



# Integrated Resource Plan 2019



**Submitted to the  
North Dakota Public Service  
Commission July 1, 2019**

---

**Volume IV: Attachments C-I**

***Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.***  
**2019 Integrated Resource Plan**

Submitted to the North Dakota Public Service Commission  
July 1, 2019

**Volume IV**  
**Attachments C – I**



**MONTANA-DAKOTA  
UTILITIES CO.**

A Subsidiary of MDU Resources Group, Inc.

## **Attachment C**

# **SUPPLY-SIDE AND INTEGRATION ANALYSIS DOCUMENTATION**

# Supply Side and Integration Analysis

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.....	1
Overview.....	1
Capacity Needs.....	1
Load and Capability.....	1
1. Analysis Method.....	4
2. Resources.....	4
2.1. Current Resources.....	5
2.1.1. Coal.....	6
2.1.2. Natural Gas and Diesel.....	6
2.1.3. Renewable.....	7
2.1.4. Demand Response.....	7
2.1.5. MISO Energy Market.....	8
2.3. Considered Supply-Side Resource Alternatives.....	8
2.3.1. Simple Cycle Combustion Turbine.....	8
2.3.2. Simple Cycle Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine.....	9
2.3.3. Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine.....	9
2.3.4. Coal.....	10
2.3.5. Wind (Self-Built).....	10
2.3.6. Solar and Storage.....	10
2.3.7. Biomass.....	11
2.4. Retirements.....	13
2.5. Integration of Demand-Side and Supply-Side Resources.....	13
2.6. Transmission Alternatives.....	13
3. Summaries of Results.....	13
3.1. Base Case Plan Results.....	15
3.2. Sensitivity Analysis.....	15
3.2.1. High and Low Gas Price.....	15
3.2.2. Low Growth.....	16
3.2.3. High Growth.....	16
3.2.4. High Combustion Turbine and Internal Combustion Engines Costs.....	16
3.2.5. High and Low Market Prices.....	16
3.2.7. Ninety percent coincident factor for MISO Resource Adequacy (RA).....	17
3.2.8. Carbon Tax.....	17
3.2.9. High Gas and High Market Price.....	17
4. Conclusions.....	18
5. Future Resource Plan.....	20
6. References.....	21

APPENDIX A – EGEAS INPUT DATA FOR THE BASE CASE

APPENDIX B – EGEAS OUTPUT REPORT FOR THE BASE CASE

# Supply-Side

## Overview

To determine the most cost-effective plan, a supply-side analysis was conducted to identify the feasible supply-side resources to be added to Montana-Dakota's generating system. Potential new planning resources consisting of both capacity resources (generation or external resources) and load modifying resources must be proven technology and be able to provide the same system reliability that Montana-Dakota's customers have come to expect over the years. The integration process considers the potential planning resources and integrates those resources into a single least-cost plan. The analysis also considered possible future economic and social issues.

The least-cost resource plan, developed through the integration process, provides the basis for evaluating and determining the most cost-effective, long-term plan for future supply. Criteria other than simply least cost must be considered in the ultimate future resource selection.

## Capacity Needs

The resource expansion analysis considers all planning resource options available to Montana-Dakota and produces a least-cost plan which satisfies the energy and capacity requirements to reliably serve Montana-Dakota's customers. Montana-Dakota is a member of MISO, which currently requires a planning reserve margin (PRM) of 7.9 percent on an unforced capacity (UCAP) basis for the summer peak. The PRM is adjusted annually through MISO's Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE) study. To meet the PRM, enough planning resources are needed to cover the projected yearly MISO non-coincident summer peak demand with a 2 percent adder for MISO losses, plus 7.9 percent PRM, the product of which is referred to as the planning reserve margin requirement (PRMR).

Montana-Dakota is required to meet a PRMR based on an 81.5 percent coincident factor for the 2019-2020 Planning Year in MISO based on MDU's analysis of Montana-Dakota's peak at the time of the MISO system-wide peak.

## Load and Capability

To further understand Montana-Dakota's capacity needs, a comparison of its zonal resource credits (ZRC) in MISO and the planning reserve margin requirement (PRMR) based on an 81.5 percent coincident factor is shown in Figures 1-1, 1-2, and 1-3 for the base, low-growth, and high-growth forecast scenarios. The ZRC is established by MISO annually through a Generator Verification Test Capability (GVTC) process. The GVTC is run annually by all Montana-Dakota's steam units

and combustion turbines, as required by MISO for all generation resources, greater than 10 MW. All planning resources are corrected to MISO’s summer peak to develop an Installed Capacity (ICAP) value to be used on an annual basis. Capacity resources are determined by applying the equivalent forced outage rate (XEFOR<sub>d</sub>) to the ICAP value to establish an unforced capacity value (UCAP) for each resource:

$$UCAP = ICAP - (1 - XEFOR_d)$$

UCAP values are then directly converted to a ZRC value to be used to meet the PRMR. The ZRC value shown in the forecast scenarios includes Montana-Dakota’s existing and committed resources at this time.

Figure 1-1 shows that, under the current system forecast, Montana-Dakota has adequate capacity to meet its PRMR through 2021 when the unit retirements for Lewis Clark 1 and Heskett 1/2 are modeled to occur. The capacity deficit in 2022 will be 92.0 ZRC and grow to 146.1 ZRC in 2030. As shown in Figure 1-2, under the low-growth forecast, a capacity deficit occurs in 2022 at 51.8 ZRC and grows to 66.8 ZRC by 2030. With the high-growth forecast, as shown in Figure 1-3, a capacity deficit of 140.9 ZRC will occur in 2022 and grow to 389.1 ZRC in 2030.

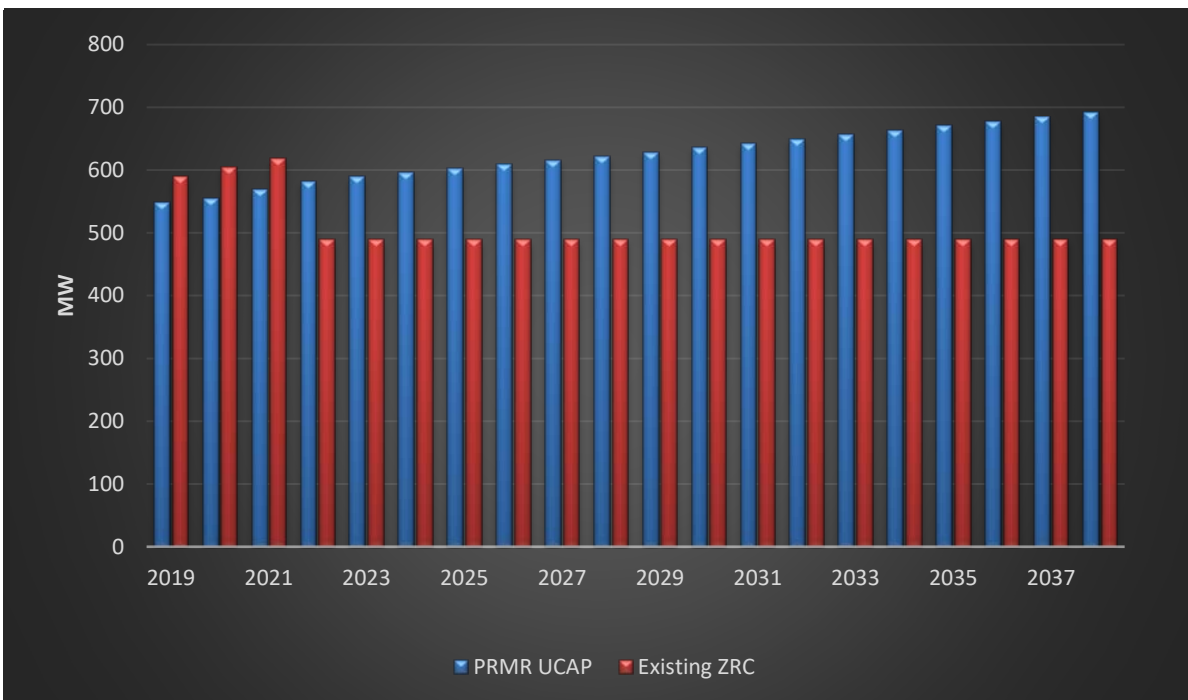


Figure 1-1: Zonal Resource Credit and Planning Reserve Margin Requirement Base Forecast

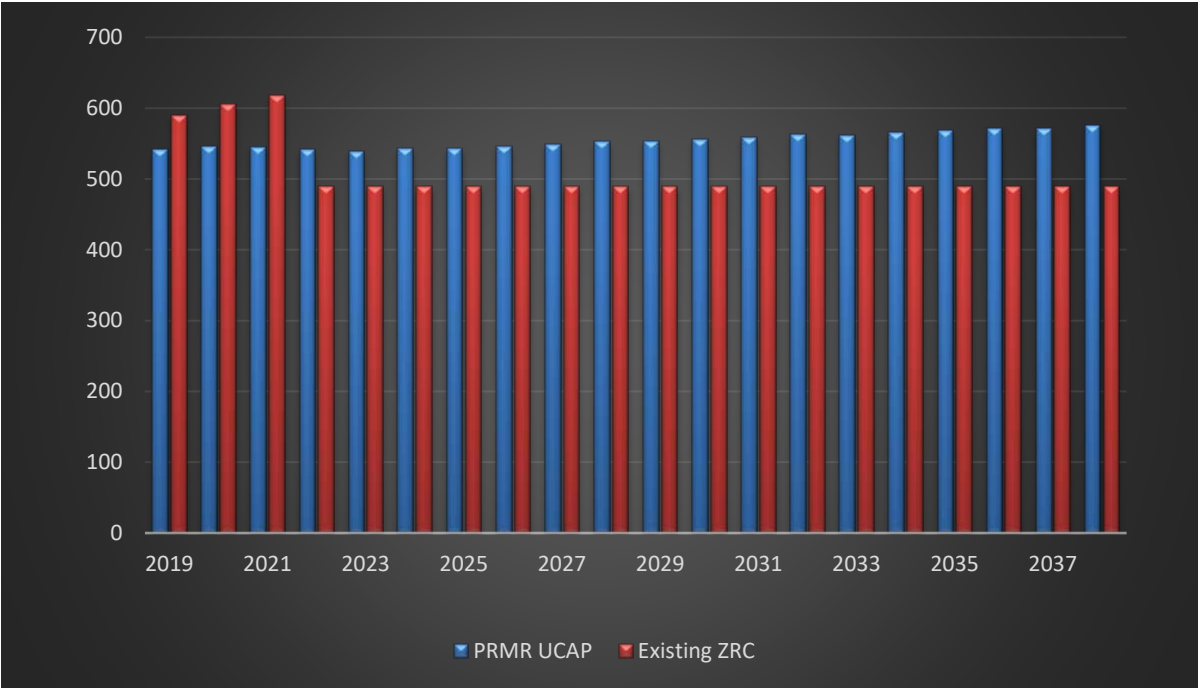


Figure 1-2: Zonal Resource Credit and Planning Reserve Margin Requirement Low Growth Forecast

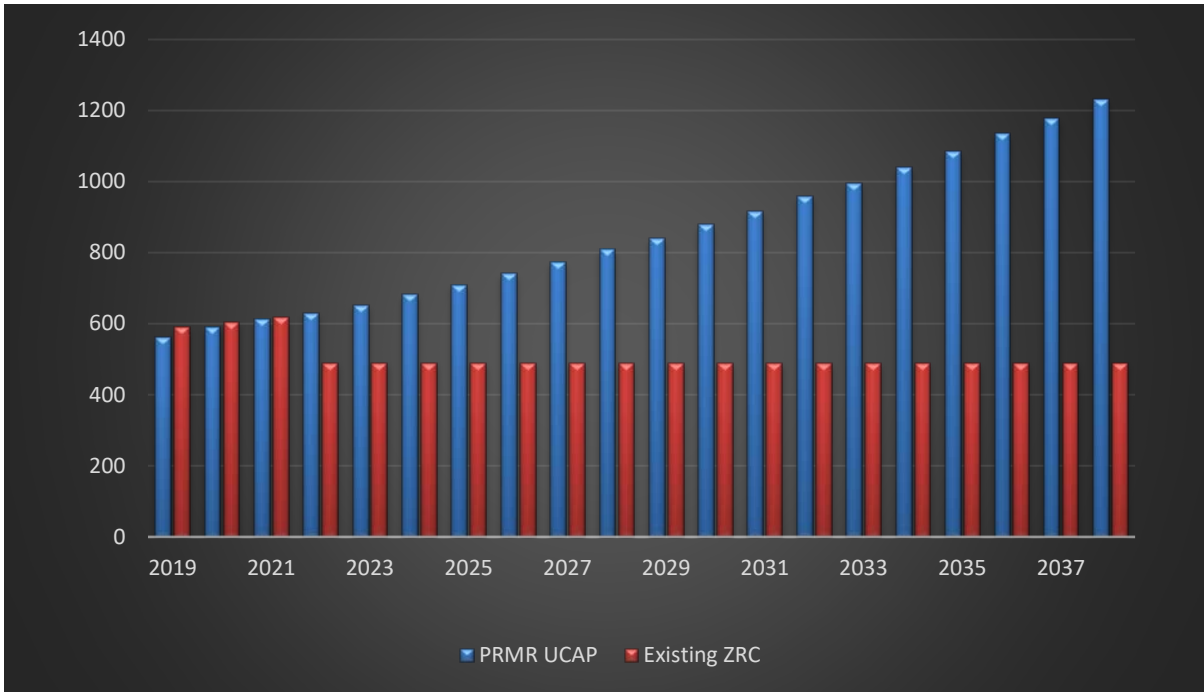


Figure 1-3: Zonal Resource Credit and Planning Reserve Margin Requirement High Growth Forecast

# 1. Analysis Method

The Electric Generation Expansion Analysis System (EGEAS) version 13, a computer model developed by the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), is used to perform the resource expansion analysis and develop the least-cost integrated resource expansion plan. The analysis was performed on various scenarios based on the load forecasts, availability of resources, and economic variables. Each of the scenarios constitutes a resource expansion plan unique to the assumptions used in that scenario. The resource expansion analysis minimizes the present worth, or the net present value (NPV), of the total revenue requirement over fifty years by using an algorithm called “dynamic programming.” The dynamic programming utilized in EGEAS calculates each scenario one year at a time to satisfy the reliability constraints and to fulfill the forecasted energy and capacity requirements. This process identifies all possible states that satisfy the reliability requirements for each year. Finally, the annual results are combined to determine the least-cost plan.

The base year used in the resource expansion analysis was 2018 with the study period starting in 2019. Costs indicated in this report are in 2018 dollars, unless otherwise specified. The study for each scenario was conducted over a 20-year period (2019-2038) in which new resources can be added to meet the forecasted load growth and to compensate for unit retirements. To model the remaining life of capital investments installed during the study period, an additional 30 years, called the extension period, was added. During this extension period, loads stayed the same as the final year of the study period. All associated operational and fuel costs continue to be escalated at specified rates through the extension period.

# 2. Resources

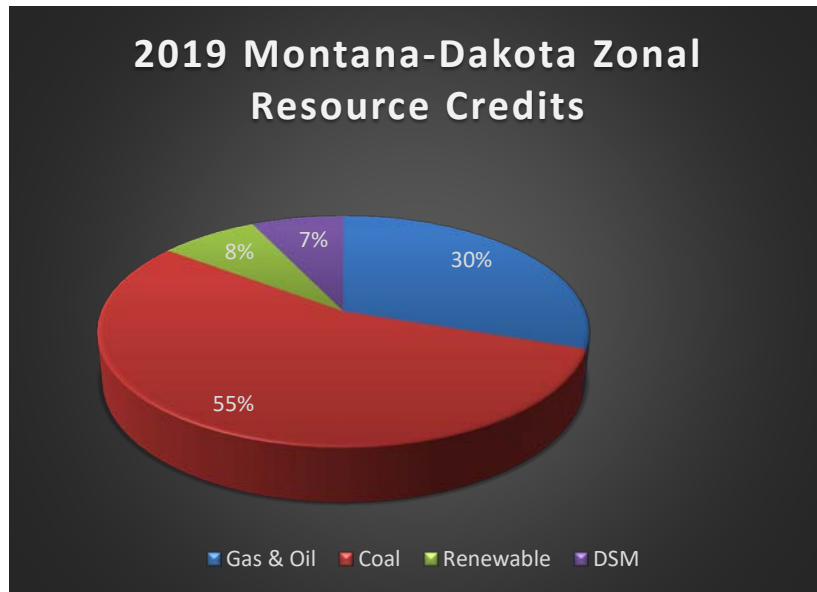
Montana-Dakota’s existing generation portfolio includes coal, natural gas, diesel, waste heat and wind. The resource expansion analysis considered other potential available alternative resources to expand the generation portfolio to meet forecasted energy and capacity requirements. All resources were modeled with applicable ZRC amounts, fixed and variable O&M costs, and fuel costs that are shown in Tables 2-1 through 2-5 below.

For resource capacity accreditation, MISO considers wind generation resources differently than thermal resources. The ZRC for wind generation resources is only available if the wind resources have been designated as a network resource in MISO or if the wind resource has been granted a transmission service request and has been designated an energy only resource. The ZRC value for wind resources is based on an effective load carrying capability (ELCC) study performed annually by MISO. This study examines MISO’s top eight annual summer peaks for the last five years to

determine how much wind is generated during summer peak conditions and compares the amount of wind generated to MISO’s peak load. This study is done on a MISO system-wide basis and on all single commercial pricing nodes (CPNode). On a system-wide basis for the 2019-2020 planning year, the ELCC study concluded that 15.7 percent of nameplate wind capacity could be converted into a ZRC value if the wind resource is a network resource (up to 20% of nameplate) or has a transmission service request (TSR) for the nameplate value. Based upon production data collected at Montana-Dakota’s wind farms’ CPNodes, Diamond Willow was determined to contribute up to 20.9 percent of its nameplate capacity to ZRCs, Cedar Hills was allowed up to 23.8 percent of its nameplate capacity to ZRCs, and Thunder Spirit was allowed up to 19.5 percent of its nameplate capacity to ZRCs. Diamond Willow, Cedar Hills, and Thunder Spirit are all designated network resources and have been granted a TSR from MISO. The facilities are accredited ZRC values by MISO of 6.3, 4.6, and 29.3 respectively.

## 2.1. Current Resources

The existing resource portfolio is broken down into four groups: coal, natural gas/oil, renewable, and Demand Side Management (“DSM”). Figure 2-1 shows Montana-Dakota’s 2017 current resource mix by zonal resource credits. Fifty-five percent of Montana-Dakota’s ZRCs comes from coal generation, thirty percent from gas-fired generation, eight percent from renewable resources and seven percent from DSM.



**Figure 2-1:** Montana-Dakota’s Current Generation Mix by Zonal Resource Credits

### 2.1.1. Coal

Montana-Dakota currently owns five coal-fired units, two of which are jointly owned with other regional utilities. Coal-fired units currently account for 55 percent of the zonal resource credits on Montana-Dakota’s system. Table 2-1 shows the capacity in MW established by the MISO Generator Verification Test Capability (GVTC) process, equivalent forced outage rate (XEFOR<sub>d</sub>), number of zonal resource credits, and various costs for each coal-fired plant serving Montana-Dakota’s customers.

**Table 2-1: Montana-Dakota’s Coal-Fired Units**

<u>Unit</u>	<u>GVTC (MW)</u>	<u>XEFOR<sub>d</sub></u>	<u>Zonal Resource Credit<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Fixed O&amp;M (\$/kW-year)</u>	<u>Variable O&amp;M (\$/MWh)</u>	<u>Fuel (\$/MBTU)</u>
Coyote <sup>2,4</sup>	107.1	15.15	90.9	28.15	3.86	1.69
Big Stone <sup>3</sup>	108.5	2.46	105.8	25.81	2.31	1.91
Heskett 1	26.1	20.5	20.5	99.00	15.73	2.81
Heskett 2	73.1	9.24	66.4	58.01	7.29	2.83
Lewis & Clark 1	47	11.88	41.4	90.90	7.22	1.88

1. Based on MISO 2019-20 Planning Year ICAP and XEFOR<sub>d</sub>

2. Montana-Dakota’s 25 percent ownership share

3. Montana-Dakota’s 22.7 percent ownership share

4. ZRC was increased in model to 98.4 by 2021 to represent a historical XEFOR<sub>d</sub> for this unit. The unit has a high XEFOR<sub>d</sub> due to a major outage at the end of 2014 and into 2015.

### 2.1.2. Natural Gas and Diesel

Simple cycle combustion turbines capable of firing natural gas or fuel oil, along with reciprocating internal combustion engines firing natural gas or diesel, are operated as peaking units and make up about 30 percent of Montana-Dakota’s existing zonal resource credits. To determine the natural gas price a combination of forward index prices at Henry Hub and Montana-Dakota’s knowledge of natural gas pricing was used to produce a forward-looking natural gas price and escalates the prices by three percent. The capacity in MW established by the MISO Generator Verification Test Capability (GVTC) process, equivalent forced outage rate (XEFOR<sub>d</sub>), number of zonal resource credits, and various costs for Montana-Dakota’s existing combustion turbines and diesel generator are shown in Table 2-2.

**Table 2-2: Montana-Dakota’s Natural Gas Combustion Turbines and Diesel Generators**

<u>Unit</u>	<u>GVTC</u>	<u>XEFOR<sub>d</sub></u>	<u>Zonal Resource Credit<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Fixed O&amp;M (\$/kW-year)</u>	<u>Variable O&amp;M (\$/MWh)</u>	<u>Fuel (\$/MBTU)<sup>2</sup></u>
Glendive 1	33.9	4.83	32.3	5.85	2.5	4.02
Glendive	40.5	6.46	37.9	8.23	2.5	4.02
Miles City	21.6	0.35	21.0	42.09	2.5	4.02
Heskett 3 <sup>3</sup>	82.9	21.34	65.2	34.19	2.5	3.04
Lewis & Clark 2	18.6	5.41	17.6	29.17	2.5	3.19
Diesel 2	2.1	10.26	1.9	19.89	2.5	18.86
Diesel 3	2.1	10.26	1.9	19.89	2.5	18.86

1. Based on MISO 2019-20 Planning Year ICAP and XEFOR<sub>d</sub>

2. 2019 natural gas price

3. ZRC was increased in model to 80.2 by 2021 to represent a normal XEFOR<sub>d</sub>. The unit has a high XEFOR<sub>d</sub> due to forced outages when the unit first came online

### 2.1.3. Renewable

In addition to coal, diesel, and natural gas, Montana-Dakota owns four renewable resources, as shown in Table 2-3. The renewable resources make up about eight percent of Montana-Dakota’s existing zonal resource credits.

**Table 2-3: Montana-Dakota’s Renewable Generation**

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Zonal Resource Credits<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Fixed O&amp;M (\$/kW-year)</u>	<u>Variable O&amp;M (\$/MWh)</u>	<u>Fuel (\$/MBTU)</u>
Diamond Willow <sup>2</sup>	6.3	18.05	-11.79	-
Cedar Hills <sup>2</sup>	4.6	19.93	-30.38	-
Glen Ullin Station 6 <sup>3</sup>	4.8	55.94	7.33	-
Thunder Spirit	29.3	21.82	-30.38	-

1. ZRC is based on MISO ELCC study.

2. Variable O&M cost includes the Production Tax Credit, which is represented by a negative \$/MWh cost value.

3. Based on MISO 2019-20 Planning Year ICAP and XEFOR<sub>d</sub>

### 2.1.4. Demand Response

In addition to the supply side resources, two different demand response programs were included into the model. The totals below reflect the number of MWs and ZRCs contracted with the company in 2019.

- Montana-Dakota Interruptible loads – 15.4 MW converts to 14.8 ZRC
- Commercial DSM – 25 MW converts to 27.5 ZRC

### **2.1.5. MISO Energy Market**

The MISO energy market provides a source of energy when prices are lower than Montana-Dakota's generating cost, or when energy is required due to planned maintenance or forced outages. Montana-Dakota develops the MISO energy market prices from a historical three-year average and escalates the prices by three percent. The model included a 200 MW block of energy for off-peak and on-peak periods.

## **2.3. Considered Supply-Side Resource Alternatives**

Montana-Dakota analyzed the following supply-side alternatives that are described in more detail below:

- Simple Cycle Combustion Turbine,
- Simple Cycle Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines,
- Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine,
- Coal,
- Wind (self-built),
- Solar,
- Biomass, and
- Responses to 2018 RFP described in Attachment F.

Information regarding the resource alternatives available to Montana-Dakota is summarized in Table 2-5. Performance and cost estimates for the resource alternatives were developed by a consulting engineer using thermal engineering/costing software, budgetary quotations from original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), input from Montana-Dakota, published information, and engineering experience. More detail of the Supply-Side resource alternatives can be seen in Attachment E.

### **2.3.1. Simple Cycle Combustion Turbine**

Simple cycle combustion turbines (SCCT) are primarily built to serve peaking capacity needs. SCCTs typically have one of the lower capital costs per MW compared to other generating types and can be installed within a relatively short lead time (three years). Two basic types of SCCT exist: aeroderivative (Aero), and heavy-duty Frame (Frame). Aero SCCTs are adapted from jet and turboshaft jet engines and are usually smaller and more thermally efficient than similar sized Frame units. However, they generally have a higher capital cost, more expensive maintenance costs, are more susceptible to cold weather

reliability issues, and do not normally exceed 100 MWs generating capability in a single unit size. Frame units are designed to drive stationary generation and process plant equipment. They are usually less expensive than an Aero, more robust, require less frequent inspection and maintenance intervals, and are available in over 500 MWs in a single unit size. Montana-Dakota has operating experience with three Frame units, and one Aero unit. Four options for the SCCT were analyzed in the resource expansion analysis and are shown in Table 2-5: 78.3 MW summer net large frame greenfield unit, a 78.3 MW summer net large frame unit at a facility with existing infrastructure (Heskett Expansion), a 90.7 MW summer net aero-hybrid unit, and a 45.3 MW summer net Aero unit.

### **2.3.2. Simple Cycle Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine**

Simple cycle reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) are primarily built to serve peaking capacity needs. These units require a relatively short lead time (two to three years) and are normally more thermally efficient and require lower fuel pressure compared to SCCTs of similar power output. Two RICE natural gas fired plants were analyzed in the resource expansion analysis and are shown in Table 2-5: a 36.5 MW (net) four-engine unit, and a 55.0 MW (net) three-engine unit.

### **2.3.3. Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine**

A conventional combined cycle combustion turbine (CCCT) burns natural gas or fuel oil in one or more SCCTs. The hot exhaust gases from the SCCT passes through a heat recovery steam generator to produce additional power in a steam turbine. CCCTs have the highest efficiency of any new power plant, at more than 60 percent. These units are usually used as an intermediate unit today, but in the future could be used as more of a baseload unit to replace retired coal units. Three natural gas fired CCCTs were analyzed in the resource expansion analysis and are shown in Table 2-5: a 131.1 MW (summer net) 2x1 large frame unit, 239.32 MW (summer net) 2x1 large frame unit (Heskett Expansion), and a 329.2 MW (summer net) 1x1 large frame unit.

Montana-Dakota evaluated partnership options related to a CCCT with a local utility regarding the development of the Heskett Expansion project, but no arrangement was reached.

#### **2.3.4. Coal**

Coal-fired power plants are primarily built to serve baseload power requirements. This type of generation provides a stable capacity and energy source and is characterized as having a high capital cost with relatively low operating and fuel costs. Due to existing federal regulations and high capital costs as compared to natural-gas fired units, coal-fired baseload generation is unlikely to be available as a new resource option. Two lignite coal-fired power plants, modeled in blocks of 30 MW, were included in the resource expansion analysis and are shown in Table 2-5: a 168 MW net circulating fluidized bed combustion (CFBC) boiler without CO<sub>2</sub> capture, and a 122 MW net CFBC boiler with CO<sub>2</sub> capture.

#### **2.3.5. Wind (Self-Built)**

A wind energy resource is characterized as being a clean, renewable resource with low operating and maintenance costs. The main disadvantage of wind generation is that, because of the variability of wind, it cannot be relied on as a firm capacity resource. Unlike the thermal resources such as coal-fired and gas-fired units, wind energy resources are allowed limited zonal resource credits (ZRC) by MISO. Therefore, the installation of additional wind generation on Montana-Dakota's system would require adding other capacity resources to meet the MISO planning reserve margin requirements.

This option represents Montana-Dakota's self-built wind generation. Two wind options were analyzed in the resource expansion analysis and are shown in Table 2-5: 20 MW and 50 MW (net) North Dakota options. Both projects assume no Federal Production Tax Credits (PTCs) are available for a future wind project.

#### **2.3.6. Solar and Storage**

Solar resources are characterized as renewable, high capital cost, low operational and maintenance cost energy sources. Like wind, solar is a variable output energy resource and does not contribute its full nameplate capacity toward meeting Montana-Dakota's MISO planning reserve margin requirements. Two photovoltaic solar options were included in the resource expansion analysis and are shown in Table 2-5: a 50 MW with an option to add 10 MW battery storage and a 5 MW with an option to add 1 MW battery storage. Both projects assume no Federal Earned Income Tax Credits (ITCs) are available for a future solar project.

### **2.3.7. Biomass**

Similar in operation to a coal-fired power plant, a biomass-fired power plant burns a carbon-neutral organic based fuel instead of coal. The biomass option is considered a renewable resource with high capital and fuel costs as compared to coal and natural gas fired options. A 25 MW net biomass option was included in the resource expansion analysis and shown in Table 2-5.

**Table 2-5  
Considered Resource Alternatives Available to Montana-Dakota**

EGEAS Model Input Summary, 2019 \$	Plant Size (MW <sub>net</sub> )	ZRC	Capital Cost (\$/kW)	Fixed O&M (\$/kW-month)	Variable O&M (\$/MWh)	Fuel Gas Reservation Fee (\$/kW-yr)	Total Fixed O&M (\$/kW-year)	Full Load Heat Rate (BTU/kWh)	Carbon Intensity (ton/GWh)	Fuel Cost (\$/MMBtu)
GE 7EA	78.3	74.23	\$1,590.00	\$1.40	\$1.50	\$2.61	\$19.41	11770	730	\$3.04
GE 7EA Heskett Expansion	78.3	74.23	\$878.00	\$0.93	\$0.90	\$2.61	\$13.77	11770	730	\$3.04
GELMS100PB	90.7	85.96	\$1,760.00	\$1.20	\$1.70	\$1.82	\$16.22	9050	525	\$3.04
GE LM6000PH	45.3	44.79	\$2,320.00	\$2.50	\$1.60	\$2.08	\$32.08	9510	555	\$3.04
GE 7EA (2x1) Heskett Expansion	329.8	312.09	\$1,070.00	\$1.40	\$4.10	\$3.23	\$20.03	9990	515	\$3.04
GE 7FA.05 (1X1)	329.2	311.52	\$1,520.00	\$1.10	\$3.00	\$3.22	\$16.42	6530	430	\$3.04
SIEMENS SGT-800 (2x1)	174	164.61	\$2,180.00	\$2.90	\$4.00	\$2.79	\$37.59	7180	460	\$3.04
WARTSILA 20V34SG	36.5	36.14	\$2,710.00	\$2.60	\$4.40	\$1.58	\$32.78	8470	495	\$3.04
WARTSILA 18V50SG	55.0	54.4	\$2,180.00	\$1.80	\$4.60	\$1.56	\$23.16	8310	485	\$3.04
BIOMASS	25	22.68	\$7,980.00	\$21.00	\$5.60	-	\$252.00	12300	1300	\$5.11
PV SOLAR + Storage <sup>1</sup>	50+10	35	\$1,800.00	\$2.90	\$0.00	-	\$34.80	-	-	\$0.00
PVSOLAR + Storage <sup>2</sup>	5+1	3.5	\$2,440.00	\$3.00	\$0.00	-	\$36.00	-	-	\$0.00
CFBC WITHOUT CO2 Capture	168	152.41	\$5,880.00	\$14.06	\$14.06	-	\$168.72	10000	1000	\$2.88
CFBC WITH CO2 Capture	122	110.68	\$10,400.00	\$22.29	\$22.29	-	\$267.48	13800	150	\$2.88
ND Wind	20	4.16	\$1,780.00	\$4.30	\$0.00	-	\$51.60	-	-	\$0.00
ND Wind	50	10.40	\$1,720.00	\$4.30	\$0.00	-	\$51.60	-	-	\$0.00

1 - 10 MW battery storage additional \$19.1 million

2 - 1 MW battery storage additional \$3 million

## **2.4. Retirements**

Montana-Dakota is modeling the retirement of Heskett 1, Heskett 2, and Lewis & Clark 1 at the end of 2021. The units are modeled for retirement at the same time to allow the IRP model to more efficiently replace the units retiring capacity and energy rather than staggered unit retirement dates. The units are scheduled for retirement because of their size, age, and operating characteristics make them uneconomic as compared to other alternatives. Additional information on the retirement analysis for Heskett 1, Heskett 2, and Lewis & Clark 1 can be found in Volume 4 Attachment I.

Additionally, Montana-Dakota's Diamond Willow, Cedar Hills, and Thunder Spirit wind projects are assumed to be retired in the model after a 25-year operating life or by year 19 of the IRP study period as a conservative assumption. This would require the model to replace the wind projects within the initial 20-year study period.

## **2.5. Integration of Demand-Side and Supply-Side Resources**

As indicated in Chapter 2 of the current Integrated Resource Plan, the energy efficiency programs reductions have been included into the load forecast while the Rate 38/39 Interruptible Loads and the Commercial Demand Response programs are modeled as resources in EGEAS.

## **2.6. Transmission Alternatives**

Montana-Dakota did not identify any transmission issues, including MISO and SPP capabilities, that could be mitigated with local generation resources additions as part of the 2019 IRP Analysis. Transmission limitations associated with SPP's transmission system within the Bakken Region have been mitigated with upgrades and new facilities constructed by Basin Electric in the area.

## **3. Summaries of Results**

Thirteen planning scenarios, which include the base case, and 12 sensitivity runs, were considered. The least-cost resource plan and associated net present value (NPV) of the total revenue requirement for each scenario are shown in Table 3-1.

**Table 3-1: Least-Cost Resource Expansion Plans for the Studied Scenarios**

	All Sensitivity Cases with Base Case												
	Base	Low Energy	High Energy-\$5	High Energy-\$10	Low Gas	High Gas-\$2	High Gas-\$5	Low Growth	High Growth	High CT	90% MISO Coincident Factor	Carbon	High Gas-\$5/High Market\$25
2019											PP(20)		
2020											PP(10)		
2021											PP(10)		
2022	Heskett 4, Wind(54), PP(10)	Heskett 4, Wind(54), PP(10)	Heskett 4, Wind(54), PP(10)	Heskett 4, Wind(54), PP(10)	Heskett 4, Wind(54), PP(10)	Heskett 4, Wind(54), PP(10)	Heskett 4, Wind(54), PP(10)	Wind(54), Solar/Storage (75)	Heskett 4, Wind(54), Solar/Storage (75) PP(10)	Heskett 4, Wind(54), PP(10)	Heskett 4, Wind(54), Solar/Storage (75) PP(20)	Heskett 4, Wind(54), PP(10)	Heskett 4, Wind(54), PP(10)
2023	Solar(100)	Solar(100)	Solar(100)	Solar(100)	Solar(100)	Solar(100)	Solar(100)	Solar(100)	Solar(100)	Solar(100)	CT(78)	Solar(100)	Solar(100)
2024									PP(10)				
2025	CC(110)	CC(110)	CC(110)	CC(110)	CC(110)	CC(110)	CC(110)		Storage(250)	CC(110)	CC(110)	CC(110)	CC(110)
2026													
2027													
2028								PP(10)					
2029								PP(10)					
2030								PP(10)					
2031								PP(10)	CC(329)				
2032								PP(20)					
2033								PP(20)					
2034								Heskett 4					
2035													
2036													
2037									CC(330)				
2038	Solar(5)	Solar(5)	Solar(5)	PP(10)	PP(10)	Solar(5)	Solar(5)			Solar(5)	Solar(5)	Solar(5)	Solar(5)
NPV (\$M)	\$2,860.37	\$2,749.12	\$3,029.88	\$3,135.75	\$2,719.00	\$3,036.76	\$3,297.51	\$2,219.07	\$5,014.51	\$2,884.08	\$3,081.53	\$3,916.57	\$4,214.04
Difference	0.00%	-3.89%	5.93%	9.63%	-4.94%	6.17%	15.28%	-22.42%	75.31%	0.83%	7.73%	36.93%	47.33%
<b>Resources:</b>													
PP(x) - Purchased Capacity with number representing MW value													
CC(329) - Another GE 7EA added with a steam turbine and heat recovery steam generator - 250 MW additional													
CC(330) - 330 MW GE 7FA (1x1) combined cycle combustion turbine													
CT(78) - 78.4 MW GE7EA simple cycle combustion turbine													
Heskett 4 - 78.4 MW GE7EA simple cycle combustion turbine													
WIND(54) – 2018 RFP response													
Solar(100) – 2018 RFP response													
CC(110) – 2018 RFP response													
Storage(250) – 2018 RFP response													
Solar(5) – Self-built 5 MW solar (1 MW optional storage not selected)													

### **3.1. Base Case Plan Results**

The Base Case least-cost plan consists of the following resource additions for 2019-2024:

- Move forward with the retirements of Heskett 1, Heskett 2, and Lewis & Clark 1 by the end of 2021; and
- Install a natural gas-fired Simple Cycle Combustion Turbine unit in 2022.

An additional 54 MW of wind (2022), 100 MW of solar (2023), combined cycle partnership (2025) from the 2018 RFP and 5 MW of self-built solar (2038) were identified as part of the IRP process. At this time, these projects are not being pursued because of uncertainties with their final cost associated with unknown network transmission upgrades as described in Attachment F – 2018 RFP Analysis. The net present value of the Base Case least-cost plan over the 50-year study period equates to \$2,860 million in 2018 dollars, as shown in Attachment C Table 3-1. Because of a lack of certainty in final costs of bids and cost competitiveness of additional renewable resources the Company will issue a new request for proposal before the start of the next integrated resource plan.

### **3.2. Sensitivity Analysis**

The 12 sensitivity scenarios consist of various assumptions regarding carbon taxes, low and high natural gas prices, low and high load growth, 90 percent coincident factor for MISO Resource Adequacy, higher capital costs for combustion turbines, high and low market prices, and a high natural gas and high market price.

#### **3.2.1. High and Low Gas Price**

Prices for natural gas supplies as delivered to Montana-Dakota's existing turbines, future combustion turbines, and future combined cycle plants were developed in-house for use in the resource expansion analysis based on Montana-Dakota's view of the long-term outlook of natural gas pricing. Considering the potential fluctuations of natural gas prices, there is a need to consider what impact both higher and lower gas prices would have on the Base Case. Therefore, high and low gas price scenarios were also developed, whereby the gas price used in the Base Case was increased by \$2/MMBtu and \$5/MMBtu and decreased by \$1/MMBtu from the Base Case, respectively. The high and low gas price cases were escalated by three percent annually after 2023. The results of both high natural gas price case were the same as the Base Case. The NPV of the revenue requirement in this scenario increased 6.2 and 15.3 percent respectively over the Base Case. The results of the low

natural gas price scenario were like the Base Case but had purchase power in 2038 instead of a 5 MW self-built solar. This case decreased the NPV of the revenue requirement by 4.9 percent from the Base Case.

### **3.2.2. Low Growth**

This scenario was used to evaluate the load growth potential at less than the optimal resource case with an average growth rate of 0.5 percent per year during the 20-year forecast. The results of this scenario indicate that there is less future capacity and energy needed, resulting in the following resource additions: 54 MW of wind, 75 MW solar and storage combination in 2022, 100 MW solar in 2023, and Heskett 4 in 2034. This lowered the NPV by 22.4 percent over the Base Case.

### **3.2.3. High Growth**

A high-growth scenario evaluated the effects of a continued long-term average load growth rate of 4.4 percent per year starting in 2019. The results of this scenario indicate the need for the following resources over the Base Case: 75 MW solar and storage combination, 250 MW of storage, and two large combined cycle combustion turbines. This increased the NPV by 75.3 percent over the Base Case.

### **3.2.4. High Combustion Turbine and Internal Combustion Engines Costs**

The costs of materials associated with the construction of generation can fluctuate over time with changes in commodity costs, availability of skilled craft labor, import tariffs, and general inflation both in the United States and the rest of the world. The Base Case reflects the present price forecasted costs for all generation options, but for purposes of risk analysis, Montana-Dakota considered the impact of higher installed costs for new generation (i.e., combustion turbines and internal combustion engines) on the resource plan. This sensitivity scenario included a 20 percent increase in capital and O&M costs for future combustion turbines and internal combustion engines to determine the sensitivity of the Base Case to increases in combustion turbine and internal combustion engine costs. This scenario selects a similar plan to the Base Case. The results of this sensitivity case indicate an increase of 0.8 percent in the NPV of the revenue requirement over the Base Case.

### **3.2.5. High and Low Market Prices**

These scenarios were used to look at the effects the MISO market could have on the

resource plan if the market prices went higher or lower than the Base Case. The high market price cases added \$5/MWh and \$10/MWh to both the on-peak and off-peak market prices of the base year. This resulted in the same results as the Base Case results except for the \$10/MWh higher did not select the solar in 2038 instead it selected 10 MW of purchase capacity. These scenarios resulted in an increase of 5.9 and 9.6 percent respectively in NPV of the revenue requirement over the Base Case. The lower market price case decreased the base year on- and off-peak prices by \$3/MWh. This resulted in the same results as the Base Case but lowered the NPV by 3.9 percent.

### **3.2.7. Ninety percent coincident factor for MISO Resource Adequacy (RA)**

The ninety percent coincident factor sensitivity scenario results in a higher capacity need for MISO RA, however the energy needs do not change. This scenario was done in part to show the change in capacity need if there was a change to Montana-Dakota's current 81.5 percent coincident factor. The selected least-cost plan for this scenario was different from the base case with additional capacity purchases, a 75 MW solar and storage combination, and an additional simple cycle being selected. The results of this scenario indicate an increase of 7.7 percent in the NPV of the revenue requirement over the Base Case.

### **3.2.8. Carbon Tax**

With the potential of a future carbon penalty applied to all fossil fuel units and MISO energy purchases, a carbon tax was modeled to assess the impact on the resource expansion plan. The assumed carbon tax was applied to all carbon emissions from Montana-Dakota's existing coal-fired units and natural gas-fired SCCTs, energy purchases from the MISO market, and new generating units added to the resource plan starting in 2025. While no carbon tax was modeled in the Base Case, Montana-Dakota modeled a carbon tax of \$30 per ton for a sensitivity analysis. The results were not different from the Base Case. The NPV increased by 36.9 percent over the Base Case.

### **3.2.9. High Gas and High Market Price**

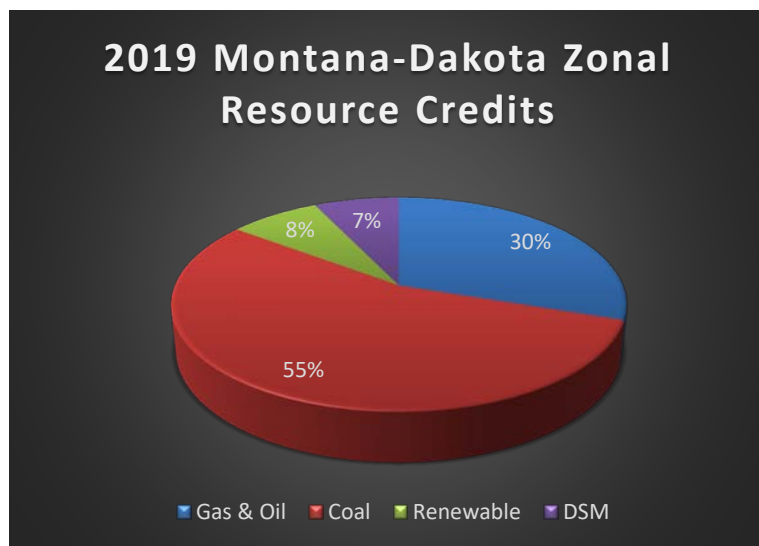
This sensitivity was looking at a worse case if both natural gas prices and the energy market were to increase. A combination of a high gas price increased by \$5/MMBtu and a high market price increased by \$25/MWh was used over the Base Case. The results from this scenario were the same as the Base Case results but increased the NPV by 47.3 percent.

## 4. Conclusions

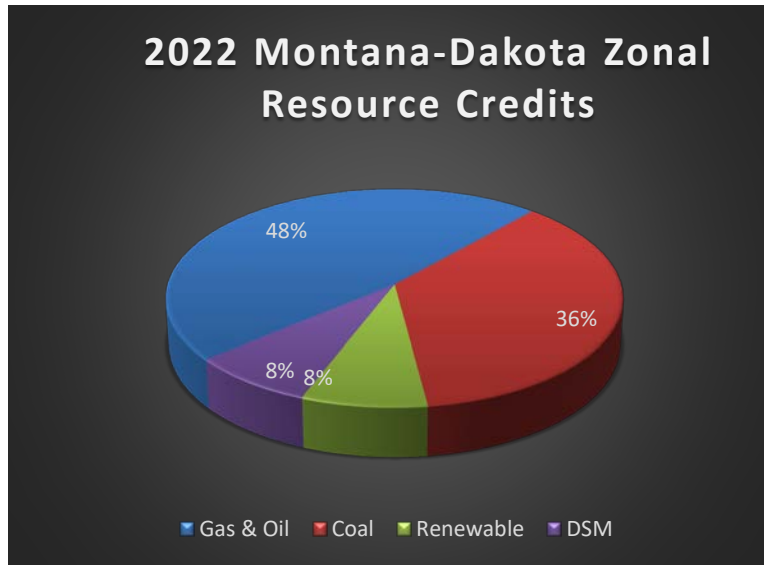
Based on the current results of the supply-side and integration analysis, the Base Case is the least-cost plan. In this plan, the following resources are selected as the least-cost options in meeting the forecasted capacity and energy requirements:

- Retire Lewis & Clark 1 by the end of 2020; and Heskett 1 and Heskett 2 by the end of 2021;
- Continue with the design and development work on a natural gas-fired simple cycle combustion turbine resource to be online in 2022 or early 2023; and
- Issue a new request for proposal prior to the next IRP.

Figure 4-1 and 4-2 show a comparison of the resource mix that Montana-Dakota has available to serve its customers' needs in 2019, as compared to the least cost plan in 2024 which includes a new simple cycle combustion turbine online in 2023. Note a Zonal Resource Credit (ZRC) represents one megawatt of accredited generating capacity under the MISO resource adequacy rules.



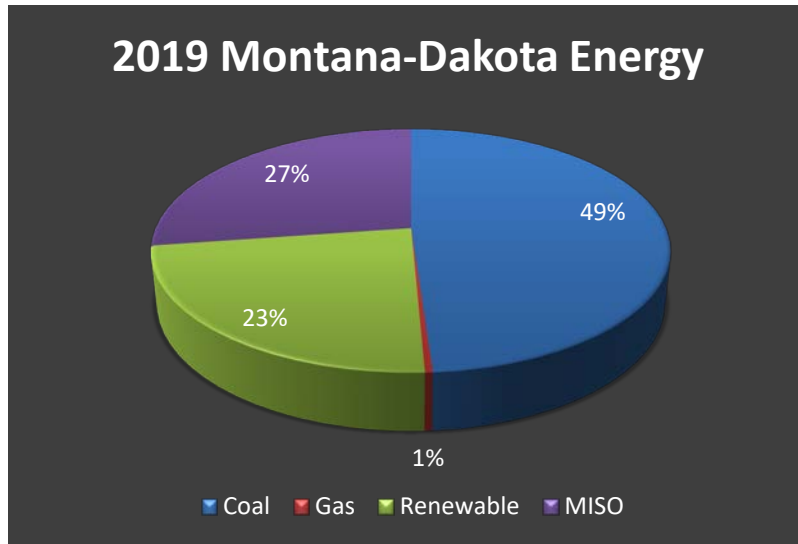
**Figure 4-1: 2019 Montana-Dakota Zonal Resource Credits**



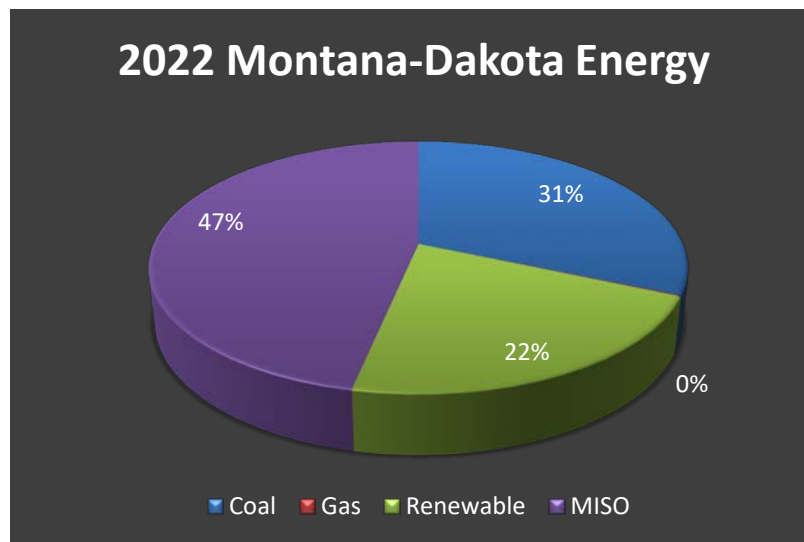
**Figure 4-2: 2022 Montana-Dakota Zonal Resource Credits**

As shown in Figures 4-1 and 4-2; in 2019 approximately 30 percent of Montana-Dakota’s resource capacity comes from natural gas and oil-fired combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines while in 2022, based on the Base Case plan, approximately 48 percent of the Company’s resource capacity would be made up by natural gas and oil-fired combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines. It should be noted that while natural gas makes up a large portion of the capacity, these are peaking resources that, while critical to the system, contribute very little to the actual energy usage.

Figures 6-6 and 6-7 shows the percentage of energy on a yearly basis in 2019 and after the retirements of Heskett 1, Heskett 2, and Lewis & Clark 1 in 2022. In 2019, 49 percent of Montana-Dakota’s energy will come from coal, 27 percent MISO energy market, and 23 percent from renewable. In 2022, 47 percent of energy will come from MISO energy market, 31 percent will come from coal and 22 percent will come from renewable based upon forecasted fuel and MISO energy prices. In 2022, Coyote and Big Stone have an annual capacity factor around 60 percent. If MISO energy prices increase higher than forecasted, Big Stone, Coyote, and Montana-Dakota’s natural gas-fired units could be dispatched to offset forecasted MISO energy purchases and provide pricing protection for customers.



**Figure 6-6: 2019 Montana-Dakota Energy by Resource Type**



**Figure 6-7: 2022 Montana-Dakota Energy by Resource Type**

The sensitivity scenarios show that the largest variations in NPV of supply plans reflect potential carbon tax, high load growth scenarios, and high natural gas prices.

## 5. Future Resource Plan

Based on the analysis of the resource expansion models and the consideration of customer impacts, market availability of capacity and energy, and other factors such as environmental regulations and the balance of its generation mix, Montana-Dakota’s recommended resource plan is to pursue the following resource changes to meet the requirements identified for the 2019-2024 period:

- Retire Lewis & Clark 1 by the end of 2020; and Heskett 1 and Heskett 2 by the end of 2021;
- Continue with the design and development work on a natural gas-fired simple cycle combustion turbine resource to be online in 2022 or early 2023; and
- Issue a new request for proposal prior to the next IRP.

Montana-Dakota's recommended resource plan satisfies future customer requirements through the retirement of three older uneconomic coal-fired units and the continued reliance on Big Stone and Coyote to provide base load energy. The construction of a new simple cycle combustion turbine to add to the existing 200 MW of natural gas-fired peaking units to meet customer peak demands and to hedge against high MISO market prices.

A new request for proposals will be issued prior to the next IRP to see if the uncertainties with final project pricing and network upgrade costs described in Attachment F – 2018 RFP analysis, are better known to help meet future customer demand and energy requirements.

## **6. References**

MISO Business Practice Manual-11-r21 Resource Adequacy. (February 20, 2019)

EGEAS User's Guide Version 13. EPRI, Palo Alto, CA, November 2018.

MISO Planning Year 2019-2020 Loss of load Expectation Study Report. (October 17, 2018)

MISO Planning Year 2019-2020 Wind Capacity Credit. (January 18, 2019)

## **Appendix A**

# **EGEAS INPUT DATA FOR THE BASE CASE**

-----

EGEAS EDIT VERSION 13.0 2019 IRP BUILD 1 - 10/31/18

\*\*\*\*\*

```

EEEEEEEE GGGGGG EEEEEEE AAAAAA SSSSSS
EEEEEEEE GGGGGGGG EEEEEEE AAAAAAAA SSSSSSSS
EE GG GG EE AA AA SS
EEEEEEEE GG EEEEEEE AAAAAAAA SSSSSSSS
EEEEEEEE GG GGG EEEEEEE AAAAAAAA SSSSSSSS
EE GG GG EE AA AA SS
EEEEEEEE GGGGGGGG EEEEEEE AA AA SSSSSSSS
EEEEEEEE GGGGGG EEEEEEE AA AA SSSSSS

```

ELECTRIC GENERATION EXPANSION ANALYSIS SYSTEM

EDIT PROGRAM

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
2019 Model  
Base Case Run  
-- Data updated for the 2019 Model

RPI 1529

ELECTRIC POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
3420 HILLVIEW AVENUE  
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94304

EGEAS EDIT CONTROL REPORT PAGE 1

NUMBER OF LOAD AREAS 1
LOAD MODIFICATION OPTION 1
NUMBER OF LOAD COMPONENTS 1
COST ANALYSIS FORMAT 1 - NO CONSTRUCTION COSTS, LEVELIZED FIXED CHARGES
REPORT FILE OPTION 0 - STANDARD

REPORT OPTIONS

CONTROL 1 - GENERATE
MIRROR IMAGE 1 - GENERATE
ERROR 3 - ALL MESSAGES
DATA BASE CONTENTS 1 - GENERATE WITHOUT ORTHOG DATA

Table with columns: INPUT FILES, NAME, VERSION, UPDATE, CREATION DATE, CREATION TIME, DESCRIPTION, EGEAS VERS. Rows include ORTHOGONALIZED LOAD, HOURLY LOADS SYSTEM A, and HOURLY NDT TECHNOLOGY 1-6.

Table with columns: OUTPUT FILE, NAME, VERSION, UPDATE, CREATION DATE, CREATION TIME, DESCRIPTION, EGEAS VERS. Row includes EGEAS DATABASE.

EGEAS EDIT MIRROR IMAGE REPORT PAGE 2

HEADER RECORD PROGRAM VERSION DATE & TIME MODIFIED NUM
EDIT 13 02/13/19 11:17:57 1

RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM

Table with columns: RECORD DESCRIPTION, TYP, REF, SQ, DATA FIELDS, NUM. Contains record details for Montana-Dakota Utilities Co., CONTROL RECORD, FILE IDENTIFY, GENERAL DATA, and GENERATING COMPANY.

RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM

COLUMNS 123 45678 90 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

GENERATING COMPANY GC 1 4 MISO MISO 45
GENERATING COMPANY GC 2 1 1 SYSB SYSB 46
GENERATING COMPANY GC 3 1 1 SYSC SYSC 47
GENERATING COMPANY GC 4 1 1 SYSD SYSD 48
GENERATING COMPANY GC 5 1 1 SYSE SYSE 49
GENERATING COMPANY GC 6 1 1 SYSF SYSF 50
GENERATING COMPANY GC 7 1 1 SYSG SYSG 51
GENERATING COMPANY GC 8 1 1 SYSH SYSH 52
GENERATING COMPANY GC 9 1 1 SYSI SYSI 53
GENERATING COMPANY GC 10 1 1 SYSJ SYSJ 54

== SYSTEM DEMAND ==
PEAK ENRG
LOAD ENERGY TJ TJ
SYSTEM DEMAND SD 1 502.10003344.1999 1 2

== BASIC PLANT TYPE DATA ==
LL SA FL SRVC GEN OWNER UNIT INST LIFE
NAME TYPECD TV CLS AREA CO PCT. GRP. YEAR OP BK
RATED --CAPACITY MULT.-- EQV. HEAT ENRGY STOR CAP.MULT.
CAP. OPER. EMER. CHRG. FOR RATE LIMIT EFF. RESERVE
INSTALL. INSTALL. LEVEL. FIXED VAR. AFUDC DEBT M CAP
COST 1 COST 2 CARRY. O+M O+M PCT. AFUDC U STR

INST FIX VAR FOR OPER
COST O+M O+M OUT MNT FUEL CAP ENRG CAP ENRG WEEK LOAD
TJ TJ TJ TJ CYC TYPE TJ TJ SM SM ENRG BLK
RES HEAT RATED
ENV GEN CAP RATE TAX CAP
NDT PLNT SITE TJ TJ DEPR TJ
M S DISPATCH 2ND HT RT MUST-RUN SPINNING MUST
R P MODIF TJ FUEL MULT YR 1 LAST YR 1 LAST SM
CONSTRUC CONSTRUC EXP PCT

COLUMNS 123 45678 90 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM

Table with columns: RECORD DESCRIPTION, TYP, REF, SQ, DATA FIELDS (1-9), NUM. Rows include BASIC PLANT TYPE entries for various equipment like STORAGE1, RFP1, RFP2, RFP3, RFP4a, RFP4b with associated costs and quantities.

Table with columns: RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM. Rows include BASIC PLANT TYPE entries for various codes (BPA, BPB, BPC, BPD, BPF, BPG) and their associated values across multiple columns.

Table with columns: RECORD DESCRIPTION, TYP, REF, SQ, DATA FIELDS (1-9), NUM. Rows include BASIC PLANT TYPE entries for RFP7a, RFP7b, RFP7c, RFP7d, RFP8a, RFP8b, RFP9a with various sub-entries like BPA, BPB, BPC, BPD, BPF, BPG.

EGEAS EDIT MIRROR IMAGE REPORT PAGE 7

Table with columns: RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM. Rows include BASIC PLANT TYPE entries for various codes (BPA, BPB, BPC, BPD, BPF, BPG) and descriptions (RFP9b, RFP9c, RFP10, STORAGE10, COMM ADD) with associated numerical values.

EGEAS EDIT MIRROR IMAGE REPORT PAGE 8

Table with columns: RECORD DESCRIPTION, TYP, REF, SQ, DATA FIELDS (1-9), NUM. Rows include BASIC PLANT TYPE entries for various categories like AC CYCLE, STORAGE PP, MISO - On peak, MISO - Off peak, and INTERRUPTIBLES.

Table with columns: RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM. Rows include BASIC PLANT TYPE entries for various units (123, 130, 132, 136, 138, 140, 150, 152) with detailed data fields and record numbers.

Table with columns: RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM. Rows include plant types like BASIC PLANT TYPE with various codes (BPA, BPB, BPC, BPD, BPE) and numerical data points.

EGEAS EDIT MIRROR IMAGE REPORT PAGE 11

RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM

COLUMNS 123 45678 90 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Table with columns for Record Description, Type, Ref, SQ, Data Fields, and Num. Rows include entries for BASIC PLANT TYPE with various codes (BPA, BPB, BPC, BPD, BPE, BPF, BPG) and values.

COLUMNS 123 45678 90 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

EGEAS EDIT MIRROR IMAGE REPORT PAGE 12

RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM

COLUMNS 123 45678 90 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

BASIC PLANT TYPE BPB 370 329.80.85711.0000 0.0537 9990 0.9463 468
BPC 370 1070.000 8.699020.0304.1000 1 1 469
BPD 370 1 59 59 59 0 21 13 0 0 0 0 0 4 470
BPD 370 2 0 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 0 471
BPF 370 750.000 30 370.0000 472
BPG 370 0.000000000.000000000.00000000 473
\* 474

BASIC PLANT TYPE BPA 380 GE 7FA.05 1x1 THRM I G GAS MDU NDAK 100.0 1 50 50 475
BPB 380 329.20.85711.0000 0.0537 6530 0.9463 476
BPC 380 1520.000 8.699016.4203.0000 1 1 477
BPD 380 1 30 22 54 0 24 13 0 0 0 0 0 2 478
BPD 380 2 0 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 0 479
BPF 380 750.000 30 370.0000 480
BPG 380 0.000000000.000000000.00000000 481
\* 482

BASIC PLANT TYPE BPA 400 SMN SGT-800 2x1 THRM I G GAS MDU NDAK 100.0 1 50 50 483
BPB 400 173.90.85711.0000 0.0537 7180 0.9466 484
BPC 400 2180.000 8.699037.5904.0000 1 1 485
BPD 400 1 30 22 69 0 25 13 0 0 0 0 0 3 486
BPD 400 2 0 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 0 487
BPF 400 750.000 30 370.0000 488
BPG 400 0.000000000.000000000.00000000 489
\* 490

BASIC PLANT TYPE BPA 410 WRTSLA 18V50SG THRM P G GAS MDU NDAK 100.0 1 40 25 491
BPB 410 55.0000.83711.0000 0.5000 8310 0.9891 492
BPC 410 2180.000 9.221023.1604.6000 1 1 493
BPD 410 1 30 22 56 0 1 13 0 0 0 0 0 1 494
BPD 410 2 0 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 0 495
BPF 410 857.000 30 370.0000 496
BPG 410 0.000000000.000000000.00000000 497
\* 498

BASIC PLANT TYPE BPA 420 WRTSLA 20V34SG THRM P G GAS MDU NDAK 100.0 1 40 25 499
BPB 420 36.5000.83711.0000 0.5000 8470 0.9901 500
BPC 420 2710.000 9.221032.7804.4000 1 1 501
BPD 420 1 30 22 56 0 28 13 0 0 0 0 0 10 502
BPD 420 2 0 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 0 503
BPF 420 857.000 30 370.0000 504
BPG 420 0.000000000.000000000.00000000 505
\* 506

BASIC PLANT TYPE BPA 430 BIOMASS THRM B G BMP MDU NDAK 100.0 1 40 25 507
BPB 430 25.0000.83711.0000 0.0928 12300 0.9072 508
BPC 430 7980.000 9.2210252.005.6000 1 1 509
BPD 430 1 30 22 58 0 28 10 0 0 0 0 0 19 510
BPD 430 2 0 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 0 511
BPF 430 857.000 30 370.0000 512
BPG 430 0.000000000.000000000.00000000 513
\* 514

COLUMNS 123 45678 90 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

EGEAS EDIT MIRROR IMAGE REPORT PAGE 13

RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM

COLUMNS 123 45678 90 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

BASIC PLANT TYPE BPA 450 PV SOLAR NDT B G PURC MDU NDAK 100.0 1 30 25 515
BPB 450 50.0000.50000.5000 0.0000 0.5000 516
BPC 450 1800.000 10.16534.8000.0000 1 1 517
BPD 450 1 30 22 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 518
BPD 450 2 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 519
BPF 450 2558.000 30 380.0000 520
BPG 450 0.000000000.000000000.000000000 521
\* 522

BASIC PLANT TYPE BPA 460 PV SOLAR + STRG NDT B G PURC MDU NDAK 100.0 1 30 25 523
BPB 460 5.0000.50000.5000 0.0000 0.5000 524
BPC 460 2440.000 10.16536.0000.0000 1 1 525
BPD 460 1 30 22 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 526
BPD 460 2 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 527
BPF 460 2558.000 30 380.0000 528
BPG 460 0.000000000.000000000.000000000 529
\* 530

BASIC PLANT TYPE BPA 490 CFBC THRM B G LIGN MDU NDAK 100.0 1 50 50 531
BPB 490 30.0000.95001.0000 0.0928 10000 0.9072 532
BPC 490 5880.000 8.6990168.7214.060 1 1 533
BPD 490 1 30 22 61 0 33 12 0 0 0 0 0 534
BPD 490 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 20 0 535
BPE 490 M 0.0000 0 0 1980 2080 0 536
BPF 490 3900.000 30 310.0000 537
BPG 490 0.000000000.000000000.000000000 538
\* 539

BASIC PLANT TYPE BPA 500 CFBC CO2 THRM B G COAL MDU NDAK 100.0 1 50 50 540
BPB 500 30.0000.95001.0000 0.0928 13800 0.9072 541
BPC 500 10400.000 8.6990267.4822.290 1 1 542
BPD 500 1 30 22 25 0 33 12 0 0 0 0 0 543
BPD 500 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 20 0 544
BPE 500 M 0.0000 0 0 1980 2080 0 545
BPF 500 3900.000 30 310.0000 546
BPG 500 0.000000000.000000000.000000000 547
\* 548

BASIC PLANT TYPE BPA 510 WIND20 NDT B G WIND MDU NDAK 100.0 1 25 25 549
BPB 510 20.0001.00000.3810 0.0000 0.2080 550
BPC 510 1780.000 10.16551.6000.0000 1 1 551
BPD 510 1 30 22 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 552
BPD 510 2 4 0 0 0 0 21 0 553
BPF 510 2400.000 30 380.0000 554
BPG 510 0.000000000.000000000.000000000 555
\* 556

BASIC PLANT TYPE BPA 520 WIND50 NDT B G WIND MDU NDAK 100.0 1 25 25 557
BPB 520 50.0001.00000.3810 0.0000 0.2080 558
BPC 520 1720.000 10.16551.6000.0000 1 1 559
BPD 520 1 30 22 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 560
BPD 520 2 4 0 0 0 0 21 0 561

COLUMNS 123 45678 90 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM

Table with columns: RECORD DESCRIPTION, TYP, REF, SQ, DATA FIELDS (1-9), NUM. Rows include BASIC PLANT TYPE, MAINTENANCE CYCLE, and various numerical values.

COLUMNS 123 45678 90 1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

EGEAS EDIT MIRROR IMAGE REPORT PAGE 15

RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM

Table with columns: RECORD, DESCRIPTION, TYP, REF, SQ, DATA FIELDS (1-9), NUM. Rows include maintenance cycle records (MC) with various values in the data fields and a section for fuel types.

COLUMNS 123 45678 90 1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM

COLUMNS 123 45678 90 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

\* MASS HEAT AVAILABLE FUEL AV CS AV CS LONG 656
\* NAME UNIT CONTENT FUEL COST TJ TJ SM SM NAME 657
\*FL A ---- ++++ -----+++++-----++++-----+++++ 658
\* MIN. FUEL TJ SM 659
\*FL B -----++++----- 660
\* 661
\* 662

FUEL TYPE FLA 1 GAS DKT 1.1400 -1.000000 2.630000 0 33 0 0GAS 663
\* 664
FUEL TYPE FLA 2 OIL2 GAL 39.1700 -1.000000 23.320000 0 34 0 0OIL2 665
\* 666
FUEL TYPE FLA 3 COAL TON 14.2700 -1.000000 2.810000 0 35 0 0COAL 667
\* 668
FUEL TYPE FLA 4 COAL TON 14.2700 -1.000000 2.830000 0 36 0 0COAL 669
\* 670
FUEL TYPE FLA 5 COAL TON 13.2200 -1.000000 1.880000 0 37 0 0COAL 671
\* 672
FUEL TYPE FLA 6 COAL TON 16.4800 -1.000000 1.910000 0 38 0 0COAL 673
\* 674
FUEL TYPE FLA 7 COAL TON 13.6800 -1.000000 1.690000 0 39 0 0COAL 675
\* 676
FUEL TYPE FLA 8 PURC NONE 0.0100 -1.000000 0.000000 0 0 0 0PURC 677
\* 678
FUEL TYPE FLA 9 GAS DKT 1.1400 -1.000000 2.630000 0 23 0 0GAS 679
\* 680
FUEL TYPE FLA 10 BMP TON 14.9000 -1.000000 6.750000 0 63 0 0BMP 681
\* 682
FUEL TYPE FLA 11 GAS DKT 1.1400 -1.000000 2.630000 0 47 0 0GAS 683
\* 684
FUEL TYPE FLA 12 COAL TON 14.0700 -1.000000 2.880000 0 43 0 0COAL 685
\* 686
FUEL TYPE FLA 13 GAS DKT 1.1400 -1.000000 2.630000 0 50 0 0GAS 687
\* 688
FUEL TYPE FLA 14 GAS DKT 1.1400 -1.000000 2.630000 0 42 0 0GAS 689
\* 690

\* == PLANNING ALTERNATIVES == 691
\* 1ST LAST T EXIST ---PREREQ ALT--- 692
\* NAME BP YEAR YEAR Y RET PA NFR L L R 693
\* -----+++++ ---- +---- - +-----+ +-+ -++ + 694
\* 695

PLANNING ALTERN PA 1 1 GE 7EA 320 2021 2038 0 0 0 00 0-1 0 696
\* 697
PLANNING ALTERN PA 2 1 WRTSLA 18V50SG 410 2021 2038 0 0 0 00 0-1 0 698
\* 699
PLANNING ALTERN PA 3 1 STORAGE1 1 2021 2038 0 0 12 100 0-1 0 700
\* 701
PLANNING ALTERN PA 4 1 RFP1 2 2023 2023 0 0 0 00 0-1 0 702

COLUMNS 123 45678 90 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

EGEAS EDIT MIRROR IMAGE REPORT PAGE 17

RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM

Table with columns: RECORD, DESCRIPTION, TYP, REF, SQ, DATA FIELDS (1-9), NUM. Rows include planning alternates for CFBC, GE LM6000PH, PURCHASE POWER, GE 7EA 2x1 ADD, GE 7FA.05 1x1, BIOMASS, CFBC CO2, PV SOLAR + STRG, RFP2, GE LMS100PB, RFP3, PV SOLAR, RFP4a, RFP4b, SMN SGT-800 2x1, WIND20, RFP4c, WIND50, WRTSLA 20V34SG, RFP4e, RFP5a, RFP5b, RFP5c.

COLUMNS 123 45678 90 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

EGEAS EDIT MIRROR IMAGE REPORT PAGE 18

RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM

Table with columns: RECORD DESCRIPTION, TYP, REF, SQ, DATA FIELDS (1-9), NUM. Rows include PLANNING ALTERN, TRAJECTORY, and various data points.

EGEAS EDIT MIRROR IMAGE REPORT PAGE 19

RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM

Table with columns: RECORD DESCRIPTION, TYP, REF, SQ, DATA FIELDS (1-9), NUM. Rows include TRAJECTORY records with various numerical values and status indicators.

COLUMNS 123 45678 90 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

EGEAS EDIT MIRROR IMAGE REPORT PAGE 20

RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM

Table with columns: RECORD DESCRIPTION, TYP, REF, SQ, DATA FIELDS (1-9), NUM. Rows include TRAJECTORY records with various numerical values and asterisks.

COLUMNS 123 45678 90 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

EGEAS EDIT MIRROR IMAGE REPORT PAGE 21

RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM

Table with columns: RECORD DESCRIPTION, TYP, REF, SQ, DATA FIELDS (1-9), NUM. Rows include TRAJECTORY entries with various numerical values.

COLUMNS 123 45678 90 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

EGEAS EDIT MIRROR IMAGE REPORT PAGE 22

RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM

Table with columns: RECORD DESCRIPTION, TYP, REF, SQ, DATA FIELDS (9 columns), NUM. Rows include TRAJECTORY, LOADING BLOCK, and various numerical data points.

EGEAS EDIT MIRROR IMAGE REPORT PAGE 23

RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM

Table with columns: RECORD DESCRIPTION, TYP, REF, SQ, DATA FIELDS (1-9), NUM. Rows include LOADING BLOCK entries for years 10-19 and A. F. U. D. C. entries for 2019, with various numerical values and asterisks.

COLUMNS 123 45678 90 1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM

Table with columns: RECORD, DESCRIPTION, TYP, REF, SQ, DATA FIELDS, NUM. Rows include: COST PERCENTAGES FOR YEARS BEFORE ON-LINE, ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR YEARS OF OPERATING LIFE, CONSTRUCTION EXPEN ZCA, RETURN ON RATEBASE ZR, TAX DEPRECIATION ZT.

\*\*\*\*\*

```

*****
*****
**                                     **
**                                     **
**          DIAGNOSTIC SUMMARY          **
**                                     **
**                                     **
**          TERMINAL ERRORS             0          **
**          FATAL ERRORS                0          **
**          WARNING MESSAGES            0          **
**          DEFAULTS                    0          **
**                                     **
**                                     **
**          HIGHEST ERROR LEVEL FOUND IS NONE      **
**                                     **
**                                     **
**          DATA BASE HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY CREATED **
**                                     **
**                                     **
*****
*****

```

SOURCE FILE HEADERS	NAME	VERSION	UPDATE	CREATION DATE	CREATION TIME	DESCRIPTION	EGEAS VERS.
	2019	1	0	6/18/19	15:47:28	2019 IRP	1300

FILE CONTENTS

LOAD FORMAT	2	SUBPERIOD
COST ANALYSIS FORMAT	1	NO CONSTRUCTION COSTS, LEVELIZED FIXED CHARGES
NUMBER OF LOAD AREAS	1	
LOAD MODIFICATION OPTION	1	
NUMBER OF LOAD COMPONENTS	1	
NUMBER OF NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGIES	6	
NUMBER OF YEARS	21	
FIRST CALENDAR YEAR	2018	
LAST CALENDAR YEAR	2038	
NUMBER OF DAYS PER YEAR	364	
NUMBER OF CUMULANTS	8	
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS PER YEAR	4	
NUMBER OF SUBWEEKS PER SEGMENT	3	
NUMBER OF CONTRACTS	0	
DAY OF WEEK OPTION	0	- DETERMINED BY CALENDAR YEAR IN COLUMNS 5-6
TIME INTERVAL OPTION	0	ONE HOUR

SOURCE FILE HEADERS	NAME	VERSION	UPDATE	CREATION DATE	CREATION TIME	DESCRIPTION	EGEAS VERS.
ORTHOGONALIZED LOAD	2019	1	0	6/18/19	15:47:24	2019 IRP	1300
HOURLY LOADS							
SYSTEM A	HOURLOAD	1	0				
HOURLY NDT							
TECHNOLOGY 1	windDWcf	1	0				
TECHNOLOGY 2	windCHcf	1	0				
TECHNOLOGY 3	windTScf	1	0				
TECHNOLOGY 4	wind46cf	1	0				
TECHNOLOGY 5	slr16cf	1	0				
TECHNOLOGY 6	slr20cf	1	0				

ADDITIONAL HOURLY FILE PARAMETERS

SOURCE FILE	HEADER RECORD OPTION	DUPLICATE RECORD OPTION	.....FILE YEARS.....																			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
HOURLY LOADS SYSTEM A	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
HOURLY NDT TECHNOLOGY 1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TECHNOLOGY 2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TECHNOLOGY 3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TECHNOLOGY 4	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TECHNOLOGY 5	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TECHNOLOGY 6	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

GENERAL DATA  
-----

BASE YEAR . . . . . 2018	SYSTEM DISCOUNT RATE (PERCENT)	5.85
ALL DATA BASE COSTS ARE IN 2018 DOLLARS	CUSTOMER DISCOUNT RATE (PERCENT)	5.85
	INFLATION RATE (PERCENT)	3.00
NUMBER OF DAYS PER YEAR . . . . . 364	NUMBER OF CUMULANTS . . . . . 8	
NUMBER OF HOURS PER YEAR . . . . . 8736	USED IN REPRESENTING PLANT	
STORAGE GENERATION SUBWEEK . . . . . 1	OUTAGES AND LOAD CURVES	
UNSERVED ENERGY COST . . . . . 130.00 \$/MWH	BENCHMARK YEAR . . . . . 2018	
YEARLY ESCALATION TRAJECTORY . . . . . 31	BENCHMARK PEAK . . . . . 499. MW	
CAPITAL STRUCTURE FOR NON-EGEAS ASSETS . . . . . 1		

SERVICE AREAS AND NAMES IDENTIFYING SYSTEMS

SYSTEM A - SYSA SYSA

GENERATING COMPANIES  
-----

SYSTEM	COMPANY	CODE	NAME
-----	-----	----	----
A	1	NDAK	NDAK
	2	MONT	MONT
	3	SDAK	SDAK
	4	MISO	MISO

SYSTEM DEMAND  
-----

IN BASE YEAR 2018 -

PEAK LOAD . . . . .	502.1 MW
ENERGY . . . . .	3344.2 GWH

YEARLY ESCALATION TRAJECTORIES

PEAK LOAD . . . . .	1
ENERGY . . . . .	2

LOAD CURVES - SYSTEM A

Table with 7 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 1: 1, 2018, INITIAL LOAD, 502.1, 316.6, 3344.2, 0.76241137, 0.63062392, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data points for the 2018 dataset.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative load data for the 2018 dataset.

Table with 7 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 2: 2, 2019, INITIAL LOAD, 508.1, 318.5, 3373.5, 0.76000925, 0.62688937, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data points for the 2019 dataset.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative load data for the 2019 dataset.

LOAD CURVES - SYSTEM A

Table with 8 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 3: 2020 INITIAL LOAD, 514.1, 321.7, 3409.9, 0.75924410, 0.62569978, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data points for year 2020.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative load data for year 2020.

Table with 8 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 4: 2021 INITIAL LOAD, 527.0, 335.1, 3525.3, 0.76572504, 0.63577566, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data points for year 2021.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative load data for year 2021.

LOAD CURVES - SYSTEM A

Table with 7 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 5: 2022 INITIAL LOAD, 539.2, 355.8, 3679.7, 0.78117780, 0.65979987, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data points for system A.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative load data for system A.

Table with 7 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 6: 2023 INITIAL LOAD, 546.6, 366.6, 3763.4, 0.78813050, 0.67060913, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data points for system A.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative load data for system A.

LOAD CURVES - SYSTEM A

Table with 8 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 7: 2024 INITIAL LOAD, 552.6, 370.7, 3805.2, 0.78823188, 0.67076673, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data for system A.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative load data for system A.

Table with 8 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 8: 2025 INITIAL LOAD, 558.5, 374.7, 3846.0, 0.78826723, 0.67082172, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data for system A.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative load data for system A.

LOAD CURVES - SYSTEM A

Table with 8 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 9: 2026 INITIAL LOAD, 564.5, 379.0, 3889.1, 0.78862866, 0.67138358, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data points for set 9.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative load data for set 9.

Table with 8 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 10: 2027 INITIAL LOAD, 570.7, 383.4, 3932.9, 0.78884627, 0.67172193, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data points for set 10.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative load data for set 10.

LOAD CURVES - SYSTEM A

Table with 8 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 11: 2028 INITIAL LOAD, 576.8, 387.9, 3977.2, 0.78929536, 0.67242014, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data for system A.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative load data for system A.

Table with 8 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 12: 2029 INITIAL LOAD, 583.0, 392.4, 4022.2, 0.78973697, 0.67310670, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data for system A.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative load data for system A.

LOAD CURVES - SYSTEM A

Table with 7 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 13: 2030 INITIAL LOAD, 589.3, 397.0, 4067.8, 0.79015180, 0.67375160, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data points for set 13.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative load data for set 13.

Table with 7 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 14: 2031 INITIAL LOAD, 595.7, 401.7, 4114.1, 0.79055961, 0.67438564, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data points for set 14.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative load data for set 14.

LOAD CURVES - SYSTEM A

Table with 8 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 15: 2032 INITIAL LOAD, 602.1, 406.5, 4161.1, 0.79109187, 0.67521318, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical data representing load duration curve points for system A.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical data representing cumulative values for system A.

Table with 8 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 16: 2033 INITIAL LOAD, 608.5, 411.5, 4208.7, 0.79172577, 0.67619867, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical data representing load duration curve points for system A.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical data representing cumulative values for system A.

LOAD CURVES - SYSTEM A

Table with 8 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 17: 2034 INITIAL LOAD, 615.1, 416.4, 4257.0, 0.79221912, 0.67696564, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data points for set 17.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative load data for set 17.

Table with 8 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 18: 2035 INITIAL LOAD, 621.6, 421.5, 4306.1, 0.79297684, 0.67814372, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data points for set 18.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative load data for set 18.

LOAD CURVES - SYSTEM A

Table with 8 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 19, 2036, INITIAL LOAD, 628.3, 426.7, 4356.1, 0.79363018, 0.67915941, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data points for set 19.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative data for set 19.

Table with 8 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Row 20, 2037, INITIAL LOAD, 635.0, 432.0, 4406.8, 0.79439586, 0.68034980, SUNDAY.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data points for set 20.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative data for set 20.

LOAD CURVES - SYSTEM A

Table with 8 columns: DATA SET REF. NO., FIRST YEAR CURVE USED, PEAK LOAD MW, MINIMUM LOAD MW, ENERGY GWH, LOAD FACTOR, MINIMUM LOAD FRACTION, FIRST DAY OF YEAR. Includes data for data set 21, curve 2038.

LOAD DURATION CURVE ( 50 POINTS)

Table with 5 columns of numerical values representing load duration curve data points.

CUMULANTS

Table with 4 columns of numerical values representing cumulative data.

\*\*\*\*\*

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 1

DATA SET REF. NO.	1			2			3			4			5		
NAME	STORAGE1			RFP1			RFP2			RFP3			RFP4a		
TYPE / LOADING / STATUS /AVD	STOR	P	G	NDT	B	G	THRM	I	G	NDT	B	G	NDT	B	G
LOAD COMPONENT FOR DSM															
CLASS / AREA / GENERATING CO.	STRG	MDU	NDAK	PURC	MDU	NDAK	GAS	MDU	NDAK	WIND	MDU	NDAK	WIND	MDU	NDAK
OWNERSHIP PCT. / NO. UNITS	100.0		1	100.0		1	100.0		1	100.0		1	100.0		1
INSTALLATION DATE															
OPERATING/BOOK LIVES, YEARS	30	25		20	20		50	50		20	20		25	25	
RATED CAPACITY, MW	1.000			100.000			110.000			54.000			200.000		
CAPACITY - RESERVE	0.9500			0.5000			0.9612			0.2080			0.2080		
CAPACITY - OPERATING	1.0000			1.0000			0.8571			1.0000			1.0000		
MULTIPLIERS - EMERGENCY	1.0000			1.0000			1.0000			0.3810			0.3810		
MULTIPLIERS - CHARGING	1.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000		
EQUIVALENT FORCED OUTAGE RATE	0.0010			0.0500			0.0392			0.0000			0.0000		
FULL LOAD HEAT RATE, BTU/KWH	0.			0.			6800.			0.			0.		
HEAT RATE MULT. - 2ND FUEL	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000		
ANNUAL ENERGY LIMIT, GWH	0.800000			0.000000			0.000000			0.000000			0.000000		
STORAGE EFFICIENCY, PERCENT	95.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
INSTALLATION COST 1, \$/KW	2600.00			0.00			1190.00			0.00			0.00		
INSTALLATION COST 2, \$/KW	2600.00			0.00			1190.00			0.00			0.00		
MULTI-UNIT CAPITAL COST OPT. LEVEL.	2			1			1			1			1		
CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	10.16			9.83			8.07			9.83			9.83		
FIXED O+M COST, \$/KW-YR	60.00			0.00			23.73			0.00			0.00		
VARIABLE O+M COST, \$/MWH	0.00			35.50			4.10			24.64			15.23		
DEFAULT AFUDC, PCT. OF GBV	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
DEFAULT DEBT, PCT. OF AFUDC	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
CAPITAL STRUCTURE	1			1			1			1			1		
YEARLY TRAJECTORIES															
COSTS-CAPITAL/FIX OM/VAR OM	30	22	0	0	0	51	30	22	68	0	0	52	0	0	52
F.O.R./RESERVE CAP/OPER CAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENERGY / HEAT RATE	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
RATED CAPACITY	0			0			0			0			0		
SEGMENT MULT. - CAP / ENERGY	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
SUBWEEK ENERGY ALLOCATION	0			0			0			0			0		

NOTE: SUPPLY-SIDE - THRM=THERMAL, HYDR=HYDRO, STOR=STORAGE, NDT =NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY  
DEMAND-SIDE - DTHR=THERMAL, DHYD=HYDRO, DSTO=STORAGE, DNNT=NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY  
B=BASE, I=INTERMEDIATE, P=PEAKING, E=EXISTING, C=COMMITTED, G=GENERIC  
RPS CONTRIBUTIONS ARE SHOWN WITH THE RPS CONSTRAINTS

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 2

Table with columns: DATA SET REF. NO., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Rows include: MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS, FUEL 1 / FUEL 2, LOADING BLOCKS / NDT NO., EMISSIONS / SITE / TAX DEPR., MUST RUN / 1ST YR / LAST YR, SPIN RSV / 1ST YR / LAST YR, DISPATCH MODIFIER, \$/MWH, TJ-DISP MODIF / SM-MUST-RUN, CONSTRUCTION COST 1, \$/KW, CONSTRUCTION COST 2, \$/KW, TRAJECTORY / EXPEND. PATTERN, PERCENT CWIP IN RATE BASE, STARTING VALUE OF CWIP, \$/KW, EQUITY AFUDC, \$/KW, DEBT AFUDC, \$/KW, DSM CUSTOMER COST / OPT / TJ, REBOUND BENEFITS / OPT / TJ, CUSTOMER BENEFITS / OPT / TJ, TRANS/DISTR COSTS / OPT / TJ, OTHER COSTS / OPT / TJ, PERCENTAGE FOR 2ND FUEL, BID MULTIPLIERS.

\*\*\*\*\*

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 1

DATA SET REF. NO.	6			7			8			9			10		
NAME	RFP4b			RFP4c			RFP4e			RFP5a			RFP5b		
TYPE / LOADING / STATUS /AVD	NDT	B	G	NDT	B	G	STOR	P	G	NDT	B	G	NDT	B	G
LOAD COMPONENT FOR DSM															
CLASS / AREA / GENERATING CO.	PURC	MDU	NDAK	PURC	MDU	NDAK	STRG	MDU	NDAK	WIND	MDU	NDAK	PURC	MDU	NDAK
OWNERSHIP PCT. / NO. UNITS	100.0		1	100.0		1	100.0		1	100.0		1	100.0		1
INSTALLATION DATE															
OPERATING/BOOK LIVES, YEARS	25	25		25	25		20	20		20	20		20	20	
RATED CAPACITY, MW	150.000			200.000			250.000			200.000			100.000		
CAPACITY MULTIPLIERS															
- RESERVE	0.5000			0.5000			0.9000			0.2080			0.5000		
- OPERATING	1.0000			1.0000			1.0000			1.0000			1.0000		
- EMERGENCY	1.0000			1.0000			1.0000			0.3810			1.0000		
- CHARGING	0.0000			0.0000			1.0000			0.0000			0.0000		
EQUIVALENT FORCED OUTAGE RATE	0.0500			0.0500			0.0010			0.0000			0.0500		
FULL LOAD HEAT RATE, BTU/KWH	0.			0.			0.			0.			0.		
HEAT RATE MULT. - 2ND FUEL	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000		
ANNUAL ENERGY LIMIT, GWH	0.000000			0.000000			200.000000			0.000000			0.000000		
STORAGE EFFICIENCY, PERCENT	0.00			0.00			95.00			0.00			0.00		
INSTALLATION COST 1, \$/KW	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
INSTALLATION COST 2, \$/KW	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
MULTI-UNIT CAPITAL COST OPT. LEVEL.	1			1			2			1			1		
CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	9.83			9.83			0.00			9.83			9.83		
FIXED O+M COST, \$/KW-YR	0.00			0.00			50.52			0.00			0.00		
VARIABLE O+M COST, \$/MWH	30.95			31.82			0.00			24.67			24.67		
DEFAULT AFUDC, PCT. OF GBV	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
DEFAULT DEBT, PCT. OF AFUDC	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
CAPITAL STRUCTURE	1			1			0			1			1		
YEARLY TRAJECTORIES															
COSTS-CAPITAL/FIX OM/VAR OM	0	0	51	0	0	51	0	45	0	0	0	52	0	0	51
F.O.R./RESERVE CAP/OPER CAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENERGY / HEAT RATE	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
RATED CAPACITY	0			0			0			0			0		
SEGMENT MULT. - CAP / ENERGY	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
SUBWEEK ENERGY ALLOCATION	0			0			0			0			0		

NOTE: SUPPLY-SIDE - THRM=THERMAL, HYDR=HYDRO, STOR=STORAGE, NDT =NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY  
DEMAND-SIDE - DTHR=THERMAL, DHYD=HYDRO, DSTO=STORAGE, DNNT=NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY  
B=BASE, I=INTERMEDIATE, P=PEAKING, E=EXISTING, C=COMMITTED, G=GENERIC  
RPS CONTRIBUTIONS ARE SHOWN WITH THE RPS CONSTRAINTS

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 2

Table with columns for DATA SET REF. NO. (6, 7, 8, 9, 10) and rows for MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS, FUEL 1 / FUEL 2, LOADING BLOCKS / NDT NO., EMISSIONS / SITE / TAX DEPR., MUST RUN / 1ST YR / LAST YR, SPIN RSV / 1ST YR / LAST YR, DISPATCH MODIFIER, \$/MWH, TJ-DISP MODIF / SM-MUST-RUN, CONSTRUCTION COST 1, \$/KW, CONSTRUCTION COST 2, \$/KW, TRAJECTORY / EXPEND. PATTERN, PERCENT CWIP IN RATE BASE, STARTING VALUE OF CWIP, \$/KW, EQUITY AFUDC, \$/KW, DEBT AFUDC, \$/KW, DSM CUSTOMER COST / OPT / TJ, REBOUND BENEFITS / OPT / TJ, CUSTOMER BENEFITS / OPT / TJ, TRANS/DISTR COSTS / OPT / TJ, OTHER COSTS / OPT / TJ, PERCENTAGE FOR 2ND FUEL, and BID MULTIPLIERS.

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 1

Table with columns for Data Set Ref. No. (11-15) and rows for various plant parameters including Name, Type, Capacity, Costs, and Trajectories.

NOTE: SUPPLY-SIDE - THRM=THERMAL, HYDR=HYDRO, STOR=STORAGE, NDT =NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY DEMAND-SIDE - DTHR=THERMAL, DHYD=HYDRO, DSTO=STORAGE, DNDD=NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY B=BASE, I=INTERMEDIATE, P=PEAKING, E=EXISTING, C=COMMITTED, G=GENERIC RPS CONTRIBUTIONS ARE SHOWN WITH THE RPS CONSTRAINTS

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 2

Table with columns for DATA SET REF. NO. (11, 12, 13, 14, 15) and rows for various cost and operational parameters such as MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS, FUEL 1 / FUEL 2, CONSTRUCTION COST 1, \$/KW, etc.

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 1

Table with columns for Data Set Ref. No. (16, 17, 18, 19, 20) and rows for various plant parameters including Name, Type, Capacity, and Costs.

NOTE: SUPPLY-SIDE - THRM=THERMAL, HYDR=HYDRO, STOR=STORAGE, NDT =NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY
DEMAND-SIDE - DTHR=THERMAL, DHYD=HYDRO, DSTO=STORAGE, DNDD=NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY
B=BASE, I=INTERMEDIATE, P=PEAKING, E=EXISTING, C=COMMITTED, G=GENERIC
RPS CONTRIBUTIONS ARE SHOWN WITH THE RPS CONSTRAINTS

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 2

Table with columns for Data Set Ref. No. (16, 17, 18, 19, 20) and rows for various plant parameters such as Maintenance Requirements, Construction Cost, Starting Value of CWIP, and Bid Multipliers.

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 1

Table with columns for Data Set Ref. No. (21-25) and rows for various plant parameters including Name, Type, Capacity, Costs, and Trajectories.

NOTE: SUPPLY-SIDE - THRM=THERMAL, HYDR=HYDRO, STOR=STORAGE, NDT =NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY DEMAND-SIDE - DTHR=THERMAL, DHYD=HYDRO, DSTO=STORAGE, DNDD=NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY B=BASE, I=INTERMEDIATE, P=PEAKING, E=EXISTING, C=COMMITTED, G=GENERIC RPS CONTRIBUTIONS ARE SHOWN WITH THE RPS CONSTRAINTS

\*\*\*\*\*

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 2

DATA SET REF. NO.	21			22			23			24			25		
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS	0	0	0	36	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0
FUEL 1 / FUEL 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
LOADING BLOCKS / NDT NO.	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMISSIONS / SITE / TAX DEPR.	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
MUST RUN / 1ST YR / LAST YR															
SPIN RSV / 1ST YR / LAST YR															
DISPATCH MODIFIER, \$/MWH	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
TJ-DISP MODIF / SM-MUST-RUN	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
CONSTRUCTION COST 1, \$/KW	0.00			2400.00			857.00			0.00			0.00		
CONSTRUCTION COST 2, \$/KW	0.00			2400.00			857.00			0.00			0.00		
TRAJECTORY / EXPEND. PATTERN	0	0		30	38		30	37		0	0		0	0	
PERCENT CWIP IN RATE BASE	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
STARTING VALUE OF CWIP, \$/KW	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EQUITY AFUDC, \$/KW	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
DEBT AFUDC, \$/KW	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
DSM CUSTOMER COST / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0			0			0			0			0		
REBOUND BENEFITS / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0			0			0			0			0		
CUSTOMER BENEFITS / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0			0			0			0			0		
TRANS/DISTR COSTS / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0			0			0			0			0		
OTHER COSTS / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0			0			0			0			0		
PERCENTAGE FOR 2ND FUEL															
MINIMUM / TRAJ / SEG MULT	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
MAXIMUM / TRAJ / SEG MULT	100.00	0	0	100.00	0	0	100.00	0	0	100.00	0	0	100.00	0	0
TARGET / TRAJ / SEG MULT	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BID MULTIPLIERS	1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00		
TRAJECTORY / SEG MULT	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
NDT REVENUES	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
TRAJECTORY	0			0			0			0			0		

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 1

Table with columns for Data Set Ref. No. (26, 27, 80, 90, 100) and rows for various plant parameters including Name, Type, Capacity, Costs, and Trajectories.

NOTE: SUPPLY-SIDE - THRM=THERMAL, HYDR=HYDRO, STOR=STORAGE, NDT =NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY DEMAND-SIDE - DTHR=THERMAL, DHYD=HYDRO, DSTO=STORAGE, DNDD=NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY B=BASE, I=INTERMEDIATE, P=PEAKING, E=EXISTING, C=COMMITTED, G=GENERIC RPS CONTRIBUTIONS ARE SHOWN WITH THE RPS CONSTRAINTS

\*\*\*\*\*

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 2

DATA SET REF. NO.	26			27			80			90			100		
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS	39			0			0			0			14		
FUEL 1 / FUEL 2	8	0		0	0		8	0		8	0		8	0	
LOADING BLOCKS / NDT NO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
EMISSIONS / SITE / TAX DEPR.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MUST RUN / 1ST YR / LAST YR															
SPIN RSV / 1ST YR / LAST YR															
DISPATCH MODIFIER, \$/MWH	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
TJ-DISP MODIF / SM-MUST-RUN	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
CONSTRUCTION COST 1, \$/KW	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
CONSTRUCTION COST 2, \$/KW	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
TRAJECTORY / EXPEND. PATTERN	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
PERCENT CWIP IN RATE BASE	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
STARTING VALUE OF CWIP, \$/KW	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EQUITY AFUDC, \$/KW	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
DEBT AFUDC, \$/KW	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
DSM CUSTOMER COST / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0			0			0			0			0		
REBOUND BENEFITS / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0			0			0			0			0		
CUSTOMER BENEFITS / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0			0			0			0			0		
TRANS/DISTR COSTS / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0			0			0			0			0		
OTHER COSTS / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0			0			0			0			0		
PERCENTAGE FOR 2ND FUEL															
MINIMUM / TRAJ / SEG MULT	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
MAXIMUM / TRAJ / SEG MULT	100.00	0	0	100.00	0	0	100.00	0	0	100.00	0	0	100.00	0	0
TARGET / TRAJ / SEG MULT	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BID MULTIPLIERS	1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00		
TRAJECTORY / SEG MULT	0.00	0		0.00	0		0.00	0		0.00	0		0.00	0	
NDT REVENUES	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
TRAJECTORY	0			0			0			0			0		

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 1

Table with columns for Data Set Ref. No. (110, 120, 130, 132, 136) and rows for various plant characteristics including Name, Type, Capacity, Heat Rate, and Costs.

NOTE: SUPPLY-SIDE - THRM=THERMAL, HYDR=HYDRO, STOR=STORAGE, NDT =NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY
DEMAND-SIDE - DTHR=THERMAL, DHYD=HYDRO, DSTO=STORAGE, DNDD=NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY
B=BASE, I=INTERMEDIATE, P=PEAKING, E=EXISTING, C=COMMITTED, G=GENERIC
RPS CONTRIBUTIONS ARE SHOWN WITH THE RPS CONSTRAINTS

\*\*\*\*\*

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 2

DATA SET REF. NO.	110			120			130			132			136		
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS	14			2			3			4			23		
FUEL 1 / FUEL 2	8	0		1	0		1	0		1	0		2	0	
LOADING BLOCKS / NDT NO.		0	0		12	0		5	0		13	0		0	0
EMISSIONS / SITE / TAX DEPR.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MUST RUN / 1ST YR / LAST YR															
SPIN RSV / 1ST YR / LAST YR															
DISPATCH MODIFIER, \$/MWH	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
TJ-DISP MODIF / SM-MUST-RUN	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
CONSTRUCTION COST 1, \$/KW	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
CONSTRUCTION COST 2, \$/KW	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
TRAJECTORY / EXPEND. PATTERN	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
PERCENT CWIP IN RATE BASE	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
STARTING VALUE OF CWIP, \$/KW	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EQUITY AFUDC, \$/KW	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
DEBT AFUDC, \$/KW	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
DSM CUSTOMER COST / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0			0			0			0			0		
REBOUND BENEFITS / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0			0			0			0			0		
CUSTOMER BENEFITS / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0			0			0			0			0		
TRANS/DISTR COSTS / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0			0			0			0			0		
OTHER COSTS / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0			0			0			0			0		
PERCENTAGE FOR 2ND FUEL															
MINIMUM / TRAJ / SEG MULT	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
MAXIMUM / TRAJ / SEG MULT	100.00	0	0	100.00	0	0	100.00	0	0	100.00	0	0	100.00	0	0
TARGET / TRAJ / SEG MULT	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BID MULTIPLIERS	1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00		
TRAJECTORY / SEG MULT	0.00	0		0.00	0		0.00	0		0.00	0		0.00	0	
NDT REVENUES	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
TRAJECTORY	0			0			0			0			0		

\*\*\*\*\*

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 1

DATA SET REF. NO.	138	140	150	152	160
NAME	DIESEL 3	HESKETT #1	HESKETT #2	HESKETT #3	LEWIS & CLARK1
TYPE / LOADING / STATUS /AVD	THRM P E	THRM B E	THRM B E	THRM P E	THRM B E
LOAD COMPONENT FOR DSM					
CLASS / AREA / GENERATING CO.	GAS MDU NDAK	COAL MDU NDAK	COAL MDU NDAK	GAS MDU NDAK	COAL MDU NDAK
OWNERSHIP PCT. / NO. UNITS	100.0 1	100.0 1	100.0 1	100.0 1	100.0 1
INSTALLATION DATE	1/ 1/2012	1/ 1/1954	1/ 1/1963	1/ 1/2014	1/ 1/1958
OPERATING/BOOK LIVES, YEARS	99 30	68 30	59 30	40 25	64 30
RATED CAPACITY, MW	2.100	29.200	74.600	84.500	52.300
- RESERVE	0.9048	0.7021	0.8901	0.7716	0.7916
CAPACITY - OPERATING	1.0000	0.8059	0.9383	0.8371	0.8604
MULTIPLIERS - EMERGENCY	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
- CHARGING	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
EQUIVALENT FORCED OUTAGE RATE	0.5000	0.0790	0.0858	0.5000	0.0261
FULL LOAD HEAT RATE, BTU/KWH	8687.	18731.	12447.	11482.	12909.
HEAT RATE MULT. - 2ND FUEL	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
ANNUAL ENERGY LIMIT, GWH	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
STORAGE EFFICIENCY, PERCENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INSTALLATION COST 1, \$/KW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INSTALLATION COST 2, \$/KW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MULTI-UNIT CAPITAL COST OPT.	2	2	2	1	2
LEVEL. CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FIXED O+M COST, \$/KW-YR	19.89	99.00	58.01	34.19	90.90
VARIABLE O+M COST, \$/MWH	2.50	15.73	7.29	2.50	7.22
DEFAULT AFUDC, PCT. OF GBV	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEFAULT DEBT, PCT. OF AFUDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CAPITAL STRUCTURE	0	0	0	1	0
YEARLY TRAJECTORIES					
COSTS-CAPITAL/FIX OM/VAR OM	0 3 8	0 3 9	0 3 10	0 3 15	0 3 11
F.O.R./RESERVE CAP/OPER CAP	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 27 0	0 64 0
ENERGY / HEAT RATE	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
RATED CAPACITY	0	0	0	0	0
SEGMENT MULT. - CAP / ENERGY	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
SUBWEEK ENERGY ALLOCATION	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: SUPPLY-SIDE - THRM=THERMAL, HYDR=HYDRO, STOR=STORAGE, NDT =NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY  
 DEMAND-SIDE - DTHR=THERMAL, DHYD=HYDRO, DSTO=STORAGE, DNDD=NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY  
 B=BASE, I=INTERMEDIATE, P=PEAKING, E=EXISTING, C=COMMITTED, G=GENERIC  
 RPS CONTRIBUTIONS ARE SHOWN WITH THE RPS CONSTRAINTS

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 2

Table with columns for Data Set Ref. No. (138, 140, 150, 152, 160) and rows for Maintenance Requirements, Must Run, Construction Cost, Starting Value of CWIP, DSM Customer Cost, Other Costs, and Bid Multipliers.

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 1

Table with columns for Data Set Ref. No. (162, 170, 180, 190, 200) and rows for various plant parameters including Name, Capacity, Costs, and Trajectories.

NOTE: SUPPLY-SIDE - THRM=THERMAL, HYDR=HYDRO, STOR=STORAGE, NDT =NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY
DEMAND-SIDE - DTHR=THERMAL, DHYD=HYDRO, DSTO=STORAGE, DNDDT=NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY
B=BASE, I=INTERMEDIATE, P=PEAKING, E=EXISTING, C=COMMITTED, G=GENERIC
RPS CONTRIBUTIONS ARE SHOWN WITH THE RPS CONSTRAINTS

\*\*\*\*\*

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 2

DATA SET REF. NO.	162			170			180			190			200		
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS	11	19	0	6	8	0	7	22	0	0	10	0	8	15	0
FUEL 1 / FUEL 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
LOADING BLOCKS / NDT NO.	0	11	0	0	17	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMISSIONS / SITE / TAX DEPR.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MUST RUN / 1ST YR / LAST YR				M	1980	2080	M	1980	2080				M	1980	2080
SPIN RSV / 1ST YR / LAST YR															
DISPATCH MODIFIER, \$/MWH	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
TJ-DISP MODIF / SM-MUST-RUN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTRUCTION COST 1, \$/KW	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
CONSTRUCTION COST 2, \$/KW	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
TRAJECTORY / EXPEND. PATTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT CWIP IN RATE BASE	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
STARTING VALUE OF CWIP, \$/KW	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
EQUITY AFUDC, \$/KW	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
DEBT AFUDC, \$/KW	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
DSM CUSTOMER COST / OPT / TJ	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REBOUND BENEFITS / OPT / TJ	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CUSTOMER BENEFITS / OPT / TJ	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANS/DISTR COSTS / OPT / TJ	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER COSTS / OPT / TJ	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
EXPENDITURE PATTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE FOR 2ND FUEL															
MINIMUM / TRAJ / SEG MULT	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
MAXIMUM / TRAJ / SEG MULT	100	100.00	0	100	100.00	0	100	100.00	0	100	100.00	0	100	100.00	0
TARGET / TRAJ / SEG MULT	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
BID MULTIPLIERS	1	1.00	0	1	1.00	0	1	1.00	0	1	1.00	0	1	1.00	0
TRAJECTORY / SEG MULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NDT REVENUES	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
TRAJECTORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*\*\*\*\*

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 1

DATA SET REF. NO.	210			220			230			310			320		
NAME	CEDAR HILLS			THUNDER SPIRIT			WAPA PUR-FT PECK			PURCHASE POWER			GE 7EA		
TYPE / LOADING / STATUS /AVD	NDT	B	E	NDT	B	E	HYDR	B	E	THRM	P	G	THRM	P	G
LOAD COMPONENT FOR DSM															
CLASS / AREA / GENERATING CO.	WIND MDU	MONT		WIND MDU	MDA	NAK	HYDR MDU	MDA	NAK	PURC MDU	MISO		GAS MDU	MDA	NAK
OWNERSHIP PCT. / NO. UNITS	100.0		1	100.0		1	100.0		1	100.0		1	100.0		1
INSTALLATION DATE	1/ 1/2010			1/ 1/2015			1/ 1/2001								
OPERATING/BOOK LIVES, YEARS		25	25		23	25		50	30		1	1		40	35
RATED CAPACITY, MW	19.500			150.000			2.800			10.000			78.300		
CAPACITY - RESERVE	0.2359			0.1953			0.0000			1.0000			0.9480		
CAPACITY - OPERATING	1.0000			1.0000			0.8929			1.0000			0.8371		
MULTIPLIERS - EMERGENCY	0.3810			0.4186			1.0000			1.0000			1.0000		
MULTIPLIERS - CHARGING	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000		
EQUIVALENT FORCED OUTAGE RATE	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.5000		
FULL LOAD HEAT RATE, BTU/KWH	0.			0.			0.			1.			11770.		
HEAT RATE MULT. - 2ND FUEL	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000			0.0000		
ANNUAL ENERGY LIMIT, GWH	0.000000			0.000000			14.350000			0.000000			0.000000		
STORAGE EFFICIENCY, PERCENT	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
INSTALLATION COST 1, \$/KW	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			1590.00		
INSTALLATION COST 2, \$/KW	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			1590.00		
MULTI-UNIT CAPITAL COST OPT. LEVEL. CARRYING CHARGE, PCT	2			2			2			2			1		
	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			9.22		
FIXED O+M COST, \$/KW-YR	19.93			21.82			0.00			36.00			19.41		
VARIABLE O+M COST, \$/MWH	-35.38			-35.38			24.00			1000.00			1.50		
DEFAULT AFUDC, PCT. OF GBV	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
DEFAULT DEBT, PCT. OF AFUDC	0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
CAPITAL STRUCTURE	1			1			0			0			1		
YEARLY TRAJECTORIES															
COSTS-CAPITAL/FIX OM/VAR OM	0	3	19	0	3	32	0	0	14	0	21	21	30	22	60
F.O.R./RESERVE CAP/OPER CAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENERGY / HEAT RATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RATED CAPACITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEGMENT MULT. - CAP / ENERGY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUBWEEK ENERGY ALLOCATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: SUPPLY-SIDE - THRM=THERMAL, HYDR=HYDRO, STOR=STORAGE, NDT =NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY  
DEMAND-SIDE - DTHR=THERMAL, DHYD=HYDRO, DSTO=STORAGE, DNDD=NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY  
B=BASE, I=INTERMEDIATE, P=PEAKING, E=EXISTING, C=COMMITTED, G=GENERIC  
RPS CONTRIBUTIONS ARE SHOWN WITH THE RPS CONSTRAINTS

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 2

Table with columns for Data Set Ref. No. (210, 220, 230, 310, 320) and rows for various plant parameters such as Maintenance Requirements, Construction Cost, Starting Value of CWIP, and Bid Multipliers.

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 1

Table with columns for Data Set Ref. No. (330, 340, 370, 380, 400) and rows for Name, Type, Capacity, Energy Limit, etc.

NOTE: SUPPLY-SIDE - THRM=THERMAL, HYDR=HYDRO, STOR=STORAGE, NDT =NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY DEMAND-SIDE - DTHR=THERMAL, DHYD=HYDRO, DSTO=STORAGE, DNDD=NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 2

Table with columns for Data Set Ref. No. (330, 340, 370, 380, 400) and rows for various plant parameters such as Maintenance Requirements, Construction Cost, and Trajectory. The table lists values for each parameter across the five data set categories.

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 1

Table with columns for Data Set Ref. No. (410, 420, 430, 450, 460) and rows for various plant parameters including Name, Type, Capacity, Costs, and Trajectories.

NOTE: SUPPLY-SIDE - THRM=THERMAL, HYDR=HYDRO, STOR=STORAGE, NDT =NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY
DEMAND-SIDE - DTHR=THERMAL, DHYD=HYDRO, DSTO=STORAGE, DNDDT=NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY
B=BASE, I=INTERMEDIATE, P=PEAKING, E=EXISTING, C=COMMITTED, G=GENERIC
RPS CONTRIBUTIONS ARE SHOWN WITH THE RPS CONSTRAINTS

\*\*\*\*\*

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 2

DATA SET REF. NO.	410			420			430			450			460		
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS	1			28			28			10			10		
FUEL 1 / FUEL 2	13	0		13	0		10	0		0	0		0	0	
LOADING BLOCKS / NDT NO.		1	0		10	0		19	0		0	6		0	6
EMISSIONS / SITE / TAX DEPR.	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
MUST RUN / 1ST YR / LAST YR															
SPIN RSV / 1ST YR / LAST YR															
DISPATCH MODIFIER, \$/MWH		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00	
TJ-DISP MODIF / SM-MUST-RUN		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0
CONSTRUCTION COST 1, \$/KW		857.00			857.00			857.00			2558.00			2558.00	
CONSTRUCTION COST 2, \$/KW		857.00			857.00			857.00			2558.00			2558.00	
TRAJECTORY / EXPEND. PATTERN		30	37		30	37		30	37		30	38		30	38
PERCENT CWIP IN RATE BASE		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00	
STARTING VALUE OF CWIP, \$/KW		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00	
EQUITY AFUDC, \$/KW		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00	
DEBT AFUDC, \$/KW		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00	
DSM CUSTOMER COST / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00	
EXPENDITURE PATTERN		0			0			0			0			0	
REBOUND BENEFITS / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00	
EXPENDITURE PATTERN		0			0			0			0			0	
CUSTOMER BENEFITS / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00	
EXPENDITURE PATTERN		0			0			0			0			0	
TRANS/DISTR COSTS / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00	
EXPENDITURE PATTERN		0			0			0			0			0	
OTHER COSTS / OPT / TJ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00	
EXPENDITURE PATTERN		0			0			0			0			0	
PERCENTAGE FOR 2ND FUEL															
MINIMUM / TRAJ / SEG MULT	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
MAXIMUM / TRAJ / SEG MULT	100.00	0	0	100.00	0	0	100.00	0	0	100.00	0	0	100.00	0	0
TARGET / TRAJ / SEG MULT	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
BID MULTIPLIERS	1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00		
TRAJECTORY / SEG MULT		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0
NDT REVENUES		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00	
TRAJECTORY		0			0			0			0			0	

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 1

Table with columns for Data Set Ref. No. (490, 500, 510, 520) and rows for various plant parameters including Name, Type, Capacity, Heat Rate, and Costs.

NOTE: SUPPLY-SIDE - THRM=THERMAL, HYDR=HYDRO, STOR=STORAGE, NDT =NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY DEMAND-SIDE - DTHR=THERMAL, DHYD=HYDRO, DSTO=STORAGE, DNDDT=NON-DISPATCHABLE TECHNOLOGY

\*\*\*\*\*

BASIC PLANT TYPES - 2

DATA SET REF. NO.	490			500			510			520			
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS	33			33			10			10			
FUEL 1 / FUEL 2	12	0		12	0		0	0		0	0		
LOADING BLOCKS / NDT NO.		0	0		0	0		0	4		0	4	
EMISSIONS / SITE / TAX DEPR.	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	21	0	0	21	
MUST RUN / 1ST YR / LAST YR	M	1980	2080	M	1980	2080							
SPIN RSV / 1ST YR / LAST YR													
DISPATCH MODIFIER, \$/MWH		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
TJ-DISP MODIF / SM-MUST-RUN		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
CONSTRUCTION COST 1, \$/KW		3900.00			3900.00			2400.00			2400.00		
CONSTRUCTION COST 2, \$/KW		3900.00			3900.00			2400.00			2400.00		
TRAJECTORY / EXPEND. PATTERN		30	31		30	31		30	38		30	38	
PERCENT CWIP IN RATE BASE		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
STARTING VALUE OF CWIP, \$/KW		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
EQUITY AFUDC, \$/KW		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
DEBT AFUDC, \$/KW		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
DSM CUSTOMER COST / OPT / TJ		0.00	0	0		0.00	0	0			0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR		0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT		0.00				0.00					0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN		0				0					0		
REBOUND BENEFITS / OPT / TJ		0.00	0	0		0.00	0	0			0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR		0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT		0.00				0.00					0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN		0				0					0		
CUSTOMER BENEFITS / OPT / TJ		0.00	0	0		0.00	0	0			0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR		0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT		0.00				0.00					0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN		0				0					0		
TRANS/DISTR COSTS / OPT / TJ		0.00	0	0		0.00	0	0			0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR		0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT		0.00				0.00					0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN		0				0					0		
OTHER COSTS / OPT / TJ		0.00	0	0		0.00	0	0			0.00	0	0
BK LIFE/CAP STRUCT/TAX DEPR		0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0	0
LEV.CARRYING CHARGE, PCT		0.00				0.00					0.00		
EXPENDITURE PATTERN		0				0					0		
PERCENTAGE FOR 2ND FUEL													
MINIMUM / TRAJ / SEG MULT		0.00	0	0		0.00	0	0			0.00	0	0
MAXIMUM / TRAJ / SEG MULT		100.00	0	0		100.00	0	0			100.00	0	0
TARGET / TRAJ / SEG MULT		0.00	0	0		0.00	0	0			0.00	0	0
BID MULTIPLIERS		1.00				1.00					1.00		
TRAJECTORY / SEG MULT		0	0			0	0				0	0	
NDT REVENUES		0.00				0.00					0.00		
TRAJECTORY		0				0					0		

DATA SET REF. NO.	YEARS INPUT	YEARS IN CYCLE	BASIS FOR YEARS	MAINTENANCE CYCLES		..FIRST PERIOD..		..SECOND PERIOD..		
				MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATION	YEAR	NO. OF WEEKS	START WEEK	NO. OF WEEKS	START WEEK	
1	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0	- NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	2			
2	10	10	2 - BASE YEAR=1	1	- START WEEKS	1	4	20		
						2	1	13		
						3	1	19		
						4	1	16		
						5	1	16		
						6	2	16		
						7	1	19		
						8	1	17		
						9	1	18		
						10	1	16		
3	10	10	2 - BASE YEAR=1	1	- START WEEKS	1	5	22		
						2	1	18		
						3	1	18		
						4	2	16		
						5	1	16		
						6	1	19		
						7	1	17		
						8	1	16		
						9	1	17		
						10	1	18		
4	10	10	2 - BASE YEAR=1	1	- START WEEKS	1	1	20		
						2	11	32		
						3	1	20		
						4	1	20		
						5	2	16		
						6	1	20		
						7	1	20		
						8	1	20		
						9	1	20		
						10	1	20		
5	10	10	2 - BASE YEAR=1	2	- TWO PERIODS	1	1	15	1	43
						2	1	22	1	41
						3	1	18	1	43
						4	1	16	1	41
						5	1	16	5	37
						6	1	16	1	40
						7	1	13	1	40
						8	1	13	1	37
						9	1	16	1	37
						10	1	15	1	40

DATA SET REF. NO.	YEARS INPUT	YEARS IN CYCLE	BASIS FOR YEARS	MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATION	YEAR	..FIRST PERIOD..		..SECOND PERIOD..	
						NO. OF WEEKS	START WEEK	NO. OF WEEKS	START WEEK
6	10	10	2 - BASE YEAR=1	2 - TWO PERIODS	1	2	14	2	41
					2	5	15	2	42
					3	2	14	2	40
					4	2	17	2	42
					5	1	17	2	42
					6	2	17	2	43
					7	2	20	2	42
					8	2	14	5	39
					9	2	17	3	37
					10	2	16	2	43
7	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
8	10	10	2 - BASE YEAR=1	2 - TWO PERIODS	1	2	16	8	38
					2	2	17	2	40
					3	2	17	2	41
					4	2	17	12	38
					5	3	16	3	41
					6	1	19	1	42
					7	6	15	1	42
					8	6	39	1	50
					9	1	15	1	42
					10	1	39	1	42
9	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	2			
10	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
11	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
12	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
13	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
14	1	1	0 - INSTALLATION	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
15	1	1	2 - BASE YEAR=1	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
16	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
17	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			

EGEAS EDIT

DATA BASE CONTENTS REPORT

PAGE 68

\*\*\*\*\*

MAINTENANCE CYCLES

DATA SET REF. NO.	YEARS INPUT	YEARS IN CYCLE	BASIS FOR YEARS	MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATION	YEAR	..FIRST PERIOD..		..SECOND PERIOD..	
						NO. OF WEEKS	START WEEK	NO. OF WEEKS	START WEEK
18	10	10	2 - BASE YEAR=1	2 - TWO PERIODS	1	6	14	2	40
					2	2	20	2	40
					3	2	20	2	39
					4	2	20	2	39
					5	2	19	2	40
					6	2	20	2	40
					7	6	14	2	40
					8	2	18	2	39
					9	2	19	2	40
					10	2	19	2	40
19	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
20	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
21	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	2			
22	10	10	2 - BASE YEAR=1	2 - TWO PERIODS	1	1	22	1	39
					2	8	14	1	38
					3	1	23	1	38
					4	1	24	1	37
					5	7	15	1	37
					6	1	22	1	37
					7	1	22	1	37
					8	7	14	1	38
					9	1	23	1	38
					10	1	24	1	38
23	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	2			
24	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	2			
25	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	2			
26	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
27	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
28	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	2			
29	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
30	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
31	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
32	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
33	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0 - NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	3			

DATA SET REF. NO.	YEARS INPUT	YEARS IN CYCLE	BASIS FOR YEARS	MAINTENANCE CYCLES		YEAR	..FIRST PERIOD..		..SECOND PERIOD..	
				MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATION			NO. OF WEEKS	START WEEK	NO. OF WEEKS	START WEEK
34	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0	- NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
35	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0	- NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
36	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0	- NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
37	1	1	1 - BASE YEAR=0	0	- NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	2			
38	1	1	0 - INSTALLATION	0	- NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			
39	1	1	0 - INSTALLATION	0	- NO. WEEKS ONLY	1	1			

FUEL TYPES

DATA SET REF. NO.	NAME	MASS UNIT	HEAT CONTENT MBTU/MASS UNIT	..MASS UNITS AVAILABLE..		FUEL COST \$/MBTU	..TRAJECTORIES..			..SEGMENT MULT..		
				MAXIMUM	MINIMUM		MAX.	MIN.	COST	MAX.	MIN.	COST
1	GAS	DKT	1.14	-1.00	0.00	2.630000	0	0	33	0	0	0
2	OIL2	GAL	39.17	-1.00	0.00	23.320000	0	0	34	0	0	0
3	COAL	TON	14.27	-1.00	0.00	2.810000	0	0	35	0	0	0
4	COAL	TON	14.27	-1.00	0.00	2.830000	0	0	36	0	0	0
5	COAL	TON	13.22	-1.00	0.00	1.880000	0	0	37	0	0	0
6	COAL	TON	16.48	-1.00	0.00	1.910000	0	0	38	0	0	0
7	COAL	TON	13.68	-1.00	0.00	1.690000	0	0	39	0	0	0
8	PURC	NONE	0.01	-1.00	0.00	0.000000	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	GAS	DKT	1.14	-1.00	0.00	2.630000	0	0	23	0	0	0
10	BMP	TON	14.90	-1.00	0.00	6.750000	0	0	63	0	0	0
11	GAS	DKT	1.14	-1.00	0.00	2.630000	0	0	47	0	0	0
12	COAL	TON	14.07	-1.00	0.00	2.880000	0	0	43	0	0	0
13	GAS	DKT	1.14	-1.00	0.00	2.630000	0	0	50	0	0	0
14	GAS	DKT	1.14	-1.00	0.00	2.630000	0	0	42	0	0	0

CAPACITY PLANNING ALTERNATIVES

DATA SET REF. NO.	NAME	BASIC PLANT INSTALLED	GENERIC SITE	-AVAILABLE-		TYPE	BASIC PLANT RETIRED	-----PREREQUISITE PLANNING ALTERNATIVE-----						
				FIRST YEAR	LAST YEAR			PLAN. ALT.	MULTIPLIER NO.	FLAG	RETIRE. OPTION	LAG MIN	YEAR MAX	REQUIRED OPTION
1	GE 7EA	320	0	2021	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
2	WRTSLA 18V50SG	410	0	2021	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
3	STORAGE1	1	0	2021	2038	0	0	12	1	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
4	RFP1	2	0	2023	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
5	CFBC	490	0	2025	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
6	GE LM6000PH	340	0	2021	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
7	PURCHASE POWER	310	0	2019	2038	1	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
8	GE 7EA 2x1 ADD	370	0	2025	2038	0	152	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
9	GE 7FA.05 1x1	380	0	2024	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
10	BIOMASS	430	0	2022	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
11	CFBC CO2	500	0	2025	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
12	PV SOLAR + STRG	460	0	2021	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
13	RFP2	3	0	2025	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
14	GE LMS100PB	330	0	2021	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
15	RFP3	4	0	2022	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
16	PV SOLAR	450	0	2021	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
17	RFP4a	5	0	2021	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
18	RFP4b	6	0	2023	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
19	SMN SGT-800 2x1	400	0	2024	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
20	WIND20	510	0	2021	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
21	RFP4c	7	0	2023	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
22	WIND50	520	0	2021	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
23	WRTSLA 20V34SG	420	0	2021	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0

CAPACITY PLANNING ALTERNATIVES

DATA SET REF. NO.	NAME	BASIC PLANT INSTALLED	GENERIC SITE	-AVAILABLE-		TYPE	BASIC PLANT RETIRED	-----PREREQUISITE PLANNING ALTERNATIVE-----					REQUIRED OPTION	
				FIRST YEAR	LAST YEAR			PLAN. ALT.	MULTIPLIER NO.	FLAG	RETIRE. OPTION	LAG MIN		YEAR MAX
24	RFP4e	8	0	2025	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
25	RFP5a	9	0	2022	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
26	RFP5b	10	0	2022	2022	0	0	25	1	0	0 - NO	0	0	1
27	RFP5c	11	0	2022	2022	0	0	25	1	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
							0	26	1	0	0 - NO	0	0	1
28	RFP6	12	0	2023	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
29	RFP7a	13	0	2024	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
30	RFP7b	14	0	2024	2024	0	0	29	1	0	0 - NO	0	0	1
31	RFP7c	15	0	2024	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
32	RFP7d	16	0	2024	2024	0	0	31	1	0	0 - NO	0	0	1
33	RFP8a	17	0	2022	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
34	RFP8b	18	0	2022	2025	0	0	33	1	0	0 - NO	0	0	1
35	RFP9a	19	0	2021	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
36	RFP9b	20	0	2024	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
37	RFP9c	21	0	2024	2024	0	0	36	1	0	0 - NO	0	0	1
38	RFP10	22	0	2021	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
39	GE 7EAHESKETT	23	0	2021	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
40	STORAGE10	24	0	2021	2038	0	0	16	1	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
41	COMM ADD	25	0	2020	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
42	AC CYCLE	26	0	2020	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0
43	STORAGE PP	27	0	2020	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0 - NO	0	-1	0

TRAJECTORIES  
 -----

DATA SET REF. NO.	TRAJECTORY TYPE	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER
1	1 - RATE	2018	1.19	2019	1.18	2020	2.51	2021	2.32	2022	1.37
		2023	1.10	2024	1.07	2025	1.07	2026	1.10	2027	1.07
		2028	1.07	2029	1.08	2030	1.09	2031	1.07	2032	1.06
		2033	1.08	2034	1.06	2035	1.08	2036	1.07	2037	1.07
		2038	1.37								
2	1 - RATE	2018	0.88	2019	1.08	2020	3.38	2021	4.38	2022	2.27
		2023	1.11	2024	1.07	2025	1.12	2026	1.13	2027	1.13
		2028	1.13	2029	1.13	2030	1.14	2031	1.14	2032	1.14
		2033	1.15	2034	1.15	2035	1.16	2036	1.16	2037	1.18
		2038	1.56								
3	1 - RATE	2018	3.00								
4	1 - RATE	2018	0.00	2019	0.00	2020	0.00	2021	0.00		
5	1 - RATE	2018	3.00								
6	1 - RATE	2018	3.00								
7	1 - RATE	2018	3.00								
8	1 - RATE	2018	3.00								
9	1 - RATE	2018	3.00								
10	1 - RATE	2018	3.00								
11	1 - RATE	2018	3.00								
12	1 - RATE	2018	3.00								
13	1 - RATE	2018	3.00								
14	1 - RATE	2018	0.00								
15	1 - RATE	2018	3.00								
16	1 - RATE	2018	0.00	2019	6.49	2020	6.10	2021	0.00		
17	1 - RATE	2018	0.00	2019	-100.00	2020	-100.00				
18	1 - RATE	2018	1.46	2019	1.44	2020	1.54	2021	1.52	2022	1.50
		2023	1.50								
19	1 - RATE	2018	0.00	2019	-100.00	2020	-100.00				
20	1 - RATE	2018	3.00								

TRAJECTORIES  
 -----

DATA SET REF. NO.	TRAJECTORY TYPE	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER
21	1 - RATE	2018	3.00								
22	1 - RATE	2019	3.00								
23	1 - RATE	2018 2023	15.59 6.74	2019 2024	-5.92 4.56	2020 2025	-12.23 3.00	2021	2.39	2022	3.89
24	1 - RATE	2019	3.00								
25	1 - RATE	2019	3.00								
26	1 - RATE	2018 2023	0.00 25.00	2019 2024	0.00 0.00	2020 2025	100.00 0.00	2021	50.00	2022	33.33
27	1 - RATE	2018	0.00	2019	18.40	2020	3.89	2021	0.00	2022	0.00
28	1 - RATE	2018	0.00	2019	3.30	2020	5.86	2021	0.00	2022	0.00
29	1 - RATE	2018	-4.65	2019	3.00	2020	3.02	2021	3.00		
30	1 - RATE	2019	3.00								
31	1 - RATE	2018	3.00								
32	1 - RATE	2018 2023	0.00 0.00	2019 2024	0.00 0.00	2020 2025	0.00 -100.00	2021 2026	0.00 0.00	2022	0.00
33	1 - RATE	2018 2023	52.85 3.00	2019	-7.21	2020	11.53	2021	0.96	2022	3.33
34	1 - RATE	2018 2023	-19.12 3.00	2019	0.00	2020	3.02	2021	2.98	2022	2.90
35	1 - RATE	2018 2023	-2.85 3.00	2019	2.56	2020	2.50	2021	8.01	2022	3.23
36	1 - RATE	2018 2023	-2.83 3.00	2019	2.91	2020	2.12	2021	7.96	2022	3.21
37	1 - RATE	2018 2023	1.60 3.00	2019	0.00	2020	1.57	2021	0.52	2022	2.56
38	1 - RATE	2018 2023	-8.90 3.00	2019	4.02	2020	7.18	2021	2.58	2022	3.02
39	1 - RATE	2018 2023	32.54 3.00	2019	-12.50	2020	6.63	2021	-9.57	2022	-12.69

TRAJECTORIES  
 -----

DATA SET REF. NO.	TRAJECTORY TYPE	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER
40	1 - RATE	2018	0.00	2019	0.00	2020	0.00	2021	0.00	2022	0.00
		2023	0.00	2024	0.00	2025	0.00	2026	0.00	2027	0.00
		2028	0.00	2029	0.00	2030	0.00	2031	0.00	2032	0.00
		2033	-65.00	2034	0.00	2035	0.00	2036	0.00	2037	0.00
		2038	0.00								
41	1 - RATE	2018	0.00	2019	0.00	2020	100.00	2021	50.00	2022	33.33
		2023	0.00	2024	0.00						
42	1 - RATE	2018	53.61	2019	-4.45	2020	-9.07	2021	1.71	2022	2.80
		2023	4.90	2024	3.38	2025	3.00				
43	1 - RATE	2019	3.00								
44	1 - RATE	2018	3.00								
45	1 - RATE	2018	0.00								
46	1 - RATE	2018	1.32	2019	3.00	2020	3.00				
47	1 - RATE	2018	4.56	2019	-6.18	2020	-13.95	2021	3.15	2022	4.37
		2023	7.53	2024	5.06	2025	3.00				
48	1 - RATE	2018	3.00								
49	1 - RATE	2018	0.00								
50	1 - RATE	2018	15.59	2019	-5.92	2020	-12.23	2021	2.39	2022	3.89
		2023	6.74	2024	4.56	2025	3.00				
51	1 - RATE	2018	0.00								
52	1 - RATE	2018	0.00								
53	1 - RATE	2018	0.00								
54	1 - RATE	2019	3.00								
55	1 - RATE	2018	2.50								
56	1 - RATE	2019	3.00								
57	1 - RATE	2018	0.00								
58	1 - RATE	2019	3.00								
59	1 - RATE	2019	3.00								
60	1 - RATE	2019	3.00								

TRAJECTORIES

DATA SET REF. NO.	TRAJECTORY TYPE	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER	FIRST YEAR	RATE OR MULTIPLIER
61	1 - RATE	2019	3.00								
62	1 - RATE	2019	3.00								
63	1 - RATE	2019	3.00								
64	1 - RATE	2018 2023	0.00 0.00	2019	0.00	2020	0.00	2021	21.50	2022	0.00
68	1 - RATE	2019	3.00								
69	1 - RATE	2019	3.00								

LOADING BLOCKS  
 -----

DATA SET REF. NO.	NUMBER OF BLOCKS	BLOCK NUMBER	CAPACITY MULTIPLIER	HEAT RATE MULTIPLIER	FORCED OUTAGE RATE MULTIPLIER
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1	5	1	0.232558	1.843637	1.000000
		2	0.209302	0.776611	0.000000
		3	0.186047	0.630358	0.000000
		4	0.186047	0.771900	0.000000
		5	0.186047	0.794509	0.000000
2	5	1	0.094675	3.261365	1.000000
		2	0.213018	0.875302	0.000000
		3	0.201183	0.678515	0.000000
		4	0.307692	0.658509	0.000000
		5	0.183432	0.903074	0.000000
3	5	1	0.087394	3.045711	1.000000
		2	0.196663	0.817408	0.000000
		3	0.185726	0.633688	0.000000
		4	0.284111	0.621916	0.000000
		5	0.246106	1.132123	0.000000
4	5	1	0.094633	2.949847	1.000000
		2	0.212947	0.791637	0.000000
		3	0.201122	0.613695	0.000000
		4	0.217192	0.640240	0.000000
		5	0.274106	1.057082	0.000000
5	5	1	0.253521	1.622222	1.000000
		2	0.169014	0.742158	0.000000
		3	0.169014	0.731929	0.000000
		4	0.225352	0.794184	0.000000
		5	0.183099	0.877250	0.000000
6	5	1	0.094633	2.949847	1.000000
		2	0.212947	0.791637	0.000000
		3	0.201122	0.613695	0.000000
		4	0.217192	0.640240	0.000000
		5	0.274106	1.057082	0.000000
7	5	1	0.200000	1.000000	1.000000
		2	0.200000	1.000000	0.000000
		3	0.200000	1.000000	0.000000
		4	0.200000	1.000000	0.000000
		5	0.200000	1.000000	0.000000
8	5	1	0.094675	3.261365	1.000000
		2	0.213018	0.875302	0.000000
		3	0.201183	0.678515	0.000000
		4	0.307692	0.658509	0.000000
		5	0.183432	0.903074	0.000000

LOADING BLOCKS

DATA SET REF. NO.	NUMBER OF BLOCKS	BLOCK NUMBER	CAPACITY MULTIPLIER	HEAT RATE MULTIPLIER	FORCED OUTAGE RATE MULTIPLIER
10	5	1	0.232558	1.843637	1.000000
		2	0.209302	0.776611	0.000000
		3	0.186047	0.630358	0.000000
		4	0.186047	0.771900	0.000000
		5	0.186047	0.794509	0.000000
11	5	1	0.189189	1.200046	1.000000
		2	0.243243	1.152943	0.000000
		3	0.216216	0.880944	0.000000
		4	0.216216	0.864515	0.000000
		5	0.135135	0.851903	0.000000
12	5	1	0.277778	1.662909	0.788532
		2	0.158730	0.122915	0.084189
		3	0.238095	1.126231	0.109583
		4	0.119048	0.784241	0.128755
		5	0.206349	0.761127	0.227864
13	5	1	0.230947	1.814847	1.000000
		2	0.207852	0.764273	0.000000
		3	0.184757	0.620991	0.000000
		4	0.184757	0.759400	0.000000
		5	0.191686	0.871078	0.000000
14	5	1	0.222603	1.101436	0.599018
		2	0.188356	0.600448	0.096709
		3	0.205479	0.568950	0.311778
		4	0.205479	0.991458	0.250524
		5	0.178082	1.803029	0.258642
15	5	1	0.392761	1.065317	0.689241
		2	0.197051	0.901553	0.136186
		3	0.134048	1.166787	0.304138
		4	0.134048	0.964457	0.225042
		5	0.142091	0.832163	0.289710
16	5	1	0.363289	1.103106	0.685732
		2	0.114723	0.934620	0.100071
		3	0.114723	0.934593	0.098419
		4	0.172084	0.934593	0.232984
		5	0.235182	0.952387	0.443454
17	5	1	0.315775	1.176301	1.000000
		2	0.157192	0.933316	0.000000
		3	0.148382	0.868758	0.000000
		4	0.222573	0.885191	0.000000
		5	0.156079	0.998962	0.000000

LOADING BLOCKS

DATA SET REF. NO.	NUMBER OF BLOCKS	BLOCK NUMBER	CAPACITY MULTIPLIER	HEAT RATE MULTIPLIER	FORCED OUTAGE RATE MULTIPLIER
18	5	1	0.421348	1.185989	1.000000
		2	0.131086	0.875451	0.000000
		3	0.121723	0.824857	0.000000
		4	0.196629	0.838405	0.000000
		5	0.129214	0.930764	0.000000
19	5	1	0.232558	1.843637	1.000000
		2	0.209302	0.776611	0.000000
		3	0.186047	0.630358	0.000000
		4	0.186047	0.771900	0.000000
		5	0.186047	0.794509	0.000000

EGEAS EDIT

DATA BASE CONTENTS REPORT

PAGE 80

\*\*\*\*\*

ALLOWANCE FOR FUNDS USED DURING CONSTRUCTION

DATA SET REF. NO.	CALENDAR YEAR	COMPOUNDING OPTION	AFUDC RATE
1	2019	1 - COMPOUND	10.50

CONSTRUCTION COST EXPENDITURE PATTERN  
 -----

DATA SET REF. NO.	NUMBER OF YEARS	YEAR BEFORE ON-LINE	PERCENT OF COST	YEAR BEFORE ON-LINE	PERCENT OF COST	YEAR BEFORE ON-LINE	PERCENT OF COST	YEAR BEFORE ON-LINE	PERCENT OF COST	YEAR BEFORE ON-LINE	PERCENT OF COST
31	4	1	13.70	2	35.10	3	34.80	4	16.50		
37	3	1	69.00	2	27.00	3	4.00				
38	1	1	100.00								

EGEAS EDIT

DATA BASE CONTENTS REPORT

PAGE 82

\*\*\*\*\*

RETURN ON RATE BASE

DATA SET REFERENCE NUMBER 1 (DEFAULT)

CALENDAR YEAR	-----CAPITAL STRUCTURE-----			RETURN ALLOWED	COST OF PREFERRED	DEBT INTEREST	ANNUAL INCOME	PROPERTY TAX RATE	CALCULATED RETURN ON
	COMMON STOCK PERCENT	PREFERRED STOCK PERCENT	DEBT PERCENT	ON EQUITY PERCENT	STOCK PERCENT	RATE PERCENT	TAX RATE PERCENT	TAX RATE PERCENT	RATE BASE PERCENT
2019	50.00	0.00	50.00	10.00	0.00	2.73	25.00	1.18	8.03

\*\*\*\*\*

TAX DEPRECIATION TABLE

DATA SET REF. NO.	TAX LIFE YEARS	DEPRECIATION		DEPRECIATION		DEPRECIATION		DEPRECIATION		DEPRECIATION		
		YEAR	PERCENT	YEAR	PERCENT	YEAR	PERCENT	YEAR	PERCENT	YEAR	PERCENT	
20	21	1	3.75	2	7.22	3	6.68	4	6.18	5	5.71	
		6	5.28	7	4.89	8	4.52	9	4.46	10	4.46	
		11	4.46	12	4.46	13	4.46	14	4.46	15	4.46	
		16	4.46	17	4.46	18	4.46	19	4.46	20	4.46	
		21	2.22									
21	20	1	3.75	2	7.22	3	6.68	4	6.18	5	5.71	
		6	5.28	7	4.89	8	4.52	9	4.46	10	4.46	
		11	4.46	12	4.46	13	4.46	14	4.46	15	4.46	
		16	4.46	17	4.46	18	4.46	19	4.46	20	6.69	

SUBPERIOD DEFINITION

SEGMENT	WEEKS	HOURS
1	13	2184
2	13	2184
3	13	2184
4	13	2184
	52	8736

SEGMENT	SUBWEEK	HOURS	TIME FRAME	HOURS
ALL	1	60	1	60
	2	60	2	60
	3	48	3	48

SUBWEEK DEFINITION

DAY	HOUR--	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
SUNDAY		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
MONDAY		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
TUESDAY		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
WEDNESDAY		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
THURSDAY		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
FRIDAY		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
SATURDAY		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

-----  
EGEAS EDIT INDEX OF REPORTS PAGE 85  
\*\*\*\*\*

CONTROL REPORT PAGE 1

MIRROR IMAGE REPORT PAGE 2

ERROR REPORT PAGE 25

DATA BASE CONTENTS  
REPORT PAGE 26

## **Appendix B**

# **EGEAS INPUT DATA FOR THE BASE CASE**

-----  
EGEAS REPORT VERSION 13.0 2019 IRP BUILD 1 - 10/31/18  
\*\*\*\*\*

EEEEEEEE	GGGGGG	EEEEEEEE	AAAAAA	SSSSSS
EEEEEEEE	GGGGGGGG	EEEEEEEE	AAAAAAAA	SSSSSSSS
EE	GG GG	EE	AA AA	SS
EEEEEEEE	GG	EEEEEEEE	AAAAAAAA	SSSSSSS
EEEEEEEE	GG GGG	EEEEEEEE	AAAAAAAA	SSSSSSS
EE	GG GG	EE	AA AA	SS
EEEEEEEE	GGGGGGGG	EEEEEEEE	AA AA	SSSSSSSS
EEEEEEEE	GGGGGG	EEEEEEEE	AA AA	SSSSSS

ELECTRIC GENERATION EXPANSION ANALYSIS SYSTEM

REPORT PROGRAM

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
2019 Model  
Base Case Run  
-- Data updated for the 2019 Model

RPI 1529

ELECTRIC POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
3420 HILLVIEW AVENUE  
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94304

EGEAS REPORT

CONTROL REPORT

PAGE

1

\*\*\*\*\*

REPORT FILE OPTION 0 - STANDARD

REPORT OPTIONS

-----

CONTROL	1	-	GENERATE
MIRROR IMAGE	1	-	GENERATE
ERROR	3	-	ALL MESSAGES
REPORT SELECTION	1	-	GENERATE

INPUT FILES	NAME	VERSION	UPDATE	RUN	CREATION DATE	CREATION TIME	DESCRIPTION	EGEAS VERS.
-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----
EGEAS DATA BASE	2019	1	0		2/13/19	11:18: 5	2019 IRP	1300
EXPANSION PLAN	2019	1	0	1	2/13/19	11:18: 9	2019 IRP	1300
SUBPERIOD REPORT	2019	1	0	1	2/13/19	11:18: 9	2019 IRP	1300
UNIT REPORT	2019	1	0	1	2/13/19	11:18: 9	2019 IRP	1300
UNIT CAPITAL COST REPORT	2019	1	0	1	2/13/19	11:18: 9	2019 IRP	1300

EGEAS REPORT MIRROR IMAGE REPORT PAGE 2

HEADER RECORD PROGRAM VERSION DATE & TIME MODIFIED NUM REPORT 13 02/13/19 11:17:58 1

RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM

Table with columns: RECORD DESCRIPTION, TYP, REF, SQ, DATA FIELDS, NUM. Rows include COLUMNS, CONTROL RECORD, FILE IDENTIFICATION, PLAN SELECTION, and TIME PERIOD.

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT MIRROR IMAGE REPORT PAGE 3  
 -----

-----  
 RECORD DESCRIPTION TYP REF SQ DATA FIELDS NUM  
 -----

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
COLUMNS	123	45678	90	123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
	*			S M SRLTDKLSST TRKDP E 1 L	ST STT NRT NSET	PCT. TNTVT TN	C	TI U				37
	*			- + -+-+--+ -+-+ -+--+	+ - +--+ -+- +--+ ++++++ -+-+ -+	+ + - -						38
REPORT SELECTION	RC			1 2 0111101100 00000 0	10 000 001 00000.0000 00000 00							39
	*											40

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
COLUMNS	123	45678	90	123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								

\*\*\*\*\*

```

*****
*****
**                                     **
**                                     **
**          DIAGNOSTIC SUMMARY          **
**                                     **
**          TERMINAL ERRORS             0          **
**          FATAL ERRORS                0          **
**          WARNING MESSAGES            0          **
**          DEFAULTS                    0          **
**                                     **
**          HIGHEST ERROR LEVEL FOUND IS NONE          **
**                                     **
**          REPORT PROGRAM INPUT SUCCEEDED          **
**                                     **
*****
*****

```

-----

EGEAS	REPORT		SELECTED REPORTS		PAGE	5
*****						

RA	EXPANSION PLAN DIRECTORY	=	1 - YES			
	FIRST EXPANSION PLAN	=	1	CAPACITY OPTION	=	0 - RATED
	LAST EXPANSION PLAN	=	1	FIXED O+M OPTION	=	1 - SEPARATE ITEM IN PRODUCTION COST
	COST SCALING OPTION	=	3 - 0.001 M\$			
	ENERGY SCALING OPTION	=	2 - 0.010 GWH			
	MONTHLY OUTPUT OPTION	=	0 - NO			
RB	FIRST YEAR = 2019	FIRST SEGMENT =	1	FIRST SUBWEEK =	1	
	LAST YEAR = 2038	LAST SEGMENT =	13	LAST SUBWEEK =	3	
RC	SYSTEM/DISPATCH OPTION	=	1 - SYSTEM A, INDEPENDENT DISPATCH			
	EXPANSION PLAN SUMMARY	=	2 - YES, WITH RESERVE CAPACITY			
	PRODUCTION COST REPORTS					
	SYSTEM	=	0 - NO	UNIT ORDER OPTION	=	1 - CAPACITY FACTOR
	SERVICE AREAS	=	1 - ANNUAL	LOADING BLOCK OPTION	=	0 - UNIT
	FUEL CLASSES	=	1 - ANNUAL			
	UNITS	=	1 - ANNUAL			
	DETAILED COSTS BY UNITS	=	0 - NO			
	NDT UTILIZATION	=	0 - NO			
	RELIABILITY REPORTS					
	RELIABILITY	=	1 - ANNUAL			
	RESERVE	=	1 - ANNUAL			
	FUEL USAGE REPORTS					
	SYSTEM	=	1 - ANNUAL			
	UNITS	=	0 - NO			

PLAN 1

YEAR	NEW UNITS ADDED														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2019	0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2020	0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2021	0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0
2022	1	0.	0.	0.	1+	0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0	0	0.	0.	1+
2023	0	0.	1+	0.	0+	0	0	0	0.	0	0	0	0.	0.	0+
2024	0	0.	0+	0.	0+	0	0	0	0.	0	0	0	0	0	0+
2025	0	0	0+	1+	0+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0+
2026	0	0	0+	0+	0+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0+
2027	0	0	0+	0+	0+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0+
2028	0	0	0+	0+	0+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0+
2029	0	0	0+	0+	0+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0+
2030	0	0	0+	0+	0+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0+
2031	0	0	0+	0+	0+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0+
2032	0	0	0+	0+	0+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0+
2033	0	0	0+	0+	0+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0+
2034	0	0	0+	0+	0+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0+
2035	0	0	0+	0+	0+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0+
2036	0	0	0+	0+	0+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0+
2037	0	0	0+	0+	0+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0+
2038	0	0	0+	0+	0+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0+

PLAN 1

YEAR	NEW UNITS ADDED														
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2019	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2020	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2021	0	0	0	0.	0	0	0.	0.	0.	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0.	0	0	0	0.	0.	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0.	0	0	0	0.	0.	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0.	0	0	0	0.	0.	0	0	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2031	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2038	0	0	0	0	0	1+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

-----  
 TOTAL COST, M\$  
 --W/O EXT 1422.023  
 --WITH EXT 2860.366

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT EXPANSION PLAN DIRECTORY PAGE 7  
 \*\*\*\*\*

UNIT TYPES

1 PA	7 PURCHASE POWER	10.000 MW	2 PA	8 GE 7EA 2x1 ADD	329.800 MW	3 PA	4 RFP1	100.000 MW
4 PA	13 RFP2	110.000 MW	5 PA	15 RFP3	54.000 MW	6 PA	17 RFP4a	200.000 MW
7 PA	18 RFP4b	150.000 MW	8 PA	21 RFP4c	200.000 MW	9 PA	24 RFP4e	250.000 MW
10 PA	28 RFP6	250.000 MW	11 PA	33 RFP8a	50.000 MW	12 PA	34 RFP8b	25.000 MW
13 PA	36 RFP9b	150.000 MW	14 PA	37 RFP9c	35.000 MW	15 PA	39 GE 7EAHESKETT	78.300 MW
16 PA	1 GE 7EA	78.300 MW	17 PA	6 GE LM6000PH	45.300 MW	18 PA	14 GE LMS100PB	90.700 MW
19 PA	9 GE 7FA.05 1x1	329.200 MW	20 PA	16 PV SOLAR	50.000 MW	21 PA	12 PV SOLAR + STRG	5.000 MW
22 PA	10 BIOMASS	25.000 MW	23 PA	5 CFBC	30.000 MW	24 PA	11 CFBC CO2	30.000 MW
25 PA	3 STORAGE1	1.000 MW	26 PA	40 STORAGE10	10.000 MW	27 PA	20 WIND20	20.000 MW
28 PA	22 WIND50	50.000 MW	29 PA	2 WRTSLA 18V50SG	55.000 MW	30 PA	23 WRTSLA 20V34SG	36.500 MW

NOTES: ALL COSTS ARE IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

W/O EXT = COST FOR STUDY PERIOD ONLY.

WITH EXT = TOTAL COST FOR STUDY AND EXTENSION PERIODS.

+ MEANS CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF UNITS IS AT AN UPPER BOUND.

. MEANS LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS ARE EQUAL.

PLAN 1

NUMBER OF NEW UNITS ADDED

YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2019	0.00	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2020	0.00	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2021	0.00	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2022	1.00	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	1.00 +	0.00	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2023	0.00	0.00 .	1.00 +	0.00 .	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2024	0.00	0.00 .	0.00 +	0.00 .	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2025	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	1.00 +	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2026	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2027	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2028	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2029	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2030	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2031	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2032	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2033	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2034	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2035	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2036	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2037	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2038	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NOTE: + MEANS CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF UNITS IS AT AN UPPER BOUND  
 . MEANS LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS ARE EQUAL

UNIT TYPES

1 PA	7 PURCHASE POWER	10.000 MW	2 PA	8 GE 7EA 2x1 ADD	329.800 MW	3 PA	4 RFP1	100.000 MW
4 PA	13 RFP2	110.000 MW	5 PA	15 RFP3	54.000 MW	6 PA	17 RFP4a	200.000 MW
7 PA	18 RFP4b	150.000 MW	8 PA	21 RFP4c	200.000 MW	9 PA	24 RFP4e	250.000 MW
10 PA	28 RFP6	250.000 MW						

PLAN 1

NUMBER OF NEW UNITS ADDED

YEAR	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2019	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2020	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2021	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2022	0.00	0.00	0.00 .	0.00 .	1.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 .	0.00
2023	0.00	0.00	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 .	0.00
2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 .	0.00
2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2026	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2027	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2028	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2029	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2030	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2031	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2032	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2033	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2034	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2035	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2036	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2037	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2038	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NOTE: + MEANS CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF UNITS IS AT AN UPPER BOUND  
 . MEANS LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS ARE EQUAL

UNIT TYPES

11 PA	33 RFP8a	50.000 MW	12 PA	34 RFP8b	25.000 MW	13 PA	36 RFP9b	150.000 MW
14 PA	37 RFP9c	35.000 MW	15 PA	39 GE 7EAHESKETT	78.300 MW	16 PA	1 GE 7EA	78.300 MW
17 PA	6 GE LM6000PH	45.300 MW	18 PA	14 GE LMS100PB	90.700 MW	19 PA	9 GE 7FA.05 1x1	329.200 MW
20 PA	16 PV SOLAR	50.000 MW						

PLAN 1

NUMBER OF NEW UNITS ADDED

YEAR	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2019	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2020	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2021	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2022	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2023	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2024	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2025	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2026	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2027	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2028	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2029	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2030	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2031	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2032	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2033	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2034	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2035	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2036	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2037	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
2038	1.00 +	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .	0.00 .
TOTAL	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NOTE: + MEANS CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF UNITS IS AT AN UPPER BOUND  
 . MEANS LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS ARE EQUAL

UNIT TYPES

21 PA	12 PV SOLAR + STRG	5.000 MW	22 PA	10 BIOMASS	25.000 MW	23 PA	5 CFBC	30.000 MW
24 PA	11 CFBC CO2	30.000 MW	25 PA	3 STORAGE1	1.000 MW	26 PA	40 STORAGE10	10.000 MW
27 PA	20 WIND20	20.000 MW	28 PA	22 WIND50	50.000 MW	29 PA	2 WRTSLA 18V50SG	55.000 MW
30 PA	23 WRTSLA 20V34SG	36.500 MW						

PLAN 1

NEW CAPACITY ADDED, MW

YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2019	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2021	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2022	10.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	54.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2023	0.000	0.000	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2024	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2025	0.000	0.000	0.000	110.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2026	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2027	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2028	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2029	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2030	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2031	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2032	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2033	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2034	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2035	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2036	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2037	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2038	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL	10.000	0.000	100.000	110.000	54.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

NOTE: + MEANS CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF UNITS IS AT AN UPPER BOUND  
 . MEANS LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS ARE EQUAL

UNIT TYPES

1 PA	7 PURCHASE POWER	10.000 MW	2 PA	8 GE 7EA 2x1 ADD	329.800 MW	3 PA	4 RFP1	100.000 MW
4 PA	13 RFP2	110.000 MW	5 PA	15 RFP3	54.000 MW	6 PA	17 RFP4a	200.000 MW
7 PA	18 RFP4b	150.000 MW	8 PA	21 RFP4c	200.000 MW	9 PA	24 RFP4e	250.000 MW
10 PA	28 RFP6	250.000 MW						

PLAN 1

NEW CAPACITY ADDED, MW

YEAR	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2019	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2021	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2022	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	78.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2023	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2024	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2025	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2026	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2027	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2028	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2029	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2030	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2031	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2032	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2033	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2034	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2035	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2036	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2037	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2038	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	78.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

NOTE: + MEANS CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF UNITS IS AT AN UPPER BOUND  
 . MEANS LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS ARE EQUAL

UNIT TYPES

11 PA	33 RFP8a	50.000 MW	12 PA	34 RFP8b	25.000 MW	13 PA	36 RFP9b	150.000 MW
14 PA	37 RFP9c	35.000 MW	15 PA	39 GE 7EAHESKETT	78.300 MW	16 PA	1 GE 7EA	78.300 MW
17 PA	6 GE LM6000PH	45.300 MW	18 PA	14 GE LMS100PB	90.700 MW	19 PA	9 GE 7FA.05 1x1	329.200 MW
20 PA	16 PV SOLAR	50.000 MW						

PLAN 1

NEW CAPACITY ADDED, MW

YEAR	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2019	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2021	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2022	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2023	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2024	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2025	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2026	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2027	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2028	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2029	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2030	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2031	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2032	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2033	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2034	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2035	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2036	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2037	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2038	5.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL	5.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

UNIT TYPES

21 PA	12 PV SOLAR + STRG	5.000 MW	22 PA	10 BIOMASS	25.000 MW	23 PA	5 CFBC	30.000 MW
24 PA	11 CFBC CO2	30.000 MW	25 PA	3 STORAGE1	1.000 MW	26 PA	40 STORAGE10	10.000 MW
27 PA	20 WIND20	20.000 MW	28 PA	22 WIND50	50.000 MW	29 PA	2 WRTSLA 18V50SG	55.000 MW
30 PA	23 WRTSLA 20V34SG	36.500 MW						

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT EXPANSION PLAN SUMMARY PAGE 14  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1

YEAR	PEAK	ENERGY	.....RATED CAPACITY, MW.....				RESERVE	RESERVE	RELATIVE	.CAPITAL COSTS, M\$	
	LOAD, MW	GWH	INSTALLED	RETIRED	CHANGED	TOTAL	CAPACITY	PERCENT	RELIABILITY	NEW UNITS	CHANGES
BENCH	498.7	3321.55				1232.0	590.7	20.16	1.0000		
2019	508.1	3373.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	1232.0	590.7	17.73	99.9999	0.000	0.000
2020	514.1	3409.90	0.0	0.0	1.0	1233.0	606.6	19.66	99.9999	0.000	0.000
2021	527.0	3525.29	0.0	0.0	1.0	1234.0	616.1	18.46	99.9999	0.000	0.000
2022	539.2	3679.69	142.3	156.1	0.0	1220.2	583.3	8.90	99.9999	75.122	0.000
2023	546.6	3763.39	100.0	10.0	0.0	1310.2	623.3	15.26	99.9999	0.000	0.000
2024	552.6	3805.19	0.0	0.0	0.0	1310.2	623.3	13.90	99.9999	0.000	0.000
2025	558.5	3845.99	110.0	0.0	0.0	1420.2	729.0	33.15	99.9999	156.301	0.000
2026	564.5	3889.09	0.0	0.0	0.0	1420.2	729.0	31.62	99.9999	0.000	0.000
2027	570.7	3932.88	0.0	0.0	0.0	1420.2	729.0	30.07	99.9999	0.000	0.000
2028	576.8	3977.18	0.0	0.0	0.0	1420.2	729.0	28.58	99.9999	0.000	0.000
2029	583.0	4022.18	0.0	0.0	0.0	1420.2	729.0	27.10	99.9999	0.000	0.000
2030	589.3	4067.78	0.0	0.0	0.0	1420.2	729.0	25.63	99.9999	0.000	0.000
2031	595.7	4114.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	1420.2	729.0	24.17	1.7952	0.000	0.000
2032	602.1	4161.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	1420.2	729.0	22.75	5.7625	0.000	0.000
2033	608.5	4208.67	0.0	0.0	0.0	1420.2	729.0	21.36	1.5572	0.000	0.000
2034	615.1	4256.97	0.0	0.0	-19.5	1400.7	724.9	19.24	3.4183	0.000	0.000
2035	621.6	4306.07	0.0	30.0	0.0	1370.7	718.1	16.71	1.5672	0.000	0.000
2036	628.3	4356.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	1370.7	718.1	15.38	2.1163	0.000	0.000
2037	635.0	4406.76	0.0	0.0	0.0	1370.7	718.1	14.07	1.5942	0.000	0.000
2038	641.8	4458.76	5.0	150.0	0.0	1225.7	691.3	8.29	0.1664	21.393	0.000

YEAR	.....COST SUMMARY.....					
	PRODUCTION COST	CAPITAL FIXED CHARGES	ANNUAL	CUMULATIVE ANNUAL	PRESENT WORTH	CUMULATIVE PRES WORTH
2019	73.861	0.000	73.861	73.861	69.779	69.779
2020	79.875	0.000	79.875	153.736	71.290	141.069
2021	86.888	0.000	86.888	240.624	73.263	214.333
2022	71.426	6.557	77.983	318.607	62.121	276.454
2023	74.508	6.557	81.065	399.673	61.007	337.461
2024	78.405	6.557	84.962	484.635	60.406	397.866
2025	85.578	19.171	104.749	589.384	70.358	468.225
2026	109.870	19.171	129.041	718.425	81.884	550.109
2027	114.136	19.171	133.307	851.732	79.916	630.025
2028	118.964	19.171	138.135	989.867	78.234	708.259
2029	124.228	19.171	143.399	1133.266	76.727	784.986
2030	128.171	19.171	147.342	1280.608	74.479	859.465
2031	134.880	19.171	154.051	1434.659	73.567	933.032
2032	140.059	19.171	159.230	1593.889	71.838	1004.870
2033	143.960	19.171	163.131	1757.021	69.530	1074.400
2034	153.141	19.171	172.312	1929.333	69.384	1143.785
2035	164.446	19.171	183.617	2112.950	69.850	1213.635
2036	168.820	19.171	187.991	2300.941	67.562	1281.197
2037	175.997	19.171	195.168	2496.108	66.264	1347.461
2038	211.107	21.346	232.453	2728.561	74.562	1422.023
EXT.	1339.114	99.229			1438.343	2860.366

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS. PRESENT WORTH COSTS ARE SHOWN FOR THE EXTENSION PERIOD.  
 - PRESENT WORTH COSTS ARE IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.  
 - CAPACITY TOTALS INCLUDE BOTH SUPPLY-SIDE AND DEMAND-SIDE RESOURCES. SEE RESERVE REPORT FOR DETAILS.

PLAN 1

YEAR	.....TOTAL SYSTEM.....		..SERVICE AREA - MDU ..	
	ENERGY, GWH	COST, M\$	ENERGY, GWH	COST, M\$
----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2019	3373.50	73.861	3373.50	73.861
2020	3409.90	79.875	3409.90	79.875
2021	3525.29	86.888	3525.29	86.888
2022	3679.64	71.418	3679.64	71.418
2023	3763.42	74.494	3763.42	74.494
2024	3805.19	78.388	3805.19	78.388
2025	3846.00	85.572	3846.00	85.572
2026	3889.11	109.861	3889.11	109.861
2027	3932.91	114.128	3932.91	114.128
2028	3977.18	118.961	3977.18	118.961
2029	4022.18	124.222	4022.18	124.222
2030	4067.78	128.167	4067.78	128.167
2031	4113.82	134.832	4113.82	134.832
2032	4160.96	140.037	4160.96	140.037
2033	4208.66	143.958	4208.66	143.958
2034	4256.83	153.112	4256.83	153.112
2035	4305.41	164.304	4305.41	164.304
2036	4355.77	168.755	4355.77	168.755
2037	4406.16	175.860	4406.16	175.860
2038	4453.92	209.970	4453.92	209.970
EXT.	4453.92	1331.744	4453.92	1331.744

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.  
 - COSTS INCLUDE FUEL, VARIABLE O+M, AND FIXED O+M.

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT PRODUCTION COST - ANNUAL BY FUEL CLASS REPORT PAGE 16  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1

YEAR	.....TOTAL SYSTEM.....		..FUEL CLASS - STRG..		..FUEL CLASS - PURC..		..FUEL CLASS - GAS ..	
	ENERGY, GWH	COST, M\$	ENERGY, GWH	COST, M\$	ENERGY, GWH	COST, M\$	ENERGY, GWH	COST, M\$
2019	3373.50	73.861	0.00	0.000	1225.55	28.559	0.28	5.305
2020	3409.90	79.875	0.00	0.000	1017.32	24.367	0.24	5.462
2021	3525.29	86.888	0.00	0.000	1170.11	29.003	67.11	7.098
2022	3679.64	71.418	0.00	0.000	1296.24	33.664	69.76	8.620
2023	3763.42	74.494	0.00	0.000	1259.80	34.591	45.87	8.285
2024	3805.19	78.388	0.00	0.000	1354.51	38.085	46.60	8.617
2025	3846.00	85.572	0.00	0.000	1466.73	42.191	55.93	12.262
2026	3889.11	109.861	0.00	0.000	1354.77	40.006	50.60	12.469
2027	3932.91	114.128	0.00	0.000	1394.35	42.223	52.51	12.905
2028	3977.18	118.961	0.00	0.000	1544.02	47.958	60.38	13.558
2029	4022.18	124.222	0.00	0.000	1584.84	50.535	77.21	14.935
2030	4067.78	128.167	0.00	0.000	1541.83	50.448	59.90	14.363
2031	4113.82	134.832	0.00	0.000	1670.12	56.297	127.30	18.001
2032	4160.96	140.037	0.00	0.000	1694.10	58.563	116.54	18.119
2033	4208.66	143.958	0.00	0.000	1641.76	58.178	65.46	15.927
2034	4256.83	153.112	0.00	0.000	1758.11	64.151	127.93	20.106
2035	4305.41	164.304	0.00	0.000	1801.05	67.845	311.28	29.533
2036	4355.77	168.755	0.00	0.000	1800.20	69.437	193.17	24.703
2037	4406.16	175.860	0.00	0.000	1800.82	71.519	242.54	27.639
2038	4453.92	209.970	0.00	0.000	1813.33	76.272	987.46	65.381
EXT.	4453.92	1331.744	0.00	0.000	1813.80	477.305	986.99	422.854

YEAR	..FUEL CLASS - WIND..		..FUEL CLASS - COAL..		..FUEL CLASS - HYDR..		..FUEL CLASS - BMP ..	
	ENERGY, GWH	COST, M\$	ENERGY, GWH	COST, M\$	ENERGY, GWH	COST, M\$	ENERGY, GWH	COST, M\$
2019	736.70	-19.624	1396.62	59.277	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2020	736.70	-16.297	1641.29	65.998	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2021	736.70	-16.163	1537.03	66.605	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2022	949.89	-10.772	1349.40	39.561	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2023	949.89	-10.630	1493.50	41.904	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2024	949.89	-10.484	1439.84	41.826	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2025	949.89	-10.333	1359.10	41.108	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2026	949.89	10.577	1519.51	46.464	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2027	949.89	10.737	1521.80	47.919	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2028	949.89	10.902	1408.54	46.198	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2029	949.89	11.071	1395.89	47.337	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2030	949.89	11.246	1501.81	51.766	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2031	949.89	11.425	1352.17	48.764	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2032	949.89	11.611	1386.09	51.400	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2033	949.89	11.801	1537.20	57.708	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2034	890.23	11.433	1466.21	57.077	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2035	799.84	10.663	1378.90	55.919	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2036	799.84	10.825	1548.20	63.446	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2037	799.84	10.992	1548.61	65.364	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
2038	213.19	5.253	1425.59	62.720	14.35	0.344	0.00	0.000
EXT.	213.19	23.570	1425.59	406.469	14.35	1.545	0.00	0.000

PLAN 1

YEAR	..FUEL CLASS ENERGY, GWH	- LIGN.. COST, M\$
----	-----	-----
2019	0.00	0.000
2020	0.00	0.000
2021	0.00	0.000
2022	0.00	0.000
2023	0.00	0.000
2024	0.00	0.000
2025	0.00	0.000
2026	0.00	0.000
2027	0.00	0.000
2028	0.00	0.000
2029	0.00	0.000
2030	0.00	0.000
2031	0.00	0.000
2032	0.00	0.000
2033	0.00	0.000
2034	0.00	0.000
2035	0.00	0.000
2036	0.00	0.000
2037	0.00	0.000
2038	0.00	0.000
EXT.	0.00	0.000

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.  
 - COSTS INCLUDE FUEL, VARIABLE O+M, AND FIXED O+M.

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT PRODUCTION COST - ANNUAL BY UNITS REPORT PAGE 18  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2019 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
DIAMOND WILLOW	NDT		30.000	0.	0.000	35.02	91.79	0.	-1136.	558.	-579.	-6.30
CEDAR HILLS	NDT		19.500	0.	0.000	34.20	58.26	0.	-2061.	400.	-1661.	-28.51
THUNDER SPIRIT	NDT		150.000	0.	0.000	44.77	586.65	0.	-20756.	3371.	-17385.	-29.63
BIG STONE	MUST		107.800	10415.	1.740	79.73	750.88	13607.	1787.	2866.	18259.	24.32
WAPA PUR-FT PECK	MUST		2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT	MUST		7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	293.	432.	726.	18.94
MISO - Off peak	HYDR		200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	16560.	0.	16560.	20.70
HESKETT #2	MUST		74.600	13260.	2.750	30.01	195.59	7132.	1469.	4457.	13058.	66.76
COYOTE	MUST		106.800	13384.	2.240	29.84	278.44	8347.	1107.	3097.	12551.	45.08
LEWIS & CLARK1	MUST		52.300	14235.	1.910	28.41	129.78	3529.	965.	4897.	9390.	72.36
MISO - On peak	HYDR		200.000	10500.	0.000	22.16	387.23	0.	9201.	0.	9201.	23.76
HESKETT #1	MUST		29.200	20630.	2.730	16.44	41.93	2361.	679.	2978.	6018.	143.53
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8822.	2.750	0.10	0.16	4.	0.	559.	563.	3583.77
HESKETT #3			84.500	16430.	3.040	0.01	0.09	5.	0.	2976.	2981.	32116.50
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10621.	4.020	0.01	0.02	1.	0.	367.	368.	16716.26
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	13822.	4.020	0.00	0.01	0.	0.	214.	214.	38636.57
INTERRUPTIBLES	D		15.200	1.	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.	1.	783.	784.	390584.97
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	16214.	4.020	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	1092.	1093.	334411.31
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	18.861	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	43.	43.	198713.75
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	18.861	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	43.	43.	209230.77
COMMERCIAL DSM	D		25.000	1.	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	1289.	1289.	*****

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT PRODUCTION COST - ANNUAL BY UNITS REPORT PAGE 19  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2020 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
DIAMOND WILLOW	NDT		30.000	0.	0.000	35.02	91.79	0.	0.	574.	574.	6.26
CEDAR HILLS	NDT		19.500	0.	0.000	34.20	58.26	0.	0.	412.	412.	7.08
THUNDER SPIRIT	NDT		150.000	0.	0.000	44.77	586.65	0.	-20756.	3472.	-17283.	-29.46
BIG STONE	MUST		107.800	10414.	1.810	79.74	750.92	14155.	1840.	2952.	18947.	25.23
WAPA PUR-FT PECK	MUST		2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT	MUST		7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	298.	445.	743.	19.39
COYOTE	MUST		106.800	11989.	1.960	54.67	510.07	11986.	2089.	3190.	17264.	33.85
MISO - Off peak	HYDR		200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	17057.	0.	17057.	21.32
HESKETT #2	MUST		74.600	13260.	2.830	32.01	208.62	7828.	1613.	4591.	14033.	67.27
LEWIS & CLARK1	MUST		52.300	14235.	1.910	28.40	129.76	3528.	994.	5044.	9566.	73.72
HESKETT #1	MUST		29.200	20630.	2.800	16.44	41.92	2422.	700.	3067.	6188.	147.60
MISO - On peak	HYDR		200.000	10500.	0.000	10.25	179.01	0.	4381.	0.	4381.	24.47
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8825.	2.580	0.08	0.14	3.	0.	576.	579.	4275.64
HESKETT #3			84.500	17259.	2.860	0.01	0.07	4.	0.	3065.	3069.	42675.23
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10436.	3.730	0.01	0.03	1.	0.	378.	379.	13211.35
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	14401.	3.730	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	220.	220.	87815.20
INTERRUPTIBLES	D		16.187	1.	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	859.	860.	*****
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	16181.	3.730	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	1125.	1125.	877866.12
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	18.861	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	44.	44.	508269.78
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	18.861	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	44.	44.	535925.00
COMMERCIAL DSM	D		25.000	1.	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	1327.	1327.	*****

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

PLAN 1 YEAR 2021 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
DIAMOND WILLOW	NDT		30.000	0.	0.000	35.02	91.79	0.	0.	592.	592.	6.45
CEDAR HILLS	NDT		19.500	0.	0.000	34.20	58.26	0.	0.	425.	425.	7.29
THUNDER SPIRIT	NDT		150.000	0.	0.000	44.77	586.65	0.	-20756.	3576.	-17179.	-29.28
COYOTE	MUST		106.800	11706.	2.090	61.82	576.75	14110.	2433.	3285.	19828.	34.38
BIG STONE	MUST		107.800	10414.	1.940	61.53	579.45	11707.	1463.	3040.	16210.	27.97
WAPA PUR-FT PECK	MUST		2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT	MUST		7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	302.	458.	761.	19.86
MISO - Off peak	HYDR		200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	17568.	0.	17568.	21.96
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8644.	2.220	41.00	66.63	1279.	182.	593.	2054.	30.82
HESKETT #2	MUST		74.600	13259.	2.890	32.03	208.74	7999.	1663.	4729.	14390.	68.94
LEWIS & CLARK1	MUST		52.300	14229.	1.940	28.49	130.16	3593.	1027.	5195.	9815.	75.41
MISO - On peak	HYDR		200.000	10500.	0.000	18.99	331.79	0.	8365.	0.	8365.	25.21
HESKETT #1	MUST		29.200	20627.	2.870	16.44	41.94	2483.	721.	3159.	6363.	151.70
HESKETT #3			84.500	15231.	2.510	0.05	0.38	14.	1.	3157.	3172.	8410.23
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10495.	4.160	0.02	0.08	3.	0.	389.	393.	5220.75
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	13617.	4.160	0.01	0.02	1.	0.	227.	228.	14684.52
INTERRUPTIBLES	D		17.174	1.	0.000	0.00	0.01	0.	2.	939.	941.	145844.92
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	16042.	4.160	0.00	0.01	1.	0.	1159.	1160.	133031.83
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	19.431	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	46.	46.	75278.87
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	19.431	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	46.	46.	79029.93
COMMERCIAL DSM	D		25.000	1.	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.	1.	1367.	1368.	588851.00

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT PRODUCTION COST - ANNUAL BY UNITS REPORT PAGE 21  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2022 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
DIAMOND WILLOW		NDT	30.000	0.	0.000	35.02	91.79	0.	0.	609.	609.	6.64
CEDAR HILLS		NDT	19.500	0.	0.000	34.20	58.26	0.	0.	437.	437.	7.51
THUNDER SPIRIT		NDT	150.000	0.	0.000	44.77	586.65	0.	-20756.	3684.	-17072.	-29.10
RFP3	2022	NDT	54.000	0.	0.000	45.19	213.19	0.	5253.	0.	5253.	24.64
BIG STONE		MUST	107.800	10414.	1.990	74.22	698.96	14486.	1817.	3132.	19434.	27.80
COYOTE		MUST	106.800	11321.	1.890	69.71	650.44	13917.	2826.	3384.	20127.	30.94
WAPA PUR-FT PECK		MUST	2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT		MUST	7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	307.	472.	779.	20.34
MISO - Off peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	18095.	0.	18095.	22.62
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8646.	2.290	40.61	65.98	1306.	186.	611.	2103.	31.87
MISO - On peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	26.19	457.59	0.	11883.	0.	11883.	25.97
GE 7EAHESKETT	2022		78.300	14611.	2.570	0.27	1.85	69.	2.	1178.	1249.	677.02
HESKETT #3			84.500	14739.	2.570	0.15	1.08	41.	3.	3252.	3296.	3057.80
INTERRUPTIBLES		D	17.174	1.	0.000	0.12	0.18	0.	55.	967.	1022.	5596.68
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10243.	4.200	0.11	0.42	18.	1.	401.	420.	1008.10
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	13307.	4.200	0.08	0.26	14.	1.	234.	249.	964.74
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	20.011	0.08	0.01	3.	0.	47.	50.	3346.61
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	20.011	0.08	0.01	2.	0.	47.	50.	3456.85
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	15767.	4.200	0.07	0.15	10.	0.	1194.	1204.	7884.30
COMMERCIAL DSM		D	25.000	1.	0.000	0.06	0.13	0.	40.	1408.	1448.	10908.11
PURCHASE POWER	2022		10.000	1.	0.000	0.03	0.03	0.	31.	405.	437.	15649.16

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

PLAN 1 YEAR 2023 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
DIAMOND WILLOW		NDT	30.000	0.	0.000	35.02	91.79	0.	0.	628.	628.	6.84
CEDAR HILLS		NDT	19.500	0.	0.000	34.20	58.26	0.	0.	451.	451.	7.73
THUNDER SPIRIT		NDT	150.000	0.	0.000	44.77	586.65	0.	-20756.	3794.	-16961.	-28.91
RFP1	2023	NDT	100.000	0.	0.000	18.44	161.11	0.	5719.	0.	5719.	35.50
RFP3	2022	NDT	54.000	0.	0.000	45.19	213.19	0.	5253.	0.	5253.	24.64
COYOTE		MUST	106.800	11294.	1.650	81.88	763.98	14238.	3419.	3485.	21142.	27.67
COYOTE DUMP							-0.01				3.	
BIG STONE		MUST	107.800	10419.	2.050	77.46	729.52	15582.	1954.	3225.	20761.	28.46
BIG STONE DUMP							-0.03				8.	
WAPA PUR-FT PECK		MUST	2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT		MUST	7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	311.	486.	798.	20.83
MISO - Off peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	18638.	0.	18638.	23.30
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8676.	2.390	27.44	44.59	925.	129.	629.	1683.	37.74
MISO - On peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	14.90	260.30	0.	6963.	0.	6963.	26.75
GE 7EAHESKETT	2022		78.300	14963.	2.670	0.10	0.65	26.	1.	1214.	1240.	1906.92
HESKETT #3			84.500	15142.	2.670	0.05	0.35	14.	1.	3349.	3365.	9490.98
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10353.	4.340	0.04	0.14	6.	0.	413.	420.	2974.16
INTERRUPTIBLES		D	17.174	1.	0.000	0.04	0.05	0.	16.	996.	1012.	18934.74
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	13403.	4.340	0.03	0.08	5.	0.	241.	246.	3009.29
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	20.591	0.02	0.00	1.	0.	48.	49.	11138.78
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	20.591	0.02	0.00	1.	0.	48.	49.	11629.51
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	15844.	4.340	0.02	0.05	3.	0.	1230.	1233.	26330.00
COMMERCIAL DSM		D	25.000	1.	0.000	0.02	0.04	0.	11.	1450.	1461.	40400.70

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

EGEAS REPORT PRODUCTION COST - ANNUAL BY UNITS REPORT PAGE 23

PLAN 1 YEAR 2024 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

Table with columns: UNIT NAME, ALT INST YEAR, LODNG, RATED CAPACITY MW, HEAT RATE BTU/KWH, FUEL COST \$/MBTU, CAP. FACTOR %, GENERATION GWH, FUEL K\$, VAR. O + M K\$, FIXED O + M K\$, PRODUCTION COST K\$, \$/MWH. Rows include units like DIAMOND WILLOW, CEDAR HILLS, THUNDER SPIRIT, RFP1, RFP3, COYOTE, BIG STONE, WAPA PUR-FT PECK, GLEN ULLIN ORMAT, MISO - Off peak, LEWIS & CLARK2, MISO - On peak, GE 7EAHESKETT, HESKETT #3, INTERRUPTIBLES, GLENDIVE CT #2, GLENDIVE CT #1, DIESEL 2, DIESEL 3, MILES CITY C.T., COMMERCIAL DSM.

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.
- EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

PLAN 1 YEAR 2025 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
DIAMOND WILLOW		NDT	30.000	0.	0.000	35.02	91.79	0.	0.	666.	666.	7.26
CEDAR HILLS		NDT	19.500	0.	0.000	34.20	58.26	0.	0.	478.	478.	8.20
THUNDER SPIRIT		NDT	150.000	0.	0.000	44.77	586.65	0.	-20756.	4025.	-16730.	-28.52
RFP1	2023	NDT	100.000	0.	0.000	18.44	161.11	0.	5719.	0.	5719.	35.50
RFP3	2022	NDT	54.000	0.	0.000	45.19	213.19	0.	5253.	0.	5253.	24.64
BIG STONE		MUST	107.800	10415.	2.175	72.73	684.97	15516.	1946.	3422.	20884.	30.49
BIG STONE		DUMP					-0.02				6.	
COYOTE		MUST	106.800	11292.	1.751	72.25	674.14	13326.	3200.	3698.	20224.	30.00
WAPA PUR-FT PECK		MUST	2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT		MUST	7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	321.	516.	837.	21.84
MISO - Off peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	19773.	0.	19773.	24.72
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8669.	2.700	32.03	52.04	1218.	160.	667.	2045.	39.31
MISO - On peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	26.75	467.30	0.	13261.	0.	13261.	28.38
RFP2	2025		110.000	8779.	3.980	0.38	3.61	126.	18.	3117.	3261.	903.15
GE 7EAHESKETT	2022		78.300	15561.	2.980	0.02	0.14	7.	0.	1287.	1294.	9029.12
HESKETT #3			84.500	15780.	2.980	0.01	0.08	4.	0.	3553.	3557.	46501.81
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10491.	4.604	0.01	0.03	2.	0.	438.	440.	13914.99
INTERRUPTIBLES		D	17.174	1.	0.000	0.01	0.01	0.	3.	1057.	1060.	97648.94
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	13527.	4.604	0.01	0.02	1.	0.	255.	257.	14420.36
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	21.845	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	51.	52.	56635.91
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	21.845	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	51.	52.	58268.58
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	15951.	4.604	0.00	0.01	1.	0.	1304.	1305.	128646.27
COMMERCIAL DSM		D	25.000	1.	0.000	0.00	0.01	0.	2.	1539.	1541.	230586.30

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

PLAN 1 YEAR 2026 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
DIAMOND WILLOW		NDT	30.000	0.	0.000	35.02	91.79	0.	0.	686.	686.	7.47
CEDAR HILLS		NDT	19.500	0.	0.000	34.20	58.26	0.	0.	492.	492.	8.45
THUNDER SPIRIT		NDT	150.000	0.	0.000	44.77	586.65	0.	0.	4146.	4146.	7.07
RFP1	2023	NDT	100.000	0.	0.000	18.44	161.11	0.	5719.	0.	5719.	35.50
RFP3	2022	NDT	54.000	0.	0.000	45.19	213.19	0.	5253.	0.	5253.	24.64
COYOTE		MUST	106.800	11293.	1.803	82.03	765.35	15584.	3742.	3808.	23135.	30.23
BIG STONE		MUST	107.800	10416.	2.240	80.08	754.16	17597.	2207.	3525.	23329.	30.93
BIG STONE		DUMP					-0.03				9.	
WAPA PUR-FT PECK		MUST	2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT		MUST	7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	326.	531.	857.	22.37
MISO - Off peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	20367.	0.	20367.	25.46
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8675.	2.781	29.40	47.77	1152.	151.	687.	1991.	41.68
MISO - On peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	20.34	355.34	0.	10386.	0.	10386.	29.23
RFP2	2025		110.000	8699.	4.099	0.27	2.61	93.	13.	3210.	3317.	1268.54
GE 7EAHESKETT	2022		78.300	15660.	3.070	0.02	0.11	5.	0.	1326.	1331.	12426.46
HESKETT #3			84.500	15880.	3.070	0.01	0.06	3.	0.	3660.	3663.	64208.86
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10510.	4.742	0.01	0.02	1.	0.	451.	453.	18970.98
INTERRUPTIBLES		D	17.174	1.	0.000	0.01	0.01	0.	2.	1089.	1091.	134838.98
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	13544.	4.742	0.00	0.01	1.	0.	263.	264.	19720.28
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	22.501	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	53.	53.	77413.91
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	22.501	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	53.	53.	80293.99
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	15957.	4.742	0.00	0.01	1.	0.	1344.	1344.	176752.33
COMMERCIAL DSM		D	25.000	1.	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.	1.	1585.	1586.	321524.09

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

PLAN 1 YEAR 2027 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
DIAMOND WILLOW		NDT	30.000	0.	0.000	35.02	91.79	0.	0.	707.	707.	7.70
CEDAR HILLS		NDT	19.500	0.	0.000	34.20	58.26	0.	0.	507.	507.	8.70
THUNDER SPIRIT		NDT	150.000	0.	0.000	44.77	586.65	0.	0.	4271.	4271.	7.28
RFP1	2023	NDT	100.000	0.	0.000	18.44	161.11	0.	5719.	0.	5719.	35.50
RFP3	2022	NDT	54.000	0.	0.000	45.19	213.19	0.	5253.	0.	5253.	24.64
COYOTE		MUST	106.800	11292.	1.857	82.06	765.60	16057.	3856.	3923.	23836.	31.13
BIG STONE		MUST	107.800	10416.	2.307	80.30	756.20	18174.	2279.	3630.	24083.	31.85
BIG STONE		DUMP					-0.02				7.	
WAPA PUR-FT PECK		MUST	2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT		MUST	7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	331.	547.	878.	22.92
MISO - Off peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	20978.	0.	20978.	26.22
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8673.	2.865	30.19	49.05	1219.	160.	708.	2087.	42.54
MISO - On peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	22.60	394.92	0.	11889.	0.	11889.	30.11
RFP2	2025		110.000	8650.	4.222	0.33	3.19	117.	17.	3307.	3440.	1077.45
GE 7EAHESKETT	2022		78.300	15492.	3.162	0.02	0.14	7.	0.	1366.	1373.	10010.54
HESKETT #3			84.500	15693.	3.162	0.01	0.07	4.	0.	3770.	3773.	51201.70
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10472.	4.885	0.01	0.03	2.	0.	465.	467.	15237.77
INTERRUPTIBLES		D	17.174	1.	0.000	0.01	0.01	0.	3.	1121.	1124.	106021.27
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	13505.	4.885	0.01	0.02	1.	0.	271.	272.	15747.60
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	23.176	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	54.	55.	61111.80
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	23.176	0.00	0.00	0.	0.	54.	55.	63978.31
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	15935.	4.885	0.00	0.01	1.	0.	1384.	1385.	140448.02
COMMERCIAL DSM		D	25.000	1.	0.000	0.00	0.01	0.	2.	1632.	1634.	245345.62

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT PRODUCTION COST - ANNUAL BY UNITS REPORT PAGE 27  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2028 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
DIAMOND WILLOW		NDT	30.000	0.	0.000	35.02	91.79	0.	0.	728.	728.	7.93
CEDAR HILLS		NDT	19.500	0.	0.000	34.20	58.26	0.	0.	522.	522.	8.97
THUNDER SPIRIT		NDT	150.000	0.	0.000	44.77	586.65	0.	0.	4399.	4399.	7.50
RFP1	2023	NDT	100.000	0.	0.000	18.44	161.11	0.	5719.	0.	5719.	35.50
RFP3	2022	NDT	54.000	0.	0.000	45.19	213.19	0.	5253.	0.	5253.	24.64
COYOTE		MUST	106.800	11292.	1.913	82.13	766.32	16553.	3975.	4040.	24569.	32.06
BIG STONE		MUST	107.800	10415.	2.377	68.19	642.22	15896.	1994.	3739.	21629.	33.68
WAPA PUR-FT PECK		MUST	2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT		MUST	7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	336.	564.	899.	23.48
MISO - Off peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	21607.	0.	21607.	27.01
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8666.	2.951	33.45	54.35	1390.	183.	729.	2301.	42.35
MISO - On peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	31.17	544.57	0.	16887.	0.	16887.	31.01
RFP2	2025		110.000	8679.	4.349	0.58	5.54	209.	30.	3406.	3645.	657.32
GE 7EAHESKETT	2022		78.300	15127.	3.257	0.04	0.25	12.	0.	1407.	1419.	5792.03
HESKETT #3			84.500	15331.	3.257	0.02	0.14	7.	0.	3883.	3890.	28783.37
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10400.	5.031	0.01	0.06	3.	0.	479.	482.	8699.08
INTERRUPTIBLES		D	17.174	1.	0.000	0.01	0.02	0.	6.	1155.	1161.	57228.98
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	13432.	5.031	0.01	0.03	2.	0.	279.	281.	9038.64
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	23.871	0.01	0.00	0.	0.	56.	56.	33833.64
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	23.871	0.01	0.00	0.	0.	56.	56.	33953.85
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	15876.	5.031	0.01	0.02	1.	0.	1425.	1427.	78749.04
COMMERCIAL DSM		D	25.000	1.	0.000	0.01	0.01	0.	4.	1681.	1685.	125683.72

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT PRODUCTION COST - ANNUAL BY UNITS REPORT PAGE 28  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2029 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
DIAMOND WILLOW		NDT	30.000	0.	0.000	35.02	91.79	0.	0.	750.	750.	8.17
CEDAR HILLS		NDT	19.500	0.	0.000	34.20	58.26	0.	0.	538.	538.	9.23
THUNDER SPIRIT		NDT	150.000	0.	0.000	44.77	586.65	0.	0.	4531.	4531.	7.72
RFP1	2023	NDT	100.000	0.	0.000	18.44	161.11	0.	5719.	0.	5719.	35.50
RFP3	2022	NDT	54.000	0.	0.000	45.19	213.19	0.	5253.	0.	5253.	24.64
BIG STONE		MUST	107.800	10414.	2.448	78.22	736.61	18778.	2355.	3851.	24985.	33.92
COYOTE		MUST	106.800	11291.	1.970	70.66	659.28	14668.	3523.	4162.	22352.	33.90
WAPA PUR-FT PECK		MUST	2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT		MUST	7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	341.	581.	921.	24.05
MISO - Off peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	22255.	0.	22255.	27.82
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8664.	3.039	34.02	55.28	1456.	191.	751.	2398.	43.38
MISO - On peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	33.50	585.35	0.	18696.	0.	18696.	31.94
RFP2	2025		110.000	11144.	4.480	2.18	20.95	1046.	115.	3508.	4669.	222.87
GE 7EAHESKETT	2022		78.300	14895.	3.354	0.07	0.50	25.	1.	1449.	1474.	2966.45
HESKETT #3			84.500	15087.	3.354	0.04	0.27	14.	1.	3999.	4014.	14757.72
INTERRUPTIBLES		D	17.174	1.	0.000	0.03	0.04	0.	13.	1190.	1203.	27341.05
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10321.	5.182	0.03	0.10	5.	0.	493.	499.	5037.25
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	13384.	5.182	0.02	0.06	4.	0.	287.	292.	4578.85
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	24.587	0.02	0.00	1.	0.	58.	59.	16050.48
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	24.587	0.02	0.00	1.	0.	58.	59.	16431.22
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	15845.	5.182	0.02	0.04	3.	0.	1468.	1472.	37999.74
COMMERCIAL DSM		D	25.000	1.	0.000	0.01	0.03	0.	9.	1732.	1741.	58193.93

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT PRODUCTION COST - ANNUAL BY UNITS REPORT PAGE 29  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2030 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
DIAMOND WILLOW		NDT	30.000	0.	0.000	35.02	91.79	0.	0.	772.	772.	8.41
CEDAR HILLS		NDT	19.500	0.	0.000	34.20	58.26	0.	0.	554.	554.	9.51
THUNDER SPIRIT		NDT	150.000	0.	0.000	44.77	586.65	0.	0.	4667.	4667.	7.95
RFP1	2023	NDT	100.000	0.	0.000	18.44	161.11	0.	5719.	0.	5719.	35.50
RFP3	2022	NDT	54.000	0.	0.000	45.19	213.19	0.	5253.	0.	5253.	24.64
COYOTE		MUST	106.800	11291.	2.029	82.16	766.55	17566.	4219.	4286.	26071.	34.01
BIG STONE		MUST	107.800	10415.	2.521	78.07	735.26	19306.	2422.	3967.	25695.	34.95
WAPA PUR-FT PECK		MUST	2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT		MUST	7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	346.	598.	944.	24.64
MISO - Off peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	22923.	0.	22923.	28.65
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8666.	3.130	33.32	54.14	1469.	193.	774.	2435.	44.98
MISO - On peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	31.04	542.38	0.	17843.	0.	17843.	32.90
RFP2	2025		110.000	8567.	4.614	0.55	5.25	207.	30.	3613.	3851.	733.60
GE 7EAHESKETT	2022		78.300	15100.	3.455	0.04	0.26	13.	0.	1492.	1506.	5896.20
HESKETT #3			84.500	15277.	3.455	0.02	0.14	7.	1.	4119.	4127.	29226.50
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10384.	5.338	0.02	0.06	3.	0.	508.	511.	8869.07
INTERRUPTIBLES		D	17.174	1.	0.000	0.01	0.02	0.	6.	1225.	1232.	57488.70
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	13431.	5.338	0.01	0.03	2.	0.	296.	299.	9003.15
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	25.325	0.01	0.00	0.	0.	60.	60.	33435.31
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	25.325	0.01	0.00	0.	0.	60.	60.	35983.32
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	15864.	5.338	0.01	0.02	2.	0.	1512.	1514.	79080.45
COMMERCIAL DSM		D	25.000	1.	0.000	0.01	0.01	0.	4.	1784.	1788.	127488.02

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT PRODUCTION COST - ANNUAL BY UNITS REPORT PAGE 30  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2031 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
DIAMOND WILLOW		NDT	30.000	0.	0.000	35.02	91.79	0.	0.	795.	795.	8.66
CEDAR HILLS		NDT	19.500	0.	0.000	34.20	58.26	0.	0.	571.	571.	9.80
THUNDER SPIRIT		NDT	150.000	0.	0.000	44.77	586.65	0.	0.	4807.	4807.	8.19
RFP1	2023	NDT	100.000	0.	0.000	18.44	161.11	0.	5719.	0.	5719.	35.50
RFP3	2022	NDT	54.000	0.	0.000	45.19	213.19	0.	5253.	0.	5253.	24.64
COYOTE		MUST	106.800	11291.	2.090	82.17	766.63	18095.	4346.	4415.	26856.	35.03
BIG STONE		MUST	107.800	10414.	2.597	62.18	585.54	15836.	1986.	4086.	21908.	37.42
WAPA PUR-FT PECK		MUST	2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT		MUST	7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	351.	616.	967.	25.24
MISO - Off peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	23610.	0.	23610.	29.51
MISO - On peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	38.35	670.04	0.	22704.	0.	22704.	33.88
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8659.	3.224	36.18	58.80	1641.	216.	797.	2654.	45.14
RFP2	2025		110.000	8789.	4.752	6.42	61.66	2576.	360.	3722.	6658.	107.97
GE 7EAHESKETT	2022		78.300	14362.	3.559	0.48	3.26	167.	4.	1537.	1708.	523.48
HESKETT #3			84.500	14295.	3.559	0.26	1.94	99.	7.	4243.	4348.	2241.88
INTERRUPTIBLES		D	17.174	1.	0.000	0.24	0.36	0.	109.	1262.	1371.	3781.23
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10095.	5.498	0.21	0.80	44.	3.	523.	570.	716.82
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	13167.	5.498	0.16	0.49	35.	2.	305.	342.	700.36
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	26.084	0.16	0.03	6.	0.	61.	68.	2381.79
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	26.084	0.15	0.03	6.	0.	61.	68.	2472.21
COMMERCIAL DSM		D	25.000	1.	0.000	0.14	0.30	0.	89.	1837.	1926.	6496.05
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	15648.	5.498	0.13	0.29	25.	1.	1558.	1584.	5371.85

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT PRODUCTION COST - ANNUAL BY UNITS REPORT PAGE 31  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2032 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
DIAMOND WILLOW		NDT	30.000	0.	0.000	35.02	91.79	0.	0.	819.	819.	8.92
CEDAR HILLS		NDT	19.500	0.	0.000	34.20	58.26	0.	0.	588.	588.	10.09
THUNDER SPIRIT		NDT	150.000	0.	0.000	44.77	586.65	0.	0.	4951.	4951.	8.44
RFP1	2023	NDT	100.000	0.	0.000	18.44	161.11	0.	5719.	0.	5719.	35.50
RFP3	2022	NDT	54.000	0.	0.000	45.19	213.19	0.	5253.	0.	5253.	24.64
BIG STONE		MUST	107.800	10414.	2.675	75.53	711.33	19815.	2485.	4209.	26508.	37.27
COYOTE		MUST	106.800	11291.	2.153	72.32	674.76	16404.	3940.	4547.	24891.	36.89
WAPA PUR-FT PECK		MUST	2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT		MUST	7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	356.	635.	991.	25.86
MISO - Off peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	24319.	0.	24319.	30.40
MISO - On peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	39.74	694.31	0.	24232.	0.	24232.	34.90
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8659.	3.321	36.28	58.95	1695.	223.	821.	2739.	46.46
RFP2	2025		110.000	9321.	4.895	5.60	53.79	2454.	324.	3833.	6612.	122.91
GE 7EAHESKETT	2022		78.300	14600.	3.665	0.27	1.84	98.	2.	1583.	1684.	916.44
HESKETT #3			84.500	14594.	3.665	0.15	1.09	59.	4.	4370.	4433.	4051.72
INTERRUPTIBLES		D	17.174	1.	0.000	0.14	0.21	0.	62.	1300.	1362.	6575.21
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10157.	5.663	0.11	0.40	23.	2.	539.	564.	1405.68
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	26.867	0.09	0.02	4.	0.	63.	67.	4072.43
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	26.867	0.09	0.02	4.	0.	63.	67.	4127.85
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	13240.	5.663	0.09	0.27	20.	1.	314.	335.	1254.69
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	15718.	5.663	0.07	0.16	14.	1.	1604.	1619.	10013.69
COMMERCIAL DSM		D	25.000	1.	0.000	0.07	0.16	0.	48.	1892.	1940.	12205.51

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

PLAN 1 YEAR 2033 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
DIAMOND WILLOW		NDT	30.000	0.	0.000	35.02	91.79	0.	0.	844.	844.	9.19
CEDAR HILLS		NDT	19.500	0.	0.000	34.20	58.26	0.	0.	605.	605.	10.39
THUNDER SPIRIT		NDT	150.000	0.	0.000	44.77	586.65	0.	0.	5099.	5099.	8.69
RFP1	2023	NDT	100.000	0.	0.000	18.44	161.11	0.	5719.	0.	5719.	35.50
RFP3	2022	NDT	54.000	0.	0.000	45.19	213.19	0.	5253.	0.	5253.	24.64
COYOTE		MUST	106.800	11291.	2.218	82.18	766.71	19199.	4611.	4684.	28493.	37.16
BIG STONE		MUST	107.800	10414.	2.755	81.82	770.49	22107.	2773.	4335.	29214.	37.92
WAPA PUR-FT PECK		MUST	2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT		MUST	7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	361.	654.	1015.	26.50
MISO - Off peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	25048.	0.	25048.	31.31
MISO - On peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	36.76	642.28	0.	23089.	0.	23089.	35.95
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8662.	3.420	35.00	56.87	1685.	221.	845.	2752.	48.39
RFP2	2025		110.000	8496.	5.042	0.81	7.78	333.	48.	3948.	4330.	556.33
GE 7EAHESKETT	2022		78.300	14877.	3.775	0.06	0.40	23.	1.	1631.	1654.	4119.21
HESKETT #3			84.500	15019.	3.775	0.03	0.23	13.	1.	4501.	4515.	19808.78
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10321.	5.833	0.02	0.09	6.	0.	555.	561.	6030.70
INTERRUPTIBLES		D	17.174	1.	0.000	0.02	0.04	0.	11.	1339.	1350.	37878.45
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	13373.	5.833	0.02	0.05	4.	0.	324.	328.	6055.17
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	27.673	0.02	0.00	1.	0.	65.	66.	22904.21
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	27.673	0.02	0.00	1.	0.	65.	66.	23593.46
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	15817.	5.833	0.01	0.03	3.	0.	1652.	1655.	52819.06
COMMERCIAL DSM		D	25.000	1.	0.000	0.01	0.02	0.	7.	1949.	1957.	78303.70

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT PRODUCTION COST - ANNUAL BY UNITS REPORT PAGE 33  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2034 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
DIAMOND WILLOW		NDT	10.500	0.	0.000	35.02	32.13	0.	0.	304.	304.	9.47
CEDAR HILLS		NDT	19.500	0.	0.000	34.20	58.26	0.	0.	624.	624.	10.70
THUNDER SPIRIT		NDT	150.000	0.	0.000	44.77	586.65	0.	0.	5252.	5252.	8.95
RFP1	2023	NDT	100.000	0.	0.000	18.44	161.11	0.	5719.	0.	5719.	35.50
RFP3	2022	NDT	54.000	0.	0.000	45.19	213.19	0.	5253.	0.	5253.	24.64
COYOTE		MUST	106.800	11291.	2.284	82.19	766.86	19778.	4750.	4824.	29353.	38.28
BIG STONE		MUST	107.800	10414.	2.838	74.26	699.35	20667.	2592.	4465.	27724.	39.64
WAPA PUR-FT PECK		MUST	2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT		MUST	7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	367.	673.	1040.	27.15
MISO - Off peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	25800.	0.	25800.	32.25
MISO - On peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	43.40	758.26	0.	28076.	0.	28076.	37.03
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8656.	3.523	37.77	61.38	1872.	246.	871.	2989.	48.69
RFP2	2025		110.000	10263.	5.193	6.44	61.88	3298.	395.	4067.	7760.	125.40
GE 7EAHESKETT	2022		78.300	14481.	3.889	0.33	2.26	128.	3.	1680.	1810.	799.40
HESKETT #3			84.500	14505.	3.889	0.18	1.34	75.	5.	4636.	4717.	3528.31
INTERRUPTIBLES		D	17.174	1.	0.000	0.16	0.24	0.	73.	1379.	1452.	5954.45
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10165.	6.008	0.14	0.52	32.	2.	572.	606.	1161.06
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	28.503	0.11	0.02	5.	0.	67.	72.	3692.52
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	13222.	6.008	0.10	0.32	25.	1.	333.	360.	1127.46
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	28.503	0.10	0.02	5.	0.	67.	72.	3801.86
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	15693.	6.008	0.09	0.19	18.	1.	1702.	1721.	8940.71
COMMERCIAL DSM		D	25.000	1.	0.000	0.09	0.19	0.	57.	2007.	2064.	10923.15

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT PRODUCTION COST - ANNUAL BY UNITS REPORT PAGE 34  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2035 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
THUNDER SPIRIT		NDT	150.000	0.	0.000	44.77	586.65	0.	0.	5410.	5410.	9.22
RFP1	2023	NDT	100.000	0.	0.000	18.44	161.11	0.	5719.	0.	5719.	35.50
RFP3	2022	NDT	54.000	0.	0.000	45.19	213.19	0.	5253.	0.	5253.	24.64
BIG STONE		MUST	107.800	10414.	2.923	74.76	704.05	21430.	2688.	4599.	28717.	40.79
COYOTE		MUST	106.800	11291.	2.353	72.33	674.85	17927.	4306.	4969.	27202.	40.31
WAPA PUR-FT PECK		MUST	2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT		MUST	7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	372.	693.	1066.	27.82
MISO - On peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	30510.	0.	30510.	38.14
MISO - Off peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	26574.	0.	26574.	33.22
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8648.	3.629	40.06	65.09	2043.	269.	897.	3208.	49.29
RFP2	2025		110.000	8311.	5.349	23.89	229.54	10204.	1510.	4189.	15903.	69.28
GE 7EAHESKETT	2022		78.300	14264.	4.005	1.15	7.88	450.	11.	1730.	2191.	278.25
HESKETT #3			84.500	14227.	4.005	0.65	4.77	272.	20.	4775.	5067.	1061.27
INTERRUPTIBLES		D	17.174	1.	0.000	0.59	0.89	0.	267.	1420.	1687.	1898.52
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10088.	6.188	0.51	1.94	121.	8.	589.	718.	370.87
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	13158.	6.188	0.39	1.20	97.	5.	343.	446.	372.46
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	29.358	0.39	0.07	18.	0.	69.	87.	1236.50
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	29.358	0.35	0.06	17.	0.	69.	86.	1323.21
COMMERCIAL DSM		D	25.000	1.	0.000	0.34	0.74	0.	222.	2068.	2290.	3092.88
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	15645.	6.188	0.33	0.73	70.	3.	1753.	1826.	2517.48

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

PLAN 1 YEAR 2036 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
THUNDER SPIRIT		NDT	150.000	0.	0.000	44.77	586.65	0.	0.	5572.	5572.	9.50
RFP1	2023	NDT	100.000	0.	0.000	18.44	161.11	0.	5719.	0.	5719.	35.50
RFP3	2022	NDT	54.000	0.	0.000	45.19	213.19	0.	5253.	0.	5253.	24.64
BIG STONE		MUST	107.800	10414.	3.011	82.97	781.32	24496.	3073.	4737.	32305.	41.35
COYOTE		MUST	106.800	11291.	2.423	82.19	766.88	20983.	5039.	5118.	31141.	40.61
WAPA PUR-FT PECK		MUST	2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT		MUST	7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	378.	714.	1092.	28.51
MISO - On peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	31425.	0.	31425.	39.28
MISO - Off peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	27371.	0.	27371.	34.21
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8651.	3.738	39.41	64.03	2070.	273.	924.	3267.	51.02
RFP2	2025		110.000	9211.	5.509	12.59	120.96	6138.	820.	4314.	11272.	93.19
GE 7EAHESKETT	2022		78.300	14308.	4.125	0.56	3.85	227.	6.	1782.	2015.	523.39
HESKETT #3			84.500	14286.	4.125	0.32	2.35	139.	10.	4918.	5067.	2155.24
INTERRUPTIBLES		D	17.174	1.	0.000	0.29	0.43	0.	130.	1463.	1593.	3670.36
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10114.	6.373	0.26	0.97	62.	4.	607.	673.	695.39
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	13180.	6.373	0.19	0.59	50.	3.	354.	406.	684.67
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	30.239	0.18	0.03	9.	0.	71.	80.	2386.08
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	30.239	0.18	0.03	9.	0.	71.	80.	2449.71
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	15664.	6.373	0.16	0.36	36.	2.	1806.	1843.	5160.69
COMMERCIAL DSM		D	25.000	1.	0.000	0.16	0.35	0.	106.	2130.	2236.	6320.92

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

PLAN 1 YEAR 2037 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
THUNDER SPIRIT		NDT	150.000	0.	0.000	44.77	586.65	0.	0.	5739.	5739.	9.78
RFP1	2023	NDT	100.000	0.	0.000	18.44	161.11	0.	5719.	0.	5719.	35.50
RFP3	2022	NDT	54.000	0.	0.000	45.19	213.19	0.	5253.	0.	5253.	24.64
BIG STONE		MUST	107.800	10414.	3.101	83.01	781.73	25244.	3166.	4879.	33289.	42.58
COYOTE		MUST	106.800	11291.	2.496	82.19	766.88	21613.	5191.	5272.	32075.	41.83
WAPA PUR-FT PECK		MUST	2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT		MUST	7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	384.	736.	1119.	29.22
MISO - On peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	32368.	0.	32368.	40.46
MISO - Off peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	28192.	0.	28192.	35.24
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8650.	3.850	39.65	64.43	2145.	282.	951.	3379.	52.45
RFP2	2025		110.000	8351.	5.675	16.85	161.94	7674.	1130.	4444.	13249.	81.81
GE 7EAHESKETT	2022		78.300	14167.	4.249	1.11	7.57	456.	12.	1836.	2303.	304.23
HESKETT #3			84.500	14113.	4.249	0.64	4.75	285.	21.	5066.	5371.	1131.86
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10065.	6.565	0.52	1.98	131.	9.	625.	764.	385.81
INTERRUPTIBLES		D	17.174	1.	0.000	0.51	0.76	0.	227.	1507.	1734.	2287.41
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	13393.	6.565	0.37	1.14	100.	5.	364.	469.	412.83
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	31.146	0.31	0.06	15.	0.	73.	89.	1565.69
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	31.146	0.30	0.06	15.	0.	73.	88.	1604.44
COMMERCIAL DSM		D	25.000	1.	0.000	0.29	0.64	0.	193.	2194.	2387.	3711.33
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	15631.	6.565	0.28	0.62	64.	3.	1860.	1927.	3088.32

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

PLAN 1 YEAR 2038 \* CAPACITY FACTOR ORDER \*

UNIT NAME	ALT INST YEAR	LODNG	RATED CAPACITY MW	HEAT RATE BTU/KWH	FUEL COST \$/MBTU	CAP. FACTOR %	GENERATION GWH	FUEL K\$	VAR. O + M K\$	FIXED O + M K\$	PRODUCTION COST K\$	\$/MWH
RFP1	2023	NDT	100.000	0.	0.000	18.44	161.11	0.	5719.	0.	5719.	35.50
RFP3	2022	NDT	54.000	0.	0.000	45.19	213.19	0.	5253.	0.	5253.	24.64
PV SOLAR + STRG	2038	NDT	5.000	0.	0.000	9.71	4.24	0.	0.	316.	316.	74.45
COYOTE		MUST	106.800	11291.	2.571	82.20	766.89	22261.	5346.	5430.	33037.	43.08
RFP2	2025		110.000	6848.	5.845	72.65	698.12	27944.	5019.	4577.	37540.	53.77
BIG STONE		MUST	107.800	10414.	3.194	69.95	658.70	21909.	2748.	5025.	29682.	45.06
WAPA PUR-FT PECK		MUST	2.800	0.	0.000	58.67	14.35	0.	344.	0.	344.	24.00
GLEN ULLIN ORMAT		MUST	7.500	1.	0.000	58.47	38.31	0.	389.	758.	1147.	29.94
MISO - Off peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	29038.	0.	29038.	36.30
MISO - On peak		HYDR	200.000	10500.	0.000	45.79	800.00	0.	33339.	0.	33339.	41.67
LEWIS & CLARK2			18.600	8643.	3.965	41.05	66.70	2286.	301.	980.	3567.	53.48
GE 7EAHESKETT	2022		78.300	12682.	4.377	19.00	130.00	7215.	205.	1891.	9311.	71.62
HESKETT #3			84.500	13671.	4.377	8.55	63.08	3774.	285.	5218.	9277.	147.07
GLENDIVE CT #2			43.300	10237.	6.762	4.89	18.48	1279.	83.	644.	2006.	108.55
INTERRUPTIBLES		D	17.174	1.	0.000	3.41	5.11	0.	1533.	1552.	3085.	603.83
DIESEL 2			2.100	8687.	32.081	2.09	0.38	107.	2.	75.	184.	479.82
COMMERCIAL DSM		D	25.000	1.	0.000	2.09	4.56	0.	1369.	2259.	3628.	795.12
GLENDIVE CT #1			35.500	13049.	6.762	2.05	6.37	562.	29.	375.	966.	151.65
DIESEL 3			2.100	8687.	32.081	1.98	0.36	101.	2.	75.	178.	491.32
MILES CITY C.T.			25.200	15560.	6.762	1.80	3.97	418.	18.	1916.	2351.	592.10

NOTES - ANNUAL COSTS ARE IN CURRENT DOLLARS.  
 - EXTENSION PERIOD COSTS ARE DISCOUNTED TO THE BEGINNING OF 2018.

PLAN 1

YEAR	PEAK LOAD MW	ENERGY GWH	RESERVE CAPACITY MW	RESERVE MARGIN PCT.	EMERGENCY CAPACITY MW	---LOSS OF HOURS	OF LOAD--- PROB.	OPERATING CAPACITY MW	--UNSERVED GWH	ENERGY-- PCT.
2019	508.1	3373.50	590.7	17.73	1229.5	0.00	0.000000	1160.4	0.00	0.00
2020	514.1	3409.90	606.6	19.66	1230.5	0.00	0.000000	1161.4	0.00	0.00
2021	527.0	3525.29	616.1	18.46	1231.5	0.00	0.000000	1162.4	0.00	0.00
2022	539.2	3679.69	583.3	8.90	1217.7	0.00	0.000000	1153.4	0.05	0.00
2023	546.6	3763.39	623.3	15.26	1307.7	0.00	0.000000	1243.4	0.02	0.00
2024	552.6	3805.19	623.3	13.90	1307.7	0.00	0.000000	1243.4	0.04	0.00
2025	558.5	3845.99	729.0	33.15	1417.7	0.00	0.000000	1337.7	0.00	0.00
2026	564.5	3889.09	729.0	31.62	1417.7	0.00	0.000000	1337.7	0.00	0.00
2027	570.7	3932.88	729.0	30.07	1417.7	0.00	0.000000	1337.7	0.00	0.00
2028	576.8	3977.18	729.0	28.58	1417.7	0.00	0.000000	1337.7	0.01	0.00
2029	583.0	4022.18	729.0	27.10	1417.7	0.00	0.000000	1337.7	0.02	0.00
2030	589.3	4067.78	729.0	25.63	1417.7	0.00	0.000000	1337.7	0.01	0.00
2031	595.7	4114.08	729.0	24.17	1417.7	0.03	0.000004	1337.7	0.25	0.01
2032	602.1	4161.08	729.0	22.75	1417.7	0.01	0.000001	1337.7	0.11	0.00
2033	608.5	4208.67	729.0	21.36	1417.7	0.04	0.000004	1337.7	0.01	0.00
2034	615.1	4256.97	724.9	19.24	1398.2	0.02	0.000002	1318.2	0.14	0.00
2035	621.6	4306.07	718.1	16.71	1368.2	0.04	0.000004	1288.2	0.66	0.02
2036	628.3	4356.07	718.1	15.38	1368.2	0.03	0.000003	1288.2	0.30	0.01
2037	635.0	4406.76	718.1	14.07	1368.2	0.04	0.000004	1288.2	0.60	0.01
2038	641.8	4458.76	691.3	8.29	1220.7	0.35	0.000040	1140.7	4.84	0.11
EXT.	641.8	4458.76	691.3	8.29	1220.7	0.35	0.000040	1140.7	4.84	0.11

NOTE - RESERVE MARGIN: ANNUAL CALCULATION, CAPACITIES NOT DERATED FOR MAINTENANCE. SEE RESERVE REPORT FOR DETAIL.  
 - LOSS OF LOAD: ANNUAL CALCULATION, CAPACITIES DERATED FOR MAINTENANCE.  
 - RESERVE, EMERGENCY AND OPERATING CAPACITIES SHOWN ABOVE ARE NOT DERATED FOR MAINTENANCE.  
 - CAPACITY TOTALS INCLUDE BOTH SUPPLY-SIDE AND DEMAND-SIDE RESOURCES.

PLAN 1

YEAR	-----LOADS-----				-----RESOURCES-----				RESERVE MARGIN PCT.
	PEAK LOAD MW	PURCH./SALE CONTRACTS	DEMAND-SIDE MANAGEMENT	NET LOADS MW	CAPACITY MW	RESERVE SHARING	PURCH./SALE CONTRACTS	NET RESOURCES MW	
2019	508.1	0.0	-42.3	465.8	548.4	0.0	0.0	548.4	17.73
2020	514.1	0.0	-43.3	470.8	563.4	0.0	0.0	563.4	19.66
2021	527.0	0.0	-44.2	482.8	571.9	0.0	0.0	571.9	18.46
2022	539.2	0.0	-44.2	495.0	539.0	0.0	0.0	539.0	8.90
2023	546.6	0.0	-44.2	502.4	579.0	0.0	0.0	579.0	15.26
2024	552.6	0.0	-44.2	508.4	579.0	0.0	0.0	579.0	13.90
2025	558.5	0.0	-44.2	514.3	684.8	0.0	0.0	684.8	33.15
2026	564.5	0.0	-44.2	520.3	684.8	0.0	0.0	684.8	31.62
2027	570.7	0.0	-44.2	526.5	684.8	0.0	0.0	684.8	30.07
2028	576.8	0.0	-44.2	532.6	684.8	0.0	0.0	684.8	28.58
2029	583.0	0.0	-44.2	538.8	684.8	0.0	0.0	684.8	27.10
2030	589.3	0.0	-44.2	545.1	684.8	0.0	0.0	684.8	25.63
2031	595.7	0.0	-44.2	551.5	684.8	0.0	0.0	684.8	24.17
2032	602.1	0.0	-44.2	557.9	684.8	0.0	0.0	684.8	22.75
2033	608.5	0.0	-44.2	564.3	684.8	0.0	0.0	684.8	21.36
2034	615.1	0.0	-44.2	570.9	680.7	0.0	0.0	680.7	19.24
2035	621.6	0.0	-44.2	577.4	673.9	0.0	0.0	673.9	16.71
2036	628.3	0.0	-44.2	584.1	673.9	0.0	0.0	673.9	15.38
2037	635.0	0.0	-44.2	590.8	673.9	0.0	0.0	673.9	14.07
2038	641.8	0.0	-44.2	597.6	647.1	0.0	0.0	647.1	8.29
EXT.	641.8	0.0	-44.2	597.6	647.1	0.0	0.0	647.1	8.29

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 40  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2019

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY GENERATED	AVERAGE HT. RATE	UNIT OF MASS	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....				FUEL COST	TOTAL FUEL COST	
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MBTU/MASS UNIT	MASS UNIT	TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
GAS	0.03	11789.	DKT	1.14	3.18826E+02					4.02	1.	47.39
OIL2	0.00	8687.	GAL	39.17	9.36937E-02					18.86	0.	163.85
COAL	41.93	20630.	TON	14.27	6.06148E+04					2.73	2361.	56.32
COAL	195.59	13260.	TON	14.27	1.81746E+05					2.75	7132.	36.46
COAL	129.78	14235.	TON	13.22	1.39745E+05					1.91	3529.	27.19
COAL	750.88	10415.	TON	16.48	4.74517E+05					1.74	13607.	18.12
COAL	278.44	13384.	TON	13.68	2.72407E+05					2.24	8347.	29.98
PURC	1225.55	10172.	NONE	0.01	1.24660E+09					0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	0.09	16430.	DKT	1.14	1.33755E+03					3.04	5.	49.95
GAS	0.16	8822.	DKT	1.14	1.21577E+03					2.75	4.	24.26

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 41  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2020

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY GENERATED	AVERAGE HT. RATE	UNIT OF MASS	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL COST	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MBTU/MASS UNIT	MASS UNIT	TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
GAS	0.03	10969.DKT		1.14	3.12701E+02					3.73	1.	40.91
OIL2	0.00	8687.GAL		39.17	3.76848E-02					18.86	0.	163.85
COAL	41.92	20630.TON		14.27	6.06104E+04					2.80	2422.	57.77
COAL	208.62	13260.TON		14.27	1.93849E+05					2.83	7828.	37.53
COAL	129.76	14235.TON		13.22	1.39724E+05					1.91	3528.	27.19
COAL	750.92	10414.TON		16.48	4.74540E+05					1.81	14155.	18.85
COAL	510.07	11989.TON		13.68	4.47034E+05					1.96	11986.	23.50
PURC	1017.32	10105.NONE		0.01	1.02796E+09					0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	0.07	17259.DKT		1.14	1.08868E+03					2.86	4.	49.36
GAS	0.14	8825.DKT		1.14	1.04836E+03					2.58	3.	22.77

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 42  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2021

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY GENERATED	AVERAGE HT. RATE	UNIT OF MASS	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL COST	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MBTU/MASS UNIT	MASS UNIT	TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
GAS	0.10	11468.	.DKT	1.14	1.00083E+03					4.16	5.	47.71
OIL2	0.00	8687.	.GAL	39.17	2.63133E-01					19.43	0.	168.80
COAL	41.94	20627.	.TON	14.27	6.06284E+04					2.87	2483.	59.20
COAL	208.74	13259.	.TON	14.27	1.93949E+05					2.89	7999.	38.32
COAL	130.16	14229.	.TON	13.22	1.40088E+05					1.94	3593.	27.60
COAL	579.45	10414.	.TON	16.48	3.66175E+05					1.94	11707.	20.20
COAL	576.75	11706.	.TON	13.68	4.93504E+05					2.09	14110.	24.46
PURC	1170.11	10156.	.NONE	0.01	1.18838E+09					0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	0.38	15231.	.DKT	1.14	5.03981E+03					2.51	14.	38.23
GAS	66.63	8644.	.DKT	1.14	5.05215E+05					2.22	1279.	19.19

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 43  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2022

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY GENERATED	AVERAGE HT. RATE	UNIT OF MASS	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL COST	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MBTU/MASS UNIT	MASS UNIT	TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
GAS	0.83	12218.	DKT	1.14	8.86891E+03					4.20	42.	51.31
OIL2	0.03	8687.	GAL	39.17	6.46749E+00					20.01	5.	173.84
COAL	698.96	10414.	TON	16.48	4.41700E+05					1.99	14486.	20.72
COAL	650.44	11321.	TON	13.68	5.38280E+05					1.89	13917.	21.40
PURC	1296.24	10187.	NONE	0.01	1.32047E+09					0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	1.08	14739.	DKT	1.14	1.39343E+04					2.57	41.	37.88
GAS	65.98	8646.	DKT	1.14	5.00404E+05					2.29	1306.	19.80
GAS	1.85	14611.	DKT	1.14	2.36495E+04					2.57	69.	37.55

EGEAS REPORT

FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT

PAGE 44

\*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2023

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY GENERATED	AVERAGE HT. RATE	UNIT OF MASS	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL COST	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MBTU/MASS UNIT	MASS UNIT	TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
GAS	0.27	12230.	DKT	1.14	2.89297E+03					4.34	14.	53.08
OIL2	0.01	8687.	GAL	39.17	1.91816E+00					20.59	2.	178.88
COAL	729.52	10419.	TON	16.48	4.61229E+05					2.05	15582.	21.36
COAL	763.98	11294.	TON	13.68	6.30734E+05					1.65	14238.	18.64
PURC	1098.70	10133.	NONE	0.01	1.11332E+09					0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	0.35	15142.	DKT	1.14	4.70876E+03					2.67	14.	40.43
GAS	44.59	8676.	DKT	1.14	3.39358E+05					2.39	925.	20.74
GAS	0.65	14963.	DKT	1.14	8.53591E+03					2.67	26.	39.95

EGEAS REPORT

FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT

PAGE 45

\*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2024

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY GENERATED	AVERAGE HT. RATE	UNIT OF MASS	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL COST	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MBTU/MASS UNIT	MASS UNIT	TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
GAS	0.50	12212.	DKT	1.14	5.34864E+03					4.47	27.	54.59
OIL2	0.02	8687.	GAL	39.17	3.69246E+00					21.21	3.	184.24
COAL	674.72	10417.	TON	16.48	4.26479E+05					2.11	14840.	21.99
COAL	765.12	11293.	TON	13.68	6.31605E+05					1.70	14686.	19.19
PURC	1193.40	10161.	NONE	0.01	1.21267E+09					0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	0.64	14908.	DKT	1.14	8.39105E+03					2.85	27.	42.49
GAS	44.32	8677.	DKT	1.14	3.37327E+05					2.57	988.	22.30
GAS	1.12	14737.	DKT	1.14	1.45078E+04					2.85	47.	42.00

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 46  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2025

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY GENERATED	AVERAGE HT. RATE	UNIT OF MASS	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL COST	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MBTU/MASS UNIT	MASS UNIT	TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
GAS	0.06	12328.	.DKT	1.14	6.44025E+02					4.60	3.	56.76
OIL2	0.00	8687.	.GAL	39.17	3.98018E-01					21.85	0.	189.77
COAL	684.97	10415.	.TON	16.48	4.32898E+05					2.17	15516.	22.65
COAL	674.14	11292.	.TON	13.68	5.56449E+05					1.75	13326.	19.77
PURC	1305.62	10192.	.NONE	0.01	1.33066E+09					0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	0.08	15780.	.DKT	1.14	1.05879E+03					2.98	4.	47.03
GAS	52.04	8669.	.DKT	1.14	3.95731E+05					2.70	1218.	23.41
GAS	0.14	15561.	.DKT	1.14	1.95659E+03					2.98	7.	46.38
GAS	3.61	8779.	.DKT	1.14	2.78034E+04					3.98	126.	34.94

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 47  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2026

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY GENERATED	AVERAGE HT. RATE	UNIT OF MASS	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL COST	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MBTU/MASS UNIT	MASS UNIT	TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
GAS	0.04	12339.	DKT	1.14	4.85487E+02					4.74	3.	58.52
OIL2	0.00	8687.	GAL	39.17	2.98480E-01					22.50	0.	195.46
COAL	754.16	10416.	TON	16.48	4.76670E+05					2.24	17597.	23.33
COAL	765.35	11293.	TON	13.68	6.31782E+05					1.80	15584.	20.36
PURC	1193.66	10163.	NONE	0.01	1.21311E+09					0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	0.06	15880.	DKT	1.14	7.94603E+02					3.07	3.	48.75
GAS	47.77	8675.	DKT	1.14	3.63505E+05					2.78	1152.	24.13
GAS	0.11	15660.	DKT	1.14	1.47168E+03					3.07	5.	48.07
GAS	2.61	8699.	DKT	1.14	1.99507E+04					4.10	93.	35.66

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 48  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2027

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY	AVERAGE	UNIT	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GENERATED	HT. RATE	OF	MBTU/		TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MASS	UNIT							
GAS	0.06	12312.DKT		1.14		6.23866E+02				4.88	3.	60.14
OIL2	0.00	8687.GAL		39.17		3.87967E-01				23.18	0.	201.33
COAL	756.20	10416.TON		16.48		4.77946E+05				2.31	18174.	24.03
COAL	765.60	11292.TON		13.68		6.31978E+05				1.86	16057.	20.97
PURC	1233.24	10174.NONE		0.01		1.25467E+09				0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	0.07	15693.DKT		1.14		1.01452E+03				3.16	4.	49.62
GAS	49.05	8673.DKT		1.14		3.73156E+05				2.86	1219.	24.84
GAS	0.14	15492.DKT		1.14		1.86347E+03				3.16	7.	48.98
GAS	3.19	8650.DKT		1.14		2.42240E+04				4.22	117.	36.52

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 49  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2028

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY GENERATED	AVERAGE HT. RATE	UNIT OF MASS	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL COST	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MBTU/MASS UNIT	MASS UNIT	TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
GAS	0.10	12250.	DKT	1.14	1.12454E+03					5.03	6.	61.63
OIL2	0.00	8687.	GAL	39.17	7.39201E-01					23.87	1.	207.37
COAL	642.22	10415.	TON	16.48	4.05868E+05					2.38	15896.	24.75
COAL	766.32	11292.	TON	13.68	6.32532E+05					1.91	16553.	21.60
PURC	1382.91	10209.	NONE	0.01	1.41180E+09					0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	0.14	15331.	DKT	1.14	1.81737E+03					3.26	7.	49.93
GAS	54.35	8666.	DKT	1.14	4.13139E+05					2.95	1390.	25.57
GAS	0.25	15127.	DKT	1.14	3.25113E+03					3.26	12.	49.26
GAS	5.54	8679.	DKT	1.14	4.22157E+04					4.35	209.	37.75

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 50  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2029

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY GENERATED	AVERAGE HT. RATE	UNIT OF MASS	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL COST	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MBTU/MASS UNIT	MASS UNIT	TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
GAS	0.20	12351.	.DKT	1.14	2.18392E+03					5.18	13.	64.01
OIL2	0.01	8687.	.GAL	39.17	1.60068E+00					24.59	2.	213.59
COAL	736.61	10414.	.TON	16.48	4.65493E+05					2.45	18778.	25.49
COAL	659.28	11291.	.TON	13.68	5.44163E+05					1.97	14668.	22.25
PURC	1423.73	10217.	.NONE	0.01	1.45462E+09					0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	0.27	15087.	.DKT	1.14	3.59936E+03					3.35	14.	50.60
GAS	55.28	8664.	.DKT	1.14	4.20133E+05					3.04	1456.	26.33
GAS	0.50	14895.	.DKT	1.14	6.49430E+03					3.35	25.	49.96
GAS	20.95	11144.	.DKT	1.14	2.04802E+05					4.48	1046.	49.92

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 51  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2030

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY GENERATED	AVERAGE HT. RATE	UNIT OF MASS	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL COST	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MBTU/MASS UNIT	MASS UNIT	TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
GAS	0.11	12257.	DKT	1.14		1.18247E+03				5.34	7.	65.42
OIL2	0.00	8687.	GAL	39.17		7.67009E-01				25.32	1.	220.00
COAL	735.26	10415.	TON	16.48		4.64646E+05				2.52	19306.	26.26
COAL	766.55	11291.	TON	13.68		6.32705E+05				2.03	17566.	22.92
PURC	1380.73	10208.	NONE	0.01		1.40950E+09				0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	0.14	15277.	DKT	1.14		1.89231E+03				3.45	7.	52.78
GAS	54.14	8666.	DKT	1.14		4.11610E+05				3.13	1469.	27.13
GAS	0.26	15100.	DKT	1.14		3.38347E+03				3.45	13.	52.17
GAS	5.25	8567.	DKT	1.14		3.94451E+04				4.61	207.	39.53

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 52  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2031

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY GENERATED	AVERAGE HT. RATE	UNIT OF MASS	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL COST	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MBTU/MASS UNIT	MASS UNIT	TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
GAS	1.58	12082.	.DKT	1.14		1.67366E+04				5.50	105.	66.43
OIL2	0.06	8687.	.GAL	39.17		1.23906E+01				26.08	13.	226.60
COAL	585.54	10414.	.TON	16.48		3.70028E+05				2.60	15836.	27.05
COAL	766.63	11291.	.TON	13.68		6.32769E+05				2.09	18095.	23.60
PURC	1509.01	10229.	.NONE	0.01		1.54355E+09				0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	1.94	14295.	.DKT	1.14		2.43227E+04				3.56	99.	50.87
GAS	58.80	8659.	.DKT	1.14		4.46570E+05				3.22	1641.	27.92
GAS	3.26	14362.	.DKT	1.14		4.11099E+04				3.56	167.	51.11
GAS	61.66	8789.	.DKT	1.14		4.75423E+05				4.75	2576.	41.77

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 53  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2032

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY	AVERAGE	UNIT	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GENERATED	HT. RATE	OF	MBTU/		TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MASS	UNIT							
GAS	0.83	12233.	DKT	1.14	8.90454E+03					5.66	57.	69.27
OIL2	0.03	8687.	GAL	39.17	7.25476E+00					26.87	8.	233.39
COAL	711.33	10414.	TON	16.48	4.49506E+05					2.67	19815.	27.86
COAL	674.76	11291.	TON	13.68	5.56933E+05					2.15	16404.	24.31
PURC	1532.99	10235.	NONE	0.01	1.56903E+09					0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	1.09	14594.	DKT	1.14	1.40049E+04					3.67	59.	53.49
GAS	58.95	8659.	DKT	1.14	4.47791E+05					3.32	1695.	28.76
GAS	1.84	14600.	DKT	1.14	2.35349E+04					3.67	98.	53.51
GAS	53.79	9321.	DKT	1.14	4.39840E+05					4.89	2454.	45.63

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 54  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2033

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY GENERATED	AVERAGE HT. RATE	UNIT OF MASS	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL COST	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MBTU/MASS UNIT	MASS UNIT	TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
GAS	0.18	12212.DKT		1.14		1.91272E+03				5.83	13.	71.23
OIL2	0.01	8687.GAL		39.17		1.25500E+00				27.67	1.	240.40
COAL	770.49	10414.TON		16.48		4.86899E+05				2.76	22107.	28.69
COAL	766.71	11291.TON		13.68		6.32829E+05				2.22	19199.	25.04
PURC	1480.65	10228.NONE		0.01		1.51440E+09				0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	0.23	15019.DKT		1.14		3.00274E+03				3.78	13.	56.70
GAS	56.87	8662.DKT		1.14		4.32110E+05				3.42	1685.	29.63
GAS	0.40	14877.DKT		1.14		5.23971E+03				3.78	23.	56.16
GAS	7.78	8496.DKT		1.14		5.80041E+04				5.04	333.	42.83

EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 55

PLAN 1 YEAR 2034

Table with columns: FUEL TYPE, ENERGY GENERATED, AVERAGE HT. RATE, UNIT OF MASS, HEAT CONTENT, FUEL CONSUMPTION, FUEL COST, TOTAL FUEL COST. Rows include GAS, OIL2, COAL, PURC.

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 56  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2035

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY GENERATED	AVERAGE HT. RATE	UNIT OF MASS	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL COST	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MBTU/MASS UNIT	MASS UNIT	TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
GAS	3.86	12085.	DKT	1.14	4.08928E+04					6.19	288.	74.78
OIL2	0.14	8687.	GAL	39.17	3.00555E+01					29.36	35.	255.04
COAL	704.05	10414.	TON	16.48	4.44902E+05					2.92	21430.	30.44
COAL	674.85	11291.	TON	13.68	5.56998E+05					2.35	17927.	26.56
PURC	1639.94	10244.	NONE	0.01	1.68000E+09					0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	4.77	14227.	DKT	1.14	5.95829E+04					4.01	272.	56.98
GAS	65.09	8648.	DKT	1.14	4.93787E+05					3.63	2043.	31.38
GAS	7.88	14264.	DKT	1.14	9.85437E+04					4.01	450.	57.13
GAS	229.54	8311.	DKT	1.14	1.67342E+06					5.35	10204.	44.45

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 57  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2036

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY GENERATED	AVERAGE HT. RATE	UNIT OF MASS	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL COST	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MBTU/MASS UNIT	MASS UNIT	TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
GAS	1.92	12095.	.DKT	1.14	2.03486E+04					6.37	148.	77.08
OIL2	0.07	8687.	.GAL	39.17	1.46668E+01					30.24	17.	262.69
COAL	781.32	10414.	.TON	16.48	4.93733E+05					3.01	24496.	31.35
COAL	766.88	11291.	.TON	13.68	6.32958E+05					2.42	20983.	27.36
PURC	1639.10	10250.	.NONE	0.01	1.68000E+09					0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	2.35	14286.	.DKT	1.14	2.94614E+04					4.13	139.	58.93
GAS	64.03	8651.	.DKT	1.14	4.85898E+05					3.74	2070.	32.33
GAS	3.85	14308.	.DKT	1.14	4.83196E+04					4.13	227.	59.02
GAS	120.96	9211.	.DKT	1.14	9.77337E+05					5.51	6138.	50.75

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 58  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2037

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY GENERATED	AVERAGE HT. RATE	UNIT OF MASS	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL COST	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MBTU/MASS UNIT	MASS UNIT	TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
GAS	3.74	12004.	.DKT	1.14	3.93962E+04					6.56	295.	78.80
OIL2	0.11	8687.	.GAL	39.17	2.48023E+01					31.15	30.	270.57
COAL	781.73	10414.	.TON	16.48	4.93994E+05					3.10	25244.	32.29
COAL	766.88	11291.	.TON	13.68	6.32956E+05					2.50	21613.	28.18
PURC	1639.71	10246.	.NONE	0.01	1.68000E+09					0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	4.75	14113.	.DKT	1.14	5.87487E+04					4.25	285.	59.97
GAS	64.43	8650.	.DKT	1.14	4.88864E+05					3.85	2145.	33.30
GAS	7.57	14167.	.DKT	1.14	9.40602E+04					4.25	456.	60.20
GAS	161.94	8351.	.DKT	1.14	1.18633E+06					5.67	7674.	47.39

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 59  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 YEAR 2038

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY	AVERAGE	UNIT	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GENERATED	HT. RATE	OF	MBTU/		TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MASS	UNIT							
GAS	28.82	11591.	DKT	1.14		2.93072E+05				6.76	2259.	78.38
OIL2	0.75	8687.	GAL	39.17		1.65479E+02				32.08	208.	278.68
COAL	658.70	10414.	TON	16.48		4.16245E+05				3.19	21909.	33.26
COAL	766.89	11291.	TON	13.68		6.32961E+05				2.57	22261.	29.03
PURC	1647.98	10194.	NONE	0.01		1.68000E+09				0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	63.08	13671.	DKT	1.14		7.56458E+05				4.38	3774.	59.83
GAS	66.70	8643.	DKT	1.14		5.05707E+05				3.97	2286.	34.27
GAS	130.00	12682.	DKT	1.14		1.44612E+06				4.38	7215.	55.50
GAS	698.12	6848.	DKT	1.14		4.19385E+06				5.84	27944.	40.03

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL REPORT PAGE 60  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLAN 1 EXTENSION PERIOD

FUEL TYPE	ENERGY	AVERAGE	UNIT	HEAT CONTENT		.....FUEL CONSUMPTION, MASS UNITS.....			FUEL	TOTAL FUEL COST		
	GENERATED	HT. RATE	OF	MBTU/		TOTAL	NOT USED	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	\$/MBTU	K\$	\$/MWH
	GWH	BTU/KWH	MASS	MASS	UNIT							
GAS	28.82	11591.	DKT	1.14	2.93072E+05					43.82	14640.	507.94
OIL2	0.28	8687.	GAL	39.17	6.13262E+01					207.91	499.	1806.07
COAL	658.70	10414.	TON	16.48	4.16245E+05					20.70	141985.	215.55
COAL	766.89	11291.	TON	13.68	6.32961E+05					16.66	144268.	188.12
PURC	1648.45	10191.	NONE	0.01	1.68000E+09					0.00	0.	0.00
GAS	63.08	13671.	DKT	1.14	7.56458E+05					28.36	24460.	387.76
GAS	66.70	8643.	DKT	1.14	5.05707E+05					25.70	14815.	222.10
GAS	130.00	12682.	DKT	1.14	1.44612E+06					28.36	46759.	359.70
GAS	698.12	6848.	DKT	1.14	4.19385E+06					37.88	181097.	259.41

-----  
 EGEAS REPORT INDEX OF REPORTS PAGE 61  
 -----

CONTROL REPORT	PAGE	1
MIRROR IMAGE REPORT	PAGE	2
ERROR REPORT	PAGE	4
REPORT SELECTION	PAGE	5

	EXPANSION PLAN DIRECTORY	PAGE	6
PLAN 1	EXPANSION PLAN SUMMARY	PAGE	8
PLAN 1	PROD. COST - AREAS ANNUAL	PAGE	15
PLAN 1	PROD. COST - FUEL ANNUAL	PAGE	16
PLAN 1	PROD. COST - UNIT ANNUAL	PAGE	18
PLAN 1	RELIABILITY - ANNUAL	PAGE	38
PLAN 1	RESERVE - ANNUAL	PAGE	39
PLAN 1	FUEL USAGE - ANNUAL	PAGE	40

## **Attachment D**

# **PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP DOCUMENTATION**

**ATTACHMENT D**  
**PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP DOCUMENTATION**

This Attachment is comprised of the official Public Advisory Group roster as well as the description of the meetings and the topics discussed at each meeting. No minutes of the meetings were taken.

**MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING**  
**2018-2019 PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP ROSTER**

**NORTH DAKOTA**

**Darin Scherr**

Bismarck Public School  
Bismarck, ND 58501  
Phone: (701) 323-4058  
[darin\\_scherr@bismarckschools.org](mailto:darin_scherr@bismarckschools.org)

**Dr. Patrick O'Neill**

Department of Economics  
290 Gamble Hall  
Box 8369  
University of North Dakota  
Grand Forks, ND 58202  
(701) 777-3358 or 777-2637  
[poneill@business.und.edu](mailto:poneill@business.und.edu)

**Bruce Conway**

OptCTS, Inc  
510 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue East  
Williston, ND 58801  
Phone: (701) 572-7665 or (701) 770-2221  
[bconway@prairieblue.com](mailto:bconway@prairieblue.com)

**Senator Rich Wardner**

ND State Senate  
1042 12<sup>th</sup> Ave West  
Dickinson, ND 58601  
(701) 483-6918 (Home) (Work)  
(701) 590-1178 (Cell)  
[rwardner@nd.gov](mailto:rwardner@nd.gov)

**Martin Fritz**

Kadmas Lee & Jackson  
128 Soo Line Drive  
Bismarck, ND 58502-1157  
Phone: (701) 355-8711  
[martin.fritz@kljeng.com](mailto:martin.fritz@kljeng.com)

**Victor Schock \***

North Dakota Public Service Commission  
600 E. Blvd Ave., Dept. 408  
Bismarck, ND 58505-0480  
Phone: (701) 328-3397  
Fax:(701)-328-2410  
TDD: 800-366-6888  
[vschock@nd.gov](mailto:vschock@nd.gov)

*\* Invited as an observer*

**MONTANA**

**Kevin Thompson**

Director of Energy Programs  
Action for Eastern Montana  
P.O. Box 1309  
2030 N. Merrill  
Glendive, MT 59330  
(406) 377-3564  
[k.thompsonaemt@outlook.com](mailto:k.thompsonaemt@outlook.com)

**Garrett Martin**

Montana Department of Environmental Quality  
1520 E 6<sup>th</sup> Ave  
Helena, MT 59620  
(406) 444-6582  
[GMartin@mt.gov](mailto:GMartin@mt.gov)

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

**Patrick Steffensen**

South Dakota Public Utilities Commission  
500 E Capitol Ave  
Pierre, SD 57501  
(605) 773-3201  
[Patrick.Steffensen@state.sd.us](mailto:Patrick.Steffensen@state.sd.us)

**MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO.**

**Darcy Neigum**

Director of Electric System Operations & Planning  
(701) 222-7757  
[darcy.neigum@mdu.com](mailto:darcy.neigum@mdu.com)

**Brian Giggee**

Senior Engineer  
(701) 222-7907  
[brian.giggee@mdu.com](mailto:brian.giggee@mdu.com)

**Tamie Aberle**

Director of Regulatory Affairs  
(701)222-7856  
[tamie.aberle@mdu.com](mailto:tamie.aberle@mdu.com)

**Joanne Mahrer**

Load Forecast Coordinator  
(701) 222-7851  
[Joanne.Mahrer@mdu.com](mailto:Joanne.Mahrer@mdu.com)

**Kathy Baerlocher**

Marketing & Business Analyst  
(701) 222-7982  
[kathy.baerlocher@mdu.com](mailto:kathy.baerlocher@mdu.com)

**Larry Oswald**

Director of Business Development and Energy Service  
(701) 222-7939  
[larry.oswald@mdu.com](mailto:larry.oswald@mdu.com)

In addition to the PAG members and Montana-Dakota personnel included on the roster, the following Montana-Dakota personnel and invited guests participated in one or more of the Public Advisory Group meetings as presenters:

Abbie Krebsbach	Director of Environmental
Shawn Nieuwsma	Manager of Gas Supply
Cory Fong	Director of Communications & Public Affairs
Justin Dever	Public Affairs Specialist
Matt Lund	Engineer – Power Production
Jacob Hein	Engineer – Power Production
Brent Logan	Engineer - Communications

## MEETINGS OF THE IRP PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP

### October 30, 2018 Meeting Agenda

IRP Planning Process and Public Advisory Group	Darcy Neigum
2017 IRP Action Plan Updates	Brian Giggee Kathy Baerlocher
Gas Supply Update	Shawn Nieuwsma
Load Forecast	Joanne Mahrer
Request for Proposals	Brian Giggee
Environmental Update	Abbie Krebsbach
Supply-side analysis and modeling	Brian Giggee
Overview of MISO and SPP	Darcy Neigum
Wrap-up	Group Discussion
Meeting Logistics	
Discussion Topics for Future Meetings	

### March 6, 2019 Meeting Agenda

Plant Closure Announcement	Darcy Neigum
Demand Response Event – January 30	Larry Oswald
MISO Overview	Darcy Neigum
Legislative Update	Cory Fong Justin Dever
Supply Side Resources	Matt Lund Jacob Hein
Modeling Results	Brian Giggee
Draft Action Items	Darcy Neigum

Wrap-up

Meeting Logistics

Discussion Topics for Future Meetings

May 22, 2019 Meeting Agenda

Plant Retirements

Darcy Neigum

Cyber Security

Brent Logan

MISO Overview

Darcy Neigum

Legislative Session Recap

Cory Fong

Justin Dever

Environmental Update

Abbie Krebsbach

IRP Modeling Results

Brian Giggee

IRP Action Items

Darcy Neigum

Wrap-up

IRP Filing Timeline

Feedback from the PAG members

Future PAG membership for 2021 IRP

## **Attachment E**

### **SUPPLY-SIDE RESOURCES STUDY**

# 2019 IRP Technology Assessment



## Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.

2019 IRP Technology Assessment  
Project No. 109770

Revision 3  
March 2019

# **2019 IRP Technology Assessment**

prepared for

**Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
2019 IRP Technology Assessment  
Bismarck, North Dakota**

**Project No. 109770**

**Revision 3  
March 2019**

prepared by

**Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc.  
Kansas City, Missouri**

**COPYRIGHT © 2019 BURNS & McDONNELL ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC.**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

		<u>Page No.</u>
<b>1.0</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1-1</b>
1.1	Evaluated Technologies .....	1-1
1.2	Assessment Approach .....	1-2
1.3	Statement of Limitations .....	1-3
<b>2.0</b>	<b>STUDY BASIS AND ASSUMPTIONS .....</b>	<b>2-1</b>
2.1	Scope Basis and Assumptions Matrix .....	2-1
2.2	General Assumptions .....	2-1
2.3	EPC Project Indirect Costs .....	2-2
2.4	Owner Costs .....	2-2
2.5	Project Capital Cost Estimate Exclusions .....	2-4
2.6	Loaded Costs .....	2-4
2.7	Operating and Maintenance Assumptions .....	2-4
<b>3.0</b>	<b>SIMPLE CYCLE GAS TURBINE TECHNOLOGY .....</b>	<b>3-1</b>
3.1	Simple Cycle Gas Turbine Technology Description .....	3-1
	3.1.1 Aeroderivative Gas Turbines .....	3-1
	3.1.2 Frame Gas Turbines .....	3-2
3.2	Simple Cycle Gas Turbine Emissions Controls .....	3-3
3.3	Simple Cycle Gas Turbine Performance .....	3-5
3.4	Simple Cycle Gas Turbine Cost Estimates .....	3-6
3.5	Simple Cycle Gas Turbine O&M .....	3-6
<b>4.0</b>	<b>RECIPROCATING ENGINE TECHNOLOGY .....</b>	<b>4-1</b>
4.1	Reciprocating Engine Technology Description .....	4-1
4.2	Reciprocating Engine Emissions Controls .....	4-2
4.3	Reciprocating Engine Performance .....	4-2
4.4	Reciprocating Engine Cost Estimates .....	4-2
4.5	Reciprocating Engine O&M .....	4-3
<b>5.0</b>	<b>COMBINED CYCLE GAS TURBINE TECHNOLOGIES .....</b>	<b>5-1</b>
5.1	Combined Cycle Technology Description .....	5-1
5.2	Combined Cycle Emissions Controls .....	5-1
5.3	Combined Cycle Performance .....	5-2
5.4	Combined Cycle Cost Estimates .....	5-3
5.5	Combined Cycle O&M .....	5-4
<b>6.0</b>	<b>RENEWABLE TECHNOLOGY – ONSHORE WIND .....</b>	<b>6-1</b>
6.1	Wind Energy General Description .....	6-1

6.2	Wind Energy Emission Controls .....	6-1
6.3	Wind Performance .....	6-1
6.4	Wind Cost Estimate .....	6-2
6.5	Wind Energy O&M Estimates .....	6-3
6.6	Wind Energy Production Tax Credit .....	6-3
<b>7.0</b>	<b>RENEWABLE TECHNOLOGY – SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC .....</b>	<b>7-1</b>
7.1	PV General Description .....	7-1
7.2	PV Emission Controls.....	7-1
7.3	PV Performance .....	7-1
7.4	PV Cost Estimates.....	7-2
7.5	PV O&M Cost Estimate.....	7-2
<b>8.0</b>	<b>BIOMASS.....</b>	<b>8-1</b>
8.1	Biomass General Description .....	8-1
8.2	Biomass Emissions Controls .....	8-1
8.3	Biomass Performance .....	8-1
8.4	Biomass Cost Estimates.....	8-1
8.5	Biomass O&M Cost Estimate.....	8-2
<b>9.0</b>	<b>COAL .....</b>	<b>9-1</b>
9.1	General Description .....	9-1
9.2	Circulating Fluidized Bed (CFB).....	9-1
9.3	Coal CFB Emissions Controls .....	9-1
9.4	Coal Performance.....	9-2
9.5	Coal Cost Estimates .....	9-2
9.6	Coal O&M Cost Estimates.....	9-2
<b>10.0</b>	<b>EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES .....</b>	<b>10-1</b>
10.1	General Description .....	10-1
10.1.1	Flow Batteries .....	10-1
10.1.2	Liquid Air Energy Storage.....	10-2
10.1.3	Fuel Cells .....	10-3
<b>11.0</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>11-1</b>
<b>APPENDIX A – SCOPE MATRIX</b>		
<b>APPENDIX B – 2019 IRP TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE</b>		

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b><u>Abbreviation</u></b>	<b><u>Term/Phrase/Name</u></b>
BMcD	Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc.
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BFB	Bubbling Fluidized Bed
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
CEMS	Continuous Emissions Monitoring System
CFB	Circulating Fluidized Bed
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COD	Commercial Operating Date
DLN	Dry Low NOx
DOE	Department of Energy
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EpCM	Engineer, Procurement-Assistance, Construction Management
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FGD	Flue Gas Desulfurization
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
GCF	Gross Capacity Factor
GSU	Generator Step-Up Transformer
GTG	Gas Turbine Generator
HHV	Higher Heating Value
HRSR	Heat Recovery Steam Generator
ITC	Investment Tax Credit

<b><u>Abbreviation</u></b>	<b><u>Term/Phrase/Name</u></b>
LAES	Liquid Air Energy Storage
LEC	Lignite Energy Council
LHV	Lower Heating Value
LLI	Late Lean Injection
MCFC	Molten-Carbonate Fuel Cell
MDU	Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.
MECL	Minimum Emissions Compliant Load
NCF	Net Capacity Factor
NO <sub>x</sub>	Nitrous Oxides
NREL	National Renewable Energy Laboratory
NSPS	New Source Performance Standard
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
PM	Particulate Matter
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PTC	Production Tax Credit
PV	Photovoltaic
SCGT	Simple Cycle Gas Turbine
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SNCR	Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction
SOFC	Solid Oxide Fuel Cell
STG	Steam Turbine Generator
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. (Montana-Dakota or Owner) retained Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company (BMcD) to evaluate various power generation technologies in support of its power supply planning efforts. The 2019 IRP Technology Assessment (Assessment) is screening-level in nature and includes a comparison of technical features, cost, performance, and emissions characteristics of the generation technologies listed below. Information provided in this Assessment is preliminary in nature and is intended to highlight indicative, differential costs associated with each technology. Estimates and projections prepared by BMcD relating to performance, construction costs, and operating and maintenance costs are based on experience, qualifications, and judgment as a professional consultant. The basis for all estimates and projections is included in this report in Section 2.0.

It is the understanding of BMcD that this Assessment will be used for preliminary information in support of the Owner's long-term power supply planning process and should not be used for construction purposes. Any technologies of interest to the Owner should be followed by additional detailed studies to further investigate each technology and its direct application within the Owner's long-term plans.

### 1.1 Evaluated Technologies

- Simple cycle gas turbine (SCGT) technologies
  - LM6000 PF+ Aero derivative
    - SCR option
  - LMS 100 PB+ Aero derivative
    - SCR and CO Oxidation Catalyst Included
  - 7E.03 LLI SCGT
    - SCR option
    - R.M. Heskett expansion option
  - All options include evaporative coolers
  - Natural gas only
- Reciprocating engine technology:
  - 4x 9MW engine plant
  - 3x18MW engine plant
  - Natural gas only
  - SCR and CO Catalyst included
- Combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) technologies
  - 2x1 SGT-800

- SCR and CO Catalyst included
- 1x1 F class
  - SCR and CO Catalyst included
- 2x1 7E.03 LLI R.M. Heskett Expansion
  - SCR option
- Incremental duct firing option included for all CCGT technologies
- Evaporative coolers included for all CCGT technologies
- Natural gas only
- Wind Generation
  - 20 MW – 9 x GE 2.72-116
  - 50 MW – 23 x GE 2.72-116
- Solar PV
  - 5 MWac
    - Single axis tracking
    - Add-On Cost for 1 MW / 4 MWh co-located Li-Ion battery energy storage
  - 50 MWac
    - Single axis tracking
    - Add-On Cost for 10 MW / 40 MWh co-located Li-Ion battery energy storage
- Biomass
  - 25 MW
    - Bubbling Fluidized Bed
  - Grasses Fuel Design
- Coal
  - Circulating Fluidized Bed without Carbon Capture
  - Circulating Fluidized Bed with Carbon Capture
  - Coal technology information provided by Montana-Dakota, based on Study of Lignite-Based Advanced Generation Technology Systems prepared by Others for the Lignite Energy Council (2012).

## 1.2 Assessment Approach

This report accompanies the 2019 IRP Technology Assessment spreadsheet file (Summary Table) provided by BMcD in Appendix B.

This report compiles the assumptions and methodologies used by BMcD during the Assessment. Its purpose is to articulate that the delivered information is in alignment with Montana-Dakota's intent to advance its resource planning initiatives. Appendix A includes a scope assumptions matrix that was sent to Montana-Dakota and incorporates comments from Montana-Dakota.

### **1.3 Statement of Limitations**

Estimates and projections prepared by BMcD relating to performance, construction costs, and operating and maintenance costs are based on experience, qualifications, and judgment as a professional consultant. BMcD has no control over weather, cost and availability of labor, material and equipment, labor productivity, construction contractor's procedures and methods, unavoidable delays, construction contractor's method of determining prices, economic conditions, government regulations and laws (including interpretation thereof), competitive bidding and market conditions or other factors affecting such estimates or projections. Actual rates, costs, performance ratings, schedules, etc., may vary from the data provided.

## 2.0 STUDY BASIS AND ASSUMPTIONS

### 2.1 Scope Basis and Assumptions Matrix

Scope and economic assumptions used in developing the Assessment are presented below. A spreadsheet-based scope matrix was delivered to Montana-Dakota at the start of the project. An updated matrix is included for reference in Appendix A.

### 2.2 General Assumptions

The assumptions below govern the overall approach of the Assessment:

- All estimates are screening-level in nature, do not reflect guaranteed costs, and are not intended for budgetary purposes. Estimates concentrate on differential values between options and not absolute information.
- All information is preliminary and should not be used for construction purposes.
- All capital cost and O&M estimates are stated in 2019 US dollars (USD). Escalation is excluded.
- Estimates assume an EpCM philosophy for project execution. This philosophy assumes that the contractor will provide engineering services, aid in procurement activities like specification development and bid analysis and provide construction management services.
- Unless stated otherwise, all options are based on a generic site with no existing structures or underground utilities and with sufficient area to receive, assemble and temporarily store construction material.
- Sites are assumed to be flat, with minimal rock and with soils suitable for spread footings.
- Ambient conditions are based on Montana-Dakota requests:
  - North Dakota
    - Elevation: 1690 ft.
    - Winter Conditions: 6.8°F and 70% RH
    - Summer Conditions: 84.5°F and 40% RH
- All performance estimates assume new and clean equipment. Operating degradation is excluded.
- The primary fuel for the SCGT, CCGT, and reciprocating engine options is pipeline quality natural gas. SCGT, CCGT and reciprocating engine performance is based on natural gas operation.
- Interconnection allowances for water, natural gas, and transmission are listed in the Summary Table and general assumptions are discussed in the Owner Cost section of this report.

- Supplemental metering and regulation equipment is included for natural gas technology options. This equipment is not intended for billing purposes, but rather for Owner confirmation and regulation of fuel provided by the gas company.
- Based on the provided natural gas, it is assumed that fuel gas compression is unnecessary. Pressure regulation and dew point heaters are included for applicable technologies.
- Incremental impacts of duct firing are included in the Summary Table for capital costs and performance estimates for combined cycle plant options.
- Fuel and power consumed during construction, startup, and/or testing are included.
- Piling is included under heavily loaded foundations.
- Effluent discharge to ponds onsite as applicable.
- EpCM electrical scope is assumed to end at the high side of the generator step up transformer (GSU). Unless otherwise stated, GSU costs assume 115 kV transmission voltage. Allowances for equipment after the high side of the GSU and network upgrades are discussed in subsection 2.4.
- Demolition or removal of hazardous materials is not included.
- Emissions estimates are based on a preliminary review of BACT requirements and provide a basis for the assumed air pollution control equipment included in the capital and O&M costs.
- Emissions are estimated at base load operation at ISO conditions.
- Water and ammonia consumption are estimated at ISO conditions.

### **2.3 EPC Project Indirect Costs**

The following project indirect costs are included in capital cost estimates:

- Performance testing and CEMS/stack emissions testing (where applicable)
- Construction/startup technical service
- Engineering and construction management
- Freight
- Startup spare parts

### **2.4 Owner Costs**

Allowances for the following Owner's costs are included in the pricing estimates:

- Owner's project development
- Owner's operational personnel prior to COD
- Owner's project management
- Owner's legal costs

- Owner's Start-up Engineering
- Land allowance, as applicable:
  - Allowance is \$5,000/acre for all applicable technology options
  - Exceptions:
    - Wind and PV projects assumed leased land. Land costs are excluded from Owner costs and covered instead in the O&M category.
    - Wind options assume typical industry spacing expected to meet any minimum site control requirement.
    - Solar options assume 8 acres/MW for tracking.
    - All options located at R.M. Heskett Station.
- Permitting and licensing fees
- Construction power, temporary utilities
- Startup consumables
- Site security
- Operating spare parts
- Switchyard (assumes 115 kV for transmission voltage)
  - Exceptions: Storage and PV options assume interconnection at distribution voltage.
- Transmission interconnection
  - Allowances for 15 miles of transmission at 115 kV. Simple cycle options assume a single circuit while combined cycle plant options assume double circuit transmission, unless otherwise noted on the Summary Table. Costs are based on public planning documents. Assumes no major geographic obstructions to the line.
- Gas Interconnection
  - Allowances for a five mile pipeline, utility interconnection and metering station, unless otherwise noted on the Summary Table. Assumes no major geographic obstructions to the line. The pipeline diameters assumed for each of the technologies in the assessment are listed below:
    - 4": LM6000 PF+, Reciprocating Engines, Coal and Biomass options
    - 6": LMS100 PB+, 7E.03 LLI (SCGT)
    - 8": 2x1 SGT-800, 1x1 F class
- Water Interconnection
  - Allowances for site wells and piping for raw water supply.

- MISO Queue Fees and Network Upgrades are presented as allowances as provided by Montana-Dakota.
- Political concessions / area development fees for greenfield projects as applicable.
- Permanent plant equipment and furnishings.
- Builder's risk insurance at 0.45% of construction cost.
- Owner project contingency at 10% of total costs for screening purposes.

## 2.5 Project Capital Cost Estimate Exclusions

The following costs are excluded from all Project Capital Cost estimates:

- Financing fees
- Escalation
- Sales tax
- Property tax and property insurance. Included in O&M with rates provided by Montana-Dakota.
- Off-site infrastructure
- Utility demand costs
- Decommissioning costs
- Salvage values

## 2.6 Loaded Costs

Interest During Construction (IDC) is presented in the Summary Table as determined by Montana-Dakota based on cash flows provided by BMcD.

## 2.7 Operating and Maintenance Assumptions

Operations and maintenance (O&M) estimates are based on the following assumptions:

- O&M costs are based on a greenfield facility with new and clean equipment.
- O&M costs are in 2019 USD.
- O&M estimates exclude emissions credit costs.
- Property tax and insurance are presented in the Summary Table as part of Fixed O&M costs with rates provided by Montana-Dakota.
- Land lease allowance included for PV and onshore wind options.
- Where applicable, fixed O&M cost estimates include labor, office and administration, training, contract labor, safety, building and ground maintenance, communication, and laboratory expenses.

- Personnel counts for each technology are included in the scope matrix in Appendix A.
- Where applicable, variable O&M costs include routine maintenance, makeup water, water treatment, water disposal, ammonia, selective catalytic reduction (SCR) replacements, and other consumables not including fuel.
- Fuel costs are excluded from O&M estimates.
- Where applicable, major maintenance costs are shown separately from variable O&M costs.
- Gas turbine and reciprocating engine major maintenance assumes third party maintenance based on the recommended maintenance schedule set forth by the original equipment manufacturer (OEM).
- Base O&M costs are based on performance estimates at ISO conditions.

## 3.0 SIMPLE CYCLE GAS TURBINE TECHNOLOGY

### 3.1 Simple Cycle Gas Turbine Technology Description

An SCGT plant utilizes natural gas to produce power in a gas turbine generator. The gas turbine (Brayton) cycle is one of the most efficient cycles for the conversion of gaseous fuels to mechanical power or electricity. Simple cycle gas turbines are typically used for peaking power due to their fast load ramp rates and relatively low capital costs. However, the units have high heat rates compared to combined cycle technologies. Simple cycle gas turbine generation is a widely used, mature technology.

Evaporative coolers or inlet foggers are often used to cool the air entering the gas turbine by evaporating additional water vapor into the air, which increases the mass flow through the turbine and therefore increases the output. Evaporative coolers or inlet foggers, depending on the turbine OEM, are included as options on all SCGT technologies in this assessment.

While this is a mature technology category, it is also a highly competitive marketplace. Manufacturers are continuously seeking incremental gains in output and efficiency while reducing emissions and onsite construction time. Frame unit manufacturers are striving to implement faster starts and improved efficiency. Combustor design updates allow improved ramp rates, turndown, fuel variation, efficiency, and emissions characteristics. Aero-derivative turbines also benefit from the research and development (R&D) efforts of the aviation industry, including advances in metallurgy and other materials.

Low load or part load capability may be an important characteristic depending on the expected operational profile of the plant. Low load operation allows the SCGT's to remain online and generate a small amount of power while having the ability to quickly ramp to full load without going through the full start sequence. Most turbines can sustain stable operation at synchronous idle, when the SCGT generator is synched with the grid but there is virtually no load on the turbine. At synchronous idle, a turbine runs on minimal fuel input and generates minimal power.

#### 3.1.1 Aero-derivative Gas Turbines

Aero-derivative gas turbine technology is based on aircraft jet engine design, built with high quality materials that allow for increased turbine cycling. The output of commercially available aero-derivative turbines ranges from less than 20 MW to approximately 100 MW in generation capacity. In simple cycle configurations, these machines typically operate more efficiently than larger frame units and exhibit shorter ramp up and turndown times, making them ideal for peaking and load following applications. Aero-derivative units typically require fuel gas to be supplied at higher pressures (i.e. 675 psig to 960 psig for many models) than more traditional frame units.

A desirable attribute of aeroderivative turbines is the ability to start and ramp up load quickly. Most manufacturers will guarantee ten-minute starts, measured from the time the start sequence is initiated to when the unit is at 100 percent load. Simple cycle gas turbine starts are generally not affected by cold, warm, or hot conditions. However, all gas turbine start times in this Assessment assume that all start permissives are met, which can include purge credits, lube oil temperature, fuel pressure, etc. Available aeroderivative gas turbines models include both Dry Low NO<sub>x</sub> (DLN) and water injection methods to control emissions during natural gas operation. Additionally, some aeroderivative models include intercooler or fogging systems that would also require greater water usage. Both factors can greatly influence variable O&M to acquire water of the quality necessary to meet these needs.

Aeroderivative turbines are considered mature technology and have been used in power generation applications for decades. These machines are commercially available from several vendors, including General Electric (GE), Siemens (including Rolls Royce turbines), and Mitsubishi-owned Pratt & Whitney Power Systems (PWPS). This assessment includes GE LM6000 and GE LMS100 options.

### **3.1.2 Frame Gas Turbines**

Frame style turbines are industrial engines, more conventional in design, that are typically used in intermediate to baseload applications. In simple cycle configurations, these engines typically have higher heat rates when compared to aeroderivative engines. The smaller frame units have simple cycle heat rates around 11,000 Btu/kWh (HHV) or higher while the largest units exhibit heat rates approaching 9,000 Btu/kWh (HHV). However, frame units have higher exhaust temperatures ( $\approx 1,100^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) compared to aeroderivative units ( $\approx 850^{\circ}\text{F}$ ), making them more efficient in combined cycle operation because exhaust energy is further utilized. Frame units typically require fuel gas at lower pressures than aeroderivative units (i.e.  $\sim 500$  psig).

Traditionally, frame turbines exhibit slower startup times and ramp rates than aeroderivative models, but manufacturers are consistently improving these characteristics. Conventional start times are commonly 30 minutes for frame turbines, but fast start options allow 10 to 15 minute starts. Most available frame gas turbine models utilize DLN to control emissions during natural gas operation. This can result in decreased water usage in comparison to aeroderivative gas turbines which can influence variable O&M.

Frame engines are offered in a large range of sizes by multiple suppliers, including GE, Siemens, Mitsubishi, and Alstom. Commercially available frame units range in size from approximately 5 MW to 425 MW for 60 Hz applications. Continued development by gas turbine manufacturers has resulted in the separation of gas turbines into several classes, grouped by output and firing temperature: E class turbines

(nominal 85 to 100 MW); F class turbines (nominal 200 to 240 MW); G/H class turbines (nominal 270 to 300 MW); and J class turbines (nominal 325 to 400 MW). This Assessment includes a GE 7E.03 LLI option.

### 3.2 Simple Cycle Gas Turbine Emissions Controls

All emissions discussion below is preliminary and should not be used for permitting purposes. It assumes that completed sites would be considered a major emissions source located at a greenfield non-listed source. For all options located at the R.M. Heskett Station, further analysis would be required to provide the same level of information.

Emissions levels and required NO<sub>x</sub> and CO controls vary by technology and site constraints. Historically, natural gas SCGT peaking plants have not required post-combustion emissions control systems because they normally operate at low capacity factors. However, permitting trends suggest post-combustion controls may be required depending on annual number of gas turbine operating hours, proximity of the site to a non-attainment area, and current state regulations.

In addition, there is a New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) limit for NO<sub>x</sub> emissions measured in parts per million (ppm), independent of operating hours. Per NSPS, units with heat inputs below 850 MMBtu/hr have a NO<sub>x</sub> limit of 25 ppm, but units with heat inputs greater than 850 MMBtu/hr have a NO<sub>x</sub> limit of 15 ppm. Furthermore, in the event the overall facility has the potential to emit greater than 250 tons per year of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, a new source review as a major emissions source at a non-listed facility could be triggered. In that case, selective catalytic reduction may be required or the number of operating hours available for the facility may be limited. Additionally, under Subpart TTTT, newly constructed stationary combustion turbines must emit less than 1000 lb CO<sub>2</sub>/MWh (gross) or be limited to a net capacity factor of its design efficiency (or 50 percent; whichever is lower).

Most turbine manufacturers will guarantee emissions down to a specified minimum load, commonly 40 to 50 percent load. Below this load, turbine emissions may spike. As such, emissions on a ppm basis may be significantly higher at low loads.

The greenfield 7E.03 LLI gas turbine in this evaluation uses dry-low-NO<sub>x</sub> (DLN) combustors to achieve minimum NO<sub>x</sub> emissions of 5 ppm at 15 percent O<sub>2</sub> at full load and ISO conditions while operating on natural gas fuel. Since these units emit less than 15 ppm NO<sub>x</sub>, and because emissions will be less than 250 tpy using a capacity factor of 15 percent, it is assumed that an SCR is not required. For a single unit installation as investigated in this Study, no capacity factor is expected to trigger operating limits by exceeding the 250 tpy NO<sub>x</sub> limit. However, using the summer design efficiency and output without

evaporative coolers of 29 percent (HHV) and 73,800 kW respectively, the 7E.03 LLI has a maximum net generation limit of 192,780 MWh on a 12-operating month basis. This corresponds to a maximum net capacity factor of approximately 29.8 percent. The 7E.03 LLI gas turbine located at R.M. Heskett station utilizes the same emissions control technology but may face different emissions controls requirements.

Capital and owner's costs for an SCR system are included as optional costs in the Summary Table for the 7E.03 LLI simple cycle gas turbine option in this Assessment.

Aeroderivative units commonly have options for DLN combustors or water injection to control NO<sub>x</sub> emissions to approximately 15-25 ppm. The GE LM6000 PF+ option in this Assessment utilizes DLN combustors to achieve NO<sub>x</sub> emissions of 25 ppm at 15 percent O<sub>2</sub> while operating on natural gas fuel. Because the LM6000 PF+ has a heat input below 850 MMBtu/hr, it is expected to meet the appropriate 25ppm NO<sub>x</sub> limit per the NSPS limits discussed previously. Furthermore, because NO<sub>x</sub> emissions will be less than 250 tpy using an assumed capacity factor of 15 percent, it is assumed that an SCR is not required. For a single unit installation as investigated in this Study, the LM6000 PF+ no capacity factor is expected to trigger operating limits by exceeding the 250 tpy NO<sub>x</sub> limit. However, using the summer design efficiency and output without evaporative coolers of 35 percent (HHV) and 47,900 kW respectively, the LM6000 PF+ has a maximum net generation limit of 127,540 MWh on a 12-operating month basis. This corresponds to a maximum net capacity factor of approximately 35.8 percent.

Capital and owner's costs for an SCR system are included as optional costs for the LM6000 PF+ option in this Assessment.

Similarly, the GE LMS100 PB+ option in this Assessment utilizes DLN combustor to achieve NO<sub>x</sub> emissions of 25 ppm at 15 percent O<sub>2</sub> while operating on natural gas fuel. However, this unit has an expected heat input greater than 850 MMBtu/hr and a design NO<sub>x</sub> emissions rating of 25 ppm at 15 percent O<sub>2</sub> while operating on natural gas fuel. This means that an SCR system would be required. Additionally, using the summer design efficiency and output without evaporative coolers of 38 percent (HHV) and 90,300 kW respectively, the LMS100 PB+ has a maximum net generation limit of 301,630 MWh on a 12-operating month basis. This corresponds to a maximum net capacity factor of 38.9 percent. Capital and owner's costs for an SCR system are included in the base option.

Oxidation catalysts can be used to control CO emissions while operating on natural gas fuel. It is assumed that CO controls are not required on the base LM6000 PF+ and 7E.03 LLI options, but the costs of the CO catalyst are included in the SCR costs. CO catalysts are included in the SCR costs for the LMS100 PB+ to control CO emissions to 4 ppm at 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) are primarily the result of incomplete combustion. VOCs include a wide spectrum of volatile organic compounds, some of which some are hazardous air pollutants. Some VOC destruction is expected to occur in the oxidation catalyst when installed to control CO emissions. Otherwise, VOCs are not controlled beyond good combustion practice.

Outside of good combustion practices, it is assumed that emissions control equipment is not required for CO<sub>2</sub> and particulate matter (PM). Sulfur dioxide emissions are not controlled and are therefore a function of the sulfur content of the fuel burned in the gas turbines.

Emissions estimates are shown in the Summary Tables for full load operation at ISO conditions.

Emissions are also shown for units equipped with SCR and CO catalyst systems.

### **3.3 Simple Cycle Gas Turbine Performance**

Performance results are shown in the Summary Table. Estimated performance results are based on data outputs from proprietary GE software. Full load and minimum load performance estimates are shown for winter and summer conditions.

Minimum load is defined as the minimum emissions compliant load (MECL), as reflected in the OEM ratings.

The general assumptions in Section 2.0 apply to the evaluation of all SCGT options, and additional assumptions are listed in the scope matrix in Appendix A.

- All performance ratings are based on natural gas fuel.
- Summer ratings include evaporative coolers.

The frame 7E.03 LLI SCGT option does not include fast start capability. Fast start packages allow simple cycle frame units to compare more favorably with aeroderivative units, which commonly start in 10 minutes as standard. However, depending on the OEM, fast-start packages may impact turbine maintenance costs and/or performance. SCGT start times assume that purge credits are available.

Outage and availability statistics are also shown in the Summary Tables. They were collected using the NERC Generating Availability Data System (GADS). Simple cycle gas turbine GADS data are based on the 2012 to 2016 operating statistics for applicable North American units that are no more than 10 years old.

### 3.4 Simple Cycle Gas Turbine Cost Estimates

The simple cycle gas turbine cost estimate results are included in the Summary Tables. The project cost includes all equipment procurement, construction, and indirect costs for a greenfield simple cycle gas turbine project.

Additional cost clarifications and assumptions are shown below:

- Balance of Plant (BOP) Equipment Assumptions:
  - Mechanical equipment, electrical equipment, instrumentation and controls, chemical storage, fire protection equipment, and other miscellaneous items as required.
  - Includes supplemental fuel gas metering equipment for verification of billing/consumption information provided by gas supplier.
  - Fuel gas metering and conditioning equipment owned by the gas supplier is excluded from the EpCM estimate and included as an Owner's cost allowance.
  - Onsite water treatment systems are not included. SCGT plants assume that trailers are used to treat raw water for service use.
- Construction
  - Accounts for labor adjustments for each service area.
  - Includes major equipment erection, civil/structural construction, mechanical construction, and electrical construction.
- Costs are for units firing natural gas only.
- The estimate assumes the turbines are installed outdoors with OEM standard enclosures.
- Greenfield cost estimates include a building with administrative/control spaces and a warehouse.
- Brownfield cost estimate at R.M. Heskett assumes that the administrative/control spaces and warehouses will be re-utilized as well as some plant controls.
- Interconnection allowances are presented as Owner's Costs as described in Section 2.4.
- Interest during construction is presented as a loaded cost as provided by Montana-Dakota.

### 3.5 Simple Cycle Gas Turbine O&M

The results of the simple cycle gas turbine O&M evaluations are shown in the Summary Tables.

Additional assumptions are listed in the scope matrix in Appendix A.

Fixed O&M costs include four (4) FTE personnel for greenfield options and two (2) FTEs for the option at R.M. Heskett. Property tax and insurance are presented in the Summary Table as part of Fixed O&M costs with rates provided by Montana-Dakota.

Major maintenance costs for aeroderivative engines are estimated on a dollar per gas turbine hourly operation (\$/GTG-hr) basis and are not affected by number of starts. Major maintenance in \$/MWh is calculated assuming 75% of net capacity for operating hours. Variable O&M and major maintenance costs are based on natural gas operation. Fixed costs include an allowance for four full time employees as requested by Montana-Dakota.

Major Maintenance costs for the frame engines are estimated on a dollar per gas turbine start (\$/GT-start) basis. In general, if there are more than 27 operating hours per start, the maintenance will be hours based. If there are less than 27 hours per start, maintenance will be start-based. Note that the \$/GT-hr and \$/start costs are not meant to be additive or combined in any way. The operational profile determines which value to use to determine annual major maintenance costs. Major maintenance in \$/MWh is calculated assuming 75% of net capacity for operating hours.

## 4.0 RECIPROCATING ENGINE TECHNOLOGY

This Assessment includes two (2) simple cycle reciprocating engine plants for comparison among the SCGT options.

### 4.1 Reciprocating Engine Technology Description

The internal combustion reciprocating engine operates on a four-stroke cycle for the conversion of pressure into rotational energy. Utility scale engines are commonly compression-ignition models, but some are spark-ignition engines. By design, cooling systems are typically closed-loop radiators, minimizing water consumption.

Reciprocating engines are generally less impacted by altitude and ambient temperature than gas turbines. With site conditions below 3,000 feet and 95°F, altitude and ambient temperature have minimal impact on the electrical output of reciprocating engines, though the efficiency may be slightly affected.

Reciprocating engines can start up and ramp load more quickly than most gas turbines, but it should be noted that the engine jacket temperature must be kept warm to accommodate start times under 10 minutes. However, it is common to keep water jacket heaters energized during all hours that the engines may be expected to run (associated costs have been included within the fixed O&M costs).

Many different vendors, such as Wärtsilä, Fairbanks Morse (MAN Engines), Caterpillar, Hyundai, Rolls Royce, etc. offer reciprocating engines and they are becoming popular as a means to follow wind turbine generation with their quick start times and operational flexibility. There are slight differences between manufacturers in engine sizes and other characteristics, but all largely share the common characteristics of quick ramp rates and quick start up when compared to gas turbines.

Utility scale applications most commonly rely on medium speed engines in the 9-10 MW and 18-20 MW classes. All the OEMs indicated above offer a spark ignition engine in the 9-10 MW class, but only Wärtsilä and MAN have commercially available 18-20 MW class engines in the US. Wärtsilä and MAN are also the only major OEMs who offer compression ignition engines in either class that can operate on natural gas or liquid fuels.

The 4x 9 MW and 3 x 18 MW plants evaluated in this Assessment are based on Wärtsilä natural gas only engines, models 20V34SG and 18V50SG respectively. These heavy duty, medium speed engines are easily adaptable to grid-load variations.

## 4.2 Reciprocating Engine Emissions Controls

Emissions estimates are shown in the Summary Tables for full load at ISO conditions on natural gas fuel. In addition to good combustion practices, it is expected that reciprocating engines will require SCR and CO catalysts to control NO<sub>x</sub> and CO emissions. Operation on natural gas fuel with an SCR yields reduction of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions to 5 ppm at 15 percent excess O<sub>2</sub>, while a CO catalyst results in anticipated CO emissions of 15 ppm. Some VOC destruction is expected to occur in the oxidation catalyst, otherwise, VOCs are not controlled beyond good combustion practice. It is assumed that emissions control equipment is not required for CO<sub>2</sub> and particulate matter (PM). Sulfur dioxide emissions are not controlled and are therefore a function of the sulfur content of the fuel. It is assumed that CEMS monitoring systems are also not required.

## 4.3 Reciprocating Engine Performance

Performance results are shown in the Summary Table. Estimated performance results are based on data from OEM ratings. Full load and minimum load performance estimates are shown for winter and summer conditions. Minimum load assumes a single engine at 50% load. The general assumptions in Section 2.0 apply to the evaluation of reciprocating engine options, and additional assumptions are listed in the scope matrix in Appendix A.

The Summary Tables includes startup times for engine options. Start times of 5-10 minutes require that the engine jacket temperatures are kept warm for standby operation (this is addressed in the O&M costs). Outage and availability statistics are also shown in the Summary Tables. They were collected using the NERC Generating Availability Data System (GADS). It should be noted that EFOR data from GADS may not accurately represent the benefits of a reciprocating engine plant, depending on how outage events are recorded. Typically, a maintenance event will not impact all engines simultaneously, so only a portion of the plant would be unavailable.

Reciprocating engines consume minimal water (approximately 5 gallons per engine, per week for cooling loop makeup, plus a gallon per day for turbo rinses). Depending on site conditions and access to water, the low water consumption rate can be advantageous for comparison to other simple cycle plants.

## 4.4 Reciprocating Engine Cost Estimates

The cost estimate results are included in the Summary Table. The project cost includes all equipment procurement, construction, and indirect costs for a greenfield reciprocating engine project.

Additional cost clarifications and assumptions are shown below:

- SCR and CO catalysts are included for reciprocating engines. It is assumed that CEMS equipment is not required.
- Pressure regulation and dew point heating are included.
- The reciprocating engine plant includes an indoor engine hall with associated administrative/control/ warehouse facilities.
- All engines are tied to a single, three-winding GSU.
- Interconnection allowances are presented as Owner's Costs as described in Section 2.4.
- Interest during construction is presented as a loaded cost as provided by Montana-Dakota.

#### **4.5 Reciprocating Engine O&M**

The results of the O&M evaluations are shown in the Summary Tables. Additional assumptions are listed in the scope matrix in Appendix A.

Fixed O&M costs include four (4) FTE personnel for both the 4 x 20V34SG and 3 x 18V50SG engine blocks. Fixed O&M also includes an estimate for standby electricity costs to keep the engines warm and accommodate start times of less than ten minutes. Additional fixed O&M costs include allowances for administrative, communications, and other routine maintenance items. Property tax and insurance are presented in the Summary Table as part of Fixed O&M costs with rates provided by Montana-Dakota.

Major maintenance costs are shown per engine, regardless of configuration. It is assumed that an LTSA with the OEM or other third party would include parts and labor for major overhauls and catalyst replacements.

Variable costs account for lube oil, SCR reagent, routine BOP maintenance, and scheduled minor engine maintenance. It is expected that the maintenance agreement would include supervision and parts for these minor intervals (i.e. ~2,000 hour intervals), but that these may not be considered capital maintenance intervals, so they are included in the variable O&M.

## 5.0 COMBINED CYCLE GAS TURBINE TECHNOLOGIES

### 5.1 Combined Cycle Technology Description

The basic principle of the combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) plant is to utilize natural gas to produce power in a gas turbine which can be converted to electric power by a coupled generator, and to also use the hot exhaust gases from the gas turbine to produce steam in a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG). This steam is then used to drive a steam turbine and generator to produce electric power. The use of both gas and steam turbine cycles (Brayton and Rankine) in a single plant to produce electricity results in high conversion efficiencies and low emissions. Additionally, natural gas can be fired in the HRSG to produce additional steam and associated output for peaking load, a process commonly referred to as duct firing. The heat rate will increase during duct fired operation, though this incremental duct fired heat rate is generally less than the resultant heat rate from a similarly sized SCGT peaking plant.

As discussed in prior sections, continued development by gas turbine manufacturers has resulted in the separation of gas turbine technology into various classes. For this assessment, BMcD is evaluating greenfield 2x1 SGT-800 and 1x1 F Class options. For comparisons purpose, the 2x1 7E.03 R.M. Heskett expansion was included in the Summary Table.

### 5.2 Combined Cycle Emissions Controls

Emissions estimates are shown in the Summary Tables for base load and peak (duct-fired) load, assuming natural gas operation at ISO conditions.

Greenfield combined cycle plants are designed for capacity factors consistent with intermediate or base load operation, and therefore it is expected that NO<sub>x</sub> and CO emissions will need to be controlled. An SCR will be required to reduce NO<sub>x</sub> to approximately 2 ppm at 15 percent O<sub>2</sub> which correlates to approximately 0.01 lb/MMBtu. It is expected that a CO catalyst will also be required to reduce CO emissions. This assessment assumes CO emissions will be controlled to 2 ppm CO at 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>, which correlates to approximately 0.006 lb/MMBtu. Some VOC destruction is expected to occur in the oxidation catalyst, otherwise, VOCs are not controlled beyond good combustion practice. Emissions rates for the CCGT options in this Assessment are included in the Summary Table.

For the R.M. Heskett expansion, no SCR or CO controls are included in the base cost estimate. Add-on costs are provided for an SCR on both gas turbines.

The use of an SCR and CO catalyst requires additional site infrastructure. An SCR system injects ammonia into the exhaust gas to absorb and react with NO<sub>x</sub> molecules. This requires on-site ammonia

storage and provisions for ammonia unloading and transfer. The costs associated with these requirements have been included in this Assessment.

For all CCGT options, untreated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are estimated to be 120 lb/MMBtu. Sulfur dioxide emissions are not controlled and are therefore a function of the sulfur content of the fuel burned in the gas turbines. Sulfur dioxide emissions of a CCGT plant are very low compared to coal technologies, and the emission rate of sulfur dioxide for a combined cycle unit is estimated to be less than 0.001 lb/MMBtu.

### 5.3 Combined Cycle Performance

Estimated performance results are shown in the Summary Table, based on data outputs from Epsilon heat balance models. The general assumptions in Section 2.0 apply to the evaluation of CCGT options, and additional assumptions are listed in the scope matrix in Appendix A.

Additional cost clarifications and assumptions are shown below:

- Evaporative cooling is included in the performance and capital cost of the base plants.
- Performance estimates are based on heat rejection through wet cooling towers.
- Duct fired options include capability for duct firing to 1,600°F for greenfield options. Incremental duct fired output and heat rate are provided. The incremental heat rate is only applicable to the fired output. It does not represent the total plant heat rate when duct firing is operational.
- All greenfield CCGT plants assume SCR and CO catalyst technologies are installed.

The Summary Table includes combined cycle start times to stack emissions compliance and base load according to cold start conditions. Stack emissions compliance is commonly driven by the time required for the CO catalyst to reach its optimum temperature, which typically occurs after the turbine reaches MECL. Start times reflect unrestricted, conventional starts for all gas turbines. Capital costs assume the inclusion of terminal point desuperheaters, full bypass, and associated controls. GTG fast start options are not reflected in combined cycle startup information.

Outage and availability statistics are also shown in the Summary Table. They were collected using the NERC Generating Availability Data System (GADS). Combined cycle plant GADS data are based on the 2012-2016 operating statistics for applicable North American units that are no more than 10 years old.

Full load, part load, and minimum load performance estimates are shown for winter and summer conditions. All performance assumes new and clean equipment. Emissions estimates assume that SCR and CO catalyst systems are installed.

## 5.4 Combined Cycle Cost Estimates

The combined cycle plant cost results are included in the Summary Tables. The project cost includes all equipment procurement, construction, and indirect costs for combined cycle projects. The general cost assumptions in Section 2.0 apply to the combined cycle options.

Cost estimates were developed using in-house information based on BMcD project experience. Cost estimates assume an EpCM project plus typical Owner's costs. In line with the assumptions matrix in Appendix A, the following items are highlighted:

- Steam Turbine Basis:
  - 2x1 SGT-800: Two pressure condensing steam turbine.
  - 1x1 7F.05: Three pressure condensing steam turbine.
  - 2x1 7E.03 R.M. Heskett Expansion: New two pressure condensing steam turbine.
- HRSG Basis:
  - 2x1 SGT-800: Two pressure HRSG (no reheat), duct firing add-on costs included in the Summary Table.
  - 1x1 7F.05: Three pressure HRSG (including reheat), duct firing add-on costs included in the Summary Table.
  - 2x1 7E.03 R.M. Heskett Expansion: Two pressure HRSG (no reheat), duct firing add-on costs included in the Summary Table.
- BOP Equipment Assumptions:
  - Mechanical equipment, electrical equipment, instrumentation and controls, chemical storage, fire protection equipment, and other miscellaneous items as required.
  - Includes supplemental fuel gas metering equipment for verification of billing/consumption information provided by gas supplier.
  - Pressure regulation and dew point heating are included.
  - Fuel gas metering and conditioning equipment owned by the gas supplier is excluded.
  - Onsite water treatment systems.
- Construction
  - Accounts for labor adjustments

- Includes major equipment erection, civil/structural construction, mechanical construction, and electrical construction
- Indirect Costs and Fees
- Capital costs assume the inclusion of terminal point desuperheaters, full bypass, and associated controls to accommodate the startup times shown in the Summary Table.
- Base unit estimates assume natural gas operation.
- Evaporative cooling is included in the base project costs.
- The estimate assumes that gas turbines are installed outdoors in OEM standard enclosures.
- The estimate assumes that HRSGs and steam turbines are installed indoors.
- An administrative/control building and a warehouse are included for greenfield options.
- Interconnection allowances are presented as Owner's Costs and described in Section 2.4.
- Interest during construction is presented as a loaded cost as provided by Montana-Dakota.
- The owner's cost for a switchyard assumes a breaker and ½ configuration for 115kV interconnection.

## 5.5 Combined Cycle O&M

The results of the combined cycle O&M evaluations are shown in the Summary Table. In line with the assumptions matrix in Appendix A, the following items are highlighted:

- O&M estimates are based on plant performance at ISO conditions.
- Incremental O&M costs for optional items are meant to be added directly the base fixed or variable O&M costs, as applicable.
- Greenfield combined cycle plants assume the following FTE personnel quantities.
  - 1x1: 22 FTE
  - 2x1: 25 FTE
- The R.M. Heskett expansion combined cycle plant assumes 20 FTE.
- Property tax and insurance are presented in the Summary Table as part of Fixed O&M costs with rates provided by Montana-Dakota.
- SCR systems are included in the O&M evaluations for all greenfield combined cycle plants. SCR systems assume 19 percent aqueous ammonia and 25,000 hours as applicable.
- Major maintenance costs are based on \$/GT-hr, but are also shown in \$/MWh. These numbers reflect the same total annual cost and are not meant to be combined.
- Note that major maintenance costs vary by term coverage and scope, OEM, and operational profile.

- Chemical costs were updated based on recent BMcD experience.

## 6.0 RENEWABLE TECHNOLOGY – ONSHORE WIND

### 6.1 Wind Energy General Description

Wind turbines convert the kinetic energy of wind into mechanical energy, which can be used to generate electrical energy that is supplied to the grid. Wind turbine energy conversion is a mature technology and is generally grouped into two types of configurations:

- Vertical-axis wind turbines, with the axis of rotation perpendicular to the ground.
- Horizontal-axis wind turbines, with the axis of rotation parallel to the ground.

Over 95 percent of turbines over 100 kW operate are horizontal-axis. Subsystems for either configuration typically include the following: a blade/rotor assembly to convert the energy in the wind to rotational shaft energy; a drive train, usually including a gearbox and a generator; a tower that supports the rotor and drive train; and other equipment, including controls, electrical cables, ground support equipment and interconnection equipment.

Wind turbine capacity is directly related to wind speed and equipment size, particularly to the rotor/blade diameter. The power generated by a turbine is proportional to the cube of the prevailing wind, that is, if the wind speed doubles, the available power will increase by a factor of eight. Because of this relationship, proper siting of turbines at locations with the highest possible average wind speeds is vital. According to the Department of Energy's (DOE) National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), Class 3 wind areas (wind speeds of 14.5 mph) are generally considered to have suitable wind resources for wind generation development.

### 6.2 Wind Energy Emission Controls

No emission controls are necessary for a wind energy installation.

### 6.3 Wind Performance

This Assessment includes 20 MW and 50 MW wind generating facilities in the Montana-Dakota service area. BMcD relied on publicly available data and proprietary computational programs to complete the net capacity factor characterization. A generic project location in southwestern North Dakota was selected as directed by Montana-Dakota for its proximity to relatively high wind speeds in accordance with NREL wind maps but is otherwise arbitrary. The location was not selected with respect to actual, expected, or preferred locations for current or future wind development.

As instructed by Montana-Dakota, the GE 2.72-116 wind turbine model was assumed for this analysis, with a nameplate capacity of 2.72 MW, a rotor diameter of 116 meters, and a hub height of 80 meters. The maximum tip height of this package is under 500 feet, which means there are less likely to be conflicts with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) altitudes available for general aircraft. BMcD utilized the GE product information provided by Montana-Dakota to develop performance estimates at standard atmospheric conditions (sea level air density and normal turbulence intensity). Because this analysis assumes generic site locations, the turbine selection is not optimized for a specific location or condition.

Using the NREL wind resource maps, the mean annual hub height wind speed at each potential project location was estimated and then extrapolated for the appropriate hub height to determine a representative wind speed. Using a Rayleigh distribution and power curve for the turbine technology described above, a gross annual capacity factor (GCF) was subsequently estimated for each site.

Annual losses for a wind energy facility were estimated at approximately 15 percent, which is a common assumption for screening level estimates in the wind industry. This loss factor was applied to the gross capacity factor estimates to derive a net annual capacity factor (NCF) for each potential site. Ideally, a utility-scale generation project should have an NCF of 30 percent or better. The NCF estimates are shown in the Summary Table.

## 6.4 Wind Cost Estimate

The wind energy cost estimate is shown in the Summary Tables. The cost estimate assumes a two-contract approach with the Owner awarding a turbine supply contract and a separate BOP contract. Typical Owner's costs are also shown. Costs for 20 and 50 MW plants are based on 2.72 MW turbines (9 and 23 total turbines respectively) and 80 meter hub heights.

- The project scope includes a GSU transformer for interconnection at 115 kV.
- Land costs are excluded from the project and Owner's cost. For the study, it is assumed that land is leased, and those costs are incorporated into the O&M estimate.
- Interconnection allowances are presented as Owner's Costs and described in Section 2.4.
- Interest during construction is presented as a loaded cost as provided by Montana-Dakota.

## 6.5 Wind Energy O&M Estimates

O&M costs in the Summary Tables are derived from in-house information based on BMcD project experience and vendor information. Wind O&M costs are modeled as fixed O&M, including all typical operating expenses with the following breakdown:

- Labor costs
- Turbine O&M
- BOP O&M and other fixed costs (G&A, insurance, environmental costs, etc.)
- Land lease payments
- Property tax and insurance are presented in the Summary Table as part of Fixed O&M costs with rates provided by Montana-Dakota.

No allowances for capital replacement costs are included within the annual O&M estimate in the Summary Table. A capital expenditures budget for a wind farm is generally a reserve that is funded over the life of the project that is dedicated to major component failures. An adequate capital expenditures budget is important for the long-term viability of the project, as major component failures are expected to occur, particularly as the facility ages.

## 6.6 Wind Energy Production Tax Credit

Tax credits such as the production tax credit (PTC) and investment tax credit (ITC) are not factored into the cost or O&M estimates in this Assessment, but an overview of the PTC is included below for reference.

To incentivize wind energy development, the PTC for wind was first included in the Energy Policy Act of 1992. It began as a \$15/MWh production credit and has since been adjusted for inflation, currently worth approximately \$24/MWh.

The PTC is awarded annually for the first 10 years of a wind facility's operation. Unlike the ITC that is common in the solar industry, there is no upfront incentive to offset capital costs. The PTC value is calculated by multiplying the \$/MWh credit times the total energy sold during a given tax year. At the end of the tax year, the total value of the PTC is applied to reduce or eliminate taxes that the owners would normally owe. If the PTC value is greater than the annual tax bill, the excess credits can potentially go unused unless the owner has a suitable tax equity partner.

Since 1992, the changing PTC expiration/phaseout schedules have directly impacted market fluctuations, driving wind industry expansions and contractions. The PTC is currently available for projects that begin

construction by the end of 2019, but with a phaseout schedule that began in 2017. Projects that started construction in 2015 and 2016 will receive the full value of the PTC, but those that start or have started construction in later years will receive reduced credits:

- 2017: 80% of the full PTC value
- 2018: 60% of the full PTC value
- 2019: 40% of the full PTC value
- 2020: PTC Expires

To avoid receiving a reduction in the PTC, a “Safe Harbor” clause allowed for developers to avoid the reduction through an upfront investment in wind turbines by the end of 2016. The Safe Harbor clause allowed for wind projects to be considered as having begun construction by the end of the year if a minimum of 5% of the project’s total capital cost was incurred before January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017.

Many wind farms were planned for construction and operation when it was assumed they would receive 100% of the PTC. However, with the reduction in the PTC some of these projects are no longer financially viable for developers to operate. This may result in renegotiated or canceled PPAs, or transfers to utilities for operation.

## 7.0 RENEWABLE TECHNOLOGY – SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC

This Assessment includes a 5 MW and a 50 MW single axis tracking photovoltaic (PV) option with add-on costs for co-located battery energy storage of 1 MW / 4 MWh and 10 MW/ 40 MWh respectively.

### 7.1 PV General Description

The conversion of solar radiation to useful energy in the form of electricity is a mature concept with extensive commercial experience that is continually developing into a diverse mix of technological designs. PV cells consist of a base material (most commonly silicon), which is manufactured into thin slices and then layered with positively (i.e. Phosphorus) and negatively (i.e. Boron) charged materials. At the junction of these oppositely charged materials, a "depletion" layer forms. When sunlight strikes the cell, the separation of charged particles generates an electric field that forces current to flow from the negative material to the positive material. This flow of current is captured via wiring connected to an electrode array on one side of the cell and an aluminum back-plate on the other. Approximately 15% of the solar energy incident on the solar cell can be converted to electrical energy by a typical silicon solar cell. As the cell ages, the conversion efficiency degrades at a rate of approximately 2% in the first year and 0.5% per year thereafter. At the end of a typical 30-year period, the conversion efficiency of the cell will still be approximately 80% of its initial efficiency.

### 7.2 PV Emission Controls

No emission controls are necessary for a PV system.

### 7.3 PV Performance

BMcD ran simulations of the PV options using PVsyst software. The resultant capacity factors for the single axis tracking systems are shown in the Summary Table. The inverter loading ratio for the systems are 1.32 at the inverter and 1.35 at the point of injection. Model outputs are intended to be representative of plant of performance in North Dakota.

Capacity factors are better for tracking systems, but costs are generally higher for similar ILR ratios. Further analysis would be required to select which mounting system is best suited for a given site.

Panel technologies may also exhibit different performance characteristics depending on the site. Thin film technologies are typically cheaper per panel, but they are also less energy dense, so it's likely that more panels would be required to achieve the same output. In addition, the two technologies respond differently to shaded conditions. Additional assumptions are listed in the scope matrix in Appendix A.

## 7.4 PV Cost Estimates

Cost estimates were developed using in-house information based on BMcD project experience. Cost estimates assume an EPC project plus typical Owner's costs.

PV cost estimates for the single axis tracking system are included in the Summary Tables. Costs are based on the DC/AC ratios mentioned in the PV Performance section of this report. The project scope assumes a medium voltage interconnection and the Owner's costs include an allowance for interconnection downstream of the 34.5 kV circuit breaker. Add-on costs for co-located Lithium Ion battery energy storage are included for a 1 MW / 4 MWh and 10 MW / 40 MWh.

PV installed costs have steadily declined for years. The main drivers of cost decreases include substantial module price reductions, lower inverter prices, and higher module efficiency. All PV costs have been updated to account for the impacts of US tariffs on PV panels and steel imports. The panel tariffs only impact crystalline solar modules, however the availability of CdTe is limited for the next couple years, so it is prudent to assume similar cost increases for thin film panels until the impacts of the tariff are clearer.

The 2018 Assessment excludes land costs from capital and Owner costs. It is assumed that all PV projects will be on leased land with allowances provided in the O&M costs.

## 7.5 PV O&M Cost Estimate

O&M costs for the PV options are shown in the Summary Tables. O&M costs are derived from BMcD project experience and vendor information. The Assessment includes allowances for a land lease.

The following assumptions and clarifications apply to PV O&M:

- O&M costs assume that the system is remotely operated, and all O&M costs are modeled as fixed costs, shown in terms of \$MM per year.
- O&M costs include a land lease allowance.
- Property tax and insurance are presented in the Summary Table as part of Fixed O&M costs with rates provided by Montana-Dakota.
- Equipment O&M costs account for inverter maintenance, other routine equipment inspections and an allowance for potential inverter replacements.
- BOP costs account for monitoring & security and site maintenance (vegetation, fencing, etc.).
- Panel cleaning and snow removal are not included in O&M costs.

## 8.0 BIOMASS

This Assessment includes a 25 MW biomass facility based on the information provided by Montana-Dakota on the feasibility of supplying biomass to the Spiritwood Industrial Park submitted by Great River Energy, the Great Plains Institute and others.

### 8.1 Biomass General Description

The term “biomass” refers to any regenerative organic material used as a fuel for energy production, which can be grown, harvested and re-grown. Biomass fuel typically consists of forestry materials, wood residues, agricultural residues, and energy crops. Biomass power generation facilities are typically located near the source of the fuel to reduce transportation costs in fuel delivery.

In a bubbling fluidized bed (BFB) boiler, combustion occurs on a sand bed at the base of the boiler. The bed becomes suspended or fluidized bed upon the introduction of air flow from the bottom of the boiler. Solid fuels are introduced on the bed for combustion, and ash particles fall to the bottom for periodic removal. This study evaluates a BFB boiler burning 100% grass biomass assumed to be in a concentrated form and of moderate moisture content. The nominal size of the biomass facility was sized to require less annual fuel than estimated to be available for the highest ranked biomass resource recommended for co-firing at the Spiritwood Facility, CRP grasses and switchgrass.

### 8.2 Biomass Emissions Controls

The BFB option is assumed to require SNCR to control NO<sub>x</sub> emissions. SO<sub>2</sub> emissions are controlled by furnace limestone injection followed by a polishing scrubber using hydrated furnace ash as sorbent. This evaluation also includes a baghouse to remove particulate from the flue gas, dry sorbent injection to control acid gases, and a carbon injection system to control mercury. It is assumed that CO emissions are controlled through sound combustion practices. Due to the expected makeup of the particulates in the flue gas, an oxidation catalyst is not likely feasible.

### 8.3 Biomass Performance

Performance and cost estimates are shown in the Summary Table.

### 8.4 Biomass Cost Estimates

Biomass BFB cost information from prior BMcD research was evaluated in comparison to industry research documents. Cost estimates assume an EPC project plus typical Owner’s costs. The general cost assumptions in Section 2.0 apply to the evaluation of the BFB option.

Additional cost clarifications and assumptions are shown below:

- Assumes one BFB boiler and one STG with wet cooling for heat rejection.
- Estimate includes selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR), dry sorbent injection, baghouse, and activated carbon injection.
- The switchyard cost estimate assumes a 3-position ring bus.
- Interconnection allowances are presented as Owner's Costs and described in Section 2.4.
- Interest during construction is presented as a loaded cost as provided by Montana-Dakota.

## 8.5 Biomass O&M Cost Estimate

General assumptions for fixed and variable O&M costs are listed in Section 2.7. Additional assumptions are listed in the Scope Matrix.

- O&M Costs are derived from in-house information based on BMcD experience and industry research.
- Variable O&M accounts for costs due to routine maintenance, major maintenance and emissions controls consumables.

## 9.0 COAL

### 9.1 General Description

The Coal performance and cost information represented in this assessment is provided by Montana-Dakota and based on Study of Lignite-Based Advanced Generation Technology Systems prepared by Others for the Lignite Energy Council (LEC Study, 2012).

### 9.2 Circulating Fluidized Bed (CFB)

The combustion process within a CFB boiler occurs in a suspended or fluidized bed of solid particles. The solid particles are a mixture of fuel, ash products from prior combustion, and some form of inert material such as sand, slag, etc. The boiler operates by blowing air into the boiler through air nozzles in the bottom as fuel is injected into the furnace, thereby creating a fluidized bed of material. As combustion takes place, smaller particles are carried out of the boiler and collected by solid separators. This material is circulated back into the bottom of the furnace to combine with the large particles that did not get carried out and provides the ignition source for the new fuel being fed into the unit. CFB combustion is a mature technology with inherently low emission rates compared to pulverized coal combustion.

Due to the combustion process, CFB technology is well suited to burn fuels with large variability in constituents. Deviations in fuel type, size, and heat content have minimal effect on the furnace performance characteristics. Unlike pulverized coal units, CFB units do not require tuning of the burners for each fuel to obtain the appropriate air fuel mixture and optimal settings. Sites with access to abundant sources of fuels that vary significantly in constituents or that present combustion challenges to other boiler types are typically good prospects for CFB plants.

### 9.3 Coal CFB Emissions Controls

The CFB combustion process yields inherently low NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, while some SO<sub>2</sub> emissions are typically removed by limestone in the furnace. CO emissions are assumed to be uncontrolled. The study used for this assessment assumes installation of a Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) system to further reduce NO<sub>x</sub> emissions. The most economical and efficient form of additional SO<sub>2</sub> removal on a CFB is a polishing dry FGD. Dry scrubbing involves spraying an atomized solution of an alkaline reagent, typically lime-based, into hot flue gas for the absorption of SO<sub>2</sub>. Moisture in the spray then evaporates so that the absorbed SO<sub>2</sub> is carried in suspension out of the boiler and collected in the baghouse filtration system.

This assessment also includes an option with carbon capture utilizing an amine process. In advanced amine processes, a continuous scrubbing system is used to separate CO<sub>2</sub> from the flue gas stream. These systems consist of two main elements: an absorber where CO<sub>2</sub> is removed from the flue gas and absorbed into an amine solvent, and a regenerator (or stripper), where CO<sub>2</sub> is released (in concentrated form) from the solvent and the original solvent is then recovered and recycled. Cooled flue gases flow vertically upwards through the absorber countercurrent to the absorbent (amine in a water solution, with some additives). The amine reacts chemically with the CO<sub>2</sub> in the flue gas to form a weakly bonded compound, called carbamate. The scrubbed gas is then washed and vented to the atmosphere. The CO<sub>2</sub>-rich solution leaves the absorber and passes through a heat recovery exchanger and is further heated in a reboiler using low-pressure steam. The carbamate formed during absorption is broken down by the application of heat, regenerating the sorbent and producing a concentrated CO<sub>2</sub> gas stream. The hot CO<sub>2</sub>-lean sorbent is then returned to the opposite side of the heat exchanger where it is cooled and sent back to the absorber. Fresh reagent is added as make up for losses incurred in the process.

Emissions control for the coal options in this assessment are based on the information provided by Montana-Dakota in the LEC Study which were designed to meet EPA regulation at the time of its writing (2012). No update to emissions control requirements or operating limits for new energy generating units firing coal is included.

#### **9.4 Coal Performance**

Coal performance information is shown in the Summary Table. Performance information is provided by Montana-Dakota and based on the LEC Study.

#### **9.5 Coal Cost Estimates**

Coal capital cost estimates are shown in the Summary Table. Project cost information is provided by Montana-Dakota and based on the LEC Study.

The general assumptions in Section 2.4 for Owner's Costs govern as applicable for the Coal options with additional assumptions listed in the Summary Table.

#### **9.6 Coal O&M Cost Estimates**

Coal O&M estimates are shown in the Summary Table. O&M information is provided by Montana-Dakota and based on the LEC Study.

## 10.0 EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

### 10.1 General Description

To support Montana-Dakota's integrated resource planning, the following emerging technologies are described below:

- Flow batteries
- Liquid Air Energy Storage (LAES)
- Fuel Cells

These technologies have begun to see commercial applications and are beginning to accrue operating hours in some installations.

#### 10.1.1 Flow Batteries

Flow batteries utilize an electrode cell stack with externally stored electrolyte material. The flow battery is comprised of positive and negative electrode cell stacks separated by a selectively permeable ion exchange membrane, in which the charge-inducing chemical reaction occurs, and liquid electrolyte storage tanks, which hold the stored energy until discharge is required. Various control and pumped circulation systems complete the flow battery system in which the cells can be stacked in series to achieve the desired voltage difference.

The battery is charged as the liquid electrolytes are pumped through the electrode cell stacks, which serve only as a catalyst and transport medium to the ion-inducing chemical reaction. The excess positive ions at the anode are allowed through the ion-selective membrane to maintain electroneutrality at the cathode, which experiences a buildup of negative ions. The charged electrolyte solution is circulated back to storage tanks until the process is allowed to repeat in reverse for discharge as necessary.

In addition to external electrolyte storage, flow batteries differ from traditional batteries in that energy conversion occurs as a direct result of the reduction-oxidation reactions occurring in the electrolyte solution itself. The electrode is not a component of the electrochemical fuel and does not participate in the chemical reaction. Therefore, the electrodes are not subject to the same deterioration that depletes electrical performance of traditional batteries, resulting in high cycling life of the flow battery.

Depending on the technology and design, some flow battery technologies are able to scale power and energy independently, such that the storage duration can be increased by adding electrolyte volume.

Other technologies may also need to add surface area to the electrode cell stack in addition to adding electrolyte volume. Round trip efficiencies for flow battery technologies are generally in the 65% - 75% range, depending on the technology type and system losses.

Flow battery technology is generally believed to be better suited for long duration (>6 hours) storage than other leading battery technologies such as lithium ion. The demand for long duration storage is expected to increase as renewable energy penetration increases, and therefore manufacturers are rapidly developing products to meet potential future demand.

Operation and maintenance for flow batteries differs from lithium ion storage technology because there is more mechanical equipment, but there is generally no performance degradation. Lithium ion battery performance degrades over time regardless of operation, and degradation increases with each charge/discharge cycle. So, while there may be routine maintenance requirements for pumps, tanks, valves, and electrolyte chemistry, flow batteries do not require regular augmentation or over-sizing to maintain guaranteed system performance.

There are several flow battery manufacturers offering products in various stages of commercial development, and some with utility scale, multi-MW installations installed or planned. It is recommended that Montana-Dakota monitor flow battery market and product development in the coming years.

### **10.1.2 Liquid Air Energy Storage**

Liquid Air Energy Storage (LAES) systems convert ambient air to liquefied air stored in above-ground cryogenic storage tanks which is expanded to meet power demand. LAES systems are typically advantageous when co-located with industrial processes that result in waste heat and might produce electricity. In these applications, LAES systems can serve to manage energy demand and reduce peak hour energy use.

During periods of low demand, lower cost electrical energy can be used to draw air from the environment, filter for contaminants, and then compress the air through multiple stages to supply the storage tanks at medium-pressure and low temperature. The liquid air is stored in these tanks resulting in scalable amounts of potential energy storage. The tanks used in LAES systems are similar to those used in other industries for bulk storage of nitrogen, oxygen and liquefied natural gas. When power is to be discharged from the LAES system, the liquid air is pumped to a higher pressure, evaporated and superheated. This high-pressure fluid is expanded across a turbine to recuperate the energy stored. With additional sources of waste heat, from industrial processes or co-located energy generation assets, the air can be superheated to a greater extent. This additional energy input results in a higher-pressure fluid to expand through the turbine leading to greater energy generated in the discharge phase.

Due to the modular nature of the storage components, LAES systems can be scaled to meet the applications' needs with commercially available options existing in the 5-100 MW range. LAES systems differ from other energy storage options as they do not involve an electrochemical reaction and are based mechanical compression and expansion. However, their construction does not require limited geologic conditions as compressed air energy storage systems (CAES) which are limited to suitable caverns.

LAES systems exhibit round trip efficiencies in the 60% - 70% range. Like flow batteries, an advantage of LAES is long project life and minimal performance degradation over that life. There is a 5MW / 15MWh system installed in the United Kingdom, so the technology is commercially available, but there is little market penetration currently in the USA. It is recommended that Montana-Dakota monitor the market and technology development for LAES systems in the coming years.

### **10.1.3 Fuel Cells**

Fuel cells consist of an electrolyte material held between a negatively charged anode and a positively charged cathode, and then placed between two flow field plates. Via the flow plates, hydrogen fuel is forced through the anode while oxygen (air) flows through the cathode. The resultant chemical reaction splits the hydrogen into particles by charge. The electrolyte is impermeable to the negatively charged particles, which are then forced through a circuit, generating current. Positively charged particles pass through the electrolyte and recombine with oxygen and the negatively charged particles at the anode to form water and carbon dioxide byproducts. This process also yields heat which can be recuperated to generate high temperature steam used in the reformation of natural gas to produce the hydrogen fuel.

As fuel cell technology matures and installations accrue more operating hours, research and development continues in both private and government funded institutions to optimize operating efficiency and reduce costs. Many states offer financial incentives that can reduce the installed cost of fuel cells.

Molten-carbonate fuel cells (MCFCs) utilize a high temperature salt (typically sodium or magnesium) based electrolyte core. The electrolyte compound is held in molten state, operating at 1,100°F to 1,300°F. While this yields relatively high thermal efficiencies in the range of 50 percent to 60 percent, the elevated temperatures also result in increased corrosiveness of the liquid electrolyte. MCFCs are currently being marketed as commercially available technology for megawatt-scale generation needs, however this is still a developing generation technology with limited operational experience compared to simple cycle turbine and engine technologies. Research and development efforts are focused on increased size and reliability while reducing the cost of manufacture.

Solid Oxide fuel cells (SOFCs) utilize a solid ceramic and metal oxide based electrolyte but operate at even higher temperatures than the MCFC, in the range of 1,200°F to 1,800°F at similar thermal efficiencies. Elevated operating temperatures yield the possibility of internal gas reformation and can limit cell component life. However, elevated temperatures can provide benefits in steam co-generation applications. SOFCs are commercially available, but like MCFCs, they are a relatively recent development in fuel cell technology with limited operating experience in the utility market.

Due to the configuration of the cell and electrolyte core, MCFCs are more commonly scalable and are commercially available in modular units approaching 3,000 kW output. This scalability lends the MCFC to better suitability for distributed generation applications at the utility scale, particularly in excess of 1 to 2 MW of output. Recent domestic SOFC installations have trended more towards single consumer use at large company headquarters, rather than for the sole purpose of power generation and sale to the grid. In addition, manufacture of SOFCs is limited, which has led to high cell cost and concern over product value. There are technologies including phosphoric acid fuel cells and polymer electrolyte membrane fuel cells, but these are better suited for residential, commercial, or transportation applications.

Fuel cells do not rely on fuel combustion and therefore NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, and PM emissions are inherently low compared to most generation technologies. CO<sub>2</sub> emission rates are comparable to natural gas combustion technologies. No external emission control technologies are expected for fuel cell technologies. Fuel cell heat rates are generally in line with modern combined cycle plant heat rates.

Fuel cell costs are generally declining as the technology matures, and installations are increasing in areas with high electricity costs (i.e. California) and/or prominent incentives (i.e. Connecticut). The two leading fuel cell manufacturers in the utility space commonly offer full turnkey solutions, in which they engineer, construct, own, and operate their facilities, selling electricity directly to their customer. It is recommended that Montana-Dakota monitor the market and technology development for fuel cell systems in the coming years.

## 11.0 CONCLUSIONS

This Assessment provides information to support Montana-Dakota's power supply planning efforts. Information provided in this Assessment is preliminary in nature and is intended to highlight indicative, differential costs associated with each technology. Estimates and projections prepared by BMcD relating to performance, construction costs, and operating and maintenance costs are based on experience, qualifications, and judgment as a professional consultant. BMcD recommends that Montana-Dakota use this information to update production cost models for comparison of generation alternatives and their applicability to future resource plans. Montana-Dakota should pursue additional engineering studies to define project scope, budget, and timeline for technologies of interest.

Of all technologies evaluated, the simple cycle 7E.03 LLI option exhibits the lowest capital cost per kW generated. If an SCR is required for the simple cycle application, or other emissions regulations were to pass, then the 7E.03 LLI cost could increase, or would face other operational limits.

Aeroderivative turbines generally exhibit excellent heat rates, fast start and ramp rates, and reliable operation, but they also tend to be more expensive than frame units on a \$/kW scale.

Reciprocating engine plants offer the lowest heat rates and fastest start times when compared to simple cycle gas turbine options. Reciprocating engine plants are also likely to exhibit the greatest capacity range among simple cycle options, with a minimum load of a single engine at 25% - 50% load. Variable O&M for engine plants is higher than frame GTs and should be considered in an analysis. It is expected that reciprocating engine plants will require SCR systems and CO catalysts to control emissions.

Combined cycle plants offer better heat rates than all other combustion plants evaluated. Of the evaluated greenfield plants, the 1x1 F class option shows the lowest capital cost per kW.

Renewable options include PV and wind systems. PV is a proven technology for daytime peaking power and a viable option to pursue renewable goals. PV capital costs have steadily declined for years, but recent import tariffs on PV panels and foreign steel have impacted market trends. Wind energy generation is a proven technology and turbine costs have dropped considerably over the past few years.

Biomass and coal information are also presented in this Assessment based on information provided by Montana-Dakota Utilities and prepared by others.

In addition to the technologies included in the Summary Table of the Assessment, flow batteries, liquid air energy storage and fuel cells were discussed as emerging technologies for informational purposes. It is

recommended that Montana-Dakota Utilities monitor the development of these technologies in the coming years.

## **APPENDIX A – SCOPE MATRIX**

**2019 MDU TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT ASSUMPTIONS**

	Simple Cycle	Reciprocating Engines	Combined Cycle	Wind	PV	PV + Storage	Biomass	Coal (Note 1)
<b>Project Description</b>								
Plant Size(s):	Aero LM6000 PF+	4x 9MW Engines	2 x 1 SGT-800 with Duct Firing	20 MW	50 MW - Single Axis Tracking	Co-located w/50 MW PV 10 MW / 40 MWh Storage	25 MW Bubbling Fluidized Bed	Circulating Fluidized Bed w/o CC
	Aero LMS100 PB+	3x 18MW Engines	1 x 1 7F.05 with Duct Firing	50 MW	5 MW Single Axis Tracking PV	Co-located w/5 MW PV 1 MW / 4 MWh Storage		Circulating Fluidized Bed w/ CC
	GE 7E.03 LLJ (Greenfield & at RM Heskett)		2 x 1 7EA with Duct Firing Heskett Expansion					
Fuel:	Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Natural Gas	N/A	N/A	N/A	Grasses (CRP and Switchgrass)	100% Raw ND Lignite
Project Location:	North Dakota							
Contract Philosophy:	Multiple Contract Approach (EpCM)							
Project COD:	Shown in 2019 USD (i.e. no escalation)							
Labor Type:	Union							
Labor Incentives:	50 hrs / week & \$80 per day per diem							
Site Description:	Greenfield (with exception to RM Heskett Expansion)							
<b>Scope Basis / Assumptions:</b>								
Redundancy:	Reflective of typical utility service. Redundant installed components (2 x 100%, 3 x 50%) where component failure could cause outage of the plant. No spare GSU. 2 x 100% boiler feed pumps and ID/FD/ PA fans							
Site Condition:	Flat, minimal rock, soils stable for spread footings for all foundations except turbines and coal plant stacks.							
Site Elevation:	1690 R AMSL							
Site Summer Ambient Conditions:	84.5°F / 40% RH							
Site Winter Ambient Conditions:	6.8°F / 70% RH							
Water Supply:	Fresh Water supply from wells or surface water; pipeline/intake excluded from cost.							
Waste Water Disposal:	Effluent discharge to evaporation pond onsite.	Discharge offsite, piping beyond site boundary excluded.	Effluent discharge to evaporation pond onsite.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Effluent discharge to pond onsite.	Not specified in report provided by MDU
<b>Performance Basis</b>								
Steam Design Pressure:	N/A	N/A	2400 psia (7F.05) 1400 psia (SGT-800) 1500 psia (Heskett)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1500 psia	2400 psia
Steam Design Temperature:	N/A	N/A	1050 F / 1050F 1000 F (SGT-800) 1000 F (Heskett)	N/A	N/A	N/A	950 F	1050 F
Inlet cooling	Evaporative Cooling Included for Summer Performance	N/A	Evaporative Cooling Included for Summer Performance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Heat Rejection Design:	Fin Fan Heat Exchanger	Fin Fan Heat Exchanger	Wet Cooling Tower	N/A	N/A	N/A	Wet Cooling Tower	50% Wet Cooled / 50% Air Cooled
Availability Metrics	GADS data, as applicable.							
<b>Fuel, Sorbent, and Ash Landfill</b>								
Design Fuel:	Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Natural Gas	N/A	N/A	N/A	Grasses (CRP and Switchgrass)	100% Raw ND Lignite
Back-up Fuel:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Start-up Fuel:	Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Natural Gas	N/A	N/A	N/A	Natural Gas Assumed	Natural Gas Assumed
Fuel for Duct Burners:	N/A	N/A	Natural Gas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unloading System:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Truck Dumper	Not specified in report provided by MDU
Live Storage:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Covered Storage	Day Silos
Long-term storage:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Open Pile	Not specified in report provided by MDU
SO <sub>2</sub> Control Reagent:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Limestone / Lime in Polishing Scrubber	FDA + LKP
SO <sub>2</sub> Control Reagent Delivery:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Truck	Not specified in report provided by MDU
SO <sub>2</sub> Control Reagent Storage:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Outdoor, uncovered pile	Not specified in report provided by MDU
Ammonia:	Aqueous Ammonia delivered by truck for LMS100	Urea delivered by truck	Aqueous Ammonia delivered by truck for units with SCR	N/A	N/A	N/A	Aqueous Ammonia delivered by truck	Not specified in report provided by MDU
Mercury Sorbent Storage:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Silo	Not specified in report provided by MDU
Fly Ash Disposal:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Onsite Landfill	Onsite Silo
Scrubber Sludge / Byproduct Disposal:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Included in Fly Ash	Included in Fly Ash
Bottom Ash Disposal:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Onsite Landfill	Onsite Silo
Landfill Size:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5 Year Cell	Not specified in report provided by MDU
Landfill delivery:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Truck	Not specified in report provided by MDU
<b>Enclosures:</b>								
Gas Turbine or Engine:	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Steam Turbine:	N/A	N/A	Indoor	N/A	N/A	N/A	Indoor	Not specified in report provided by MDU
Boiler or HRSG:	N/A	N/A	Indoor	N/A	N/A	N/A	Indoor	Not specified in report provided by MDU
Scrubber:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Indoor	Not specified in report provided by MDU
<b>Buildings:</b>								
Administration Building	Included	Included in Engine Hall	Included	Included	Included	Included	Co-located with PV	Included
Warehouse	Included	Included in Engine Hall	Included	Included	Included	Included	Co-located with PV	Included
Maintenance	Included	Included in Engine Hall	Included	Included	Included	Included	Co-located with PV	Included
Misc. Equipment Enclosures	Minimal Included. Limited to Electrical Equipment, CEMS enclosure, etc.							

**2019 MDU TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT ASSUMPTIONS**

	Simple Cycle	Reciprocating Engines	Combined Cycle	Wind	PV	PV + Storage	Biomass	Coal (Note 1)
<b>Emissions and Emissions Controls*</b>								
NOx Control:	DLN, SCR included for LMS100 PB+, option for all others	SCR	DLN / SCR	N/A	N/A	N/A	SNCR	SNCR
CO Control:	Good Combustion Practice, Catalyst included for LSM100PB+	CO Catalyst	CO Catalyst	N/A	N/A	N/A	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice
SO <sub>2</sub> Control:	Low Sulfur Fuel	Low Sulfur Fuel	Low Sulfur Fuel	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dry Sorbent Injection	FDA + LKP
SO <sub>x</sub> Control:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Polishing Scrubber	Not specified in report provided by MDU
PM10 Control (filterable & condensable particulate):	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baghouse	Baghouse
Mercury Control:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Activated Carbon Injection into Exhaust Gas	Activated Carbon Injection into Exhaust Gas
VOC Control:	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice	N/A	N/A	N/A	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice
CO <sub>2</sub> Capture/Compression	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	CO <sub>2</sub> Capture as described in option description
<b>Interconnection:</b>								
Switchyard:	Included with position for generators & 2 outgoing lines. PV + Storage assume interconnection at distribution voltage.							
Transmission Interconnect:	Cost for 15 mile of transmission line at interconnection voltage, excludes land costs.							
Interconnection Voltage:	115 kV for all except PV + Storage which is at 34.5 kV							
Gas Interconnection:	Included, 5 mi. of interconnection, easement allowance and metering. Line diam.: 4". LM6000 PF+ 6". LMS100 PB+, 7E 03 LLI	Included, 5 mi. of interconnection, easement allowance and metering. Line diam.: 4"	Included, 5 mi. of interconnection, easement allowance and metering. Line diam.: 6". 2x1 SGT-800, 1x1 7F-05	N/A	N/A	N/A	Included, 5 mi. of interconnection, easement allowance and metering. Line diam.: 4"	Included, 5 mi. of interconnection, easement allowance and metering. Line diam.: 4"
Water Interconnection:	Interconnection includes onsite wells and associated piping.	Interconnection includes onsite wells and associated piping.	Interconnection includes onsite wells and associated piping.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Interconnection includes onsite wells and associated piping.	Interconnection includes onsite wells and associated piping.
MISO Queue Fees:	Included							
Network Upgrades:	Included as provided by MDU							
<b>Miscellaneous Equipment:</b>								
Fire protection:	New Fire Pump and Emergency Diesel Backup for dedicated onsite storage							
Emergency Generator:	New Diesel Generator							
Auxiliary Boiler:	N/A	N/A	Included	N/A	N/A	N/A	Included	Not specified in report provided by MDU
Black Start:	Excluded							
<b>Miscellaneous Contract Costs:</b>								
Startup Spare Parts:	Allowance Included							
Construction Indirects:	Construction Mgmt, Engineering, Performance testing and start-up, initial fills and consumables, startup, surveys, and site security Included							
Performance Bonds:	Allowance is 1% of Project Cost							
<b>Indirect / Owner's Indirect Costs:</b>								
Project Development	Allowance Included							
Owner Operations Personnel Prior to COD	Allowance Included							
Owner's Project Management	Allowance Included							
Owner Engineering	Excluded							
Owner Legal Council	Allowance Included							
Operator Training	Allowance Included							
Permitting & License Fees	Allowance Included							
Land	Allowance Included							
Labor Camp	Assumed to not be required. Plant has local towns/ housing							
Construction Power	Allowance Included							
Fuel Consumed during Commissioning	Allowance Included							
Power Generated & Sold during Commissioning	Allowance Included							
Initial Fuel Inventory	Allowance Included							
Builder's Risk Insurance	Allowance Included							
Operating Spare Parts	Allowance included for critical equipment only & minor parts. No spare GSU included							
Workshop Tools & Test Equipment	Allowance Included							
Warehouse Shelves	Allowance Included							
Mobile Equipment, Vehicles	Allowance Included							
Laboratory Equipment & Furniture	Allowance Included							
Kitchen Furniture	Allowance Included							
Locker Room Furniture	Allowance Included							
Building Furniture	Allowance Included							
Owner's Contingency:	Included @ 10% to reflect anticipated spent contingency for screening purposes.							
Financing Fees	Excluded							
Interest During Construction	Provided by MDU							
Sales Tax:	Excluded							
<b>Notes</b>								
Note 1	Coal technology option information provided by MDU, based on Study of Lignite-Based Advanced Generation Technology Systems prepared by Others for the Lignite Energy Council. Their assumptions govern the information presented and may not be completely represented in the table above.							

## 2019 MDU TECH ASSESSMENT OPERATING ASSUMPTIONS

	Simple Cycle - Aero	Simple Cycle - Frame	Reciprocating Engines	Combined Cycle	Wind	PV / PV + Storage	Biomass	Coal (Note 1)
<b>General</b>								
Staffing:								
Number of Personnel:	4	4	4	1x1: 22, 2x1: 25 RM Heskett Expansion: 20 \$120,000 per person per year (all in including burdens, benefits, bonuses, and overtime)	2	2	44	Not specified in report provided by MDU
Labor Cost:								
Operating Hours Considered:	1,314 Hours	1,314 Hours	1,314 Hours	6,132 Hours	N/A	N/A	7,446 Hours (85% CF)	7,884 Hours w/CO, 7446 Hours w/CC
Standby Power:	Included for Non-Operating Hours							
Standby Power Cost:	\$21/MWh							
Property Insurance:	Included, rate provided by MDU. (0.15% of Total Loaded Project Cost)							
Property Tax:	Included, rate provided by MDU. (0.416% of Total Loaded Project Cost)							
<b>Maintenance Considerations</b>								
Major Maintenance Basis	Major Maintenance assumes third party contract	Major Maintenance assumes third party contract	Major Maintenance assumes third party contract	Major Maintenance assumes third party contract	Wind Turbine maintenance assumes third party contract	Storage assumes third party contract for augmentation.	Major Maintenance assumes third party contract	Not specified in report provided by MDU
Service Director Included:	No	Yes	No	Yes	N/A		N/A	N/A
Engine Lease Agreement Included (Engine Swap)	No	No	No	No	N/A		N/A	N/A
SCR and CO Catalyst Replacements:	25,000 hours as applicable							
Fuel / Ash Handling Mobile Equipment:	N/A							
<b>Scope Basis / Assumptions</b>								
Water Supply Cost:	Raw water assumes \$0.10/kgal.							
Water Quality Assumptions:	Suitable for use in evaporative coolers / cooling towers with 4 cycles of concentration and without any pretreatment. Standard chemical treatment for corrosion / biological growth only							
Deminerlizer System	N/A	N/A	N/A	Permanent On-Site RO w/Mixed Bed Polisher	N/A		Permanent On-Site RO w/Mixed Bed Polisher	Not specified in report provided by MDU
Water Discharge Treatment:	Neutralize Only for discharge to onsite evaporation pond, as applicable							
Water Discharge Cost:	Water Discharge Treatment Cost included in Variable O&M. No Water Discharge Demand Cost included.							
<b>Fuel, Sorbent, and Ash Landfill</b>								
SO2 Control:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Furnace Limestone Injection Followed by a Polishing Scrubber Utilizing Hydrated Furnace Ash for Sorbent	Sulfur Capture in Circulating Fluid Bed with Subsequent Polishing in Flash Dryer Absorber and Baghouse
Lime Costs:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	None (assumes that excess lime from boiler is hydrated and utilized in the polishing scrubber)	Not specified in report provided by MDU
NOx Control:	DLN combustors with SCR option for LM6000. DLN combustors with SCR standard for LMS100.	DLN with SCR option.	SCR	DLN and SCR for greenfield options DLN only for RM Heskett Expansion	N/A	N/A	SNCR	SNCR
CO Control:	Good Combustion Practice Oxidation Catalyst for LMS100PB+	Good Combustion Practice	Oxidation Catalyst	Oxidation Catalyst Good Combustion Practice for Heskett Expansion	N/A	N/A	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice
Ammonia Type:	Aqueous	N/A	Urea	Aqueous	N/A	N/A	Aqueous	Anhydrous or Aqueous not specified in report provided by MDU
Mercury Sorbent Type:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Activated Carbon Injection	Activated Carbon Injection
CO2 Control:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	CO2 Capture as Applicable
Fly Ash Disposal:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	On-Site Landfill	On-Site Landfill
Bottom Ash / Slag Disposal:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	On-Site Landfill	On-Site Landfill
Scrubber Sludge / Sulfur Byproduct Disposal:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	On-Site Landfill	On-Site Landfill
Fly Ash Disposal:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	On-Site Landfill	On-Site Landfill
<b>Emissions and Emissions Controls</b>								
NOx Emissions Allowance Costs:							Excluded	
SOx Emissions Allowance Costs:							Excluded	
Mercury Emissions Allowance Costs:							Excluded	
Carbon Dioxide Emissions Allowance Costs / Tax:							Excluded	
<b>Emissions and Emissions Controls</b>								
Note 1	Coal technology option information provided by MDU, based on Study of Lignite-Based Advanced Generation Technology Systems prepared by Others for the Lignite Energy Council. Their assumptions govern the information presented and may not be completely represented in the table above.							

**APPENDIX B – 2019 IRP TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE**

**MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. 2019 GENERATION TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE**  
**SIMPLE CYCLE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROJECT OPTIONS**  
**PRELIMINARY AND CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**  
December 2018 - Revision 3

PROJECT TYPE	1x Aeroderivative SCGT - Natural Gas	1x Aeroderivative SCGT - Natural Gas	1x GE 7E.03 LLI SCGT - Natural Gas	1x GE 7E.03 LLI SCGT - Natural Gas Heskett Expansion	Reciprocating Engine (9MW Engines)	Reciprocating Engine (18 MW Engines)
<b>BASE PLANT DESCRIPTION</b>						
Number of Gas Turbines/Engines/Units	1	1	1	1	4	3
Representative Class Gas Turbine	GE LM6000 PF+	GE LMS100 PB+	GE 7E.03 LLI	GE 7E.03 LLI	Wartsila 20V34SG	Wartsila 18V50SG
Capacity Factor (%)	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Startup Time to Maximum Load, minutes (Notes 1, 2)	5	5	30	30	5	5
Startup Time to MECL, minutes (Note 3)	4	4	20	20	4	4
Startup Time to Stack Emissions Compliance, minutes (Note 20)	9	30	25	25	30	30
Maximum Ramp Rate, MW/min (Online)	14	25	24	24	18	28
Forced Outage Factor (%) (Notes 4, 5)	3.8%	3.8%	0.7%	0.7%	1.8%	1.8%
Equivalent Forced Outage Rate (%) (Notes 4, 5)	25.9%	25.9%	5.8%	5.8%	4.5%	4.5%
Availability Factor (%) (Notes 4, 5)	90.6%	90.6%	93.8%	93.8%	95.3%	95.3%
Fuel Design	Natural Gas Only	Natural Gas Only	Natural Gas Only	Natural Gas Only	Natural Gas Only	Natural Gas Only
Heat Rejection	Fin Fan Heat Exchanger	Fin Fan Heat Exchanger & Intercooler	Fin Fan Heat Exchanger	Fin Fan Heat Exchanger	Fin Fan Heat Exchanger	Fin Fan Heat Exchanger
NO <sub>x</sub> Control	DLN	DLN & SCR	DLN	DLN	SCR	SCR
CO Control	Good Combustion Practice	Oxidation Catalyst	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice	Oxidation Catalyst	Oxidation Catalyst
Particulate Control	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice
<b>ESTIMATED PERFORMANCE (Note 6)</b>						
<b>WINTER AMBIENT</b>						
Base Load Performance @ 6.8°F / 70% RH (MDU Winter)						
Gross Plant Output, kW	55,570	101,470	99,470	99,470	37,480	56,450
Net Plant Output, kW	54,730	99,340	97,680	97,680	36,540	55,040
Net Plant Heat Rate, Btu/kWh (HHV)	9,210	8,860	11,180	11,180	8,450	8,310
Heat Input, MMBtu/h (HHV)	504	880	1,093	1,093	309	458
Minimum Load Operational Status @ 6.8°F / 70% RH (MDU Winter)						
Gross Plant Output, kW	27,780	50,730	49,740	49,740	(Single Engine) 3,710	(Single Engine) 7,480
Net Plant Output, kW	27,370	49,670	48,840	48,840	3,620	7,300
Net Plant Heat Rate, Btu/kWh (HHV)	11,850	10,820	14,490	14,490	10,220	9,630
Heat Input, MMBtu/h (HHV)	324	537	708	708	37	70
<b>SUMMER AMBIENT</b>						
Base Load Performance @ 84.5°F / 40% RH (MDU Summer, Incl. Evap Cooler)						
Gross Plant Output, kW	46,020	92,510	80,290	80,290	37,480	56,450
Net Plant Output, kW	45,280	90,660	78,280	78,280	36,540	55,040
Net Plant Heat Rate, Btu/kWh (HHV)	9,510	9,050	11,770	11,770	8,470	8,310
Heat Input, MMBtu/h (HHV)	431	821	922	922	309	458
Minimum Load Operational Status @ 84.5°F / 40% RH (MDU Summer)						
Gross Plant Output, kW	20,640	45,160	37,590	37,590	(Single Engine) 3,710	(Single Engine) 7,480
Net Plant Output, kW	20,330	44,210	36,910	36,910	3,620	7,300
Net Plant Heat Rate, Btu/kWh (HHV)	13,210	11,330	15,790	15,790	10,240	9,630
Heat Input, MMBtu/h (HHV)	269	501	583	583	37	70

**MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. 2019 GENERATION TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE**  
**SIMPLE CYCLE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROJECT OPTIONS**  
**PRELIMINARY AND CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**  
December 2018 - Revision 3

PROJECT TYPE	1x Aeroderivative SCGT - Natural Gas	1x Aeroderivative SCGT - Natural Gas	1x GE 7E.03 LLI SCGT - Natural Gas	1x GE 7E.03 LLI SCGT - Natural Gas Heskett Expansion	Reciprocating Engine (9MW Engines)	Reciprocating Engine (18 MW Engines)
<b>ESTIMATED CAPITAL AND O&amp;M COSTS</b>						
<b>Project Capital Costs, 2019 MM\$ (w/o Owner's Costs)</b>	<b>\$58</b>	<b>\$102</b>	<b>\$70</b>	<b>\$66</b>	<b>\$54</b>	<b>\$70</b>
<b>Project Cost Per Summer kW, 2019 \$/kW</b>	<b>\$1,280</b>	<b>\$1,120</b>	<b>\$890</b>	<b>\$840</b>	<b>\$1,470</b>	<b>\$1,280</b>
<b>Owner's Costs, 2019 MM\$</b>	<b>\$47</b>	<b>\$58</b>	<b>\$55</b>	<b>\$15</b>	<b>\$46</b>	<b>\$49</b>
Owner's Project Development	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3
Owner's Operational Personnel Prior to COD	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3
Owner's Engineer	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Owner's Project Management	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
Owner's Legal Costs	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5
Owner's Start-up Engineering	\$1.2	\$1.2	\$1.2	\$1.2	\$0.9	\$0.9
Temporary Utilities	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.1	\$0.5	\$0.5
Permitting and Licensing Fees	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
Switchyard (Note 18)	\$4.0	\$4.0	\$4.0	\$1.0	\$4.0	\$4.0
Land (Note 17)	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	N/A	\$0.1	\$0.1
Transmission Interconnection (Notes 7, 19)	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$0.5	\$15.0	\$15.0
Gas Interconnection (Note 8)	\$7.4	\$8.7	\$8.7	\$1.3	\$7.4	\$7.4
Water Interconnection (Note 9)	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	Existing	\$0.1	\$0.1
MISO Queue Fees (Note 10)	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.3
Network Upgrades	\$6.2	\$11.2	\$11.0	\$0.0	\$4.1	\$6.2
Political Concessions & Area Development Fees	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.5
Startup/Testing (Fuel & Consumables)	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$1.4	\$1.4
Site Security	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.0	\$0.4	\$0.4
Operating Spare Parts	\$1.8	\$1.8	\$1.8	\$0.0	\$2.0	\$2.0
Permanent Plant Equipment and Furnishings	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.3
Builders Risk Insurance (0.45% of Construction Costs)	\$0.3	\$0.5	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.2	\$0.3
Owner's Contingency (10% for Screening Purposes)	\$5.8	\$10.2	\$7.0	\$6.6	\$5.4	\$7.0
<b>Total Project Costs, 2019 MM\$</b>	<b>\$105</b>	<b>\$160</b>	<b>\$124</b>	<b>\$80</b>	<b>\$99</b>	<b>\$120</b>
<b>Total Cost Per Summer kW, 2019 \$/kW</b>	<b>\$2,320</b>	<b>\$1,760</b>	<b>\$1,590</b>	<b>\$1,030</b>	<b>\$2,710</b>	<b>\$2,180</b>
<b>Loaded Costs</b>						
Interest During Construction, MM\$	\$5	\$8	\$8	\$5	\$5	\$6
<b>Total Project Costs, 2019 MM\$ (Loaded)</b>	<b>\$110</b>	<b>\$168</b>	<b>\$132</b>	<b>\$85</b>	<b>\$104</b>	<b>\$126</b>
<b>Total Cost Per Summer kW, 2019 \$/kW (Loaded)</b>	<b>\$2,440</b>	<b>\$1,850</b>	<b>\$1,680</b>	<b>\$1,090</b>	<b>\$2,850</b>	<b>\$2,290</b>
<b>SCR ADD-ON COSTS</b>						
Capital Costs, 2019 MM\$	\$5.3	Included	\$19	\$19	Included	Included
Owner's Costs, 2019 MM\$	\$0.3	Included	\$1.1	\$1.1	Included	Included
Loaded Costs, Interest During Construction, 2019 MM\$	\$0.3	Included	\$1.2	\$1.2	Included	Included

**MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. 2019 GENERATION TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE**  
**SIMPLE CYCLE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROJECT OPTIONS**  
**PRELIMINARY AND CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**  
December 2018 - Revision 3

PROJECT TYPE	1x Aeroderivative SCGT - Natural Gas	1x Aeroderivative SCGT - Natural Gas	1x GE 7E.03 LLI SCGT - Natural Gas	1x GE 7E.03 LLI SCGT - Natural Gas Heskett Expansion	Reciprocating Engine (9MW Engines)	Reciprocating Engine (18 MW Engines)
<b>FIXED O&amp;M COST</b>						
Fixed O&M Cost, 2019\$/kW-mo (Note 11)	\$2.50	\$1.20	\$1.40	\$0.80	\$2.60	\$1.80
Property Tax, 2019 \$/KW-mo (Note 21)	\$0.80	\$0.60	\$0.60	\$0.40	\$1.00	\$0.80
Property Insurance, 2019 \$/kW-mo (Note 22)	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.30
<b>NON-FUEL VARIABLE &amp; MAINTENANCE COSTS</b>						
Major Maintenance Cost, 2019\$/Unit-hr (Notes 2, 12, 16)	\$170.0	\$300	\$330.0	\$330.0	\$25	\$22
Major Maintenance Cost, 2019\$/Unit-Start	N/A	N/A	\$9,000.0	\$9,000.0	N/A	N/A
Major Maintenance Cost, 2019\$/MWh (Note 23)	\$5.00	\$4.40	\$5.60	\$5.60	\$2.60	\$1.20
Variable O&M Cost, 2019\$/MWh (Note 13)	\$0.9	\$1.7	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$4.4	\$4.6
<b>SCR O&amp;M Costs</b>						
Incremental Fixed O&M Costs, 2019\$/kWh	\$0.00	Included	\$0.00	\$0.00	Included	Included
Incremental Variable O&M Cost, 2019\$/MWh	\$0.70	Included	\$0.60	\$0.60	Included	Included
<b>ESTIMATED BASE LOAD OPERATING EMISSIONS (ISO) (Note 14)</b>						
<b>Turbine/Engine Only</b>						
Gross Carbon Intensity (lb/MWh)	1,110	1,050	1,460	1,460	N/A	N/A
NO <sub>x</sub> [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	0.090	0.100	0.020	0.020	N/A	N/A
NO <sub>x</sub> [ppmvd @ 15% O <sub>2</sub> ]	25	25	5.0	5.0	N/A	N/A
NO <sub>x</sub> [lb/hr]	40.0	86	19.0	19.0	N/A	N/A
CO [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	0.050	0.500	0.050	0.050	N/A	N/A
CO [ppmvd @ 15% O <sub>2</sub> ]	25	187	25	25	N/A	N/A
CO [lb/hr]	24.0	390	55.0	55.0	N/A	N/A
CO <sub>2</sub> [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	120	120	120	120	N/A	N/A
CO <sub>2</sub> [ppmvd @ 15% O <sub>2</sub> ]	49,500	34,400	34,700	34,700	N/A	N/A
CO <sub>2</sub> [lb/hr]	53,200	103,900	121,000	121,000	N/A	N/A
PM/PM <sub>10</sub> [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	0.007	0.005	0.004	0.004	N/A	N/A
PM/PM <sub>10</sub> [lb/hr]	3.00	4	4.20	4.20	N/A	N/A
<b>Turbine /Engine with SCR and CO Catalyst</b>						
Gross Carbon Intensity (lb/MWh)	1,120	1,050	1,460	1,460	990	970
NO <sub>x</sub> [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.020	0.020
NO <sub>x</sub> [ppmvd @ 15% O <sub>2</sub> ]	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0
NO <sub>x</sub> [lb/hr]	4.40	8.60	8.30	8.30	1.20	2.50
CO [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	0.000	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.030	0.030
CO [ppmvd @ 15% O <sub>2</sub> ]	2.0	4.00	2.00	2.00	15.0	15.0
CO [lb/hr]	2.20	8.40	5.00	5.00	2.50	5.00
CO <sub>2</sub> [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	120	120	120	120	120	120
CO <sub>2</sub> [ppmvd @ 15% O <sub>2</sub> ]	34,300	34,300	34,300	34,300	N/A	N/A
CO <sub>2</sub> [lb/hr]	53,200	104,000	121,000	121,000	9,300	18,300
PM/PM <sub>10</sub> [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	0.010	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.020	0.020
PM/PM <sub>10</sub> [lb/hr]	4.40	6.70	7.40	7.40	1.70	3.30

**MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. 2019 GENERATION TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE**  
**SIMPLE CYCLE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROJECT OPTIONS**  
**PRELIMINARY AND CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**  
**December 2018 - Revision 3**

PROJECT TYPE	1x Aeroderivative SCGT - Natural Gas	1x Aeroderivative SCGT - Natural Gas	1x GE 7E.03 LLI SCGT - Natural Gas	1x GE 7E.03 LLI SCGT - Natural Gas Heskett Expansion	Reciprocating Engine (9MW Engines)	Reciprocating Engine (18 MW Engines)
<p><b>Notes:</b></p> <p>Note 1: Simple cycle GT starts are not affected by hot, warm or cold conditions. Simple cycle starts assume purge credits are available. Recip engine start times assume the engines are kept warm when not operational.</p> <p>Note 2: OEM specific frame turbine option (7E.03 LLI) does not include a fast start package.</p> <p>Note 3: MECL start time assumes the min load at which the GT achieves the steady state NOx emissions ppm rate.</p> <p>Note 4: Outage and availability statistics are collected using the NERC Generating Availability Data System. Simple cycle data is based on North American units that came online in 2007 or later. Reporting period is 2011-2016. Note that a unique gas reciprocating engine category does not exist in GADS. Diesel Engine data is used as a proxy.</p> <p>Note 5: EFOR data from GADS may not accurately represent the benefits of a reciprocating plant, depending on how events are recorded. Typically, a maintenance event will not impact all engines simultaneously, so the plant would not be completely offline as it may be during an event at 1x gas turbine plant.</p> <p>Note 6: Performance estimates were developed with natural gas only at the conditions provided by Montana-Dakota Utilities.</p> <p>Note 7: Transmission interconnect allowance assumes 15 miles of transmission line at 115 kV interconnection voltage, land costs excluded.</p> <p>Note 8: Natural gas interconnection includes an allowance for 5 mile pipeline, utility interconnect and metering station. R.M. Heskett interconnection cost excludes existing pipeline to site, and includes additional pressure regulation equipment.</p> <p>Note 9: Water interconnection allowance includes on site wells and pipe for raw water supply.</p> <p>Note 10: MISO Queue Fees Owner's Costs includes application fee and Study Funding Deposit. Milestone payments are not included as those would be expected to be utilized for down payment on Network Upgrades which are shown separately as provided by MDU.</p> <p>Note 11: All Gas Turbine FOM costs assume 4 full time personnel for greenfield options. Brownfield options assume 2 full time personnel. FOM costs do not include engine lease fees that may be available with LTSA, depending on OEM.</p> <p>Note 12: Major maintenance \$/hr holds for all aero gas turbines. Major maintenance \$/hr holds for frame gas turbines where hours per start is &gt;27.</p> <p>Note 13: VOM assumes the use of temporarily trailers for demineralized water treatment, where applicable.</p> <p>Note 14: Emissions estimates are shown for steady state operation at ISO conditions. Estimates account for the impacts of SCR and CO catalysts, as applicable. Estimates are not for use for permitting purposes.</p> <p>Note 15: Performance ratings are based on elevation of 1690 ft above msl.</p> <p>Note 16: Reciprocating Engine major maintenance cost assumes no major overhaul falls within 20 year service period.</p> <p>Note 17: Land allowance includes 15 acres at \$5000/acre.</p> <p>Note 18: Switchyard allowance for the Heskett Expansion as provided by MDU.</p> <p>Note 19: Transmission allowance for Heskett Expansion provided by MDU.</p> <p>Note 20: Startup time to stack emissions compliance is not the same as the start time to MECL. Stack emissions compliance is expected to be limited by the temperature of the CO catalyst (which impacts VOC emissions) and the time required for the emissions monitoring equipment to measure values matching the unit emissions rates included in this table. Estimates are not for use for permitting purposes.</p> <p>Note 21: Property tax rate provided by MDU.</p> <p>Note 22: Property Insurance rate provided by MDU.</p> <p>Note 23: Major maintenance per MWh assumes 75% of summer net capacity for operating hours.</p>						

**MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. 2019 GENERATION TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE**  
**COMBINED CYCLE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROJECT OPTIONS**  
**PRELIMINARY AND CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**  
**December 2018 - Revision 3**

<b>PROJECT TYPE</b>	<b>2x1 SGT-800 CCGT - Fired</b>	<b>1x1 F Class CCGT - Fired</b>	<b>2x1 E Class CCGT - Fired Heskett Expansion</b>
<b>BASE PLANT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>OPTION 1</b>		
Number of Gas Turbines	2	1	1 Exist / 1 New
Number of Steam Turbines	1	1	1
Representative Class Gas Turbine	Siemens SGT-800	GE 7F.05	GE 7E.03
Steam Conditions (Main Steam / Reheat)	1000 °F	1050 °F / 1050 °F	1000 °F
Main Steam Pressure, psia	1400	2400	1500
Steam Cycle Type	Subcritical	Subcritical	Subcritical
Capacity Factor (%)	70%	70%	70%
Startup Time, minutes (Cold Start to Unfired Base Load) (Note 1)	170	180	180
Startup Time, minutes (Cold Start to Stack Emissions Compliance) (Notes 1, 2)	50	60	25
Maximum Ramp Rate (Online, MW/min)	14	34	26
Forced Outage Factor (%) (Note 3)	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Equivalent Forced Outage Rate (%) (Note 3)	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
Availability Factor (%) (Note 3)	87.8%	87.8%	87.8%
Fuel Design	Natural Gas Only	Natural Gas Only	Natural Gas Only
Heat Rejection	Wet Cooling	Wet Cooling	Wet Cooling
NO <sub>x</sub> Control	DLN & SCR	DLN & SCR	DLN
CO Control	Oxidation Catalyst	Oxidation Catalyst	Good Combustion Practice
SO <sub>2</sub> Control	Low Sulfur Fuel	Low Sulfur Fuel	Low Sulfur Fuel
CO <sub>2</sub> Control	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice
Particulate Control	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice

**MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. 2019 GENERATION TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE**  
**COMBINED CYCLE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROJECT OPTIONS**  
**PRELIMINARY AND CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**  
**December 2018 - Revision 3**

PROJECT TYPE	2x1 SGT-800 CCGT - Fired	1x1 F Class CCGT - Fired	2x1 E Class CCGT - Fired Heskett Expansion
<b>ESTIMATED PERFORMANCE (Note 4)</b>			
<b>WINTER AMBIENT</b>			<b>OPTION 1</b>
Base Load Performance @ 6.8°F / 70% RH (MDU Winter)			
Gross Plant Output, kW	154,700	347,150	289,110
Net Plant Output, kW	150,160	338,510	279,070
Net Plant Heat Rate, Btu/kWh (HHV)	7,060	6,570	7,710
Heat Input, MMBtu/h (HHV)	1,060	2,224	2,153
			7,713
Incremental Duct Fired Performance @ 6.8°F / 70% RH (MDU Winter)			
Gross Incremental Duct Fired Output, kW	36,290	95,870	88,400
Incremental Duct Fired Output, kW	35,290	95,380	86,300
Incremental Heat Rate, Btu/kWh (HHV)	9,120	8,270	10,210
Incremental Heat Input, MMBtu/h (HHV)	322	789	881
Minimum Load Performance @ 6.8°F / 70% RH (MDU Winter)			
Gross Plant Output, kW	40,620	198,150	115,730
Net Plant Output, kW	37,250	191,160	108,750
Net Plant Heat Rate, Btu/kWh (HHV)	8,920	7,150	8,300
Heat Input, MMBtu/h (HHV)	332	1,368	903
<b>SUMMER AMBIENT (Note 5)</b>			
Base Load Performance @ 84.5°F / 40% RH (MDU Summer)			
Gross Plant Output, kW	136,140	337,830	250,200
Net Plant Output, kW	131,100	329,180	239,320
Net Plant Heat Rate, Btu/kWh (HHV)	7,180	6,530	7,700
Heat Input, MMBtu/h (HHV)	942	2,150	1,843
Incremental Duct Fired Performance @ 84.5°F / 40% RH (MDU Summer)			
Gross Incremental Duct Fired Output, kW	43,630	91,960	91,350
Incremental Duct Fired Output, kW	42,850	91,210	90,450
Incremental Heat Rate, Btu/kWh (HHV)	9,040	8,020	9,990
Incremental Heat Input, MMBtu/h (HHV)	387	731	903
Minimum Load Performance @ 84.5°F / 40% RH (MDU Summer)			
Gross Plant Output, kW	34,540	183,090	94,190
Net Plant Output, kW	30,680	175,220	86,460
Net Plant Heat Rate, Btu/kWh (HHV)	9,360	7,210	8,460
Heat Input, MMBtu/h (HHV)	287	1,263	731

**MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. 2019 GENERATION TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE**  
**COMBINED CYCLE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROJECT OPTIONS**  
**PRELIMINARY AND CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**  
 December 2018 - Revision 3

PROJECT TYPE	2x1 SGT-800 CCGT - Fired	1x1 F Class CCGT - Fired	2x1 E Class CCGT - Fired Heskett Expansion
<b>ESTIMATED CAPITAL AND O&amp;M COSTS</b>			
<b>Project Capital Cost, 2019 MM\$ (w/o Owner's Costs) (NOTE 9)</b>	<b>\$246</b>	<b>\$343</b>	<b>\$274</b>
<b>Project Cost Per UNFIRED Summer kW, 2019 \$/kW</b>	<b>\$1,870</b>	<b>\$1,040</b>	<b>\$1,150</b>
<b>Owner's Costs, 2019 MM\$</b>	<b>\$119</b>	<b>\$159</b>	<b>\$68</b>
Owner's Project Development	\$3.5	\$3.5	\$0.7
Owner's Operational Personnel Prior to COD	\$1.8	\$1.8	\$1.8
Owner's Engineer	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Owner's Project Management	\$4.5	\$5.9	\$2.0
Owner's Legal Costs	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$0.8
Owner's Start-up Engineering and Training	\$0.6	\$0.5	\$0.4
Temporary Utilities	\$1.4	\$1.6	\$0.1
Permitting and Licensing Fees	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
Switchyard	\$7.4	\$6.5	\$3.0
Land (Note 11)	\$0.4	\$0.4	N/A
Transmission Interconnection (Note 12)	\$30.0	\$30.0	\$1.7
Gas Interconnection (Note 13)	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$1.3
Water Interconnection (Note 14)	\$1.3	\$1.3	Existing
MISO Queue Fees (Note 10)	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$0.3
Network Upgrades	\$20.9	\$48.9	\$21.1
Political Concessions & Area Development Fees	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.0
Startup/Testing (Fuel & Consumables)	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0
Site Security	\$0.5	\$0.8	\$0.4
Operating Spare Parts	\$5.0	\$6.0	\$1.0
Permanent Plant Equipment and Furnishings	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$1.3
Builders Risk Insurance (0.45% of Construction Costs)	\$1.1	\$1.5	\$1.2
Owner's Contingency (10% for Screening Purposes)	\$24.6	\$34.3	\$27.4
<b>Total Project Cost, 2019 MM\$ (Unloaded)</b>	<b>\$365</b>	<b>\$502</b>	<b>\$342</b>
<b>Total Cost Per UNFIRED Summer kW, 2019 \$/kW (Unloaded)</b>	<b>\$2,780</b>	<b>\$1,520</b>	<b>\$1,430</b>
<b>Loaded Costs</b>			
Interest During Construction, MM\$	\$29	\$40	\$27
<b>Total Project Cost, UNFIRED, 2019 MM\$ (Loaded)</b>	<b>\$394</b>	<b>\$542</b>	<b>\$369</b>
<b>Total Cost Per UNFIRED Summer kW, 2019 \$/kW (Loaded)</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$1,650</b>	<b>\$1,540</b>

**MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. 2019 GENERATION TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE**  
**COMBINED CYCLE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROJECT OPTIONS**  
**PRELIMINARY AND CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**  
**December 2018 - Revision 3**

PROJECT TYPE	2x1 SGT-800 CCGT - Fired	1x1 F Class CCGT - Fired	2x1 E Class CCGT - Fired Heskett Expansion
<b>DUCT FIRING ADD-ON COST</b>			
Capital Costs, 2019 \$MM	\$12.8	\$8.7	\$9.9
Owner's Costs, 2019 \$MM	\$1.3	\$0.9	\$1.0
Loaded Costs, Interest During Construction, 2019 MM\$	\$1.1	\$0.8	\$0.9
<b>Total Project Cost, FIRED, 2019 \$MM (Unloaded)</b>	<b>\$379</b>	<b>\$512</b>	<b>\$353</b>
<b>Total Cost Per FIRED Summer kW, 2019 \$/kW (Unloaded)</b>	<b>\$2,180</b>	<b>\$1,220</b>	<b>\$1,070</b>
<b>Total Project Cost, FIRED, 2019 \$MM (Loaded)</b>	<b>\$409</b>	<b>\$552</b>	<b>\$381</b>
<b>Total Cost Per FIRED Summer kW, 2019 \$/kW (Loaded)</b>	<b>\$2,350</b>	<b>\$1,310</b>	<b>\$1,160</b>
<b>SCR ADD-ON COSTS</b>			
Capital Costs, 2019 \$MM	Included	Included	\$5.1
Owner's Costs, 2019 \$MM	Included	Included	\$0.5
Loaded Costs, Interest During Construction, 2019 MM\$	Included	Included	\$0.4
<b>FIXED O&amp;M COSTS</b>			
Fixed O&M Cost, 2019\$/kW-mo (unfired kW) (Note 6)	\$2.90	\$1.10	\$1.40
Property Tax, 2019 \$/kW-mo (Note 15)	\$1.00	\$0.50	\$0.50
Property Insurance, 2019 \$/kW-mo (Note 16)	\$0.40	\$0.20	\$0.20
<b>MAJOR MAINTENANCE COSTS</b>			
Major Maintenance Cost, 2019\$/MWh	\$2.35	\$1.20	\$2.24
Major Maintenance Cost, 2019\$/GT-hr	\$190	\$400	\$330
<b>NON-FUEL VARIABLE O&amp;M COSTS (EXCLUDES MAJOR MAINTENANCE)</b>			
Total Variable O&M Cost, 2019\$/MWh (Note 7)	\$2.30	\$1.80	\$2.00
Incremental Duct Fired Variable O&M, 2019\$/MWh	\$1.70	\$1.20	\$2.10

**MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. 2019 GENERATION TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE**  
**COMBINED CYCLE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROJECT OPTIONS**  
**PRELIMINARY AND CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**  
 December 2018 - Revision 3

PROJECT TYPE	2x1 SGT-800 CCGT - Fired	1x1 F Class CCGT - Fired	2x1 E Class CCGT - Fired Heskett Expansion
<b>ESTIMATED BASE LOAD OPERATING EMISSIONS, (ISO) (Note 8)</b>			
<b>Unfired</b>			
Gross Carbon Intensity (lb/MWh)	870	810	940
NO <sub>x</sub> [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	0.010	0.010	0.020
NO <sub>x</sub> [ppmvd @ 15% O <sub>2</sub> ]	2.0	2.0	5.0
NO <sub>x</sub> [lb/hr]	29.0	78.0	19.0
CO [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	0.004	0.004	0.050
CO [ppmvd @ 15% O <sub>2</sub> ]	5.0	10.0	10.0
CO [lb/hr]	2.30	11.0	55.0
CO <sub>2</sub> [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	120	120	120
CO <sub>2</sub> [ppmvd @ 15% O <sub>2</sub> ]	34,300	34,300	34,700
CO <sub>2</sub> [lb/hr]	61,600	280,200	121,000
PM/PM <sub>10</sub> [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	0.006	0.006	0.004
PM/PM <sub>10</sub> [lb/hr]	3.00	13.5	4.2
<b>Fired</b>			
Gross Carbon Intensity (lb/MWh)	920	860	1,030
NO <sub>x</sub> [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	0.010	0.010	0.060
NO <sub>x</sub> [ppmvd @ 15% O <sub>2</sub> ]	2.0	2.0	10.0
NO <sub>x</sub> [lb/hr]	41.0	78.0	58.0
CO [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	0.006	0.006	0.090
CO [ppmvd @ 15% O <sub>2</sub> ]	2.0	2.0	28.0
CO [lb/hr]	3.00	10.6	94.1
CO <sub>2</sub> [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	120	120	120
CO <sub>2</sub> [ppmvd @ 15% O <sub>2</sub> ]	34,300	34,300	34,700
CO <sub>2</sub> [lb/hr]	79,900	374,600	178,700
PM/PM <sub>10</sub> [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	0.006	0.006	0.004
PM/PM <sub>10</sub> [lb/hr]	3.00	13.5	11.1

**MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. 2019 GENERATION TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE**  
**COMBINED CYCLE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROJECT OPTIONS**  
**PRELIMINARY AND CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**  
 December 2018 - Revision 3

PROJECT TYPE	2x1 SGT-800 CCGT - Fired	1x1 F Class CCGT - Fired	2x1 E Class CCGT - Fired Heskett Expansion
--------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	--

**Notes:**

Note 1: Cold start is >72 hours after shutdown. Startup times reflect unrestricted, conventional starts for all gas turbines. These start times assume the inclusion of terminal point desuperheaters, full bypass, and associated controls.

Note 2: Startup time to stack emissions compliance with SCR/CO Catalyst is not the same as the start time for gas turbine MECL. Stack emissions compliance is expected to be limited by the temperature of the CO catalyst, which impacts VOC emissions.

Note 3: Outage and availability statistics are collected using the NERC Generating Availability Data System. Combined Cycle data is based on North American units that came online in 2007 or later. Reporting period is 2011-2016.

Note 4: Performance estimates assumed new and clean condition were developed with natural gas only at the conditions provided by Montana-Dakota Utilities.

Note 5: Summer ambient performances include incremental performance for evaporative cooling.

Note 6: Fixed O&M assumes 22 FTE for 1x1 and 25 FTE for 2x1 configurations (except for Heskett Expansion Option which assumes 20 FTEs).

Note 7: Variable O&M costs assume onsite demin treatment system.

Note 8: Emissions estimates are shown for steady state operation at ISO. Estimates account for the impacts of SCR and CO catalysts. Estimates are not for use for permitting purposes.

Note 9: Combined cycle base costs are for unfired plants. Add-on costs for duct firing provided.

Note 10: MISO Queue Fees Owner's Costs includes application fee and Study Funding Deposit. Milestone payments are not included as those would be expected to be utilized for Network Upgrades which are shown separately as provided by MDU.

Note 11: Land allowance includes 85 acres at \$5000/acre.

Note 12: Transmission interconnect allowance assumes 15 miles of transmission line at 115 kV interconnection voltage, land costs excluded.

Note 13: Natural gas interconnection includes an allowance for 5 mile pipeline, utility interconnect and metering station.

Note 14: Water interconnection allowance includes on site wells and pipe for raw water supply.

Note 15: Property tax rate provided by MDU.

Note 16: Property insurance rate provided by MDU.

**MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. 2019 GENERATION TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE**  
**COAL AND BIOMASS TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROJECT OPTIONS**  
**PRELIMINARY AND CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**  
**December 2018 - Revision 3**

PROJECT TYPE	Coal w/o CC (Note 1)	Coal w/90% CC (Note 1)	Biomass
<b>BASE PLANT DESCRIPTION</b>			
Representative Technology	Circulating Fluidized Bed	Circulating Fluidized Bed	Bubbling Fluidized Bed (BFB)
Number of Steam Turbines	1	1	1
Capacity Factor (%)	90%	85%	85%
Startup Time (Cold Start)	4-18 hours	4-18 hours	12 hours
Equivalent Availability Factor (%)	90%	85%	85%
Fuel Design	100% Raw ND Lignite	100% Raw ND Lignite	Grasses
Heat Rejection	50% Wet-Cooled / 50% Air-Cooled	50% Wet-Cooled / 50% Air-Cooled	Wet Cooling
NO <sub>x</sub> Control	SNCR	SNCR	SNCR
CO Control	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice	Good Combustion Practice
SO <sub>2</sub> Control	Limestone Injection in Bed	Limestone Injection in Bed	Dry Sorbent Injection
Particulate Control	Baghouse	Baghouse	Baghouse
<b>ESTIMATED PERFORMANCE</b>			
Base Load Performance			
Gross Plant Output, kW	185,000	145,000	30,100
Net Plant Output, kW	168,000	122,000	25,000
Net Plant Heat Rate, Btu/kWh (HHV)	10,000	13,800	12,300
Heat Input, MMBtu/h (HHV)	1,680	1,680	310

**MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. 2019 GENERATION TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE**  
**COAL AND BIOMASS TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROJECT OPTIONS**  
**PRELIMINARY AND CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**  
**December 2018 - Revision 3**

PROJECT TYPE	Coal w/o CC (Note 1)	Coal w/90% CC (Note 1)	Biomass
<b>ESTIMATED CAPITAL AND O&amp;M COSTS</b>			
<b>Project Capital Costs, 2019 MM\$ (w/o Owner's Costs)</b>	<b>\$764</b>	<b>\$1,023</b>	<b>\$119</b>
<b>Project Cost Per kW, 2019 \$/kW</b>	<b>\$4,550</b>	<b>\$8,390</b>	<b>\$4,760</b>
<b>Owner's Costs, 2019 MM\$</b>	<b>\$224</b>	<b>\$246</b>	<b>\$80</b>
Owner's Project Development	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$3.0
Owner's Operational Personnel Prior to COD	\$12	\$12	\$1.3
Owner's Engineer	\$0	\$0	\$0.0
Owner's Project Management	\$9.3	\$9.3	\$2.0
Owner's Legal Costs	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$1.0
Owner's Start-up Engineering	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.2
Land (Note 2)	\$2.3	\$2.3	\$1.5
Temporary Utilities	\$2.1	\$2.1	\$1.3
Permitting and Licensing Fees	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$1.0
Switchyard	\$5.5	\$5.5	\$5.5
Transmission Interconnection (Note 8)	\$30.0	\$30.0	\$30.0
Gas Interconnection (Note 9)	\$7.4	\$7.4	\$7.4
Water Interconnection (Note 10)	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$1.3
MISO Queue Fees (Note 4)	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.2
Network Upgrades	\$20.9	\$16.3	\$2.8
Political Concessions & Area Development Fees	\$7.0	\$7.0	\$0.5
Startup/Testing (Fuel & Consumables)	\$7.0	\$7.0	\$1.4
Site Security	\$1.6	\$1.6	\$0.6
Operating Spare Parts	\$5.3	\$5.3	\$0.8
Permanent Plant Equipment and Furnishings	\$4.8	\$4.8	\$0.3
Builder's Risk Insurance (0.45% Project Cost)	\$3.4	\$4.6	\$0.3
Owner's Contingency (10% for Screening Purposes)	\$89.8	\$115.4	\$18.1
<b>Total Project Costs, 2019 MM\$ (Unloaded)</b>	<b>\$988</b>	<b>\$1,269</b>	<b>\$200</b>
<b>Total Cost Per kW, 2019 \$/kW (Unloaded)</b>	<b>\$5,880</b>	<b>\$10,400</b>	<b>\$7,980</b>
<b>Loaded Costs</b>			
Interest During Construction, MM\$	\$138	\$177	\$14
<b>Total Project Costs, 2019 MM\$ (Loaded)</b>	<b>\$1,125</b>	<b>\$1,446</b>	<b>\$213</b>
<b>Total Cost Per kW, 2019 \$/kW (Loaded)</b>	<b>\$6,700</b>	<b>\$11,850</b>	<b>\$8,530</b>

**MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. 2019 GENERATION TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE**  
**COAL AND BIOMASS TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROJECT OPTIONS**  
**PRELIMINARY AND CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**  
**December 2018 - Revision 3**

<b>PROJECT TYPE</b>	<b>Coal w/o CC (Note 1)</b>	<b>Coal w/90% CC (Note 1)</b>	<b>Biomass</b>
<b>FIXED O&amp;M COSTS</b>			
Fixed O&M Cost, 2019\$/kW-mo	\$21.00	\$29.00	\$21.00
Property Tax, 2019 \$/kW-mo (Note 5)	\$2.30	\$4.10	\$3.00
Property Insurance, 2019 \$/kW-mo (Note 6)	\$0.80	\$1.50	\$1.10
<b>NON-FUEL VARIABLE &amp; MAINTENANCE COSTS</b>			
Major Maintenance Cost, 2019\$/MWh	Included in VOM	Included in VOM	\$3.10
Variable O&M Cost, 2019\$/MWh	\$14.06	\$22.29	\$5.60
<b>ESTIMATED BASE LOAD OPERATING EMISSIONS (Note 3)</b>			
Gross Carbon Intensity (lb/MWh)	2000	300	2,600
NO <sub>x</sub> [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	0.06	0.06	0.120
NO <sub>x</sub> [ppmvd @ 15% O <sub>2</sub> ]	14.40	14.40	N/A
NO <sub>x</sub> [lb/hr]	101	101	37
CO [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	0.10	0.10	0.10
CO [ppmvd @ 15% O <sub>2</sub> ]	39.40	39.40	N/A
CO [lb/hr]	168	168	33
CO <sub>2</sub> [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	215	22	210
CO <sub>2</sub> [ppmvd @ 15% O <sub>2</sub> ]	Not specified in report	N/A	N/A
CO <sub>2</sub> [lb/hr]	361,200	37,000	65,700
PM/PM <sub>10</sub> [lb/MMBtu, HHV]	< 0.0008	< 0.0008	0.020
PM/PM <sub>10</sub> [lb/hr]	1.3	1.3	4.9

**Notes:**

Note 1: Coal technology option information provided by MDU, based on Study of Lignite-Based Advanced Generation Technology Systems prepared by Others for the Lignite Energy Council. Their assumptions govern the information presented.

Note 2: Land allowance is 450 acres for the coal options and 300 acres for the biomass option at \$5,000/acre.

Note 3: Emissions estimates are not for use for permitting purposes.

Note 4: MISO Queue Fees Owner's Costs includes application fee and Study Funding Deposit. Milestone payments are not included as those would be expected to be utilized for down payment on Network Upgrades which are shown separately as provided by MDU.

Note 5: Property tax rate provided by MDU.

Note 6: Property Insurance rate provided by MDU.

Note 7: Transmission interconnect allowance assumes 15 miles of transmission line at 115 kV interconnection voltage, land costs excluded.

Note 8: Natural gas interconnection includes an allowance for 5 mile pipeline, utility interconnect and metering station.

Note 9: Water interconnection allowance includes on site wells and pipe for raw water supply.

**MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. 2019 GENERATION TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE**  
**RENEWABLE, AND STORAGE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROJECT OPTIONS**  
**PRELIMINARY AND CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**  
**December 2018 - Revision 3**

<b>PROJECT TYPE</b>	<b>Wind Energy</b>	<b>Wind Energy</b>	<b>Solar Photovoltaic</b>	<b>Solar Photovoltaic</b>
<b>BASE PLANT DESCRIPTION</b>				
Nominal Output, MW	20	50	50 MW PV Opt: 10 MW / 40 MWh Storage PV: Single Axis Tracking Storage: Li-Ion Batteries	5 MW PV Opt: 1 MW / 4 MWh Storage PV: Single Axis Tracking Storage: Li-Ion Batteries
Representative Technology	GE 2.72-116	GE 2.72-116		
Number of Turbines	9 x 2.7 MW	23 x 2.7 MW	N/A	N/A
Capacity Factor (%) (Notes 1, 2)	43%	43%	26%	26%
PV Inverter Loading Ratio (DC/AC)	N/A	N/A	1.32	1.32
PV Degradation (%/yr) (Note 3)	N/A	N/A	First year: 2% After 1st Year: 0.5% per year	First year: 2% After 1st Year: 0.5% per year
Startup Time (Cold Start)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Equivalent Availability Factor (%) (Note 4)	95%	95%	99%	97%
<b>ESTIMATED PERFORMANCE</b>				
Base Load Performance				
Net Plant Output, kW	20,000	50,000	50,000	5,000
Net Plant Heat Rate, Btu/kWh (HHV)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Heat Input, MMBtu/h (HHV)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. 2019 GENERATION TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE**  
**RENEWABLE, AND STORAGE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROJECT OPTIONS**  
**PRELIMINARY AND CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**  
December 2018 - Revision 3

PROJECT TYPE	Wind Energy	Wind Energy	Solar Photovoltaic	Solar Photovoltaic
<b>ESTIMATED CAPITAL AND O&amp;M COSTS (Note 6)</b>				
<b>Project Capital Costs, 2019 MM\$ (w/o Owner's Costs)</b>	<b>\$26</b>	<b>\$62</b>	<b>\$71</b>	<b>\$7</b>
<b>Project Cost Per kW, 2019 \$/kW</b>	<b>\$1,280</b>	<b>\$1,240</b>	<b>\$1,430</b>	<b>\$1,370</b>
<b>Owner's Costs, 2019 MM\$</b>	<b>\$7</b>	<b>\$18</b>	<b>\$19</b>	<b>\$5</b>
Owner's Project Development	Included	Included	\$0.3	\$0.3
Owner's Operational Personnel Prior to COD	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Owner's Engineer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Owner's Project Management	Included	Included	\$0.2	\$0.1
Owner's Legal Costs	Included	Included	\$0.3	\$0.3
Owner's Start-up Engineering	\$0	\$0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Land (Note 5)	Excluded - Assumes Lease	Excluded - Assumes Lease	Excluded - Assumes Lease	Excluded - Assumes Lease
Temporary Utilities	Included	Included	\$0.3	\$0.1
Permitting and Licensing Fees	Included	Included	\$0.5	\$0.4
Switchyard / Interconnection (Notes 7, 8)	Included	Included	\$2.0	\$2.0
MISO Queue Fees (Note 9)	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.1
Network Upgrades	\$2.3	\$5.6	\$5.6	\$0.6
Site Security	Included	Included	\$0.1	\$0.1
Operating Spare Parts	Included	Included	\$0.4	\$0.1
Permanent Plant Equipment and Furnishings (Note 10)	Included	Included	\$0.3	\$0.3
Political Concessions & Area Development Fees	\$0	\$0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Builder's Risk Insurance (0.45% Project Cost)	Included	Included	\$0.3	\$0.0
Owner's Contingency (10% for Screening Purposes)	\$2.8	\$6.8	\$8.2	\$1.1
<b>Total Project Costs, 2019 MM\$ (Unloaded)</b>	<b>\$33</b>	<b>\$80</b>	<b>\$90</b>	<b>\$12</b>
<b>Total Cost Per kW, 2019 \$/kW (Unloaded)</b>	<b>\$1,640</b>	<b>\$1,600</b>	<b>\$1,800</b>	<b>\$2,440</b>
<b>Loaded Costs</b>				
Interest During Construction, 2019 MM\$	\$2.8	\$6.3	\$4.0	\$0.9
<b>Total Project Costs, 2019 MM\$ (Loaded)</b>	<b>\$36</b>	<b>\$86</b>	<b>\$94</b>	<b>\$13</b>
<b>Total Cost Per kW, 2019 \$/kW (Loaded)</b>	<b>\$1,780</b>	<b>\$1,720</b>	<b>\$1,880</b>	<b>\$2,610</b>

**MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. 2019 GENERATION TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE**  
**RENEWABLE, AND STORAGE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROJECT OPTIONS**  
**PRELIMINARY AND CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**  
**December 2018 - Revision 3**

<b>PROJECT TYPE</b>	<b>Wind Energy</b>	<b>Wind Energy</b>	<b>Solar Photovoltaic</b>	<b>Solar Photovoltaic</b>
<b>FIXED O&amp;M COST</b>				
Fixed O&M Cost, 2019\$/kW-mo (Note 10)	\$4.30	\$4.30	\$2.90	\$3.00
Property Tax, 2019 \$/kW-mo (Note 11)	\$0.60	\$0.60	\$0.70	\$0.90
Property Insurance, 2019 \$/kW-mo (Note 12)	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.30
<b>NON-FUEL VARIABLE &amp; MAINTENANCE COST</b>				
Major Maintenance Cost, 2019\$/MWh	Included in FOM	Included in FOM	Included in FOM	Included in FOM
Variable O&M Cost, 2019\$/MWh	Included in FOM	Included in FOM	Included in FOM	Included in FOM
<b>Co-Located Energy Storage</b>			<b>10 MW   40 MWh</b>	<b>1 MW   4 MWh</b>
<b>Add-On Costs</b>				
Capital Costs, 2019 MM\$	N/A	N/A	\$17.6	\$2.6
Owner's Costs, 2019 MM\$	N/A	N/A	\$1.50	\$0.40
Incremental O&M Cost, 2019 MM\$/Yr	N/A	N/A	\$0.35	\$0.06
Loaded Costs, Interest During Construction, 2019 MM\$	N/A	N/A	\$1.19	\$0.49

**Notes:**

- Note 1: Wind capacity factor represents Net Capacity Factor (NCF), which accounts for typical system losses. Capacity factor is based on GE 2.72-116 turbines with 80 meter hub height and 8.5 m/s average wind speed.
- Note 2: Solar capacity factor accounts for typical losses. Fixed tilt systems assumes 42 degree tilt.
- Note 3: PV degradation based on typical warranty information for polycrystalline products. Assuming factory recommended maintenance is performed, PV performance is estimated to degrade ~2% in the first year and 0.5% each remaining year.
- Note 4: NERC GADS performance statistics are not available for PV, battery storage, and wind technologies. Availability estimates are based on vendor correspondence and industry publications.
- Note 5: Wind and PV projects assume that land is leased and therefore land costs are included in O&M, not capital costs. Land lease and property tax allowances are included in the Fixed O&M. Onshore wind assumes one acre per turbine. PV assumes seven acres per MW for fixed tilt and eight acres per MW for tracking options.
- Note 6: Estimated Costs exclude decommissioning costs and salvage values.
- Note 7: EPC costs for wind include 34.5 kV collection system and GSU to 115 kV. Owner's costs include 3 position ring bus switchyard for interconnection at 115 kV.
- Note 8: PV scope for EPC includes 34.5 kV collector bus and circuit breaker. Owner costs include allowance for interconnection at 115 kV.
- Note 9: MISO Queue Fees Owner's Costs includes application fee and Study Funding Deposit. Milestone payments are not included as those would be expected to be utilized for Network Upgrades which are shown separately as provided by MDU.
- Note 10: Renewable options include an administrative building for storage and monitoring functions.
- Note 11: Property tax rate provided by MDU.
- Note 12: Property Insurance rate provided by MDU.



CREATE AMAZING.

Burns & McDonnell World Headquarters  
9400 Ward Parkway  
Kansas City, MO 64114  
O 816-333-9400  
F 816-333-3690  
[www.burnsmcd.com](http://www.burnsmcd.com)

# **Appendix A**

## **HESKETT 4 ANALYSIS**

## **INTRODUCTION**

As part of the 2019 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) development, Montana-Dakota retained Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company (BMcD) to prepare a 2019 IRP Technology Assessment (Assessment) to evaluate various power generation technologies as self-build supply-side resource options for Montana-Dakota's Electric Generation Expansion Analysis System (EGEAS) modeling. As further detailed in the Assessment, BMcD stated that the information provided was screening-level in nature and for comparative purposes only (not to be used for construction purposes). BMcD recommended that any self-build supply-side resource options of interest to Montana-Dakota should be followed by additional detailed studies.

In the preliminary EGEAS modeling results of feasible supply-side and demand-side resource options, the natural gas fired large frame General Electric (GE) 7E.03 simple cycle combustion turbine (SCCT) Heskett Expansion (Heskett 4) was selected in the base case model to economically and reliably meet future customer generation requirements beginning in the 2022-2023 timeframe, and therefore became a self-build supply-side resource option of interest to Montana-Dakota. As an interim step prior to hiring a consultant to perform additional detailed studies of Heskett 4, Montana-Dakota used its extensive knowledge obtained from the construction of the R.M. Heskett Station Unit 3 (Heskett 3) GE 7EA combustion turbine to perform a more detailed internal cost investigation of Heskett 4. This investigation would provide a more refined cost estimate for inclusion in the final EGEAS modeling.

Presented below are details on Heskett 3 & Heskett 4 plant synergies, assumptions, methodology, and results of Montana-Dakota's cost investigation.

### **HESKETT 3**

Commissioned in 2014, Heskett 3 is a Montana-Dakota self-built GE 7EA large frame SCCT with a nameplate rating of 88MW. Heskett 3 is equipped with evaporative cooling for power augmentation, a Dry Low NOx (DLN) combustion system for emissions control, a closed cooling water system for cooling the generator and other systems, and a service building with an electrical room, control room, offices, and shop area. Heskett 3 shares portions of the water treatment and fire protection systems with R.M. Heskett Unit 1 (Heskett 1) & Unit 2 (Heskett 2) and is operated by the main plant control room located at the Heskett 1 & Heskett 2 building. Heskett 3 can also be operated remotely from other locations. During the design and construction of Heskett 3, the possibility of future expansion of the site by adding an additional SCCT combustion turbine or the conversion to a 2x1 combined cycle combustion turbine was taken into consideration. Included in

EXPLANATION OF REFINED R.M. HESKETT STATION 7EA SCCT EXPANSION COST ESTIMATE PERFORMED  
BY MONTANA-DAKOTA

these considerations were the sizing and location of the natural gas supply pipeline, underground fire protection loop, storm water drainage, electrical equipment room, and underground electrical conduit, among others. It is expected that Heskett 4 will take advantage of this existing infrastructure, reducing the overall capital cost of the project as compared to a greenfield site.

## **HESKETT 4**

Heskett 4 will be located adjacent to Heskett 3. It is expected that the unit will be a near mirror image of Heskett 3, with the major equipment being nearly identical. Heskett 4 will consist of a new GE 7E.03 SCCT connected to a GE supplied generator, nominally rated at approximately 88MW, but capable of producing over 100MW under certain ambient conditions. It is planned to be equipped with an evaporative cooler at the air intake for power augmentation, DLN combustion system, and a closed cooling water system for cooling the generator and other systems.

The existing Heskett 3 service building will be used to house equipment associated with Heskett 4 and five to seven full-time employees. To accommodate these needs, the building will likely need to be expanded. Expansion of the existing service building is expected to cost significantly less than a new service building for a greenfield project. The 24-mile natural gas supply pipeline connecting the facility to Northern Border Pipeline is sized to provide enough fuel capacity to operate both Heskett 3 & Heskett 4 at full load continuously. Existing Heskett 3 on-hand spare parts will reduce the need to purchase additional spare parts for Heskett 4. The underground fire loop, oily drains tank, storm water drainage, underground electrical conduit and other systems are expected to be used with only minor modifications required.

Heskett 3 water supply is currently sourced from the existing Heskett 1 & Heskett 2 Missouri River water intake. Montana-Dakota's analysis assumed the intake would be shuttered during the decommissioning of Heskett 1 & Heskett 2, with future water being sourced from the local rural water supply. However, Montana-Dakota will further evaluate whether reuse of the water intake for Heskett 3 and Heskett 4 would better suit the plant from a cost and operability standpoint. Possible future expansion of the site to a 2x1 combined cycle power plant will be taken into consideration during the detailed design phase of the project.

Montana-Dakota expects to use the existing construction parking, equipment laydown area, and overall site layout for Heskett 4 with minimal modifications. This will reduce the amount of pre-construction work to be completed and support an overall shorter construction schedule and reduced project cost as compared to a greenfield site.

EXPLANATION OF REFINED R.M. HESKETT STATION 7EA SCCT EXPANSION COST ESTIMATE PERFORMED  
BY MONTANA-DAKOTA

Montana-Dakota is expecting that decommissioning of Heskett 1 & 2 will allow for emissions netting of Heskett 4. Emissions netting will help maximize the number of permitted operating hours of the unit and eliminate the need for emissions control equipment such as Selective Catalytic Reduction for NOx emissions control and Catalytic Oxidation for CO & VOC emissions control. Decommissioning of Heskett 1 & 2 will allow Montana-Dakota to eliminate the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) transmission interconnect network upgrade costs, which can cost in excess of \$400 to \$1,000 per kW for new generator interconnections.

Heskett 4 is currently expected to be in service in the 2022-2023 timeframe to meet the capacity requirements of Montana-Dakota's electric service customers served by its integrated electric system. Under the assumption that Heskett 4 would be nearly identical to the existing Heskett 3, the actual costs incurred during permitting, design, and construction of Heskett 3 were used as the basis of Montana-Dakota's capital cost estimate of Heskett 4. The next step is to obtain an Engineering Consultant to verify Montana-Dakota's assumptions and provide a detailed Class 3 cost estimate. The engineering cost estimate is expected to be completed fall of 2019.

Montana-Dakota has hired BMcD to perform additional detailed studies to create the final cost estimate for Heskett 4. This work was still on-going at time of printing for the 2019 IRP.

## **CAPITAL COST ASSUMPTIONS**

At the end of 2018, Montana-Dakota received an indicative quotation from GE for the supply of the prime mover and associated equipment. The scope of supply was requested to be the same as provided for Heskett 3. Equipment in this scope of supply included the gas turbine package, air inlet system, exhaust diffuser, generator, electronic electrical control cabinet, turbine package fire protection, cooling system, generator circuit breaker, as well as transportation of equipment, technical advisory services, O&M manuals and training. The estimates for the remaining equipment not provided in the prime mover contract, consisting of the generator step-up transformer and substation, auxiliary transformer, distributed control system, 480V transformer, continuous emissions monitoring equipment, exhaust stack, medium voltage equipment, fuel gas conditioning skid and regulation, and spare parts were based on the costs incurred in the Heskett 3 project and escalated to 2019 dollars.

Engineering, construction, construction management support, permitting support, internal Montana-Dakota labor, legal support, commissioning, first fills and commissioning fuel, and various testing requirements were estimated based on Heskett 3 actual costs and escalated to 2019 dollars. In addition, estimates for expansion of the existing service building office, fire protection

EXPLANATION OF REFINED R.M. HESKETT STATION 7EA SCCT EXPANSION COST ESTIMATE PERFORMED  
BY MONTANA-DAKOTA

upgrades, water storage tanks and an emergency generator were included based on Montana-Dakota experience and publicly available equipment costs.

To account for potential cost increases related to project risks, Montana-Dakota reviewed the scope of work and included a contingency to the capital cost estimate. The contingency is intended to cover pricing accuracy and productivity assumptions but does not cover any major scope of work changes. Possible risks considered in the contingency estimate included, but were not limited to: equipment delivery delay, craft labor availability, labor productivity, labor market volatility, safety, force majeure, procurement delay, delay in startup/commissioning, environmental permitting delay, and generator interconnect agreement delay.

Montana-Dakota assumed the existing 30 MW Heskett 1 and 73.1 MW Heskett 2 of MISO Network Resource Interconnection Service (NRIS) would no longer be in service at the time of commercial operation of the new combustion turbine. However, the in-service date of Heskett 4 would be timed so that the existing 103.1 MW of MISO NRIS rights for Heskett 1 and Heskett 2 would be retained for use by Heskett 4. By maintaining the NRIS of Heskett 1 and Heskett 2, Montana-Dakota assumed that the new combustion turbine would not incur additional transmission system network upgrade requirements and their associated costs.

Assuming emissions netting from the retirement of Heskett 1 and Heskett 2, no Selective Catalytic Reduction or Catalytic Oxidizer are assumed to be required for emissions control and are excluded from the estimate. The capital cost estimate for Heskett 4 is provided in the Summary Table.

## **OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE COST ASSUMPTIONS**

Operations and maintenance (O&M) costs were estimated based on previous consultant support and Montana-Dakota's experience. O&M cost estimates are provided in the Summary Table.

Fixed O&M costs assume five Montana-Dakota personnel supporting the operation and maintenance of both Heskett 3 and Heskett 4, as well as costs associated with maintenance, administration, property taxes, and insurance. Major maintenance and variable O&M costs were sourced from the BMcD Assessment.

EXPLANATION OF REFINED R.M. HESKETT STATION 7EA SCCT EXPANSION COST ESTIMATE PERFORMED  
BY MONTANA-DAKOTA

Summary Table:

Base Load Performance @ 84.5°F / 40% RH (MDU Summer, Incl. Evap Cooler)	1x GE 7E.03 SCGT - Natural Gas Heskett 4
<b>Gross Plant Output, kW</b>	80,290
<b>Net Plant Output, kW</b>	78,280
<b>Net Plant Heat Rate, Btu/kWh (HHV)</b>	11,770
<b>Heat Input, MMBtu/h (HHV)</b>	922
<b>Total Project Costs, 2019 MM\$</b>	\$68.7
<b>Total Cost Per Summer kW, 2019 \$/kW</b>	\$878
<b>Total Project Costs, 2019 MM\$ (Loaded)</b>	\$73.0
<b>Total Cost Per Summer kW, 2019 \$/kW (Loaded)</b>	\$933
<b>Fixed O&amp;M Cost, 2019\$/kW-mo</b>	\$1.52
<b>Major Maintenance Cost, 2019\$/MWh</b>	\$5.60
<b>Non-Fuel Variable O&amp;M Cost, 2019\$/MWh</b>	\$0.90
<b>Gross Carbon Intensity (lb/MWh)</b>	1,460
<b>NO<sub>x</sub> [lb/MMBtu, HHV]</b>	0.020
<b>CO [lb/MMBtu, HHV]</b>	0.50
<b>PM/PM<sub>10</sub> [lb/hr]</b>	4.20

## **Attachment F**

### **August 1, 2016 Request for Proposal for Capacity and Energy Supply**

# 2018 RFP for Capacity and Energy

## Overview

Montana-Dakota issued a Request for Proposal (RFP) on August 1, 2018 for capacity and energy totaling at least 10 MW and no more than 250 MW for the period beginning June 1, 2025. The RFP indicated that proposals received would be evaluated against a combined cycle natural-gas fired generation project that the Company was studying to construct and be on-line as early as June 1, 2025.

## Process

Once the RFP was issued, companies had until August 15, 2018 to submit a Notice of Intent to Bid (NOIB). Twenty-two companies submitted a NOIB. The companies then had until September 15, 2018, to submit their final proposals. This resulted in ten companies submitting final bids with several companies submitting multiple proposals.

The original date for a shortlist was to be October 16, 2018, but with the number of bids that were received the shortlist date was delayed until November 7, 2018. Ultimately no projects were shortlisted over concerns with proposals not meeting RFP requirements, size of the proposals, and uncertainty of potential network upgrades costs.

The full RFP issued by Montana-Dakota can be seen in Appendix A of this attachment.

A redacted version of the Company's RFP evaluation spreadsheet can be found in Appendix B of this attachment. Appendix B is redacted to remove confidential information.

## Summary of bids

The list below shows the types of responses, and numbers of each, that were received:

- Wind – 6
- Solar – 3
- Distributed Solar – 1
- Wind/Solar - 1
- Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine – 1
- Battery Storage – 1
- Solar/ Battery Storage – 4
- Wind/Solar/Battery - 2

## **Analysis Results**

All but one of the proposals received in the RFP failed to meet the minimum bid requests. The reason that many of the proposals did not meet the minimum bid requirements is that projects did not have a final interconnection agreement and the costs of their network interconnection upgrades were unknown. Once the magnitude of network upgrade costs was known, these additional costs would be passed along as an additional charge to Montana-Dakota and its customers. Based on MISO's recent generator interconnection studies, the costs of network upgrades could be as high \$1,000 per installed kW of generation. Adding \$1,000 per installed kW to wind projects and \$500 per installed kW to solar projects adds an additional 25 year levelized cost to wind of \$25.63 per MWh and \$26.46 per MWh to solar. The inclusion of these network transmission upgrade costs would double the cost of the projects to Montana-Dakota's customers. One proposal had an interconnection with SPP which would have resulted in additional SPP transmission costs to deliver to Montana-Dakota's MISO customer load. Six of the proposals were greater than the maximum request of 250 MW, ranging from 300 MW to 375 MW in size. Montana-Dakota's peak customer load is only 600 MW. Because of a lack of certainty in final costs of bids and many of the project's sizes being almost half the size of Montana-Dakota's peak customer load, no proposals were short-listed, and the Company will issue a new request for proposal before the start of the next integrated resource plan.

# **Appendix A**

## **2018 RFP Matrix**

## 2018 RFP Evaluation Matrix

Bidders / Proposals	1 - Located in MISO LRZ 1	2 - Price	3 - Term	4 - Cost Adders/Adjustment *	5 - Project Size *	6 - Resource Type	7 - Interconnects to MDU *	8 - Location	9 - GIA Status	10 - Met RFP Requirements	11 - Risk of Curtailments	12 - Comments
1 [Redacted]	Yes	[Redacted]	20 Years (2023)	Network Upgrades	100-140 MW	Solar	Yes	North Dakota	Not studied	No	Medium	Project site to be determined. Network Upgrade costs unknown and assigned to off-taker.
2 [Redacted]	Yes	[Redacted]	Own (Q4 2024)	Network Upgrades	110 MW	Combined Cycle	No	Other State	Queue	Yes	None	Requires Wisconsin business entity to own.
3 [Redacted]	Yes	[Redacted]	20 Years (Q4 2021)	Network Upgrades	54 MW	Wind	Yes	South Dakota	Queue	No	Medium	Network Upgrade costs unknown and assigned to off-taker.
4 [Redacted]	Yes	[Redacted]	25 Years (Q4 2020)	Network Upgrades	200 MW	Wind	Yes	South Dakota	Queue	No	Medium	Network Upgrade costs unknown and assigned to off-taker.
[Redacted]	Yes	[Redacted]	25 Years (Q1 2023)	Network Upgrades	150 MW	Solar	Yes	South Dakota	Not studied	No	Medium	GIA not filed. Network Upgrade costs unknown and assigned to off-taker.
[Redacted]	Yes	[Redacted]	25 Years (Q2 2023)	Network Upgrades	200 MW	Solar	No	North Dakota	Not studied	No	Medium	GIA not filed. Network Upgrade costs unknown and assigned to off-taker.
[Redacted]	Yes	[Redacted]	25 Years (Q2 2021)	Network Upgrades	200 MW	Wind	No	North Dakota	Queue	No	Medium	Network Upgrade costs unknown and assigned to off-taker.
[Redacted]	Yes	[Redacted]	20 years (2025)	Network Upgrades	250 MW	Battery	Yes	South Dakota	Other	No	Low	GIA not filed. Network Upgrade costs unknown and assigned to off-taker.
5 [Redacted]	Yes	[Redacted]	20 Years (Q4 2021)	Network Upgrades	350 MW	Wind, Solar, Battery	No	North Dakota	Queue	No	Medium	Network Upgrade costs unknown and assigned to off-taker.
[Redacted]	Yes	[Redacted]	20 Years (Q4 2021)	Network Upgrades	300 MW	Wind, Solar	No	North Dakota	Queue	No	Medium	Network Upgrade costs unknown and assigned to off-taker.
[Redacted]	Yes	[Redacted]	Own (Q4 2022)	Network Upgrades	350 MW	Wind, Solar, Battery	No	North Dakota	Queue	No	Medium	Network Upgrade costs unknown and assigned to off-taker.
[Redacted]	Yes	[Redacted]	2020-2022	None	50-100 MW	Solar	Yes	North Dakota	N/A	Unknown	Medium	Assumes no network upgrades to interconnect to distribution system
6 [Redacted]	Yes	[Redacted]	20 Years (Q4 2022)	Network Upgrades	250 MW	Wind	Yes	North Dakota	Queue	No	Medium	Network Upgrade costs unknown and assigned to off-taker.
7 [Redacted]	Yes	[Redacted]	N/A Years (Q4 2023)	Network Upgrades	300 MW	Solar, Battery	No	Other State	Queue	No	Low	Network Upgrade costs unknown and assigned to off-taker.
[Redacted]	No	[Redacted]	N/A Years (Q4 2023)	Network Upgrades	375 MW	Solar, Battery	No	Other State	Queue	No	Low	Network Upgrade costs unknown and assigned to off-taker.
8 [Redacted]	Yes	[Redacted]	20 Years (2022-2025)	Network Upgrades	75 MW	Solar, Battery	Yes	North Dakota	Not studied	No	Low	GIA not filed. Network Upgrade costs unknown and assigned to off-taker.
9 [Redacted]	Yes	[Redacted]	20 Years (Q4 2020 or Q4 2025)	None	300 MW	Wind	No	South Dakota	Queue	No	Medium	
[Redacted]	Yes	[Redacted]	20 Years (Q4 2023)	Network Upgrades	185 MW	Solar, Battery	No	Other State	Queue	No	Low	Network Upgrade costs unknown and assigned to off-taker.
10 [Redacted]	No - SPP	[Redacted]	20 Years (Q4 2020)	Network Upgrades, Transmission Service	200 MW	Wind	No	North Dakota	Queue	No	Medium	Project interconnects with SPP - Network Upgrade costs unknown and assigned to off-taker.

\* to be determined network upgrade costs assigned to PPA      \* several projects larger than RFP request

\* Interconnections to MDU's transmission system provide other benefits including  
 1. Local Reliability  
 2. SPP Membership Transferability (otherwise stranded MISO resource)

[Redacted] Area of Non-Conformance to RFP Requirements

## **Appendix B**

# **2018 Request for Proposal for Capacity and Energy**

**Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.**

**Request for Proposal for  
Capacity and Energy Supply**

**August 1, 2018**

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
Request for Proposal - Capacity and Energy Supply

**Table of Contents**

1. INTRODUCTION .....	2
1.1. Purpose.....	3
1.2. Product Description and Requirements .....	3
1.3. Changes to RFP, Schedules, and Addenda .....	4
2. BID SUBMITTAL.....	4
2.1. General Instructions .....	4
2.2. Respondent’s Qualifications .....	4
2.3. RFP Communications .....	5
2.4. Schedule.....	5
2.5. Bidder’s Conference .....	5
2.6. Notice of Intent to Bid (NOIB).....	5
2.7. Proposal Content and Submission Instructions.....	5
2.8. Confidentiality .....	6
2.9. Requirements of the Proposals.....	6
3. EVALUATION PROCESS .....	10
3.1. Proposal Review .....	10
3.2. Proposal Threshold Requirements .....	13
3.3. Screening Process .....	14
4. CONTRACTS AND REGULATORY APPROVAL.....	15
4.1. General.....	15
4.2. Contract Modifications .....	15
4.3. Definitive Agreement.....	15
4.4. Regulatory Approval Process .....	15
4.5. Collusion.....	15

**Exhibit A – Form of Statement of Financial Conditions and Creditworthiness**

**Exhibit B – Form of Notice of Intent to Bid**

**Exhibit C – Form of Confidentiality Agreement**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Purpose**

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co., a Division of MDU Resources Group, Inc. (“Montana-Dakota”), is a public utility with retail electric load in parts of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming. During the normal course of its business operations, Montana-Dakota continuously evaluates alternatives to fulfill its need to maintain reliable and cost-efficient capacity and energy resources for its customers.

In this Request for Proposal (“RFP”), Montana-Dakota requests competitive proposals (“Proposals”) for capacity and energy resources totaling at least 10 megawatts (MW) and no more than 250 MW beginning June 1, 2025. Persons or entities responding to this RFP are referred to as “Respondents.” Proposals received will be evaluated against a combined cycle natural-gas fired generation project that the Company is studying to construct, which is scheduled to have an on-line date of June 1, 2025, or later.

### **1.2. Product Description and Requirements**

Montana-Dakota is seeking Proposals involving the purchase of capacity and energy resources beginning June 1, 2025 totaling at least 10 megawatts (MW) and no more than 250 MW. Proposals received will be evaluated against a combined cycle natural-gas fired generation project that the Company is studying to construct, which is scheduled to have an on-line date of June 1, 2025, or later.

All capacity and energy offered in a Proposal must be deliverable to Montana-Dakota’s integrated system, which consists of its service territories in North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, in order to serve Montana-Dakota retail load customers. Bid pricing should reflect the capacity and energy at the designated delivery point and include all costs to deliver the capacity and energy to such delivery point.

Montana-Dakota’s entire customer load under this RFP is located within the Midcontinent ISO (MISO) Local Resource Zone #1.

Montana-Dakota will consider all Proposals that meet the aforementioned requirements. Montana-Dakota will evaluate the reliability, cost, and customer rate impacts of all Proposals.

If a Proposal involves a generating unit not yet fully operational, in addition to the other requirements outlined in this section, the Respondent must provide Montana-Dakota with sufficient data to establish that the proposed generating unit(s) will achieve the commercial operation date designated in the Proposal, and at that date will be fully capable of producing the capacity and energy stated in the Proposal. The Proposal must provide an overview and detailed description of the proposed generating unit, including status of any and all necessary permits and regulatory approvals, in a separate attachment as part of the Respondent’s response package.

Montana-Dakota reserves the right to require additional information not identified in this RFP to fully evaluate the costs, impacts, and viability of any Proposal.

### **1.3. Changes to RFP, Schedules, and Addenda**

Montana-Dakota reserves the right to unilaterally revise or suspend the schedule, or terminate this RFP process at its sole discretion without liability to any Respondent.

## **2. BID SUBMITTAL**

### **2.1. General Instructions**

Montana-Dakota's Official Contact for this RFP is:

Mr. Brian Giggee  
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
400 North 4<sup>th</sup> Street  
Bismarck, ND 58501  
701-222-7907 OFFICE  
701-222-7872 FAX  
E-mail: brian.giggee@mdu.com

Respondents should meet all the terms and conditions of the RFP to be eligible to compete in the RFP process. Respondents should follow all instructions contained in the RFP and submit all relevant documents. It is the Respondent's responsibility to advise the Official Contact of any conflicting requirements, omissions of information, or the need for clarification before Proposals are due. Respondents should clearly organize and identify all information submitted in their Proposals to facilitate review and evaluation. **Failure to provide all the information requested in the RFP process or failure to demonstrate that the Proposal satisfies all of the Montana-Dakota requirements may be grounds for disqualification.** Prior to the short-listing of Proposals, all correspondence and communications from the Respondent to Montana-Dakota must be made in writing through the Official Contact.

### **2.2. Respondent's Qualifications**

Montana-Dakota will consider Proposals from any qualified Respondent, including electric utilities (e.g., investor-owned, municipal, cooperative, or tribal), independent power producers, qualified developers of generation (including renewable resources generation, distributed generation, demand side management (DSM)), and power marketers.

Each Respondent shall respond fully and accurately to the Statement of Financial Conditions and Creditworthiness Qualifications included in Exhibit A to the RFP. In addition to that information, during the Proposal review process, Montana-Dakota may require each Respondent to provide further credit and financial information in order to assist Montana-Dakota in addressing and weighing the creditworthiness of each Respondent.

Montana-Dakota invites Proposals from all potential suppliers who are capable of meeting the conditions of the RFP, and Montana-Dakota will evaluate all responsive bids.

### **2.3. RFP Communications**

Prior to the Proposal submission deadline, all communications should be directed to the Official Contact's e-mail. Based upon the nature and frequency of questions received, Montana-Dakota may respond to questions individually or to all bidders.

### **2.4. Schedule**

The following schedule and deadlines apply to this RFP:

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>DATE*</b>
Issue RFP	August 1, 2018
Bidder's Conference	None
Notice of Intent to Bid Due	August 15, 2018
RFP Responses Due	September 14, 2018
Shortlist Notification	October 26, 2018
Selection Process Complete	December 12, 2018

\* Dates may be advanced or delayed at Montana-Dakota's sole discretion.

### **2.5. Bidder's Conference**

Montana-Dakota does not plan to hold a Bidder's Conference for this RFP. Questions regarding this RFP should be sent directly to the Company's Official Contact.

### **2.6. Notice of Intent to Bid**

In order to identify persons or entities interested in submitting a Proposal, and to assure that all those having such an interest receive any subsequent information distributed in the RFP process, interested parties are requested to submit via e-mail or FAX, a non-binding notice of intent to bid (NOIB) on or before 5:00 P.M. CDT on August 15, 2018. The form for the NOIB is included in Exhibit B to this RFP.

### **2.7. Proposal Content and Submission Instructions**

2.7.1 In addition to the information described elsewhere in this RFP, all Respondents must include as part of their Proposal all relevant information requested in the response package. Proposals that do not contain all required information or do not fully reflect the bid requirements may not be considered at Montana-Dakota's sole discretion. In addition to the required information, Respondents should include with their Proposals any other information that may be needed for a thorough understanding or evaluation of their Proposals.

2.7.2 Complete Proposals, including all exhibits, must be received on or before 5:00 p.m. CDT on September 14, 2018 by Montana-Dakota's Official Contact. Respondents shall submit one hard copy of the original Proposal as well as one electronic version of their response package on a compact disc, DVD, or flash drive. **Montana-Dakota will not accept late Proposals or Proposals**

**delivered by e-mail, FAX or other electronic means. Only sealed Proposals will be accepted.** On the envelope, Respondent shall indicate **“Response to Montana-Dakota 2018 RFP re. Capacity and Energy Supply Resources.”** Any Proposals received after the scheduled date and time will be disqualified and a notice will be sent to the Respondent.

2.7.3 All Proposal terms, conditions, and pricing should be valid through the completion of the selection process, currently planned for the close of business (5:00 p.m. CST) on December 12, 2018. Any accepted Proposal will become binding in accordance with the executed definitive agreement (see Section 4.3), including through the Regulatory Approval Process described in Section 4.4.

2.7.4 Respondents will be notified by October 26, 2018 if their bid has been selected for the short list and further negotiation. This date may be advanced or delayed at Montana-Dakota’s sole discretion. Respondents will be notified if the date is changed. Respondents with Proposals not selected for the short list will be notified. None of the material received by Montana-Dakota from Respondents in response to this RFP will be returned. All Proposals and exhibits will become the property of Montana-Dakota, subject to the confidentiality provisions of Section 2.8.

2.7.5 Prices and dollar figures must be stated in U.S. Dollars.

## **2.8. Confidentiality**

With each Respondent’s Proposal, Montana-Dakota will require all parties to sign the Confidentiality Agreement, contained in Exhibit C to this RFP. Montana-Dakota will sign and execute the Confidentiality Agreement upon receipt from each Respondent. Montana-Dakota will use commercially reasonable efforts, in a manner consistent with the Confidentiality Agreement, to protect any claimed proprietary and confidential information contained in a Proposal, provided that such information is clearly identified by the Respondent as “PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL” on the page on which proprietary and confidential material appears.

## **2.9. Requirements of the Proposals**

2.9.1 Proposals should be provided in the format outlined in Section 2.9. Montana-Dakota requests that all exhibits, documents, schedules, etc. submitted as a part of a proposal be clearly labeled and organized in a fashion that facilitates easy location and review.

2.9.2 All proposals must conform, as applicable, to the requirements within this RFP.

2.9.3 Proposals must be for the sale to, and purchase by Montana-Dakota, of a firm, unit-contingent supply of capacity and energy, and/or system participation capacity and energy. The proposals must identify the resource and location supplying the capacity and any special regulatory status that may be claimed.

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
Request for Proposal - Capacity and Energy Supply

- 2.9.4 A single Respondent may submit more than one proposal.
- 2.9.5 The pricing, as set forth in Section 2.9.11.5, contained in each proposal shall reflect all present applicable local, state, and federal environmental regulations and requirements. Montana-Dakota reserves the right to estimate the impacts of future environmental regulations on the Respondent's proposal. Montana-Dakota will not be responsible for any "stranded costs" that the Respondent may incur, but are not identified in the proposal. Any exit fees must be explicitly stated in the Respondent's proposal.
- 2.9.6 Proposals that rely upon supply resources located outside of the Montana-Dakota system must provide for the delivery of the full capacity amount to Montana-Dakota's system.
- 2.9.7 Transmission service that the Respondent acquires for the purpose of delivering said capacity should be Firm, Point-to-Point, or Network service. Said transmission service shall be continuously reserved for the duration of the capacity transaction. If Firm, Point-to-Point, or Network Transmission service is not obtained prior to the time the Respondent submits his proposal, the burden will be on the Respondent to identify all known fixed and variable cost for delivery to Montana-Dakota's system as well as any known transmission constraints.
- 2.9.8 The Respondent shall be responsible for the providing and contracting of all transmission related services for delivery to the Montana-Dakota system. At some point during the evaluation process, Montana-Dakota, in its sole discretion, will require a Respondent to demonstrate the ability to acquire transmission services if necessary. If the Respondent is unable or fails to demonstrate such ability to obtain transmission services, or if obtaining such service requires system upgrade or interconnection costs that Montana-Dakota, in its sole discretion, determines to be excessive, Montana-Dakota may terminate further consideration of the Respondent's proposal.
- 2.9.9 Proposals should address any contractual and operational constraints such as cycling, minimum load, minimum run time, minimum down time, start-up fees, etc., that the Respondent intends to impose under its proposal.
- 2.9.10 Respondents are advised that prior to Montana-Dakota signing a power purchase agreement, the Respondent will be required to provide substantial evidence of credit assurance as detailed in Section 2.9.11.9 of this RFP. Montana-Dakota will approve all forms of credit assurance before entering into the agreement.
- 2.9.11 All Proposals must include the following minimum components in the order provided:

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
Request for Proposal - Capacity and Energy Supply

- 2.9.11.1 "Executive summary" which indicates the highlights and special features of the Proposal including a description of the source for the capacity and energy.
- 2.9.11.2 Statement from the Respondent which clearly indicates the time period during which the proposal will remain effective. Montana-Dakota requires that proposals remain effective at least until December 12, 2018.
- 2.9.11.3 Comprehensive listing and description, including a rationale if warranted, of all material contract terms and conditions that the Respondent would seek during contract negotiations.
- 2.9.11.4 Listing of any economic, operational, or system conditions (including sensitivities to anticipated dispatch levels) that might affect the Respondent's ability to deliver capacity and energy, as proposed.
- 2.9.11.5 Information on the cost of the capacity and energy shall be provided including:
  - 2.9.11.5.1 Designated delivery point including applicable MISO Local Resource Zone.
  - 2.9.11.5.2 Firm price bid. The capacity price must be fixed for the time period(s) quoted and the energy price must be either fixed or based on known and easily measurable indices.
  - 2.9.11.5.3 In addition to a firm price bid, the Respondent may submit alternative non-firm price bids. However, these bids must specifically describe the risks that the Respondent is passing on to Montana-Dakota and its customers.
  - 2.9.11.5.4 The Respondent should specify the basis (i.e. annually, quarterly, monthly, etc.) and type of all payments it expects to receive. In the case of a fully dispatchable generating resource, such payments might include start-up payments (\$/start) or spinning and supplemental reserve payments (\$/operating hour).
  - 2.9.11.5.5 As applicable, the Respondent's proposal should include all formulas that will be used to calculate the full capacity and energy rate, or any other rate that the Respondent may specify, with all its respective components well defined. A sample calculation illustrating the application of each formula is also required.

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
Request for Proposal - Capacity and Energy Supply

- 2.9.11.5.6 The Respondent must provide a printed schedule projecting for each contract year, quarter, or month, as appropriate, depending upon how frequently the Respondent's rate(s) or its respective components will be updated, for the full term of the proposed contract of the following:
- a. Full capacity rate and all components (\$/kW-month, etc.).
  - b. Contract capacity amount in MW.
  - c. Capacity payment (\$/month).
  - d. Total energy rate and all its components (\$/MWh).
  - e. Projected values of any independent variables (e.g. fuel price, heat rates, operating hours, and number of starts) that are to be used in the calculation of payments.
  - f. Sufficient information to allow Montana-Dakota to replicate the proposed contract term data.
  - g. Any proposed revisions to the pricing scheme if the Respondent intends to offer a contract extension option.
- 2.9.11.6 Information on the makeup of the Respondent and its parent organization, if any, shall be provided along with the more recent financial report, the current audited annual financial report, and if Respondent or its parent organization is publicly traded SEC Form 10-K.
- 2.9.11.7 Site locations of the proposed generating units and other drawings that are helpful in describing proposed generation resources shall be included.
- 2.9.11.8 The Respondent must certify that any identified generating unit is or will be built and maintained in good working order, free of material defects, and has been and will be operated in accordance with good utility practice and applicable maintenance schedules and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.
- 2.9.11.9 Montana-Dakota requires secure and reliable physical delivery of the capacity and associated energy corresponding to all proposals. Security and reliability of physical delivery will be guaranteed by either (1) contractual credit assurance by a third party, (2) corporation commitment accompanied by an investment level credit rating from a major rating agency, or (3) combinations of 1 and 2. All forms of credit assurance will be approved by Montana-Dakota before entering into a power purchase agreement. (Credit Assurances shall include a letter of credit or performance bonds for an amount equal to the costs associated with one year of the contract or as mutually agreed.)
- 2.9.11.10 The Respondent must certify that it has or will have all necessary permits in effect for the identified generating unit. The Respondent

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
Request for Proposal - Capacity and Energy Supply

shall provide a description of the resource's ability to comply with all presently applicable and anticipated environmental regulations and requirements (including, but not limited to, EPA Greenhouse Gas Clean Air Act permitting requirements for New Source Performance Standards, New Source Review and Prevention of Significant Deterioration, and the Clean Power Plan or replacement rule) and any additional environmental benefits that the resource would, or presently does, afford; a listing of expected emissions (as applicable) and the status of all permit applications; and a listing of any and all potential and known environmental liabilities that may be associated with the generating unit or its sites. If the Respondent is unable or fails to obtain permits, or if obtaining a permit or certification requires costs or fees that Montana-Dakota, in its sole discretion, determines to be excessive, Montana-Dakota may terminate further consideration of the Respondent's proposal.

2.9.11.11 Montana-Dakota prefers proposals offering full dispatchability of energy for all hours during the term of the contract. This would permit Montana-Dakota to schedule quantities of energy, from a minimum of zero to a maximum equal to the quantity stated in the Respondent's proposal, on an hour by hour basis. Montana-Dakota prefers to have the option of connecting any generating units whose output may be offered as part of this solicitation to its automatic generation control system. However, full dispatchability is not a requirement for any proposals.

2.9.12 Montana-Dakota encourages Respondents to provide Proposals for year-round capacity and energy.

2.9.13 Proposals for variable capacity resources such as DSM, wind, solar, run-of-river hydro, landfill gas, and anaerobic digestion should include, for each calendar month, a schedule of expected capacity factors, maximum capacity, and hourly capacity (for each hour of the month).

2.9.14 Montana-Dakota will entertain proposals which contain the provision for an asset sale or option for an asset sale from the Respondent to Montana-Dakota as part of the Respondent's bid.

### **3. EVALUATION PROCESS**

#### ***3.1. Proposal Review***

3.1.1. Respondents are advised that price will be a major factor in Montana-Dakota's evaluation, with due consideration given to dispatchability, operational performance, reliability, deliverability, credit, environmental impacts, contract considerations and other criteria. Respondents shall include sufficient detail to evaluate all costs associated with the Proposal(s). To

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
Request for Proposal - Capacity and Energy Supply

ensure that Proposals will provide customer benefits, Montana-Dakota will compare Proposals with the benefits, including costs and reliability, of alternative resource scenarios. Proposals also will be compared and evaluated in terms of other non-price characteristics; therefore, the lowest price submittal may not necessarily be selected. The evaluation of Proposals will be based on the information provided by the Respondent and available industry information, with special emphasis on Montana-Dakota being able to provide reliable service and maximize the economic value to its customers. Montana-Dakota shall evaluate all Proposals in terms of price and non-price attributes and may reject any Proposal that, in Montana-Dakota's sole discretion:

- a) Does not meet the minimum requirements set forth in the RFP;
- b) Is not economically competitive with other Proposals or resource alternatives;
- c) Is submitted by Respondents who are determined by Montana-Dakota to have insufficient creditworthiness, insufficient financial resources and/or insufficient technical qualifications to provide dependable or reliable service; or
- d) Fails to meet the resource and reliability needs of Montana-Dakota.

In order to assess the feasibility and viability of the Proposals, the evaluation will determine the technical, physical and operational capability of the applicable generating unit(s) to meet the operating parameters specified in the Proposal. Such technical analysis will include, but not be limited to, a review of transmission access (including existing transmission contracts), fuel access and transportation (including existing fuel contracts), environmental conditions, certification and permit conditions and/or restrictions, unit location, maintenance history and schedules, and operational flexibility and history.

- 3.1.2. Montana-Dakota shall evaluate responsive Proposals and select for further review and negotiation a Proposal or Proposals, if any, that Montana-Dakota believes provides the greatest value to its customers. In the event negotiations with a Respondent or Respondents do not produce a final and fully executed contract satisfactory to Montana-Dakota, Montana-Dakota reserves the right to pursue any and all other resource options available to it.
- 3.1.3. Montana-Dakota intends to compare system impacts of short-listed Proposals against a combined cycle natural-gas fired project that the Company is studying to construct to meet Montana-Dakota's future capacity and energy needs. The proposed in-service date for this combined cycle resource is June 1, 2025, or later.
- 3.1.4. Montana-Dakota reserves the right to accept or reject any or all Proposals for any reason at any time after submittal without explanation to the Respondent,

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
Request for Proposal - Capacity and Energy Supply

or to make an award at any time to a Respondent who, in the sole opinion and discretion of Montana-Dakota, provides a Proposal Montana-Dakota deems favorable. Montana-Dakota also reserves the right to make an award to other than the lowest price Respondent, if Montana-Dakota determines that to do so would result in the greatest value to its customers.

- 3.1.5. All Proposals related to renewable resources, distributed generation and DSM are invited to participate in this RFP process and will be evaluated in a consistent manner with all other bids, with consideration given to projections as to life-cycle costs, operational compatibility, reliability and availability of the resource(s).
- 3.1.6. Those Respondents who submit Proposals do so without legal recourse against Montana-Dakota or its directors, management, employees, agents or contractors based on Montana-Dakota's rejection, in whole or in part, of their Proposal or for failure to execute any agreement tendered by Montana-Dakota. Montana-Dakota shall not be liable to any Respondent or to any other party, in law or equity, for any reason whatsoever relating to Montana-Dakota's acts or omissions arising out of or in connection with the RFP.
- 3.1.7. If a selected Proposal involves a generating unit not yet operational, the Respondent must provide Montana-Dakota with a full financial guarantee, including performance bonds and/or letters of credit, up to the level of product commitments and in an amount and at a level determined by Montana-Dakota in its sole discretion, expressly including replacement capacity and energy costs and any related penalty fees, in the event the generating unit does not become commercially operational as scheduled.
- 3.1.8. In reviewing and considering Proposals, Montana-Dakota will analyze potential credit and risk concerns in any comparison of Proposals. As part of its detailed evaluation phase, Montana-Dakota will specifically weigh the credit- and risk-related factors and costs underlying each of the Proposals. To assist Montana-Dakota in this review, Montana-Dakota requires that each Respondent include with its response package a detailed description of the proposed credit support. The pricing provided shall expressly include the costs of such credit support. Montana-Dakota will review and assess the sufficiency and adequacy of the proposed credit support, and if Montana-Dakota, in its sole discretion, determines such credit support is insufficient, it shall assess additional costs and/or expenses to any such Proposal.
- 3.1.9. Selection and elimination of Proposals and subsequent notification of Respondents at all stages of the evaluation will remain entirely at Montana-Dakota's discretion.
- 3.1.10 Montana-Dakota reserves the right to award multiple contracts if combinations of proposals provide the lowest overall cost, highest level of reliability, and greatest value to its customers.

### **3.2. Proposal Threshold Requirements**

The Respondent should provide complete and accurate information to ensure that its Proposal satisfies the Threshold Requirements listed below. