Sponsors: Colorado River Energy Distributors Association; Southwestern Power Resources Association; Public Power Council; Oregon Municipal Electric Utilities Association; Washington Public Utility Districts Association; Irrigation & Electrical Districts Association of Arizona; Mid-West Electric Consumers Association; Minnesota Municipal Utilities Association

In Support of the Federal Power Marketing Administrations

1 The federal Power Marking Administrations (PMAs) provide millions of Americans served by not-for-2 profit public power utilities and rural electric cooperatives with cost-based hydroelectric power produced 3 at federal dams operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation). Hydropower customers bear the costs of the Federal Power Program without burdening 4 5 federal taxpayers. Though often overlooked, these long-term partnerships between the federal government 6 and local not-for-profit entities provide valuable, reliable energy and infrastructure services to 7 communities and the entire nation. 8 9 There are four PMAs—Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), Western Area Power Administration 10 (WAPA), Southwestern Power Administration (SWPA), and Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA). 11 These entities market (sell) wholesale electric power to approximately 1,200 public power utilities and 12 rural electric cooperatives ("preference customers") in 33 states. Each PMA and the customers they serve 13 are unique in statute, but alike in mission. The concept of "preference"—giving not-for-profit utilities 14 preference to buy power produced at federal dams—has been in law for over 80 years. The reasoning behind this concept is that rivers are public goods and as such, the power they generate should not be sold 15 16 at a profit. Not-for-profit public power utilities and rural electric cooperatives buy the power generated at 17 federal hydropower dams at a price that covers the entire cost of generating the power, plus investment 18 costs, and operations and maintenance for both the PMAs and the Corps or Reclamation (rates are "cost-19 based"). The PMAs annually review their rates to ensure full cost recovery by ratepayers. 20 21 Both Democratic and Republican presidents have proposed selling the PMAs in whole or in part. Driving 22 these misguided policy proposals has been the belief that doing so would save the federal government 23 money or that the PMAs are no longer needed. In reality, PMA costs are paid for by customers and not the 24 federal government. The sale of these assets to private entities would likely result in attempts by the new 25 owners to charge substantially increased generation and transmission rates to customers for the same 26 service they have historically received. Another reoccurring and misguided proposal is to change the 27 current cost-based rate structure for the PMAs to a market-based rate structure. Given that PMA 28 customers already pay for all the capital, operations, and maintenance costs associated with generating 29 and transmitting power produced at federal dams, changing the rate structure from cost-based to market-30 based would position the federal government to profit off retail customers who already cover all the costs

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