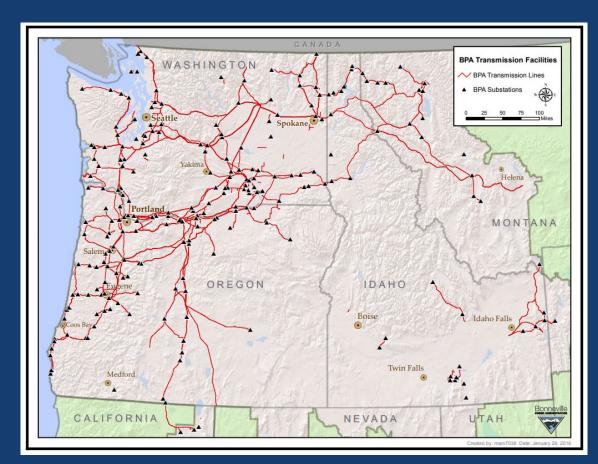






#### **Overview of BPA**

- BPA markets power from 31 Federal hydro plants, the Columbia Generating Station Nuclear Plant, and several small non-Federal power plants [BPA owns no power generators]
- BPA receives no congressional appropriations. If we are spending money, we are earning it from selling power or transmission services.
- Over 80% of the power BPA sells is hydroelectric.
- BPA accounts for about 28% of the electric power consumed within the PNW (2019 Numbers).
- BPA owns and operates 15,000 miles of transmission lines = 75% of PNW transmission



**BPA Transmission Service** 



# The Power Act and BPA's Conservation Program

#### The 1980 Northwest Power Act is the foundation of BPA's conservation program

- The Act established the Northwest Power Planning Council, which prepares a 20-year power plan every 5 years.
- The Power Plan identifies the best mix of resources, including conservation, to meet the Northwest power needs based on total resource cost.
- The Power Plan serves as one of the key drivers that shape the BPA conservation program. BPA staff coordinate with the Council and Council staff on a regular basis



Enhance the value of products and services



Mature asset management



Invest in people

2024-2028

# Strategic Goals



Preserve safe, reliable system operations



Sustain financial strength



Modernize business systems and processes





#### How BPA and its Customers Acquire Energy Efficiency

1

2

3

4

BPA's wholesale rates fund efficiency programs.

BPA develops a wide variety of measures and programs its customers can implement.

Utilities implement programs in their services territories.

BPA verifies the savings and pays the utility.

# How BPA Funds Efficiency

#### BPA provides incentive funds to support efficiency acquisition

- Funded through rates: Part of the funds collected in rates is reallocated to incentive budgets.
- Incentives and administration: Incentive budgets support customer payments, but also support program administration.
- Allocated by size: Utilities are allocated budgets based on load share; each customer has access to funding proportional to its size.
- Payment upon delivery: Utilities must complete projects and submit invoices and documentation to receive payment.

# **Utility Expectations**

### The utility role in achieving BPA's efficiency target

- Regional goal: BPA meets its goal based on aggregate performance but does not assign individual targets.
- Utilization of incentive budgets: Utilities are encouraged to fully utilize their budgets, but there are no penalties for not doing so.
- Shared funding commitment: BPA provides 70% of the funding necessary to achieve the public power target; utilities are expected to self-fund the remaining 30%.

## How BPA Creates Value

#### BPA's investments enable more effective efficiency programs

- Economies of scale: Centralizing the cost of program resources creates economies of scale, lowering regional cost.
- Rural utility support: BPA's infrastructure provide support to rural utilities that would otherwise be unavailable.
- Regional consistency: Creating a consistent set of programs streamlines installer and retailer relations.
- **Support for those in need:** BPA incentives cover the total cost of efficiency improvements, including repair costs, for low-income program participants, and grants to states and tribes support the work of community action agencies.

#### **BPA's Energy Efficiency Portfolio**

## **Utility Programs**

 Implementation of energy saving measures by BPA and customer utilities.

## Market Transformation

 Strategic market intervention to accelerate the adoption of costeffective energy efficiency.

## Momentum Savings

 Quantification of energy efficiency in the region not captured by programs.

#### **Annual Efficiency Achievements**

