

Welcome!

Please make yourself comfortable

- Information Forum will begin at 12:00pm
- Break - following the PIF
- Comment Forum 2:30pm - NLT 4:00pm

Public Information Forum

Proposed Formula Rates for Transmission, Ancillary Services, Losses And Sale of Surplus Products

Rate Order No. WAPA-174

Sheila D. Cook, Rates Manager

March 28, 2016

- Existing formula rates for LAP Transmission and the Ancillary Services applicable to LAP and CRSP Transmission as well as the WACM BA are set to expire September 30, 2016
- RMR is proposing to implement a new rate schedule for LAP Marketing to sell surplus products
- Formal Public Rate Process is needed in order to place rate schedules in place for a new 5-year period

Rate Process Timeline (Current Actions & Proposed Schedule)

August 11, 2015	Held Informal Meeting with Customers in Loveland
February 3, 2016	Publication of FRN with Proposed Formula Rates (Began 90-day comment period)
March 28, 2016	Public Information Forum (Loveland, CO) Noon MDT
March 28, 2016	Public Comment Forum (Loveland, CO) 2:30 p.m. to NLT 4:00 p.m. MDT
May 3, 2016	End 90-day Comment Period
~September 1, 2016	Publication of FRN with Final Formula Rates
October 1, 2016	New Formula Rates in Effect
TBD	FERC's Final Approval of the Formula Rates

- LAP Transmission Rates (data change)
 - Network
 - Point-to-Point (Firm and Non-Firm)*
 - Unreserved Use Penalties

- Ancillary Service Rates
 - Scheduling, System Control, and Dispatch
 - Reactive Supply & Voltage Control*
 - Regulation and Frequency Response*
 - Energy and Generator Imbalance
 - Operating Reserves – Spinning and Supplemental

- Transmission Losses

- LAP Marketing Sales of Surplus Products (new)

- ❖ *Proposed changes to the formula rate
- ❖ Note: Proposed Changes are noted in **Red**

Rate Proposals Transmission Services

Annual Transmission Revenue Requirement includes....

- Annual Transmission Cost
 - Annualized plant, O&M (including SSCD costs), Interest
- + Transmission Expenses Increasing Transmission System Capacity
- Revenues from Non-Firm P-to-P Transmission Service
- Revenues from Scheduling & Dispatch Service from non-Federal TSPs
- +/- Miscellaneous Charges & Credits
- +/- Prior Year True-Up

Annual Transmission Revenue Requirement Data Collection Changes

- The annual cost for Transmission Service is currently based on a 2-year forward-looking projection
 - Projecting remainder of current year and next year out (rate year) (e.g., estimated FY16 and FY17 data for FY17 rate)
 - The 2nd year projection is too unpredictable and causes rate swings when including the true-up in subsequent year
- **Proposing to change to a 1-year forward-looking projection estimate only for remainder of current year (e.g., estimated FY16 data for the FY17 rate)**
- Still allows Western to effectively match cost recovery with the incurring of the cost, without introducing unnecessary large true-ups caused by estimating the 2nd year
- Still provides for a 'truing up' of costs after the year is complete in a subsequent year

Network Transmission Service

Formula Rate:

$$\text{Monthly Charge} = \frac{\text{Annual Transmission Revenue Requirement (\$)}}{12} \times \text{Transmission Customer's Load Ratio Share}$$

- **Changes to Annual Revenue Requirement Data Collection**
 - Change methodology to only project for remainder of current year
 - No longer project for 2nd year out (rate year)
 - (e.g., estimated FY16 data for the FY17 rate)

No change to the Formula Rate

Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service

The proposed formula rate is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{Firm Point-to-Point} & & \text{Annual Transmission Revenue Requirement (\$)} \\
 \text{Transmission} & = & \text{-----} \\
 \text{Formula Rate} & & \text{Firm Transmission Capacity Reservations (kW) plus} \\
 & & \text{Network Integration Transmission Service Capacity (kW)}
 \end{array}$$

- **Changes to Annual Revenue Requirement Data Collection**
 - Change methodology to only project for remainder of current year
 - No longer project for 2nd year out (rate year)
 - (e.g., estimated FY16 data for the FY17 rate)

