Published March 15, 2006

Energy Northwest, WA
Bonneville Power Administration

Ratings & Contacts

Category	Moody's Rating
Bonneville Power Administration:	
Issuer Rating	Aaa
Non-Federal Project Debt*	
Energy Northwest:	
Nuclear Project No. 1	Aaa
Columbia Generating Station	Aaa
Nuclear Project No. 3	Aaa

** Net billed bonds are contractual obligations of the US Department of Energy, acting through the Bonneville Power Administration. Energy Northwest bonds are listed; see debt statement for complete listing.*

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Key Indicators

Energy Northwest, WA
Bonneville Power Administration

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
BPA Operating revenues ($000)	$2,618,879	$3,040,169	$4,278,669	$3,533,729	$3,612,104	$3,197,911	$3,268,083
BPA Revenue Available for Treasury ($000)	948,159	1,058,190	671,235	895,034	1,449,579	1,369,540	1,355,287
Non-Federal Debt-Service Coverage Ratio (x)	2.4	2.9	2.4	4.9	13.1	6.5	5.6
BPA Full Requirements Power Rate ($mwh)	21.20	21.20	21.20	31.43	33.38	32.83	30.58
Average Financial Reserves($000)	$670,000	$803,000	$593,000	$188,000	$511,000	$683,000	$554,000

Opinion

Rating Rationale

Moody's Investors Service has assigned an underlying credit rating of Aaa to the $863,355,000 Energy Northwest revenue bonds to be sold in March 2006.

Moody's has also affirmed the Aaa credit rating on the $2,141,322,000 outstanding Project No. 1 bonds; the Aaa rating on the outstanding $2,222,235,000 Columbia Generating Station bonds and the Aaa rating on the outstanding $1,975,878,000 Project No. 3 bonds. Moody's has also affirmed the Aaa issuer rating on the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA).

The Aaa rating is rooted in the legal arrangements between Energy Northwest and BPA. The federal agency has no public debt outstanding, but its net billing agreements secure various issues of non-federal project debt, including Energy Northwest revenue bonds. BPA also has strong financial and operational characteristics.

Use of Proceeds

The bonds are being issued to refund various series of outstanding bonds as part of BPA and Energy Northwest's plan to optimize their debt portfolio. The transaction provides added financial flexibility for BPA by permitting it to pay higher coupon U.S. Treasury debt earlier by extending the maturity schedule to 2024 for Columbia Generating Station bonds and 2018 for Projects 1 and 3. The estimated net present value savings of the refunding bonds issued for debt service savings is projected to be $15 million. While there is some net present value loss on the bonds issued for debt extension and optimization, the transaction results in a $100 million reduction in total outstanding debt in 2024,when all of BPA's obligations are considered, which provides for a $49 million present value benefit.

The Columbia Generation Station Bonds, Series 2006 C are being issued to finance the Digital Electro Hydraulic Control System and various other capital requirements of the Columbia Generating Station.

Credit Outlook

Moody's maintains a stable credit outlook for BPA. The business fundamentals of BPA continue to be sound.

Rating History

Nuclear Project No. 1:

March 2004:	Aaa
August 1996:	Aa1
May 1990:	Aa
August 1989:	A
February l985:	Withdrawn (I)
June 1983:	Suspended
May-87	Baa
May l982:	A1
February 1982:	A1
September 1975:	Aaa

Nuclear Project No. 3

March 2004:	Aaa
August 1996:	Aa1
May 1990:	Aa
August 1989:	A
February 1985:	Withdrawn (1)
June 1983:	Suspended
May l983:	Baa
May l982:	A1
February 1982:	Aa
November l975:	Aaa

Nuclear Project No. 2

March 2004:	Aaa
August 1996:	Aa1
May 1990:	Aa
August 1989:	A
February 1985:	Withdrawn (1)
June 1983:	Suspended
June 1983:	Baa
May 1983:	A1
February 1982:	A1
February 1975:	Aaa

Nuclear Projects Nos. 4 and 5:

June 1983:	Withdrawn
June 1983:	Caa
January 1982:	Suspended
June 1981:	Baa1
February l977:	A1

(1) Not a BPA-backed obligation.

