

June 5, 2026

The Honorable Debbie-Anne A. Reese
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St., NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Northwest Power Pool d/b/a Western Power Pool, Docket No. ER26-2748-000
Proposed Tariff Revisions to Update Winter Season Duration in Forward Showing Program

Dear Secretary Reese:

Pursuant to section 205 of the Federal Power Act¹ and Rule 35.13 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's ("Commission") regulations,² Northwest Power Pool d/b/a Western Power Pool ("WPP"), as authorized by its independent Board of Directors, submits proposed revisions to the Western Resource Adequacy Program ("WRAP") Tariff³ to shorten the duration of the Winter Season due to a lack of observed risk at the beginning and end of the season as currently defined.

WPP requests that the Commission accept the Proposed Tariff revisions effective March 16, 2027, to allow the changes to take effect after the conclusion of the upcoming 2026-2027 Winter Season but prior to the 2027-2028 Winter Season and its associated Forward Showing ("FS") deadline. To provide WPP and Participants time to make the necessary modifications to implement the new Winter Season definition, WPP respectfully requests that the Commission issue an order on this filing by no later than September 14, 2026,⁴ and WPP seeks a waiver of the Commission's notice requirements

¹ 16 U.S.C. § 824d.

² 18 C.F.R. § 35.13.

³ Western Resource Adequacy Program Tariff of Northwest Power Pool d/b/a Western Power Pool ("WRAP Tariff" or "Tariff"). References to the Tariff currently in effect are identified as "Tariff" and edits proposed herein are referred to as "Proposed Tariff."

⁴ WPP has assigned an effective date of September 14, 2026 to one eTariff record submitted with this filing (Tariff, Section II, cover page), in metadata only, to effectuate Commission action by this date. In this filing, WPP also takes the opportunity to remove italics that reflected previously pending language that has

to allow the Proposed Tariff revisions submitted herein to become effective more than 120 days after filing, as discussed in more detail below.

I. BACKGROUND

WPP is a non-profit, mutual-benefit corporation based in Portland, Oregon that serves as the WRAP Program Administrator.⁵ The WRAP is a Commission-approved resource adequacy program spanning the Western Interconnection of the United States from the Pacific Northwest to the Desert Southwest, and is a voluntary, proactive, industry-initiated and -led effort developed by a diverse set of Participants and non-Participant stakeholders to meet the growing resource adequacy challenge and enhance reliability in the region.⁶ The WRAP is a planning and compliance framework that seeks to take advantage of and maximize regional diversity in resources and load to enhance reliability for all customers across the WRAP footprint. The WRAP includes two overarching components—i.e., the FS Program⁷ and Operations Program.⁸

The WRAP FS Program requires Participants to demonstrate adequate capacity to serve forecasted load, plus a planning reserve margin, seven months prior to the start of the Winter Season or Summer Season.⁹ The WRAP currently defines the Winter Season as November 1 through March 15 of the following year.¹⁰ The definition of the Winter Season also impacts the Transition Period from current non-binding WRAP operations to Binding operations, which is scheduled to occur with the 2027-2028 Winter Season.¹¹

II. DESCRIPTION OF AND JUSTIFICATIONS FOR PROPOSED WRAP TARIFF REVISIONS

As part of a broader stakeholder review of WPP’s modeling and study practices, WPP and stakeholders noted a lack of observed risk at the beginning and end of the WRAP Winter Season as currently defined. Currently, the Winter Season is defined as “the period

since been accepted in Section 1 of the Tariff. These non-substantive formatting-only changes are not reflected in redline.

⁵ Tariff § 2.2.

⁶ *Nw. Power Pool*, 182 FERC ¶ 61,063 (2023).

⁷ Tariff §§ 13-17.

⁸ *Id.* §§ 18-21.

⁹ *See generally id.* § 14.

¹⁰ *Id.* §§ 1, 14.1.

¹¹ *Id.* §§ 1, 15.1.

beginning on November 1 of each Year and ending on March 15 of the succeeding Year.”¹² Based on the lack of risk observed in recent Loss of Load Expectation (“LOLE”) studies during the Winter Season from November 1-19 and March 1-15, WPP proposes to shorten the duration of the Winter Season to begin November 20 and end February 28/29 of the succeeding Year.¹³ These beginning and ending portions of the currently defined Winter Season are incrementally less likely to experience adverse weather events or result in loss of load based on historical risk profiles, load data, and temperature data.¹⁴ Therefore, the Proposed Tariff revisions would shorten the binding Winter Season by revising the definitions of the “Transition Period” and “Winter Season,”¹⁵ and updating the FS Program provisions¹⁶ to reflect this new duration.

A. Justification for the Proposed Tariff Revisions

The Proposed Tariff revisions modify the existing definitions of “Transition Period” and “Winter Season” and update the FS Program provisions to reflect these revised definitions. WPP proposes these revisions to shorten the Winter Season duration from its current November 1 to March 15 timeframe to become November 20 to February 28/29 due to a lack of observed risk between November 1 and 19 and February 28/29 and March 15. The duration of the Winter Season defines the time frame of one of two Binding Seasons for the FS Program.¹⁷ The WRAP requires Participants to submit “Forward Showing Submittals each Month of each Binding Season” by certain deadlines.¹⁸ The WRAP was designed around a defined Winter Season and Summer Season to reflect the periods in the year when the region was anticipated to be resource constrained such that there is a heightened risk of loss of load events.¹⁹ When the WRAP FS Program was initially developed and approved by the Commission, the Commission noted that

¹² Tariff § 14.1.

¹³ WRAP Program Review Committee’s 2025 Workplan Task Force, *Western Resource Adequacy Program Earlier Forward Showing (FS) Metrics / Monthly Volatility (“PRM”) Proposal*, Western Power Pool, 147 of PDF (2025), https://www.westernpowerpool.org/private-media/documents/2026-06-04_BOD_Agenda__Meeting_Material_v2.pdf.

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ Tariff § 1.

¹⁶ *Id.* §§ 14.1, 15.1.

¹⁷ The WRAP Tariff defines two Binding Seasons for purposes of its FS Program: Summer and Winter. *Id.* §§ 1, 14.1.

¹⁸ *Id.* § 14.2.

¹⁹ *Nw. Power Pool*, 182 FERC ¶ 61,063, at P 75.

“operational data and practical experience is particularly informative with respect to . . . the WRAP.”²⁰ After three years of experience and data, the LOLE studies demonstrate a lack of observed risk from November 1 to 19 and March 1 to March 15. Accordingly, WPP proposes to update the duration of the Winter Season to reflect the relevant period for resource adequacy risk more accurately during the winter months without unnecessarily burdening Participants to comply with a resource adequacy requirement for time periods that have not shown to be at heightened risk of need. Revising the Winter Season will also give Participants additional time during shoulder periods to perform maintenance to ensure that resources are available during critical periods.

These Proposed Tariff revisions are just and reasonable because they align the binding requirements of the WRAP with periods of resource adequacy risk, without exposing Participants to unnecessary risk of compliance with resource adequacy requirements during periods of lower risk. For these reasons, the Commission should accept this proposal as just and reasonable.

B. Description of Proposed Tariff Revisions

To shorten the duration of the Winter Season, WPP proposes to revise the WRAP Tariff to: (1) modify the definitions of “Transition Period” and “Winter Season” in WRAP Tariff, Section 1;²¹ and (2) revise provisions in Sections 14 and 15 of the Tariff²² to replace the varied references to the Winter Season’s duration.

Specifically, WPP proposes to revise Section 14.1 to update the Winter Season’s duration by replacing “November 1” with “November 20” and “March 15” with “February 28 (or February 29, as applicable)”²³ WPP also proposes to revise Section 15 to incorporate the updated Winter Season dates into the Transition Period by replacing “November 20” with “November 1.”²⁴

III. PROCESS TO DEVELOP THE PROPOSED TARIFF REVISIONS

The proposed revisions were developed through the WRAP governance process and were endorsed by the WRAP Program Review Committee (“PRC”) and the Resource Adequacy Participants Committee (“RAPC”), without opposition by the Committee of

²⁰ *Id.* at P 89.

²¹ Proposed Tariff § 1. WPP also made non-substantive formatting changes to remove extraneous italics. *See supra* note 4.

²² Proposed Tariff §§ 14, 15.

²³ *Id.* § 14.1.

²⁴ *Id.* § 15.1.

State Representatives (“COSR”).²⁵ The PRC is a broad-based, inclusive stakeholder body made up of both WRAP Participants and non-participant industry and public interest entities that is “responsible for receiving, considering, and proposing amendments”²⁶ to the WRAP Tariff.²⁷ Items recommended by the PRC proceed to the RAPC, which is a committee composed of one representative from each WRAP Participant and serves as “the highest level of authority for representation by Participants in the WRAP governance structure” to “represent the interests of Participants directly to the Board of Directors.”²⁸ PRC endorsed the Proposed Tariff revisions on April 22, 2026, and the RAPC voted to recommend the Proposed Tariff revisions for WPP Board approval on April 30, 2026.²⁹ The WPP Board of Directors reviewed and approved the Proposed Tariff revisions on June 4, 2026.³⁰

²⁵ The COSR is “composed of one representative from each state or provincial jurisdiction . . . that regulates at least one Participant.” Tariff § 4.3.1. In addition to the ability to comment on proposals, the COSR has certain rights in the event that the RAPC adopts a proposal that is substantially different from what the PRC endorsed, and the COSR can require additional discussion in the event that it opposes a RAPC proposal to the Board of Directors. *Id.* § 4.3.3. The COSR submitted a letter of supportive comments (with one dissent) regarding the Proposed Tariff revisions submitted herein. Committee of State Representatives, *COMMENT FOR COSR Comment on Planning Reserve Margin Proposal – PRC Workplan Task Force 2*, Western Power Pool (Apr. 9, 2026), <https://www.westernpowerpool.org/comments/submissions/pstrongtostrong-wrap-planning-reserve-margin-propo>.