- **Changes to wording in denominator**
 - Clarify formula includes both reserved capacity for Firm P-to-P transmission plus a 12-mo average capacity value for Network service



LAP Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service

Schedule 8 to Tariff

Rate Schedule L-NFPT1

Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service

Formula Rate:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Maximum Non-Firm} \\ \text{Point-to-Point} \\ \text{Transmission Formula Rate} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Firm Point-to-Point} \\ \text{Transmission Formula Rate} \end{array}$$

No change to the Formula Rate

Rate Proposals

Reactive Supply and Voltage Control Service

Reactive Supply & Voltage Control Service

The Proposed Formula Rate is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{VAR} \\ \text{Support Service} \\ \text{Formula Rate} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Annual Revenue Requirement for VAR Support Service (\$)}}{\text{Transmission Transactions in WACM} \\ \text{Requiring VAR Support Service (kW)}}$$

Where:

- Numerator is: Annual Revenue Requirement for VAR Support Service = (Revenue Requirement for Generation x % of Resource Capacity Used for VAR Support Service (1 Minus Power Factor)) + **Other Resources, e.g. energy and transmission costs for condensing Federal generating units**
- Denominator is: **Transmission Transactions in WACM Requiring VAR Support Service** = Transmission Capacity usage on Federal Transmission Systems (Point-to-Point Transmission Service as well as Network Service on LAPT and CRCM Transmission Systems) + Transmission Capacity usage by any applicable non-Federal TSPs inside WACM

TSP's Current Charging Practices

- LAP and CRSP TSPs do not charge certain Transmission Customers who are taking service on the LAP and CRSP Federal Transmission Systems for VAR Support
 - These Transmission Customers have been given exemptions based on the following requirements:
 - They have generation resources inside WACM BA
 - They may have agreed to make those resources available to WACM BA
 - **Concerns**
 - Unless the Transmission Customer has generating resources directly connected to a Federal Transmission Facility owned and operated by LAP and/or CRSP, those resources cannot be used to support the LAP and CRSP systems
 - Some Transmission Customers currently receiving exemptions have commitments to other TSPs; therefore, receiving dual credit
 - Exemptions shift costs to remaining, non-exempted, LAP & CRSP Transmission Customers

TSP's Proposed Charging Practices

- The LAP and CRSP TSPs will eliminate the existing VAR Support Service exemptions and begin assessing VAR Support charges for all transmission transactions on the LAP and CRSP transmission systems
 - Unless the Transmission Customer has generating resources directly connected to a Federal Transmission Facility owned and operated by LAPT and/or CRCM and has agreed, via a contract, to support the Control Area operator in providing VAR Support Service
- Elimination of exemptions and application of VAR Support Service charges to all Federal Transmission Customers will provide consistency in application of this service
 - Estimated ~18% reduction in the VAR Support Service charge

TSPs Proposed Charging Practice - Clarification

- Ok, so what does “Eliminate the existing VAR Support Service exemptions and begin assessing VAR Support charges for all transmission transactions on the LAP and CRSP transmission systems” mean?
 - Basically, it means **if you have a transmission service contract with LAP and/or CRSP, you will be charged for VAR Support Service based on the kW applicable to that contract**
 - As an example: A LAP Transmission Customer has a NITS agreement and has been given an exemption/waiver for paying VAR Support Service
 - Today that LAP Transmission Customer is charged for NITS Service based on each month’s rolling average 12-cp based on the Peak Delivered per Meter minus LAP entitlements, if applicable, and is charged nothing for VAR Support Service
 - Under the Proposal, that LAP Transmission Customer will continue to be charged for NITS Service based on that same 12-cp value and will also be charged for VAR Support Service based on that same 12-cp value
 - So if a month’s NITS Service is based on 5,000 kW, the VAR Support Service is based on 5,000 kW

WACM's Current Charging Practices

- WACM does not currently charge any non-Federal TSPs (or their transmission customers) for VAR Support Service
 - Assumption has been registered TSPs inside WACM BA are also transmission owner/operators and they monitor their respective system and address voltage control independently and sufficiently

- **Concerns**
 - Not all TSPs are in fact Transmission Owners
 - Not all TSPs have generation inside WACM BA

WACM's Charging Practices cont.

Outside of this rate adjustment process:

- We are pursuing efforts to verify the non-Federal TSPs transacting within WACM are indeed providing adequate VAR Support Service for their own systems
 - If it is determined a TSP is not providing sufficient VAR Support Service, WACM may assess VAR Support Service charges to that non-Federal TSP in accordance with Rate Schedule L-AS2.

WACM's Charging Practice - **Clarification**

- Ok, so what does “Outside of this rate adjustment process, we are pursuing efforts to verify the non-Federal TSPs transacting within WACM are indeed providing adequate VAR Support Service for their own systems” mean?
 - Basically, it means **if WACM's assessment suggests that a TSP may not be providing sufficient VAR Support Service for its transmission system**
 - **WACM will work with that TSP to correct the situation so that the TSP can be deemed by WACM to be providing adequate VAR Support Service OR**
 - **WACM will assess VAR Support Service charges to that non-Federal TSP according to the L-AS2 rate schedule**
 - **If WACM provides VAR Support Service on behalf of any non-Federal TSP, VAR Support Service will be assessed based on either the TSP's reserved capacity or the tagged megawatt usage of the TSP's Transmission Customers**

Rate Proposals

Regulation and Frequency Response Service

WACM's Regulation Requirement Why Is It Needed?

- The **current** Regulation Requirement is derived to assure that the BA has adequate time to respond to unknown circumstances, including a percentage of ACE deviation events that exceed 10 minutes, and to have adequate resources available continuously to be in compliance with the Balancing Standards
 - BAL-001: R1 (CPS1 must exceed 100% for the preceding 12 months, evaluated monthly) and R2 (ACE must not exceed the Balancing Authority ACE Limit (BAAL) for more than 30 consecutive clock-minutes)



WACM Regulation Requirement

control		%age			%age
# events > 200 MW	32	1.22%	# events > 30 Min	2	0.08%
# events > 175 MW	41	1.56%	# events > 28 Min	2	0.08%
# events > 150 MW	58	2.21%	# events > 26 Min	6	0.23%
# events > 125 MW	84	3.20%	# events > 24 Min	13	0.50%
# events > 100 MW	135	5.15%	# events > 22 Min	48	1.83%
# events > 95 MW	145	5.53%	# events > 20 minutes	91	3.47%
# events > 90 MW	157	5.99%	# events > 19 minutes	109	4.16%
# events > 85 MW	163	6.22%	# events > 18 minutes	122	4.65%
# events > 80 MW	174	6.64%	# events > 17 minutes	129	4.92%
# events > 75 MW	193	7.36%	# events > 16 minutes	141	5.38%
# events > 70 MW	211	8.05%	# events > 15 minutes	154	5.87%
# events > 65 MW	232	8.85%	# events > 14 minutes	169	6.45%
# events > 60 MW	260	9.92%	# events > 13 minutes	192	7.32%
# events > 55 MW	289	11.02%	# events > 12 minutes	215	8.20%
# events > 50 MW	338	12.89%	# events > 11 minutes	252	9.61%
# events > 45 MW	392	14.95%	# events > 10 minutes	286	10.91%
# events > 40 MW	486	18.54%	# events > 9 minutes	326	12.43%
# events > 35 MW	577	22.01%	# events > 8 minutes	379	14.45%
# events > 30 MW	664	25.32%	# events > 7 minutes	453	17.28%
# events > 25 MW	808	30.82%	# events > 6 minutes	552	21.05%
# events > 20 MW	1021	38.94%	# events > 5 minutes	711	27.12%
# events > 15 MW	1322	50.42%	# events > 4 minutes	936	35.70%
# events > 10 MW	1753	66.86%	# events > 3 minutes	1257	47.94%
# events > 5 MW	2621	99.96%	# events > 2 minutes	1691	64.49%
# events > 1 MW	2622	100.00%	# events > 1 minutes	2277	86.84%
# events > 0 MW	2622	100.00%	# events > 0 Min	2622	100.00%
# events = 0 MW	0	0.00%	# events = 0 min	0	0.00%
total events	2622	100.00%	total events	2622	100.00%
max size event "-"	-276.28		min length event	1	
max size event "+"	244.36		max length event	34	
average event MW "-"	-27.491		average event length "-"	5.014	
average event MW "+"	28.098		average event length "+"	5.094	
			total minutes	13254	31.74%

Regulation Requirement

Why does the regulation requirement keep increasing?

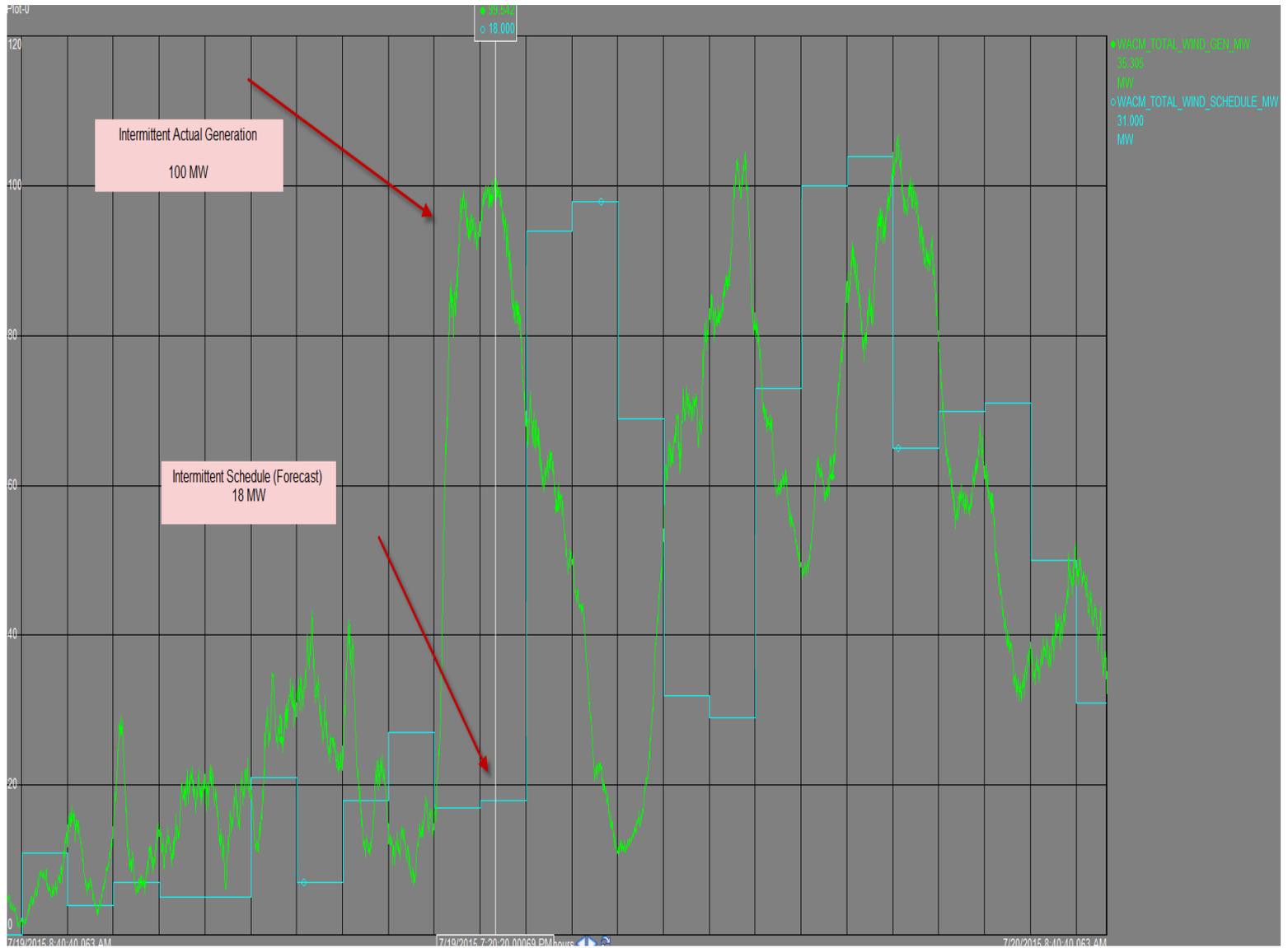
- Primarily due to the following reasons:
 - Load Increases. When the existing formula rate methodology was first implemented in June 2006, the average load in the BA was 3,300MW, the BA's peak load has increased to ~4,000MW
 - VER resources in the BA have increased from 77MW to over 300MW, with the expectation of another 50+ nameplate increase in the next 6-12 months
 - Changing standards

How are regulation needs currently met?