Debt Statement as of January 2006 ($000)

	Rating	Amount Outstanding	Final Maturity
Energy Northwest Revenue Bonds			
Nuclear Project No.1	Aaa	$2,141,322	7/1/2017
Columbia (Nuclear Project No.2)	Aaa	2,222,235	7/1/2018
Nuclear Project No.3	Aaa	1,975,878	7/1/2018
Other BPA Non-Federal Debt Obligations			
Lewis County PUD 1-Cowlitz Falls Project	Aaa	$142,510	10/1/2024
Tacoma Conservation System Project Rev.	Aaa	13,580	12/1/2014
Northern Wasco County-McNary Dam	Aaa	26,485	12/1/2024
Eugene Trojan Nuclear Project	Aaa	23,435	9/1/2008
Northwest Infrastructure Financing Corp.	Aaa	119,595	7/1/2034
Conservation and Energy Renewable System	Aaa	22,590	10/1/2014

(1) Excluding Energy Northwest Nine Canyon Wind Project which is not secured by net-billinbg agreements

Credit Fundamentals

STRENGTHS

- Due to BPA's status as a line agency of the US Department of Energy it has direct borrowing authority with the US Treasury ($4.45 billion) and the legal ability to defer its annual Treasury repayment if necessary to meet commitments under the net billing agreements, including debt service on the current offering.
- BPA's established record of full cost recovery from its current power rates and its sound financial management are credit strengths.
- BPA's important role in the northwest region of the U.S. BPA owns and operates 75% of the bulk transmission system and markets low cost hydroelectric power amounting to 40% of the region's power.
- Growing cost advantage of BPA's extensive hydroelectric system energy relative to other energy derived from fuels.
- Small likelihood of BPA privatization, given BPA's major public role related to environmental issues, conservation, and transmission service.
- BPA has several sources of liquidity including a line of credit with the U.S. Treasury, provides it with a substantial cushion in a worst case power market environment.

CHALLENGES

- Governance responsibility for conflicting uses of Columbia River, (flood control, irrigation, navigation, recreation, municipal and industrial water supply, fish and wildlife protection and power generation),can influence the ability of the system to meet load.
- Although still low compared to U.S. electricity prices, BPA's power rates are now 38% higher than in 2001. Numerous public power utilities have challenged the rate policies in federal court.
- Most of the energy and power marketed by BPA is generated by the federal system's 31 hydroelectric facilities, most of which are located in the Columbia River Basin. Weather conditions affect water flow, which creates variability in electricity supply and this exposes BPA to the volatility of the wholesale power market should it need replacement resources to meet load.

EVENT-AND COURT-TESTED NET BILLING AGREEMENTS WITH BPA STILL PROVIDE STRONG SECURITY TO ENERGY NORTHWEST REVENUE BONDS

Most important to the Aaa credit rating Moody's has assigned to the Energy Northwest revenue bonds is the US Government's clear commitment, through BPA, to the Project 1, Columbia Generating Station and Project 3 bonds. This commitment is demonstrated through the net billing agreements between the Energy Northwest project participants and BPA. The agreements have withstood more than 20 years of stressful circumstances, such as the legal challenges to Nuclear Projects 1, Columbia Generating Station and Project 3 bonds brought on by the Project 4 and 5 bond defaults (Projects 4 and 5 bonds were not backed by BPA net billing agreements) and, more recently, by the termination of Projects 1 and 3, which were partially constructed nuclear units financed by the Projects 1 and 3 bonds.

Despite Projects 1 and 3 being terminated, the net billing agreements are still in force and debt service on the project bonds are being paid.

The net billing agreements obligate project participants, consisting of numerous public utility districts and municipal and electric cooperative utilities, to pay Energy Northwest a proportionate share of the project's annual costs, including debt service, in accordance with each participant's purchase of project capability. BPA, in turn, is obligated to pay (or credit) the participants for an identical amount by reducing the amounts they owed for power and service purchased under participant power-sales agreements. Under the net billing agreements, the obligation for debt service is in effect until all the bonds are retired, as is the case in both Projects 1 and 3.

