

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c)     )  
Emergency Order: Tri-State         )                     Order No. 202-25-14  
Generation and Transmission         )  
Association, Platte River Power     )  
Authority, Salt River Project,       )  
PacifiCorp, and Xcel Energy       )

Exhibit to  
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of  
Public Interest Organizations

Filed January 28, 2026

Exhibit 1-166  
Tri-State January 2026 Press Release

# Tri-State makes Craig Generating Station Unit 1 available to operate in compliance with DOE emergency order

 [tristate.coop/tri-state-makes-craig-generating-station-unit-1-available-operate-compliance-doe-emergency-order](https://tristate.coop/tri-state-makes-craig-generating-station-unit-1-available-operate-compliance-doe-emergency-order)

01/23/26

(January 23, 2026 – Westminster, Colorado) To comply with an emergency order from the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under Section 202(c) of the Federal Power Act, Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association and the other co-owners of the Craig Generating Station took the necessary steps this week to make Unit 1 available to operate.

On Dec. 30, 2025, owners of the Craig Station received the emergency order from the DOE identifying an energy emergency in the Western Electricity Coordinating Council Northwest area and directing Tri-State to keep Unit 1 available to operate at the direction of either the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA)—Rocky Mountain Region Western Area Colorado Missouri (WACM) in its role as Balancing Authority or the Southwest Power Pool (SPP) West in its role as the Reliability Coordinator, for the next 90 days.

Unit 1 went into an outage on Dec. 19, 2025, due to a mechanical failure of a valve. Tri-State and the other co-owners took the necessary steps to repair the valve in a timely manner and as noted, the unit was available to operate by Tuesday, Jan. 20, 2026.

Retaining Unit 1 in compliance with the order will likely require additional investments in operations, repairs, maintenance and, potentially, fuel supply, all factors increasing costs. Tri-State continues to evaluate how best to comply while limiting the costs to its members, and the impacts to its employees and operations. Tri-State is not providing estimates at this time for the costs that may ultimately be necessary for compliance, including recent repairs, as it is working to prepare filings in support of cost recovery.

Craig Units 1 and 2 are part of the Yampa Project, jointly owned with multiple utility services providers including Tri-State, Platte River Power Authority, PacifiCorp, Xcel Energy and Salt River Project, with Tri-State as the operating entity. Tri-State owns 100% of Unit 3. Craig Unit 1's capacity is 427 megawatts. Unit 2, with a capacity of 410 megawatts, and Unit 3, with a capacity of 448 megawatts, are scheduled to retire in 2028.

Since 2016, Unit 1 has been scheduled for retirement by Dec. 31, 2025, for economic reasons, and to comply with numerous state and federal requirements. This retirement decision has informed operational and maintenance decisions, and Tri-State has planned for adequate resources to maintain reliability on its system following the unit's retirement.

## About Tri-State

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Tri-State is a power supply cooperative, operating on a not-for-profit basis, serving electric distribution cooperatives and public power district member-owners in four states. Together with our members, we deliver reliable, affordable and responsible power to more than a million electricity consumers across nearly 200,000 square miles of the rural West. Visit [www.tristate.coop](http://www.tristate.coop).

## Contact

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Certain information contained in this press statement are forward-looking statements including statements concerning Tri-State's plans, future events, and other information that is not historical information. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including those described from time to time in Tri-State's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Tri-State's expectations and beliefs are expressed in good faith, and Tri-State believes there is a reasonable basis for them. However, Tri-State cannot assure you that management's expectations and beliefs will be achieved. There are a number of risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained herein.