²⁶ Tariff § 4.2.1.

²⁷ *Id.* § 4.2.3.

²⁸ *Id.* § 4.1.1.

²⁹ WRAP Resource Adequacy Participants Committee, *2026-04-30 RAPC Meeting Agenda*, Western Power Pool (Apr. 30, 2026), https://www.westernpowerpool.org/private-media/documents/2026-04-30_RAPC_Meeting_Agenda.pdf; WRAP Resource Adequacy Participants Committee, *2026-04-30 RAPC Meeting Minutes*, Western Power Pool (Apr. 30, 2026), https://www.westernpowerpool.org/private-media/documents/2026-04-30_RAPC_Meeting_Minutes.pdf.

³⁰ Western Power Pool Board of Directors, *Quarterly Meeting Agenda*, Western Power Pool, 1-2 of PDF (June 4, 2026), https://www.westernpowerpool.org/private-media/documents/2026-06-04_BOD_Agenda_Meeting_Material_v2.pdf.

IV. EFFECTIVE DATE AND REQUEST FOR WAIVER

WPP requests that the Commission accept the Proposed Tariff revisions, effective March 16, 2027. WPP seeks this effective date to allow for the changes to be effective starting with the 2027-2028 Winter Season and its associated FS in spring of 2027, while avoiding confusion regarding the duration of the 2026-2027 Winter Season, which ends March 15, 2027 under the current WRAP Tariff.

This effective date is more than 120 days after filing; therefore, WPP requests a waiver of the Commission's notice requirements to permit the Proposed Tariff revisions to take effect more than 120 days after filing.³¹ Good cause exists for the Commission to grant this waiver.³² First, the March 16, 2027 effective date provides WPP the time and opportunity to implement changes to its FS Program, such as updates to modeling timelines, changes for the FS Submission deadline, FS review period, and Cure Period, and updates to the FS submission tool associated with this duration change, in advance of the Forward Showing for the 2027-2028 Winter Season in spring of 2027. WPP has already completed all modeling and studies and the FS Submittal deadline for the 2026-2027 Winter Season has already passed,³³ so effectuating the proposed changes any earlier than for the 2027-2028 Winter Season would not be appropriate. Next, this effective date permits Participants to adjust their processes for developing their future FS Submittals to reflect this change in duration. Additionally, this effective date clarifies that the revision of the Winter Season duration does not apply to the 2026-2027 Winter Season, which ends March 15, 2027. Finally, the Commission has found good cause to grant this waiver in similar situations³⁴ and should do here. Accordingly, WPP respectfully requests that the Commission grant this waiver and accept the Proposed Tariff, effective March 16, 2027. Finally, to facilitate WPP's and Participants' to implement these proposed changes, WPP

³¹ 18 C.F.R. § 35.3(a)(1).

³² *Id.* § 35.11 (permitting the Commission to waive the notice requirement for “good cause”).

³³ WPP and its Participants are currently in the Cure Period for the 2026-2027 Winter Season Forward Showing.

³⁴ *See, e.g., ISO New England Inc.*, 190 FERC ¶ 61,063, at PP 11 & 28 (2025) (finding good cause to grant a waiver to allow Tariff revisions to become effective more than 120 days after filing to align with start of a new Capacity Commitment Period); *Sw. Power Pool, Inc.*, 192 FERC ¶ 61,259 (2025) (finding good cause to grant a waiver to allow Tariff revisions implementing changes to collateral requirements for the upcoming annual congestion rights auction to become effective more than 120 days after filing).

also respectfully requests an order from the Commission by no later than September 14, 2026.³⁵

V. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Information Required by Commission Regulations

1. Documents submitted with this filing

In addition to this transmittal letter, WPP encloses clean and redlined versions of the proposed WRAP Tariff language.

2. Service

WPP has electronically served a copy of this filing on all of its Participants, members of the PRC, and the COSR. A complete copy of this filing will be posted on the WPP website, <https://www.westernpowerpool.org/>.

3. Requisite agreements

The Proposed Tariff revisions do not require any contracts or agreements.

B. Communications

Correspondence and communications with respect to this filing should be sent to, and WPP requests that the Secretary include on the official service list, the following:³⁶

Lisa D. Hardie
Vice President of Corporate Services and
General Counsel
David A. Zvareck
WRAP Director
Northwest Power Pool d/b/a
Western Power Pool
7525 NE Ambassador Place, Suite M
Portland, OR 97220
(503) 455-1074
lisa.hardie@westernpowerpool.org
dave.zvareck@westernpowerpool.org

Matthew J. Binette
Ruth M. Porter
Alyssa Umberger
WRIGHT & TALISMAN, P.C.
1200 G Street, NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005-3898
(202) 393-1200
binette@wrightlaw.com
porter@wrightlaw.com
umberger@wrightlaw.com

³⁵ See *supra* note 4.

³⁶ To the extent necessary, WPP requests a waiver of Commission Rule 203(b)(3), 18 C.F.R. § 385.203(b)(3), to permit more than two persons to be listed on the official service list for this proceeding.

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VI. CONCLUSION

For all the foregoing reasons, WPP respectfully requests that the Commission accept the Proposed Tariff revisions as just and reasonable effective on March 16, 2027, and that the Commission issue an order on this filing no later than September 14, 2026.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Matthew J. Binette

Matthew J. Binette

Ruth M. Porter

Alyssa Umberger

WRIGHT & TALISMAN, P.C.

1200 G Street, NW, Suite 600

Washington, DC 20005-3898

(202) 393-1200

binette@wrightlaw.com

porter@wrightlaw.com

umberger@wrightlaw.com

*Attorneys for Northwest Power Pool d/b/a
Western Power Pool*

**Proposed WRAP Tariff
Clean**

1. Definitions

Unless the context otherwise specifies or requires, capitalized terms used in this Tariff shall have the respective meanings assigned herein for all purposes of this Tariff (such definitions to be equally applicable to both the singular and the plural forms of the terms defined). Unless otherwise specified, all references herein to Parts, Sections, Schedules, or Attachments, are to Parts, Sections, Schedules, or Attachments of this Tariff.

Applicable Price Index: A published index of wholesale electric prices, or Locational Marginal Prices duly calculated and posted by a FERC-regulated market operator, in either case as designated under Part III of this Tariff for use in connection with an identified Subregion.

Administration Charge or WRAP Administration Charge: The charge established under Schedule 1 of this Tariff for recovery of the costs of the WRAP.

Advance Assessment: Analyses and calculations of Participant load, resource, and other information performed in advance of each Binding Season as set forth in Part II of this Tariff.

Aggregate Capacity Deficiency: As to a Binding Season, the sum of the maximum Monthly Deficiencies of all Participants that submitted FS Submittals for such Binding Season, as determined following completion of the Cure Period for such Binding Season.

Available Transfer Capability (“ATC”): Transfer capability remaining in the physical transmission network for further commercial activity over and above already committed uses.

Balancing Authority: The responsible entity that integrates resource plans ahead of time, maintains demand and resource balance within a Balancing Authority Area, and supports interconnection frequency in real time.

Balancing Authority Area: The collection of generation, transmission, and loads within the metered boundaries of the Balancing Authority. The Balancing Authority maintains load-resource balance within this area.

Base Charge: A component of the WRAP Administration Charge as established under Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Base Costs: Base Costs shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Base Services Cost Centers: The cost centers comprising the Base Charge as defined in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Base Services Percentage: Base Services Percentage shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Binding Season: The Summer Season or the Winter Season.

Board of Directors or Board: The Board of Directors of the Northwest Power Pool d/b/a Western Power Pool.

Business Day: Any Day that is a Monday through Friday, excluding any holiday established by United States federal authorities.

Business Practice Manuals: The manuals compiling further details, guidance, and information that are appropriate or beneficial to the implementation of the rules, requirements, and procedures established by this Tariff. Business Practice Manuals do not include such internal rules or procedures as the Western Power Pool may adopt for its operation and administration, including but not limited to any corporate by-laws of the Western Power Pool, or for any services or functions provided by the Western Power Pool other than those established by this Tariff.

CAISO: The California Independent System Operator Corporation, a California nonprofit public benefit corporation.

Capacity Benefit Margin: An amount of transmission transfer capability permitted under open access transmission rules to be reserved by load serving entities to ensure access to generation from interconnected systems to meet generation reliability requirements.

Capacity Critical Hours (“CCH”): Those hours during which the net regional capacity need for the WRAP Region is expected to be above the 95th percentile, based on historical and synthesized data for the WRAP Region’s gross load, variable energy resource performance, and interchange.

Capacity Deficiency: A shortfall in a Participant’s Portfolio QCC relative to that Participant’s FS Capacity Requirement, as further defined in Part II of this Tariff.

