho Public Utility Commission
Public Power Council
Public Utility Commission of Oregon (OPUC)
Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC)

ASC Base Period: CY 2007

Effective Exchange Period: FY 2010-2011 (October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2011)

Statement of Purpose:

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) has conducted an Average System Cost (ASC) Review Process to determine Snohomish's ASC for FY 2010-2011 based on BPA's 2008 ASC Methodology (ASCM). This FY 2010-2011 Final Average System Cost Report (Final ASC Report) describes the process, evaluation, and results of BPA's ASC review.

General Information can be found at <http://www.bpa.gov/corporate/finance/ascm/index.cfm>.

NOTE: BPA previously advised parties that if the filing utility or an intervenor wished to preserve any issue regarding BPA's Final ASC Reports for subsequent administrative or judicial appeal, they must have raised such issue in their comments on BPA's Draft ASC Reports. If a party failed to do so, the issue would be waived for subsequent appeal.

2. AVERAGE SYSTEM COST SUMMARY

2.1. Base Period ASC

The 2008 ASCM requires utilities participating in the ASC Review Process, both IOUs and COUs, to submit to BPA “Base Period” financial and operational information. The Base Period is defined as the calendar year of the most recent FERC Form 1 data for IOUs, and the most recent Annual Reports, including the most recent Cost of Service Analysis (COSA) for COUs. The submitted information includes the “Appendix 1,” the Excel based workbook used in calculating the Base Period ASC. For purposes of this report, the Base Period is calendar year (CY) 2007.

The table below summarizes the CY 2007 Base Period ASC based on (1) the ASC information filed by Snohomish on October 15, 2008 (including errata, if applicable), and (2) the same information as adjusted by BPA, including response to comments submitted by the utility and/or intervenors during the ASC Review Process. This table does not reflect the Exchange Period ASC, which is noted in subsequent tables.

Table 2.1: CY 2007 Base Period ASC
(Results of Appendix 1 calculations)

	October 15, 2008 As Filed	July 21, 2009 Final Report
Production Cost	\$269,400,580	\$269,544,820
Transmission Cost	\$30,449,717	\$30,330,696
(Less) NLSL Costs	\$0	\$0
Contract System Cost (CSC)	\$299,850,297	\$299,875,515
Total Retail Load (MWh)	6,774,641	6,774,641
(Less) NLSL	0	0
Total Retail Load (Net of NLSL)	6,774,641	6,774,641
Distribution Losses	338,732	247,274
Contract System Load (CSL)	7,113,373	7,021,916
CY 2007 Base Period ASC (CSC/CSL)	\$42.15/MWh	\$42.71/MWh

2.2. ASC New Resource Additions

In addition to the historical Base Period cost and load data, the exchanging utility may also provide its forecast of major new resource additions, and all associated costs, that are projected to come on-line through the end of the Exchange Period (FY 2010-2011). The forecast covers the period from the end of the Base Period (December 31, 2007) to the end of the Exchange

Period (September 30, 2011). When a major new resource addition is projected to come on-line prior to the start of the Exchange Period, the associated costs are projected forward to the mid-point of the Exchange Period in order to calculate the Exchange Period ASC.

The 2008 ASCM also provides that changes to an established ASC are allowed to occur during the Exchange Period to account for major new resource additions and purchases that are projected to come on-line or be purchased and used to meet a utility’s retail load during the Exchange Period (FY 2010-2011).

In either scenario, such changes in ASC must meet the same materiality threshold as a change in ASC resulting from major new resource additions, that is, a 2.5 percent or greater change in Base Period ASC. BPA allows utilities to submit stacks of individual resources that, when combined, meet the materiality threshold. However, each resource in the stack must result in an increase or decrease of Base Period ASC of 0.5 percent or more.

The tables below summarize the new major resource additions projected to come on-line during the forecast period, based on (1) the ASC information filed on October 15, 2008 (including errata, if applicable), and (2) the same information as adjusted by BPA, including response to comments submitted by the utility and/or intervenors during the ASC Review Process.

Table 2.2.1: New Resource Additions Coming On-Line Prior to Exchange Period (\$/MWh)

As-Filed FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	N/A	Resource #1	Resource #2	N/A
Expected On-Line Date		10/01/08	03/01/09	
Delta*		0.25	2.41	

Final Report FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	Enron	Group A		N/A
Expected On-Line Date	01/01/08	03/01/09		
Delta*	-2.48	4.09		

*The Delta is the incremental change in the ASC as new resources come on line. See Section 5.5.3 of this report regarding regrouping.

**Table 2.2.2: New Resource Additions Coming On-Line
During the Exchange Period (\$/MWh)**

As-Filed FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	Resource #3	Resource #4	N/A	N/A
Expected On-Line Date	10/01/10	10/01/10		
Delta*	3.87	0.25		

Final Report FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC				
Resource	Morgan Stanley		N/A	N/A
Expected On-Line Date	10/01/10			
Delta*	-1.76			

*The Delta is the incremental change in the ASC as new resources come on line. See Section 5.5.3 of this report regarding regrouping.

2.3. FY 2010-2011 Exchange Period ASC

The following table identifies the Exchange Period ASC as filed on October 15, 2008, including errata if applicable, as adjusted by BPA for this Final ASC Report. The ASC includes major new resource additions projected to come on-line prior to the start of the Exchange Period only. The Exchange Period ASC will adjust as necessary as additional major new resources come on-line, and as identified in Table 2.2.2 above. The procedures used in making the determinations and any required changes are prescribed by the 2008 ASCM and described in the following sections.

**Table 2.3: Exchange Period FY 2010-2011 ASC (\$/MWh)
Prior to New Resource**

Date	October 15, 2008 As-Filed	July 21, 2009 Draft Report
FY 2010 - 2011	46.96	47.67

APPENDIX A

7(C)(2) INDUSTRIAL MARGIN STUDY

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Appendix A

7(c)(2) Industrial Margin Study

1. INTRODUCTION

Section 7(c)(1)(B) of the Northwest Power Act provides that rates applicable to DSI customers shall be set “at a level which the Administrator determines to be equitable in relation to the retail rates charged by the public body and cooperative customers to their industrial consumers in the region.”

Section 7(c)(2) provides that this determination shall be based on “the Administrator’s applicable wholesale rates to such public body and cooperative customers and the typical margins included by such public body and cooperative customers in their retail industrial rates.” This section further provides that the Administrator shall take into account

- (1) the comparative size and character of the loads served;
- (2) the relative costs of electric capacity, energy, transmission, and related delivery facilities provided and other service provisions; and
- (3) direct and indirect overhead costs, all as related to the delivery of power to industrial customers.

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is to describe the calculation of the “typical margin” included by the Administrator’s public body and cooperative customers in their retail industrial rates. The resulting margin is added to the PF-07 energy charges. These adjusted PF-07 energy charges and Demand Charges are applied to the DSI billing determinants to determine the IP-07 rate.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Administrator’s Applicable Wholesale Rates to Public Body and Cooperative Customers

BPA applies the PF-07 demand and energy charges (before any 7(b)(2) or floor rate adjustments) to the forecasted DSI billing determinants.

3.2 Typical Margin

The “typical margin” includes “other overhead costs” charged by the utilities in the study. BPA power revenue requirements are accounted for in the PF rate charges, and distribution costs are included by adding in a charge for BPA DSI delivery facilities. An overall margin is derived by

weighting individual utility margins according to the proportion of industrial energy load served by each utility relative to total industrial energy load included in the study.

3.3 Margin Determination Factors

3.3.1 7(c)(2)(A) – Comparative Size and Character of the Loads Served. The data base used for the study includes utilities that serve at least one industrial customer with a peak demand of at least 3.5 MW.

3.3.2 7(c)(2)(B) – Relative Costs of Electric Capacity, Energy, Transmission, and Related Delivery Facilities Provided and Other Service Provisions. The utility margins in this study are based to the extent possible on utility cost of service analyses and incorporate allocated costs to the industrial customer class. The utilities segregate these costs into various cost categories, and only those categories considered to be appropriate margin costs are included in BPA industrial margin calculation.

In the past, BPA has accounted for “other service provisions” through a character of service adjustment for service to the first quartile. Because the DSI contracts no longer include these provisions, BPA has not made this adjustment as part of this study.

3.3.3 7(c)(2)(C) – Direct and Indirect Overhead Costs. BPA relies on cost of service studies and other spreadsheets prepared by the public body and cooperative customers to incorporate the per unit overhead costs associated with service to large industrial customers.

4. APPLICATION OF THE METHODOLOGY

The derivation of the margin involves two steps. First, an individual margin is determined for each utility in the study. Second, each margin is weighted according to energy sales to derive an overall margin. BPA DSI delivery facilities charge is added as a later step to replace the distribution costs that otherwise would be included in the margin.

4.1 Data Base

The data base was collected from qualifying utilities by the Public Power Council (PPC) under the terms of a confidentiality agreement. Under the terms of that agreement, the names of the individual utilities and their industrial customers were deleted from the data base and the names were not publicly disclosed. Furthermore, all parties wishing to evaluate the utility margin data were required to sign confidentiality agreements. All reported utility data reported has been identified by a randomly assigned number. This is essentially the same way margin data was displayed in the 2002 industrial margin study. The data base consists of cost information from 30 utilities that have an industrial load of at least 3.5 MW. Attachment A displays each utility’s percentage of total energy, its inflated and weighted individual margin, and the overall energy-weighted typical industrial margin for all utilities.

4.2 Utility Margins

The individual utility margins are based on categorical costs allocated by the utilities to their industrial customers. The categories of costs include production, transmission, distribution, revenue taxes, and other overhead costs. The data for each of the utilities in the study are included as Attachment B. The total dollar amounts assigned by the utility to each category, divided by the total kWh energy sales to the appropriate industrial class, yields a mills/kWh figure for that cost category. Various costs assigned to the “other” category are added to arrive at each utility’s industrial margin.

4.3 Summary of Results

The final results of each step in the margin calculation for each utility are shown in Attachment A. The weighted industrial margin is 0.57 mills/kWh. This margin has been added to the PF-10 energy charges and applied to the forecasted DSI billing determinants.

Utility Code Number	Test Period Energy (KWh)	Total Cost	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue Tax	Weighted Margin
2	205,901,980	40.37	33.54	0.74	3.63	0.00	2.46	0.0000
6(a)	46,850,000	51.45	33.08	5.47	9.34	0.64	2.92	0.0024
6(b)	60,446,000	41.79	26.19	5.06	7.41	0.55	2.59	0.0026
6(c)	463,006,000	42.28	27.96	5.54	5.52	0.63	2.62	0.0230
6(d)	191,102,000	55.20	30.37	2.46	7.53	3.23	1.53	0.0486
9	642,300,490	49.36	46.08	0.08	0.34	0.00	2.85	0.0002
18	41,602,900	47.29	39.70	1.08	5.56	0.16	0.79	0.0005
24(a)	34,829,000					0.04		0.0001
24(b)	232,582,000					0.01		0.0002
24(c)	870,068,000					0.00		0.0002
24(d)	20,930,000					0.11		0.0002
27	122,921,925	37.30	36.82	0.38	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.0006
33(a)	404,177					1.00		0.0000
33(b)	46,768					0.98		0.0000
34(a)	883,847,000	35.67	18.31	3.24	12.26	1.08	0.78	0.0756
34(b)	647,043,000	40.00	18.31	3.24	16.60	1.08	0.78	0.0553
34(c)	1,142,044,000	32.96	19.34	3.19	8.37	1.28	0.78	0.1149
37	152,300,891	44.80	35.81	4.49	4.50	0.01	0.00	0.0001
38	57,980,000	26.05	24.58	0.02	0.16	0.00	1.30	0.0000
48	267,535,027	18.40	14.90	0.60	2.50	0.40	0.00	0.0084
49	135,521,839	71.76	42.93	20.15	5.55	0.00	3.12	0.0000
54	628,234		4.41	0.16	0.63	0.26	0.00	0.0000
56	42,095,000	53.60	50.15	0.04	1.94	0.33	1.15	0.0011
58	890,690,506	35.46	29.34	4.62	1.45	0.05	0.00	0.0032
64	401,856,000					0.18		0.0056
66	137,729,000	31.29	26.65	2.65	1.68	0.01	0.30	0.0001
69	29,114,880	43.02	34.59	2.37	3.63	0.00	2.43	0.0000
72	186,557,000	39.50	30.84	2.08	4.15	0.18	2.24	0.0026
86	75,723,640	34.25	23.26	5.47	3.13	0.15	2.25	0.0009
87	59,070,320					5.02		0.0234
93(a)	110,588,400					5.00		0.0436
93(b)	202,967,376					2.18		0.0349
93(c)	2,173,245,133					0.41		0.0709
93(d)	623,470,000					0.56		0.0275
97	176,302,116	53.11	40.80	6.15	5.16	0.04	0.96	0.0006
99	283,411,200					0.05		0.0011
103(a)	44,395,500	42.85	21.99	8.92	9.86	0.03	2.05	0.0001
103(b)	349,201,178					0.57		0.0158
104	16,490,000	50.99	31.79	4.47	11.25	0.04	3.45	0.0000
106	70,085,364	48.29	38.72	0.11	8.14	0.79	0.53	0.0044
113	487,626,018	38.75	30.99	2.73	5.03	0.00	0.00	0.0000
115	16,204,800	63.46	32.23	5.85	25.09	0.29	0.00	0.0004
122	87,307,518	46.60	36.26	0.51	8.57	0.64	0.64	0.0044
Total	12,684,022,180							0.5735

Utility Number: # 2		Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Purchased Power		\$6,906,015	\$6,906,015				
Taxes Assigned to Purchased Power		\$418,062					\$418,062
Fixed Operations Expense							
Supervisory Operating Expense		\$133,780			\$133,780		
Labor/O&M		\$142,500			\$142,500		
Distribution/Operations		\$7,500			\$7,500		
Distribution/Maintenance		\$12,000			\$12,000		
Transmission Lines/Maintenance		\$1,000		\$1,000			
General Plant/Maintenance and Misc. Op. Exp.		\$620			\$620		
Administrative Expense		\$67,600		\$227	\$67,373		
Taxes on Operations Expense		\$88,699					\$88,699
Transmission Capital Expenditures		\$150,000		\$150,000			
Reserve Funding							
C&R Discount account (books out below)		\$42,000	\$42,000				
Emergency Reserve		\$50,000		\$168	\$49,832		
Debt Service		\$339,777		\$1,142	\$338,635		
Incomes							
Other revenue		-\$5,000		-\$17	-\$4,983		
Collection of C&R		-\$42,000	-\$42,000				
Annual MWh Sales	205,902						
Mills/kWh		\$40.37	33.54	0.74	3.63	0.00	2.46