A Touchstone Energy<sup>®</sup> Cooperative 

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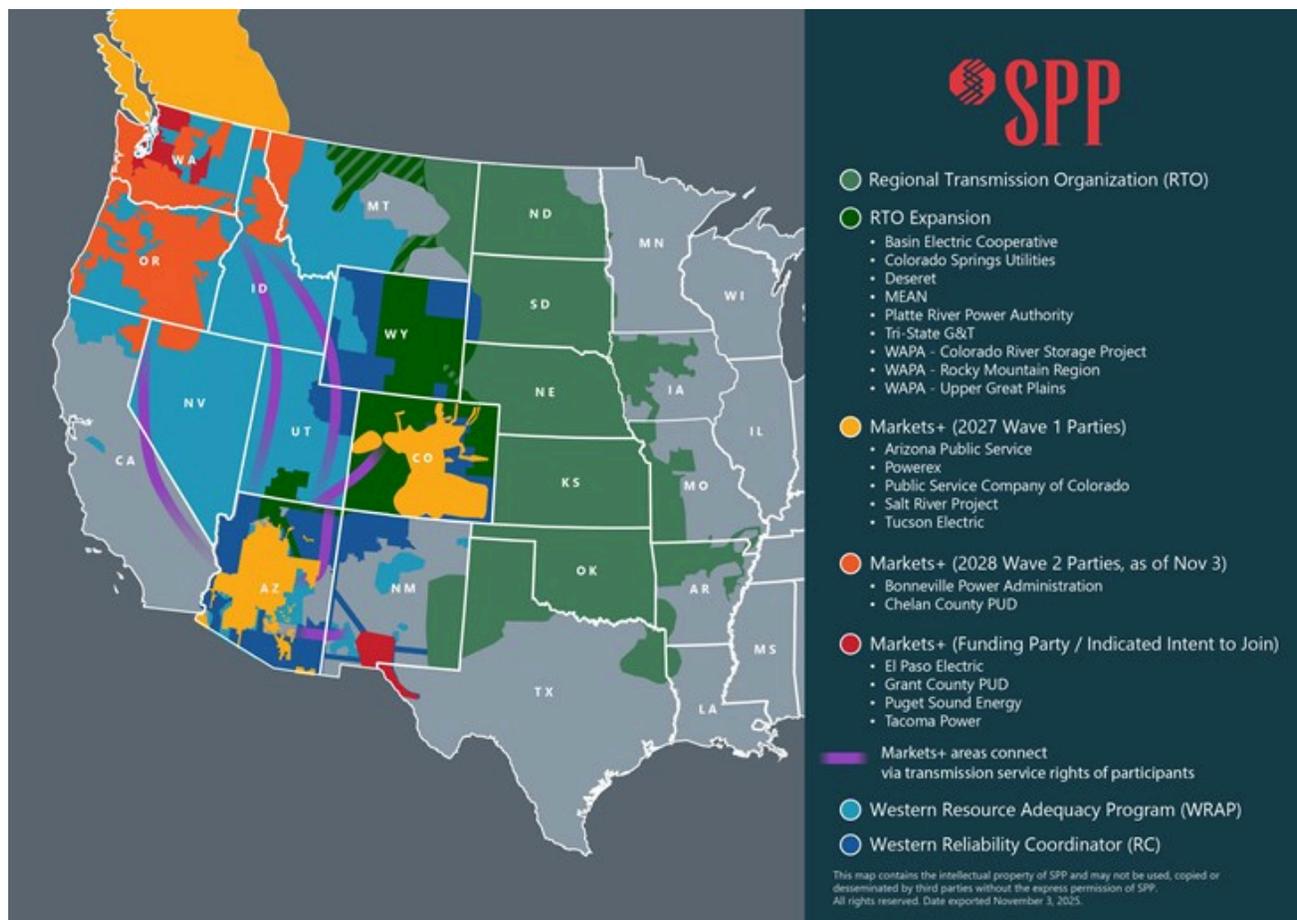
Exhibit 1-167  
SPP Markets+ Website

# Markets+ - Southwest Power Pool

 [www.spp.org/marketsplus](http://www.spp.org/marketsplus)



## Markets+



Markets+ is more than just a day-ahead market offering. It's a bundle of services that will centralize day-ahead and real-time unit commitment and dispatch and pave the way for the reliable integration of a rapidly growing fleet of renewable generation.

