

(3) To the extent that NLSLs are not served by dedicated resources plus the Utility's purchases at the NR rate, the costs of the excess load will be determined by multiplying the kilowatt-hours not served under paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) above, by the cost (annual fixed plus variable cost, including an appropriate portion of general plant, administrative and general expense and other items not directly assignable) per kilowatt-hour of all resources and long term power purchases (five years or more in duration), as allowed in the regulatory Jurisdiction to establish retail rates during the Exchange Period, exclusive of the following resources and purchases: (a) purchases at the NR rate; (b) purchases at the PF Exchange rate, pursuant to section 5(c) of the Northwest Power Act; (c) resources sold to Bonneville, pursuant to section 6(c)(1) of the Northwest Power Act; (d) dedicated resources specified in endnote d(1) of this Methodology; (e) resources and purchases committed to the Utility's load as of September 1, 1979, under a power requirements contract or that would have been so committed had the Utility entered into such a contract; and (f) experimental or demonstration units or purchases therefrom. Transmission needed to carry power from such generation resources or power purchases must be priced at the average cost of transmission during the Exchange Period.

The paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(3) will determine the Base Period cost of resources used to serve NLSLs. Bonneville will escalate the Base Period cost of resources used to serve NLSLs to the Exchange Period using the following steps:

- i. Escalate the components of the Base Period fully allocated resource costs to the Exchange Period using the general method for escalation of all Base Period costs.
- ii. Adjust the projected resource costs by the projected transmission costs.
- iii. Add the fully allocated costs for major resource additions/retirements to the Exchange Period fully allocated costs.
- iv. The cost to serve NLSLs will change when the ASC changes due to resource additions/retirements.
- v. The Exchange Period NLSL load will equal the Base Period NLSL load.

e/ The losses will be the distribution energy losses occurring between the transmission portion of the Utility's system and the meters measuring firm energy load. The distribution loss can be measured using one of the following 3 methods:

*Method 1, Distribution Loss Study:* Losses will be established according to a study (engineering, statistical and other) that is submitted to Bonneville by the Utility that will be subject to review by Bonneville. This study must be in sufficient detail so as to accurately identify average distribution losses associated with the Utility's total load, excluded loads, and the residential load. Distribution losses must include losses associated with distribution substations, primary distribution facilities, distribution transformers, secondary distribution facilities and service drops.