Cash Working Capital Fund: Cash Working Capital Fund shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Cash Working Capital Support Charge: A charge assessed to Participants under Schedule 1 of this Tariff to fund the Cash Working Capital Fund.

Cash Working Capital Support Charge Rate: Cash Working Capital Support Charge Rate shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Central Hub: A designated point or named group of points on the transmission system within a Subregion identified by the Program Administrator that permits energy deliveries from multiple points within such Subregion.

Cost of New Entry (“CONE”): The estimated cost of new entry of a new peaking natural gas-fired generation facility, as determined under, and used in, Part II of this Tariff.

CONE Factor: A factor employed in the calculation of Deficiency Charges under Part II of this Tariff, to reflect whether, and the extent to which, the WRAP Region as a whole is expected to have a capacity deficiency during the period for which the Deficiency Charge is being calculated or a factor employed when a Participant has had repeated deficiencies in sequential years.

Committee of State Representatives (“COSR”): Committee of State Representatives, as established in Part I of this Tariff.

Contingency Reserve: As more fully described in the NERC WECC reliability standards, a quantity of reserves, consisting of generation, load, interchange, or other resources, that are deployable within ten minutes, equal to the greater of (i) the MW quantity of the loss of the most severe contingency and (ii) the megawatt quantity equal to the sum of 3% of hourly integrated load plus 3% of hourly integrated generation.

Critical Mass: *The threshold level of participation in a Subregion, as established in the Business Practice Manuals, below which each Participant of such Subregion may elect to participate as a Non-Binding Participant.*

Cumulative Delivery Failure Period: Any period of five consecutive years, ending with and including the most recent Energy Delivery Failure as of the time of determination of a possible Delivery Failure Charge.

Day: A calendar day.

Day-Ahead Price: A price for wholesale electric transactions designated as a day-ahead price in an Applicable Price Index.

Default Allocation Assessment: A charge assessed on non-defaulting Participants to recover the costs associated with a default by a Participant, as set forth in Part I of this Tariff.

Deficiency Charge: A charge assessed for a Capacity Deficiency or Transmission Deficiency, as set forth in Part II of this Tariff.

Delivery Failure Charge: A charge assessed for a Participant’s failure to deliver a required Energy Deployment, as set forth in Part III of this Tariff.

Delivery Failure Charge Rate: A rate employed in the determination of a Delivery Failure Charge as more fully set forth in Part III of this Tariff.

Delivery Failure Factor: A factor used in the determination of a Delivery Failure Charge to recognize the relative severity or impact of an Energy Delivery Failure, as set forth in Part III of this Tariff.

Demand Response: A quantifiable load reduction or otherwise controllable load for which a Participant has two mutually-exclusive options to use to affect its FS Capacity Requirements in a FS for a Binding Season: (1) leave the effects of historically deployed demand response as part of its load provided for the Advance Assessment; or (2) utilize as a Demand Response Capacity Resource.

Demand Response Capacity Resource: A Qualifying Resource with a demonstrated capability to provide a reduction in demand or otherwise control load in accordance with the requirements established under Part II of this Tariff utilized to meet a Participant’s FS Capacity Requirement.

Demonstrated FS Transmission: A Participant's demonstration in its Forward Showing Submittal that it has secured WRAP Qualifying Transmission in a quantity sufficient to provide reasonable assurance, as of the time of the Forward Showing Submittal, of delivery of capacity from the Qualifying Resources and the resources associated with the power purchase agreements in the Participant's Portfolio QCC.

Discounted Deficiency Charge: *A reduced Deficiency Charge during the Transition Period that enables a deficient Participant that demonstrates commercially reasonable efforts but is unable to cure deficiencies to access Operations Program capacity.*

Dual Benefit Cost Centers: Dual Benefit Cost Centers shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Effective Load Carrying Capability ("ELCC"): A methodology employed to determine the Qualified Capacity Contribution of certain types of Qualifying Resources, as more fully set forth in Part II of this Tariff.

Energy Declined Settlement Price: A pricing component used as part of the calculation of settlements for Holdback Requirements and Energy Deployments under Part III of this Tariff.

Energy Delivery Failure: A failure by a Participant to provide an Energy Deployment assigned to such Participant under Part III of this Tariff.

Energy Deployment: A delivery of energy that a Participant is required to provide during an Operating Day, as set forth in Part III of this Tariff.

Energy Storage Resource: A resource, not including a Storage Hydro Qualifying Resource, designed to capture energy produced at one time for use at a later time.

Excused Transition Deficit: A Participant's inability during the Transition Period to demonstrate full satisfaction of the Participant's FS Capacity Requirement, which, under certain conditions and limitations prescribed by Part II of this Tariff, permits *the Participant to pay a Discounted Deficiency Charge.*

Federal Power Marketing Administration: A United States federal agency that operates electric systems and sells the output of federally owned and operated hydroelectric dams located in the United States.

FERC: The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Forced Outage Factor: The factor resulting from dividing the number of hours a generating unit or set of generating units is not synchronized to the grid system, not in reserve shutdown state and considered to be out of service for unplanned outages—or a startup failure, by the number of total hours in the period multiplied by 100% or a Program Administrator calculated equivalent forced outage factor that reflects the likelihood and extent to which a resource will be unavailable from time to time due to factors outside management control.

Forward Showing Program: The program and requirements as set forth in Part II of this Tariff.

Forward Showing Submittal (“FS Submittal”): The submissions a Participant is required to submit in advance of each Binding Season to demonstrate its satisfaction of the FS Capacity Requirement and FS Transmission Requirement, as set forth in Part II of this Tariff.

Forward Showing Year: A period consisting of a Summer Season and the immediately succeeding Winter Season.

FS Capacity Requirement: The minimum quantity of capacity a Participant is required to demonstrate for a Binding Season, as set forth in Part II of this Tariff.

FS Deadline: The deadline for Participants’ submissions of their FS Submittals for a Binding Season, as established under Part II of this Tariff.

FS Planning Reserve Margin (“FSPRM”): An increment of resource adequacy supply needed to meet conditions of high demand in excess of the applicable peak load forecast and other conditions such as higher resource outages, or lower availability of resources, expressed as a percentage of the applicable peak load forecast, as determined in accordance with Part II of this Tariff.

FS Transmission Requirement: The minimum quantity of WRAP Qualifying Transmission a Participant is required to demonstrate for a Binding Season, as set forth in Part II of this Tariff.

High-Priced Day: The most recent day in the CAISO in which prices in the day-ahead market were at least \$200/MWh.

Holdback Capacity: Capacity that is voluntarily supplied or is the result of a positive Sharing Calculation result that is bindingly committed to the WRAP after it is claimed by one or more Participants with a negative Sharing Calculation result.

Holdback Requirement: A MW quantity, as determined on a Preschedule Day, that a Participant is required to be capable of converting into an Energy Deployment on a given hour of the succeeding Operating Day, as more fully set forth in Part III of this Tariff.

ICE Index: A wholesale electric price index prepared and published by the Intercontinental Exchange.

Incremental Cash Working Capital Support Charge: Incremental Cash Working Capital Support Charge shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Independent Evaluator: An independent entity engaged to provide an independent assessment of the performance of the WRAP and any potential beneficial design modifications, as set forth in Part I of this Tariff.

Installed Capacity: Nameplate capacity adjusted for conditions at the site of installation.

International Power Marketing Entity: An entity that (i) owns, controls, purchases and/or sells resource adequacy supply and is responsible under the WRAP program for meeting LRE obligations associated with one or more loads physically located outside the United States.

Legacy Agreement: A power supply agreement entered into prior to October 1, 2021.

Load Charge: A component of the WRAP Administration Charge as established under Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Load Charge Rate: Load Charge Rate shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Load Services Costs: Load Services Costs shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Load Services Cost Centers: Load Services Cost Centers shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Load Services Percentage: Load Services Percentage shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Load Responsible Entity (“LRE”): An LRE is an entity that (i) owns, controls, purchases and/or sells resource adequacy supply, or is a Federal Power Marketing Administration or an International Power Marketing Entity, and (ii) has full authority and capability, either through statute, rule, contract, or otherwise, to:

- (a) submit capacity and system load data to the WRAP Program Operator at all hours;
- (b) submit Interchange Schedules within the WRAP Region that are prepared in accordance with all NERC and WECC requirements, including providing E-Tags for all applicable energy delivery transactions pursuant to WECC practices and as required by the rules of the WRAP Operations Program;
- (c) procure and reserve transmission service rights in support of the requirements of the WRAP Forward Showing Program and Operations Program; and
- (d) track and bilaterally settle holdback and delivery transactions.

Subject to the above-mentioned criteria, an LRE may be a load serving entity, may act as an agent of a load serving entity or multiple load serving entities, or may otherwise be responsible for meeting LRE obligations under the WRAP.

Locational Marginal Price: The cost of delivering an additional unit of energy to a given node, as calculated under a FERC-regulated wholesale electric tariff.

Loss of Load Expectation (“LOLE”): An expression of the frequency with which a single event of failure, due to resource inadequacy, to serve firm load would be expected (based on

accepted reliability planning analysis methods) to result from a given FS Planning Reserve Margin.

Make Whole Adjustment: A component used as part of the calculation of settlements for Holdback Requirements and Energy Deployments under Part III of this Tariff.

Maximum Base Charge: The maximum amount prescribed in Schedule 1 of the Tariff that the Base Charge cannot exceed.

Maximum Load Charge Rate: The maximum rate prescribed in Schedule 1 of the Tariff that the Load Charge Rate cannot exceed.

Median Monthly P50 Peak Loads: Median Monthly P50 Peak Loads has the meaning prescribed by Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Month: A calendar month.

Monthly Capacity Deficiency: A Participant's Capacity Deficiency for a given Month.

Monthly Deficiency: An identification under Part II of this Tariff whether, and the extent to which, a Participant's need for capacity or transmission for a given Month is greater than the capacity or transmission, respectively, the Participant can demonstrate for such Month.

Monthly FS Capacity Requirement: FS Capacity Requirement determined as to a Month.

Monthly FSPRM: The FS Planning Reserve Margin applicable to a given Month of a given Binding Season, as determined in accordance with Part II of this Tariff.

Monthly Transmission Deficiency: A Participant's Transmission Deficiency for a given Month.

Monthly Transmission Demonstrated: A Participant's Demonstrated FS Transmission for a given Month.

Monthly Transmission Exceptions: Exceptions from the FS Transmission Requirement approved under Part II of this Tariff for a Participant for a given Month.

Multi-Day-Ahead Assessment: A period of days preceding each Operating Day, and ending on the Preschedule Day, during which Sharing Calculations are successively performed based in each case on Operating Day conditions expected at the time of calculation.

North American Electric Reliability Corporation ("NERC"): A not-for-profit international regulatory authority that serves as the designated electric reliability organization for the continental United States, Canada, and a portion of Mexico.

Net Contract QCC: The QCC, which may be a positive or negative value, calculated, in sum and on net, for a Participant's power purchase agreements and power sale agreements, in accordance with Part II of this Tariff.

Non-Binding Season: As to a Participant, *any* Binding Season during which the *provisions of Section 15A.1* of this Tariff *apply*.

Non-Binding Participant: For any Binding Season, a Participant that has made an election by which such Binding Season is a Non-Binding Season for that Participant.

Open Access Transmission Tariff: A governing document on file with FERC establishing the rates, terms, and conditions of open access transmission service, or equivalent tariff of a transmission service provider that is not required to file its transmission service tariff with FERC.

Operating Day: A current Day of actual electric service from resources to load, for which Sharing Events are determined and Energy Deployments may be required, as set forth in Part III of this Tariff.

Operations Program: The program and requirements set forth in Part III of this Tariff.

P50 Peak Load Forecast: A peak load forecast prepared on a basis, such that the actual peak load is statistically expected to be as likely to be above the forecast as it is to be below the forecast.

Participant: A Load Responsible Entity that is a signatory to the WRAPA.

Portfolio QCC: As to a Participant, the sum of the Resource QCC provided by all of a Participant's Qualifying Resources plus the Net Contract QCC of such Participant, as adjusted to reflect RA Transfers as described in Section 16.2.7 and Planned Outages as described in Section 16.2.8.

Preschedule Day: The applicable scheduling Day for a given Operating Day as defined in scheduling calendar established by WECC.

Program Administrator: The Western Power Pool, in its role as the entity responsible for administering the WRAP.

Program Operator: A third party that has contracted with the Program Administrator to provide technical, analytical, and implementation support to the Program Administrator for the WRAP.

Program Review Committee ("PRC"): The stakeholder sector committee as established in Section 4.2 of this Tariff.

Pure Capacity: A MW quantity of capacity without any assigned forced outage rate employed in ELCC determinations under Part II of this Tariff.

Qualifying Capacity Contribution ("QCC"): The MW quantity of capacity provided by a resource, contract, or portfolio which qualifies to help satisfy a Participant's FS Capacity Requirement, as determined in accordance with Part II of this Tariff.

Qualifying Resource: A generation or load resource that meets the qualification and accreditation requirements established by and under Part II of this Tariff.

Real-Time Price: A price for wholesale electric transactions designated as a real-time price in an Applicable Price Index.

Resource Adequacy Participant Committee (“RAPC”): The committee comprised of representatives from each Participant as established in Part I of this Tariff.

Resource QCC: The QCC provided by a Qualifying Resource, as determined in accordance with Part II of this Tariff.

Run-of-River Qualifying Resource (“ROR”): A hydro-electric power project that does not have the capability to store a sufficient volume of water to support continuous generation at the project’s stated maximum capacity for a period of one hour. Resource does not meet the definition of a Storage Hydro Qualifying Resource.

Safety Margin: An additional factor allocated among Participants with positive sharing calculations when warranted by certain conditions as prescribed by Part III of this Tariff.

Senior Official Attestation: A signed statement of a senior official of a Participant attesting that it has reviewed such Participant’s information submission required under this Tariff, that the statements therein are true, correct and complete to the best of such official’s knowledge and belief following due inquiry appropriate to the reliability and resource adequacy matters addressed therein, and containing such further statements as required by this Tariff or the applicable Business Practice Manual for the information submission at issue.

Sharing Calculation: A calculation used in the Operations Program under Part III of this Tariff to identify any hour in which any Participant is forecast to have a capacity deficit.

Sharing Event: An hour or hours of an Operating Day for which one or more Participants has a negative Sharing Calculation result, as determined in accordance with Part III of this Tariff.

Storage Hydro Qualifying Resource: A hydro-electric power project with an impoundment or reservoir located immediately upstream of the powerhouse intake structures that can store a sufficient volume of water to support continuous generation at the project’s stated maximum capacity for a period of one hour or longer.

Subregion: An area definition approved by the Board of Directors and identified in the Business Practice Manuals, that is wholly contained within the WRAP Region, which is separated from one or more other Subregions by transmission constraints on capacity imports or on capacity exports that result, or are expected to result, in differing FSPRM determinations for that Subregion relative to such other Subregion.

Summer Season: A period of time that commences on June 1 of a Year and terminates on September 15 of the same Year.

System Sale: A bilateral agreement that conveys generating capacity from a group of generating resources from one party to another.

Transition Period: The Binding Seasons within the time period from June 1, 2025, through February 28, 2029, plus the time period required to implement the requirements and procedures of Part II of this Tariff applicable to such Binding Seasons.

Transmission Deficiency: A shortfall in a Participant's demonstration of secured WRAP Qualifying Transmission, after accounting for any approved transmission exceptions, relative to that Participant's FS Transmission Requirement, as further defined in Part II of this Tariff.

Unforced Capacity: The percentage of Installed Capacity available after a unit's forced outage rate is taken into account.

Variable Energy Resource ("VER"): An electric generation resource powered by a renewable energy source that cannot be stored by the facility owner or operator and that has variability that is beyond the control of the facility owner or operator, including but not limited to a solar or wind resource.

VER Zone: A geographic area delineated in accordance with Section 16.2.5.2 of this Tariff for a given type of VER, where each VER of that type located in such area is anticipated to be comparably affected by meteorological or other expected conditions in such area to a degree that warrants distinct calculation of ELCC allocations for such VERs of that type in such area.

Voluntary Holdback: Capacity that is offered to the Operations Program by a Participant with excess supply that is not obligated to the WRAP through a positive Sharing Calculation result, some or all of which can be used as part of the offering Participant's Holdback Requirement. For a Participant in a Subregion without a Central Hub, Voluntary Holdback for an hour must additionally include a total quantity for all identified points from Section 19.4 at which it can deliver that is no less than the amount of the Voluntary Holdback capacity for such hour.

Western Electricity Coordinating Council ("WECC"): A non-profit corporation that has been approved by FERC as the regional entity for the western interconnection and that also has NERC delegated authority to create, monitor, and enforce reliability standards.

Western Resource Adequacy Program Agreement ("WRAPA"): The participation agreement for the Western Resource Adequacy Program, as set forth as Attachment A to this Tariff, or as set forth for an individual Participant in a non-conforming version of such participation agreement accepted by FERC.

Western Resource Adequacy Program ("WRAP"): The Western Resource Adequacy Program, as established under this Tariff.

Western Power Pool ("WPP"): Northwest Power Pool, d/b/a Western Power Pool, which serves as Program Administrator for the WRAP under this Tariff and holds exclusive rights under section 205 of the Federal Power Act to file amendments to this Tariff.

Winter Season: A period of time that commences on November 20 of a Year and terminates on February 28 (or February 29, as applicable) of the immediately following Year.

WRAP Cost Assignment Matrix: The matrix set forth in Schedule 1 of this Tariff to identify which WRAP costs are assessed to the Base Charge and the Load Charge components of the WRAP Administration Charge.

WRAP Qualifying Transmission: Transmission service that is (i) NERC Priority 6 or NERC Priority 7 point-to-point transmission service, (ii) network integration transmission service, or (iii) any firm transmission product that constitutes the highest priority transmission service offered by a transmission service provider, is reserved in advance, cannot be curtailed for higher priority transmission service, and is subject to curtailment only under reliability conditions necessary to maintain transmission system operations.

WRAP Region: The area comprising, collectively, (i) the duly recognized and established load service areas of all loads in the United States that all Participants are responsible for serving, (ii) the duly recognized and established load service areas of all loads in the United States that all load serving entities, on whose behalf a Participant acts in accordance with this Tariff, are responsible for serving, and (iii) the applicable location(s) on the United States side of the United States international border that form the basis for an International Power Marketing Entity's participation under the WRAP, in all cases excluding, for any Binding Season, any loads permitted by this Tariff to be excluded from Participants' Forward Showing Submittal for such Binding Season.

Year: A calendar year.

14. Forward Showing Program Process and Timeline

- 14.1 The Forward Showing Program has two Binding Seasons, defined as the Summer Season and the Winter Season. The Summer Season is the period beginning on June 1 of each Year and ending on September 15 of that same Year. The Winter Season is the period beginning on November 20 of each Year and ending on February 28 (or February 29, as applicable) of the succeeding Year. This Tariff does not establish resource or showing obligations outside the periods defined by the Summer Season and Winter Season.
- 14.2 Each Participant shall submit its Forward Showing Submittals for each Month of each Binding Season, with all required supporting materials and information as detailed in the Business Practice Manuals, on or before the FS Deadline for the Binding Season. The FS Deadline for each Binding Season shall be seven months before the start of such Binding Season.

14.2.1 Forward Showing Submittal:

14.2.1.1 Absent the exception in Section 14.2.1.2, each Participant shall submit a separate Forward Showing Submittal for loads for which it is responsible if transmission constraints between areas where its loads are located, including, without limitation, when Participant is responsible for loads in more than one Subregion, prevent application, in the manner more fully described in the Business Practice Manuals, of Resource QCC or Net Contract QCC from one load area to the FS Capacity Requirement of another load area.

14.2.1.2 Notwithstanding Section 14.2.1.1, a Participant responsible for loads in two Subregions may submit for a given Month a single Forward Showing Submittal for such loads, and may employ for determination of its FS Capacity Requirement for such Month the lower of the two FSPRM values determined for the Subregions where its loads are located, if the Participant demonstrates in such Forward Showing Submittal, in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in the Business Practice Manuals, WRAP Qualifying Transmission in a quantity, in addition to that required by the FS Transmission Requirement, equal to the difference in the two FSPRM values multiplied by the Participant's P50 Peak Load Forecast for such Month, with a point of delivery in the Subregion with the higher FSPRM value and the point of receipt in the Subregion with the lower FSPRM value. Each such showing shall identify the MW quantity, Month of service, point of receipt, and point of delivery of such WRAP Qualifying Transmission, and such other information as specified in the Business Practice Manuals, and shall verify that the offered rights are WRAP Qualifying Transmission.

14.2.2 Each Participant's Forward Showing Submittal shall include a Senior Official Attestation.

14.3 The FSPRM values used in the Forward Showing Submittals for a Binding Season shall be those values approved by the Board of Directors as the culmination of an Advance Assessment process. No later than twelve months before the FS Deadline for each Binding Season, WPP will determine and post the recommended FSPRM for each Subregion for each Month of such Binding Season. Participants shall provide their load, resource and other information reasonably required to perform the analyses and calculations required for the Advance Assessment, in accordance with the Advance Assessment information submission details and schedule specified in the Business Practice Manuals. No later than nine months before the FS Deadline for such Binding Season, the Board of Directors shall take its final action regarding approval of the FSPRM values for each Month of such Binding Season.

14.3.1 In connection with an Advance Assessment process, or otherwise in connection with consideration of a change to the Business Practice Manuals, the Board of Directors may determine that designation of Subregions would encourage the relief, in whole or part, of transmission constraints on the transfer of capacity within the WRAP Region (whether through development or commitment of transmission, of Qualifying Resources, or by other means) to the benefit of the WRAP Region and the advancement of the objectives of the WRAP. Each such Subregion shall be identified in the Business Practice Manuals.

14.3.2 Any Participant may choose to offer in the Advance Assessment process WRAP Qualifying Transmission owned or controlled by such Participant for delivery of capacity from one Subregion to another Subregion, for use by other Participants under the terms of Part III of this Tariff during any or all identified Months of the applicable Binding Season. Each such offer shall identify the MW quantity, Month of service, point of receipt, and point of delivery of such transmission service rights, and such other information as specified in the Business Practice Manuals, and shall verify that the offered rights are WRAP Qualifying Transmission. No Participant is obligated to offer any such transmission service rights in the Advance Assessment process, but any offer so made and not withdrawn before the deadline during the Advance Assessment process specified in the Business Practice Manuals shall be considered a binding offer of the identified transmission service rights which may not be withdrawn before the end of the last Day of the Month for which such transmission service is offered. WPP shall take account of such offered transmission service rights, along with other transmission deliverability reasonably anticipated to be available for use by Participants for WRAP purposes during the applicable Binding Season in its determination of the recommended FSPRM values for each Month of the applicable Binding Season for the WRAP Region and for each affected Subregion.

- 14.4 No later than sixty Days after the FS Deadline for a Binding Season, WPP will (i) provide the values of the Participant's FS Capacity Requirement and FS Transmission Requirement for each Month of the Binding Season; (ii) affirm that the Portfolio QCC of such Participant for each Month of the Binding Season equals or exceeds the FS Capacity Requirement of such Month for such Participant or notify such Participants of any deficiencies in the Forward Showing Submittal that result in a failure to demonstrate satisfaction of the FS Capacity Requirement; and (iii) affirm that the Demonstrated FS Transmission plus approved Monthly Transmission Exceptions of such Participant for each Month of the Binding Season equals or exceeds the FS Transmission Requirement of such Month for such Participant or notify such Participants of any deficiencies in the Forward Showing Submittal that result in a failure to demonstrate satisfaction of the FS Transmission Requirement.
- 14.5 Within 120 Days after the FS Deadline, the Participant shall (i) submit revisions to its Forward Showing Submittal, including, without limitation, additions or revisions to the Participant's Resource QCC, Net Contract QCC, or Demonstrated FS Transmission; (ii) in order to fully cure all identified deficiencies and demonstrate that such Participant's Portfolio QCC for each Month of the Binding Season equals or exceeds its FS Capacity Requirement; and (iii) fully provide Demonstrated FS Transmission for each Month of the Binding Season that equals or exceeds its FS Transmission Requirement for the same Month of the Binding Season where WPP identified deficiencies.
- 14.5.1 Any Participant that fails to cure identified deficiencies in its Forward Showing Submittal within the period prescribed above shall be assessed a Deficiency Charge.

15. Transition Period

15.1 Except as specified in Section 15.1.1, the Binding Season beginning November 20, 2027, will be the first Binding Season for which all Participants will assume the obligations of demonstrating capacity and making surplus capacity available to other Participants and will receive the benefits of reliance upon other Participants' surplus capacity. Any Binding Season during the Transition Period occurring before November 20, 2027, shall be a Non-Binding Season, as specified in Section 15A of this Tariff.

15.1.1 No later than January 15, 2026, a Participant may elect the Binding Season beginning June 1, 2027, as the first Binding Season for which it will assume the obligations of demonstrating capacity and making surplus capacity available to other Participants and will receive the benefits of reliance upon other Participants' surplus capacity by providing written notice of its election.

15.2 Within two years prior to the start of the first Binding Season of the WRAP, a Participant who has elected to participate in the first Binding Season may request a vote of all Participants who have elected to participate in the first Binding Season to delay implementation of the first Binding Season for up to two Seasons. Delayed implementation of the first Binding Season shall be approved if 75% of the Participants who elected to participate in the first Binding Season vote in favor of such delay, with approval requiring a vote of 75% of both the House and Senate vote tallies (as described in Sections 4.1.6.2.1 and 4.1.6.2.2 of this Tariff) of all Participants who elected to participate in the first Binding Season.

15.2.1 The deferral vote may only occur for the first Binding Season of the WRAP. If the Participants who elected to participate in the first Binding Season of the WRAP vote to delay implementation of the first Binding Season, all compliance charges for the Forward Showing Program and Operations Program are automatically deferred; except that the Participants may vote to delay implementation only of the Operations Program portion of the first Binding Season and retain the binding Forward Showing Program portion of the first Binding Season.

**Proposed WRAP Tariff
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1. Definitions

Unless the context otherwise specifies or requires, capitalized terms used in this Tariff shall have the respective meanings assigned herein for all purposes of this Tariff (such definitions to be equally applicable to both the singular and the plural forms of the terms defined). Unless otherwise specified, all references herein to Parts, Sections, Schedules, or Attachments, are to Parts, Sections, Schedules, or Attachments of this Tariff.

Applicable Price Index: A published index of wholesale electric prices, or Locational Marginal Prices duly calculated and posted by a FERC-regulated market operator, in either case as designated under Part III of this Tariff for use in connection with an identified Subregion.

Administration Charge or WRAP Administration Charge: The charge established under Schedule 1 of this Tariff for recovery of the costs of the WRAP.

Advance Assessment: Analyses and calculations of Participant load, resource, and other information performed in advance of each Binding Season as set forth in Part II of this Tariff.

Aggregate Capacity Deficiency: As to a Binding Season, the sum of the maximum Monthly Deficiencies of all Participants that submitted FS Submittals for such Binding Season, as determined following completion of the Cure Period for such Binding Season.

Available Transfer Capability (“ATC”): Transfer capability remaining in the physical transmission network for further commercial activity over and above already committed uses.

Balancing Authority: The responsible entity that integrates resource plans ahead of time, maintains demand and resource balance within a Balancing Authority Area, and supports interconnection frequency in real time.

Balancing Authority Area: The collection of generation, transmission, and loads within the metered boundaries of the Balancing Authority. The Balancing Authority maintains load-resource balance within this area.

Base Charge: A component of the WRAP Administration Charge as established under Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Base Costs: Base Costs shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Base Services Cost Centers: The cost centers comprising the Base Charge as defined in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Base Services Percentage: Base Services Percentage shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Binding Season: The Summer Season or the Winter Season.

Board of Directors or Board: The Board of Directors of the Northwest Power Pool d/b/a Western Power Pool.

Business Day: Any Day that is a Monday through Friday, excluding any holiday established by United States federal authorities.

Business Practice Manuals: The manuals compiling further details, guidance, and information that are appropriate or beneficial to the implementation of the rules, requirements, and procedures established by this Tariff. Business Practice Manuals do not include such internal rules or procedures as the Western Power Pool may adopt for its operation and administration, including but not limited to any corporate by-laws of the Western Power Pool, or for any services or functions provided by the Western Power Pool other than those established by this Tariff.

CAISO: The California Independent System Operator Corporation, a California nonprofit public benefit corporation.

Capacity Benefit Margin: An amount of transmission transfer capability permitted under open access transmission rules to be reserved by load serving entities to ensure access to generation from interconnected systems to meet generation reliability requirements.

Capacity Critical Hours (“CCH”): Those hours during which the net regional capacity need for the WRAP Region is expected to be above the 95th percentile, based on historical and synthesized data for the WRAP Region’s gross load, variable energy resource performance, and interchange.

Capacity Deficiency: A shortfall in a Participant’s Portfolio QCC relative to that Participant’s FS Capacity Requirement, as further defined in Part II of this Tariff.

Cash Working Capital Fund: Cash Working Capital Fund shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Cash Working Capital Support Charge: A charge assessed to Participants under Schedule 1 of this Tariff to fund the Cash Working Capital Fund.

Cash Working Capital Support Charge Rate: Cash Working Capital Support Charge Rate shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Central Hub: A designated point or named group of points on the transmission system within a Subregion identified by the Program Administrator that permits energy deliveries from multiple points within such Subregion.

Cost of New Entry (“CONE”): The estimated cost of new entry of a new peaking natural gas-fired generation facility, as determined under, and used in, Part II of this Tariff.

CONE Factor: A factor employed in the calculation of Deficiency Charges under Part II of this Tariff, to reflect whether, and the extent to which, the WRAP Region as a whole is expected to have a capacity deficiency during the period for which the Deficiency Charge is being calculated or a factor employed when a Participant has had repeated deficiencies in sequential years.

Committee of State Representatives (“COSR”): Committee of State Representatives, as established in Part I of this Tariff.

Contingency Reserve: As more fully described in the NERC WECC reliability standards, a quantity of reserves, consisting of generation, load, interchange, or other resources, that are deployable within ten minutes, equal to the greater of (i) the MW quantity of the loss of the most severe contingency and (ii) the megawatt quantity equal to the sum of 3% of hourly integrated load plus 3% of hourly integrated generation.

Critical Mass: *The threshold level of participation in a Subregion, as established in the Business Practice Manuals, below which each Participant of such Subregion may elect to participate as a Non-Binding Participant.*

Cumulative Delivery Failure Period: Any period of five consecutive years, ending with and including the most recent Energy Delivery Failure as of the time of determination of a possible Delivery Failure Charge.

Day: A calendar day.

Day-Ahead Price: A price for wholesale electric transactions designated as a day-ahead price in an Applicable Price Index.

Default Allocation Assessment: A charge assessed on non-defaulting Participants to recover the costs associated with a default by a Participant, as set forth in Part I of this Tariff.

Deficiency Charge: A charge assessed for a Capacity Deficiency or Transmission Deficiency, as set forth in Part II of this Tariff.

Delivery Failure Charge: A charge assessed for a Participant’s failure to deliver a required Energy Deployment, as set forth in Part III of this Tariff.

Delivery Failure Charge Rate: A rate employed in the determination of a Delivery Failure Charge as more fully set forth in Part III of this Tariff.

Delivery Failure Factor: A factor used in the determination of a Delivery Failure Charge to recognize the relative severity or impact of an Energy Delivery Failure, as set forth in Part III of this Tariff.

Demand Response: A quantifiable load reduction or otherwise controllable load for which a Participant has two mutually-exclusive options to use to affect its FS Capacity Requirements in a FS for a Binding Season: (1) leave the effects of historically deployed demand response as part of its load provided for the Advance Assessment; or (2) utilize as a Demand Response Capacity Resource.

Demand Response Capacity Resource: A Qualifying Resource with a demonstrated capability to provide a reduction in demand or otherwise control load in accordance with the requirements established under Part II of this Tariff utilized to meet a Participant’s FS Capacity Requirement.

Demonstrated FS Transmission: A Participant's demonstration in its Forward Showing Submittal that it has secured WRAP Qualifying Transmission in a quantity sufficient to provide reasonable assurance, as of the time of the Forward Showing Submittal, of delivery of capacity from the Qualifying Resources and the resources associated with the power purchase agreements in the Participant's Portfolio QCC.

Discounted Deficiency Charge: *A reduced Deficiency Charge during the Transition Period that enables a deficient Participant that demonstrates commercially reasonable efforts but is unable to cure deficiencies to access Operations Program capacity.*

Dual Benefit Cost Centers: Dual Benefit Cost Centers shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Effective Load Carrying Capability ("ELCC"): A methodology employed to determine the Qualified Capacity Contribution of certain types of Qualifying Resources, as more fully set forth in Part II of this Tariff.

Energy Declined Settlement Price: A pricing component used as part of the calculation of settlements for Holdback Requirements and Energy Deployments under Part III of this Tariff.

Energy Delivery Failure: A failure by a Participant to provide an Energy Deployment assigned to such Participant under Part III of this Tariff.

Energy Deployment: A delivery of energy that a Participant is required to provide during an Operating Day, as set forth in Part III of this Tariff.

Energy Storage Resource: A resource, not including a Storage Hydro Qualifying Resource, designed to capture energy produced at one time for use at a later time.

Excused Transition Deficit: A Participant's inability during the Transition Period to demonstrate full satisfaction of the Participant's FS Capacity Requirement, which, under certain conditions and limitations prescribed by Part II of this Tariff, permits *the Participant to pay a Discounted Deficiency Charge.*

Federal Power Marketing Administration: A United States federal agency that operates electric systems and sells the output of federally owned and operated hydroelectric dams located in the United States.

FERC: The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Forced Outage Factor: The factor resulting from dividing the number of hours a generating unit or set of generating units is not synchronized to the grid system, not in reserve shutdown state and considered to be out of service for unplanned outages—or a startup failure, by the number of total hours in the period multiplied by 100% or a Program Administrator calculated equivalent forced outage factor that reflects the likelihood and extent to which a resource will be unavailable from time to time due to factors outside management control.

Forward Showing Program: The program and requirements as set forth in Part II of this Tariff.

Forward Showing Submittal (“FS Submittal”): The submissions a Participant is required to submit in advance of each Binding Season to demonstrate its satisfaction of the FS Capacity Requirement and FS Transmission Requirement, as set forth in Part II of this Tariff.

Forward Showing Year: A period consisting of a Summer Season and the immediately succeeding Winter Season.

FS Capacity Requirement: The minimum quantity of capacity a Participant is required to demonstrate for a Binding Season, as set forth in Part II of this Tariff.

FS Deadline: The deadline for Participants’ submissions of their FS Submittals for a Binding Season, as established under Part II of this Tariff.

FS Planning Reserve Margin (“FSPRM”): An increment of resource adequacy supply needed to meet conditions of high demand in excess of the applicable peak load forecast and other conditions such as higher resource outages, or lower availability of resources, expressed as a percentage of the applicable peak load forecast, as determined in accordance with Part II of this Tariff.

FS Transmission Requirement: The minimum quantity of WRAP Qualifying Transmission a Participant is required to demonstrate for a Binding Season, as set forth in Part II of this Tariff.

High-Priced Day: The most recent day in the CAISO in which prices in the day-ahead market were at least \$200/MWh.

Holdback Capacity: Capacity that is voluntarily supplied or is the result of a positive Sharing Calculation result that is bindingly committed to the WRAP after it is claimed by one or more Participants with a negative Sharing Calculation result.

Holdback Requirement: A MW quantity, as determined on a Preschedule Day, that a Participant is required to be capable of converting into an Energy Deployment on a given hour of the succeeding Operating Day, as more fully set forth in Part III of this Tariff.

ICE Index: A wholesale electric price index prepared and published by the Intercontinental Exchange.

Incremental Cash Working Capital Support Charge: Incremental Cash Working Capital Support Charge shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Independent Evaluator: An independent entity engaged to provide an independent assessment of the performance of the WRAP and any potential beneficial design modifications, as set forth in Part I of this Tariff.

Installed Capacity: Nameplate capacity adjusted for conditions at the site of installation.

International Power Marketing Entity: An entity that (i) owns, controls, purchases and/or sells resource adequacy supply and is responsible under the WRAP program for meeting LRE obligations associated with one or more loads physically located outside the United States.

Legacy Agreement: A power supply agreement entered into prior to October 1, 2021.

Load Charge: A component of the WRAP Administration Charge as established under Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Load Charge Rate: Load Charge Rate shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Load Services Costs: Load Services Costs shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Load Services Cost Centers: Load Services Cost Centers shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Load Services Percentage: Load Services Percentage shall have the meaning provided in Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Load Responsible Entity (“LRE”): An LRE is an entity that (i) owns, controls, purchases and/or sells resource adequacy supply, or is a Federal Power Marketing Administration or an International Power Marketing Entity, and (ii) has full authority and capability, either through statute, rule, contract, or otherwise, to:

- (a) submit capacity and system load data to the WRAP Program Operator at all hours;
- (b) submit Interchange Schedules within the WRAP Region that are prepared in accordance with all NERC and WECC requirements, including providing E-Tags for all applicable energy delivery transactions pursuant to WECC practices and as required by the rules of the WRAP Operations Program;
- (c) procure and reserve transmission service rights in support of the requirements of the WRAP Forward Showing Program and Operations Program; and
- (d) track and bilaterally settle holdback and delivery transactions.

Subject to the above-mentioned criteria, an LRE may be a load serving entity, may act as an agent of a load serving entity or multiple load serving entities, or may otherwise be responsible for meeting LRE obligations under the WRAP.

Locational Marginal Price: The cost of delivering an additional unit of energy to a given node, as calculated under a FERC-regulated wholesale electric tariff.

Loss of Load Expectation (“LOLE”): An expression of the frequency with which a single event of failure, due to resource inadequacy, to serve firm load would be expected (based on

accepted reliability planning analysis methods) to result from a given FS Planning Reserve Margin.

Make Whole Adjustment: A component used as part of the calculation of settlements for Holdback Requirements and Energy Deployments under Part III of this Tariff.

Maximum Base Charge: The maximum amount prescribed in Schedule 1 of the Tariff that the Base Charge cannot exceed.

Maximum Load Charge Rate: The maximum rate prescribed in Schedule 1 of the Tariff that the Load Charge Rate cannot exceed.

Median Monthly P50 Peak Loads: Median Monthly P50 Peak Loads has the meaning prescribed by Schedule 1 of this Tariff.

Month: A calendar month.

Monthly Capacity Deficiency: A Participant's Capacity Deficiency for a given Month.

Monthly Deficiency: An identification under Part II of this Tariff whether, and the extent to which, a Participant's need for capacity or transmission for a given Month is greater than the capacity or transmission, respectively, the Participant can demonstrate for such Month.

Monthly FS Capacity Requirement: FS Capacity Requirement determined as to a Month.

Monthly FSPRM: The FS Planning Reserve Margin applicable to a given Month of a given Binding Season, as determined in accordance with Part II of this Tariff.

Monthly Transmission Deficiency: A Participant's Transmission Deficiency for a given Month.

Monthly Transmission Demonstrated: A Participant's Demonstrated FS Transmission for a given Month.

Monthly Transmission Exceptions: Exceptions from the FS Transmission Requirement approved under Part II of this Tariff for a Participant for a given Month.

Multi-Day-Ahead Assessment: A period of days preceding each Operating Day, and ending on the Preschedule Day, during which Sharing Calculations are successively performed based in each case on Operating Day conditions expected at the time of calculation.

North American Electric Reliability Corporation ("NERC"): A not-for-profit international regulatory authority that serves as the designated electric reliability organization for the continental United States, Canada, and a portion of Mexico.

Net Contract QCC: The QCC, which may be a positive or negative value, calculated, in sum and on net, for a Participant's power purchase agreements and power sale agreements, in accordance with Part II of this Tariff.

Non-Binding Season: As to a Participant, *any* Binding Season during which the *provisions of Section 15A.1* of this Tariff *apply*.

Non-Binding Participant: For any Binding Season, a Participant that has made an election by which such Binding Season is a Non-Binding Season for that Participant.

Open Access Transmission Tariff: A governing document on file with FERC establishing the rates, terms, and conditions of open access transmission service, or equivalent tariff of a transmission service provider that is not required to file its transmission service tariff with FERC.

Operating Day: A current Day of actual electric service from resources to load, for which Sharing Events are determined and Energy Deployments may be required, as set forth in Part III of this Tariff.

Operations Program: The program and requirements set forth in Part III of this Tariff.

P50 Peak Load Forecast: A peak load forecast prepared on a basis, such that the actual peak load is statistically expected to be as likely to be above the forecast as it is to be below the forecast.

Participant: A Load Responsible Entity that is a signatory to the WRAPA.

Portfolio QCC: As to a Participant, the sum of the Resource QCC provided by all of a Participant's Qualifying Resources plus the Net Contract QCC of such Participant, as adjusted to reflect RA Transfers as described in Section 16.2.7 and Planned Outages as described in Section 16.2.8.

Preschedule Day: The applicable scheduling Day for a given Operating Day as defined in scheduling calendar established by WECC.

Program Administrator: The Western Power Pool, in its role as the entity responsible for administering the WRAP.

Program Operator: A third party that has contracted with the Program Administrator to provide technical, analytical, and implementation support to the Program Administrator for the WRAP.

Program Review Committee ("PRC"): The stakeholder sector committee as established in Section 4.2 of this Tariff.

Pure Capacity: A MW quantity of capacity without any assigned forced outage rate employed in ELCC determinations under Part II of this Tariff.

Qualifying Capacity Contribution ("QCC"): The MW quantity of capacity provided by a resource, contract, or portfolio which qualifies to help satisfy a Participant's FS Capacity Requirement, as determined in accordance with Part II of this Tariff.

Qualifying Resource: A generation or load resource that meets the qualification and accreditation requirements established by and under Part II of this Tariff.

Real-Time Price: A price for wholesale electric transactions designated as a real-time price in an Applicable Price Index.

Resource Adequacy Participant Committee (“RAPC”): The committee comprised of representatives from each Participant as established in Part I of this Tariff.

Resource QCC: The QCC provided by a Qualifying Resource, as determined in accordance with Part II of this Tariff.

Run-of-River Qualifying Resource (“ROR”): A hydro-electric power project that does not have the capability to store a sufficient volume of water to support continuous generation at the project’s stated maximum capacity for a period of one hour. Resource does not meet the definition of a Storage Hydro Qualifying Resource.

Safety Margin: An additional factor allocated among Participants with positive sharing calculations when warranted by certain conditions as prescribed by Part III of this Tariff.

Senior Official Attestation: A signed statement of a senior official of a Participant attesting that it has reviewed such Participant’s information submission required under this Tariff, that the statements therein are true, correct and complete to the best of such official’s knowledge and belief following due inquiry appropriate to the reliability and resource adequacy matters addressed therein, and containing such further statements as required by this Tariff or the applicable Business Practice Manual for the information submission at issue.

Sharing Calculation: A calculation used in the Operations Program under Part III of this Tariff to identify any hour in which any Participant is forecast to have a capacity deficit.

Sharing Event: An hour or hours of an Operating Day for which one or more Participants has a negative Sharing Calculation result, as determined in accordance with Part III of this Tariff.

Storage Hydro Qualifying Resource: A hydro-electric power project with an impoundment or reservoir located immediately upstream of the powerhouse intake structures that can store a sufficient volume of water to support continuous generation at the project’s stated maximum capacity for a period of one hour or longer.

Subregion: An area definition approved by the Board of Directors and identified in the Business Practice Manuals, that is wholly contained within the WRAP Region, which is separated from one or more other Subregions by transmission constraints on capacity imports or on capacity exports that result, or are expected to result, in differing FSPRM determinations for that Subregion relative to such other Subregion.

Summer Season: A period of time that commences on June 1 of a Year and terminates on September 15 of the same Year.

System Sale: A bilateral agreement that conveys generating capacity from a group of generating resources from one party to another.

Transition Period: The Binding Seasons within the time period from June 1, 2025, through ~~March 15~~February 28, 2029, plus the time period required to implement the requirements and procedures of Part II of this Tariff applicable to such Binding Seasons.

Transmission Deficiency: A shortfall in a Participant's demonstration of secured WRAP Qualifying Transmission, after accounting for any approved transmission exceptions, relative to that Participant's FS Transmission Requirement, as further defined in Part II of this Tariff.

Unforced Capacity: The percentage of Installed Capacity available after a unit's forced outage rate is taken into account.

Variable Energy Resource ("VER"): An electric generation resource powered by a renewable energy source that cannot be stored by the facility owner or operator and that has variability that is beyond the control of the facility owner or operator, including but not limited to a solar or wind resource.

VER Zone: A geographic area delineated in accordance with Section 16.2.5.2 of this Tariff for a given type of VER, where each VER of that type located in such area is anticipated to be comparably affected by meteorological or other expected conditions in such area to a degree that warrants distinct calculation of ELCC allocations for such VERs of that type in such area.

Voluntary Holdback: Capacity that is offered to the Operations Program by a Participant with excess supply that is not obligated to the WRAP through a positive Sharing Calculation result, some or all of which can be used as part of the offering Participant's Holdback Requirement. For a Participant in a Subregion without a Central Hub, Voluntary Holdback for an hour must additionally include a total quantity for all identified points from Section 19.4 at which it can deliver that is no less than the amount of the Voluntary Holdback capacity for such hour.

Western Electricity Coordinating Council ("WECC"): A non-profit corporation that has been approved by FERC as the regional entity for the western interconnection and that also has NERC delegated authority to create, monitor, and enforce reliability standards.

Western Resource Adequacy Program Agreement ("WRAPA"): The participation agreement for the Western Resource Adequacy Program, as set forth as Attachment A to this Tariff, or as set forth for an individual Participant in a non-conforming version of such participation agreement accepted by FERC.