Working together, we've developed a market design that goes beyond current imbalance market service offerings, enhances reliability, increases participant value, equitably compensates participants and incorporates their diverse perspectives.

The Markets+ program has entered Phase Two – Implementation. Potential participants are encouraged to submit an [RMS ticket](#) promptly to begin the registration and onboarding process. Indicating intent to participate by the following key registration deadlines is essential to ensure inclusion in the October 2027 go-live:

- Balancing Authorities: September 1, 2025
- Transmission Service Providers: October 1, 2025
- Market Participants: April 1, 2026

Participants seeking to join after October 2027 are still welcome to submit an [RMS ticket](#) to express their interest in Markets+.

### **Markets+ Phase Two Funding Entities:**

***\*As of October 27, 2025***

- Arizona Public Service
- Bonneville Power Administration
- Chelan County PUD
- Grant County PUD
- Powerex
- Puget Sound Energy
- Salt River Project
- Tacoma Power
- Tri-State G&T
- Tucson Electric Power
- Xcel/Public Service Company of Colorado

For a list of participants, [click here](#).

### **Quick links:**

- [Visit the Markets+ Stakeholder page](#) for events and materials related to the Markets+ stakeholder groups
- [Markets+ Tariff](#)

- To receive emails related to Markets+ groups and task forces, subscribe to each group's exploder. For general Markets+ information, subscribe to the SPPMarkets+ Exploder on your [account page](#). ([Learn more about Exploders here.](#))
- [Market+ Project Timeline](#)

### Latest Markets+ Phase Two News:

- [February 14, 2025 | Markets+ phase two development confirmed with western market commitments](#)
- [January 16, 2025 | SPP's Markets+ tariff receives FERC approval](#)
- [July 31, 2024 | FERC requests additional information regarding Markets+ tariff filing; SPP coordinating response](#)
- [June 5, 2024 | SPP files expanded regional transmission organization tariff to include western entities](#)
- [April 15, 2024 | Western utilities express support for continued Markets+ development](#)
- [April 1, 2024 | Southwest Power Pool completes and files Markets+ tariff with collaboration and support from western stakeholders](#)

## WESTERN SERVICES

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- › [Western Newsroom](#)
  - [Press Releases](#)
  - [COVID-19](#)
  - [2021 Winter Storm Review](#)
  - [Holistic Integrated Tariff Team](#)
  - [Stakeholder Report](#)
- [Western Events](#)
  - [Calendar](#)
  - [Registration](#)
- › [Markets+](#)
  - [Markets+ Initiative Requests](#)
  - [Join Markets+](#)
- › [RTO Expansion](#)
  - [New Member Integration](#)
  - [RTO Expansion Program Documents](#)
  - [Southwest Power Pool Current List - RTO Expansion Project 20240412](#)
  - [RTO Expansion Revision Requests](#)
- [Western Resource Adequacy Program](#)
- › [Western RC Services](#)
  - [WIT Administration](#)
  - [Modification Oversight Process](#)

- [Western Interconnection Unscheduled Flow Mitigation Plan \(WIUFMP\)](#)
- › [WEIS](#)
  - [WEIS Revision Requests](#)

## RELATED DOCUMENTS

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- [Help Guide: Get Involved in Markets+ on SPP.org](#)
- [Markets+ Service Offering](#)
- [Final Markets+ Tariff - April 18](#)
- [Exhibit 1 Phase 2 - 11.10.25](#)
- [Markets+ History & Phase One Participants](#)
- [Markets+ Protocols Production](#)

## RELATED DOCUMENT GROUPS

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- [Markets+ Documents](#)
- [Markets+ Program Materials](#)
- [Markets+ Initiative Requests](#)

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Exhibit 1-168  
Tri-State Extreme Weather Event Modeling Assumptions

## Extreme Weather Sensitivity

A dispatch sensitivity is modeled to simulate Extreme Weather Event (EWE) impacts and duration, and to evaluate system reliability. The following modeling inputs will be used to simulate EWEs:

