TC-27 Customer-Led Workshop
Jan. 15, 2026

BPA Clarifying Presentations

Bonneville
POWER ADMINISTRATION

Agenda

- NITS Large Load Facility Policy and Scenarios
- New Interim Service (IS) Alternatives
- Transition Studies Timelines

NITS Large Load Facility Policy and Scenarios

Staff Leaning

Policy Proposal: Any 13MW or more LaRC forecast increase annually attributed to a single facility (confirmed by a facility check) is considered a Large Load Facility (LLF) and must participate in commercial planning.

- BPAT will make the LLF determination for transmission planning purposes.
- Transmission needs are planned for in commercial planning and system assessment. The entire forecast increase submitted with a LLF receives a queue time for transmission commercial planning purposes.
  - At this time, the Agency Load Forecast fed to the system assessment only includes 70% likelihood forecasts. System assessment may include other loads at BPA planning discretion.

Load Forecast Increase	Load Under 13MW Threshold	Load Above 13MW Threshold
Threshold	Non-LLF Load growth	Any LLF Facility
TX Planned for in	System Assessment	Commercial Studies*
Queue Time	n/a	Receipt of forecast
Service Awarded	7-FN Upon DNR	6NN** until 7-FN is available

*Includes commercial studies and system assessment
**6NN or potential interim service offering

Scenario 1:
Existing facility with trended growth, now forecasts moderate increases

Has the facility been previously identified as a Large Load Facility?	No

Facility forecasts are evaluated differently depending on whether a facility has been identified as a Large Load Facility in a previous LaRC

The last year of the baseline forecast rolls over to the next year

		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
A	**Accepted Facility Baseline Forecast** *(FY 26 LaRC Facility Forecast)*	0	0	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	15 →	15
B	**In-Cycle LaRC Facility Forecast** *(FY 27 LaRC Facility Forecast)*		0	10	10	15	15	15	25	25	25	25
C	**Facility Forecast Change** *(B – A)*		0	0	0	5	0	0	10	10	10	10
D	**Large Load Facility Threshold (MW)**		13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
E	**New Large Load Facility Trigger?** *Yes if (C > D)*		**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
F	**MW for Commercial Evaluation** *If a Large Load Facility then (C)*		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

The 10-year facility forecast (peak MW) from the current in-cycle LaRC. This will be explicitly required in future LaRCs.

The forecast baseline is the accepted portion of last year's in-cycle LaRC. The forecast baseline is revised annually.

The entire facility forecast is subject to Commercial Evaluation and shown in this row.

Increase (change) from the baseline forecast (B – A for each forecasted year)

Scenario 1 (variation):
Existing facility with trended growth, now forecasts moderate increases

Has the facility been previously identified as a Large Load Facility?	Yes

If a facility was previously identified as a Large Load Facility, all forecast increases for the LLF require Commercial Evaluation

		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
A	**Accepted Facility Baseline Forecast** *(FY 26 LaRC Facility Forecast)*	0	0	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15
B	**In-Cycle LaRC Facility Forecast** *(FY 27 LaRC Facility Forecast)*		0	10	10	15	15	15	25	25	25	25
C	**Facility Forecast Change** *(B − A)*		0	0	0	5	0	0	10	10	10	10
D	**Large Load Facility Threshold (MW)**		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	**New Large Load Facility Trigger?** *Yes if (C > D)*		**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
F	**MW for Commercial Evaluation** *If a Large Load Facility then (C)*		**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**

For Large Load Facilities, all forecast increases are subject to Commercial Evaluation

Scenario 2:
Existing facility with trended growth, now forecasts larger amounts triggering Large Load Facility

Has the facility been previously identified as a Large Load Facility?	No

The 13 MW Large Load Threshold will be applied to facility forecast changes

The LLF policy will not be retroactively applied to confirmed transmission or awarded encumbrances.

		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
A	**Accepted Facility Baseline Forecast** *(FY 26 LaRC Facility Forecast)*	10	20	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
B	**In-Cycle LaRC Facility Forecast** *(FY 27 LaRC Facility Forecast)*		30	40	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
C	**Facility Forecast Change** *(B – A)*		10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
D	**Large Load Facility Threshold (MW)**		13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
E	**New Large Load Facility Trigger?** *Yes if (C > D)*		**No**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
F	**MW for Commercial Evaluation** *If a Large Load Facility then (C)*		**10**	**10**	**10**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**

The 13 MW Large Load Threshold is exceeded, triggering the identification as a Large Load Facility

If any single year of the 10-year LaRC facility forecast increases 13MW or more from the previous in-cycle LaRC forecast for that year, it requires a commercial evaluation for all forecasted load growth from the baseline

Scenario 3 Part 1:
Two-year forecast evaluation for existing facility with trended growth in baseline forecast

This first year scenario is like Scenario 1

Has the facility been previously identified as a Large Load Facility?	No

		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
A	**Accepted Facility Baseline Forecast** *(FY 26 LaRC Facility Forecast)*	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15
B	**In-Cycle LaRC Facility Forecast** *(FY 27 LaRC Facility Forecast)*		10	10	10	15	15	15	25	25	25	25
C	**Facility Forecast Change** *(B – A)*		0	0	0	5	0	0	10	10	10	10
D	**Large Load Facility Threshold (MW)**		13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
E	**New Large Load Facility Trigger?** *Yes if (C > D)*		**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
F	**MW for Commercial Evaluation** *If a Large Load Facility then (C)*		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

No commercial planning is needed because the facility forecast did not increase by 13 MW from the baseline forecast during any single year

Increase (change) from the baseline forecast (B – A for each forecasted year)

Scenario 3 Part 2:
Year 2 forecasts larger amounts triggering Large Load Facility

The Accepted Facility Baseline Forecast is revised annually

The facility was not identified as a Large Load Facility in the previous LaRC

Has the facility been previously identified as a Large Load Facility?	No

	NEXT YEAR EVALUATION	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037
A	**Accepted Facility Baseline Forecast** *(FY 27 LaRC Facility Forecast)*	10	10	10	15	15	15	25	25	25	25	25
B	**In-Cycle LaRC Facility Forecast** *(FY 28 LaRC Facility Forecast)*		10	15	15	15	15	40	40	40	40	40
C	**Facility Forecast Change** *(B – A)*		0	5	0	0	0	15	15	15	15	15
D	**Large Load Facility Threshold (MW)**		13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
E	**New Large Load Facility Trigger?** *Yes if (C > D)*		**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
F	**MW for Commercial Evaluation** *If a Large Load Facility then (C)*		**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**15**	**15**	**15**	**15**

The baseline forecast is the previous year's LaRC since no commercial evaluation was required (see Part 1)

The 13 MW Large Load Threshold is exceeded triggering the identification as a Large Load Facility

If any single year of the 10-year LaRC facility forecast increases 13MW or more from the previous in-cycle LaRC forecast for that year, it requires a commercial evaluation for all forecasted load growth from the baseline.

Scenario 4:
A new facility is identified in the LaRC that triggers the Large Load Facility policy

A new facility will have a facility baseline forecast of 0 peak MW

Has the facility been previously identified as a Large Load Facility?		No									
		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
A	**Accepted Facility Baseline Forecast** *(FY 26 LaRC Facility Forecast)*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	**In-Cycle LaRC Facility Forecast** *(FY 27 LaRC Facility Forecast)*		0	0	10	20	30	40	40	40	40	40
C	**Facility Forecast Change** *(B − A)*		0	0	10	20	30	40	40	40	40	40
D	**Large Load Facility Threshold (MW)**		13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
E	**New Large Load Facility Trigger?** *Yes if (C > D)*		**No**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
F	**MW for Commercial Evaluation** *If a Large Load Facility then (C)*		**0**	**0**	**10**	**20**	**30**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**

This is the first time this facility is being forecasted

The 13 MW Large Load Threshold is exceeded triggering the identification as a Large Load Facility

If any single year of the 10-year LaRC facility forecast increases 13MW or more from the previous in-cycle LaRC forecast for that year, it requires a commercial evaluation for all forecasted load growth from the baseline.

Scenario 5:
A new facility is identified in the LaRC and does not trigger the Large Load Facility policy

A new facility will have a facility baseline forecast of 0 peak MW

Has the facility been previously identified as a Large Load Facility?	No

		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
A	**Accepted Facility Baseline Forecast** *(FY 26 LaRC Facility Forecast)*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	**In-Cycle LaRC Facility Forecast** *(FY 27 LaRC Facility Forecast)*		0	0	5	10	12	12	12	12	12	12
C	**Facility Forecast Change** *(B − A)*		0	0	5	10	12	12	12	12	12	12
D	**Large Load Facility Threshold (MW)**		13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
E	**New Large Load Facility Trigger?** *Yes if (C > D)*		**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
F	**MW for Commercial Evaluation** *If a Large Load Facility then (C)*		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

This is the first time this facility is being forecasted

No commercial planning is needed because the facility forecast did not increase by 13 MW from the baseline forecast during any single year

Scenario 6:
Previously identified Large Load Facility, now forecasts a modest increase

Having been previously identified as a Large Load Facility, the 13 MW threshold is not applied in the evaluation

Has the facility been previously identified as a Large Load Facility?	Yes

		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
A	**Accepted Facility Baseline Forecast** *(FY 26 LaRC Facility Forecast)*	0	0	0	0	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
B	**In-Cycle LaRC Facility Forecast** *(FY 27 LaRC Facility Forecast)*		0	0	0	20	25	25	25	25	25	25
C	**Facility Forecast Change** *(B − A)*		0	0	0	5	10	10	10	10	10	10
D	**Large Load Facility Threshold (MW)**		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	**New Large Load Facility Trigger?** *Yes if (C > D)*		**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
F	**MW for Commercial Evaluation** *If a Large Load Facility then (C)*		**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**

If BPA determines that a facility is a Large Load Facility, it will remain a Large Load Facility for its lifetime and a commercial evaluation is required for any future increase even if less than 13MW.

Since the facility was previously identified as a Large Load Facility, all forecasted load growth from the forecast baseline will require a commercial evaluation

Key Takeaways

- A ten-year facility forecast (peak MW) will be explicitly required in future LaRCs.
- The facility forecast baseline is the accepted portion of last year's in-cycle LaRC and is revised annually.
- If any single year of the 10-year LaRC facility forecast increases 13 MW from the facility baseline forecast for that year, it requires a commercial evaluation for all forecasted load growth from the baseline.
- The last year of the baseline forecast rolls over to the next year.
- The Large Load Facility policy will not be retroactively applied to confirmed transmission or awarded encumbrances.
- If BPA determines that a facility is a Large Load Facility, it will remain a Large Load Facility for its lifetime and a commercial evaluation is required for any future increase even if less than 13MW.

Request for Customer Comments

- BPA is requesting feedback on the staff leaning presented in December 2025 by COB 1/16/26.
- BPA is requesting customer feedback on when to start processing LaRC forecasts.
  - BPA is considering processing trended load growth earlier than the conclusion of TC-27.
  - Alternatively, all LaRC forecasts (trended and Large Load Facilities) could wait until the conclusion of TC-27 when commercial planning processes are in place.

Interim Service (IS) New Alternatives

Product Options

IS-POPT

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IS-POPT Alternatives (ALT)

ALT Code	Description		
IS-POPT-ALT-1	Seasonal Firm NITS		
IS-POPT-ALT-2	Long Term 6-NN		
IS-POPT-ALT-3	NITS LT 6-NN and PTP LT Priority 5 Non-Firm Service		
IS-POPT-ALT-4	CFS - PTP vs NITS	***IS-POPT-ALT-4-SUB-A***	PTP CFS
		IS-POPT-ALT-4-SUB-B	NITS CFS
		IS-POPT-ALT-4-SUB-C	NITS Customer PTP Bridge CFS with NITS Firm Option
IS-POPT-ALT-5	CF on the BPA Network	***IS-POPT-ALT-5-SUB-A***	for Ready PTP TSRs
		IS-POPT-ALT-5-SUB-B	for Ready NITS F/TSRs
		IS-POPT-ALT-5-SUB-C	Offer CFS BPA Network to Ready NITS F/TSRs: PTP CFS for NITS Customers with Optional Transition to Firm
IS-POPT-ALT-6	Planning Redispatch		
IS-POPT-ALT-7	Firming up 6-NN in ST		
IS-POPT-ALT-8	Operations Constraint Management	***IS-POPT-ALT-8-SUB-A***	Increased PTP CFS Offering through Operations Constraint Management
		IS-POPT-ALT-8-SUB-B	Increased NITS CFS Offering through Operations Constraint Management
		IS-POPT-ALT-8-SUB-C	PTP CFS for NITS Customers with Optional Transition to Firm
IS-POPT-ALT-9	Allow Mid-Term Offers		

IS-POPT-ALT-4-SUB-C: NITS Customer PTP Bridge CFS with NITS Firm Option

- A NITS Customer would have the ability to take PTP Bridge Conditional Firm Service for a discrete load
  - Upon BPA's ability to offer firm service, the NITS Customer would have to elect whether to retain PTP service or transition the service into their NITS contract
  - The NITS customer must also have in place a PTP agreement
  - The TSR must sink to a discrete NITS POD
- Provide the opportunity for NITS Customers to receive early access for a PTP CFS offer
  - Requests eligible for RoFR would be offered bridge service with RoFR, provided conditions could be managed
  - Requests not eligible for RoFR would be offered reassessment service, provided conditions could be managed and would not be eligible for transition into the NITS contract
- Determine whether CFS offer is mandatory for early access, mandatory with a plan of service or not mandatory
- Determine scope of Systems Conditions and/or X% Number of Hours (8760 hrs/yr)
- Service into/out of NWHub or MIDCREMOTE would be subject to data requirements under the evaluation criteria for market hubs (EC-2)
- Consider whether to allow option for bridge termination with or without movement to reassessment service should the plan of service be determined to include a project at an incremental rate
- Does NOT require a tariff deviation
- ***NITS on OASIS Phase 2 CAN be implemented with this alternative***

IS-PO-ALT-4: PTP and NITS CFS

Pros

- Creates a service option for PTP and NITS during planning reform
- BPA has over 15 years of experience implementing PTP CFS
- Can manage subgrid if team can determine management path
- Maintains the ability to bridge to firm service
- Allows NITS customers a CFS option without closing the door on NITS on OASIS (**SUB-C only)**
- BPA has verified that *all CFS options* for NITS and PTP are eligible for congestion rent under the current SPP tariff

Cons

- Customers may not want CFS until they know their plan of service.
- NITS CFS is not pro-forma and would require a tariff deviation (**SUB-B only**).
- Implementation of NITS CFS would mean that BPA could not proceed with NITS Phase 2 (**SUB-B only**).

IS-PO-ALT-5-SUB-C: Offer CFS BPA Network to Ready NITS F/TSRs - PTP CFS for NITS Customers with Optional Transition to Firm

This alternative focuses CFS offers on requests ready to take service.

- Note that the reference to the alternatives below does not dictate a decision on Evaluability Criteria, rather for ease of understanding, it is using the previously explained concepts to note CF Eligibility in this alternative.
- Consider whether to allow option for bridge termination with or without movement to reassessment service should the plan of service be determined to include a project at an incremental rate.

To be eligible for CF, the F/TSR must meet all of the following criteria if applicable:

- Start Date must be within 18 months
  - Open to Customer feedback
- EC1-SM (D1a): Maturity of plan of service for Source
  - EC1-SM-Alt2: For transition, only accept GIs that are late stage or bypass
- EC1-LM (D1b): Maturity of plan of service for Load
  - EC1-LM-Alt1: Must be in execution phase (agreements signed/funded)
- EC1-RR (D1c): RAS Resource
- EC1-OB (D1e): Requirements for Resources/Load Outside of BPA BAA
- EC1-BB (D1f): Battery to Battery Ineligible
- EC1-AD (D1g): Additional Data if Needed for Planning
- EC3-PV (D3): Sending/Receiving Party Validation
  - *CONFIRMATION required for CF*

IS-PO-ALT-5-SUB-C: Offer CFS BPA Network to Ready NITS F/TSRs - PTP CFS for NITS Customers with Optional Transition to Firm