The US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed in the City of Springfield v. WPPSS; 752 F.2d.1423, the legal authority of all participants to enter into the net billing agreements; the US Supreme Court denied a petition for a writ of certiorari. The obligation of BPA and the participants is in force whether the projects are operable or terminated.

Most importantly and a source of significant credit strength , BPA has agreed, in the event of any insufficient payment by a participant, to pay the amount due to Energy Northwest in cash, directly, and in a timely manner. While the net billing agreements may be terminated prior to the maturity on the related net billed bonds, the obligation of the participant to pay their proportionate share of the debt service continues, as does the obligation of BPA to credit these payments or make a payment if in any event there was an insufficient payment by a participant.

NEW DIRECT PAY AGREEMENT IS A CREDIT POSITIVE

Under a new proposed agreement called Direct Pay between Energy Northwest and BPA, BPA will pay Energy Northwest's monthly operating costs directly rather than fund them through the net billing arrangement with the project participants. Net billing participants will pay BPA directly for power services rather than to Energy Northwest. The net billing agreements will remain in full force and effect but the mechanics of the cash flows will change under the new agreement. The advantages of the new direct pay approach include:

- Improvement to BPA's cash flow at fiscal-year end when BPA's liquidity needs are the greatest. BPA currently estimates about $150-$225 million in additional cash flow during that period.
- Expected 5 to 10% reduction in rates during the 2007-2009 period without lowering the U.S. Treasury Payment probability.

BPA'S STATUS AS A U.S. ENERGY DEPARTMENT LINE AGENCY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ARE IMPORTANT TO THE CREDIT RATING

Moody's has assigned an issuer rating of Aaa to BPA based on its fundamental credit strengths, as well as, government ownership. Although such ownership does not necessarily translate into strong credit standing for an enterprise,BPA's strong credit fundamentals are further strengthened by its relationship with the federal government.

Moody's finds credit strength in BPA's ties to the federal government as a result of the following:

- **A Line of Credit With Treasury**. BPA has authority to sell to the United States Treasury $4.45 billion principal amount of bonds. As of September 30, 2005, BPA had outstanding $ 2.78 billion of bonds to the US Treasury. BPA directly funds the entire O&M expenses of the federal Columbia River Power System.
- **Strength of US Governmental Control**. BPA is not a government corporation but a traditional line agency that is part of the US Department of Energy. The Energy Northwest /BPA contracts are contractual obligations of the US, and are executed by the US Department of Interior. (See Springfield vs. WPPSS 564F Supp 90). The link between BPA and the federal government is further strengthened because BPA must submit annual budgets to Congress and the Department of Justice remains responsible for BPA litigation. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) must confirm the electric rates established by BPA.
- **Implicit US Government Support**. BPA is required by statute to defer its annual Treasury payments if funds are needed to meet its non-federal obligations. BPA has not deferred such payments since 1983. BPA may issue to the Treasury, and the Treasury is required to purchase, up to $4.45 billion of bonds. Payment on these bonds is subordinate to BPA's obligations on the net billed bonds. In the 2001-2003 Pacific Northwest energy crisis ,BPA demonstrated it had other federal financial liquidity tools that were available should there be an adverse situation. For example, in 2001 BPA used credits under Section 4(h)(10)c of the Northwest Power Act which relate to federal payment of fish and wildlife protection costs to reduce the actual cash payment to the U. S. Treasury. Without the credits, the power rate increase on customers would have been more significant. BPA identified sources of liquidity of over $1.5 billion to bridge any gaps due to short term cash flow shortfalls. While there is no explicit US Government support for the net billed bonds, there is implicit support.
- **Economic, Social, and Political Ramifications of Failure of BPA**. BPA provides 40% of the electric power in the Pacific Northwest, owns 75% of the bulk electric power transmission, and 80% of the transmission capacity of the Pacific Northwest-Pacific Southwest Intertie . BPA is also responsible for significant regional environmental protection programs as well as for coordinating river operations and treaty responsibilities with Canada. BPA funds 70% of the fish and wildlife mitigation and recovery efforts in the Columbia Basin. A BPA failure would have a far-reaching effect on the region, and it is our opinion that the federal government would go to substantial lengths to avoid such an occurrence. In addition, as the Northwest region looks to diversify and add to its power resources, BPA is playing a major role in building new transmission lines to insure new generation constructed in the region can efficiently get to the regional marketplace.
- **Stated Political Support**. Broad support for BPA was evident in the Clinton and Bush Administration's approval of the InterAgency Fish Agreement that has established financial and operating parameters for operation of the federal hydro system.
- **Powerful Political Constituencies**. Due to the importance to the region BPA serves, there is significant northwest U.S. representation on key U.S. House and Senate committees that deal with legislation related to BPA. For example, five US senators from the Northwest are on the Senate Energy and Natural Resources

Committee which would suggest that any legislation dealing with electricity issues will have to treat the region's interests (including BPA) well if it were to move out of the committee's jurisdiction.

- **Past US Government Support Which Aided Financial Health**. Since the creation of BPA, numerous statutes have been enacted to address issues involving BPA and the Northwest region. Among them are the Bonneville Project Act of 1937, The Flood Control Act of 1944, the 1974 Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act, the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act of 1980, and the 1996 BPA Appropriations Refinancing Act. Each of these federal statutes include provisions that aid BPA's financial health while meeting broader public policy obligations.

Business Fundamentals

BPA'S PLAYS MAJOR ROLE IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST ELECTRICITY MARKET: FUTURE ROLE MEETING NEW LOAD EXPECTED TO BE LIMITED

BPA markets energy to nearly 11 million people from 31 federally-owned hydroelectric facilities constructed on the Columbia River. About 94% of generating capacity is from 12 projects. The facilities comprise more than 80% of BPA's firm power supply. (See Figure 1, which lists the numerous facilities.) Power dispatched from Energy Northwest's Columbia Generating Station nuclear plant represents about 11% of BPA total energy resources. Output of the federal hydro system is 10,200 to 10,400 average megawatts annually during median water conditions and 7800 to 8000 average megawatts annually under low water conditions. BPA's key business consists of power sales to public and private utilities for resale purposes.

Figure 1

Federal Operating System Capacity and Energy 2006

Project	Initial Year of Service	Type	Number of Units	Nameplate Rating (MW)	Firm Energy (aMW)(1)
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation(USBR)					
Grand Coulee	1941	Hydro	33	6,779	1,952
Hungry Horse	1952	Hydro	4	428	77
Other			16	281	130
Total USBR			53	7,488	2,159
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers(USACE)					
Chief Joseph	1955	Hydro	27	2,458	1,066
John Day	1968	Hydro	16	2,160	800
The Dalles	1957	Hydro	24	1,808	597
Bonneville	1938	Hydro	20	1,093	364
McNary	1953	Hydro	14	980	521
Lower Granite	1975	Hydro	6	810	218
Lower Monumental	1969	Hydro	6	810	220
Little Goose	1970	Hydro	6	810	215
Ice Harbor	1961	Hydro	6	603	137
Libby	1975	Hydro	5	525	168
Dworshak	1974	Hydro	3	400	126
Other Corp Projects			20	520	225
Total USACE)			153	12,957	4,657
Total Federal System			206	20,445	6,816
ExistingNon-federally owned BPA resources				**Peak capacity (mw)**	**Firm Energy (aMW)**
Columbia Generating Station	1984	Nuclear		1,150	1,000
Other Non-Federal Projects		Various		96	163
Total				**1,246**	**1,163**
Firm Contracts				1,369	1,596
Total Non-Federally owned BPA Resources				2,615	2,759

(1) 12 month annual average for 2006 assuming 1937 water conditions.