Table 1: EWE Modeling Inputs

Assumption Item	Phase I Description	Phase II Description
Load	Gross up the extreme weather week by using the change in temperature and precipitation from actual storm event months compared to 10-year weather normalized load. Apply the monthly increase to the EWE week using the historical EWE weather patterns/shapes from the event, adjusted for known Member departures. Weather and patterns are calculated at the planning region level.	Continued approach of Phase I storm event load stress methodology during the Resource Acquisition Period (RAP), through 2031.  For Post-RAP period, starting in 2032, selection of events from applicable EWE Database <sup>1</sup> Tier 2 or 3 events (identified below). The winter stress will continue to utilize the modeling approach used in Phase I. The summer EWE event utilizes the base load forecast, rather than reflecting the Phase I EWE load stress methodology to ensure a reasonable resource stress.
Load Forecast and EWE Period	EWE dates in January and July aligned the date of peak load in the storm shape with the peak load in the base forecast.	EWE dates in January and July will be selected to align the day of week of the storm shape with the day of the week of the load forecast. The EWE dates will be chosen such that the 168-hour EWE events modeled will overlay the date of the forecasted monthly peak for the base load forecast for the Western Interconnect.

<sup>1</sup> In 2024, Tri-State procured a third-party (Astrape) "EWE Study" and database of historical EWE events ("EWE Database") to inform the EWE simulation.

Attachment B-5: Extreme Weather Event Modeling Assumptions

Assumption Item	Phase I Description	Phase II Description
Gas Prices	<p>Winter EWE gas prices range from \$5 to \$200/MMBtu which reflects Winter Storm Uri (Feb. 11-17, 2021) pricing.</p> <p>Summer EWE gas prices range from \$6 to \$8/MMBtu which reflects Summer EWE event (July 17-23, 2022) pricing.</p>	No change.
Power Prices	<p>The historical purchase and sales hourly weighted average price of all zones and take the highest hourly price between purchase and sales. For hours with neither a historical purchase nor sale, the highest price between transactions was used.</p> <p>Maximum price during Winter events (Feb. 11-17, 2021) is \$800/MWh and the maximum price during summer events (July 17-23, 2022) is \$258/MWh.</p>	No change.
TOT 3	<p>Derated to 75% of maximum capacity for all hours of three days in the winter EWE period.</p> <p>Derated to 75% of maximum capacity for hours ending 16-21 during the summer EWE period.</p>	No change.
Wind and Solar Resource – Net Availability	<p>Stressed profiles were created for existing, under contract, bid, and generic resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Winter Stress</i>: Observed data from Winter Storm Uri, actual generation used for existing units, representative irradiance and wind data used for generic and new generation not yet online. Additional stress of 50% for ECO, 80% for WCO, WYO, and NM for a 72-hour period during days 2-4 of the stressed period.</li> <li>• <i>Summer Stress</i>: Observed data from summer 2022 heat wave actual generation used for existing units, representative</li> </ul>	<p>2026-2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Winter Stress</i>: Observed data from Winter Storm Uri, actual generation used for existing units, representative irradiance and wind data used for bid and new generation not yet online. Additional stress of 50% for ECO, 80% for WCO, WYO, and NM for a 72-hour period during days 3-5 to better align with peak during EWE event considering member departures.</li> <li>• <i>Summer Stress</i>: No change.</li> </ul>

**Attachment B-5: Extreme Weather Event Modeling Assumptions**

Assumption Item	Phase I Description	Phase II Description
	irradiance and wind data used for generic and new generation not yet online. Additional stress on solar profiles of 50% for ECO, WCO, and NM. Additional stress on wind profiles of 50% for ECO and NM and 80% for WYO for a 72-hour period during days 1-3 of the stressed period.	2032-2043: Stressed profiles were selected from the EWE Database for existing, under contract, bid and generic resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Winter Stress</i>: Observed data from 1/8/2011-1/14/2011 Tier 3 Extreme Load Event.</li> <li>• <i>Summer Stress</i>: Observed data from 7/25/18-7/31/18 Tier 2 Net Load Event.</li> </ul>
Dispatchable Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Winter stress</i>: Outages and derates for existing thermal coal and gas units will match the 2/11/2021 to 2/17/2021 event.</li> <li>• <i>Summer stress</i>: Outages and derates for existing thermal coal and gas units will match the 7/17/2022 to 7/23/2022 event.</li> </ul>	2026-2031: No change.  2032-2043: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Winter stress</i>: Derates of 9% applied to existing gas units for hours of EWE where system-weighted temperatures are below 0F degrees.</li> <li>• <i>Summer stress</i>: Derates of 1% applied to existing gas units for hours of EWE where system-weighted temperatures are above 95F degrees.</li> </ul>
Market Depth (Purchases) <sup>2</sup>	Determined hourly purchase volumes for EWEs, at the market area level, based on historical activity; allowing market purchases during limited hours and markets of EWEs as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Winter – NM Market allowed HE2-HE6; HE11-HE15; all other markets are closed for purchases. Hourly market depth of 60 MW.</li> </ul>	No change.

<sup>2</sup> Market sales are open in the modeling.

**Attachment B-5: Extreme Weather Event Modeling Assumptions**

Assumption Item	Phase I Description	Phase II Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Day 4 of EWE event, no purchase market available</li> <li>● Summer – ECO, WCO, WYO Markets allowed HE2-HE13; NM market closed for purchases. Hourly market depth of 70 MW.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Day 1 of EWE event, no purchase market available</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Summary of EWE Stress

Key features of RAP-period EWE Events:

- 168-hr event:
  - Winter EWE based on Storm Uri (Feb. 11-17, 2021).
    - Additional stress on resources 50% for ECO, 80% for WCO, WYO, and NM for a 72-hour period during days 3-5.
  - Summer EWE based on prior event (July 17-23, 2022).
    - Additional stress on solar profiles of 50% for ECO, WCO, and NM; and
    - Additional stress on wind profiles of 50% for ECO and NM and 80% for WYO for a 72-hour period during days 1-3.
- The dates of the storm shape are inclusive of the peak load in the base forecast for both Winter and Summer EWE. Summer peak loads are highest on days 1-3 and 5-6. Day 6 has the highest peak EWE load, but since the three-day period of days 1-3 have higher peak loads than a three-day period including Day 6, the additional renewable stress is on Days 1-3.

Key features of Post-RAP period EWE Events:

- 168-hr event:
  - Winter EWE based on Tier 3 Extreme Load Event (Jan. 8-14, 2011).
  - Summer EWE based on Tier 2 Net Load Event (July 25-31, 2018).
- Aligned the date of the forecasted monthly peak for the base load forecast for the Western Interconnect to fall within the storm shapes for both Winter EWE and Summer EWE.

## Stressed Resource and Load Profiles for EWE Sensitivity Analysis

The adjustments made to create simulated EWE “stressed” profiles for existing, under contract, bid and generic resources, load, and transmission are described herein.

The EWEs for each portfolio were assumed to be one week (168 hours) in January and one week (168 hours) in July of each year, from 2026 to 2043.<sup>3</sup> The specific 168 hours were selected to align the day of the week between the forecast calendar and the storm shape, while overlapping with the monthly peak load for the Western Interconnect in the forecast in each modeled storm event.

Level II reliability target checks were performed on each portfolio’s EWE sensitivity result, including:

- $\leq 12$  loss of load hours combined during all EWEs in 2026-2031 (the resource acquisition period)
- $\leq 3$  loss of load hours per year without available capacity
- EUE must be  $\leq 20\%$  of load in any hour
- Evaluation of market purchases vs remaining hourly available dispatchable capacity to ensure that EUE was not avoided through the use of market purchases as capacity.

Level II reliability metrics for each portfolio are identified in Attachment E.

### Load Stress

To simulate the load stress that may occur during an EWE event, actual monthly energy by planning region for the storm month will be compared to weather normalized load values for the month in which the historical event occurred on the Western Interconnect. The weather normalization model specification includes precipitation and heating- and cooling-degree-days. Monthly increases in energy are derived from these statistical models and the differences are applied to the EWE week using the corresponding historical weather event shape by region and season for each forecasted 168-hour EWE event. In the summer EWE forecasts for the post-RAP period, the load reflects base weather normalized load to ensure the EWE stress is not unreasonably low, below the base load forecast. The historical shapes are adjusted to reflect the expected departures of Members on the Western Interconnect.

The load stress approach for the EWE sensitivity is both reasonable and robust. It is reasonable because it is using actual weather events to estimate load changes and align load and resource shapes. It is robust because it is assumed that differences in the weather models over a one-month period are correlated to extreme weather in the 168-hour period. The methodology utilized is consistent with the EWE load stress modeling approach in 2023 ERP Phase I. For the summer post-RAP period, we retain base, weather normalized shapes to prevent the extreme load stress from being unreasonably low in order to support a reasonable stress.

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<sup>3</sup> Tri-State modeled the EWE Sensitivity across 2026-2043, with 2024 having already concluded and being already into 2025, with those years also being outside of the Resource Acquisition Period (RAP).

## Gas Prices

Tri-State utilized gas price index data from its Energy Trading and Risk Management system for applicable events to arrive at pricing. See Table 1 above.

## Power Prices

Tri-State utilized transactional data from its Energy Trading and Risk Management system for historical EWE events to arrive at stressed power pricing. Actual purchase and sales price data during historical EWE events was analyzed. The weighted average price between the following zones was calculated for each hour: FOURCORNER345, CRG, BOZ, AU, SPRINGER345, SJ345, SGW, DJ, and MIDWAY. These zones represent the four market areas in the EnCompass model: Eastern Colorado (ECO), New Mexico (NM), Western Colorado (WCO), and Wyoming / West Nebraska (WY/WNE). A weighted average was calculated for both purchases and sales. The maximum purchase/sale price was used for the EWE interval price. For hours where there were no transactions, a price based on the higher of the pre- or post- non-transaction hours was used. Each market area has the same market price for the hour to prevent arbitrage between the markets. See Table 1 above.

## Transmission Stress

TOT3 is derated to 75% of maximum capacity for all hours of three days in the Winter EWE period. TOT3 is derated to 75% of maximum capacity for hours ending 16-21 for seven days in the Summer EWE period. The winter derate is based on patterns seen during Storm Uri. The summer derate is based on typical unscheduled flow impacts during high load, hot summer days.

## Wind and Solar Stress Levels

The wind and solar resource capacity was modified in the EWE periods modeled to represent an assumed change in renewable unit performance anticipated during an extreme weather event across the Tri-State system. The stressed profiles are reflective of unit performance that were the result of the impacts of extreme weather previously observed through the historical data, as well as recognizing the statement made in Commission Decision No. C23-0437 (Proceeding No. 20A-0528E) in Paragraph 57, "...history may not be fully predictive of future weather extremes..." The historical extreme weather events used during the resource acquisition period (RAP) for renewables modeling were Winter Storm Uri in February 11-17, 2021 and a heat wave event that occurred in July 17-23, 2022. During the RAP an additional stress was applied for wind and solar in summer and winter, for a 72-hour period. Post-RAP renewable shapes are applied as defined in the EWE Database for the applicable timeframe defined in Table 1. The renewable stresses reflect system diversity by applying unique assumptions for each planning region.<sup>4</sup>

## Wind

Severe weather can have a detrimental impact on wind generation, caused by factors such as low wind, icing, or maintenance issues. To ensure that the wind profiles accurately reflect extreme weather

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<sup>4</sup> Wind is not modeled in as a resource in WCO.

conditions on the system, Tri-State utilized actual observed generation and weather conditions as a baseline for the EWE, where available.