- A NITS Customer would have the ability to take PTP Bridge Conditional Firm Service for a discrete load.
  - Upon BPA's ability to offer firm service, the NITS Customer would have to elect whether to retain PTP service or transition the service into their NITS contract
  - The NITS customer must also have in place a PTP agreement
  - The TSR must sink to a discrete NITS POD
- Provide the opportunity for NITS Customers to receive early access for a PTP CFS offer.
  - Requests eligible for RoFR would be offered bridge service with RoFR, provided conditions could be managed
  - Requests not eligible for RoFR would be offered reassessment service, provided conditions could be managed and would not be eligible for transition into the NITS contract
- Determine whether CFS offer is mandatory for early access, mandatory with a plan of service or not mandatory.
- Determine scope of Systems Conditions and/or X% Number of Hours (8760 hrs/yr).
- Service into/out of NWHub or MIDCREMOTE would be subject to data requirements under the evaluation criteria for market hubs (EC-2).
- Consider whether to allow option for bridge termination with or without movement to reassessment service should the plan of service be determined to include a project at an incremental rate.
- Does NOT require a tariff deviation.
- ***NITS on OASIS Phase 2 CAN be implemented with this alternative.***

IS-PO-ALT-5: Offer CF on the BPA Network

Pros

- Creates a service option for PTP and NITS during planning reform.
- BPA has over 15 years of experience implementing PTP CFS.
- Grants service to the most TSRs prior to POS(s) being identified.
- Assumes a high level of ability for BPA to implement requirements for eligibility.
- Proposed changes in requirements for CF eligibility may increase likelihood of meeting sub-grid requirements for those that qualify.
- Maintains the ability to bridge to firm service.
- Allows NITS customers a CFS option without closing the door on NITS on OASIS (**SUB-C only**).
- BPA has verified that all CFS options for NITS and PTP are eligible for congestion rent under the current SPP tariff.

Cons

- Customers may not want CFS until they know their plan of service.
- Need new process to determine future TTCs, future Existing Transmission Commitments (ETC), and TSR impacts.
- Inventory method (PTDF impact analysis) encumbers more than studies and clears less of the queue.
- NITS CFS is not pro-forma and would require a tariff deviation (**SUB-B only**).
- Implementation of NITS CFS would mean that BPA could not proceed with NITS Phase 2 (**SUB-B only**).

IS-PO-ALT-8: Increased Operations Constraint Management

This alternative looks at offering as much CFS as possible

- BPA and its Customers may be accepting additional risk by accepting more service offers managed through curtailment.
  - For example: Management of Portland, Northwest Washington, and Longhorn/McNary areas through existing and/or future paths.
    - Does not mean unlimited as system reliability must be a consideration
  - Subgrid or 3rd party constraints that impair the reliability of the system must still be manageable or the request would be ineligible for CFS at that snapshot in time.
  - 1-1 Constraints with seams issues would need further study and coordination.
- Provide the opportunity for customers to receive early access for a CFS offer.
- Requests eligible for RoFR would be offered bridge service with RoFR, provided conditions could be managed.
- Requests not eligible for RoFR would be offered reassessment service, provided conditions could be managed.

IS-PO-ALT-8: Increased Operations Constraint Management

IS-PO-ALT-8-Sub-A: PTP CFS

IS-PO-ALT-8-Sub-B: NITS CFS

IS-PO-ALT-8-Sub-C: PTP CFS for NITS Customers with Optional Transition to Firm

- A NITS Customer would have the ability to take PTP Bridge Conditional Firm Service for a discrete load
  - Upon BPA's ability to offer firm service, the NITS Customer would have to elect whether to retain PTP service or transition the service into their NITS contract
  - The NITS customer must also have in place a PTP agreement
  - The TSR must sink to a discrete NITS POD
- Provide the opportunity for NITS Customers to receive early access for a PTP CFS offer
  - Requests eligible for RoFR would be offered bridge service with RoFR, provided conditions could be managed
  - Requests not eligible for RoFR would be offered reassessment service, provided conditions could be managed and would not be eligible for transition into the NITS contract
    - ***NITS on OASIS Phase 2 CAN be implemented with this alternative***

IS-PO-ALT-8: Increased CFS Offering through Operations Constraint Management

Pros

- Creates a service option for PTP and NITS during planning reform.
- BPA has over 15 years of experience implementing PTP CFS.
- May lead to increased service awards over other options.
- Maintains the ability to bridge to firm service.
- Allows NITS customers a CFS option without closing the door on NITS on OASIS (**SUB-C only)**
- BPA has verified that *all CFS options* for NITS and PTP are eligible for congestion rent under the current SPP tariff.