Western Resource Adequacy Program ("WRAP"): The Western Resource Adequacy Program, as established under this Tariff.

Western Power Pool ("WPP"): Northwest Power Pool, d/b/a Western Power Pool, which serves as Program Administrator for the WRAP under this Tariff and holds exclusive rights under section 205 of the Federal Power Act to file amendments to this Tariff.

Winter Season: A period of time that commences on November ~~1~~²⁰ of a Year and terminates on ~~March 15~~^{February 28 (or February 29, as applicable)} of the immediately following Year.

WRAP Cost Assignment Matrix: The matrix set forth in Schedule 1 of this Tariff to identify which WRAP costs are assessed to the Base Charge and the Load Charge components of the WRAP Administration Charge.

WRAP Qualifying Transmission: Transmission service that is (i) NERC Priority 6 or NERC Priority 7 point-to-point transmission service, (ii) network integration transmission service, or (iii) any firm transmission product that constitutes the highest priority transmission service offered by a transmission service provider, is reserved in advance, cannot be curtailed for higher priority transmission service, and is subject to curtailment only under reliability conditions necessary to maintain transmission system operations.

WRAP Region: The area comprising, collectively, (i) the duly recognized and established load service areas of all loads in the United States that all Participants are responsible for serving, (ii) the duly recognized and established load service areas of all loads in the United States that all load serving entities, on whose behalf a Participant acts in accordance with this Tariff, are responsible for serving, and (iii) the applicable location(s) on the United States side of the United States international border that form the basis for an International Power Marketing Entity's participation under the WRAP, in all cases excluding, for any Binding Season, any loads permitted by this Tariff to be excluded from Participants' Forward Showing Submittal for such Binding Season.

Year: A calendar year.

14. Forward Showing Program Process and Timeline

14.1 The Forward Showing Program has two Binding Seasons, defined as the Summer Season and the Winter Season. The Summer Season is the period beginning on June 1 of each Year and ending on September 15 of that same Year. The Winter Season is the period beginning on November ~~20~~ of each Year and ending on ~~March 15~~ February 28 (or February 29, as applicable) of the succeeding Year. This Tariff does not establish resource or showing obligations outside the periods defined by the Summer Season and Winter Season.

14.2 Each Participant shall submit its Forward Showing Submittals for each Month of each Binding Season, with all required supporting materials and information as detailed in the Business Practice Manuals, on or before the FS Deadline for the Binding Season. The FS Deadline for each Binding Season shall be seven months before the start of such Binding Season.

14.2.1 Forward Showing Submittal:

14.2.1.1 Absent the exception in Section 14.2.1.2, each Participant shall submit a separate Forward Showing Submittal for loads for which it is responsible if transmission constraints between areas where its loads are located, including, without limitation, when Participant is responsible for loads in more than one Subregion, prevent application, in the manner more fully described in the Business Practice Manuals, of Resource QCC or Net Contract QCC from one load area to the FS Capacity Requirement of another load area.

14.2.1.2 Notwithstanding Section 14.2.1.1, a Participant responsible for loads in two Subregions may submit for a given Month a single Forward Showing Submittal for such loads, and may employ for determination of its FS Capacity Requirement for such Month the lower of the two FSPRM values determined for the Subregions where its loads are located, if the Participant demonstrates in such Forward Showing Submittal, in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in the Business Practice Manuals, WRAP Qualifying Transmission in a quantity, in addition to that required by the FS Transmission Requirement, equal to the difference in the two FSPRM values multiplied by the Participant's P50 Peak Load Forecast for such Month, with a point of delivery in the Subregion with the higher FSPRM value and the point of receipt in the Subregion with the lower FSPRM value. Each such showing shall identify the MW quantity, Month of service, point of receipt, and point of delivery of such WRAP Qualifying Transmission, and such other information as specified in the Business Practice Manuals, and shall verify that the offered rights are WRAP Qualifying Transmission.

14.2.2 Each Participant's Forward Showing Submittal shall include a Senior Official Attestation.

14.3 The FSPRM values used in the Forward Showing Submittals for a Binding Season shall be those values approved by the Board of Directors as the culmination of an Advance Assessment process. No later than twelve months before the FS Deadline for each Binding Season, WPP will determine and post the recommended FSPRM for each Subregion for each Month of such Binding Season. Participants shall provide their load, resource and other information reasonably required to perform the analyses and calculations required for the Advance Assessment, in accordance with the Advance Assessment information submission details and schedule specified in the Business Practice Manuals. No later than nine months before the FS Deadline for such Binding Season, the Board of Directors shall take its final action regarding approval of the FSPRM values for each Month of such Binding Season.

14.3.1 In connection with an Advance Assessment process, or otherwise in connection with consideration of a change to the Business Practice Manuals, the Board of Directors may determine that designation of Subregions would encourage the relief, in whole or part, of transmission constraints on the transfer of capacity within the WRAP Region (whether through development or commitment of transmission, of Qualifying Resources, or by other means) to the benefit of the WRAP Region and the advancement of the objectives of the WRAP. Each such Subregion shall be identified in the Business Practice Manuals.

14.3.2 Any Participant may choose to offer in the Advance Assessment process WRAP Qualifying Transmission owned or controlled by such Participant for delivery of capacity from one Subregion to another Subregion, for use by other Participants under the terms of Part III of this Tariff during any or all identified Months of the applicable Binding Season. Each such offer shall identify the MW quantity, Month of service, point of receipt, and point of delivery of such transmission service rights, and such other information as specified in the Business Practice Manuals, and shall verify that the offered rights are WRAP Qualifying Transmission. No Participant is obligated to offer any such transmission service rights in the Advance Assessment process, but any offer so made and not withdrawn before the deadline during the Advance Assessment process specified in the Business Practice Manuals shall be considered a binding offer of the identified transmission service rights which may not be withdrawn before the end of the last Day of the Month for which such transmission service is offered. WPP shall take account of such offered transmission service rights, along with other transmission deliverability reasonably anticipated to be available for use by Participants for WRAP purposes during the applicable Binding Season in its determination of the recommended FSPRM values for each Month of the applicable Binding Season for the WRAP Region and for each affected Subregion.

- 14.4 No later than sixty Days after the FS Deadline for a Binding Season, WPP will (i) provide the values of the Participant's FS Capacity Requirement and FS Transmission Requirement for each Month of the Binding Season; (ii) affirm that the Portfolio QCC of such Participant for each Month of the Binding Season equals or exceeds the FS Capacity Requirement of such Month for such Participant or notify such Participants of any deficiencies in the Forward Showing Submittal that result in a failure to demonstrate satisfaction of the FS Capacity Requirement; and (iii) affirm that the Demonstrated FS Transmission plus approved Monthly Transmission Exceptions of such Participant for each Month of the Binding Season equals or exceeds the FS Transmission Requirement of such Month for such Participant or notify such Participants of any deficiencies in the Forward Showing Submittal that result in a failure to demonstrate satisfaction of the FS Transmission Requirement.
- 14.5 Within 120 Days after the FS Deadline, the Participant shall (i) submit revisions to its Forward Showing Submittal, including, without limitation, additions or revisions to the Participant's Resource QCC, Net Contract QCC, or Demonstrated FS Transmission; (ii) in order to fully cure all identified deficiencies and demonstrate that such Participant's Portfolio QCC for each Month of the Binding Season equals or exceeds its FS Capacity Requirement; and (iii) fully provide Demonstrated FS Transmission for each Month of the Binding Season that equals or exceeds its FS Transmission Requirement for the same Month of the Binding Season where WPP identified deficiencies.
- 14.5.1 Any Participant that fails to cure identified deficiencies in its Forward Showing Submittal within the period prescribed above shall be assessed a Deficiency Charge.

15. Transition Period

15.1 Except as specified in Section 15.1.1, the Binding Season beginning November ~~201~~, 2027, will be the first Binding Season for which all Participants will assume the obligations of demonstrating capacity and making surplus capacity available to other Participants and will receive the benefits of reliance upon other Participants' surplus capacity. Any Binding Season during the Transition Period occurring before November ~~201~~, 2027, shall be a Non-Binding Season, as specified in Section 15A of this Tariff.

15.1.1 No later than January 15, 2026, a Participant may elect the Binding Season beginning June 1, 2027, as the first Binding Season for which it will assume the obligations of demonstrating capacity and making surplus capacity available to other Participants and will receive the benefits of reliance upon other Participants' surplus capacity by providing written notice of its election.

15.2 Within two years prior to the start of the first Binding Season of the WRAP, a Participant who has elected to participate in the first Binding Season may request a vote of all Participants who have elected to participate in the first Binding Season to delay implementation of the first Binding Season for up to two Seasons. Delayed implementation of the first Binding Season shall be approved if 75% of the Participants who elected to participate in the first Binding Season vote in favor of such delay, with approval requiring a vote of 75% of both the House and Senate vote tallies (as described in Sections 4.1.6.2.1 and 4.1.6.2.2 of this Tariff) of all Participants who elected to participate in the first Binding Season.

15.2.1 The deferral vote may only occur for the first Binding Season of the WRAP. If the Participants who elected to participate in the first Binding Season of the WRAP vote to delay implementation of the first Binding Season, all compliance charges for the Forward Showing Program and Operations Program are automatically deferred; except that the Participants may vote to delay implementation only of the Operations Program portion of the first Binding Season and retain the binding Forward Showing Program portion of the first Binding Season.