- Federal Generation
- Energy Purchases & Sales to support upward & downward regulation
- Various agreements with other entities for additional resources

What action has been taken to mitigate the increased need?

- 2012 Rate Adjustment Process - Implemented requirement for intermittent resources not serving load inside of the WACM BA, to be dynamic'd out



Option Explored:

- PSCo’s “flex reserve” - Used to recover the costs of supplemental reserves needed to address large reductions of online wind generation due to loss of wind speed
 - FERC has accepted PSCo’s plan to charge different rates for load, VER generation, and non-VER generation, finding that the provisions are similar to another proposal accepted by the agency
 - FERC said PSCo showed that VERs, non-VERs, and load require the use of reserves in different ways, and they, therefore, should pay different rates reflecting their relative contributions to the need for the service

Consumption vs. Socialization Concept

- How can we “Demonstrate” VER’s, non-VER’s, and Load’s relative need for the service?
 - How can we determine who’s consuming the regulation so we can make sure they pay their fair share within our existing methodology?
 - Load based assessment
 - VER Nameplate serving load inside BA assessment
- Operations developed a Regulation Analysis tool to determine if VER, as a group, consume a disproportionate amount of regulation and load following resources when compared to the load and non-VER groups
 - Use of the tool allows us to determine each group’s hourly impacts on the BA
 - Considered, but ruled out need to implement multiplier for non-VER
 - The ratio of the VER groups to the Load/Non-VER group is the “Variable Capacity Multipliers”
 - The “Variable Capacity Multipliers” can then be applied against the VER installed nameplate capacity for both wind and solar serving load inside of the WACM Control Area
- Using the multipliers as a way to assign costs gets us closer to un-socializing the costs without the complications of creating a whole new service

Regulation Analysis Tool

- This was done using a few steps:
 - Based on ACE, we determine an “event” by removing Frequency and Contingency Reserve events
 - Analyze the movement of regulation generation in the BA.
 - Determine what resource caused the movement: load, non-VER, or VER
 - Determine the ratio by which Load and non-VER moved versus VER
- An event is captured as the control signal increases or decreases in response to the regulating generation and ends when the control signal changes direction
 - The change of the control signal during the event is then recorded by magnitude and duration
 - This is done for both load changes and VER changes
- A calculation of load is used based on generation and actual interchange at the BA TIE points

Regulation Analysis Tool – Results Screenshot

	Up Regulation / Following Committed		Down Regulation / Following	
	WIND	LOAD	WIND	LOAD
avg % reg event	0.188	0.812	0.169	0.831
MW per category	14.115	60.885	12.651	62.349
nameplate & BA load	310.000	2565.000	310.000	2565.000
Ratio of MW to nameplate/BA load	0.046	0.024	0.041	0.024
Overall Ratio of Wind to Load:	1.918		1.678	

1.799

Regulation Analysis Results Overview

July 2014 – June 2015

WACM Month by Month Breakdown				
Month	Regulation need	% of events closest to 5%	Wind Variable Multiplier	
Jul-14	90 MW	4.88%	2.702	
Aug-14	100 MW	5.14%	2.276	
Sep-14	80 MW	4.81%	2.423	
Oct-14	80 MW	4.57%	1.695	
Nov-14	95 MW	4.63%	2.503	
Dec-14	125 MW	4.72%	2.210	
Jan-15	150 MW	4.14%	2.157	
Feb-15	125 MW	5.14%	2.176	
Mar-15	100 MW	5.81%	2.271	
Apr-15	100 MW	5.81%	2.271	
May-15	90 MW	4.78%	1.935	
Jun-15	75 MW	4.80%	2.421	
Average	101	N/A	2.253	

Regulation Analysis Results Overview

Rolling Average March 2015 – February 2016

WACM Rolling Average Breakdown

Month	Regulation need	% of events closest to 5%	Wind Variable Multiplier
Mar-15	125MW	2.95%	2.271
Apr-15	125MW	3.79%	1.947
May-15	90MW	4.78%	1.935
Jun-15	75MW	4.80%	2.421
Jul-15	95MW	4.61%	2.408
Aug-15	125MW	3.45%	2.549
Sep-15	85MW	4.64%	2.300
Oct-15	100MW	4.41%	1.058
Nov-15	95MW	4.83%	1.479
Dec-15	125MW	4.17%	1.694
Jan-16	125MW	4.27%	1.542
Feb-16	129MW	4.92%	1.799
Average	108MW	N/A	1.950

Wind Intermittent Variable Multiplier:

- July 2014 – June 2015 = 2.25
- March 2015 – February 2016 = 1.95
- July 2015 – June 2016 = TBD
 - Will be used for the FY17 Rate
 - Will post in July or August 2016

Solar Intermittent Variable Multiplier:

Insignificant Solar Generation Data available at this time

- July 2015 – June 2016 = 1.00

The Proposed Formula Rate is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Regulation Service Rate} &= \frac{\text{Total Annual Revenue Requirement for Regulation Service}}{\text{Load inside WACM Requiring Regulation Service} + \text{BA Agreements (kW)}} \\
 &\quad + \\
 &\quad [(\text{Installed Nameplate Capacity of Wind Generators Serving Load inside WACM} \\
 &\quad \quad \times \text{Wind Capacity Multiplier} \geq 1) \text{ (kW)} \\
 &\quad + \\
 &\quad (\text{Installed Nameplate Capacity of Solar Generators Serving Load inside WACM} \\
 &\quad \quad \times \text{Solar Capacity Multiplier} \geq 1) \text{ (kW)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Where:

The Annual Revenue Requirement for Regulation Service includes Plant Costs for Regulating Capacity for LAP & CRSP Units, additional Costs to Support LAP's Regulation Provision, 3rd Party Transmission Costs Associated with Regulating, and costs associated with contracts to supplement Regulation needs

Rate Impact

Example including Proposed Wind Multiplier:

Regulation		\$ 8,705,228
Service	=	<hr/>
Rate		2,506,382 kW
		(w/ 1.95 Wind Variable Multiplier and 1.00 Solar Variable Multiplier)
		(Load = 1,851,379, Wind Nameplate = 655,004, and Solar Nameplate = 0)
	=	\$.289 / kW-month

Rate Summary:

w/o multiplier	-	.327/kW-Mo
w/multiplier	-	<u>.289/kW-Mo</u>
		-.038/kW-Mo

% change in load	+13%
% change in rate	-12%

Rate Proposal

LAP Marketing Sale of Surplus Products

LAP Sale of Surplus Products

The **New** Formula Rate is as follows:

- Rate Schedule applicable to LAP Marketing sales of surplus energy and capacity products
 - Rate Schedule in effect for 5-years
 - Reserves, Regulation, Frequency Response
 - Separate agreement specifying the terms of the sale

- Charge for each product will be determined at the time of the sale, based on market rates, plus administrative costs
 - Transmission service responsibility of the Customer

Rates with No Proposed Changes

Formula Rates with No Proposed Changes

- Scheduling and Dispatch
- Energy/Generation Imbalance
- Spinning/Supplemental Reserves
- Unreserved Use
- Transmission Losses



Scheduling, System Control & Dispatch Service

Formula Rate:

$$\text{Charge per Schedule} = \frac{\text{Annual Cost of Scheduling Personnel and Related Costs}}{\text{Number of Schedules per Year, excluding schedules for Delivery of Losses to WACM}}$$

Where:

The Annual Cost of Scheduling Personnel and Related Costs are the annual costs associated with transmission scheduling and are comprised of annual expenses for personnel, facilities, equipment and software, as well as credits representing fees for agent services, excluding costs for system control and dispatch. Those costs are captured in other rates.

The Denominator will continue to be the yearly total of daily tags which result in a schedule. Schedules for delivery of losses to WACM are excluded.

Charge is allocated equally among all TSPs, both Federal and non-Federal, listed on the schedule that are inside WACM.

