

**BASIN ELECTRIC
POWER COOPERATIVE**

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June 23, 2014

Mr. Brian Kalk, Commissioner
North Dakota Public Service Commission
Capitol Building
600 E. Boulevard Ave.
Bismarck, ND 58505



Dear Commissioner Kalk:

Pursuant to the requirements of the North Dakota Energy Conversion and Transmission Facility Siting Act, Basin Electric Power Cooperative hereby submits its Ten Year Plan.

Enclosed is an original and 9 copies of the plan.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Paul Sukut".

Paul Sukut
CEO & General Manager

vlw
ATTACHMENT

1 **PU-14-470** Filed: 6/23/2014 Pages: 27
2014 Ten Year Plan

EXHIBIT A

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**BASIN ELECTRIC
POWER COOPERATIVE**

NORTH DAKOTA TEN-YEAR PLAN

2014

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INTRODUCTION

Basin Electric Power Cooperative is a regional rural electric wholesale power supplier headquartered at 1717 East Interstate Avenue, Bismarck, North Dakota. The region served by Basin Electric includes all or portions of nine states encompassing Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and New Mexico. Basin Electric owns and operates or otherwise jointly shares energy conversion and transmission facilities throughout this region. Basin Electric is the parent company to eight subsidiaries, Basin Cooperative Services, Dakota Gasification Company, Dakota Coal Company, Montana Limestone Company, Basin Telecommunications Inc, Souris Valley Pipeline LTD., PrairieWinds ND 1 Inc., and PrairieWinds SD 1 Inc. A ten-year plan for Dakota Gasification Company will be submitted under separate cover by Dakota Gasification Company.

SECTION A: EXISTING ENERGY CONVERSION FACILITIES

Basin Electric owns all or portions of sixteen existing energy conversion facilities. Six of these facilities are in North Dakota; the Antelope Valley Station near Beulah; the Leland Olds Station near Stanton; PrairieWinds 1 near Minot; the Minot Wind Project near Minot; the Pioneer Generation Station near Williston; and the Lonesome Creek Generation Station near Watford City. Other existing energy conversion facilities outside of North Dakota are the Laramie River Station at Wheatland, Wyoming; the Wyoming Distributed Generation in Wyoming; the Dry Fork Station near Gillette, Wyoming; the Spirit Mound Station at Vermillion, South Dakota; the Chamberlain Wind Project at Chamberlain, South Dakota; the Groton Generation Station near Groton, South Dakota; Crow Lake Wind Project near White Lake, South Dakota; Deer Creek Station near Brookings, South Dakota; Wisdom Unit 2 at Spencer, Iowa; and the Culbertson Generation Station near Culbertson, Montana.

Basin Electric purchases all or portions of the output from Waste Heat Recovery Units located near St. Anthony, North Dakota; Zeeland, North Dakota; Killdeer, North Dakota and three other Heat Recovery Units located in South Dakota; one in Montana; and one in Minnesota; North Dakota 1 Wind Energy Center near Edgeley and Kulm, North Dakota; the Wilton Wind Energy Center near Wilton, North Dakota; the Baldwin Wind Project near Baldwin, North Dakota; the South Dakota Wind Energy Center near Highmore, South Dakota; the Day County Wind Farm near Groton, South Dakota; the Pipestone, Minnesota School District Wind Turbine; a portion of Unit #4 of the George Neal Station near Salix, Iowa; the City of Madison, South Dakota Diesel Generators; Walter Scott Energy Center Units 3&4 near Council Bluffs, IA; Duane Arnold Energy Center near Palo, Iowa; Wisdom Station Units 1&2 near Spencer, Iowa; Spencer Combustion Turbine, Spencer, Iowa; Estherville, Iowa Diesel Generation; Pocahontas, Iowa Diesel Generation; Webster City, Iowa Combustion Turbine; and various wind facilities near Ayrshire, Iowa; Duncan/Klemme County, Iowa; Lakota, Iowa; and Superior, Iowa.

The most recent Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form No. 923 for the Antelope Valley Station and the Leland Olds Station are included as Exhibit 1.

SECTION B: ENERGY CONVERSION FACILITIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Basin Electric is currently constructing the Lonesome Creek Station Unit #2 and #3 in 2014. Each unit is a 45 MW natural gas fired combustion turbine located near Watford City, North Dakota. The commercial operation date for both units is December of 2014.

SECTION C: PROPOSED ENERGY CONVERSION FACILITIES ON WHICH CONSTRUCTION IS INTENDED WITHIN THE ENSUING FIVE YEARS

Basin Electric is exploring developing two additional 112 MW natural gas fired reciprocating engine peaking units, one at the existing Pioneer Generation Station and one at the existing Lonesome Creek Station. Each site will consist of (12) 9.3 MW units strung together but able to independently operate from one another. Although Basin Electric has not committed to developing these projects, if carried forward, construction on these units would need to begin in the spring of 2015 to have a commercial operation timeframe of June 2016 for the peaking units.

Basin Electric's latest forecast has seen an increase in expected member load, especially in the Western ND oil producing region. This latest forecast has led to Basin Electric also exploring possible additional peaking resources to be online in 2017 and 2018 and a possible combined cycle unit in the spring of 2019. The size and location of each of these units is still being discussed. If and when these projects are committed to a more defined schedule for each will be developed. Basin Electric will continue to monitor the load growth as it materializes and continue to meet the needs of our membership.

SECTION D: PROPOSED ENERGY CONVERSION FACILITIES DURING THE NEXT TEN-YEAR TIME PERIOD

Basin Electric is evaluating the development of new generating resources (coal, nuclear, gas, and wind) in the Dakotas to meet Basin Electric's forecasted load growth.

SECTION E: EXISTING TRANSMISSION FACILITIES (ELECTRIC)

Basin Electric's transmission and related substation facilities in North Dakota and their associated commercial dates are listed in the following table:

a. Transmission Lines

LINES - BY VOLTAGE

COMMERCIAL IN-SERVICE DATE

69 kV Lines

Leland Olds - Basin Electric Sub 01/09/66

115 kV Lines

Basin Electric Sub - Stanton Tap 01/09/66

Logan-Kenmare Line 04/01/79

Logan-Mallard Line 04/01/79

Charlie Creek-Squaw Gap 12/31/82

Squaw Gap-Richland 12/31/82

Blaisdell-Berthold 12/21/13

230 kV Lines

Leland Olds #1-Washburn Double Circuit 01/09/66

Leland Olds-Logan Line 03/31/80

Leland Olds #2 - Basin Electric Sub 12/15/75

Logan-Tioga 05/01/82

Tioga-Canadian Border (Estevan) 05/01/82

Belfield-Rhame 04/07/10

Williston-Tioga 01/10/11

345 kV Lines

Leland Olds-Groton-Watertown 12/15/75

Leland Olds-Ft. Thompson (SD) Line 12/15/75

Leland Olds-AVS North Line 11/30/83

Leland Olds-AVS South Line 07/01/84

Antelope Valley Station-Charlie Creek 11/30/83

500 kV Lines

Antelope Valley Station-Huron, SD
(345 kV operation) 07/01/84

b. Substations

115 kV Wm. J. Neal Station Switchyard 04/01/52

230 kV Leland Olds Switchyard 01/09/66

230 kV Washburn, ND Switchyard 01/09/66

115 kV Stanton Tap Structure 01/09/66

230/115/69 kV BEPC Substation 01/09/66

345/230 kV Leland Olds Switchyard Addition 12/15/75

230/115 kV Dickinson, ND Substation 12/15/75

230/115 kV Logan Substation	04/01/79
345/115 kV Charlie Creek Substation	11/30/83
345 kV Antelope Valley Station Switchyard	11/30/83
230/115 kV Neset Substation	10/07/09
230 kV Rhame Substation	04/07/10

- c. Basin Electric does not anticipate retiring any of its existing transmission facilities within the next ten (10) years.

SECTION F: EXISTING TRANSMISSION FACILITIES (PIPELINES)

Pipeline transmission facilities utilized by Basin Electric are water supply lines to the Leland Olds Station, Antelope Valley Station, a 12 mile long natural gas fuel supply pipeline associated with the Groton Generation Station, and a 13 mile long natural gas fuel supply pipeline associated with the Deer Creek Generation Station. The Leland Olds water line is approximately one-quarter mile in length and is located on plant site property owned by Basin Electric.

The water supply line for the Antelope Valley Station is a forty-two inch diameter steel-lined concrete pipe of approximately nine miles in length. The line runs directly north from the plant site to an intake structure and pumping station located on Lake Sakakawea. This line was designed and constructed as a joint use facility for Basin Electric and the adjacent Great Plains Synfuels Plant. The State of North Dakota's southwest water pipeline uses the same intake structure and pumping station as the Antelope Valley Station pipeline. The Basin Electric line was designed to have a maximum operating pressure of 160 PSI gauge and a flow rate of 30,000 GPM. The pipeline was constructed, with a minimum earth cover of 84 inches. The pipeline was placed in-service in 1984. A new parallel pipeline was installed in 2006, because of recurring failures of the existing line. The new line is steel pipe with the same design parameters. The old line will be maintained as a back-up facility. None of Basin Electric's pipeline facilities are projected for retirement within the next ten-year period.

DGC constructed a 3.5 mile, 10' diameter natural gas pipeline, in late 2013, with the sole purpose to provide AVS with access to natural gas for use only during startup activities.

SECTION G: PROPOSED TRANSMISSION FACILITIES ON WHICH CONSTRUCTION IS INTENDED WITHIN THE ENSUING FIVE YEARS (ELECTRIC)

Basin Electric is developing the Antelope Valley-Williston-Tioga 345kV transmission line project. The entire project will consist of constructing approximately 190 miles of new single circuit 345kV and double circuit 345/115kV transmission lines, the construction of two new substations, modifications to three existing substations and a 345kV switchyard, river crossings, temporary construction staging sites and other facilities. The Antelope Valley-Williston 345kV segment is scheduled to be in service by

November of 2015. The Williston-Tioga 345kV segment is scheduled to be in service by November of 2017.

The Antelope Valley-Neset 345kV transmission project was issued the Certificate of Corridor and a Route Permit from the ND PSC in April 2014. The Rural Utilities Service as the lead agency, with Western Area Power Administration and the United States Forest Service as cooperating agencies, evaluated this project in an Environmental Impact Statement. RUS is anticipated to issue their Record of Decision for project in mid-2014.

An additional 63-mile 345kV transmission segment (referred to as the North Killdeer Loop (NKL)) is planned to interconnect the recently permitted Antelope Valley-Neset 345kV transmission project. The Antelope Valley-Neset 345kV transmission project received the ND PSC Certificate of Corridor and Route Permit in April of 2014 with an anticipated in service date of 2017. The NKL will begin near Killdeer at a 345/115kV load serving substation and proceeds north paralleling ND Hwy 22, crossing the Little Missouri River and interconnecting at a 345/115kV load serving substation east of Watford City. The NKL then proceeds northwesterly until intersecting the Antelope Valley-Neset 345kV transmission project southeast of Williston, North Dakota in McKenzie County at a 345/115kV load serving substation. It is anticipated that a North Dakota State Siting permit will be submitted in fall of 2014. The NKL is planned to be in service by the end of 2016. Both the Antelope Valley-Neset segment and the NKL segment is being evaluated in Rural Utilities Service's Antelope Valley-Neset 345kV Transmission Project's Environmental Impact Statement.

Transmission studies are underway to analyze any other required transmission improvements to accommodate network load growth. Results of these studies may indicate the need for additional load serving transmission facilities.

SECTION H: PROPOSED TRANSMISSION FACILITIES ON WHICH CONSTRUCTION IS INTENDED WITHIN THE ENSUING FIVE YEARS (PIPELINE)

Results of the resource development of new generating resources (refer to section D) will identify pipeline improvements necessary to support the supply required by the new resources. Generation studies are underway to analyze the required improvements to accommodate member load growth. Results of these studies may indicate the need for additional load serving generation facilities.

SECTION I: PROPOSED TRANSMISSION FACILITIES DURING THE NEXT TEN-YEAR TIME PERIOD (ELECTRIC AND PIPELINE)

Results of the development of new generating resources (refer to section D) will identify transmission improvements necessary required by the new resources. Transmission studies are underway to analyze the required transmission improvements to

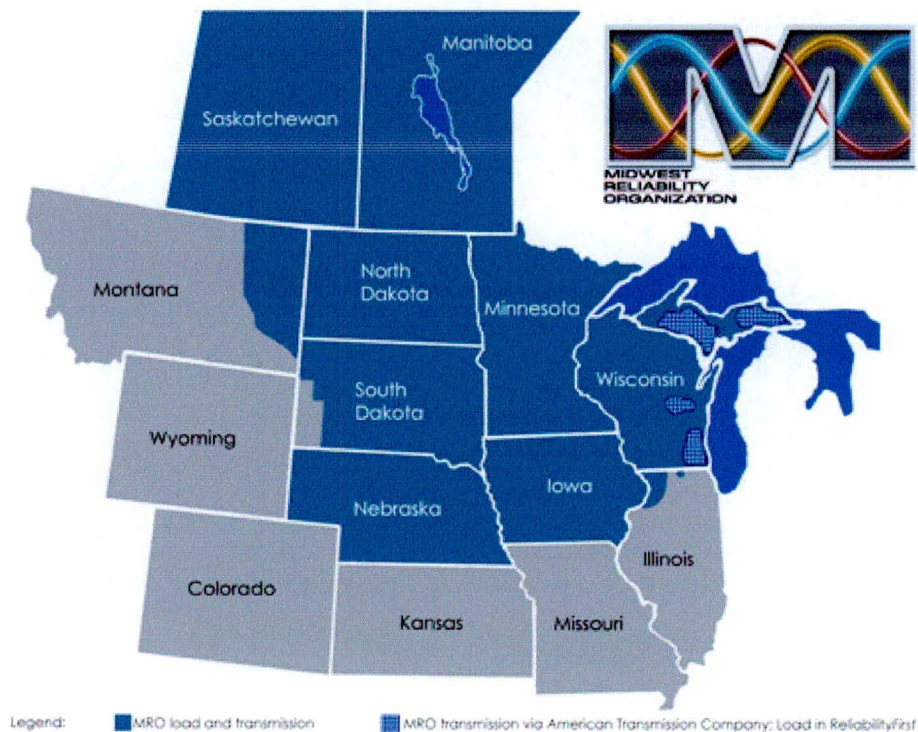
accommodate network load growth. Results of these studies may indicate the need for additional load serving transmission facilities.

SECTION J: REGIONAL COORDINATION

Midwest Reliability Organization

Midwest Reliability Organization (MRO) is a non-profit organization dedicated to ensuring the reliability and security of the bulk power system in the north central region of North America, including parts of both the United States and Canada. MRO is one of eight regional entities in North America operating under authority from regulators in the United States through a delegation agreement with the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) and in Canada through arrangements with provincial regulators. The region includes more than 100 organizations that are involved in the production and delivery of power to more than 20 million people.

The primary purpose of MRO is to ensure compliance with reliability standards and perform regional assessments of the grid's ability to meet the demands for electricity.



Mid-West Electric Consumers Association

Basin Electric Power Cooperative is a member of the Mid-West Electric Consumers Association (Mid-West). Mid-West, which was founded in 1958, is a regional coalition of consumer-owned electric utilities that purchase power from the federal multi-purpose projects in the Missouri River Basin. Mid-West's Water & Power Marketing Committee

meets throughout the year to discuss and review planned additions of Mid-West member utilities.

Mid-Continent Area Power Pool

Basin Electric is a member of the Mid-Continent Area Power Pool (MAPP). The Mid-Continent Area Power Pool (MAPP) is an association of electric utilities and other electric industry participants operating in all or parts of the following states: Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The MAPP organization has three primary functions: regional transmission planning, reliability planning and coordination, and transmission tariff services coordination. These functions support the provision of reliable, efficient, and economical power in the upper Midwest. Basin Electric participates on various committees and work groups as a function of MAPP.

The Transmission Planning Committee (TPC), which coordinates MAPP's ten-year plan, has formed the MAPP Sub-Regional Planning Group, whose primary purpose is to perform coordinated transmission planning. The TPC also helps to coordinate activities related to MAPP transmission providers FERC order 890 and order 1000 efforts.

The MAPP Sub-Regional Planning Group includes utilities in the North and South Dakota area. In compliance with NERC planning standards, the group is required to develop a coordinated ten-year plan for MAPP every two years for their region. This ten-year plan evaluates the adequacy of existing interconnected systems to support load growth and provide an indication of the ability of the system to meet regional reliability criteria.

Basin Electric also participates on the MAPP Design Review Subcommittee which ensures that long term reliability of the MAPP system is not adversely affected by changes to generation and transmission facilities.

Coordination with Area Utilities

Western Area Power Administration

Basin Electric coordinates regional power supplies with the Western Area Power Administration. An example is the Miles City, Montana DC converter station. The station was built by the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) to transfer electric power across the east/west transmission separation. Basin Electric has financed 40% of the cost of the station and contracted with WAPA for 40% of the capacity of the 200 MW station. This station enables Basin Electric to serve Central Montana Electric Power Cooperative, a Class A member with electrical loads primarily located west of the east-west separation.

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.

Member cooperatives of Basin Electric have a common service area in the western half of North Dakota with Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. (MDU). To avoid duplication of

transmission facilities, an agreement was entered into on January 1, 1972, providing for joint use and construction of transmission facilities. This agreement provides for studies to be performed every two years to determine what additional transmission will be required to meet area load growth. This agreement calls for the sharing of facilities on the basis of each utility's respective load projections.

The Tioga-Saskatchewan 230 kV line constructed by Basin Electric and Saskatchewan Power Corporation allows the purchase and sale of power among regional utilities. This line was reviewed with MDU and routed so that it could be tapped for future use by MDU and the member systems of Basin Electric. A result of this review was the Tioga 230/115 kV substation constructed by MDU and shared by Basin Electric.

The Miles City-Hettinger-New Underwood, SD, 230 kV line is another example of joint planning. This line was jointly planned and constructed with WAPA, MDU and Basin Electric. Basin Electric and MDU each have 25% capacity rights and WAPA owns and has capacity rights to 50% of the line.

Integrated System Transmission Tariff

Basin Electric Power Cooperative, WAPA and Heartland Consumers Power District have combined their transmission facilities to create the Integrated System (IS) transmission tariff. This tariff was created to facilitate the use of the transmission facilities of Basin Electric Power Cooperative, WAPA and Heartland Consumers Power District by other utilities required under FERC Order 888.

SECTION K: ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

The primary obligation of Basin Electric is to provide an adequate wholesale supply of dependable, low-cost electric power to its member systems, consistent with the public interest. In conjunction with this, Basin Electric endeavors to maximize the socio-economic benefits associated with electrical generation and transmission projects and to minimize negative impacts associated with these projects. This is particularly true with respect to protecting the agricultural lifestyle and productivity of this region.

The Cooperative remains committed to preserving and enhancing the ecological balance of this region for the benefit of future generations. It is the policy of Basin Electric that environmental impacts be monitored and steps taken to mitigate and alleviate adverse effects. Basin Electric has instituted a variety of programs designed to maximize the most efficient use of energy and to benefit the human, agricultural, and biological environments.

Projects proposed by Basin Electric that have a federal nexus adhere to the requirements of the Rural Utilities Service or Western Area Power Administration Environmental Policies and Procedures which describe the procedures for compliance with the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Through the NEPA process, Basin Electric encourages state, federal and public participation in proposed projects so that once potential impact issues are identified appropriate mitigation measures can be formulated with the assistance of the participants to

minimize potential impacts. An Environmental Assessment is developed which includes a comprehensive discussion and evaluation of environmental issues and serves as a baseline document for subsequent environmental regulatory permits and a federal Environmental Impact Statement when required. The goal of this process is to select a facility location that best minimizes environmental, cultural and socio-economic impacts and engineering and construction costs.

Basin Electric adheres to the appropriate North Dakota statutes regulating industrial development projects such as electrical generating facilities and high voltage transmission lines and substations. In addition, it is Basin Electric's practice to inform affected state and federal agencies when prospective projects are identified to solicit their input early in the planning process.

Basin Electric utilizes a socio-economic impact management program to assist communities in addressing population growth associated with the construction of energy conversion facilities. Basin Electric follows an open-planning process to determine the specific negative and positive impacts that may develop in an area, and works closely with the local citizens and public officials on key issues. Once issues are defined, strategies are recommended to alleviate the adverse conditions. Basin Electric further provides public officials with the technical assistance to secure financing for public services and facilities needed to alleviate negative impacts.

SECTION L: PROJECTED DEMAND FOR SERVICES

Exhibit 2 represents Basin Electric's sale to its Class A members. This exhibit represents Basin Electric's supplemental power supply responsibilities to its members. As a supplemental power supplier, Basin Electric is responsible for providing the members requirements in excess of the fixed amount of power they receive from WAPA and other sources.

An econometric based load forecast was completed in early 2014. The econometric forecasting system in the load forecast is a bottom up process that begins by developing econometric equations and forecasts for each distribution cooperative. The total system consists of approximately 350 forecasting equations and over 700 explanatory variables. Annual and monthly forecasts of energy and demand are conducted for a 22-year period. The distribution cooperative forecasts are combined to obtain the generation and transmission cooperative forecasts (G&T's). The G&T's power requirements are then separated into various power supply responsibilities. The Basin Electric components are combined to obtain the Basin Electric total power supply responsibility.

The modeling and forecasting is performed at Basin Electric. Throughout the modeling and forecasting process there is constant communication and review by our member systems and the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) in Washington, D.C. The RUS is responsible to review and approve close to 1,000 distribution cooperative forecasts as well as large G&T systems forecasts such as Basin Electric. The RUS insures that state of the art methods and technologies are being used to produce short term and long-term forecasts. Historical energy data is combined with external data obtained

from government and private sector sources as well as membership to form econometric forecasting equations. External projections of explanatory economic and demographic variables used in the forecasting process are obtained from the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute at the University of Missouri-Columbia, MO.; Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.; and the Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.; as well as others.

Basin Electric's service area is electrically divided into western and eastern systems. These systems are separated by the east-west ties, which are boundaries that separate two major electrical regions of the United States. This boundary essentially runs south from Fort Peck, MT, approximately following the South Dakota-Wyoming, Nebraska-Wyoming, and Colorado-Kansas borders. As a result of this, Basin Electric must supply generating capacity and energy on both sides of the ties to serve its member-load requirements.

The resources available to Basin Electric to serve its members' east-side requirements are as follows:

Leland Olds Station: Leland Olds Unit 1 was placed in-service on January 9, 1966 and is a base-load coal fueled unit located near Stanton, ND with a net capacity of 222 MW. Leland Olds Unit 2 is a coal fueled unit that was placed in-service on December 15, 1975 and its net capacity is rated at 445 MW. Basin Electric installed emission control equipment at the Leland Olds Station which requires an increase to the station service. This equipment was put in service after the 2012 fall outage on Unit 2 reducing the net capacity from 448 MW to 445 MW due to additional station service required. The Unit 1 emissions control equipment was placed into service after the spring 2013 maintenance outage.

Antelope Valley Station: Basin Electric operates two 450 MW (net) thermal-generating units near Beulah, ND. Approximately 135 MW of electric power for the Dakota Gasification Company Synfuels Plant facilities are supplied by the Antelope Valley Station. Unit 1 began commercial operation on July 1, 1984 and Unit 2 began partial commercial operation on June 1, 1986.

Designed to be environmentally sound, over \$319 million have been invested in capital pollution control asset investments for AVS to date. Dry Scrubbers use lime to capture and remove up to 90 percent of sulfur dioxide emissions from stack gases. Fabric filter bag houses capture and remove up to 99 percent of particulate matter. Each bag house contains more than 8,000, 35-foot tall bags. AVS is a "zero-discharge" facility; even water is used efficiently only leaving the plant site through evaporation.

Laramie River Station: Basin Electric, together with five other consumer-owned power supply entities, began construction of the Laramie River Station near Wheatland in southeast Wyoming in July, 1976. The station's three units became fully operational on November 1, 1982, with Unit 1 at a net capacity of 570 MW; Unit 2 at a net capacity of 570 MW; and Unit 3 at a net capacity of 570 MW. Basin Electric, as Project Manager and Operating Agent for the Missouri Basin Power Project, was assigned overall responsibility for the design, construction and operation of the power plant and related transmission. Units 2 and 3 of the Laramie River Station are electrically connected to

the western system; Unit 1 is electrically connected to the eastern system. The amount of power Basin Electric receives from the eastern unit is 48 MW (net).

Spirit Mound Station: Basin Electric placed in service two 60 MW (net) nameplate fuel oil-fired combustion turbines on June 30, 1978. The combined winter rating of the two units is 120 MW (net) and the summer rating is 100 MW (net). The capacity is intended to be used primarily as reserves or replacement during initial outages of base-load units or during peak load periods when existing base-load units cannot meet the demand. The Spirit Mound Station is located near Vermillion, SD.

Wisdom Unit 1: Basin Electric and Corn Belt Power Cooperative (Corn Belt), one of Basin Electric's member cooperatives, negotiated a power supply contract which provides that Corn Belt will sell to Basin Electric Corn Belt's 38 MW of uncommitted capacity and associated energy from the Earl F. Wisdom Unit 1. In return, Corn Belt entered into a wholesale power contract with Basin Electric whereby Basin Electric will sell and deliver to Corn Belt all of Corn Belt's capacity and energy requirements in excess of the power and energy available to Corn Belt from the Western Area Power Administration. In accordance with the Utility Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATs), Unit 1 stopped burning coal in January of 2014. Corn Belt and Basin Electric are currently committed to a retrofit of Unit 1 that will switch from coal to natural gas for fuel. This retrofit is scheduled to be completed in June of 2014.

Wisdom Unit 2: Basin Electric partnered with Corn Belt Power Cooperative to build the 80 MW natural gas peaking unit near Spencer, Iowa. Basin Electric owns one half of the unit, which was placed in service in April 2004. Basin Electric purchases 87.5 % of Corn Belt's owned half in response to Corn Belt entering into a Wholesale Power Contract; therefore, Basin Electric has 93.75% or 75 MW from the 80 MW combustion turbine.

Groton Generation Station: The Groton Station is located near Groton, SD. Basin Electric commissioned Groton Unit 1 in 2006 and Unit 2 in 2008. These LMS 100 natural gas units provide peaking power. Unit 1 has a winter rating of 98 MW and Unit 2 has a winter rating of 97 MW.

Culbertson Generation Station: The Culbertson Station is located near Culbertson, MT. Basin Electric commissioned Culbertson Unit 1 in 2010. The LMS 100 natural gas unit provides peaking power. The unit has a winter rating of 91 MW.

Deer Creek Station: The Deer Creek Station is located near Brookings, SD. Basin Electric commissioned the Deer Creek Station in August of 2012. The unit is a combined cycle natural gas facility that provides intermediate power. The unit has a winter rating of 300 MW.

Pioneer Generation Station: The Pioneer Station is located near Williston, ND. Basin Electric commissioned Pioneer Unit 1 in 2013 and Units 2 and 3 in January of 2014. Each unit consists of a LM 6000 natural gas unit and provides peaking power. Each unit has a winter rating of 45 MW for a total facility rating of 135 MW. Unit 1 has a synchronous clutch located between the combustion turbine and generator allowing the

generator rotor to spin independent of the turbine providing voltage stability to the electric grid.

Lonesome Creek Generation Station: The Lonesome Creek Station is located near Watford City, ND. Basin Electric commissioned Lonesome Creek Unit 1 in 2013. It consists of a LM 6000 natural gas unit and provides peaking power. It has a winter rating of 45. Units 2 and 3, which are also LM 6000 natural gas units, are scheduled to be completed and operational in December of 2014. Unit 1 has a synchronous clutch located between the combustion turbine and generator allowing the generator rotor to spin independent of the turbine providing voltage stability to the electric grid.

Chamberlain Wind Project: Basin Electric, in partnership with East River Power Cooperative, has constructed a wind energy project near Chamberlain, South Dakota. The 2.6 megawatt capacity project was placed into commercial service in January 2002. The energy is delivered to members as part of Basin Electric's overall power supply.

Minot Wind Project: Basin Electric, in partnership with Central Power Electric Cooperative, has constructed a wind energy project 14 miles south of Minot, North Dakota. The 2.6 megawatt capacity wind project was placed into commercial service in February 2002. Three additional turbines were added in December 2009 for a total output of 7.1 megawatts. The energy is delivered to members as part of Basin Electric's overall power supply.

PrairieWinds 1: Basin Electric, in partnership with PrairieWinds ND 1 Inc., has constructed a wind energy project of 77 turbines near Minot, North Dakota. The 115.5 MW capacity wind project was placed into commercial service in December, 2009.

Crow Lake Wind Project: Basin Electric, in partnership with Prairie Winds SD1 Inc., South Dakota Wind Partners and Mitchell Technical Institute, has constructed a wind energy project of 108 turbines near White Lake, South Dakota. The 162 MW capacity wind project was placed into commercial service. Basin Electric's subsidiary, Prairie Winds SD1, owns 100 turbines or 150 MW. Basin Electric has a purchase power contract for all 108 turbines or 162 MW from the Crow Lake Wind Project.

WAPA Peaking Capacity: In 1968 Basin Electric executed a long-term contract with the federal government for USBR (now WAPA) hydro peaking from the dams in the Missouri River Basin. This contract currently provides Basin Electric with 268.2 MW of winter peaking capacity at load and for Basin Electric to return a like amount of energy to Western during off-peak period; whereas an at-plant value includes losses on the Integrated System (IS).

Neal IV: Basin Electric and Northwest Iowa Power Cooperative (NIPCO), one of Basin Electric's member cooperative, negotiated a power supply contract which provides that NIPCO will sell to Basin Electric NIPCO's 31 MW of uncommitted capacity and associated energy from Unit No. 4 of the George Neal Generating Station (Neal IV). In return NIPCO entered into a wholesale power contract with Basin Electric whereby Basin Electric will sell and deliver to NIPCO all of NIPCO's capacity and energy requirements in excess of the power and energy available to NIPCO from the Western

Area Power Administration.

Basin Electric and Corn Belt Power Cooperative (Corn Belt), one of Basin Electric's member cooperatives, negotiated a power supply contract which provides that Corn Belt will sell to Basin Electric Corn Belt's 73 MW of uncommitted capacity and associated energy from Unit No. 4 of the George Neal Generating Station (Neal IV). In return, Corn Belt entered into a wholesale power contract with Basin Electric whereby Basin Electric will sell and deliver to Corn Belt all of Corn Belt's capacity and energy requirements in excess of the power and energy available to Corn Belt from the Western Area Power Administration.

Walter Scott 3 and 4: Basin Electric and Corn Belt Power Cooperative (Corn Belt), one of Basin Electric's member cooperatives, negotiated a power supply contract which provides that Corn Belt will sell to Basin Electric Corn Belt's 26 MW of uncommitted capacity and associated energy from Unit No. 3 and 45 MW of uncommitted capacity and associated energy from Unit No. 4 of the Walter Scott Energy Center. In return, Corn Belt entered into a wholesale power contract with Basin Electric whereby Basin Electric will sell and deliver to Corn Belt all of Corn Belt's capacity and energy requirements in excess of the power and energy available to Corn Belt from the Western Area Power Administration.

Duane Arnold Energy Center: Basin Electric and Corn Belt Power Cooperative (Corn Belt), one of Basin Electric's member cooperatives, negotiated with a power supply contract which provides that Corn Belt will sell to Basin Electric Corn Belt's 62 MW of uncommitted capacity and associated energy from the Duane Arnold Energy Center. In return, Corn Belt entered into a wholesale power contract with Basin Electric whereby Basin Electric will sell and deliver to Corn Belt all of Corn Belt's capacity and energy requirements in excess of the power and energy available to Corn Belt from the Western Area Power Administration.

Western Native American Purchase: Basin Electric receives a Native American Allocation of 37 MW in the winter and 38 MW in the summer season. This allocation is a result of congressional action that made federal power available to the Native Americans.

Rapid City DC Tie: Basin Electric and Black Hills Power, Inc. have jointly constructed a 200 MW asynchronous tie at Rapid City, SD. This tie enables Basin Electric to serve load located on eastern system using capacity and/or energy from west side resources and vice versa. The Basin Electric ownership percentage is 65% and the Black Hills Power, Inc. ownership percentage is 35%. Currently, Basin Electric has rights to 130 MW of the tie.

Stegall (David Hamil) DC Tie: Tri-State G&T Association constructed a 110 MW asynchronous tie at Stegall, NE. Basin Electric has acquired all rights to this tie. This enables Basin Electric to serve load located on the eastern system using capacity and/or energy from west side resources and vice versa.

Other Short-Term Resources: Basin Electric has also entered into a number of short-term purchase agreements to meet contractual power supply obligations. Due to the relatively short duration of these arrangements no specifics are provided.

Long-Term Resource: Basin Electric has entered into a long-term purchase agreement with NextEra Energy Resources to meet contractual power supply obligations. A 40 megawatt wind energy project is located just west of Edgeley, ND; two 49.5 MW wind energy projects are located near Wilton, ND; a 40 megawatt wind energy project is located near Highmore, SD; a 99 MW wind energy project is located near Groton, SD; and a 100 MW wind energy project is located near Baldwin, ND. Basin Electric also entered into a long-term purchase agreement with the City of Madison which provides 10 MW of peaking power from a diesel unit at Madison, SD. Basin Electric has a purchase power agreement with Ormat Industries for eight 5.5 MW waste heat recovery units. Three sites are in North Dakota near St. Anthony, Manning, and Zeeland. Three sites are in South Dakota, one in Montana and one in Minnesota. Basin Electric also purchases the output from the following generating facilities from its member cooperative Corn Belt, 25 MW from the Webster City, IA combustion turbine; 13 MW from the diesel generators at Estherville, IA; 3.8 MW from the diesel generators at Pocahontas, IA; 10 MW from the combustion turbine located at Spencer, IA; and from the following wind generating projects, 7.3 MW of Hancock County, 16.8 MW of Crosswinds, 10.5 MW from Lakota and 10.5 MW from Superior, all located within Iowa. Basin Electric also has long term purchases from Minnesota Power for 100 MW, 50 MW from Heartland Consumers Power District, 50 MW from PPL EnergyPlus, 50-200 MW from Minnkota Electric Power Cooperative, 25 MW of capacity from Great River Energy and 25 MW of capacity from Xcel Energy that all expire between 2014 and 2022.

Future Power Supply: For discussion of future power supply, please refer to Section B (Energy Conversion Facilities Under Construction) and Section D (Proposed Energy Conversion Facilities During the Next Ten-Year Time Period).

The resources available to Basin Electric to serve its members' west-side requirements are as follows:

Laramie River Station: The Laramie River Station capacity that Basin Electric will receive from Unit 2 and Unit 3 on the west is 675 MW (net).

Miles City DC Tie: Basin Electric and the Western Area Power Administration have jointly constructed a 200 MW back-to-back, AC-DC-AC tie built at Miles City, MT. This tie, which provides a 40% capacity entitlement, enables Basin Electric to serve Central Montana Electric Power Cooperative Inc., a Class A member with electrical loads located primarily west of the east-west ties, using capacity from east-side resources such as Antelope Valley Station. Basin Electric currently has rights for 183 MW in an east-west direction only.

Wyoming Distributed Generation: The Wyoming Distributed Generation consists of 9 peaking units located at 3 sites; Arvada, Hartzog and Barber Creek. These units are natural gas fired units with a total net output of 45 MW summer and 54 MW winter. These units were released for commercial operation in 2002. These units currently are

utilized for meeting our operating reserves for Basin Electric's west side electrical requirements.

Dry Fork Station: The Dry Fork Station is a 405 MW (net) coal fired power plant located 10 miles north of Gillette, Wyoming. This station was released for commercial operation in 2011. Basin Electric owns 92.9% of the station or 376 MW.

The load values contained in Exhibit 2 were obtained from the econometric based load forecast. These loads have been adjusted to an at-generator system coincident basis by allowing for reserves, on-peak losses and system diversity as outlined in Exhibit 3.

1. Basin Electric has no concentrated load centers due to the regional and rural nature of the total load. The fuel sources and transportation facilities for existing and future plants are as follows:

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Fuel Source</u>	<u>Transportation</u>
Leland Olds Station	ND Lig/WY (PRB) Coal	Rail
Spirit Mound Station	Oil	Pipeline
Laramie River Station	Wyoming (PRB) Coal	Rail
Antelope Valley Station	ND Lig/WY (PRB) Coal	Mine Mouth/Rail
Minot Wind Project	Wind	N/A
Wyoming Distributed Gen	Natural Gas	Pipeline
Wisdom Unit 2	Natural Gas/Fuel Oil	Pipeline
Chamberlain Wind Project	Wind	N/A
Groton Generation Station	Natural Gas	Pipeline
PrairieWinds 1 Wind Project	Wind	N/A
Crow Lake Wind Project	Wind	N/A
Culbertson Gen Station	Natural Gas	Pipeline
Deer Creek Station	Natural Gas	Pipeline
Dry Fork Station	Wyoming (PRB) Coal	Mine Mouth
Pioneer Gen Station	Natural Gas	Pipeline
Lonesome Creek Gen Station	Natural Gas	Pipeline

2. Pursuant to federal and state laws, Basin Electric will examine all alternatives capable of producing an adequate and reliable source of energy for its member cooperatives.

Specific alternatives selected will be evaluated considering environmental, engineering and economic factors. Additional facilities, transmission and generation will be designed and operated in accordance with state and federal standards.

EXHIBIT 1

**U.S. Department of Energy Form EIA-923
(distributed only to the Public Services Commission)**

EXHIBIT 2

Summer/Winter Loads

Basin Electric Member Loads by State

Note: Historical 1995-2013 and Forecasted 2014-2025

SUMMER Peak Demand (MW)

	<u>ND</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>MN</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>IA</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>MT</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>WY</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>BEPC TOTAL</u>
1995	223.9	22.3%	235.9	23.5%	38.9	3.9%	71.6	7.1%	186.2	18.5%	21.2	2.1%	77.9	7.8%	148.9	14.8%	1004.5
1996	222.1	22.6%	220.2	22.4%	38.4	3.9%	67.0	6.8%	170.2	17.3%	27.8	2.8%	78.2	7.9%	160.7	16.3%	984.7
1997	244.0	22.6%	239.0	22.2%	41.3	3.8%	77.6	7.2%	195.5	18.1%	26.8	2.5%	82.3	7.6%	171.6	15.9%	1078.1
1998	248.7	21.8%	273.0	24.0%	47.1	4.1%	83.2	7.3%	211.3	18.6%	28.1	2.5%	84.3	7.4%	162.8	14.3%	1138.4
1999	267.9	22.4%	288.5	24.2%	52.5	4.4%	102.2	8.6%	197.4	16.5%	28.3	2.4%	83.9	7.0%	173.8	14.6%	1194.5
2000	292.6	23.0%	301.7	23.7%	53.9	4.2%	98.7	7.8%	214.9	16.9%	28.9	2.3%	82.4	6.5%	199.9	15.7%	1273.0
2001	306.5	22.2%	342.5	24.8%	58.0	4.2%	116.0	8.4%	227.3	16.5%	30.3	2.2%	81.9	5.9%	217.9	15.8%	1380.4
2002	315.3	21.3%	351.9	23.8%	57.7	3.9%	127.1	8.6%	253.5	17.1%	43.9	3.0%	94.6	6.4%	235.5	15.9%	1479.6
2003	353.0	22.9%	345.5	22.4%	57.8	3.8%	121.4	7.9%	239.1	15.5%	55.9	3.6%	114.0	7.4%	253.9	16.5%	1540.6
2004	328.8	21.2%	353.9	22.8%	55.4	3.6%	119.0	7.7%	233.4	15.0%	61.8	4.0%	130.1	8.4%	271.3	17.5%	1553.6
2005	356.6	20.7%	400.1	23.2%	62.0	3.6%	131.1	7.6%	269.7	15.7%	74.2	4.3%	131.6	7.6%	296.4	17.2%	1721.6
2006	400.0	20.5%	440.4	22.6%	71.4	3.7%	187.9	9.7%	272.9	14.0%	82.0	4.2%	134.3	6.9%	358.0	18.4%	1946.9
2007	451.9	21.9%	460.8	22.3%	91.6	4.4%	186.1	9.0%	261.6	12.7%	86.4	4.2%	135.2	6.6%	388.9	18.9%	2062.5
2008	464.6	22.5%	420.7	20.4%	87.5	4.2%	177.0	8.6%	270.1	13.1%	73.8	3.6%	142.2	6.9%	426.4	20.7%	2062.3
2009	448.3	21.4%	437.5	20.9%	101.6	4.9%	201.0	9.6%	231.5	11.1%	64.8	3.1%	145.4	7.0%	400.1	19.1%	2090.1
2010	509.1	20.5%	472.3	19.0%	181.0	7.3%	459.1	18.5%	237.9	9.6%	69.6	2.8%	145.4	5.9%	407.1	16.4%	2481.5
2011	543.4	20.8%	548.4	21.0%	169.2	6.5%	460.4	17.7%	280.3	10.8%	69.3	2.7%	139.6	5.4%	396.3	15.2%	2606.9
2012	693.0	23.1%	595.9	19.9%	206.5	6.9%	476.1	15.9%	333.4	11.1%	104.4	3.5%	207.8	6.9%	377.2	12.6%	2994.2
2013	812.2	26.5%	571.6	18.7%	223.5	7.3%	459.6	15.0%	298.9	9.8%	147.0	4.8%	179.7	5.9%	370.0	12.1%	3062.6
2014	956.7	30.0%	523.9	16.4%	212.3	6.7%	463.6	14.6%	271.0	8.5%	205.1	6.4%	188.5	5.9%	364.9	11.5%	3185.9
2015	1171.8	34.1%	538.1	15.7%	221.2	6.4%	470.4	13.7%	270.7	7.9%	211.8	6.2%	188.5	5.5%	359.9	10.5%	3432.3
2016	1285.8	35.9%	549.0	15.3%	231.2	6.5%	474.8	13.3%	272.3	7.6%	240.9	6.7%	188.5	5.3%	336.0	9.4%	3578.5
2017	1365.8	35.7%	642.2	16.8%	256.7	6.7%	480.2	12.6%	274.3	7.2%	277.5	7.3%	188.5	4.9%	338.1	8.8%	3823.2
2018	1418.3	36.3%	655.2	16.8%	267.8	6.8%	484.2	12.4%	275.8	7.1%	281.4	7.2%	188.5	4.8%	340.2	8.7%	3911.2
2019	1488.9	36.4%	716.1	17.5%	278.8	6.8%	488.3	11.9%	277.5	6.8%	308.6	7.5%	188.5	4.6%	343.7	8.4%	4090.5
2020	1537.1	36.9%	725.6	17.4%	286.4	6.9%	490.7	11.8%	280.6	6.7%	311.3	7.5%	188.5	4.5%	350.4	8.4%	4170.5
2021	1572.6	37.1%	736.9	17.4%	295.8	7.0%	494.1	11.7%	283.1	6.7%	314.8	7.4%	188.5	4.4%	353.2	8.3%	4239.0
2022	1607.5	37.3%	749.0	17.4%	306.0	7.1%	498.2	11.6%	284.7	6.6%	318.6	7.4%	188.5	4.4%	352.9	8.2%	4305.4
2023	1641.3	37.5%	762.2	17.4%	316.7	7.2%	502.4	11.5%	285.4	6.5%	322.1	7.4%	188.5	4.3%	356.2	8.1%	4374.9
2024	1675.2	37.7%	775.9	17.5%	327.8	7.4%	506.9	11.4%	287.1	6.5%	326.0	7.3%	188.5	4.2%	356.7	8.0%	4444.0
2025	1708.2	37.8%	790.0	17.5%	338.8	7.5%	511.4	11.3%	288.2	6.4%	329.6	7.3%	188.5	4.2%	358.4	7.9%	4513.1

WINTER Peak Demand (MW)

	<u>ND</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>MN</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>IA</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>MT</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>WY</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>BEPC TOTAL</u>
95/96	325.8	29.4%	309.0	27.9%	51.2	4.6%	88.9	8.0%	33.3	3.0%	31.6	2.9%	77.4	7.0%	189.9	17.2%	1107.0
96/97	334.5	29.3%	302.7	26.6%	47.9	4.2%	98.5	8.6%	35.7	3.1%	30.2	2.6%	79.8	7.0%	210.7	18.5%	1140.0
97/98	324.0	30.5%	263.3	24.8%	42.2	4.0%	77.5	7.3%	35.8	3.4%	29.3	2.8%	83.5	7.9%	207.9	19.6%	1063.4
98/99	331.3	29.2%	291.8	25.8%	47.8	4.2%	109.2	9.6%	37.0	3.3%	30.4	2.7%	84.3	7.4%	201.2	17.8%	1133.1
99/00	312.3	28.8%	269.3	24.8%	47.9	4.4%	102.3	9.4%	31.0	2.9%	28.0	2.6%	83.9	7.7%	209.0	19.3%	1083.8
00/01	342.1	27.4%	328.0	26.2%	57.4	4.6%	124.6	10.0%	42.5	3.4%	33.6	2.7%	83.2	6.7%	238.7	19.1%	1250.0
01/02	312.5	26.2%	300.4	25.2%	47.1	3.9%	108.4	9.1%	37.4	3.1%	34.9	2.9%	82.4	6.9%	270.3	22.6%	1193.4
02/03	376.7	27.7%	342.3	25.1%	54.0	4.0%	127.8	9.4%	35.7	2.6%	55.0	4.0%	103.1	7.6%	267.5	19.6%	1362.2
03/04	416.9	27.5%	393.8	25.9%	59.7	3.9%	134.2	8.8%	35.6	2.3%	62.4	4.1%	122.5	8.1%	293.2	19.3%	1518.4
04/05	437.9	27.4%	416.6	26.1%	62.7	3.9%	138.7	8.7%	43.5	2.7%	64.0	4.0%	121.2	7.6%	314.4	19.7%	1598.9
05/06	462.6	26.8%	414.7	24.0%	65.8	3.8%	186.6	10.8%	48.4	2.8%	72.2	4.2%	120.8	7.0%	353.4	20.5%	1724.6
06/07	494.6	25.4%	484.4	24.9%	111.0	5.7%	211.5	10.9%	50.0	2.6%	70.6	3.6%	121.8	6.3%	402.6	20.7%	1946.4
07/08	562.7	26.3%	524.3	24.5%	113.3	5.3%	231.7	10.8%	50.0	2.3%	80.7	3.8%	123.5	5.8%	454.0	21.2%	2140.2
08/09	622.7	25.7%	633.9	26.2%	133.3	5.5%	276.1	11.4%	56.5	2.3%	78.3	3.2%	137.8	5.7%	481.0	19.9%	2419.5
09/10	627.3	23.5%	618.6	23.2%	169.0	6.3%	517.7	19.4%	58.8	2.2%	73.6	2.8%	137.2	5.1%	468.4	17.5%	2670.6
10/11	678.7	25.2%	621.6	23.0%	197.7	7.3%	468.3	17.4%	54.5	2.0%	55.5	2.1%	144.9	5.4%	476.7	17.7%	2697.7
11/12	834.7	29.5%	599.9	21.2%	180.5	6.4%	442.5	15.6%	49.3	1.7%	91.5	3.2%	179.9	6.4%	449.7	15.9%	2828.1
12/13	972.6	32.3%	626.7	20.8%	193.8	6.4%	457.0	15.2%	52.4	1.7%	100.6	3.3%	182.8	6.1%	428.3	14.2%	3014.2
13/14	1090.9	32.7%	688.1	20.6%	220.0	6.6%	505.8	15.1%	59.5	1.8%	169.1	5.1%	184.5	5.5%	422.3	12.6%	3340.3
14/15	1358.2	38.5%	629.6	17.8%	217.3	6.2%	478.3	13.5%	56.6	1.6%	201.8	5.7%	183.4	5.2%	406.4	11.5%	3531.7
15/16	1505.4	40.8%	644.0	17.5%	226.2	6.1%	483.5	13.1%	57.2	1.6%	208.4	5.6%	183.4	5.0%	381.2	10.3%	3689.4
16/17	1603.7	41.7%	655.1	17.0%	235.8	6.1%	489.9	12.7%	57.9	1.5%	236.8	6.2%	183.4	4.8%	383.5	10.0%	3846.0
17/18	1695.2	41.3%	755.1	18.4%	261.0	6.4%	494.7	12.0%	58.6	1.4%	274.2	6.7%	183.4	4.5%	386.2	9.4%	4108.5
18/19	1765.3	41.9%	769.8	18.3%	271.1	6.4%	499.8	11.9%	59.3	1.4%	278.8	6.6%	183.4	4.3%	389.8	9.2%	4217.3
19/20	1835.6	41.8%	828.6	18.9%	277.5	6.3%	502.4	11.4%	60.0	1.4%	304.8	6.9%	183.4	4.2%	397.4	9.1%	4389.6
20/21	1879.4	42.1%	840.8	18.8%	285.9	6.4%	506.5	11.3%	60.6	1.4%	308.4	6.9%	183.4	4.1%	400.4	9.0%	4465.7
21/22	1922.9	42.3%	854.2	18.8%	295.0	6.5%	511.5	11.3%	61.3	1.3%	312.4	6.9%	183.4	4.0%	400.4	8.8%	4541.2
22/23	1964.9	42.5%	868.6	18.8%	304.8	6.6%	516.7	11.2%	62.0	1.3%	316.1	6.8%	183.4	4.0%	404.7	8.8%	4621.3
23/24	2006.8	42.7%	883.3	18.8%	314.9	6.7%	522.2	11.1%	62.6	1.3%	320.2	6.8%	183.4	3.9%	405.3	8.6%	4698.8
24/25	2112.1	44.2%	875.6	18.3%	298.4	6.2%	518.1	10.8%	63.5	1.3%	306.2	6.4%	188.5	3.9%	417.6	8.7%	4779.9

EXHIBIT 3

Eastern System Summer/Winter Load Resources

SUMMER SEASON

	<u>Members' Load Projections</u>	<u>Contracted Sales to Others</u>	<u>Losses, Diversity, and Reserves</u>	<u>Total Responsibility</u>
2014	2,686	180	448	3,314
2015	2,938	159	491	3,588
2016	3,109	140	475	3,724
2017	3,352	154	512	4,018
2018	3,438	154	545	4,136
2019	3,613	154	561	4,328
2020	3,686	154	584	4,424
2021	3,751	154	595	4,500
2022	3,818	154	606	4,577
2023	3,884	154	617	4,655
2024	3,951	154	628	4,734

WINTER SEASON

	<u>Members' Load Projections</u>	<u>Contracted Sales to Others</u>	<u>Losses, Diversity, and Reserves</u>	<u>Total Responsibility</u>
2014/15	2,951	162	484	3,597
2015/16	3,136	137	470	3,743
2016/17	3,291	151	497	3,939
2017/18	3,551	151	545	4,247
2018/19	3,656	151	561	4,368
2019/20	3,821	151	587	4,559
2020/21	3,893	151	599	4,643
2021/22	3,969	151	611	4,730
2022/23	4,044	151	623	4,818
2023/24	4,121	151	635	4,907

2014 East Resources

Summer Season											Deer	Lonesome			Webster				Waste			
	LOS	LRS	AVS	NEAL 4	WS	Wisdom 1	DAEC	SMS	Groton	Culbertson	Creek	Pioneer	Creek	Wisdom 2	Madison	City	Estherville	Pocahontas	Spencer	Wind	Heat	Purchases
2014	667	48	900	104	71	37	60	99	158	91	290	120	40	71	10	20.7	13	3.8	10	116.6	35.3	300
2015	667	48	900	104	71	37	60	99	158	91	290	120	120	71	10	20.7	13	3.8	10	116.6	35.3	300
2016	667	48	900	104	71	37	60	99	158	91	290	120	120	71	10	20.7	13	3.8	10	173	35.3	450
2017	667	48	900	104	71	37	60	99	158	91	290	120	120	71	10	20.7	13	3.8	10	173	35.3	550
2018	667	48	900	104	71	37	60	99	158	91	290	120	120	71	10	20.7	13	3.8	10	173	35.3	500
2019	667	48	900	104	71	37	60	99	158	91	290	120	120	71	10	20.7	13	3.8	10	173	35.3	300
2020	667	48	900	104	71	37	60	99	158	91	290	120	120	71	10	20.7	13	3.8	10	173	35.3	100
2021	667	48	900	104	71	37	60	99	158	91	290	120	120	71	10	20.7	13	3.8	10	173	35.3	100
2022	667	48	900	104	71	37	60	99	158	91	290	120	120	71	10	20.7	13	3.8	10	173	35.3	0
2023	667	48	900	104	71	37	60	99	158	91	290	120	120	71	10	20.7	13	3.8	10	173	35.3	0
2024																						

Winter Season											Deer	Lonesome			Webster				Waste			
	LOS	LRS	AVS	NEAL 4	WS	Wisdom 1	DAEC	SMS	Groton	Culbertson	Creek	Pioneer	Creek	Wisdom 2	Madison	City	Estherville	Pocahontas	Spencer	Wind	Heat	Purchases
2014/15	667	48	900	104	72	38	62	119	195	95	300	135	126	75	10	25	13	3.8	10	275.7	39.2	300
2015/16	667	48	900	104	72	38	62	119	195	95	300	135	126	75	10	25	13	3.8	10	426.1	39.2	250
2016/17	667	48	900	104	72	38	62	119	195	95	300	135	126	75	10	25	13	3.8	10	426.1	39.2	250
2017/18	667	48	900	104	72	38	62	119	195	95	300	135	126	75	10	25	13	3.8	10	426.1	39.2	300
2018/19	667	48	900	104	72	38	62	119	195	95	300	135	126	75	10	25	13	3.8	10	426.1	39.2	300
2019/20	667	48	900	104	72	38	62	119	195	95	300	135	126	75	10	25	13	3.8	10	426.1	39.2	300
2020/21	667	48	900	104	72	38	62	119	195	95	300	135	126	75	10	25	13	3.8	10	426.1	39.2	200
2021/22	667	48	900	104	72	38	62	119	195	95	300	135	126	75	10	25	13	3.8	10	426.1	39.2	100
2022/23	667	48	900	104	72	38	62	119	195	95	300	135	126	75	10	25	13	3.8	10	426.1	39.2	0
2023/24	667	48	900	104	72	38	62	119	195	95	300	135	126	75	10	25	13	3.8	10	426.1	39.2	0