Western Area Power Administration

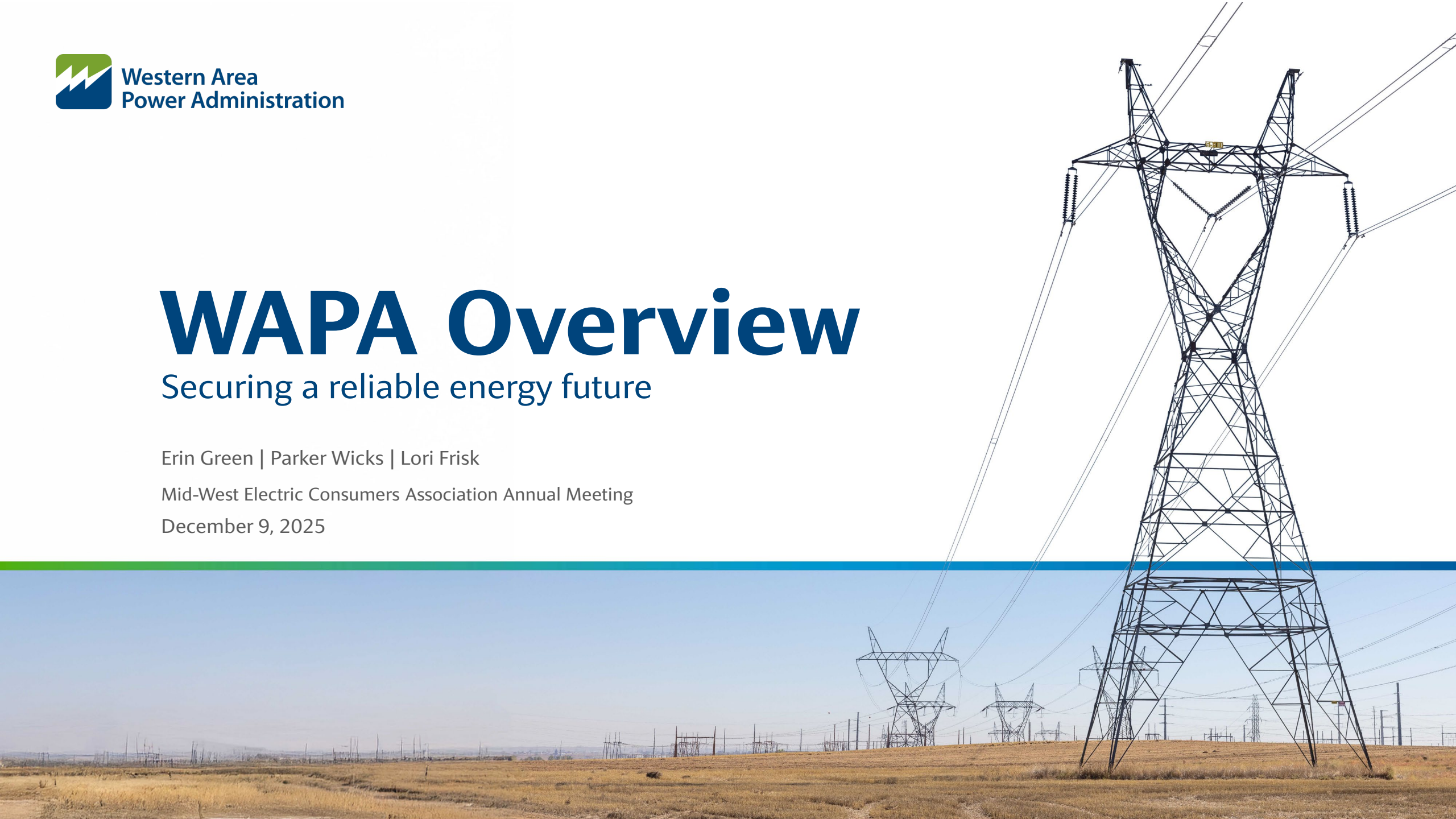
WAPA Overview

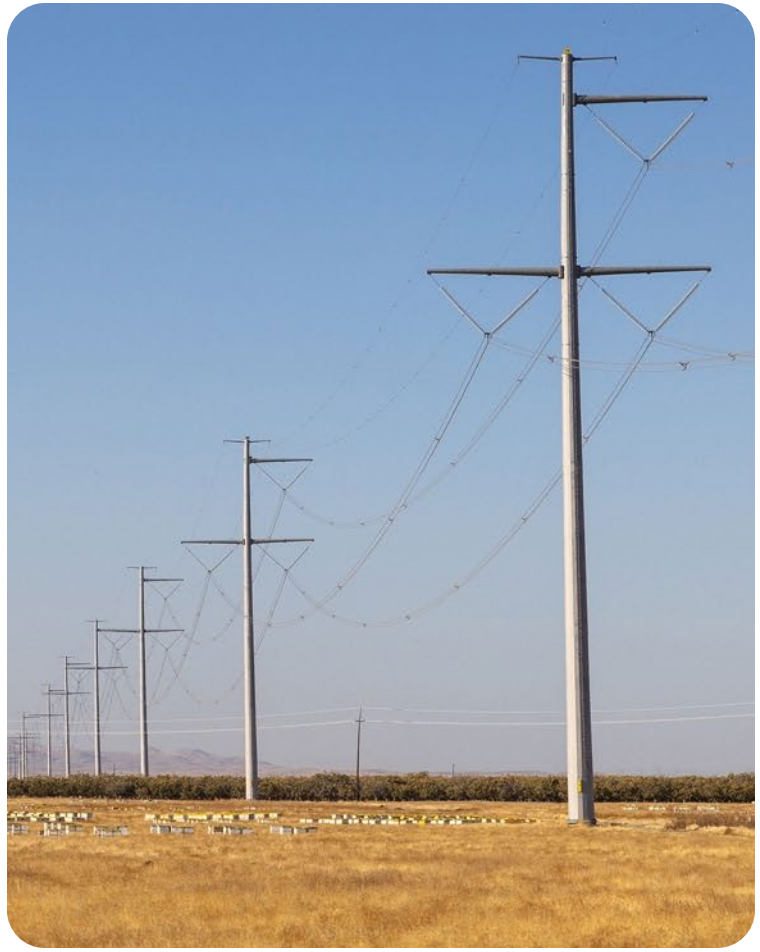
Securing a reliable energy future

Erin Green | Parker Wicks | Lori Frisk

Mid-West Electric Consumers Association Annual Meeting

December 9, 2025





What is **WAPA?**

WAPA is a power marketing administration that markets and transmits wholesale electrical power

Mission

Safely provide reliable, cost-based hydropower and transmission to our customers and the communities we serve.

Vision

Empowering communities, securing a resilient energy future.

WAPA is part of the Department of Energy

- One of four power marketing administrations under DOE
- Wholesale hydropower supplier
- Nearly 700 customers
- Our customers, in turn, serve 40 million Americans across the West and Great Plains

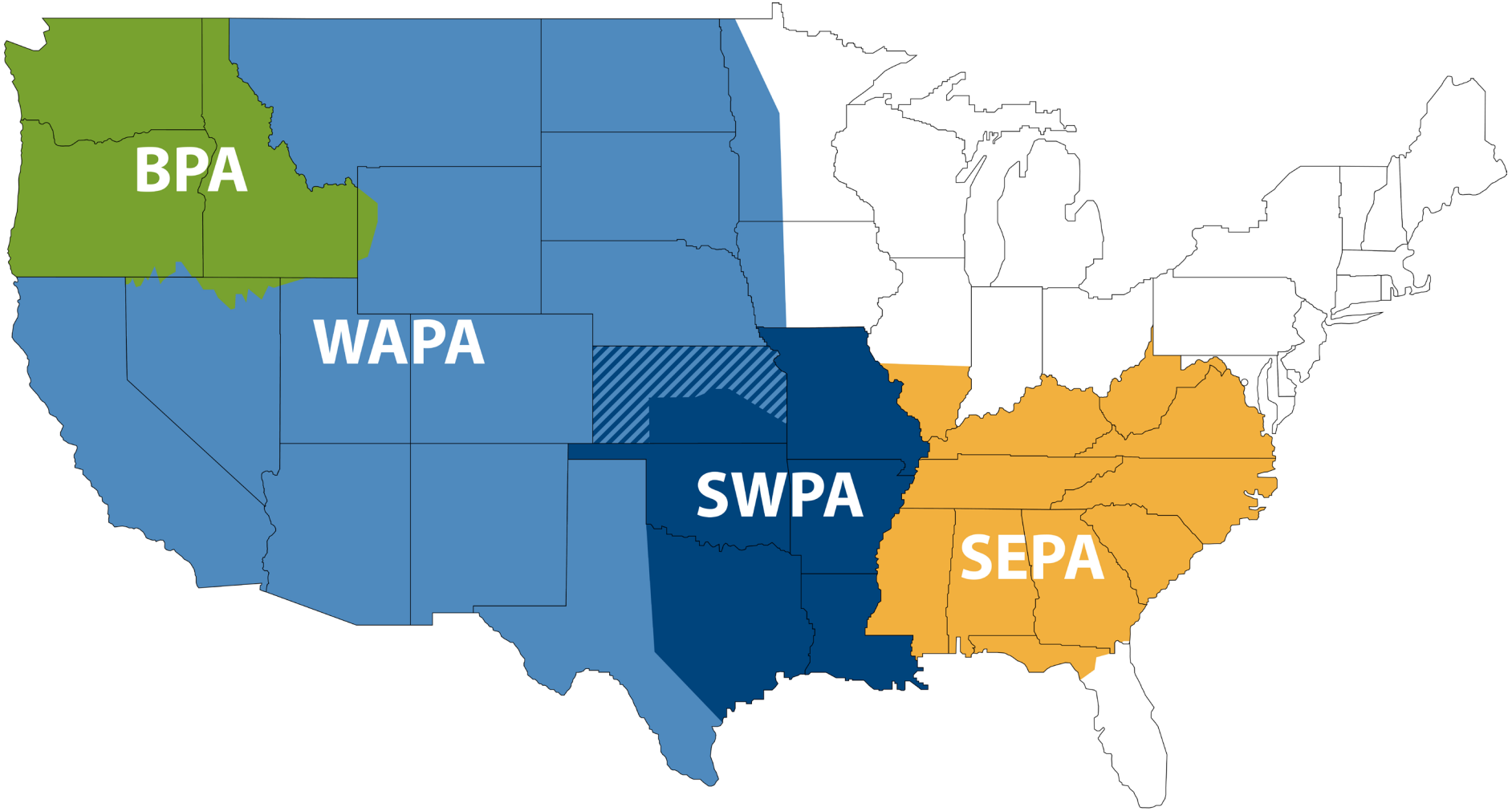
DOE Power Marketing Administrations

BPA
Bonneville Power Administration

WAPA
Western Area Power Administration

SWPA
Southwestern Power Administration

SEPA
Southeastern Power Administration



PMA boundaries are approximate and for illustrative purposes only

WAPA's role providing hydroelectric energy

- Market renewable hydropower
- Transmit it to customers in 15 states
- Control parts of the energy grid
- Provide open access to transmission
- Manage interties between systems

Our power comes from…

- Hydroelectric projects operated by federal generating agencies
- Multipurpose projects support irrigation, flood control, recreation, etc.
- Water availability changes over time

Western Area Power Administration

Three Lines of Business

Federal Hydropower

- Market 10,000 megawatts of power from 57 plants
- Buy and sell power to provide firm electric service

Transmission & Service

- 17,000+ miles of transmission lines
- Operate three balancing authorities
- 15-state operating region

Transmission Infrastructure

- Finance grid projects with $3.25B borrowing authority
- Partner with customers and transmission companies
- Modernize grid; support growth & energy affordability

The value of hydropower and transmission

Unlike wind & solar, hydro provides consistent, on-demand electricity

Reliability

24/7 power delivery, grid stabilizing, consistent output.

Resilience

Withstands extreme weather, emergency response, blackout prevention.

Affordability

Cost-based pricing, long-term rate stability, less price volatility.

Long-term commitment

Steady power supply, reduces exposure to markets, supports economic growth.

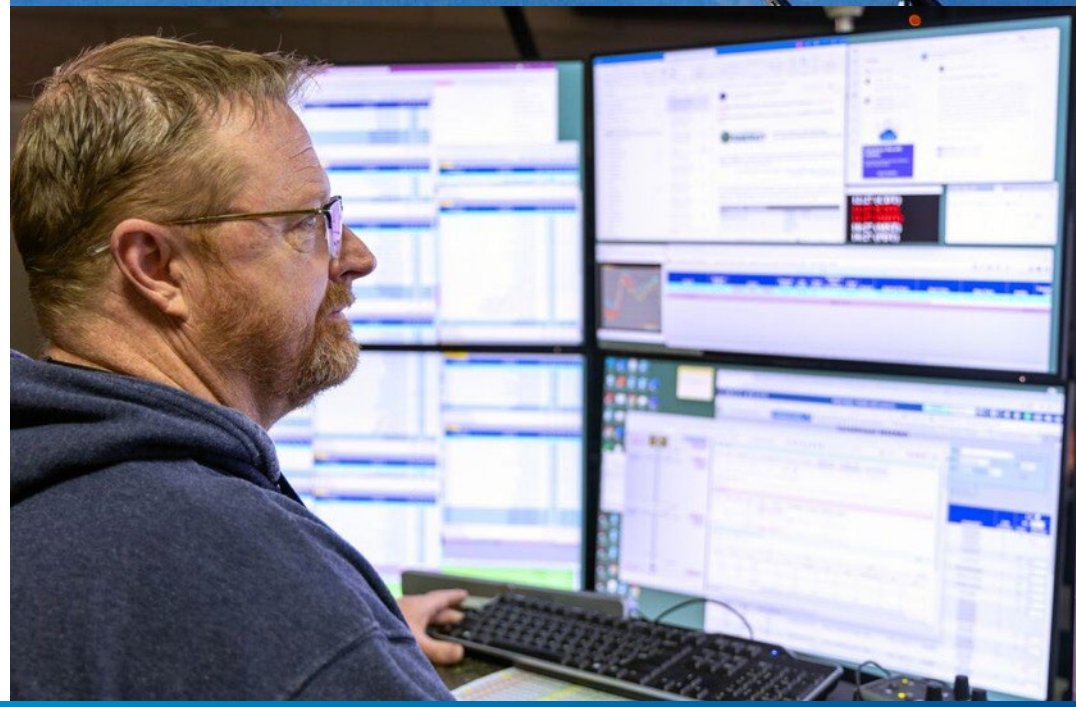
WAPA's hydro partners

WAPA delivers electricity generated by hydropower plants operated by the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the International Boundary and Water Commission.

Workforce readiness and 24/7 operations

Around-the-clock functionality

- Staff four regional control centers 24/7
- Power system operators, merchants and real-time engineers + support teams
- Maintenance crews respond to system outages and other emergencies
  - Desert Southwest – 14 crews
  - Rocky Mountain – 23 crews
  - Sierra Nevada – 8 crews
  - Upper Great Plains – 20 crews
- IT teams secure systems and data



Public safety and emergency response

Protecting critical energy infrastructure

- Supply hydropower to more than 25 military facilities
- Partner with the DOE, FBI and Homeland Security
- Identify and mitigate evolving threats
- Train police, fire and EMS on power grid incidents

Supporting federal emergency response

WAPA supports three of the Department of Energy's Mission Essential Functions, which focus on national security, public safety and government functionality during an emergency or crisis.

MEF #3 – Energy Emergency Preparedness, Response, Recovery and Restoration
MEF #9 – Cyber Threat Awareness and Incident Management
MEF #10 – Federal Electricity Delivery for National Security

Hydropower's role in grid reliability

Grid reliability in extreme weather

- Demand for power can exceed supply during extreme heat waves and cold snaps
- After meeting our obligations to customers, WAPA and our partners' hydropower can support the grid during energy emergencies

Black start capability

- In a major blackout, hydro can restore the grid
- Dispatch power almost immediately
- Hydro represents 40% of U.S. black start capacity

Customer-focused

~700
CUSTOMERS

WAPA sells power to "preference" entities under the 1939 Reclamation Project Act

- Cities & towns
- Native American Tribes
- Rural electric cooperatives
- Irrigation districts
- Public power districts
- Federal & state agencies

TOP 25 POWER SALES

	Top Long-Term Power Sale Customers	Energy (MWh)	Percent of total sales
1	Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association	2,025,764	8.5
2	Sacramento Municipal Utility District	1,316,939	5.5
3	Colorado River Commission of Nevada	1,001,511	4.2
4	East River Electric Power Cooperative	710,373	3.0
5	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	690,104	2.9
6	Nebraska Public Power District	675,292	2.8
7	Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems	575,061	2.4
8	Arizona Power Authority	546,815	2.3
9	Platte River Power Authority	484,027	2.0
10	Deseret Generation and Transmission Cooperative	460,397	1.9
11	Los Angeles, California	443,772	1.9
12	Northern California Power Agency	374,052	1.6

	Top Long-Term Power Sale Customers	Energy (MWh)	Percent of total sales
13	Salt River Project	370,613	1.6
14	Department of Energy - Bay Area Site Office	367,933	1.5
15	Minnkota Power Cooperative	358,303	1.5
16	Redding, California	357,463	1.5
17	Omaha Public Power District	351,038	1.5
18	Upper Missouri Power Cooperative	341,920	1.4
19	Central Montana Electric Power Cooperative	339,689	1.4
20	Central Power Electric Cooperative	330,124	1.4
21	Navajo Tribal Utility Authority	307,211	1.3
22	Colorado Springs Utilities	301,076	1.3
23	Utah Municipal Power Agency	289,974	1.2
24	Moorhead, Minnesota	231,554	1.0
25	Northwest Iowa Power Cooperative	214,461	0.9

Top 25 long-term energy total	**13,465,466**	**56.5**

Based on WAPA's FY23 data

Federal or DOD entities served

Department of Energy
Bay Area Site Office
Bonneville Power Administration
National Nuclear Security Admin Service Center
Nevada Operations Office

Department of the Interior
Colorado River Agency
San Carlos Irrigation Project

Other federal entities
Defense Depot Ogden
NASA – Ames Research Center
The Presidio Trust

Department of Defense
Defense Logistics Agency
Yuma Proving Ground

U.S. Army
Fort Carson
Pueblo Depot Activity
Tooele Army Base

U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station Yuma

U.S. Navy
Naval Air Station Lemoore
Naval Facilities Engineering Command SW
Naval Radio Transmitter Facility Dixon
Naval Support Activity Monterey

U.S. Air Force
Air Force Academy
Beale Air Force Base (AFB)
Cheyenne Mountain Space Force Station
Edwards AFB
Ellsworth AFB – Strategic Air Command
F.E. Warren AFB
Hill AFB
Holloman AFB
Kirtland AFB
Luke AFB
Malmstrom AFB
March Air Reserve Base
Nellis AFB
Peterson AFB
Schriever Space Force Base
Travis AFB

Based on WAPA's FY23 data

Western Area Power Administration

Power Forward 2030

Strategic Plan 2025-2030

Customers

- Low-cost hydropower
- Reliable energy delivery
- Industry expertise

Stakeholders

- Trusted partner and relationship builder

Employees

- Rewarding work
- Professional growth
- Supportive culture

Power Forward 2030

Strategic Plan 2025-2030

Safeguard a Resilient Energy Future
Modernize the Grid
Invest in Our Employees

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Customer

Prepare and adapt to a changing energy landscape

Preserve hydropower value

Provide excellent customer service

Leverage strategic partnerships

People/Culture

Cultivate our value-based high-performance culture

Grow skills and expertise

Integrate strategic workforce management

Resource Stewardship

Optimize investments in system reliability

Improve cost efficiency

Facilitate transmission solutions

Internal Process

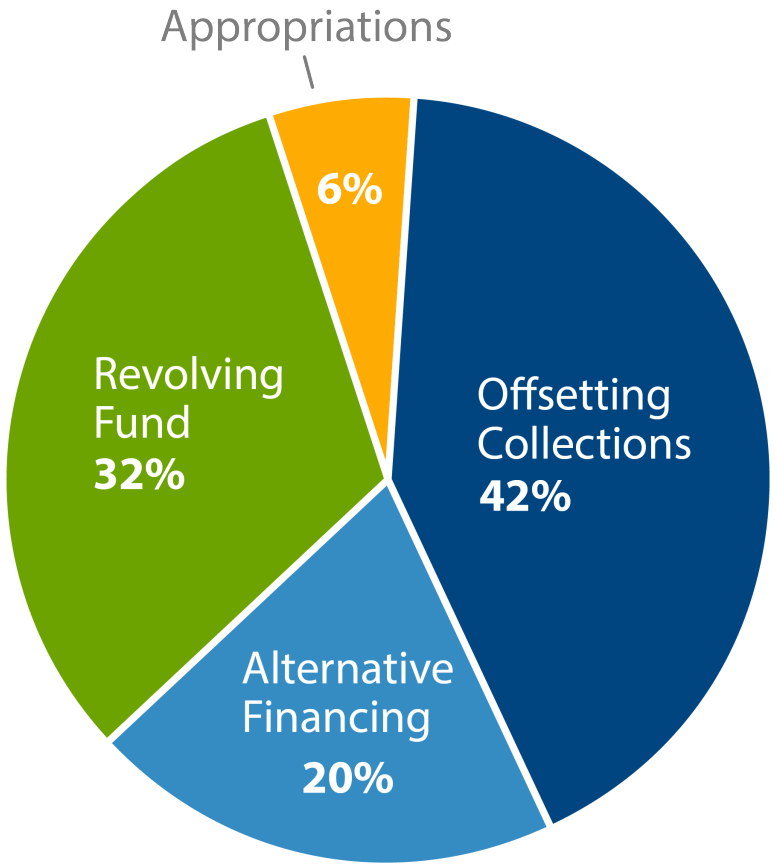
Mature governance, risk management and compliance

Optimize service delivery

WAPA's financial model and budget impact

$1.4 billion
Annual budget

Net-zero
Impact on taxpayers



42% - Offsetting Collections

- Annual O&M and purchase power and wheeling (PPW)
- Paid for by WAPA's customer revenue

20% - Alternative Financing

- Requires voluntary customer advances
- Requires customer coordination
- Funds O&M, capital, PPW

32% - Revolving Funds

- Colorado River Basins Power Marketing Fund
- Funds CRSP and Fort Peck projects
- Funds O&M, capital, PPW

6% - Appropriations

- < 10% of funding
- Prioritized for capital investment
- Repaid with interest by customers

WAPA's Purchase Power and Wheeling program

Revenue funds 100% of PPW and reserve balances

- Facilitates the purchase of energy to meet our obligations to deliver federal power
- Funded with revenue generated through power and transmission rates, so it has a net-zero impact to the general taxpayer

Reserve balance strategy mitigates risks

- Unused collections for PPW that are equal to or less than the cap in the appropriations language are added to our PPW reserve fund and do not expire
- Funds may only be used for PPW
- Stabilizes rates, reduces risk of litigation and provides lead time to adjust rates for cost recovery

WAPA's assets

As a top-ten-largest transmission utility, WAPA manages:

- **4.9** billion in assets
- **231,138** acres of land
- **17,293** miles of transmission line
- **321** substations
- **292** transformers
- **652** buildings
- **472** communication sites

WAPA's services

- Firm and non-firm electric
- Transmission service
- Ancillary service
- Engineering, design, construction, maintenance and replacement
- Ad hoc

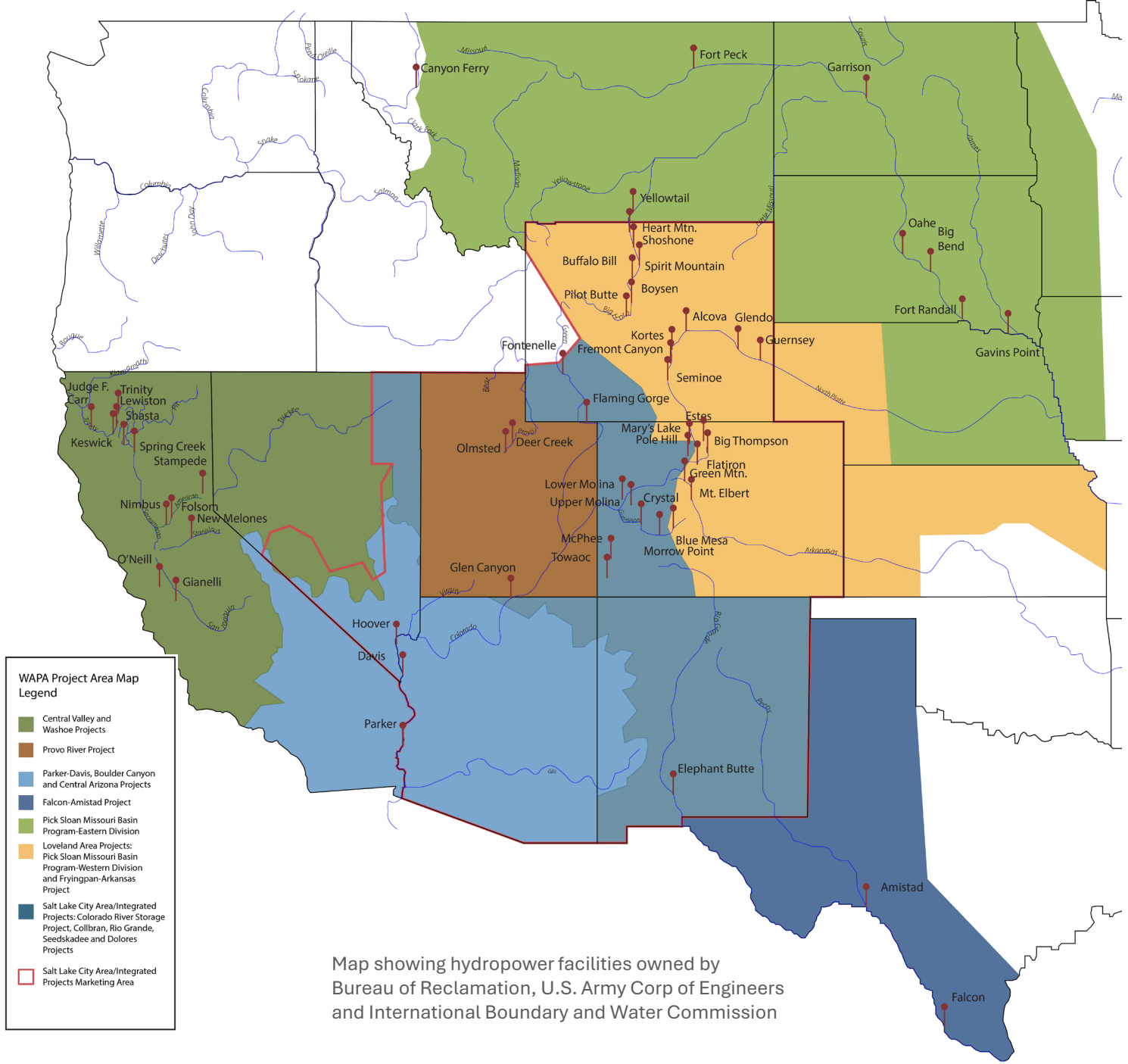
Hydroelectric power marketing

WAPA markets power on a project-specific basis.

Marketing plans are developed through public processes.

Marketing plans determine:

- Who is eligible to purchase
- How much will be sold
- On what terms it will be sold



Map showing hydropower facilities owned by Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Army Corp of Engineers and International Boundary and Water Commission

Transmission Infrastructure Program

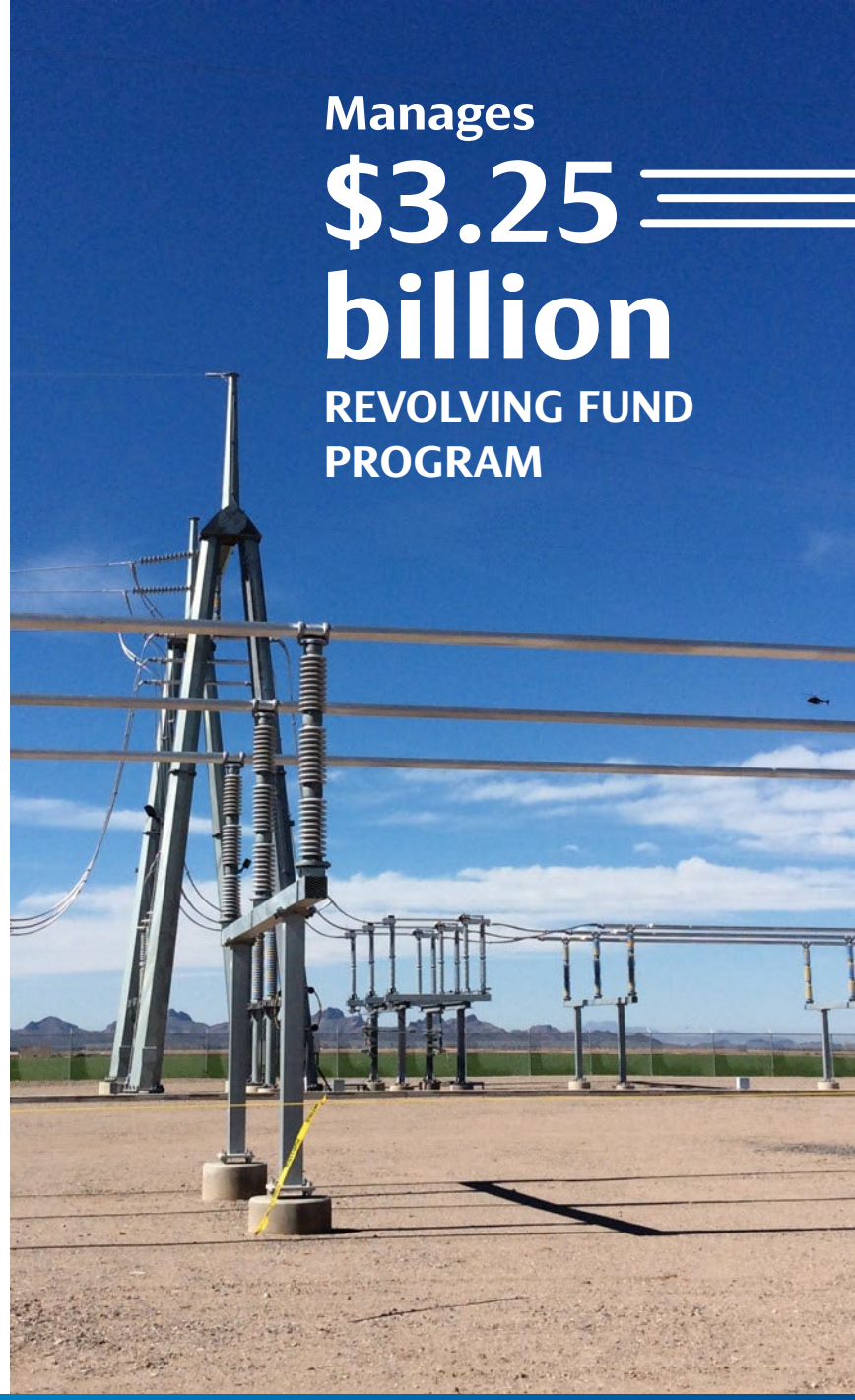
What TIP is:

- Infrastructure financing program that aims to expand and modernize the electric grid.
- Leverages federal funds to attract private and other non-federal co-investment.
- Supports the development of critical transmission and related infrastructure.

Transmission Infrastructure Program

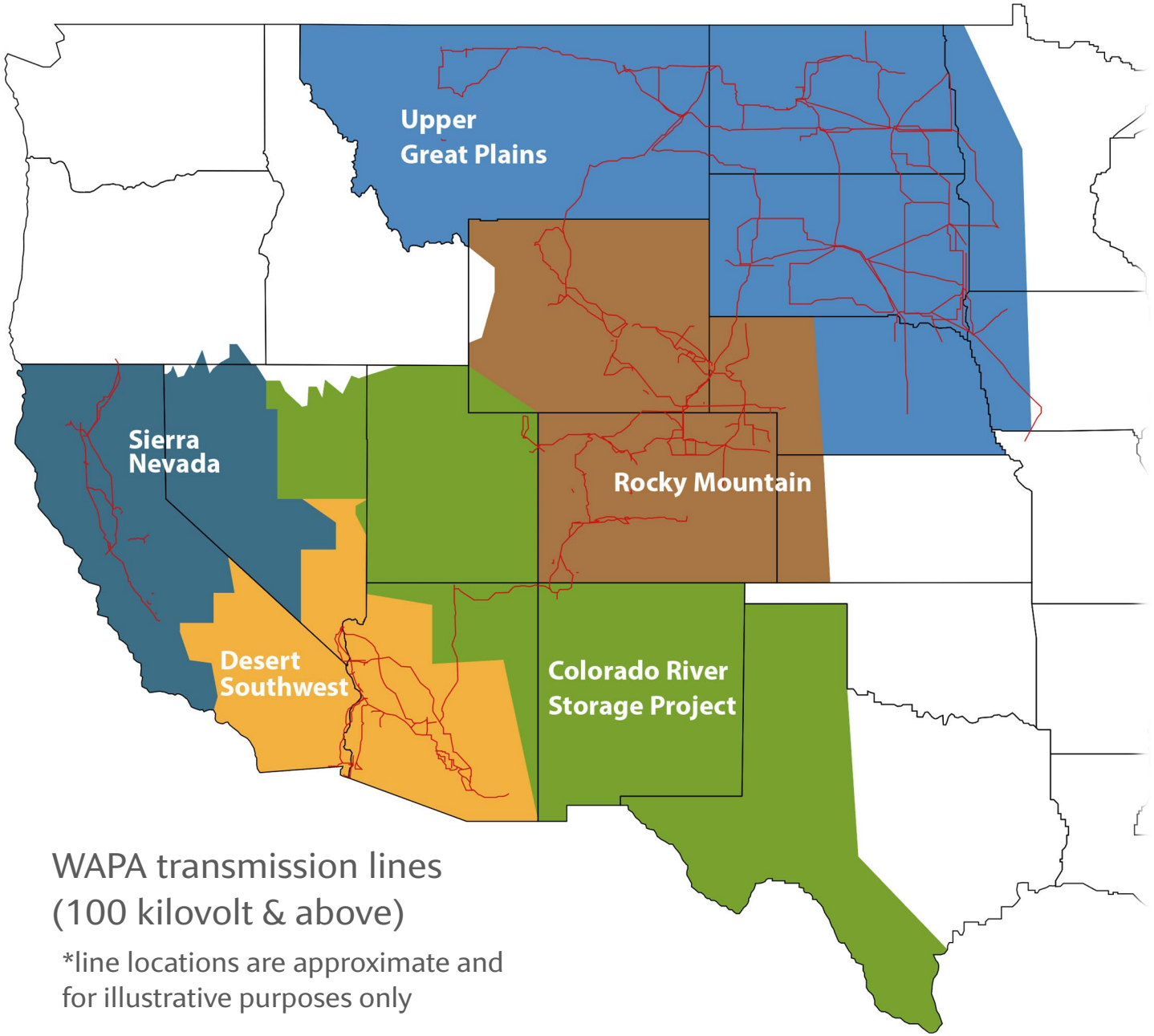
Projects by law must:

- Deliver and facilitate delivery of new renewable generation
- Not adversely impact system reliability, operations or other statutory obligations
- Show a reasonable expectation that proceeds will be adequate to repay its cost
- Have one terminus in WAPA's service area
- Be in the public interest



Transmission

WAPA's infrastructure footprint



WAPA transmission lines
(100 kilovolt & above)

*line locations are approximate and for illustrative purposes only

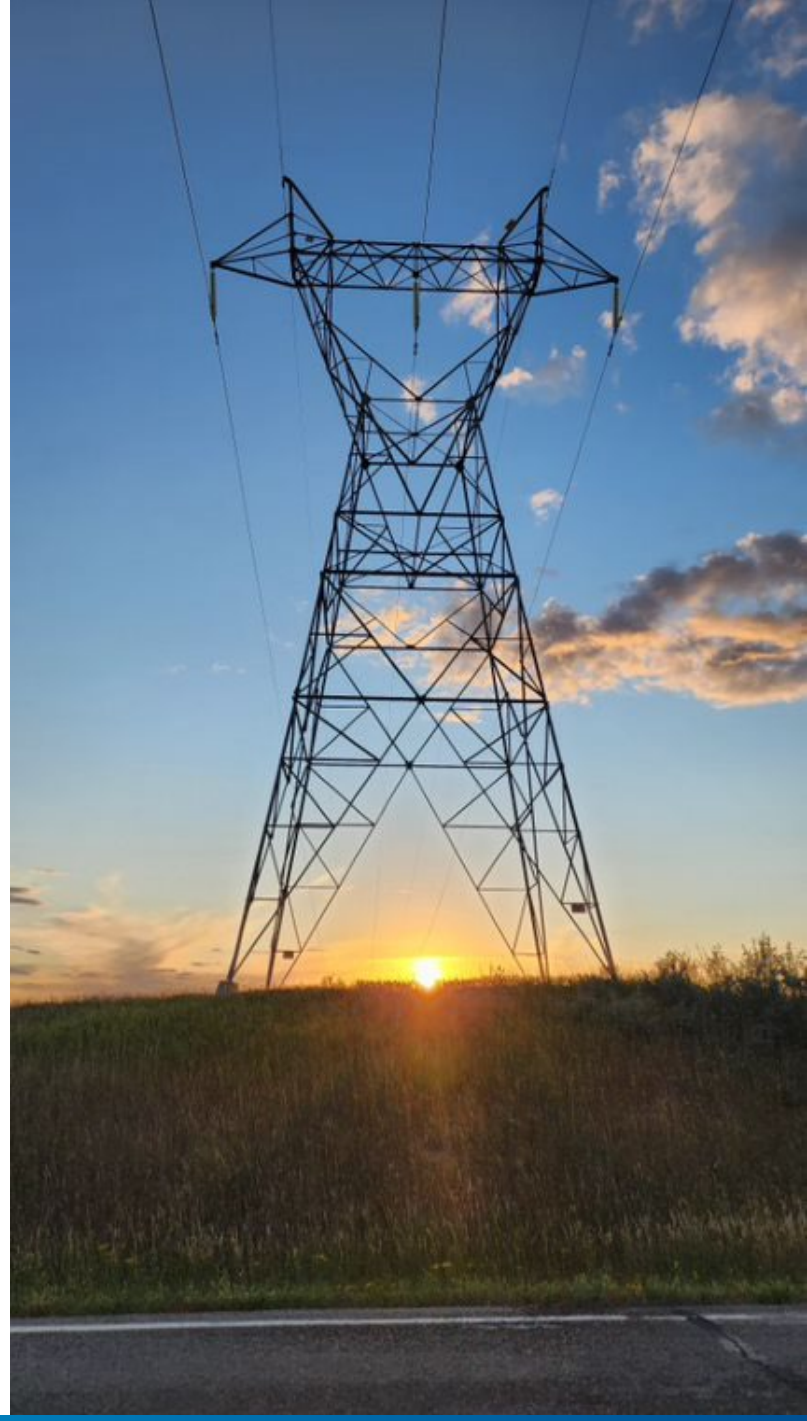
Interconnecting to WAPA's transmission system

Required by Open Access Transmission Tariff

- Assess proposed generation source to evaluate potential impacts to the transmission network
- Usually means upgrades or new transmission
- Limited available capacity

Generator interconnection queue

- Currently 120 projects totaling nearly 34,000 MW
- 70% have completed interconnection studies
- 70% feature generation + battery storage



Balancing authorities

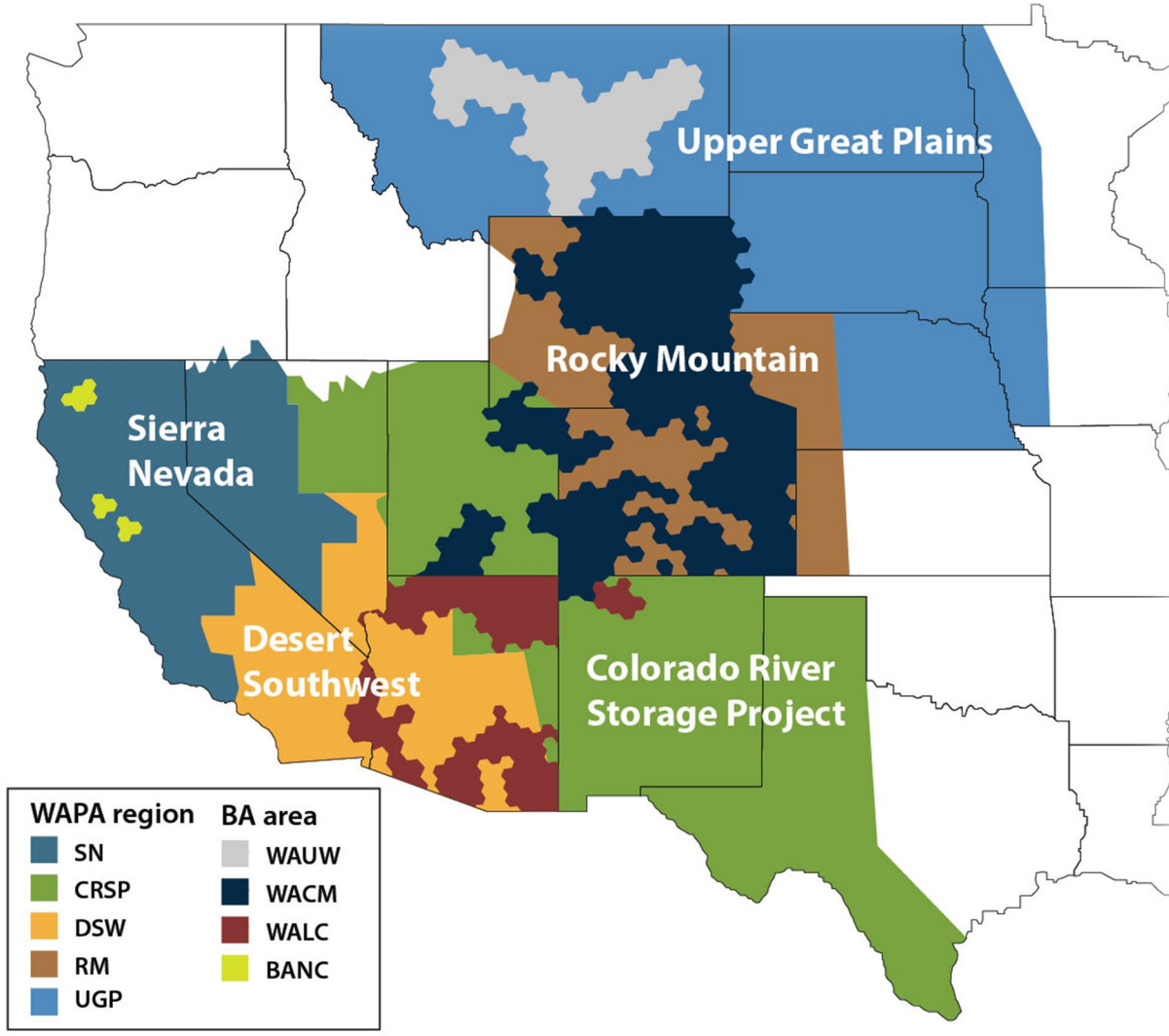
- Balance supply and demand 24/7
- Maintain stable and safe operation
- Imbalance can cause equipment damage and prolonged blackouts
- WAPA operates three of nearly 40 BAs in the Western Interconnection

WAUW – Western Area Upper Great Plains-West BA

WACM – Western Area Colorado-Missouri BA

WALC – Western Area Lower Colorado BA

WAPA's Sierra Nevada region is a transmission operator in the Balancing Authority of Northern California (BANC), a key WAPA partner that operates the grid in parts of northern California.

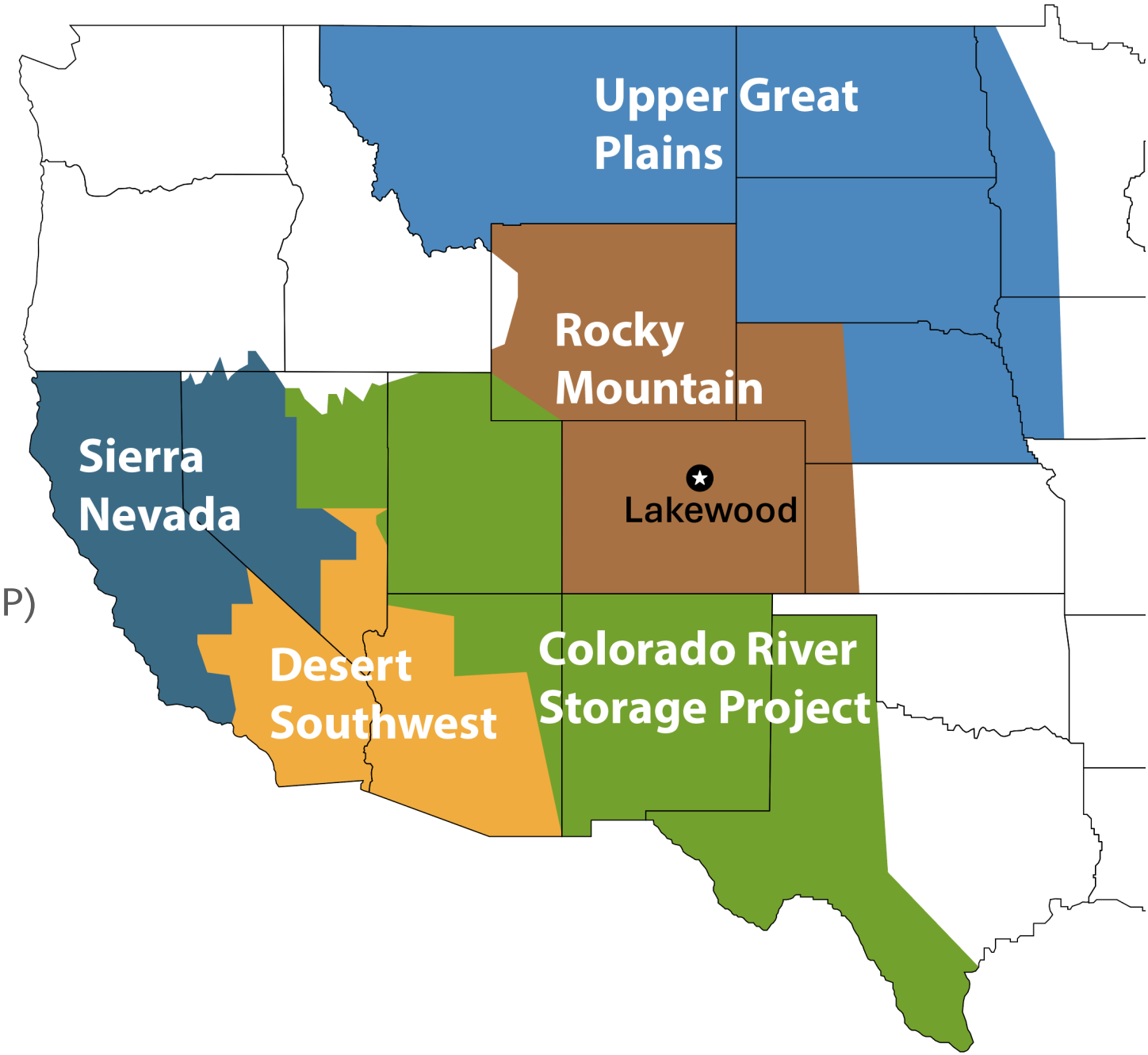


WAPA operates three of the 38 BAs in the West. Boundaries are approximate and for illustrative purposes only.

Regions

WAPA's footprint

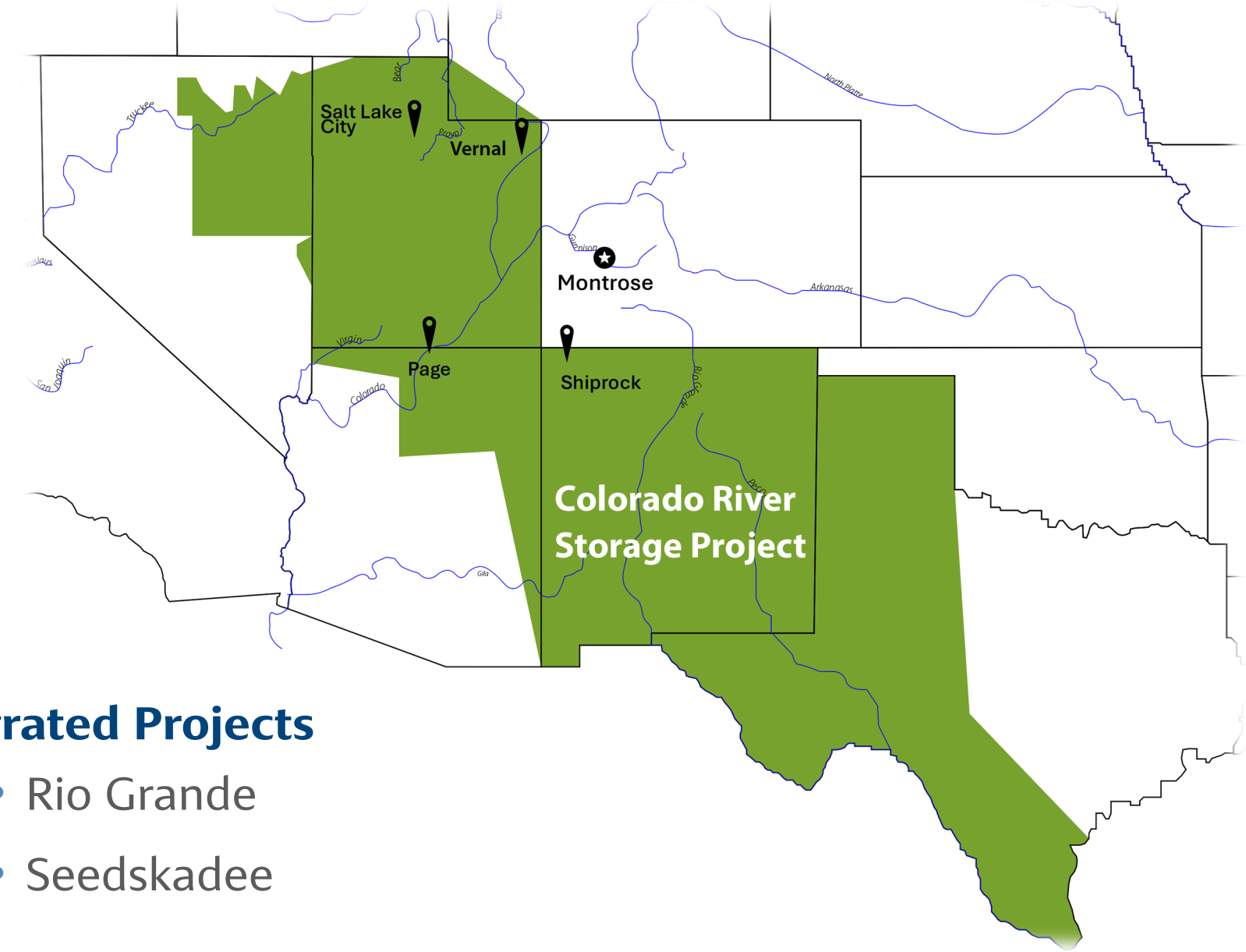
- Sierra Nevada (SN)
- Desert Southwest (DSW)
- Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP)
- Rocky Mountain (RM)
- Upper Great Plains (UGP)
- Headquarters (HQ)



Colorado River Storage Project

Projects:

- Provo River
- Olmsted
- Falcon-Amistad



Salt Lake City Area / Integrated Projects

- Colorado River Storage
- Collbran
- Dolores
- Rio Grande
- Seedskadee

Desert Southwest

Projects:

- Parker-Davis
- Boulder Canyon

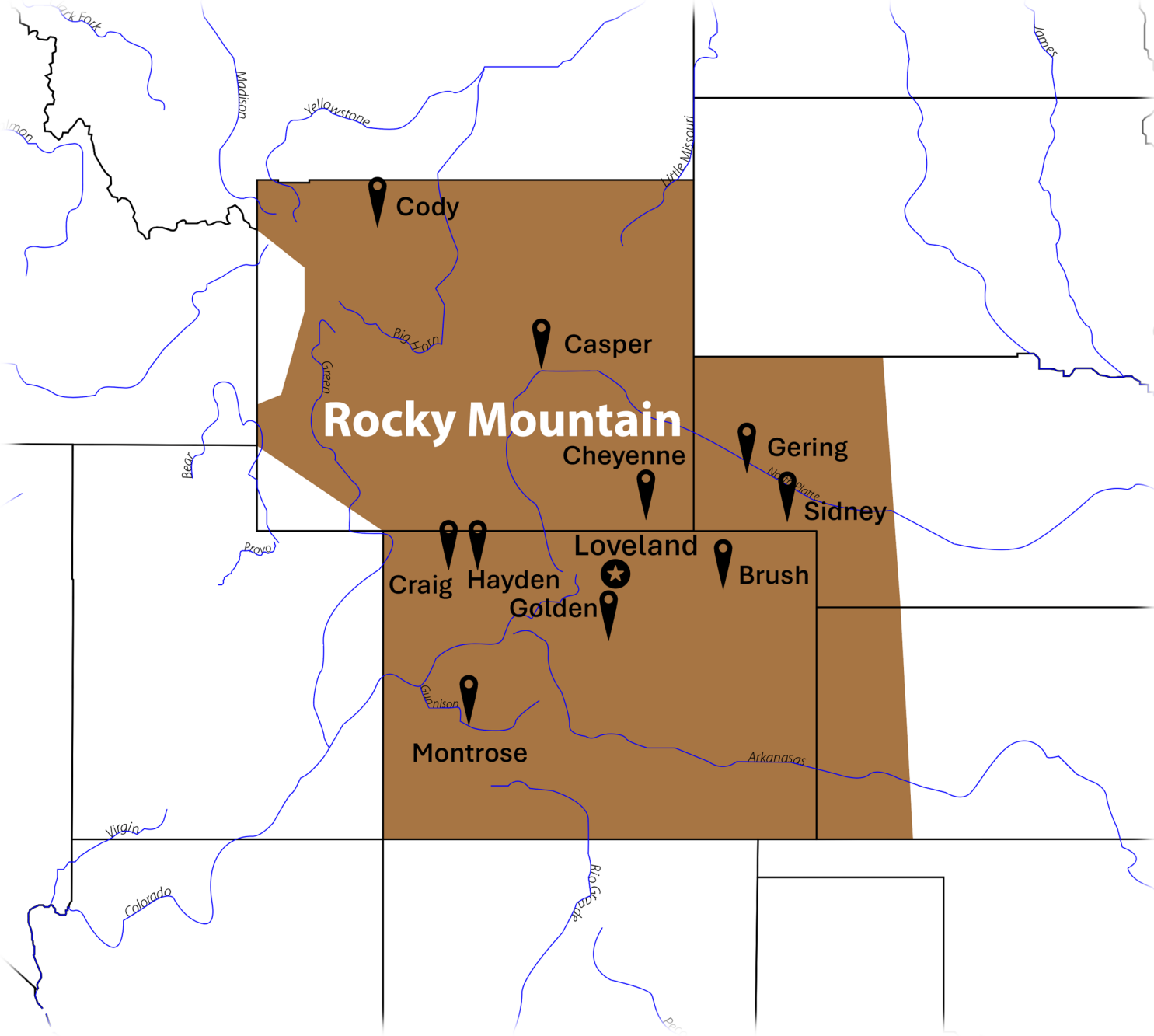
Transmission-only projects:

- Pacific Northwest-Southwest Intertie
- Electrical District No. 5-to-Palo Verde Hub
- Central Arizona

Rocky Mountain

Loveland Area Projects:

- Fryingpan-Arkansas Project
  - Transcontinental water diversion
- Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program – Western Division



Sierra Nevada

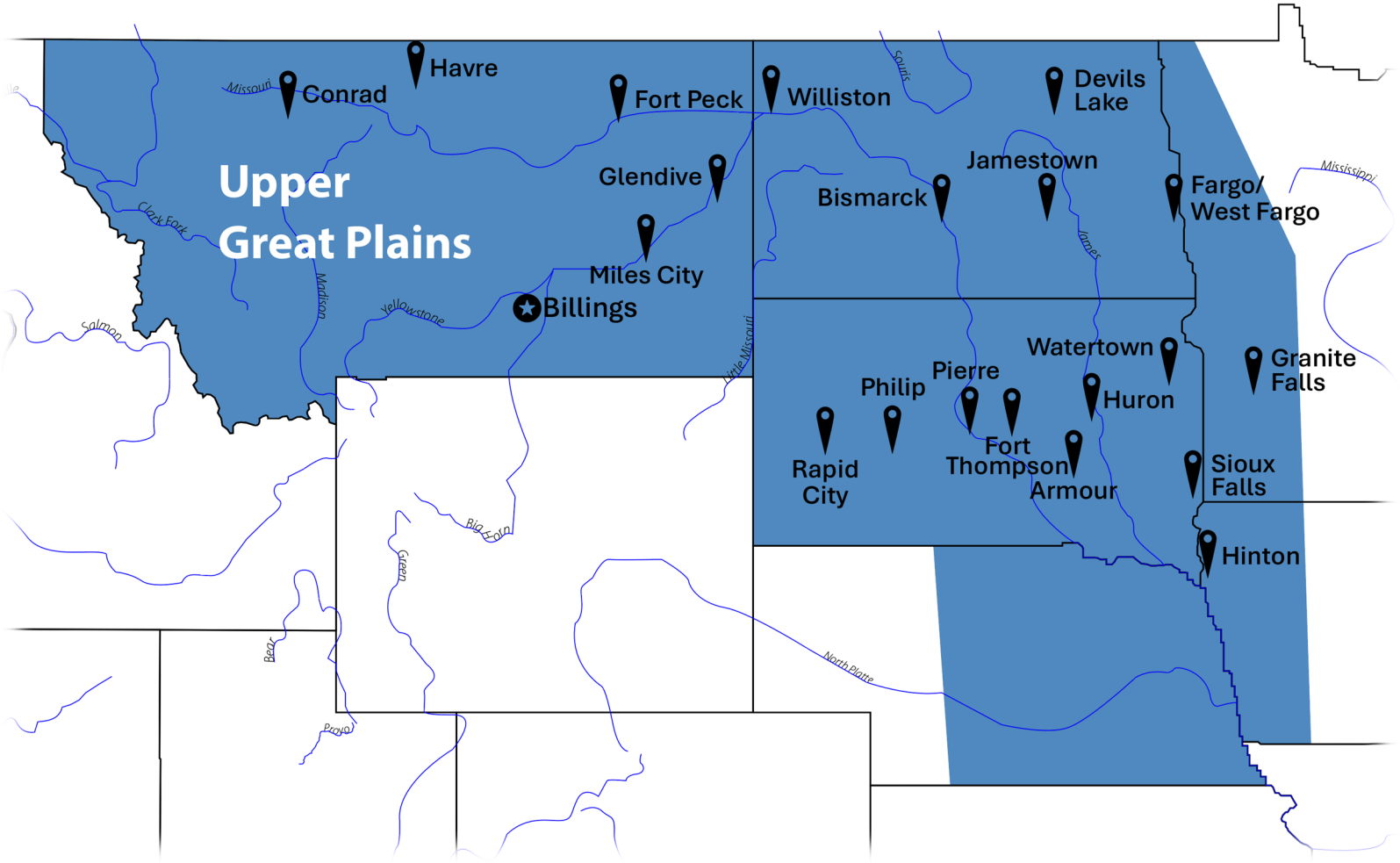
Projects:

- Central Valley
  - Including the northern portion of the Pacific Northwest-Southwest Intertie
- Washoe

Upper Great Plains

Project:

- Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program – Eastern Division



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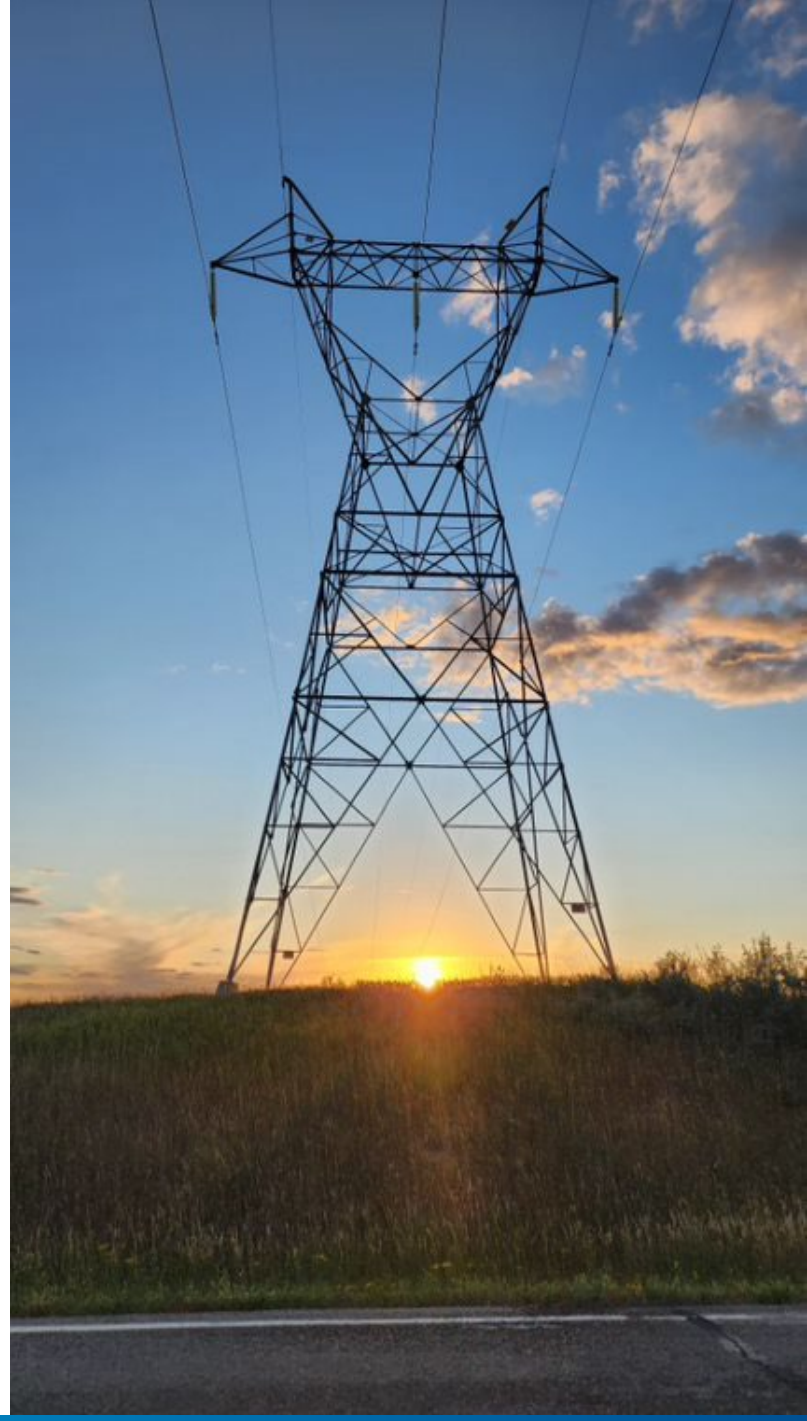

Why WAPA Exists – Reclamation Law

- Homestead Act of 1862 – encouraged Westward Expansion
- Reclamation Act of 1902 – irrigation projects repaid in 10 years; Rec Fund self-financing; No power role yet
- Town Sites & Power Development Act of 1906 – water & power to towns
- Reclamation Extension Act of 1914
  - Authorized transfer of operations & maintenance responsibilities of project facilities to water users; Extended repayment to 15 years
- Fact Finders Act of 1924 - power sales could repay project debt
- Omnibus Adjustment Act of 1926 - Extended repayment period to 40 years

Four Critical Statutes Governing WAPA's Marketing Activities:

- Reclamation Project Act of 1939
- Flood Control Act of 1944
- Department of Energy Organization Act of 1977
- Energy Policy Act of 1992

Reclamation Project Act of 1939

- Recognized Multiple Purposes of Reclamation Projects (i.e. irrigation, power, recreation, water supply
- Defined Repayment Requirements
  - Power – within 40 years with interest; Power Sales will occur and receipts will go back to the Reclamation Fund
  - Preference Clause - “municipalities and other public corporations or agencies; and also to co-operatives...”
- Power Rates

  “at least sufficient to cover an appropriate share of the annual operation and maintenance cost, interest on an appropriate share of the construction investment at not less than 3 percent per annum, and such other fixed charges as the Secretary deems proper...”,
- Maximum Contract Length

  “not to exceed 40 years...”
- Whatever Is Necessary and Proper

  Act of August 4, 1939, ch. 418, 53 Stat. 1187, I Fed. Recl. & R.L.A. 634--664

Flood Control Act of 1944

- Corps of Engineers Projects
  - Courts have applied to Reclamation Acts because it is such ingrained policy
- Preference to Public Bodies and Cooperatives
- Power Rates
  - Lowest possible rates consistent with sound business principles
- Most widespread use
  - Electric power and energy not required in the operation of the projects shall be delivered to the Secretary of Energy who shall dispose in such manner to encourage the most widespread use

Act of December 22, 1944, ch. 665, 58 Stat. 887, II Fed. Recl. & R.L.A. 796-811

DOE Organization Act of 1977

- Established WAPA
  - § 302 (42 U.S.C. § 7152)
- Transfers Power Marketing Functions
  - Including transmission functions from Bureau of Reclamation
- Transfers Applicable Legal Authorities from Bureau of Reclamation to WAPA
    - § 641 (42 U.S.C. § 7251)
    - e.g. authorities granted to the Department of Interior under the Reclamation Project Act

Act of August 4, 1977, Pub. L. No. 95-91, 91 Stat. 567, IV Fed. Recl. & R.L.A. 3048-3075

Energy Policy Act of 1992

- Established Energy Planning and Management Program (EPAMP)
  - Integrated Resource Planning Requirements
  - Technical Assistance Requirements
  - WAPA Annual Reporting to Congress
  - Power Marketing Initiative
    - Extend resource commitments for 20 years
    - Establishment of Resource Pools
    - Eliminated requirement for Native American Tribes to have utility status
- Section 211 – Jurisdiction/Open Access

Act of August 4, 1977, Pub. L. No. 95-91, 91 Stat. 567, IV Fed. Recl. & R.L.A. 3048-3075

Energy Policy Act of 2005

- Federal Utility Participation in Transmission Organizations
  - Provided authority to transfer control and use of all or part of the transmission system of a Federal utility to a Regional Transmission Organization

Section 1232 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58, 42 U.S.C. 16431)

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

- Section 402 provided WAPA with authority to:
  - construct, finance, facilitate, plan, operate, maintain or study construction of new or upgraded transmission and related facilities,
  - that facilitate renewables
  - with at least one terminus in WAPA's service territory.
- WAPA can borrow and lend up to $3.25 billion for these purposes.

- Pub. Law 111-5; 42 USC 16421a

Contact WAPA

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LINKEDIN
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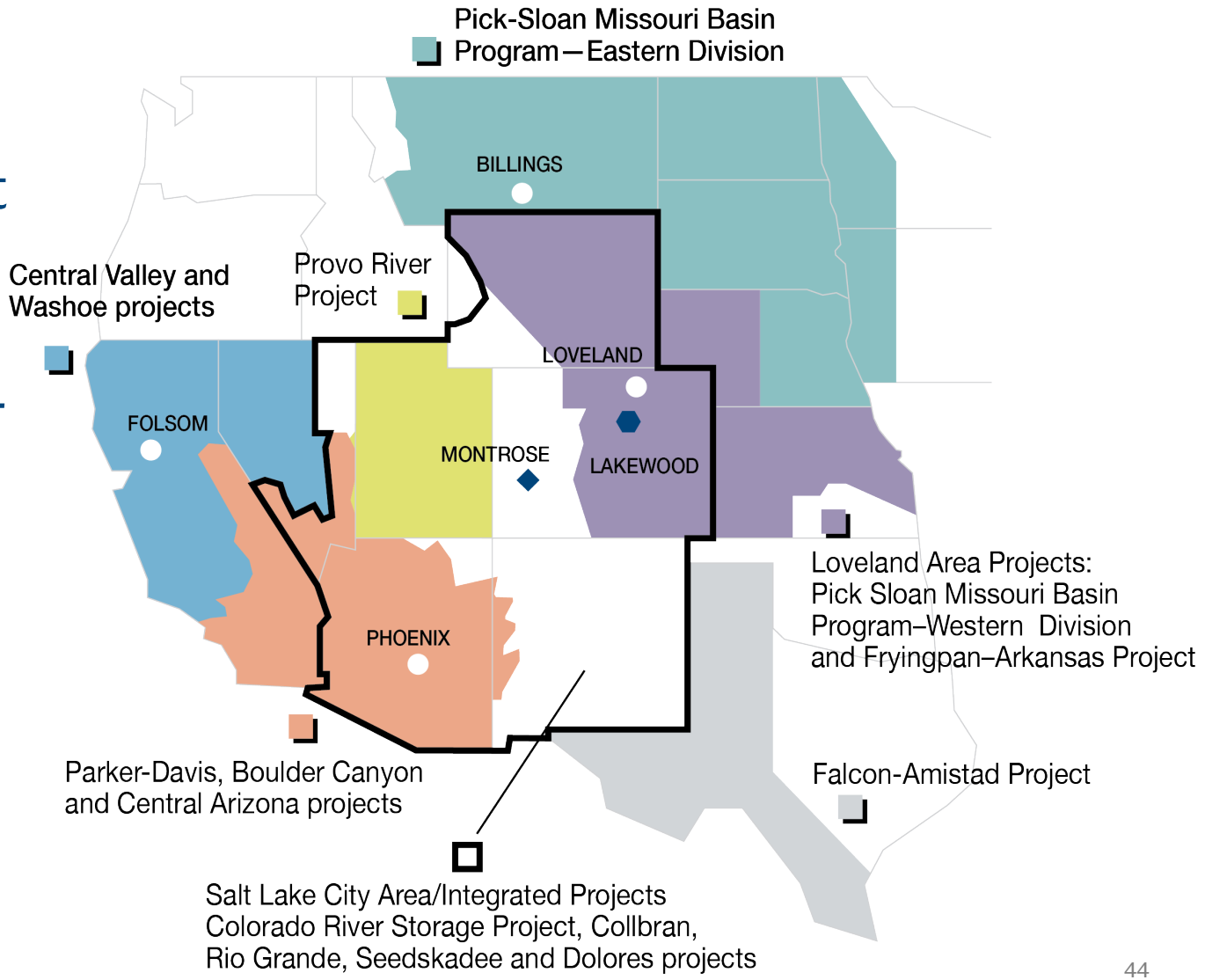
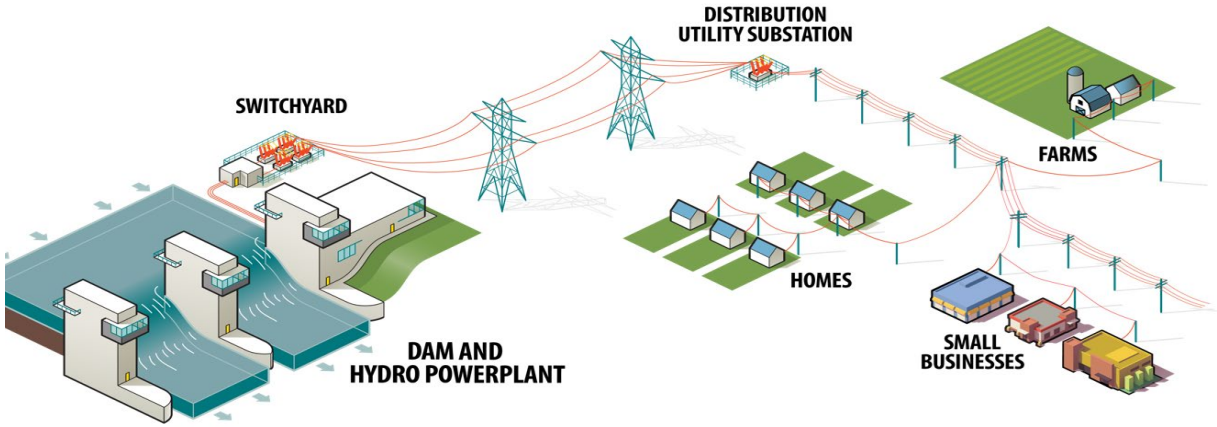
Federal Water Projects

- Power in excess to the project needs is marketed for sale
- Power marketed on a project-specific basis
- Marketing plans developed through public processes



Key Marketing Plan Principles

- Determine Marketable Resources
- Define Marketing Considerations
  - Market Area
  - Service Season
  - Classes of Service
  - Derivation of Marketable Resources
  - Allocation Priorities



- Guidelines for Allocation of Marketable Resources
  - Basis of Allocations
  - Limits on Energy Allocations
  - Reallocations
- Define Key Contractual Arrangements
  - Contract Term
  - Requirements to Accept Deliveries
  - EPAMP Compliance Requirements

In Depth Look – Pick Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Missouri River Basin Project, or (Pick Sloan or PSMB) Project

William Sloan and Colonel Lewis Pick
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Pick Sloan Project

- Started as two plans:
  - One from the Army Corps of Engineers (Colonel Lewis A. Pick) – submitted to House Committee on Flood Control March 2, 1944
  - One from Bureau of Reclamation (William G. Sloan) – submitted to Senate Committee on Commerce May 5, 1944
- Pick plan was 12.5 pages long, focused on flood control and navigation – price tag was $490M
- Sloan plan was 211 pages, focused on irrigation and reclamation, hydroelectric power generation as well as flood control – price tag was $1.26B

Pick Sloan Project

- Ultimately Reclamation and the Corps came together and issued a “joint engineering report” – the Pick – Sloan Plan
- Each entity agreed to build the projects proposed by the other agency
- Congress authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1944
  - Corps would build and operate all the main-stem dams
  - Reclamation would allocate the water dedicated to irrigation
- Pick Sloan Project split into the Eastern Division and Western Division for marketing purposes

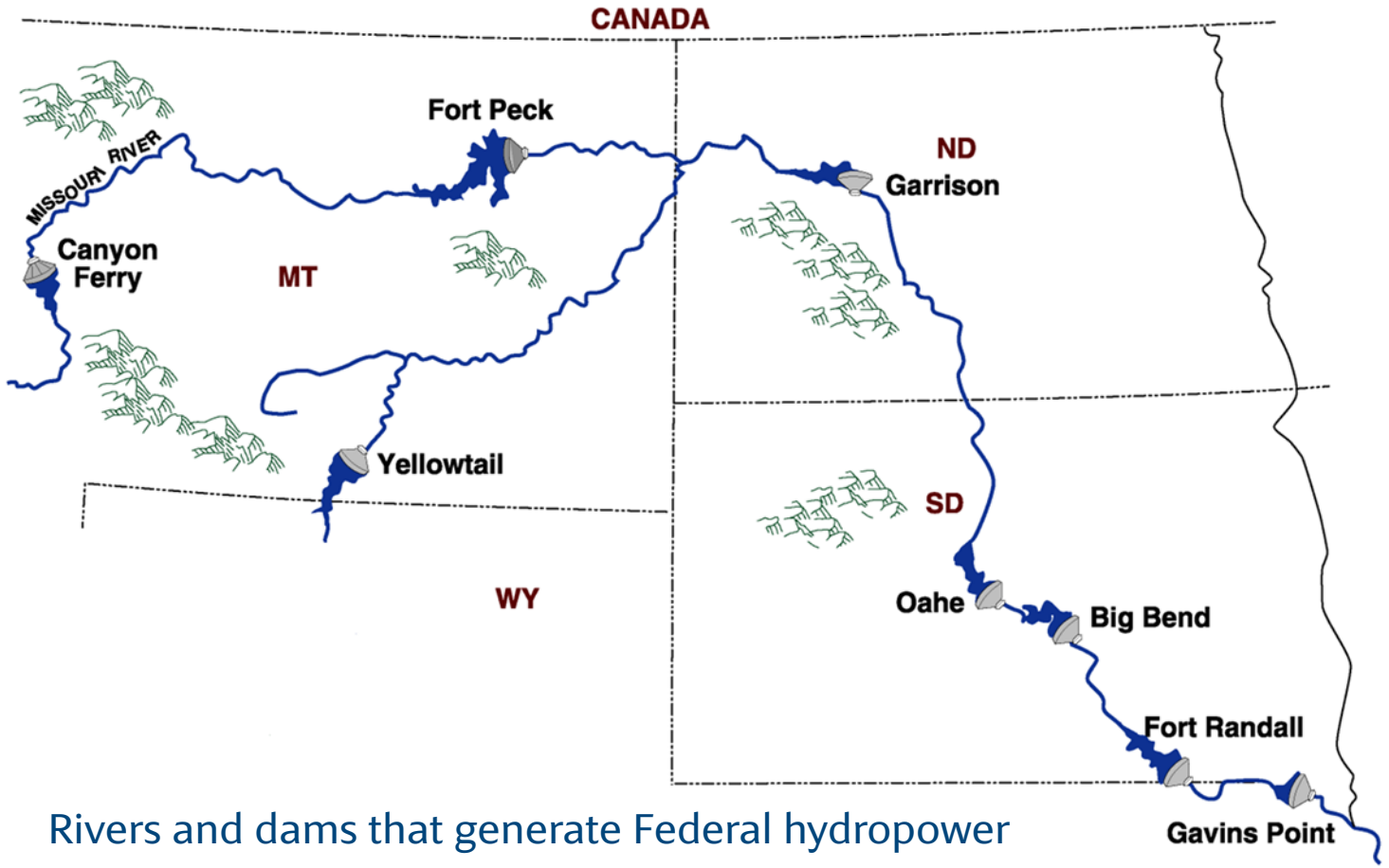
Pick Sloan Missouri Basin (Pick Sloan or PSMB) Project is Financially Integrated

- Pick Sloan - Eastern Division (PSMB-ED)
  - UGPR
  - 8 Power plants
  - 80% of the PSMB resource
  - Large Reservoirs
  - PSMD-ED Marketing Plan is distinct from LAP Marketing Plan

- Pick Sloan – Western Division (PSMB-WD)
  - RMR
  - 19 Power Plants (including Pilot Butte)
  - Small Reservoirs
  - 20% of the PSMB resource
  - Integrated with Mt Elbert (Fry-Ark Project) to form LAP
  - LAP Marketing Plan distinct from PSMB-ED Marketing Plan

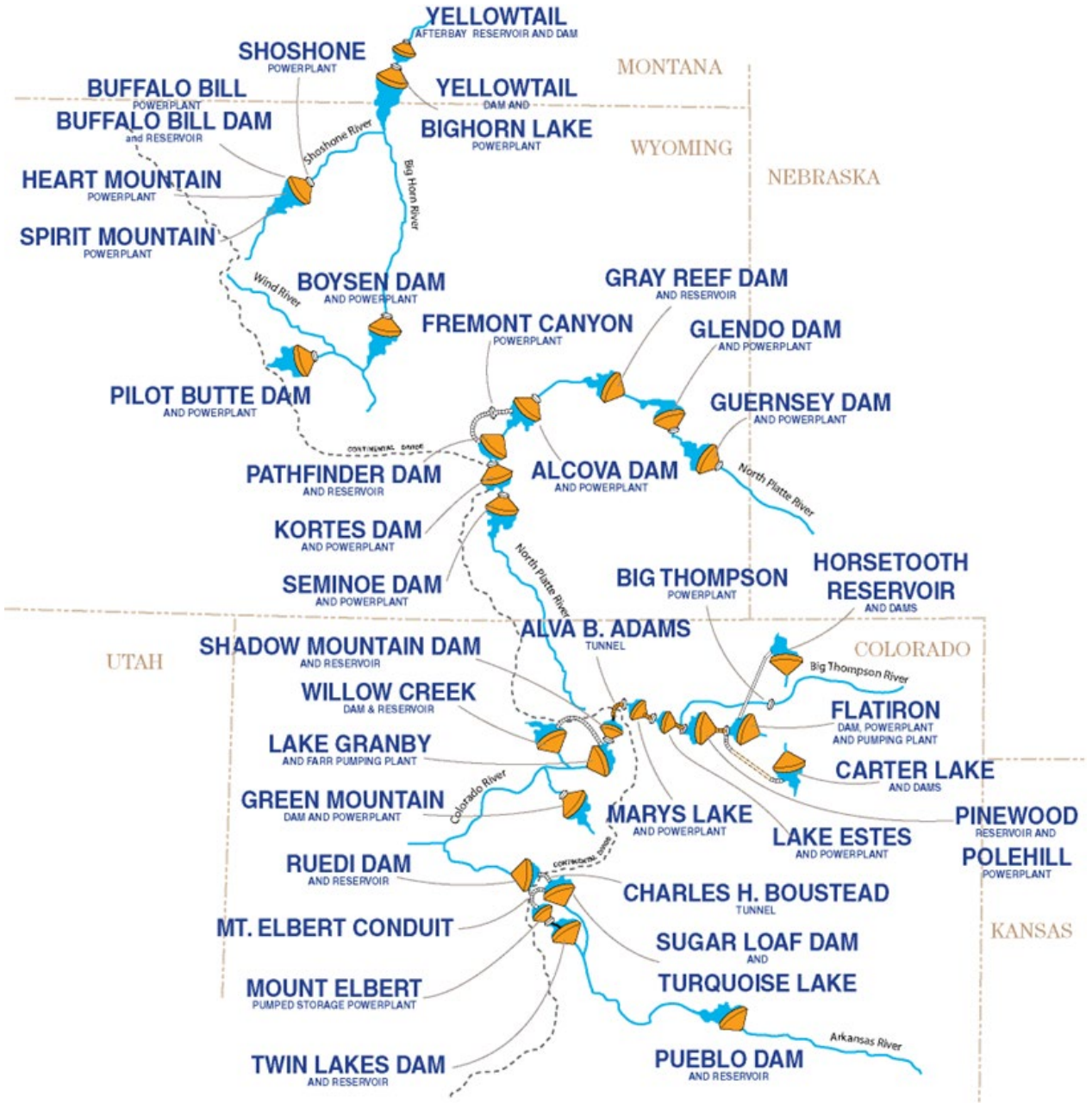
Pick Sloan Eastern & Western Divisions

Pick Sloan - Eastern Division



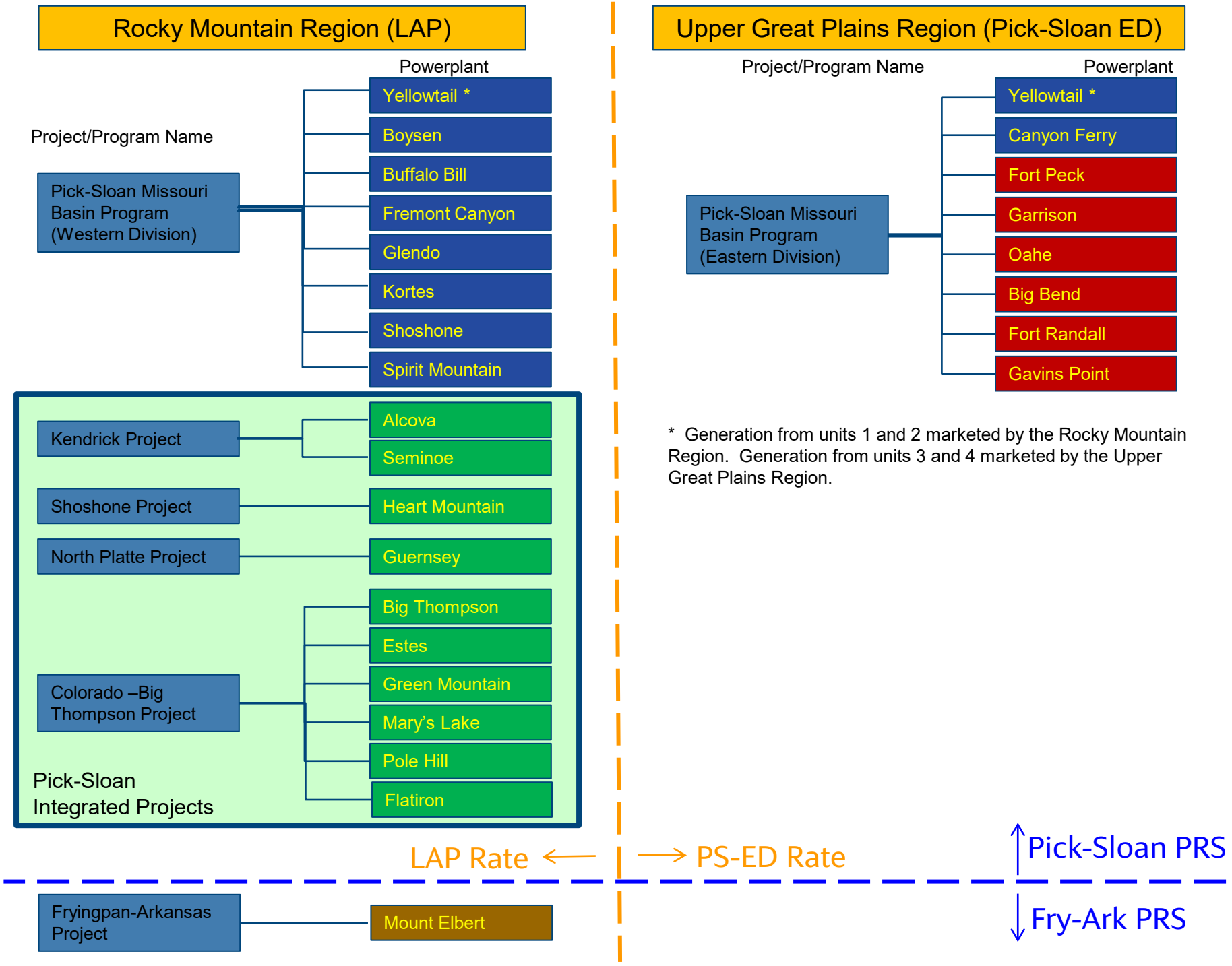
Rivers and dams that generate Federal hydropower

Pick Sloan Western Division + Frying pan Arkansas



Pick Sloan and LAP Rate Development

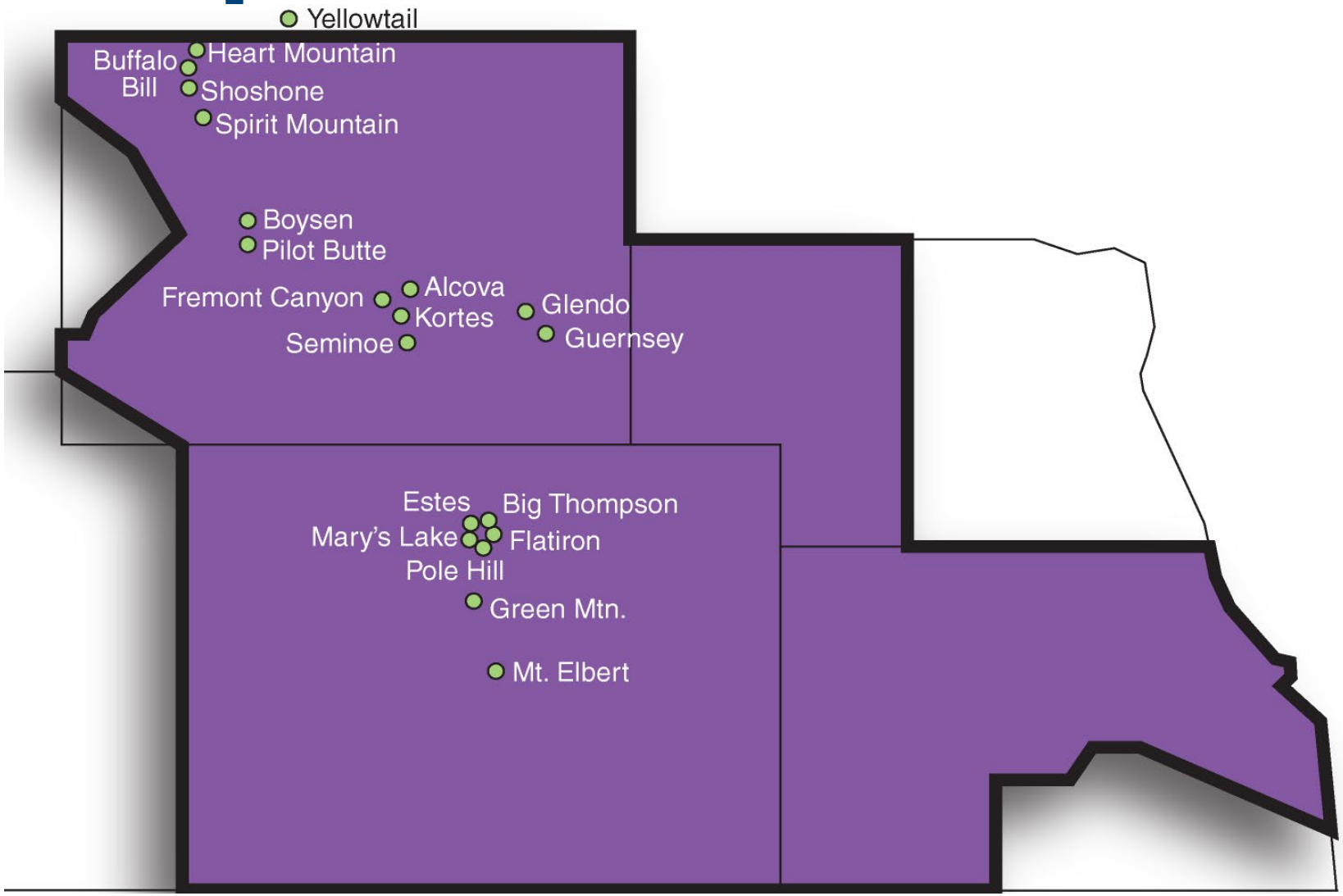
- UGP Runs the Power Repayment Study (PRS) for Entire Pick Sloan Project
  - RM provides the PSMB-WD input to the PSMB PRS
- RM Runs the Fry-Ark PRS
- The PSMB and Fry-Ark PRS results are combined to formulate a rate for LAP
  - PSMB costs hit both PSMB-ED and LAP rates
  - Fry-Ark costs hit only the LAP rate


Rocky Mountain Region (LAP)
Powerplant
Project/Program Name
Yellowtail *
Boysen
Buffalo Bill
Fremont Canyon
Glendo
Kortes
Shoshone
Spirit Mountain
Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program (Western Division)
Kendrick Project
Alcova
Seminoe
Shoshone Project
Heart Mountain
North Platte Project
Guernsey
Colorado –Big Thompson Project
Big Thompson
Estes
Green Mountain
Mary's Lake
Pole Hill
Flatiron
Pick-Sloan Integrated Projects
Upper Great Plains Region (Pick-Sloan ED)
Project/Program Name
Powerplant
Yellowtail *
Canyon Ferry
Fort Peck
Garrison
Oahe
Big Bend
Fort Randall
Gavins Point
Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program (Eastern Division)
* Generation from units 1 and 2 marketed by the Rocky Mountain Region. Generation from units 3 and 4 marketed by the Upper Great Plains Region.
LAP Rate
PS-ED Rate
Pick-Sloan PRS
Fry-Ark PRS
Fryingpan-Arkansas Project
Mount Elbert

Loveland Area Project 101

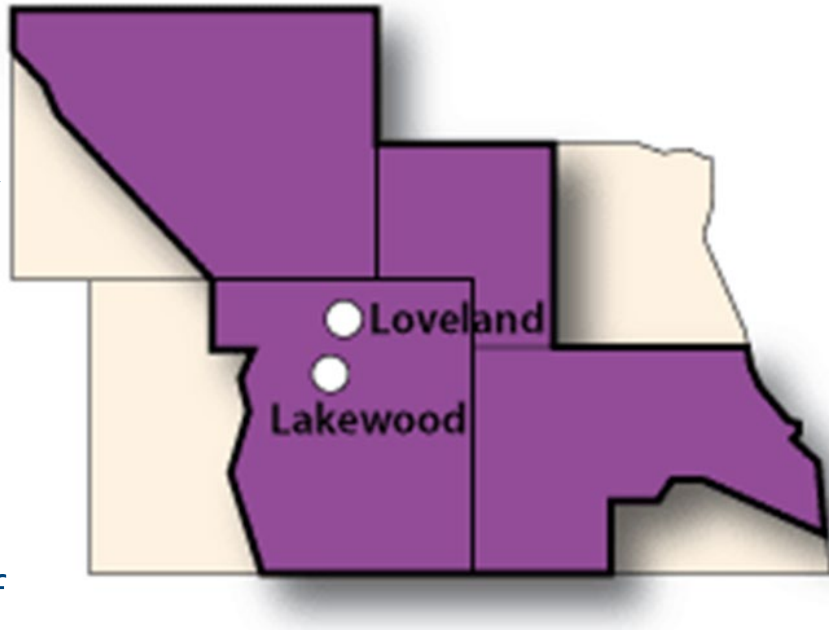
- Market the Power and Energy from 18 BOR Powerplants from the Pick-Sloan Western Division and 1 Pumped Storage Facility from the Fryingpan – Arkansas Project
- Pick-Sloan and Fry-Ark were integrated for ratemaking purposes in 1989
- Market 605 MW of Winter Capacity and 691 MW of Summer Capacity
- 133 preference customers in parts of Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and Kansas
- Also sell any excess transmission from RMR's ~2500 miles of transmission line

LAP Powerplants



LAP Marketing Area

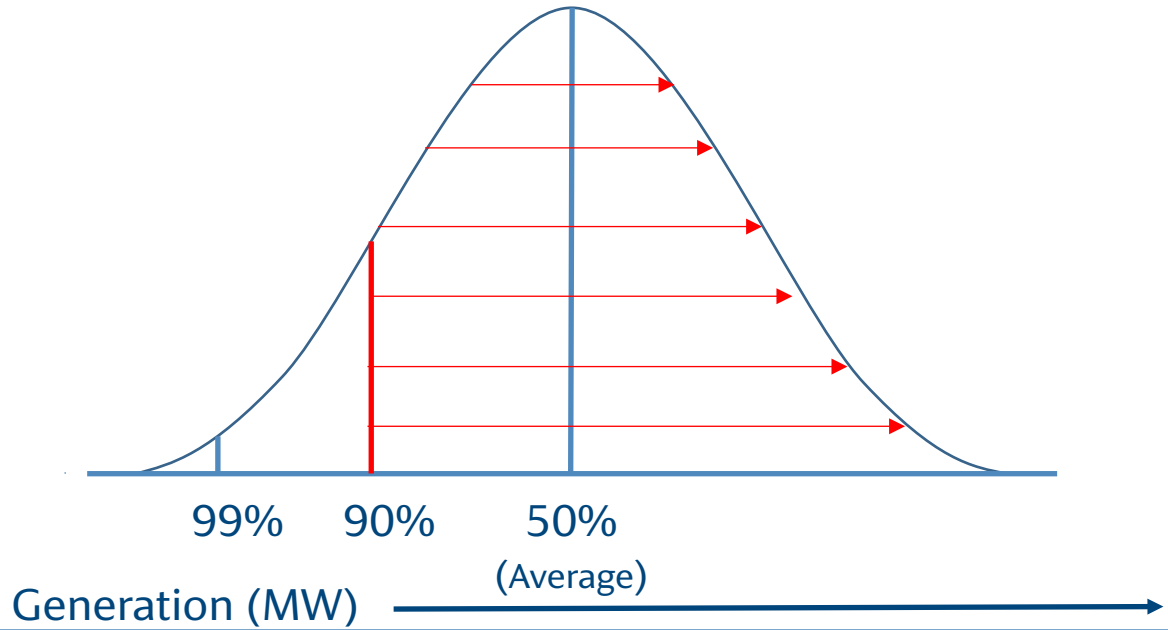
- Wyoming
  - Portion east of the Continental Divide
- Colorado
  - Portion east of the Continental Divide
  - Mountain Parks REA's service territory west of the Continental Divide
- Nebraska
  - Portion west of the 101st Meridian
- Kansas:
  - Portion located in the Missouri River Basin
  - Portion west of the eastern borders of the counties intersected by the 100th Meridian



LAP Post-1989 General Power Marketing Plan and Allocation Criteria

- Originally published Jan. 31, 1986 (51 FRN 4012)
- Effective Oct. 1, 1989
  - Original Term: 15 Years
- Energy Planning and Management Program (EPAMP) Published Oct. 20, 1995 (60 FRN 54176)
  - Extended LAP Resource Commitments by 20 Years (Through Sept. 30, 2024)
  - Established Requirement for Customers to conduct Integrated Resource Planning (IRPs)
  - Established Resource Pools for Eligible New Customers
  - Removed utility status requirement for Native American tribes to become preference entities
- LAP 2025 Power Marketing Initiative Published Dec. 30, 2013 (78 FRN 79444)
  - Extended Post-1989 Marketing Plan Principles by an additional 30 Years (Through Sept. 30, 2054)
  - Extended Resource Pool Principles

LAP Marketable Resources Based on 90% Probability Level



LAP Marketable Resources			
Winter Season		Summer Season	
Capacity (MW)	Energy (MWh)	Capacity (MW)	Energy (MWh)
605	910,614	691	1,130,244

MW: Megawatts, MWH: Megawatt-hours

Mt. Elbert Pumped-Storage Feature

- 200 Megawatts (MW) of Mt. Elbert capacity is included in the LAP capacity allocations
- Only flow-through generation is included in LAP energy allocations
- Customers may schedule capacity without energy
- Off-peak energy must be returned to WAPA commensurate with any on-peak energy taken

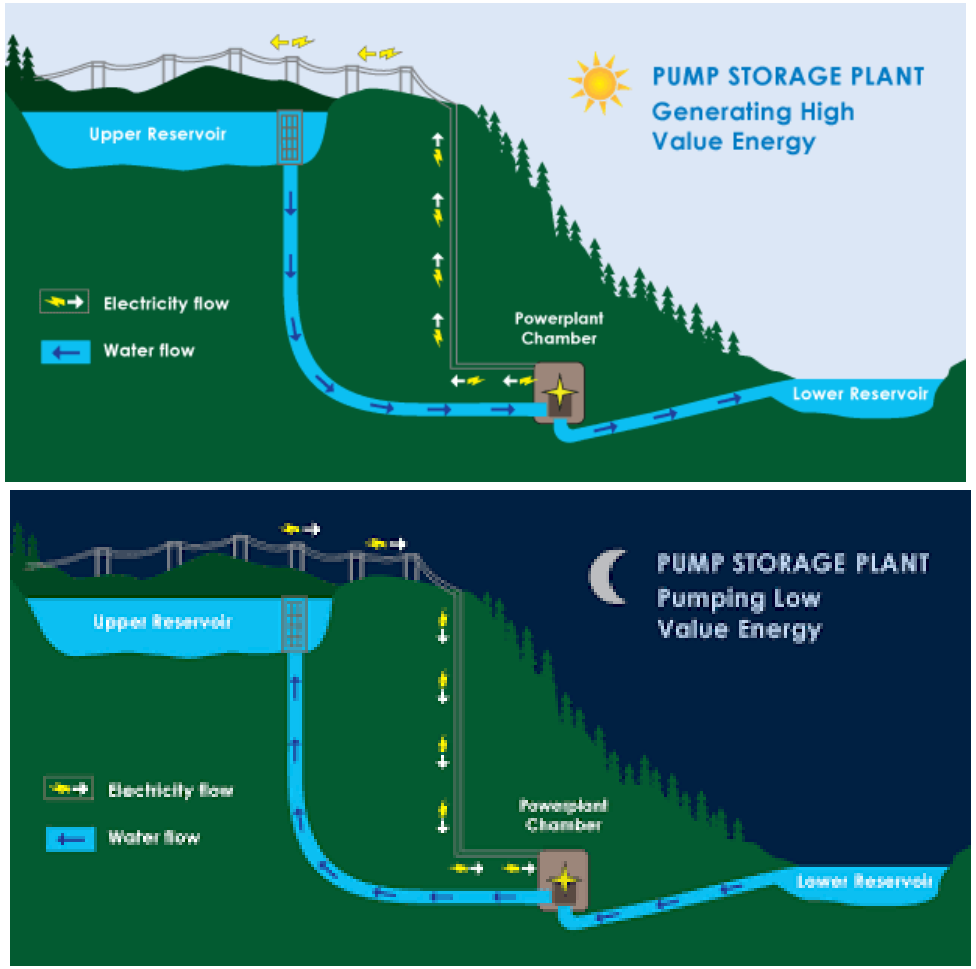


Image Source: http://www.cleanbalancepower.com/about-pumped-storage.html

LAP Class of Service

- Firm Electric Service (FES) = Long-Term Firm Energy with Capacity*
  - Monthly Energy & Capacity Allocations Defined For Each LAP Customer
    - LAP Purchases to Meet Energy Commitments Under Contract
    - LAP Sells Excess Energy if Favorable Hydrologic Condition Exists
- Service Season
  - Winter Season: October through March
  - Summer Season: April through September

** Other WAPA Projects may provide other types of service*

Nature of LAP Firm Electric Service

- WAPA provides wholesale power to “preference customers” under Firm Electric Service Contracts
- Power provided “at cost” to help keep customer’s overall electricity costs down
- WAPA provides ~0.5-40% of preference customer power requirements (depending upon customer)
  - Remaining (supplemental) power is typically obtained from wholesale suppliers or via membership in a generation and transmission organization

Key FES Contract Provisions

- Defines WAPA's seasonal and monthly delivery obligations to each customer
  - Capacity & Energy
  - Point of Delivery
- Transmission
  - Includes transmission to delivery points on the LAP Transmission System.
  - Customer is responsible for making third party delivery arrangements beyond WAPA's transmission system
- Contract Term
  - Current contracts provide for the delivery of power from October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2054

Key FES Contract Provisions

continued . . .

- Resource Pools – provides opportunity for new customers to obtain allocations through the withdrawal of resources from existing customers
  - 2024, 2034 & 2044 (up to 1%)
- Customers must conduct Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) and comply with the provisions of the Energy Planning and Management Plan (EPAMP)
- Defines provisions for use of Mt. Elbert Pumped-Storage feature
- Defines Scheduling, Accounting, and Billing Procedure
  - Attachment to FES Contract

How Does RMR Fit in?

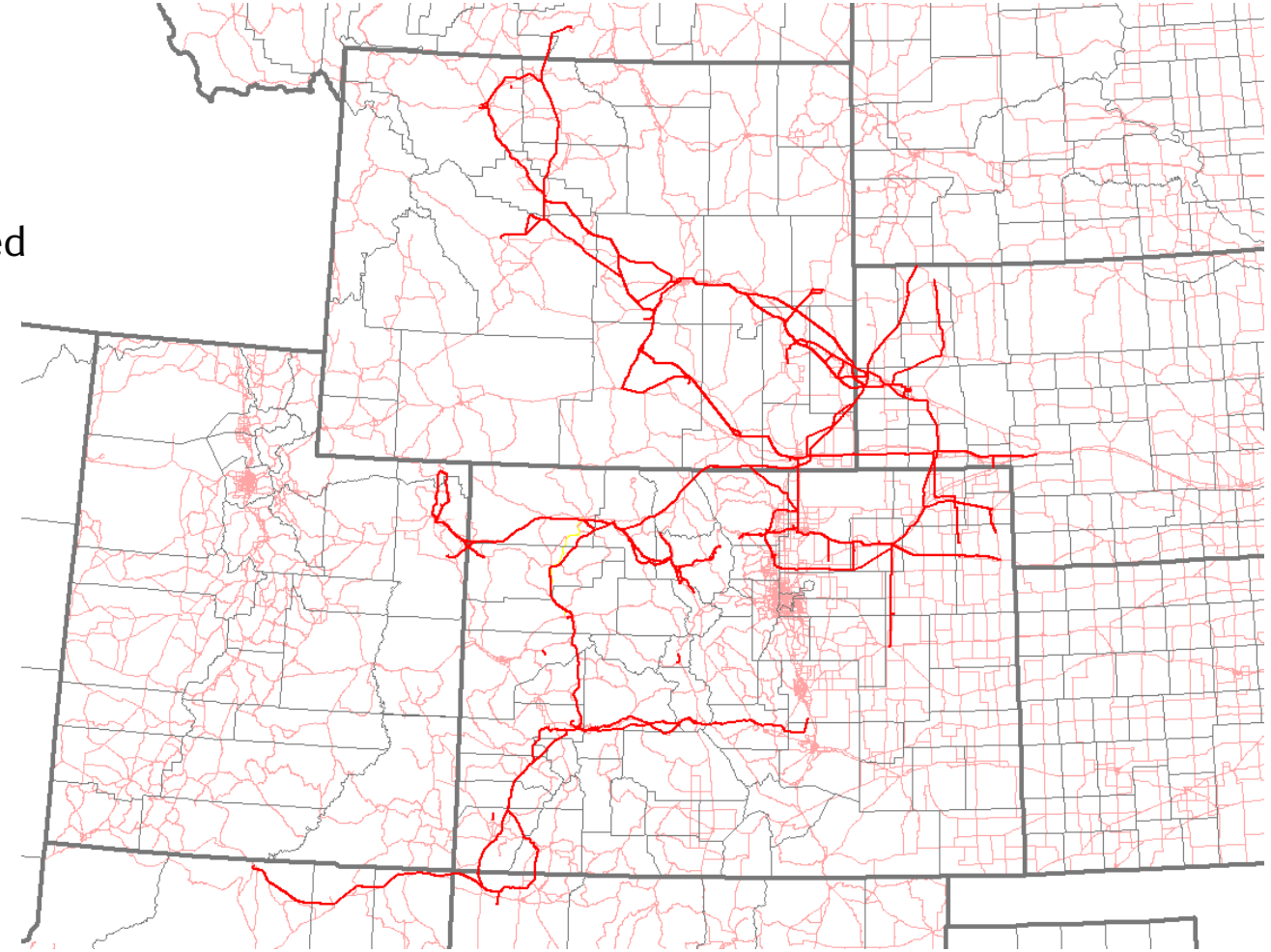
- The Rocky Mountain Region is the WAPA region responsible for Marketing the LAP Resource
- Also responsible for operating and maintaining the transmission system built to deliver power to LAP and Colorado River Storage Project customers
- Additionally, RMR operates the Western Area Colorado Missouri (WACM) and Western Area Lower Colorado (WALC) Balancing Authorities

Transmission Service (LAP and CRSP)

Transmission Services

- Planning North
- Planning South
- TBU in both

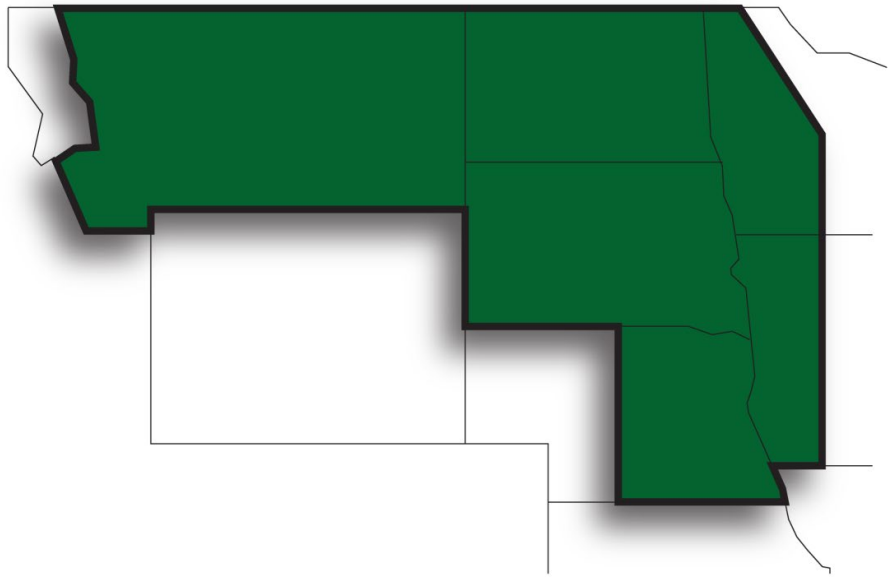
Merchant reserves what they need for FES and the rest is sold under tariff by BA/TOP



Upper Great Plains (UGP) Region

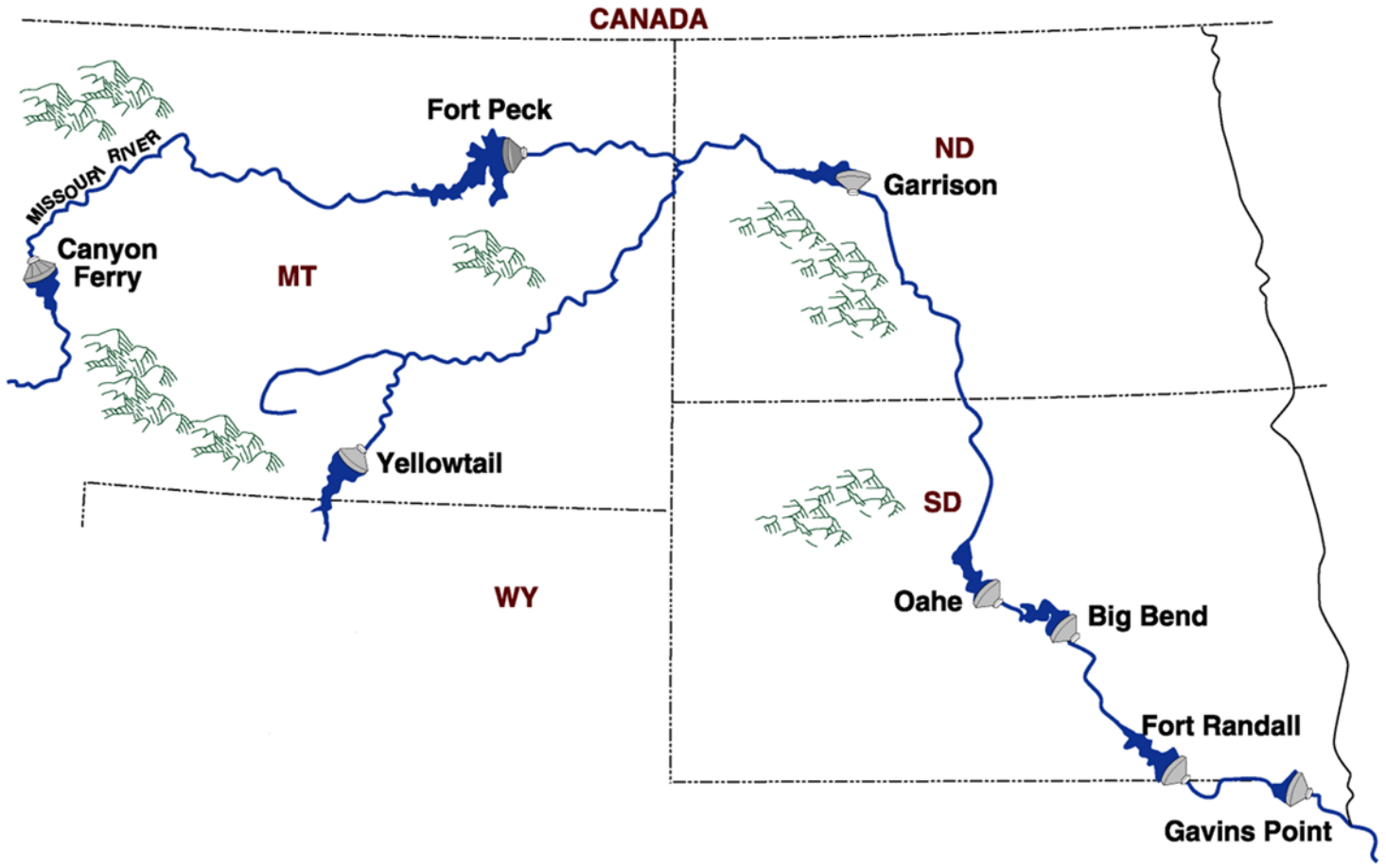
- ≈ 2,000 megawatts (MW) of marketed capacity
- 378,000 square-mile service territory
- More than 350 firm power customers:
  - Irrigation Districts
  - Municipal, Rural, and Industrial Users
  - Municipalities
  - Native American Tribes
  - Public Power Districts
  - Rural Electric Cooperatives
  - State and Federal Agencies

UGP Marketing Area



- Montana
  - Portion east of the Continental Divide
- North Dakota
- South Dakota
- Nebraska
  - Portion east of the 101º meridian
- Iowa
  - Portion west of the 94½º meridian
- Minnesota
  - west of a line on the 94½º meridian from the southern boundary of the state to the 46º parallel and then northwesterly to the northern boundary of the state at the 96½º meridian

Pick-Sloan -- Eastern Division



Resource Pools

- Resource pools of up to 1 percent of the marketable resource (approximately 20 MW) under contract can be withdrawn for new preference entities at the beginning of the contract term (2021) and again every 10 years (2031, 2041)

- Resource pools only for new customers

- UGP will begin the 2031 Resource Pool Public Process in 2027

Contact WAPA

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