#### RAP Period

For wind generation facilities that were online during the historical extreme weather events, Tri-State used actual metered generation output recorded in its SCADA system. In cases where generation had been contracted but not yet online, and for generic wind units, Tri-State relied on regional weather and wind data to estimate the output from facilities and then applied an additional stress to that output. To obtain the wind data, Tri-State used Visual Crossing data for a representative site in each generation area, and then applied a power curve developed by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) based on data from two commercially available onshore IEC Class I machines to convert wind speed data into hourly generation.

#### Post-RAP Period

Tri-State used applicable profiles as defined in the EWE Database.

#### *Winter*

During the RAP, for a 72-hour period within the EWE, the WY/WNE and NM planning regions' wind resource profiles are stressed down by 80% and stressed down by 50% in the ECO planning region, as shown in Attachment E-1. Post- RAP Tri-State used applicable profiles as defined in the EWE database which was observed data from 1/8/2011-1/14/2011 Tier 3 Extreme Load Event.

#### *Summer*

During the RAP, for a 72-hour period within the EWE, the WY/WNE planning region wind resource profile is stressed down by 80%; and stressed down by 50% in NM and ECO planning regions, as shown in Attachment E-1. Post-RAP, Tri-State used applicable profiles as defined in the EWE Database, which was observed data from 7/25/18-7/31/18 Tier 2 Net Load Event.

#### *12Solar*

During winter months, solar capacity profiles tend to decrease due to limited daylight, and weather conditions such as prolonged cloud cover can also have an impact.

During the RAP, to illustrate the effect of historical extreme weather on solar generation, Tri-State utilized actual generation data as recorded by SCADA and retained in OSIsoft PI for existing solar units and then applied an additional stress. In cases where generation had been contracted but not yet online, and for generic solar units, Global Horizontal Irradiance (GHI) and Direct Normal Irradiance (DNI) irradiance data were used to estimate expected solar generation. Tri-State obtained this solar data from Visual Crossing and the NREL National Solar Radiation Database, and then used the NREL System Advisory Model (SAM) to simulate hourly power generation from photovoltaic (PV) arrays. Representative sites were selected from each planning region for this analysis. Post-RAP, Tri-State used applicable profiles as defined in the EWE Database.

#### *Winter*

During the RAP, WCO and NM planning regions' solar resource profiles are stressed down by 80% and stressed down by 50% in ECO planning region. Post-RAP, Tri-State used applicable profiles as defined in the EWE Database, which was observed data from 1/8/2011-1/14/2011 Tier 3 Extreme Load Event.

#### *Summer*

During the RAP, for a 72-hour period within the EWE, WCO NM and ECO planning regions' solar resource profiles are stressed down by 50%. Post-RAP, Tri-State used applicable profiles as defined in the EWE Database, which was observed data from 7/25/18-7/31/18 Tier 2 Net Load Event.

#### Dispatchable Resources

During the RAP, outages and derates for existing thermal coal and gas units reflect the 2/11/2021-2/17/2021 event for the Winter EWE. Outages and derates for existing thermal coal and gas units reflect the 7/17/2022-7/23/2022 event for the Summer EWE. Post-RAP, Winter EWE reflects derates of 9% applied to existing gas units for hours of EWE where system-weighted temperatures are below 0F degrees; and Summer EWE reflects derates of 1% applied to existing gas units for hours of EWE where system-weighted temperatures are above 95F degrees.

#### Market Depth Purchases

Tri-State reviewed transactional activity system for applicable events in its Energy Trading and Risk Management to determine likely hours with availability of market power for purchasing by planning region and related market depths. See Table 1 above.

While Day 6 of the EWE is the peak load day in the summer, no market purchases are on Day 1 of the EWE. Day 4 is the peak load day in the winter; therefore, Tri-State assumed that during the height of the EWE that no market purchases would be possible due to operational constraints likely occurring for all utilities in the region.