Cons

- Customers may not want CFS until they know their plan of service
- Need new process to determine future TTCs, future Existing Transmission Commitments (ETC), and TSR impacts.
- Inventory method (PTDF impact analysis) encumbers more than studies and clears less of the queue.
- NITS CFS is not pro-forma and would require a tariff deviation (**SUB-B only**).
- Implementation of NITS CFS would mean that BPA could not proceed with NITS Phase 2 (**SUB-B only**).

IS-PO-ALT-9: Allow Mid-Term Offers

- Increased offering through Operations Constraint Management
- Requirements:
  - Service Commencement Date must be less than or equal to 24 months
  - Service offer duration must be no more than 24 months
  - Offer cannot be made with RoFR rights
  - Newpoint is ineligible
  - 1:1 ATC would have to be available if required
- TSRs without RoFR consideration would receive a CFS Reassessment Offer
  - There are 1,434 MW that meet these criteria
    - 882 MW is the highest sum value of these TSRs in a particular month
- Upon request:
  - TSRs with RoFR consideration would receive a Bridge CFS Offer and would be able to submit a remainder request that would continue to hold out for RoFR.
  - Deferral considerations: Only a TSR with RoFR rights may be deferred
- This option can be paired with other alternatives.

IS-PO-ALT-9: Allow Mid-Term Offers

Pros

- Creates a service option for PTP and NITS during planning reform – may be more useful for TSRs that do not have RoFR consideration.
- BPA has over 15 years of experience implementing PTP CFS.
- Maintains the ability to bridge to firm service for TSRs that qualify for RoFR through the use of remainder requests.
  - Offer ability is upon request only
- Allows NITS customers a CFS option without closing the door on NITS on OASIS (**SUB-C only).**
- BPA has verified that *all CFS options* for NITS and PTP are eligible for congestion rent under the current SPP tariff.

Cons

- Customers with RoFR may only need an offer of service with RoFR to meet business needs.
- Not a full business solution.
- Offers without RoFR cannot be deferred.

Interim Service Alternative Comparison, Part 1

ALT-#	Alternative	No Currently Identified Issues	Areas to Explore: Known constraint, but CFS study team would work to see if it can be reliably managed for a CFS offer.	CFS Currently Ineligible: Requires significant work (including possible project energization)
IS-PO-ALT-1	Seasonal Firm NITS	**Possible Offer**	Potentially failing subgrid	Fail subgrid
IS-PO-ALT-2	Long Term 6-NN	**Possible Offer**	Potentially failing subgrid	Fail subgrid
IS-PO-ALT-3	NITS LT 6-NN and PTP LT Priority 5 Non-Firm Service	**Possible Offer**	Potentially failing subgrid	Fail subgrid
IS-PO-ALT-4-SUB-A	PTP CFS	**Possible Offer**	**Potential Offer if constraints can be reliably managed**	Fail subgrid
IS-PO-ALT-4-SUB-B	NITS CFS	**Possible Offer**	**Potential Offer if constraints can be reliably managed**	Fail subgrid
IS-PO-ALT-4-SUB-C	NITS Customer PTP Bridge CFS with NITS Firm Option	**Possible Offer**	**Potential Offer if constraints can be reliably managed**	Fail subgrid
IS-PO-ALT-5-SUB-A	CF on the BPA Network to Ready PTP TSRs	**Possible Offer**	**Potential offer as CF requirements may increase chances of passing subgrid**	Fail subgrid
IS-PO-ALT-5-SUB-B	CF on the BPA Network for Ready NITS F/TSRs	**Possible Offer**	**Potential offer as CF requirements may increase chances of passing subgrid**	Fail subgrid
IS-PO-ALT-5-SUB-C	Offer CF on BPA Network to Ready NITS F/TSRs under NITS Customer PTP Agreement with NITS Firm Option	**Possible Offer**	**Potential offer as CF requirements may increase chances of passing subgrid**	Fail subgrid

Interim Service Alternative Comparison, Part 2

ALT-#	Alternative	No Currently Identified Issues	Areas to Explore: Known constraint, but CFS study team would work to see if it can be reliably managed for a CFS offer.	CFS Currently Ineligible: Requires significant work (including possible project energization)
IS-PO-ALT-6	Planning Redispatch	**Possible Offer**	Potentially failing subgrid	Fail subgrid
IS-PO-ALT-7	Firming up 6-NN in ST	**N/A**	N/A	N/A
IS-PO-ALT-8-SUB-A	Increased PTP CFS Offering through Operations Constraint Management	**Increased likelihood of offers compared to other options**	Increases offer chances, noting reliability is still a priority	May have less obstacles, but likely to still require specific constraint solution.
IS-PO-ALT-8-SUB-B	Increased NITS CFS Offering through Operations Constraint Management	**Increased likelihood of offers compared to other options**	Increases offer chances, noting reliability is still a priority	May have less obstacles, but likely to still require specific constraint solution.
IS-PO-ALT-8-SUB-C	NITS CFS Offering under NITS Customer PTP Agreement with NITS Firm Option	**Increased likelihood of offers compared to other options**	Increases offer chances, noting reliability is still a priority	May have less obstacles, but likely to still require specific constraint solution
IS-PO-ALT-9	Allow Mid-Term Offers not Subject to a Subgrid Check	**Increased likelihood of offers compared to other options**	Increases offer chances, noting reliability is still a priority (This option should be in addition to other long-term options)	Other long-term options are likely a better fit for the needs of the requests.

Curtailment Type

IS-CT

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IS-CT-ALT-3: System Conditions or 8760 Hours of the Year

- Offer Systems Conditions or 8,760 number of hours
  - Note each offer can only have System Conditions OR # of Hours
  - This does not use the traditional extensive analysis to determine the # of hours.

IS-CT-ALT-3: System Condition or 8760 Hours of the Year

Pros

- Increases optionality regarding conditions

Cons

- Using 8760 number of hours of the year is not based an analysis as would be the case with a Cluster Study
- Based on analysis, BPA has been unable to make a number of hours for many requests
- # of hours is scheduled as 6 unless firmed up in the short-term market
- Have received feedback that 8760 hours would impact ability for some Customers to obtain financing

Information Available on BPA's External Transmission Site

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References

Map of Long-term BPA Constraints

- https://www.bpa.gov/-/media/Aep/transmission/atc-methodology/atc-long-term-constraints.pdf

- BPA will continue to evaluate its known posted limited areas:
  - https://www.bpa.gov/-/media/Aep/transmission/transmission-availability/system-constraints.pdf

Transition Studies Timelines

PP-TS Alternatives | Timelines

Assumes BPA staff complete study

#	Option	Transition Study Timeframe (Off Pause)	Complete Plan of Service	Service Offer*	Complete Proactive Planning Study	Complete Post-Proactive Planning Commercial Study
1	Main Grid SIS, with Full POS After SIS Decision Point**	Oct. 2026 – May 2030	Jan. 2030	May 2030	Oct. 2033	Oct. 2034
2	Full SIS with Decision Point, prior to full POS	Oct. 2026 – Oct. 2029	Jun. 2029	Oct. 2029	Feb. 2033	Feb. 2034
3	Long-Term Planning Study + Partial Commercial Study**	Mar. 2026 – Mar. 2029	Dec. 2028	Mar. 2029	Jul. 2032	Jul. 2033
4	Long-Term Planning Study + Full Commercial Study	Mar. 2026 – Nov. 2029	Jul. 2029	Nov. 2029	Mar. 2033	Mar. 2034
5	Study to Resolve Interim Service Ineligibility	Oct. 2026 – Apr. 2029	Apr. 2033	See Interim Service	TBD	TBD
6	Distribution Factors	TBD	Mar. 2032	Jul. 2032	TBD	TBD
7	10- & 20-Year Transition Study	N/A	Mar. 2034	Mar. 2034	Mar. 2033	Mar. 2034
8	Wait for Future State Process	N/A	Mar. 2031	Mar. 2031	Mar. 2030	Mar. 2031

*Assumes earliest available offer is after a complete plan of service is identified. **Possible tariff change required