Despite increased competition from alternative power sources and the increase in BPA's power rate, BPA's cost structure remains competitive as a result of the dominant and low-cost hydroelectric generation. In 2006, BPA's Full Requirement Power Rate is $29.16/mwh which is well below the regional power price. Moody's believes that the relative economic advantage of BPA's hydroelectric assets has increased, as the price of other fuels have increased. In particular, hydroelectric generation has a growing advantage over natural gas fired generation.

BPA expects its available firm generation and its loads will be in balance between 2007-2011. However, BPA has addressed its role meeting regional electric power loads after September 30, 2006 in the report-Administrator's Record of Decision-Power Supply. BPA has indicated it would prefer to have customers in the region assume the role of meeting their own incremental load growth and if BPA assumes any incremental load growth responsibility it would be recovered under a separate power rate.

Background on BPA

In 1937, an act of Congress created BPA to market power from hydroelectric facilities constructed on the Columbia River. The Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation operate the hydro projects. BPA is one of four regional power marketing agencies within the Department of Energy. Many of the statutory authorities of BPA are vested with Secretary of Energy, who appoints and acts through the BPA administrator BPA's wholesale power rates are approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to ensure full-cost recovery. Federal law requires BPA to meet specified energy requirements in the Northwest region. BPA is also required to implement conservation measures and to provide transmission services. The federal hydro projects also serve numerous purposes, including irrigation, navigation, recreation, municipal and industrial water supply, fish and wildlife protection, and power generation. The amount of power produced by the federal hydro generation units varies with annual precipitation and other weather conditions.

ENERGY NORTHWEST COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION MAINTAINS SOUND OPERATING RECORD

Of the original five planned nuclear units,the Columbia Generating Station is the only nuclear unit of the original five planned in operation with all the power economically dispatched by BPA. The 1,150 MW generating station has had an improving record, with a low average capacity factor of 69.1%. Capacity factors in more recent years have been improving and are in the 97% range. Much of the improvement came from an employee improvement program and changing the refueling cycle from 12 to 24 months.

The plant has had a relatively good safety-performance record with satisfactory ratings from both the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations. Energy Northwest's operating license extends to 2023. The facility has sufficient spent fuel storage including capacity expansion through 2024. Energy Northwest's management is working on a proposal to request extension of the nuclear operating license by 20 years, from 2023 to 2043.

Financial Analysis

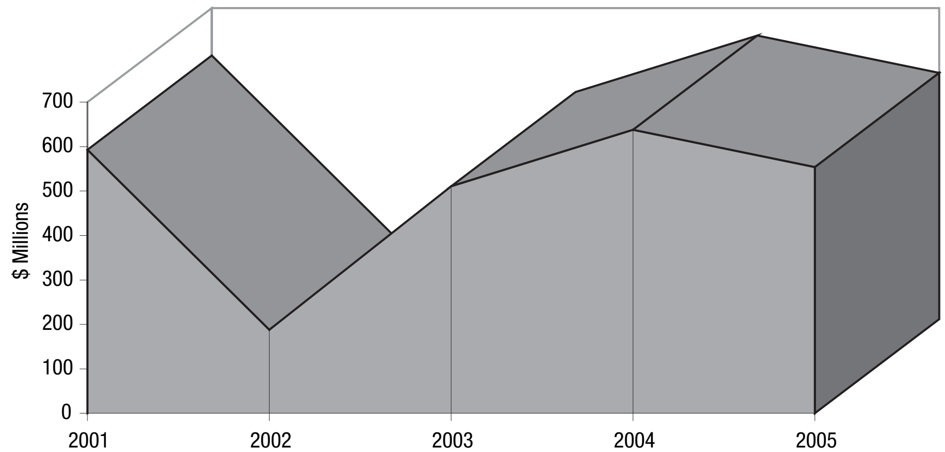
BPA'S SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REMAINS A CREDIT STRENGTH;LIQUDITY TOOLS IDENTIFIED TO MEET RISK CONTINGENCIES

BPA's financial results are significantly impacted by the impact of water conditions on hydroelectricity production and power sales. Despite water conditions in 2005 that were 81% of the 71-year average, representing the sixth consecutive year of below average runoff, BPA maintained its financial objectives. BPA's financial management has been focused on ensuring its federal and non-federal obligations are met while building reserves back to protect against future risks such as low water conditions.

In 2005, BPA made payments to the U.S. Treasury in accordance with the stated schedule and also has included advanced amortization of debt under its debt optimization program. Net revenues were higher in 2005 and average rates declined slightly. Cash reserves at year-end fell to $548 million in FY 2005, but were still well above the low point of 2002. See Figure 2 on page 7.

Figure 2

Accumulated Cash Reserves



BPA has identified a strategy to guide it through future critical water periods with various financial and operational tools to ensure sufficient liquidity to manage its operations.

BONNEVILLE FUND IS A KEY SOURCE OF FINANCIAL FLEXIBILITY

The Bonneville Fund is a continuing federal appropriation available to meet all of Bonneville's cash obligations. All receipts, collections, and recoverables of BPA in cash from all sources are deposited in the Bonneville Fund. BPA may make only such expenditures from the Bonneville Fund as shall have been included in budgets submitted annually to Congress. BPA includes in its annual budget submittal to Congress an amount sufficient to cover its obligations under the net billing agreements, including the payment of debt service on the net billed bonds. BPA is authorized under the Transmission System Act to make expenditures without further appropriation from Congress and without fiscal-year limitation if such expenditures have been included in the annual budget to Congress. The federal Office of Management and Budget includes BPA's budget in the budget the President submits to Congress.

BPA's operating revenues include the net billing credits BPA provides under the net billing agreements to the Energy Northwest participants in return for their payments to Energy Northwest to meet the costs of Projects 1, Columbia Generating Station and 3. Net billing credits reduce BPA's cash receipts by the amount of the credits. These credits reduce the amount of revenues BPA has available to pay other obligations, including net billing agreement obligations.

In the opinion of the BPA's general counseland according to federal statutes, BPA may only make payments to the US Treasury after making payments relating to the net billed bonds and other operating expenses. The net billed bonds have a priority position in the fund flow. This requirement could potentially result in the deferral of payments to the US Treasury in the event that net proceeds were insufficient for BPA to make its annual payment to the US Treasury. The deferral provides a source of financial flexibility for worst-case situations.

Related Research

Special Comment:

Positive Credit Trends in Most Municipal Sectors in 2005: Credit Weakness Observed in the Southeast Region during the Fourth Quarter due to Hurricane Katrina Rating Revisions, January 2006 (# 96316)

Rating Methodology:

Rating Methodology: Global Regulated Electric Utilities, March 2005 (# 91730)

To access any of these reports, click on the entry above. Note that these references are current as of the date of publication of this report and that more recent reports may be available. All research may not be available to all clients.

Energy Northwest [1]

Financial Performance (fiscal year ended 6/30 $000)

	1992	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Operating revenues	$438,232	$437,396	$424,651	$425,865	$401,980	$432,366	$428,111	$421,513	$453,140	$437,415	$430,570
Investment income	19,707	21,485	17,452	17,523	16,077	16,871	48,911	23.967	13,321	1,678	4,160
Nuclear fuel	14,851	23,218	24,037	24,037	23,978	30,744	34,204	30,311	27,061	35,322	28,570
O&M	112,960	107,660	101,102	101,685	95,354	104,859	145,486	118,064	161,302	129,572	178,659
Other	47,268	56,469	44,271	44,271	46,791	51,717	48,166	47,332	50,560	75,122	28,630
Total O&M expenses	175,079	187,347	169,410	169,410	166,123	187,320	227,856	195,707	238,923	241,724	240,019
Net revenues	282,860	271,534	272,693	276,000	251,934	261,917	249,166	249,773	227,538	197,369	194,711
Interest expense	169,227	165,188	134,622	151,796	144,525	137,215	130,161	121,584	119,666	119,604	116,306
Principal and interest expense	183,906	217,771	209,847	227,021	276,490	274,040	301,641	256,581	140,976	119,604	118,483

(1) Columbia Generating Station; Projects 1 and 3 have been terminated and remaining debt is paid from nonoperating revenues and debt-service balances.

Bonneville Power Administration

Financial Performance (fiscal years ended 9/30 $000) (1)

	1992	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sales to NW public utilities	$965,849	$1,017,035	$925,152	748,507	898,744	934,270	$939,362	$1,798,477	$1,723,341	$1,737,895	$1,717,063
Aluminum industry	408,024	399,359	274,409		322,517	363,454	420,694	58,466	18,494	92,424	82,454
Investor-owned utilities in NW	291,660	402,962	415,343	450,555	407,317	649,449	700,836	378,083	436,702	363,201	390,511
Sales outside NW	60,025	336,736	373,295	438,894	586,139	652,221	1,084,077	638,267	628,243	489,063	600,765
Wheeling and other sales	137,569	194,818	221,652	343,586	355,290	402,197	1,132,729	660,436	805,324	727,483	716,137
Other power sales	65,673	76,691	62,186	55,585	48,871	38,578	972	1,293	1,211		
Total operating revenues	1,928,803	2,427,601	2,272,037	2,313,253	2,618,879	3,040,169	4,278,669	3,533,729	3,612,104	3,197,911	3,268,083
O & M	998,541	986,780	882,383	1,088,828	1,116,045	1,520,408	3,247,059	2,462,591	2,097,563	1,668,016	1,692,716
Net-billed debt service	470,532	470,940	440,555	520,452	625,404	535,460	455,397	213,919	104,329	222,779	267,373
Non-net billed debt service	5,498	27,182	23,368	24,914	25,688	25,139	21,818	16,256	15,205	25,696	24,167
Total nonfederal project debt service	476,030	498,122	463,922	545,366	651,093	560,599	477,215	230,175	119,534	248,475	291,540
Residential exchange	201,976	196,074	161,028	63,869	63,619	63,593	68,082	143,983	143,967	125,915	144,073
Federal projects depreciation	212,349	277,083	272,672	287,692	309,183	319,942	323,314	335,205	350,025	366,239	375,600
Net operating revenue	39,907	469,542	492,032	327,498	478,939	575,627	162,999	361,775	901,015	789,266	764,154
Net interest expense on federal investment and treasury debt service	313,500	373,685	374,215	375,952	355,653	334,650	331,909	352,300	345,591	284,851	277,284
Net revenues (loss)	(273,593)	95,857	117,817	-48,454	123,285	240,977	-337,401	9,475	555,424	504,415	486,870

(1) Net revenue calculated by subtraction of total operating expenses from total operating revenue, less nonfederal project debt service.

BPA Debt Service Coverage and U.S. Treasury Payments

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Net revenue available for Treasury (1)	$880,714	$909,587	760,077	948,159	$1,058,190	$671,235	$895,034	$1,449,579	$1,369,540	$1,355,287
Corps and Bureau O&M	134,089	144,883	144,887	160,037	162,621	184,922	198,055	198,539	214,035	215,553
Net interest expense	373,685	374,215	375,952	355,653	334,650	331,909	352,300	345,591	284,851	277,284
Amortization of principal	290,010	207,971	246,955	190,984	289,925	210,127	505,012	543,747	592,500	616,502
Total amount paid to Treasury	813,823	803,236	840,704	780,001	863,248	808,221	1,137,784	1,174,221	1,183,668	1,187,553
Revenues available for other purpose	66,891	106,351	-80,627	168,157	194,942	-136,986	-242,750	275,358	185,872	167,734
Non-Federal Project Debt Service Coverage Ratio (x)	2.8	3.00	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.4	4.9	13.1	6.5	5.6
Available reserves				670,000	803,000	593,000	188,000	511,000	638,000	554,000

(1) Net revenue calculated by subtraction of total operating expenses from total operating revenue, less nonfederal project debt service.
(2) Unaudited

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