Utility Number: # 6(a)	Total Industrial (C.1)	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Generation	\$212,755	\$212,755				
VAR (Generation)	\$7,511	\$7,511				
Purchased Power	\$1,329,480	\$1,329,480				
Transmission	\$256,323		\$256,323			
Distribution	\$313,767			\$436,091		
Customer Service, Accounts & Sales						
Meter reading	\$443			\$443		
Cust Records & Collection	\$1,249			\$1,249		
Low income	\$25,004				\$25,004	
Electric Marketing	\$4,844				\$4,844	
CILT on Retail Revenue (Contributions in Lieu of Taxes)	\$137,028					\$137,028
Secondary Cost of Service (customer facilities)	-\$63	-\$15	-\$17	-\$29	-\$2	
Annual MWh Sales 46,850						
Mills/kWh	51.45	33.08	5.47	9.34	0.64	2.93

Utility Number: # 6(b)		Total Industrial (D)	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Generation		\$235,452	\$235,452				
VAR (Generation)		\$8,079	\$8,079				
Purchased Power		\$1,339,273	\$1,339,273				
Transmission		\$305,925		\$305,925			
Distribution		\$446,607			\$446,607		
Customer Service, Accounts & Sales							
Meter reading		\$295			\$295		
Cust Records & Collection		\$750			\$750		
Low income		\$28,546				\$28,546	
Electric Marketing		\$4,844				\$4,844	
CILT on Retail Revenue (Contributions in Lieu of Taxes)		\$156,436					\$156,436
Secondary Cost of Service (customer facilities)		-\$76	-\$18	-\$23	-\$33	-\$2	
Annual MWh Sales	60,446						
Mills/kWh		41.79	26.19	5.06	7.41	0.55	2.59

Utility Number: # 6(c)		Total Industrial (A)	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Generation		\$2,008,219	\$2,008,219				
VAR (Generation)		\$70,559	\$70,559				
Purchased Power		\$10,868,335	\$10,868,335				
Transmission		\$2,565,406		\$2,565,406			
Distribution		\$2,553,347			\$2,553,347		
Customer Service, Accounts & Sales							
Meter reading		\$886			\$886		
Cust Records & Collection		\$3,748			\$3,748		
Low income		\$221,368				\$221,368	
Electric Marketing		\$69,743				\$69,743	
CILT on Retail Revenue (Contributions in Lieu of Taxes)		\$1,213,126					\$1,213,126
Annual MWh Sales	463,006						
Mills/kWh		42.28	27.96	5.54	5.53	0.63	2.62

Utility Number: # 6(d)		Total Industrial (B)	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Purchased Power		\$5,803,760	\$5,803,760				
Transmission		\$470,366		\$470,366			
Distribution		\$1,439,075			\$1,439,075		
CILT on Retail Revenue (Contributions in Lieu of Taxes)		\$291,685					\$291,685
Other		\$617,056				\$617,056	
Annual MWh Sales	191,102						
Mills/kWh		45.12	30.37	2.46	7.53	3.23	1.53

Utility Number: # 9		Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Generation		\$15,092,617	\$15,092,617				
Purchased Power		\$14,986,318	\$14,986,318				
Transmission							
Distribution		\$151,655			\$151,655		
Customer Accounts		\$2,344				\$2,344	
Administrative and General		\$123,970	\$122,709		\$1,242	\$19	
Taxes		\$1,831,677					\$1,831,677
Interest and Debt Service Expense		\$449,470	\$444,967		\$4,503		
Capital Projects Funded From Rates							
Transmission		\$51,699		\$51,699			
Distribution		\$57,312			\$57,312		
General		\$15,635			\$15,635		
Other Direct Assignment		\$10,557	\$10,557				
Other Revenues		-\$1,068,551	-\$1,057,682	\$0	-\$10,703	-\$165	
Annual MWh Sales	642,300						
Mills/kWh		49.36	46.08	0.08	0.34	0.00	2.85

Utility Number: # 18		Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Purchased Power		\$1,651,830	\$1,651,830				
Transmission		\$28,509		\$28,509			
Distribution		\$147,429			\$147,429		
Customer		\$8,652				\$8,652	
G&A		\$42,768		\$6,605	\$34,158	\$2,005	
Depreciation		\$56,047		\$9,082	\$46,965		
Taxes		\$32,757					\$32,757
Interest		\$83,899		\$13,595	\$70,304		
Other Expenses		\$23,337		\$3,604	\$18,639	\$1,094	
Overcollection in prior years		-\$70,516		-\$10,891	-\$56,320	-\$3,305	
Other Operating Revenue		-\$37,386		-\$5,774	-\$29,860	-\$1,752	
Annual MWh Sales	41,603						
Mills/kWh		47.28	39.71	1.08	5.56	0.16	0.79

Utility Number: # 24

Four industrial customers are sold power under special contracts. Customer 1 is charged a margin of \$110/month; customers 2, 3, & 4 are charged \$200/month.

Total energy sold Customer 1 34,829 MWh
Margin = \$0.04/MWh

Total energy sold Customer 2 232,582 MWh
Margin = \$0.01/MWh

Total energy sold Customer 3 870,068 MWh
Margin = \$0.003/MWh

Total energy sold Customer 4 20,930 MWh
Margin = \$0.12/MWh

Utility Number: # 27		Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Purchased Power		\$4,525,439	\$4,525,439				
Transmission		\$30,213		\$30,213			
Distribution		\$3,114			\$3,114		
Customer		\$5,859				\$5,859	
G&A		\$51,689		\$39,853	\$4,108	\$7,728	
Depreciation		\$8,509		\$7,714	\$795		
Taxes		\$1,202					\$1,202
Interest		\$2,348		\$2,129	\$219		
Other Expenses		\$479		\$369	\$38	\$72	
Overcollection in prior years		-\$173		-\$133	-\$14	-\$26	
Other Operating Revenue		-\$43,292		-\$33,379	-\$3,440	-\$6,473	
Annual MWh Sales	122,922						
Mills/kWh		37.30	36.82	0.38	0.04	0.06	0.01

Utility Number: # 33

Two industrial customers are sold power under a special contract. They are charged a margin of 1.95 mills/kWh for power < 19.1 aMW, and 0.98 mills/kWh for power > 19.1 aMW.

Total energy sold Customer 1	404.2 MWh
Amount \$0.98/MWh applied	394 MWh
Amount \$1.95/MWh applied	9,098 MWh
Margin =	1.004

Total energy sold Customer 2	46.8 MWh
Amount \$0.98/MWh applied	0
Amount \$1.95/MWh applied	46.8 MWh
Margin =	0.98

Utility Number: # 34(a)		Large General Service: 1	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Generation		\$5,095,753	\$5,095,753				
Purchased Power		\$9,942,842	\$9,942,842				
Transmission		\$2,859,810		\$2,859,810			
Conservation		\$1,501,264	\$1,501,264				
Distribution		\$11,357,022			\$11,357,022		
Total Retail Service		\$958,555				\$958,555	
Network Adjustment		-\$517,053			-\$517,053		
Gradualism		-\$358,410	-\$358,410				
City General Fund Streetlight Bill		\$686,122					\$686,122
Annual MWh Sales	883,847						
Mills/kWh		35.67	18.31	3.24	12.27	1.09	0.78

Utility Number: # 34(b)		Large General Service: 2	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Generation		\$3,730,478	\$3,730,478				
Purchased Power		\$7,278,915	\$7,278,915				
Transmission		\$2,093,598		\$2,093,598			
Conservation		\$1,099,040	\$1,099,040				
Distribution		\$8,314,203			\$8,314,203		
Total Retail Service		\$701,735				\$701,735	
Network Adjustment		\$2,425,211			\$2,425,211		
Gradualism		-\$262,383	-\$262,383				
City General Fund Streetlight Bill		\$502,293					\$502,293
Annual MWh Sales	647,043						
Mills/kWh		40.00	18.31	3.24	16.60	1.09	0.78

Utility Number: # 34(c)		Large General Service: 3	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Generation		\$6,494,353	\$6,494,353				
Purchased Power		\$12,671,793	\$12,671,793				
Transmission		\$3,644,724		\$3,644,724			
Conservation		\$1,913,307	\$1,913,307				
Distribution		\$8,314,203			\$8,314,203		
Total Retail Service		\$1,457,105				\$1,457,105	
Network Adjustment		-\$616,205			-\$616,205		
Gradualism		\$1,012,668	\$1,012,668				
City General Fund Streetlight Bill		\$886,558					\$886,558
Annual MWh Sales	1,142,044						
Mills/kWh		32.96	19.34	3.19	8.37	1.28	0.78

Utility Number: # 37		Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Generation		\$3,152,494	\$3,152,494				
Purchased Power		\$2,095,522	\$2,095,522				
Transmission		\$642,044		\$642,044			
Distribution		\$642,766			\$642,766		
Customer Accounts		\$1,192				\$1,192	
Administrative and General		\$289,393	\$205,545	\$41,862	\$41,909	\$78	
Annual MWh Sales	152,301						
Mills/kWh		44.80	35.81	4.49	4.50	0.01	0.00

Utility Number: # 38						Revenue taxes
	Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	
Purchased Power Generation	\$1,111,817	\$1,111,817				
	\$142,231	\$142,231				
Transmission	\$2,333		\$2,333			
Distribution	\$19,462			\$19,462		
Customer Service, Accounts & Sales						
Mun Ser Tran Meter Read	\$1,435			\$1,435		
Mun Ser Tran Credit Bill	\$77				\$77	
Administrative and General						
Salaries & Benefits	\$11,531	\$9,907	\$163	\$1,456	\$5	
Property Insurance	\$12,661	\$10,878	\$178	\$1,598	\$6	
Outside Services	\$34,986	\$30,060	\$493	\$4,417	\$16	
Maint of General Plant	\$3,862	\$3,349	\$55	\$458		
Warehouse	\$4,093	\$3,517	\$58	\$517	\$2	
Engineering	\$7,956	\$6,836	\$112	\$1,004	\$4	
Energy Services	\$6,332	\$5,440	\$89	\$799	\$3	
Energy Services - Conservation	\$8,802	\$7,563	\$124	\$1,111	\$4	
Misc General Expense	\$6,620	\$5,688	\$93	\$836	\$3	
Debt Service Expense	\$249,489	\$249,489				
Transfers						
Return on Original Investment	\$14,652	\$12,589	\$206	\$1,850	\$7	
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	\$75,264					\$75,264
Net Capital Improvement Projects from Rates	\$77,012	\$66,169	\$1,085	\$9,722	\$36	
Less:						
Revenues (not from rates)	\$279,952	\$240,536	\$3,945	\$35,340	\$130	
Annual MWh Sales	57,980					
Mills/kWh	26.06	24.58	0.02	0.16	0.00	1.30

Utility Number: # 48							Revenue
(in mills/kWh)		Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	taxes
Expenses							
Generated Power		\$0.0239	\$0.0239				
Revenues from Resale of Gen. Power		-\$0.0090	-\$0.0090				
Transmission		\$0.0006		\$0.0006			
Distribution		\$0.0025			\$0.0025		
Other		\$0.0004				\$0.0004	
Annual MWh Sales	267,535						
Mills/kWh		18.40	14.90	0.60	2.50	0.40	0.00

Utility Number: # 49		Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Purchased Power	\$6,110,426	\$6,110,426					
Sales from resale	-\$292,173	-\$292,173					
Transmission	\$878,490		\$878,490				
Distribution	\$121,417				\$121,417		
Customer Service, Accounts & Sales							
Meter Reading	\$403				\$403		
Cust. Records & Collection	\$977				\$977		
Info. & Insert Advertising	\$101					\$101	
Broadband	\$1,306,623		\$1,146,263		\$160,227	\$132	
Taxes	\$423,071						\$423,071
Debt Service	\$574,049		\$503,597		\$70,394	\$58	
Capital Improvements from Rates							
Transmission	\$11,076		\$11,076				
Substations	\$75,240				\$75,240		
Underground	\$56,118				\$56,118		
Vehicles	\$4,763		\$4,179		\$584		
Customer - Dist Additions	\$159,310				\$159,310		
Customer - Transformers	\$81,607				\$81,607		
Customer - Meters & AMR	\$192				\$192		
Broadband	\$33,143		\$29,075		\$4,064	\$3	
Buildings	\$3,314		\$2,907		\$406		
Improvements System	\$203,258		\$178,312		\$24,925	\$21	
Improvements General	\$18,646		\$16,358		\$2,286	\$2	
Administrative and General	\$160,881		\$141,136		\$19,728	\$16	
Less: Misc. Revenues							
Late Charges	-\$75					-\$75	
Misc. Service	-\$85		-\$74		-\$10		
Rent from Electric Property	-\$11,803		-\$10,354		-\$1,447	-\$1	
Broadband Revenue	-\$7,235		-\$6,347		-\$887	-\$1	
Interest Income	-\$89		-\$78		-\$11		
Misc. Non Operating Rev.	-\$851		-\$747		-\$104		
Less: Outside Funding Sources	-\$186,074		-\$163,237		-\$22,818	-\$19	
Annual MWh Sales	135,522						
Mills/kWh	71.76	42.93	20.15	5.55	0.00	3.12	

Utility Number: # 54		Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Transmission		\$51,747		\$51,747			
Distribution		\$202,727			\$202,727		
Customer Service		\$7,328				\$7,328	
Customer Accounts							
Conservation		\$1,407,194	\$1,407,194				
Sales		\$107,882				\$107,882	
Debt Service		\$619,553	\$524,672	\$19,294	\$75,587		
Capital Improvements recovered in rates		\$354,190	\$299,948	\$11,030	\$43,212		
Administrative and General		\$930,036	\$736,540	\$27,085	\$106,109	\$60,302	
Annual MWh Sales	628,234						
Mills/kWh		5.46	4.41	0.16	0.64	0.26	0.00

Utility Number: # 56		Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Purchased Power		\$1,387,888	\$1,387,888				
Generated Power		\$586,037	\$586,037				
Transmission		\$1,320		\$1,320			
Distribution		\$71,299			\$71,299		
Consumer Accounts		\$263				\$263	
Public Relations & Info		\$11,873				\$11,873	
Energy Services (Conservation)		\$46,696	\$46,696				
Administration & General		\$63,036	\$55,590	\$116	\$6,264	\$1,066	
Tax (franchise)		\$24,352					\$24,352
Tax (property)		\$24,044					\$24,044
Capital Budget		\$94,009	\$82,904	\$173	\$9,342	\$1,590	
less Financing from Reserves		-\$38,189	-\$33,678	-\$70	-\$3,795	-\$646	
Reserve Funding		\$31,767	\$28,014	\$58	\$3,157	\$537	
"Spread Net Revenue to Others"		-\$48,279	-\$42,576	-\$89	-\$4,798	-\$817	
Annual MWh Sales	42,095						
Mills/kWh		53.60	50.15	0.04	1.94	0.33	1.15

Utility Number: # 58						
	Total Industrial (C.1)	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Production	\$52,260,139	\$52,260,139				
Transmission	\$8,238,211		\$8,238,211			
Distribution	\$2,588,187			\$2,588,187		
Customer Bill-Related Exp.	\$80,587				\$80,587	
Customer Service	\$10				\$10	
Annual MWh Sales 890,691						
Mills/kWh	35.46	29.34	4.63	1.45	0.05	0.00

Utility Number: # 64

Single industrial customer, rates set through contract.
Margin over Wholesale Cost of Power is \$5,870/mo.

Total Industrial sales in 2004: 401,856 MWh
Margin = 0.175

Utility Number: # 66						
	Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Purchased Power	\$3,670,353	\$3,670,353				
Transmission	\$364,827		\$364,827			
Demand	\$227,092			\$227,092		
Customer						
Actual	\$521				\$521	
Accounting	\$984				\$984	
Meters & Services	\$4,582			\$4,582		
Revenue Related	\$41,037					\$41,037
Annual MWh Sales	137,729					
Mills/kWh	31.29	26.65	2.65	1.68	0.01	0.30

Utility Number: # 69		Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Purchased Power		\$1,035,622	\$1,035,622				
Transmission		\$712		\$712			
Distribution		\$59,107			\$59,107		
Customer Service, Accounts & Sales							
Supervision		\$12				\$12	
Meter Reading		\$18			\$18		
Customer Records Collection		\$54			\$54		
Uncollectable Accounts		\$4				\$4	
Misc. Customer Accounts		\$12				\$12	
Customer Communication & Education		\$9				\$9	
Customer Assistance		\$49				\$49	
Advertising		\$1				\$1	
Administrative & General		\$41,855		\$497	\$41,297	\$61	
Total Interest/Debt Service Expense		\$46,721		\$556	\$46,165		
Capital Projects Funded from Rates							
Production							
Transmission		\$67,619		\$67,619			
General		\$18,698		\$222	\$18,476		
Other (Increases in inventory)		\$2,281		\$27	\$2,254		
Taxes							
State Utility Tax		\$45,972					
FICA		\$3,966		\$47	\$3,913	\$6	45,972
State Privelege Tax		\$24,261					24,261
Other Taxes		\$652					652
Incomes:							
Other Contributions							
Construction Fund Transfer		-\$36,498		-\$434	-\$36,064		
Other Fund Transfers		-\$7,756		-\$92	-\$7,653	-\$11	
Other Contributions		-\$19,618		-\$233	-\$19,357	-\$28	
Other Revenues		-\$2,655		-\$32	-\$2,620	-\$4	
BPA C&R Credit		-\$14,355	-\$14,355				
Conservation Augmentation Reimbursement		-\$14,221	-\$14,221				
Annual MWh Sales	29,115						
Mills/kWh		43.02	34.59	2.37	3.63	0.00	2.44

Utility Number: # 72		Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Power		\$5,754,034	\$5,754,034				
Transmission		\$388,142		\$388,142			
Distribution		\$774,768			\$774,768		
Customer Related		\$33,610				\$33,610	
Revenue Taxes		\$418,166					\$418,166
Annual MWh Sales	186,557						
Mills/kWh		39.50	30.84	2.08	4.15	0.18	2.24

Utility Number: # 86							Revenue taxes
		Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	
Power		\$1,758,827	\$1,758,827				
Transmission		\$257,503		\$257,503			
Distribution		\$87,087			\$87,087	\$12	
Customer Service, Accounts & Sales							
Supervision		\$320				\$320	
Meter Reading		\$3,151			\$3,151		
Customer Service		\$4,064				\$4,064	
Cashiering		\$2,405				\$2,405	
Cash: over/short		\$1				\$1	
Customer Accounts		\$29,000			\$29,000		
Delinquency Reporting		\$760				\$760	
Mail - PUD		\$129				\$129	
Billing		\$724				\$724	
Product & Service							
Substn. Maint. & Repair Service Exp.		\$253			\$253		
Mail Service Exp.		\$428	\$ -	\$286	\$133	\$9	
Mail Service Postage		\$3,258	\$ -	\$2,178	\$1,009	\$71	
Total Non-Operating Expense		\$3,939					
Public Purpose - Supervision		\$520				\$520	
Administrative & General Expense		\$101,505	\$ -	\$67,865	\$31,425	\$2,215	
Debt Service							
Distribution		\$609			\$609		
General Plant		\$356			\$356		
4/5 Settlement (will check out)		\$124,423	\$ -	\$85,043	\$39,380		
Generation Plant		\$2,225	\$2,225				
Substations		\$487			\$487		
Taxes		\$170,130					\$170,130
Rate-Financed Capital Expenditures							
Generation		\$197	\$197				
Distribution		\$22,010			\$22,010		
General Plant		\$21,383			\$21,383		
Capitalized Interest and A&G		\$1,532	\$ -	\$1,024	\$474	\$33	
Annual MWh Sales	75,724						
Mills/kWh		34.24	23.26	5.47	3.13	0.15	2.25

Utility Number: # 87

Two industrial customers are sold power under special contracts. Each is charged a different margin.

Total energy sold Customer 1 39,018 MWh
Margin = \$5.04/MWh

Total energy sold Customer 2 20,053 MWh
Margin = \$4.49/Mh

Utility Number: # 93

Four industrial customers are sold power under special contracts. Each is charged a different margin.

Total energy sold Customer 1	110,588 MWh
Margin = \$5.00/MWh	
Total energy sold Customer 2	202,967 MWh
Margin = \$2.18/Mh	
Total energy sold Customer 3	2,173,245 MWh
Margin = \$0.41/MWh	
Total energy sold Customer 4	623,470 MWh
Margin = \$0.56/Mh	

Utility Number: # 97		Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Purchased Power	\$7,193,153	\$7,193,153					
Transmission	\$538,019			\$538,019			
Distribution	\$332,877				\$332,877		
Customer Accounts	\$5,427					\$5,427	
Customer Service	\$527					\$527	
Administrative and General	\$360,927			\$221,458	\$137,018	\$2,451	
Depreciation and Amortization							
Generation	\$658	\$658					
Transmission	\$57,079			\$57,079			
Distribution	\$274,219				\$274,219		
General	\$42,588			\$26,310	\$16,278		
Amortization	\$38,239			\$23,623	\$14,616		
Tax Expense							
Property	\$9,656						\$9,656
US Unemployment, FICA, State Unemployment, Workers Comp	\$30,715			\$18,846	\$11,660	\$209	
Gross Revenue Tax	\$160,277						\$160,277
Interest Expense							
Long Term Debt	\$437,998			\$270,585	\$167,413		
Non Operating Margin	-\$15,610			-\$9,578	-\$5,926	-\$106	
Miscellaneous Revenues	-\$102,599			-\$62,953	-\$38,950	-\$697	
Annual MWh Sales	176,302						
Mills/kWh	53.11	40.80	6.15	5.16	0.04	0.96	

Utility Number: # 99

Three large industrial customers are sold power under a special tariff schedule. Each customer is charged a margin of \$387/month.

Total annual MWh sales = 283,411 MWh.
Margin = \$0.049/Mh

Utility Number: # 103 (a)							Revenue taxes
		Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	
Purchased Power		\$837,167	\$837,167				
Generation		\$37,352	\$37,352				
Transmission		\$106,309		\$106,309			
Distribution		\$117,563			\$117,563		
Customer Service, Accounts and Sales		\$808				\$808	
Administrative and General		\$130,160	\$18,554	\$52,807	\$58,397	\$401	
Taxes		\$91,042					\$91,042
Interest/Debt Service Expense		\$202,147	\$28,905	\$82,267	\$90,976		
Capital Project Funded from Rates (Power Production)		\$369,640	\$52,854	\$150,431	\$166,355		
Other Contributions		\$70,923	\$10,110	\$28,774	\$31,820	\$219	
Less: Other Revenues		-\$60,905	-\$8,682	-\$24,710	-\$27,326	-\$188	
Annual MWh Sales	44,396						
Mills/kWh		42.85	21.99	8.92	9.86	0.03	2.05

Utility Number: # 103(b)

Two large industrial customers are sold power under special contracts. Each customer is charged a margin of \$100,000.

Total annual MWh sales = 349,201 MWh.
Margin = \$0.57/Mh

Utility Number: # 104		Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Purchased Power		\$524,167	\$524,167				
Transmission		\$73,054		\$73,054			
Demand		\$149,480			\$149,480		
Distribution		\$34,158			\$34,158		
Customer Related		\$595				\$595	
Revenue Related		\$56,858					\$56,858
Direct Assignment		\$2,571	\$0	\$730	\$1,835	\$6	
Annual MWh Sales	16,490						
Mills/kWh		50.99	31.79	4.47	11.25	0.04	3.45

Utility Number: # 106		Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Purchased Power		\$2,713,692	\$2,713,692				
Distribution		\$261,858			\$261,858		
Customer Service							
Meter Reading		\$958			\$958		
Customer Records & Collections		\$2,724			\$2,724		
Energy Services (<i>Conservation</i>)		\$38,008				\$38,008	
Ruralite & Customer Info		\$1,091				\$1,091	
Sales		\$361				\$361	
Supervision		\$2,209			\$1,923	\$286	
Administrative and General		\$122,505			\$106,656	\$15,849	
Tax		\$37,144					\$37,144
Depreciation							
Transmission		\$7,999		\$7,999			
Distribution		\$76,949			\$76,949		
General		\$16,869			\$16,869		
Total Depreciation		\$101,817					
Interest Expense		\$102,040			\$102,040		
Other Expense		\$314			\$273	\$41	
Annual MWh Sales	70,085						
Mills/kWh		48.29	38.72	0.11	8.14	0.79	0.53

Utility Number: # 113							
		Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Purchased Power		\$14,885,596	\$ 14,885,596				
Generated Power		\$242,706	\$ 242,706				
Transmission		\$1,444,368		\$1,444,368			
Distribution		\$1,862,469			\$ 1,862,469		
Customer (meters, billing)		\$800.102			\$800,102		
Contract credits		-\$340,987	-\$19,027	-\$113,230	-\$208,730		
Annual MWh Sales	487,626						
Mills/kWh		38.75	30.99	2.73	5.03	0.00	0.00

Utility Number: # 115							
		Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Purchased Power		\$522,295	\$522,295				
Transmission		\$94,834		\$94,834			
Distribution		\$406,659			\$406,659		
Customer		\$4,633				\$4,633	
Annual MWh Sales	16,205						
Mills/kWh		63.46	32.23	5.85	25.10	0.29	0.00

Utility Number: # 122		Total Industrial	Production	Transmission	Distribution	Other	Revenue taxes
Purchased Power		\$3,165,390	\$3,165,390				
Transmission		\$14,347		\$14,347			
Distribution		\$242,525			\$242,525		
Customer		\$26,960				\$26,960	
G&A		\$278,509		\$14,078	\$237,977	\$26,454	
Depreciation		\$135,397		\$7,562	\$127,835		
Taxes		\$55,528					\$55,528
Interest		\$128,225		\$7,162	\$121,063		
Other		\$8,629		\$436	\$7,373	\$820	
Under Collection		\$49,377		\$2,496	\$42,191	\$4,690	
Annual MWh Sales	87,308						
Mills/kWh		46.60	36.26	0.51	8.57	0.64	0.64

APPENDIX B

Letter from Mike Weedall

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Department of Energy

Bonneville Power Administration
P.O. Box 3621
Portland, Oregon 97208-3621

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

June 28, 2005

In reply refer to: PN-1

Dear Interested Party:

You will find attached the Bonneville Power Administration's (BPA) Final Post-2006 Conservation Program Structure.

BPA initiated a collaborative conservation planning process last September to solicit recommendations for our post-2006 conservation program structure (i.e., the FYs 2007-09 rate period). Based on the recommendations from the Conservation Workgroup, BPA issued its proposal for a 30-day public review and comment period on March 28, 2005. BPA received over 50 comment letters on the proposal, and we appreciate the many very thoughtful and constructive suggestions for improving the proposed program.

We have reviewed and considered these comments in preparing the attached Final Post-2006 Conservation Program Structure. The first document is a summary of the key issues raised in the comment letters and BPA's final decision on those key issues. The second document is a more detailed description of the final program structure.

This is a major step in designing our future conservation programs. However, the work is not finished. There is a Conservation Workgroup Phase 2 Committee with nine very experienced utility representatives acting as a sounding board for BPA in establishing the incentive levels BPA will pay for cost-effective measures under this final program structure. This is a simplified approach for structuring the list of cost-effective measures that will be easier to implement, and will include the appropriate level of oversight, utility verification and measurement of savings. BPA's desire is to be clear about how customers can receive their reimbursements under BPA's new programs. It is not our intent to dictate to customers how they should design and run their conservation programs. Again, BPA appreciates the dedication and hard work of the Phase 2 Committee.

BPA representatives will be happy to meet with power sales customers, utility groups or stakeholder organizations to discuss the decisions related to our Final Post-2006 Conservation Program. Please contact Becky Clark at 503-230-3158 to make the necessary arrangements.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mike Weedall".

Mike Weedall
Energy Efficiency Vice President

Enclosures 2:
Summary of Key Issues Raised in Public Comment Process
Final Post-2006 Conservation Program Structure

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APPENDIX C
Post-2006 Key Issues

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**Energy Efficiency
Bonneville Power Administration**

Final Post-2006 Conservation Program Structure

Summary of Key Issues Raised in Public Comment Process

At the suggestion of Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), a Post-2006 Conservation Workgroup composed of over 65 utility representatives and conservation stakeholders was formed in the fall of 2004. This group met frequently to discuss new and existing approaches to BPA's conservation program for the post-2006 period. In January 2005, this group provided BPA recommendations and comments to help design the proposal that BPA distributed for public comment.

BPA issued its Post-2006 Conservation Program Structure Proposal for a 30-day public review and comment period on March 28, 2005. The close of comment period ended April 28, 2005. BPA received 56 comment letters and e-mails. Comments received are important to BPA and help provide guidance to improve upon BPA's and the region's efforts to develop conservation and energy efficiency.

After the brief program overview presented below, this document provides a statement of what was proposed for each key issue raised during the public comment period, a summary of the comments received on that topic, and BPA's response and evaluation for each issue. Again BPA appreciates the efforts of those parties taking the time to review the proposal. BPA has taken care to provide clarification of its program elements in response to any and all concerns raised in comments BPA received.

Program Overview

The portfolio of energy efficiency programs BPA will be offering for the post-2006 period is very similar to what is currently available. The key features of the final program are as follows:

1. a **conservation rate credit (CRC)** program (patterned after the current C&RD);
2. a **bilateral contracts program** for utility and federal agency customers (similar to the current ConAug program);
3. a **third-party contracts program** for cost-efficient, region-wide approaches (similar to the VendingMi\$er program and includes support market transformation via the Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance ((NEEA)));
4. support for critical **infrastructure** elements, including program evaluations to assure programs are achieving their intended targets;
5. a separately funded renewable resource option; and
6. a spending amount of **\$80 million/year** intended to achieve BPA's 52 aMW/year share of the Northwest Power and Conservation Council's (Council) regional cost-effective conservation target at a weighted average cost of **\$1.5 million/aMW**.

Key Issues: What was Proposed, Comment Summary, Evaluation and Final Decision

aMW Target Gap Proposal: Based upon the Northwest Power and Conservation Council's (Council) Fifth Power Plan, there is a regional conservation target over the 2007-11 period of about 700 aMW. BPA's responsibility to achieve its share of this regional target is based on the amount of regional firm load that BPA supplies with federal power. BPA estimates that it is responsible for about 40 percent of the 700 aMW or 280 aMW. While this amount equates to an annual target of 56 aMW, BPA proposed that it is reasonable to adjust the amount of its target to take into account the amount of "naturally occurring" conservation (about 7 percent or 4 aMW/year). As a result, BPA proposed to pursue a 52 aMW/year conservation target for the total of 260 aMW over the 2007-11 period.

BPA's existing and proposed conservation program structure is not focused on a centralized conservation acquisition program. To the contrary, most BPA programs are structured to provide funding support to BPA's customers and others to pursue and achieve regional conservation. Consequently, BPA proposed to include any and all of the conservation that is achieved and attributed to BPA's funding mechanisms toward the 52 aMW annual target, including the conservation achieved by investor owned utilities (IOUs) under the rate credit program and the conservation accomplished by BPA funding support for NEEA.

Summary of Comments Received: Some comments suggested that BPA should not reduce its share of the regional conservation target for "naturally occurring" conservation (*NEEC; NWEC; SCL*); others agreed with this reduction (*Benton REA; PPC*). Some comments stated that the target was too low and that BPA should consider the IOU exchange load as part of the calculation for determining BPA's share of the regional conservation target (*Council; NEEC; NWEC; PSE; WCTED*). Others agreed that BPA should count the IOU conservation accomplished with BPA funds, even though BPA is not responsible for the IOU conservation (*Benton REA; PPC*). Another comment suggested that BPA should be responsible for only 38 percent of the regional conservation (rather than rounding to 40 percent) (*Inland*). Another concern that was raised related to the "gap" between the Council's five-year Action Plan (2005-09) and BPA's planned conservation horizon from 2007-11 (*Council; NWEC*). They felt that there was a "gap" in 2005 and 2006 between BPA's current targets and the new ones and that it would be very difficult for BPA to "close the gap" with the proposed funding levels for 2007-09. One commenter indicated that the aMW target was too high and that more residential measures were needed (*Benton PUD*).

Evaluation and Final Decision: With conservation being the least-cost resource for the region, BPA is aware that achieving the targets set by the Council are important to the region as a whole. Determining a reasonable percentage of the region's conservation target requires BPA to consider several factors, such as load and conservation that is naturally occurring. A factor that BPA believes is reasonable to reconsider, as expressed in comments above, is the duration of the planning horizon. As proposed, BPA is committed to achieving the 52 aMW/year conservation target. BPA will work toward this amount for the 2005-09 period, rather than the proposed 2007-11 period. This change reflects an adjustment and commitment by BPA to align the new conservation targets with the same five-year planning horizon in the Council's Fifth Power Plan. BPA expects to meet its 2002-06 target (220 aMW averaging 44 aMW/year) by the end of FY

2006. BPA will seek to acquire an additional 16 aMW on top of the 220 aMW target by the end of 2006 in order to be on track to meet the new target of 52 aMW/year (see table below).

	<u>Average Annual Target</u>
New target for 2005 and 2006	52 aMW/year
Old target for 2005 and 2006	<u>44 aMW/year</u>
Additional aMW BPA will acquire to close gap between the old and new targets for 2005 and 2006	8 aMW/year X 2 years = 16 aMW

As indicated in the March 28 proposal, BPA will count all conservation savings achieved with its funds toward the new target.

Budget Proposal: BPA’s proposed annual budget (capital and expense) for achieving the target of 52 aMW/year was \$75 million. For the 2007-2009 rate period, the conservation rate credit (CRC) would be \$0.0005/kWh (1/2 mill) on utility-purchased firm power from BPA and the equivalent treatment for IOU residential benefit payments. This equates to roughly \$42 million. It is anticipated that \$6 million per year out of the \$42 million will be spent on renewable resource-related initiatives. BPA proposed paying an average of approximately \$1.4M/aMW (which includes some administration allowance and infrastructure support costs) across the entire portfolio of programs.

Summary of Comments Received: Many commenters suggested that the budget was too low (*Council; EPUD; EWEB; Faste; Franklin PUD; Interfaith GWC; ODOE; NEEC; NVEC; SCL; WCTED*) with some proposing a budget increase of \$25 to \$35 M/year to achieve the higher targets (*Council; EPUD; NEEC; NVEC*). They indicated that it will cost closer to \$1.8 to \$1.9 M/aMW and not the \$1.4 M/aMW that BPA proposed. Several comments recommended that BPA establish a “backstop” funding mechanism or contingency plan in case the proposed budget was insufficient to capture the new targets (*Benton PUD; Council; EWEB; NVEC; WCTED*). Some comments recommended that more funds are needed for infrastructure support and to address inflation (*SCL; NVEC*). One comment suggested that the budget was sufficient as proposed (*SUB*).

Evaluation and Final Decision: The fundamental question for BPA is what is the minimum spending level that will produce the targeted conservation savings level. Based on the comments received and further assessment, the spending level should be increased by \$5M/year. This will provide \$80M/year to capture the 52 aMW/year target. A majority of the comments received on this issue expressed support for this amount of funding. This increased amount of funding will provide customers and the region greater program flexibility at an average cost of \$1.54M/aMW across the entire portfolio of programs, including the administrative cost allowances and infrastructure support (see Table 1). BPA believes these additional funds will facilitate achieving the Council’s new targets by providing utilities a reasonable level of administrative allowance for the rate credit and the bilateral contract programs and more funds for incentives across the program portfolio BPA will be offering.

Table 1: Final Conservation Program Annual aMW Targets and Budgets

<u>Program</u>	<u>aMW</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Cost/aMW</u>
Rate Credit (at 0.5 mills = \$42M*/year)+	20	\$36M	\$1.8M
Utility & Fed. Agency Bilateral Contracts+	17	\$26M	\$1.5M
Third-Party Contracts	5	\$7M	\$1.4M
Market Transformation (via NEEA)	10	\$10M	\$1.0M
Infrastructure Support and Evaluation	---	<u>\$1M</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	52	\$80M	\$1.5M

+ - includes a 15 percent administrative cost allowance.

* - assumes \$6M/year of the \$42M/year from a separate renewables budget will be spent on renewables.

Administrative Allowance Proposal: BPA proposed to include up to 10 percent administrative costs in the rate credit and bilateral contracts programs. Small utilities (7.5 aMW and under) would be allowed up to 20 percent for administrative costs, provided they pursue cost-effective measures (or renewables) with the remaining 80 percent.

Summary of Comments Received: Many of the comments stated that allowing 10 percent for administrative costs under the rate credit was too low (*Benton PUD; Cowlitz; EPUD; Franklin; Grays Harbor; Hermiston; Idaho Falls; Lincoln Electric; Okanogan; PPC; PNGC; Richland; SCL; SUB; Umatilla; Whatcom*). It was suggested that 20 percent was more realistic given the new oversight and reporting requirements under the proposed rate credit program (*Canby; Cowlitz; EPUD; Idaho Falls; Okanogan; Pacific; PPC; PNGC; SCL; SUB*). One commenter thought 10 percent was too low and 20 percent was too high (*Inland*). A few commenters appreciated BPA including the up to 10 percent administrative costs under the bilateral contracts program (*Cowlitz; Lincoln Electric; PPC*).

Evaluation and Final Decision: BPA understands the concerns expressed in many comments regarding the administrative costs associated with implementing the new programs. BPA recognizes that many customers view a successful conservation program to include allowance for administration. BPA agrees with comments recommending an increase in the amount allowed under the program for administrative costs. BPA believes it is reasonable to increase the administrative allowance by 5 percent to allow up to 15 percent administrative costs in the rate credit and utility/federal agency bilateral contract programs. For the bilateral contracts, the 15 percent administrative allowance will be added to BPA's incentive amount that is invoiced. Small utilities will be allowed up to 30 percent for administrative costs. BPA also wants to continue to discuss with the region whether or not going forward into the next rate period with the 15 percent administrative expense is the right level or if a further adjustment is appropriate.

Willingness To Pay (BPA incentives) Proposal: BPA proposed a \$75M/year budget to achieve 52 aMW/year. This equates to an average cost of \$1.44M/aMW across the portfolio of energy

efficiency programs, including the 10 percent administrative allowance and \$1M/year for infrastructure support.

BPA would attempt to minimize willingness to pay adjustments. BPA may adjust payments with six months notice, if necessary, to compensate for such things as changes in codes, market prices, technology penetration or to stay on pace with targets. Adjustments would apply to measures installed after the date the adjustment notice is effective. No retroactive adjustments would be applied.

Summary of Comments Received: Some commenters suggested that BPA should allow payment up to the cost-effective level or threshold (*EPUD; Idaho Falls; Lincoln Electric; Okanogan; PPC; Richland*). Other comments recommended that BPA should not change our energy conservation measure (ECM) incentives more than once a year and only if there is a +/-10 percent change (*Hermiston; PNGC*). One comment stated that the levels BPA proposed are too low (*Pacific*). A few comments suggested that BPA should allow funding for code enforcement and count those aMW saving toward the target (*PPC; SCL; SUB*), allowing utilities to bring in conservation at an average rate and providing an incentive to get the most savings at the least cost (*SUB*). One comment suggested that BPA pay based on value to the system (the same as C&RD does now) (*PNGC*). Another comment suggested that there was not a rationale for paying less per aMW in the bilateral contract program than in the rate credit program (*EWEB*).

Evaluation and Final Decision: As discussed earlier, BPA will increase its budget by \$5M/year which results in a new weighted average cost of \$1.54M/aMW across the entire program portfolio. The proposed cost was \$1.44M/aMW. The increase to the new 15 percent administrative allowance and the \$1M/year infrastructure support budget are covered in this revised cost target. BPA will continue to refine the details on BPA's incentives for cost-effective measures. BPA is receiving input from a Conservation Workgroup Phase 2 Committee composed of nine experienced utility representatives.

Since this is only a three-year rate period, BPA plans to make incentive payment adjustments on a six-month basis, but only if absolutely necessary. BPA is sensitive to comments that continual program changes can compromise program effectiveness. Hence, BPA will strive to implement changes as we do today on an annual basis.

Cost-Effective Measures Proposal: BPA proposed to pay only for cost-effective measures as defined by the Council in its Fifth Power Plan.

Summary of Comments Received: Many comments suggested that BPA should not use the Council's total resource cost (TRC) approach, but rather the utility-specific utility test cost (UTC) parameter and that non-energy benefits need to be included in the analysis (*Benton PUD; Benton REA; EWEB; Franklin; Grays Harbor; Lincoln Electric; Port Angeles*). Some commenters felt that the cost-effectiveness criteria BPA is relying on was arbitrary and that they did not agree with the TRC approach (*Benton REA; EWEB; Franklin; Hermiston; Umatilla*). Some comments noted that the TRC ignores values to consumers or utilities that are very real economic values (*Cowlitz; EWEB; Grays Harbor*). Several did not support limiting the list of approved ECMs to only cost-effective measures (*Benton PUD; Cowlitz; EPUD; Franklin; Grays Harbor; Hermiston; Idaho Falls; Lincoln Electric; Okanogan; Pacific; Richland; SnoPUD; Umatilla; Wells REC*). Other comments recommended that more residential measures be

included in the approved ECM list (*Benton PUD; Port Angeles*). Some comments suggested that BPA consider packaging like measures (*SCL; WCTED*). One comment supported BPA's position and stated that there are other cost-effective measures not included in the Council's plan (*Council*).

Evaluation and Final Decision: In general, conservation is considered the least-cost resource to meet increases in load demand in the Pacific Northwest. The Northwest Power Act provides that BPA support the development of cost-effective conservation. The Act includes a definition of the term "cost-effective" which applies to any conservation measure or resource BPA funds. BPA is not persuaded by comments that suggest use of an alternative standard or definition of cost-effective measures. If the region is to pursue non-cost-effective measures, then the region cannot achieve the least-cost approach mapped by the Council. BPA payment for measures that are not cost-effective has the potential to drive up BPA's overall budget and rates since non-cost-effective measures would not count against the annual 52 aMW target, since that target is for cost-effective conservation. Paying only for cost-effective conservation measure also ensures resources are being acquired at the lowest cost to the region. Both BPA's Strategic Direction (July 2004) and regional Dialogue Policy (February 2005) reinforced the achievement of "cost-effective" conservation by BPA. Thus, BPA concludes that conservation programs should follow the TRC mandate of the Council.

However, within this cost-effective constraint, BPA will make its programs as accommodating as possible toward customers' conservation strategies and priorities. For example, BPA proposed that "only cost-effective measures on the Regional Technical Forum (RTF) list would be allowed." BPA does not consider the RTF list to be exhaustive and has repeatedly said there may be cost-effective measures that can be implemented that are not on the list. For example, most industrial and almost all non-lighting commercial measures cannot be on a deemed list, yet many are cost-effective in most applications. The following provides additional clarification regarding this issue:

- Measures must be cost effective, but do not need to be on an approved measure list.
- Measures may be added through the rate period.

Incremental Conservation Proposal: BPA proposed that its conservation funding be used by our customers for energy efficiency savings and related activities beyond what they are required by law and/or regulatory requirements to accomplish.

Summary of Comments Received: A few comments opposed the incremental requirement stating that it was "unreasonable discrimination," that it punishes utilities that have been investing in conservation, especially in the state of Oregon, and that it sends the wrong signal (*CUB; EPUD; EWEB; OPUC; SnoPUD*). They felt that utilities that spend 3 percent of their retail revenues on conservation should be exempt from the incremental requirement. Other commenters agreed that the IOUs should be required to provide incremental savings (*NWEC; PPC*). Several comments suggested that NEEA contributions be allowed under the rate credit (*Council; Cowlitz; EWEB; NEEA; NEEC; PPC; SCL; WCTED*), although one comment agreed with BPA's proposal to not allow NEEA contributions to qualify for the rate credit (*Inland*).

Evaluation and Final Decision: BPA agrees that customers cannot be expected to face an ill-defined threat that their conservation activities may be defined as non-incremental. For this reason, BPA will add a "state" qualifier to the statement such that it will read "required by state

law or regulation.” This will be used to determine incrementality. A public utility board of directors decision to pursue a particular conservation program, for example, would not, in itself, make that conservation non-incremental.

As background, incremental spending is currently required under the existing C&RD program. BPA appreciates the fact that Oregon enacted legislation that requires the state’s IOUs to charge a 3 percent public purpose charge. BPA understands that this program has been successful in facilitating development of conservation and renewable resources associated with service to consumers served by the IOUs. However, BPA does not agree that it is unreasonable discrimination to require incremental spending in this case. It is not in the best interest of the region to offer a conservation credit through power rates to customers to simply subsidize programs or costs otherwise required by state law or regulation.

As explained above, BPA thus believes it is reasonable to retain the requirement that use of the CRC be incremental to spending required by state law and/or regulatory requirements.

Eligibility Proposal: With respect to eligibility to participate in the rate credit program, preference and federal agency customers are eligible to participate in the CRC and can submit proposals under the bilateral contract program, and the IOUs are eligible to participate in the CRC. BPA did not propose to make the direct service industrial customers (DSIs) eligible for the CRC or bilateral contracts programs because of the extreme financial risk associated with installing conservation measures on such unstable loads.

Summary of Comments Received: Two comments strongly suggested that DSIs should not be excluded from participation in the rate credit (*Port Townsend Paper; Alcoa*). One stated that BPA should develop non-discriminatory eligibility requirements for its programs, but if DSIs are ineligible, then they should be offered the discounted rate (*Alcoa*). On the other hand, there were some comments supporting BPA’s proposal that the DSIs not be eligible for the rate credit (*SUB*). Another commenter suggested that IOUs should only be able to invest in conservation in residential and farm loads and that any IOU rate credit benefits should be carefully monitored (*Inland*). One comment stated that BPA should clarify rate credit eligibility for customers with pre-subscription contracts (*PPC*).

Evaluation and Final Decision: BPA’s proposal to exclude the DSIs from participating in the CRC because as a power customer class the aluminum-related DSIs have only operated at a minimal level during the current rate period and are highly dependent on market conditions (both world alumina prices and electricity). As a result it is not clear what the measure life would be for any installed ECMs in aluminum-related facilities. The aluminum-related DSI load has been severely curtailed over recent years, particularly when power demand is reduced due to economic business conditions that are totally unrelated to energy efficiency at DSI facilities.

Therefore, BPA clarifies that only aluminum-related DSI loads will not be eligible for the CRC and bilateral contract programs.

Decrement Proposal: BPA proposed to continue its current practice of not decrementing the slice/block customers under the rate credit program, but requiring load decrements under the bilateral contracts program. The decrement would not apply to the NEEA contract. Whether or not the decrement applies to other third-party contracts involving slice/block customers would be

determined on a case-by-case basis. Customers would be kept informed of any potential conservation activities in their service areas and if a decrement would be applied should they decide to participate in any proposed third-party conservation initiative.

Summary of Comments Received: Several commenters opposed any decrement and stated that the decrement is a barrier to achieving the higher conservation targets (*Benton PUD; Council; EWEB; Grays Harbor; NEEC; NVEC; PNGC; Port Angeles; SnoPUD; Umatilla*). A couple of comments claimed the approach in BPA's proposal was inconsistent (i.e., not decrementing the rate credit, but decrementing the bilateral contracts) (*NEEC; NVEC*). One comment suggested that decrementing the slice/block customers was appropriate (*Inland*). Some comments suggested that BPA consider "sharing the benefits and losses" of the decrement between BPA and the decremented customers (*EWEB; NVEC; SUB*). Another comment letter agreed with decrementing the bilateral contracts (*Lincoln Electric*).

Evaluation and Final Decision: The issue of decrement was one of the most challenging for BPA and the Conservation Workgroup. The preponderance of views from the Workgroup were consistent with the approach proposed by BPA, which is basically to continue the decrementing policy being used in the 2002-06 rate period. Based upon input BPA received, BPA believes that the "no decrement" decision is warranted under the rate credit program and under the NEEA contract. In these instances BPA is providing funding through the CRC or via a funding mechanism to a regionally supported conservation organization. BPA is not directly expending dollars to acquire conservation savings from these parties to meet and serve BPA's firm power load obligations. Thus, while BPA will take into account any actual conservation savings achieved through these programs, BPA will not correspondingly reduce or decrement the amount of federal power customers are eligible to buy from BPA. On the other hand, customer participation in bilateral conservation acquisition contracts with BPA could result in reduction in the amount of federal power being purchased to the extent such contracts obligate the customer to deliver actual energy savings. BPA believes, as stated in the original proposal, that decrementing is important to minimize cross-utility subsidies and to ensure that the benefits from conservation flow to BPA and its customers. BPA considers this strategy, along with the change to pay only for cost-effective measures, a positive step toward BPA's goal of achieving conservation at the lowest possible cost.

Donations Proposal: Third-party subcontracts with energy organizations would be allowed provided cost-effective aMW savings result. Utilities could not take administrative payments on pass-through contracts. Administrative costs must be tied to actual program delivery. Because BPA contracts directly with NEEA to conduct market transformation activities on behalf of all the loads paying into the conservation budget, utilities would not be allowed rate credit reimbursement for contributions to NEEA.

Summary of Comments Received: Many commenters suggested that BPA allow rate credit reimbursement for NEEA donations and BPA should count the associated aMW savings toward the target (*Council; Cowlitz; EWEB; NEEA; NEEC; PPC; SCL; WCTED*). One comment expressed support for not allowing NEEA donations under the rate credit (*Inland*). Several commenters indicated that we should not limit donations to low income weatherization since BPA is requiring the funds only be spent on cost-effective measures (*EPUD; EWEB; PSE; SUB*).

Evaluation and Final Decision: In part because of the almost unanimous support for a change to BPA's proposal, BPA has decided to allow the rate credit to be used for contributions to NEEA. BPA will include these funds in determining its share of the NEEA aMW achieved and will count those aMW toward its new target. Third-party subcontracts with energy organizations will be allowed provided cost-effective aMW savings result. For example, if a utility chooses to subcontract with a local low-income (CAP) agency, the utility might specify that its funds go towards CFL installations in low income homes. There will be no cap on these types of activities since they will produce cost-effective conservation savings.

Small Utility Option Proposal: BPA proposed that small utilities (defined under the C&RD as those with a total load of 7.5 aMW or less) would be required to pursue cost-effective conservation measures that are achievable in their service area if they chose to participate in BPA's conservation programs. A variety of options and tools will be available for small utilities. These options and tools would provide several avenues to make it practical for even very small utilities to participate without incurring overly burdensome overhead (e.g., standard offers, off-the-shelf programs and templates, pooling, third-party options, etc.). A small utility could choose to use anywhere between 0 percent to 20 percent of its rate credit for administrative costs. Some small utilities could choose to simplify their spending of their rate credit by purchasing renewables. Small utilities would report savings through the RTF database in the same manner that all other utilities report.

Summary of Comments Received: Some commenters recommended that BPA retain the existing C&RD small utility policy (*Columbia Power; NRU; PPC*), with one commenter recommending that the threshold should be increased from the current 7.5 aMW to 15 aMW (*Irecoop*). One commenter requested further clarification of what small utilities could do to qualify for their rate credit (*NRU*). Some commenters did not want the *pro rata* approach for renewables to apply to small customers (*Fairchild AFB; USDOE-Richland*).

Evaluation and Final Decision: BPA wants to make participation in the rate credit feasible for small utilities, while ensuring that dollars actually go to cost-effective conservation and renewables. BPA will make several changes in response to comments to help make small utility participation feasible. BPA will include up to 30 percent for administrative costs, ensure that small utilities who wish to spend their rate credit dollars on renewables can do so without being affected by a *pro rata* adjustment if renewables are over subscribed by customers (exceed the \$6M/year cap), provide a checklist of simple programs and initiatives suitable for a small utility to implement, and modify the performance reporting requirements to align more with their capabilities. More detail on these changes is included in Attachment 1. These changes, and others BPA will seek through ongoing work with these utilities, should facilitate small utilities' achievement of conservation and renewables with rate credit dollars within their limited staff resources. BPA will keep the 7.5 aMW size limit definition and maintain the proposed requirement that small utilities acquire cost-effective conservation (or renewables) in order to participate in the rate credit program.

Third-Party Involvement Proposal: BPA proposed that this third-party contract component of the program portfolio would allow BPA to contract to third parties when these contracts would lower the cost of acquiring conservation or where needed to affect markets that cannot be changed at a local level. In general, regional programs would be designed to operate in

coordination with local utility programs. For example, regional bulk purchases of a technology might be delivered locally. These third-party contracts may include activities such as the market transformation efforts of NEEA, bulk purchases and vendor programs.

Pre-committed funding for NEEA (\$10 million per year for the next three years) is included in this mechanism, and no decrement is proposed for the NEEA bilateral contract.

Key Features

- Reasonable administration costs for third-party contracts would be negotiated.
- Region-wide programs and efforts would be coordinated with local utilities.
- A determination of whether or not a decrement applies for other third-party programs would be determined on a case-by-case basis.
- Customers would be kept informed of conservation activities in their service territories and whether or not a decrement would be applied.

Summary of Comments Received: Many comments indicated that third-party bilateral contracts were OK, but only with local utility approval for the vendors to work in their service areas (*Benton PUD; Franklin; Hermiston; Lincoln Electric; Okanogan; PPC; PNGC; Richland; Umatilla*). One commenter endorsed the approach if cost-effective savings result (*Inland*).

Evaluation and Final Decision: BPA will contract with third parties when these contracts would lower the cost of acquiring conservation or where needed to affect markets that cannot be changed at a local level. BPA will only pay third parties to work in utility service territories that have agreed to participate in the third-party program. This policy of requiring pre-approval of utility partners is a continuation of BPA's current policy and is consistent with the recommendations of the majority of the comments BPA received on this issue. The use of the phrase "customers would be kept informed" in the proposal about third-party contractors was not intended to imply any change from the current policy of getting utility agreement for third-party activity before sending any third parties to do BPA funded conservation in the service territories of our customers. BPA believes having access to third-party vendors as part of its overall conservation portfolio would help lower the cost of acquiring conservation, especially when it needs to affect markets that cannot be changed at a local level. Utilities will not face a decrement for conservation done by third parties without their prior agreement to that result.

Rate Credit Performance Requirements Proposal: BPA proposed that utilities would report at least semi-annually to BPA. Use of the RTF reporting software would be required. If, at the first semi-annual report, the utility was not meeting its targets (50 percent or less of its expected rate credit spending), the utility would have to prepare and have BPA approve an action plan that provides sufficient proof of achievable intent by the end of the first year after the program starts. If by the third semi-annual report the utility was not performing (i.e., is 75 percent or less than its expected rate credit spending progress), BPA would have the option of cutting off the rate credit at the beginning of the third year. At the end of the third year of the rate credit program, there would be a true-up required for all participating utilities.

Summary of Comments Received: Several commenters supported the six-month reporting requirement (*Cowlitz; Pacific; PNGC*). One commenter recommended that the initial check-in occur after one year rather than at six months (*Canby*). Another commenter recommended reporting on a quarterly basis (*Council*). A few commenters recommended that BPA re-evaluate

the rate credit program if the goals are not being met (*Lincoln Electric; Okanogan; PPC*). Another commenter suggested that peers rather than BPA should judge performance and be able to suggest remedies for the BPA program design (*SUB*).

Evaluation and Final Decision: BPA's goal is to achieve the targeted rate credit aMW by the end of the rate period. A shorter rate period (three years instead of five) coupled with the need for utilities to develop and field programs to target cost-effective technologies that many utilities are not currently targeting, means utilities will need to develop and implement a plan early in the new rate period for achieving the conservation. BPA realizes it may need to provide tools and resources to assist utilities in this effort. The semi-annual reporting will enable BPA to identify and provide assistance to those utilities who need additional help soon enough that the targets for the rate period can be met.

BPA's intent is to provide assistance to utilities as needed to ensure the rate credit aMW is achieved. The reporting requirement provides the "flag" that allows BPA to identify and assist those utilities that need help. BPA will retain the requirement for semi-annual progress reports via the RTF reporting system. To address commenters' concerns, utilities will need to submit an Action Plan only if sufficient progress has not been made (i.e., 50 percent or less of its expected rate credit has been spent) at the end of the first full program year. BPA staff will be available to assist utilities in developing an Action Plan that will indicate how the utility will spend its rate credit funds by the end of the rate period (9/30/09). BPA's goal is for every participating utility to spend the full amount of its rate credit on qualified conservation and/or renewables activities by the end of the rate period. If at the 18-month period (third progress report) participants still have not made sufficient progress on their rate credit spending (i.e., 75 percent or less of their expected rate credit has been spent), then BPA may send a notification letter that the rate credit will be withdrawn for the third year of the program (i.e., customers will be required to pay the full PF or other appropriate power rate) so the funds can be reallocated. At the end of the third year of the rate credit program (9/30/09), there will be a final true-up required for participating utilities to make sure BPA's rate credit funds were spend on qualified measures. BPA is making these changes because it understands the concern about having a hard spending requirement too early in the new program's start-up period.

With regard to the bilateral contracts, since these are pay-for-performance type contracts, BPA will have a pretty good idea of how the delivered savings are proceeding. However, BPA will retain the right to withdraw budget commitments if participants are not making sufficient progress on delivering the agreed upon savings. This will be done on a case-by-case basis and in conjunction with the affected customer.

Oversight Proposal: Purpose: The expenditure of funds included in the published BPA rates for purposes of achieving conservation (and renewables, if applicable) is an activity for which BPA has fiduciary responsibility. In addition, by providing constructive oversight, BPA may be able to provide assistance to utilities to improve the programs and reporting.

(a) BPA proposed that BPA or BPA's agent shall have the right to conduct inspections of units or completed units and monitor or review utility's procedures, records, verified energy savings method and results, or otherwise oversee the utility's implementation of conservation programs funded through dollars included in BPA's rates. The number, timing, and extent of such audits shall be at the discretion of BPA. Such site reviews are expected to be conducted

annually. Such audits shall occur at BPA's expense. Financial audits shall be in compliance with the audit standards established by the Comptroller General of the United States. BPA may contact appropriate federal, state, or local jurisdictions regarding environmental, health, or safety matters related to units or completed units.

(b) Prior to any oversight visit physical inspection, BPA shall give the utility written notice. If physical inspections are required by BPA, the utility shall have 30 days to arrange for the inspection of units or completed units. The oversight visit would include (but is not limited to): a review of energy audit or measure installation procedures, technical documents, records, and/or verified savings methods and results.

Summary of Comments Received: Regarding the rate credit, several commenters were concerned about the oversight being overly burdensome (i.e., don't use the past receipt and acceptance approach) (*Benton REA; Cowlitz; Lincoln Electric; Okanogan; PPC; Umatilla*). Some of the commenters suggested that only one audit should be necessary over the third-year rate period if participants are in substantial compliance (*EPUD; Hermiston; PPC; PNGC; Umatilla*). A few commenters indicated that our current ConAug oversight approach should be used for the rate credit (*Hermiston; Port Angeles; SCL*). One commenter recommended that BPA consider relying on participants' CPA or state auditors to meet BPA financial audit requirements (*Umatilla*). Another commenter objected to creating third-party transactions whereby BPA interfaces with end-users (*SUB*). One commenter recommended that reporting not be broken down to member level of pooling customers (*PNGC*).

Evaluation and Final Decision: To carry out its fiduciary responsibility, BPA believes that it must preserve the oversight rights described in its proposal. Although the detailed contract language on "oversight" has extensive language about the rights BPA has, the actual implementation of the oversight has not been onerous. Utilities experienced with ConAug oversight reiterated that it has not been a burden in reality. The Conservation Workgroup recommendations endorsed this approach to oversight for the new rate credit program. BPA does want to clarify that it will require only one oversight visit per year under the rate credit program and that it will try to coordinate that visit with any bilateral contract oversight requirements, if reasonable. Accordingly, BPA will aim to have one oversight visit for all of its conservation programs for each participating utility, unless major issues surface.

Another clarification relates to confusion about another utility performing oversight on a customer's contracts. This was never intended. Third-party evaluation contractors could be used for evaluations, but they will perform confidential work for research purposes not contract oversight. No utilities will be tasked with looking at the books of other utilities.

Renewables Proposal: BPA proposed a renewables option under the rate credit program that requires customers to commit up-front as to the portion of their rate credit they will apply to renewables for the full three years of the rate period and to do so by 7/1/06. This up front commitment would provide certainty of the amount of rate credit money that was available for conservation. Further, BPA proposed capping the level of renewables funding under the rate credit to \$6 M/year. If customers subscribe for more than \$6M/year, then BPA proposes to pro rate their shares down to the \$6M/year cap.

Summary of Comments Received: Some commenters recommended that BPA allow annual sign-ups for renewables, rather than a three-year commitment up-front as proposed (*Benton*

REA; PPC). A few commenters indicated that they would like to continue to have an option of purchasing green power under the new rate credit (*Benton PUD; PPC; USDOE-Richland*). In addition, some commenters recommended that the federal customers should not be subject to pro-rating (*Fairchild AFB; USDOE-Richland*). Another commenter wanted BPA to reconsider the pro-rating approach for over subscription on renewables (*SnoPUD*). One commenter was opposed to the \$6M/year renewables cap (*Interfaith GWC; Whatcom*). Some commenters wanted customer-side renewables and related R&D funded under the rate credit (*EPUD; EWEB; Ferry County; SCL*).

Evaluation and Final Decision: Consistent with commenters' recommendations, BPA will require a three-month advance notice prior to each year of the rate period (2007-09) with a \$6M/year cap that will be pro rated if customers over subscribe. Small utilities (7.5 aMW and under) and BPA's federal agency power customers will be exempt from this *pro rata* requirement. This will provide sufficient advance notice to BPA regarding the amount of rate credit and thus aMW that will be achieved with the rate credit funds but provides additional flexibility for customers that manage their rate credit on an annual basis. Exempting small utilities and federal agency customers from the *pro rata* requirement will not compromise the plans these customers may put in place satisfy their rate credit obligations. BPA will issue for public review and comment a menu of renewable resource-related activities that will qualify for the rate credit prior to the program start date.

Starting Programs Early Proposal: BPA proposed to begin the CRC program when the new rate period started (i.e., October 1, 2006). Also, BPA planned to have the new bilateral contracts ready for signature in the fall of 2005, but not provide any funding until the new rate period started (i.e., again, October 1, 2006).

Summary of Comments Received: A few commenters recommended that BPA allow customers that have met their C&RD spending requirements to start funding projects/programs for the new rate credit early (e.g., similar to what BPA did with the C&RD during the 2001-02 energy crisis) (*Benton PUD; Idaho Falls; Wells REC*;). One commenter recommended that BPA allow for a smooth transition to future programs and that BPA should provide an option for customers to discontinue their participation in the rate credit (*Idaho Falls*).

Evaluation and Final Decision: BPA has worked hard over the last several years to provide stable level funding for its conservation programs. Allowing customers to implement the new programs early will provide continuity in the delivery of cost-effective conservation and helps avoid a potential "slow-down" in the achievement of aMW savings as customers transition from the old programs to the new ones. Accordingly, BPA, in response to the comments received on this issue, will allow customers that have used all their C&RD credits and have filed a final close-out report to spend their funds under the new rate credit starting in CY 2006 (targeted for January 1, 2006) and claim spending on approved, cost-effective ECMs when the new rate credit kicks in (October 1, 2006). This approach will require customers to indicate their willingness to participate in the new rate credit program (should it be approved in the rate process) and follow the implementation rules as defined by BPA. (*Note: There is a risk to utilities if they begin before the new rates are finalized. This is similar to the risk some utilities assumed when they started their rate credit conservation activities early in 2001 before the current rate period.*)

In response to a commenter's request, BPA will include a mechanism or procedure for customers to discontinue participation in the rate credit should they choose to do so. However, the customer has to continue to pay the full PF or appropriate power rate, including the 0.5 mill adder, for the remaining portion of the rate period.

Also, in response to commenters' recommendations and because BPA recognizes some customers may slow down their bilateral program efforts until the new bilateral contracts are available for execution, BPA will offer new bilateral contracts for execution this fall (targeting October 1, 2005). This will allow customers to begin implementing projects under the new contracts (with the new rules and incentive levels) during the current rate period. BPA believes this approach will allow BPA to maximize the use of existing rate period conservation budgets to facilitate achieving the higher targets presented in the Council's Fifth Power Plan.

Attachment 1

Post-2006 Conservation Program: Small Utility Option under the Conservation Rate Credit

Keep the 7.5 aMW size limit and maintain the requirement that small utilities must acquire cost-effective conservation (or renewables) in order to receive the conservation rate credit (CRC). The following CRC Program elements would be available to small utilities with an annual CRC that is less than \$32,851:

- Allow up to 30 percent of their CRC amount to be used for administrative costs, to include any information, education and outreach (marketing) efforts regarding energy efficiency.
- Require only one BPA oversight visit during the three-year CRC rate period (unless the utility requests a more frequent review).
- Allow use of a third party (or utility pooling) to run utility conservation programs (using some or all of the 30 percent administrative allowance to pay the third party).
- Small utility customers can satisfy their remaining 70 percent CRC spending by implementing appropriate (to their service areas) cost-effective measures, such as:
 - CFL programs
 - Appliance Rebate programs
 - SGC Manufactured Homes program
 - Energy Star New Construction program
 - Other qualifying cost-effective measures and standard offers

However, if small utility customers don't have sufficient opportunities to implement cost-effective measure programs with their end-use consumers, then the following options are available to help ensure that they will be successful in meeting their full CRC obligation:

- Allow donations for cost-effective measures to low-income weatherization organizations with no cap (e.g., CFLs).
- Allow purchase of the renewables (with no *pro rata* adjustment if renewables are over subscribed ((i.e., exceed \$6M/year cap)) by CRC participants).
- Allow donations to NEEA (or other organizations that will use BPA's funds to install cost-effective measures) with no cap.

BPA's AEs and EERs are available to work with small utilities to develop a reasonable game plan for achieving CRC success under the new program requirements. BPA will continue to explore new program options for small utility customers.

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APPENDIX D
Post-2006 Program Structure

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**Energy Efficiency
Bonneville Power Administration**

Final Post-2006 Conservation Program Structure

This document describes BPA's final Post-2006 Conservation Program structure. A companion document, "Response to Key Issues Raised in Public Comment Process," summarizes the key issues raised in the 56 public comment letters and e-mails BPA received regarding BPA's Post-2006 Conservation Program Proposal. The companion document also summarizes BPA's final decisions on these key issues that are incorporated into this final program structure. This document is organized as follows.

Section I: Introduction. The program purpose and BPA's strategic direction are described in this section. The five-year (FYs 05 – 09) aMW targets are identified. The five program principles that were included in BPA's Final Record of Decision on the short-term Regional Dialogue Policy are described along with seven key policy directives that help frame the post-2006 conservation programs. Finally, the timeframe anticipated for implementation of these final programs is explained.

Section II: Program Portfolio and Structure. This section includes a description of the portfolio of programs followed by a more detailed description of program design features for each of the four portfolio components: a rate credit; utility and federal agency customer bilateral contracts; third-party contracts; and regional infrastructure support. Features that are consistent across all programs are identified up front. Oversight requirements and tracking and reporting activities are described in Appendix 1 and the small utility option for the rate credit program is described in Appendix 2.

Appendices:

1. Sample of BPA Reporting, Oversight, and Evaluation Requirements.
2. Small Utility Option under the Conservation Rate Credit

I. Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to describe the portfolio of programs that BPA will offer during the 2007 through 2009 timeframe and through 2011 (pending the outcome of post-2009 rate case decisions and/or future long-term power sales contract requirements). BPA anticipates that this portfolio will: (1) facilitate BPA's ability to achieve its share of the regional conservation targets as defined by the Northwest Power and Conservation Council's (Council) Fifth Power Plan; (2) enable BPA to achieve its strategic objective described below; and (3) provide consistency with BPA's Regional Dialogue policy decisions. In addition, the seven BPA policy directives described below provided supplemental guidance to the portfolio design.

Strategic Direction

Strategic Objective 3: BPA ensures development of all cost-effective energy efficiency in the loads BPA serves, facilitates development of regional renewable resources, and adopts cost-effective non-construction alternatives to transmission expansion.

Explanation of S3: BPA will continue to treat energy efficiency as a resource and define our goals in terms of megawatts of energy efficiency acquired. Even if we adopt tiered rates, we are very likely to continue to need limited amounts of new resources. We expect conservation to continue to be a cost-effective resource to meet this limited need, with first priority by law. Accordingly, our goal is to continue to ensure that the cost-effective conservation in the load we serve gets developed, since this amount is very unlikely to exceed our total need. We will ensure this amount is developed with the smallest possible BPA outlay. We will do this through a combination of acquisition of conservation, adoption of policies and rates that support others' development or acquisition of cost-effective conservation, and support of market transformation that results in more efficient electric energy use.

Program Principles

The following five conservation principles were included in BPA's Final Record of Decision on the short-term Regional Dialogue Policy (dated February 2005). They provide the framework for future conservation program design purposes.

- **Conservation Targets from Council's Plan:** BPA will use the Council's plan to identify the regional cost-effective conservation targets upon which the agency's share (approximately 40 percent¹) of cost-effective conservation is based.
- **Conservation Achieved at the Local Level:** The bulk of the conservation to be achieved is best pursued and achieved at the local level. There are some initiatives that are best served by regional approaches (for example, market transformation through the Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance). However, the knowledge local utilities have of their consumers and their needs reinforces many of the successful energy efficiency programs being delivered today.
- **Achieve Conservation at Lowest Cost Possible to BPA:** BPA will seek to meet its conservation goals at the lowest possible cost to BPA. While only cost-effective measures and programs are a given, the region can benefit by working together to jointly drive down the cost of acquiring those resources.
- **Administrative Support:** BPA will continue to provide an appropriate level of funding for local administrative support to plan and implement conservation programs.
- **Funding for Education, Outreach and Low-Income Weatherization:** BPA will continue to provide an appropriate level of funding for education, outreach, and low-income weatherization such that these important initiatives complement a complete and effective conservation portfolio.

¹ Based on the FY03 White Book information.

In addition to the five approved principles listed above, BPA's Post-2006 Conservation Program Structure is guided by the following key policy directives:

- **Benefits Must Flow to BPA:** BPA must realize directly the benefit of the savings achieved from the conservation acquisition programs it funds. (Note: the decrement will only be required in conjunction with slice/block customers' bilateral acquisition agreements and in some third-party contractor programs, as appropriate and with utility agreement.)
- **Cost-Effective Measures:** BPA will only pay for cost-effective measures as defined in the Council's Power Plan.
- **Accountability:** BPA needs to be sure it is getting what it pays for -- incremental, reliable and verifiable conservation savings. Measurement and verification will be included in all program mechanisms. This will include managing performance risks upfront such that BPA will avoid any need to "backstop" underachievement.
- **Tracking Progress:** BPA will monitor and report, on a regular basis, how our utilities and other parties are spending the conservation funds it provides across all components of the conservation portfolio.
- **Flexibility:** BPA will retain flexibility to shift budgets and targets across all program elements of the conservation portfolio and across program years to ensure the Council's target is met at the lowest cost possible.
- **Leveraging and Coordination:** BPA will coordinate and synchronize its efforts with those of others as part of an effective and efficient regional effort to achieve cost-effective conservation.
- **Local Control:** BPA will foster local utility initiative and control of conservation efforts to the maximum extent it can, consistent with meeting cost and verification goals.

Timeframe

It is anticipated that this program structure will be implemented for BPA's FYs 2007 to 2011 period. However, new power sales contracts and/or post-2009 rate case decisions may require that elements of this program structure be adjusted. This program approach will be ready for implementation on or before October 1, 2006. BPA will allow customers that have used all their C&RD credits and have filed a final closeout report to spend their funds under the new rate credit starting in calendar year 2006 (targeted for January 1, 2006) and to claim spending on approved, cost-effective measures when the new rate credit kicks in (October 1, 2006). This approach will require customers to indicate their willingness to participate in the new rate credit program (should it be approved in the rate process) and follow the implementation rules as defined by BPA. Only qualified ECMs implemented after the customers have satisfied their C&RD obligations and indicated to BPA that they want to begin the new program will be allowed. (Note: *There is a risk to utilities if they begin before the new rates are finalized. This is similar to the risk some utilities assumed when they started their rate credit conservation activities early in 2001 before the start of the current rate period.*) BPA will include a

mechanism or procedure for customers to discontinue participation in the rate credit. However, should they choose to discontinue participation, they will have to pay the full PF or appropriate power rate, including the 0.5 mill adder, for the remaining portion of the rate period.

BPA will offer new bilateral contracts for execution by customers in the fall of 2005 (targeting October 1, 2005). Customers may choose to close out current ConAug contracts and transition to new bilateral conservation acquisition agreements. Customers can begin implementing projects and receiving reimbursement from BPA under the new contracts (with modified terms and incentive levels) once the new contracts have been executed. However, commercial and industrial projects already purchased or approved under ConAug will be subject to the current ConAug incentive levels and contract terms. Payment for projects under the new bilateral contracts can only occur after the execution date for the new agreement. BPA believes this approach will allow BPA to maximize the use of existing rate period conservation budgets to facilitate achieving the higher targets presented in the Council's Fifth Power Plan.

Commitment to Achieving the Target: BPA believes it is important to maintain a steady level of support for conservation over time and will continue to provide a strong energy efficiency program with a firm commitment to achieving its share of the Council's conservation target. This commitment has been demonstrated in the current rate period. BPA more than quadrupled its budget for installing energy conservation measures and capturing conservation savings from about \$15M in 2001 to over \$70M in 2002. Since that substantial increase in funding for conservation, BPA has maintained a high level of support for delivering conservation savings each year. In the 2007-09 rate period, BPA proposes to continue this support and increase the funding level from about \$70M/year, on average, to \$80M/year, on average.

II. Program Portfolio and Structure

Program Design Features

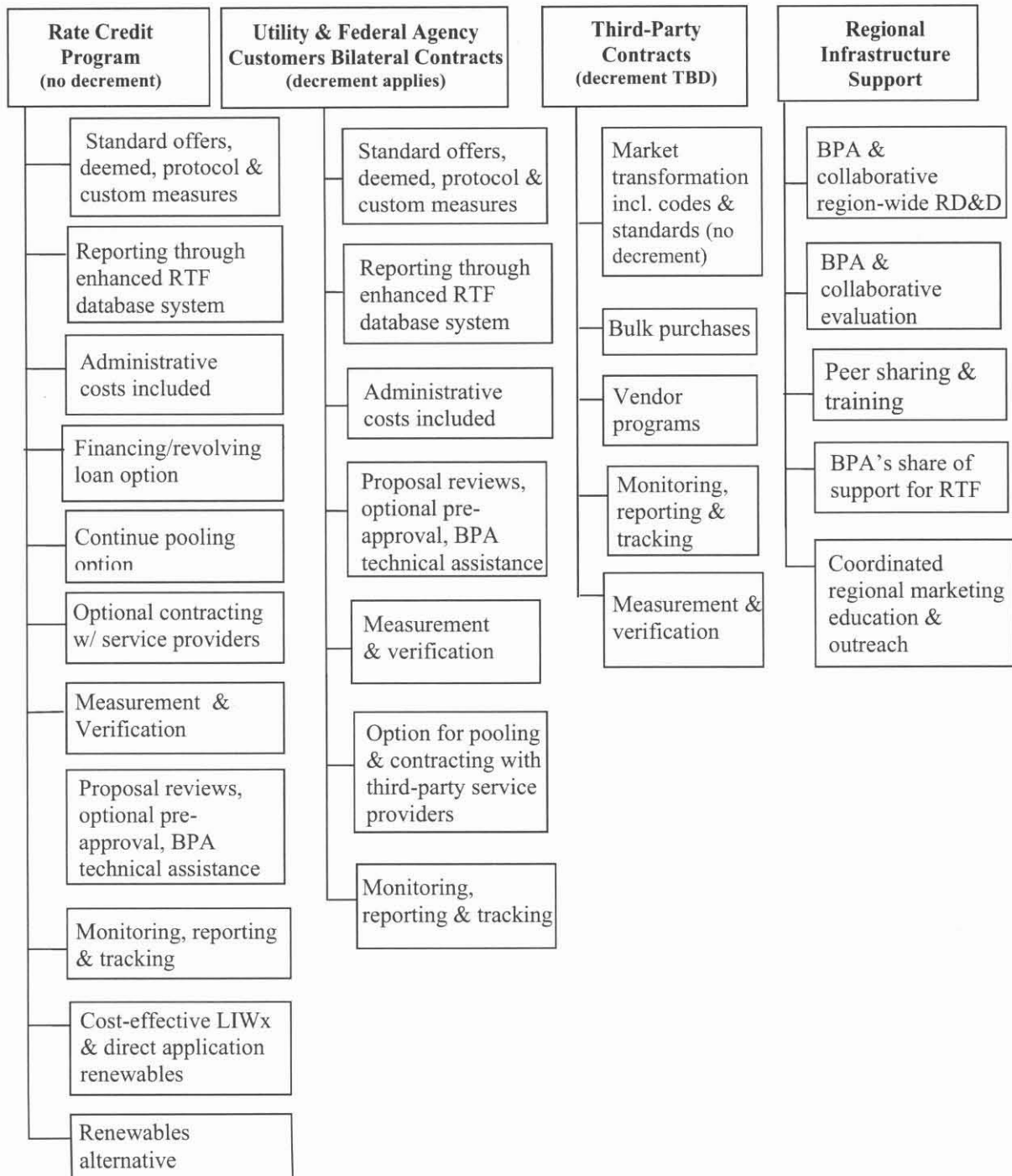
BPA's Post-2006 Conservation Program is a portfolio of programs and supporting activities designed to achieve BPA's share of the regional cost-effective conservation target (as identified by the Council's Fifth Power Plan). The portfolio includes: (1) a rate credit program; (2) utility and federal agency customer acquisition program; (3) third-party acquisition initiatives; and (4) support for regional infrastructure necessary to effectively carry out the other portfolio elements. Options are provided under the rate credit program for small utilities. In addition, under the rate credit program, a renewables alternative is provided.

The program portfolio is shown in the following chart and explained in further detail in the remainder of this document.

Post 2006 Conservation Program aMW Targets

Based upon the Council's Fifth Power Plan, there is a regional conservation target over the 2005-2009 period of about 700 aMW. BPA's responsibility to achieve its share of this regional target is based on the amount of regional firm load that BPA supplies with federal power. BPA estimates that it is responsible for about 40 percent of the 700 aMW or 280 aMW. While this amount equates to an annual target of 56 aMW, BPA will adjust the amount of its target to take

BPA's Final Post-2006 Conservation Program Structure



into account the estimated amount of “naturally occurring” conservation (about 7 percent or 4 aMW/year). This results in an average annual conservation target of 52 aMW/year for a total of 260 aMW over the 2005-2009 period. BPA will increase its near-term conservation targets for the 2005-09 period, rather than the originally proposed 2007-11 period. This change reflects an adjustment and commitment by BPA to align the new conservation targets with the same five-year planning horizon in the Council’s Fifth Power Plan. BPA expects to meet its 2002-06 target (220 aMW averaging 44 aMW/year) by the end of FY 2006. To meet the 52 aMW/year target in 2005 and 2006 (i.e., an additional 8 aMW/year from the Council’s new target), BPA will seek to acquire an additional 16 aMW in 2006.

BPA will conduct an evaluation to estimate the accuracy of this assumption about naturally occurring conservation and whether the assumption should be modified going forward. BPA’s commitment is to ensure development of the five-year target, recognizing that there will be variations in the pace of the delivered savings on an annual basis.

As indicated in the March 28 proposal, BPA will count all conservation savings achieved with its funds toward the new target. For example, BPA will count 50 percent of NEEA’s conservation acquisition towards BPA’s targets since BPA provides 50 percent of NEEA’s funding. BPA will also count the conservation savings that result from IOU rate credit expenditures.

Eligibility

All BPA customers (including the IOUs), with the exception of the aluminum-related DSIs, will be eligible to participate in the rate credit program. All BPA preference and federal agency customers will be eligible to participate under the bilateral contract program.

Incremental Requirements

BPA’s conservation funding must be used by our customers for energy efficiency savings and related activities beyond what they are required by state law and/or regulatory requirements to accomplish. A public utility board of directors decision to pursue a particular conservation program, for example, would not, in itself, make that funding non-incremental.

Decrement

BPA believes, as stated in the original proposal, that decrementing is necessary to minimize cross-utility subsidies and to ensure that the benefits from conservation flow to BPA and its customers. BPA will continue its current practice of not decrementing the slice/block or participating IOU customers under the rate credit program, but will continue requiring a load decrement for these customer groups in conjunction with the bilateral contracts program. The decrement will not apply to the NEEA contract. Whether or not the decrement applies to other third-party contracts involving slice/block customers will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Customers will be asked if they want to participate in any third-party program in their service area. Customers will be informed if a decrement applies to the program at the time they are asked.

This approach continues the policy we currently apply and ensures that BPA realizes a load reduction from the conservation BPA pays for and that BPA and its customers see the full benefit from the conservation acquisitions. For the rate credit program, this approach, while not resulting in a BPA load reduction, reduces a barrier to utility participation in BPA’s conservation

programs and is consistent with the Conservation Workgroup’s recommendations. However, BPA does not believe this approach is consistent with how conservation should be acquired, so the decision to not decrement the rate credit program for the 2007-09 rate period is not meant to set any precedent for future conservation program activities post 2009.

BPA considers this strategy, along with the change to pay only for cost-effective measures, a positive step toward BPA’s goal of achieving cost-effective conservation at the lowest possible cost.

Renewables Alternative

Under the rate credit program, eligible customers can choose to use their credits for qualified renewable resource related activities. BPA will require a three-month advance notice prior to each year of the rate period (2007-09) with a \$6M/year cap that will be pro rated if customers over subscribe. Small utilities (7.5 aMW and under) and BPA’s federal agency power customers will be exempt from this *pro rata* requirement. This is intended to provide sufficient advance notice to BPA regarding the amount of rate credit and thus aMW that will be achieved with the rate credit funds, and provides additional flexibility for customers that manage their rate credit on an annual basis. A list of eligible renewable measures will be distributed for public review and comment prior to the start of the new rate credit program.

Budget

BPA’s annual budget (capital and expense) for acquiring the target of 52 aMW/year is \$80 million (see Table 1). BPA has an additional \$6 million per year from BPA’s Generating Renewable Program Fund for renewables. For the 2007 – 2009 rate period, the rate credit will be \$0.0005/kWh (1/2 mill) on utility-purchased power from BPA and the equivalent treatment for IOU residential benefit payments. This equates to roughly \$42 million (including

Table 1: Program Annual aMW Targets and Budgets

<u>Program</u>	<u>aMW</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Cost/aMW</u>
Rate Credit (at 0.5 mills = \$42M*/year with IOUs and Pre-Subers included)**	20	\$36M	\$1.8M
Utility & Fed. Agency Bilateral Contracts**	17	\$26M	\$1.5M
Third- Party Contracts	5	\$7M	\$1.4M
Market Transformation (via NEEA)	10	<u>\$10M</u>	\$1.0M
Infrastructure Support and Evaluation	---	<u>\$ 1M</u>	---
Total	52	\$80M	\$1.5M

* Assumes \$6M/year of the \$42 M/year from a separate renewable budget will be spent on renewables.

** Includes a 15 percent administration allowance.

participation by pre-subscription contract holders and IOUs). BPA anticipates that \$6 million per year will be spent on renewable resource related initiatives. As shown in Table 1, BPA will pay a weighted average of \$1.5 M/aMW (which includes a 15 percent administration allowance for the rate credit and bilateral contracts programs) across the entire portfolio of programs.

Features Consistent For All Programs

There are several features that will be consistent across all of the conservation programs:

- BPA will pay only for qualified cost-effective measures from the RTF list as defined by the Council's Fifth Power Plan, as well as for approved calculated and custom program designs, and for additional deemed measures that are approved throughout the rate period.
- The list of qualified, cost-effective measures, deemed kWh savings and payment rate per measure will generally be consistent across programs. However, BPA retains the flexibility to negotiate custom agreements.
- BPA's willingness to pay may vary by sector and measure, and will reflect the actual cost to acquire resources in each sector. It may also reflect program implementation realities.
- BPA's will consider measure life in our determination of willingness to pay levels for specific measures.
- BPA will strive to simplify implementation by using averages that take advantage of measure similarity.
- Packaging of measures will be allowed, but BPA will only pay an amount equivalent to payment for the cost-effective measures in the package.
- BPA will attempt to minimize the frequency of adjustments to willingness to pay adjustments. For example, BPA may adjust payments with six months notice, if necessary, to compensate, for changes in codes, market prices, technology penetration or, if needed, to stay on pace with targets. Adjustments will apply to measures installed after the date the adjustment notice is effective. No retroactive adjustments will be applied.
- Utilities may request the RTF review the eligibility of new measures or measures previously deemed to not be regionally cost effective. If the RTF recommends the requested measures as cost-effective, BPA will review the RTF's recommendations to determine whether or not BPA will pay an incentive for the measure.
- Semi-annual reporting will be required.
- BPA retains the flexibility to shift funds between programs and program elements, and across fiscal years as needed to ensure the conservation targets are achieved at the lowest cost possible.
- Oversight and verification will be similar to the current requirements under the ConAug program. Participating utilities will be required to support evaluations (see Appendix 1).
- Information on individual utility expenditures and achievements resulting from BPA funding will be made available to the public, as appropriate.

Rate Credit Program

Overview

A rate credit will be established to facilitate local development of conservation. The aMW purchased with rate credit money will be counted towards BPA's aMW target. Load forecasts will not be reduced and no decrement off block or slice will be required. If IOU's participate,

they will participate under the same rules and conditions that apply to all utilities. Utilities will make a commitment to BPA if they plan to participate in the rate credit program no later than three months prior to the start of the rate period (program start October 1, 2006; notification to participate required by July 1, 2006). The utility will make the commitment by submitting a letter to BPA that states that the utility will participate and that the utility agrees to abide by the program rules as documented in the appropriate GRSPs and the Implementation Manual. If a utility chooses to discontinue participation, the utility must provide BPA notice no later than July 1 for the following October 1 to September 30 fiscal year period. A Rate Credit Implementation Manual, similar to the existing C&RD Implementation Manual, will be prepared and distributed approximately six months prior to program implementation and three months before utility commitments to the rate credit are required. An overview of this program is shown on the chart. Key features of this proposed program include:

Key Features

- Customers may choose to be reimbursed from the rate credit for administration costs at a rate of up to 15 percent of the customer's eligible annual rate credit.
- Monthly credit amount is equal to the forecasted eligible annual credit/12.
- Each utility may choose the incentive level to pay the end user but is credited only the amount BPA offers for each cost-effective measure.
- Rate credits will be provided for qualified deemed, deemed calculated, custom/protocol projects and standard offers.
- BPA engineers will provide custom proposal reviews to the extent engineering resources are available
- Utilities will report at least semi-annually to BPA via the RTF reporting system. If, at the second semi-annual report (end of the first full year of the program), the utility is not meeting its targets (50 percent or less of its expected rate credit spending), the utility will have to prepare and have BPA approve an Action Plan that provides sufficient proof of achievable intent by the end of the first year after the program starts (10/1/07). BPA staff will be available to assist utilities in developing an Action Plan that will indicate how the utility will spend its rate credit funds by the end of the rate period (9/30/09). BPA's goal is for every participating utility to spend the full amount of its rate credit on qualified conservation and/or renewables activities by the end of the rate period. If at the 18-month period (third progress report – 4/1/08) participants still have not made sufficient progress on their rate credit spending (i.e., 75 percent or less of their expected rate credit has been spent), then BPA may send a notification letter that the rate credit will be withdrawn for the third year of the program (i.e., customers will be required to pay the full PF or other appropriate power rate) so the funds can be reallocated. After the end of the third year of the rate credit program (9/30/09), there will be a final true-up required for participating utilities.
- The existing RTF web-based information and reporting system will be used. The RTF database will include all measures in the current C&RD database and the cost-effective measures for which BPA is willing to pay an incentive during the new rate period (FYs 2007-09). The reporting system will be enhanced to include means for utilities (at their option) to enter savings acquired from non-cost-effective measures, measures the utility pays for with its own money, and for identifying savings from lost opportunity measures.
- Measurement and verification for non-deemed measures at a level similar to that done under the current ConAug program will be required (see Appendix 1).

- Utility records related to spending of BPA funds will be subject to federal financial review.
- BPA will conduct an annual oversight visit (see Appendix 1 for further detail).
- Pooling of utility funding is allowed (optional), but there will be a 15 percent cap on total administration costs for the pool.
- Utilities may contract independently with third-party service providers to operate their programs (optional).
- An annual commitment to renewables will be allowed (see earlier Renewables Alternative section).

Rate Credit Eligibility

- Only qualified, cost-effective conservation and direct application (customer side) renewable measures will be eligible for a rate credit and renewables option.
- There will be a no cap on the total dollars in the rate credit program that a utility may either contract to low income weatherization organizations or spend on utility low income programs. No double counting of savings will be allowed, and utilities may not claim administration costs on the amount of money contracted or passed through.
- Third party subcontracts with energy organizations will be allowed provided cost-effective aMW savings result. Utilities may not take administration payments on pass-through contracts. BPA will include these funds in determining its share of the NEEA aMW achieved and will count these aMWs toward BPA's target.

Small Utility Option

Overview

Small utilities are defined as those with a 7.5 aMW or smaller total load. BPA wants to make participation in the rate credit feasible for small utilities, while ensuring that dollars actually go to cost-effective conservation and renewables. Small utilities will be required to acquire cost-effective measures (or renewables) in order to participate in the rate credit program. BPA will allow up to 30 percent of their rate credit for administrative costs, ensure that small utilities who wish to spend their rate credit dollars on renewables can do so without being affected by a *pro rata* adjustment if renewables are over subscribed by customers (exceed the \$6M/year cap), provide a checklist of simple programs and initiatives suitable for a small utility to implement, and modify the performance reporting requirements to align more with their capabilities. More detail on these changes is included in Attachment 2.

Utility and Federal Agency Bilateral Contracts Program

Overview

BPA anticipates this bilateral program component of the program portfolio to be a five-year program and is committing funding for a three-year period (2007 through 2009). This program is needed because the conservation resources are not evenly distributed across the region. BPA may shift money between the bilateral contract and other programs in the portfolio, as appropriate.

Streamlined, standardized umbrella agreements will be written with interested utilities (participation is optional). Similar to the current ConAug program, each agreement will have exhibits that provide specific program details. Utilities can select from available program exhibits to customize the selection of programs best suited to their service territory. BPA will fund both standard offer and custom designed programs. BPA (or its designated contractor) will conduct oversight. BPA will make a budget commitment to the utility for the duration of the contract subject to utility performance. Similar to the current ConAug program, BPA (or its designated contractor) will provide limited engineering assistance for project scoping and, if requested, pre-approval of projects. The proposed Utility and Federal Agency Bilateral Program is an acquisition program and, as such, the decrement will apply to all slice/block customers. Key features of this proposed program include:

Key Features

- Reimbursement of administration costs at a rate up to 15 percent of the allowable costs may be included with the project budget and reimbursed by BPA.
- Each utility may choose the incentive level to pay the end user but is credited only the amount BPA offers for each cost-effective measure.
- BPA engineers will provide custom proposal reviews to the extent engineering resources are available.
- Measurement, verification and oversight will be similar to that done under the current ConAug program.
- Incentives will be provided for qualified deemed, standard offers and custom/protocol projects.
- BPA will explore augmenting the existing RTF database to allow bilateral contract reporting -- so that tracking for both programs will be through the same database. Invoicing for BPA payment will be separate.
- Stranded cost repayment provisions will be put in place between each participating utility and BPA.
- BPA will strive to provide simplified contracts.
- BPA will strive to provide a streamlined approval process

Measure Eligibility

Only qualified cost-effective conservation and direct application (customer-side) renewable measures will be eligible.

Third-Party Contracts

Overview

This third-party contract component of the program portfolio will allow BPA to contract to third parties when these contracts will lower the cost of acquiring conservation or where needed to affect markets that cannot be changed at a local level. BPA will only pay third parties to work in utility service territories that have agreed to participate in the third-party program. This policy of requiring pre-approval of utility partners is a continuation of BPA's current policy. In general, regional programs will be designed to operate in coordination with local utility programs. For example, regional bulk purchases of a technology might be delivered locally. BPA anticipates transferring funds between third-party contracts and utility and federal agency bilateral contracts,

as needed, to balance the level of effort needed at both the regional and local levels and to achieve the targets at the lowest possible cost.

Pre-committed funding for NEEA (\$10 million per year for the 2007-09 period) is included in this mechanism and no decrement will be applied for the NEEA contract.

Key Features

- BPA will negotiate reasonable administration costs for third-party contracts.
- Region-wide programs and efforts will be coordinated with local utilities.
- The decrement will not apply to NEEA.
- A determination of whether or not a decrement applies for other third-party programs will be determined on a case-by-case basis.
- Customers will be notified as to whether or not a decrement will apply to any third-party program of interest to the utility before the utility agrees to participate.

Infrastructure Support

Overview

A number of proposed support activities will be undertaken to optimize expenditures through BPA's energy efficiency programs, to leverage other available resources and to reduce the overall cost of accomplishing the conservation. These activities may include:

- Setting up a mechanism for peer sharing (e.g., so utilities can share successful program ideas and marketing materials).
- Conducting limited BPA and collaboratively funded RD&D to ensure we are developing the next wave of energy efficiency technologies.
- Performing evaluations (process and impact) and market assessments to ensure BPA's programs are achieving the intended result and to gather the information necessary to make mid-stream program adjustments. Co-funding from other affected organizations may be solicited for these evaluations/assessments. BPA may also contribute to a regional evaluation designed to assess how much naturally occurring conservation has been achieved.
- Enhancing and supporting the RTF database to include expanding the reporting elements and website to allow bilateral contract acquisition reporting and tracking and to track lost opportunity acquisition.
- Developing, with utility guidance, tool kit components such as utility program marketing and implementation materials that utilities need and may choose to use to launch new programs.
- Developing templates and other program design "off the shelf" materials that small utilities can easily use.

Tracking and Reporting

BPA is upgrading the RTF/C&RD database to allow utilities to report both bilateral and rate credit program accomplishments in an on-line database. BPA will continue to rely on invoicing for reimbursement under bilateral agreements. BPA is also expanding the database to allow utilities to report conservation savings from other funding sources as well.

Appendix 1

Sample of Reporting, Oversight, and Evaluation Requirements

Reporting:

Purpose: Tracking progress to meeting the regional goals in real time will be important if the region is going to be able to respond and adapt to shortfalls. In addition, the use of public funds requires a minimum level of accounting.

All utilities will report at least semi-annually, using the RTF database, on their accomplishments and expenditures of funds, whether from the rate credit or bilateral contracts. BPA will strive to have this single source of reporting meet as many needs as possible to avoid duplicative or inconsistent reporting needs. All data received will be in the public domain except where consumer business confidentiality is needed.

Oversight and Verification:

Purpose: The expenditure of funds included in the published BPA rates for purposes of achieving conservation (and renewables, if applicable) is an activity for which BPA has fiduciary responsibility. In addition, by providing constructive oversight, BPA may be able to provide assistance to utilities to improve the programs and reporting. BPA will aim to have one oversight visit per year for all of its conservation programs for each participating utility, unless major issues surface.

(a) Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) or BPA's agent shall have the right to conduct inspections of units or completed units and monitor or review a utility's procedures, records, verified energy savings method and results, or otherwise oversee the utility's implementation of conservation programs funded through dollars included in BPA's rates. The number, timing, and extent of such audits shall be at the discretion of BPA. Such site reviews are expected to be conducted annually. Such audits shall occur at BPA's expense. Financial audits shall be in compliance with the audit standards established by the Comptroller General of the United States. BPA may contact appropriate federal, state, or local jurisdictions regarding environmental, health, or safety matters related to units or completed units.

(b) Prior to any oversight visit physical inspection, BPA shall give the utility written notice. If physical inspections are required by BPA, the utility shall have 30 days to arrange for the inspection of units or completed units. The oversight visit will include: review of energy audit or measure installation procedures, technical documents, records, and/or verified savings methods and results.

Evaluations:

Purpose: Evaluations are needed to determine barriers to program success, identify ways to improve programs, help track program accomplishments, and to assess the market conditions,

the accuracy of the savings estimates, and to answer the ultimate question of whether programs are meeting their expected goals.

(a) BPA may conduct, and the utility shall cooperate with, evaluations of conservation impacts and project implementation processes to assess the amount, cost effectiveness, and reliability of conservation in the utilities' service areas or region. After consultation with the participating utilities, BPA shall determine the timing, frequency, and type of such evaluations.

(b) BPA anticipates that many of the evaluations will be done collaboratively with other organizations to share costs and improve the usefulness of the evaluations. In some cases, this will result in the evaluation being managed by another party on behalf of BPA and others. Such evaluation contract management responsibilities might be shared with other parties, including among others, the NEEA, the RTF, the Power Council, the Energy Trust of Oregon, or another utility.

(c) BPA will determine the specific requirements for evaluations with consideration for the schedules and reasonable needs of the utility and the utility's customers.

(d) Unless requested by the program managers to improve program operation, any evaluation of the project initiated by BPA shall be conducted at BPA's expense or shared regional expense and such costs shall be excluded from the implementation budget. Utility or other entities who cooperate with the evaluation are implicitly recognized as providing some resource/cost, but will not be considered for direct reimbursement by BPA, except under unusual circumstances. Cooperation with the evaluation is a cost of the partnership in delivering the programs.

Appendix 2

Post-2006 Conservation Program: Small Utility Option under the Conservation Rate Credit

BPA will continue to define small utility as those utilities with loads of 7.5 aMW or under. BPA intention is that small utilities acquire cost-effective conservation (or renewables) in order to receive the conservation rate credit (CRC). The following CRC Program elements will be available to small utilities:

- Up to 30 percent of a small utility's CRC amount may be used for administrative costs, (which include information, education and outreach (marketing) efforts regarding energy efficiency).
- Only one BPA oversight visit will be required during the three-year CRC rate period (unless the utility requests a more frequent review).
- Third-party (or utility pooling) to run utility conservation programs (using some or all of the 30 percent administrative allowance to pay the third-party) is allowed.
- Small utility customers can satisfy their remaining 70 percent CRC spending by implementing appropriate (to their service areas) cost-effective measures, such as:
 - CFL programs
 - Appliance Rebate programs
 - SGC Manufactured Homes program
 - Energy Star New Construction program
 - Other qualifying cost-effective measures and standard offers

However, if small utility customers don't have sufficient opportunities to implement cost-effective measure programs with their end-use consumers, then the following options are available to help ensure that they will be successful in meeting their full CRC obligation:

- Donations for cost-effective measures to low income weatherization organizations with no cap (e.g., CFLs).
- Purchase of the renewables (with no *pro rata* adjustment if renewables are over subscribed ((i.e., exceed \$6M/year cap)) by CRC participants).
- Donations to NEEA (or other organizations that will use BPA's funds to install cost-effective measures) with no cap.

BPA's AEs and EERs are available to work with small utilities to develop a reasonable game plan for achieving CRC success under the new program requirements. BPA will continue to explore new program options for small utility customers.