No Change to the Formula Rate

Energy and Generator Imbalance Service

Formula Rate:

- **Deviation Bands**
 1. $\leq 1.5\%$ metered load/generation (or 4MWs)
 - Settled - 100% of WACM Pricing
 2. Between 1.5%-7.5% (or 4-10MWs)
 - Settled - 90% WACM Pricing where: net energy/generation scheduled exceeds metered load/generation OR
110% WACM Pricing where: net energy/generation scheduled is less than metered load/generation
 3. $> 7.5\%$ metered load (or 10MWs)
 - Settled - 75% where: net energy/generation scheduled exceeds metered load/generation OR
125% where: net energy/generation scheduled is less than metered load/generation
 - Intermittent generators are exempt from this penalty
- Imbalance Service is accounted for hourly & settled financially

Operating Reserves

Spinning & Supplemental Reserve Services

Formula Rates:

- LAPT & WACM have no Reserves available for sale
- At a customer's request, Western-RMR will purchase Reserves and pass through that cost and the cost of any activation energy, plus a fee for administration. The customer would be responsible for providing the transmission to deliver the Reserves

No Change to the Formula Rate

Unreserved Use Penalties

Formula Rate:

- 200% penalty for the period of unreserved use
 - Base PTP transmission charge
 - Use FERC-defined periods (e.g., no hourly rate)
 - 100% penalty

- No distribution of penalty revenue above the base charge to non-offending customers. Revenue will be returned to all customers via credits to future transmission revenue requirements

No Change to the Formula Rate

Transmission Losses Service

Formula Rate:

- Loss factor as posted on WACM's Business Practices
 - Current Loss Rate – 5%*
- Assessed on all TSPs transmission transactions marketed inside WACM
- Energy Return or Financial Settlement
 - Energy return concurrent or 7 days later
- Based on WACM weighted average hourly pricing

No Change to the Formula Rate

* Unless there is an existing contract specifying a different loss rate

Rate Schedule Changes

Proposed Changes include:

- Make editorial changes to the formula rate schedules for better clarification and ensure greater consistency between Western's Regions
- The rate schedules will no longer include the unit charge(s). Annual charges will be posted on the LAPT and CRCM OASIS Web sites and on the RMR and CRSP Rates Web sites
- Draft rate schedules are included in the Customer Brochure posted on Western-RMR's Web site at:

<http://www.wapa.gov/regions/RM/rates/Pages/2017-rate-adjustment.aspx>

The Proposed Changes are:

- Transmission
 - Removal of 2nd year cost projection
 - Clarify PTP Denominator

- Reactive Supply
 - Eliminate exemptions/waivers for all transmission transactions on the LAP and CRSP transmission systems
 - Change Numerator to include other costs related to providing VAR support
 - Clarify Denominator

- Regulation
 - Clarify Denominator
 - Include wind and solar capacity multipliers

- New LAP Marketing Sale of Surplus Products Rate Schedule

- Change language and remove unit rates in all rate schedules

FY17 Transmission & Ancillary Services Rates

- We are unable to provide actual rates for FY17 at this time
- The formula rates are recalculated during the summer months and normally available by September 1
- Since we are modifying a few of the formulas, we will have to wait until the formulas are finalized via this Public Process before we can calculate all charges
- Once updated, FY17 rates will be posted to our Web sites at:

<http://www.wapa.gov/regions/RM/rates/Pages/Transmission-ancillary.aspx>
<http://www.wapa.gov/regions/CRSP/rates/Pages/rate-schedules.aspx>



Contact Information

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For current information relating to these FY17 rate proposals, visit our Web site at:

<https://www.wapa.gov/regions/RM/rates/Pages/2017-rate-adjustment.aspx>

**Check the Web site periodically as it is updated with new and updated information as it becomes available

- Consultation and comment period closes May 3, 2016
 - Written comments must be submitted by the close of the comment period to be considered by Western in its decision making process
- Anticipate Publishing Final Federal Register Notice by September 2016
- New Formula Rates Effective October 1, 2016

Question and Answer Session

NLT 2:15pm

Thank you for Attending
Please make yourself comfortable

The Public Comment Forum
Will begin promptly at
2:30pm - to NLT 4pm

Public Comment Forum

In Session

2:30pm - to NLT 4pm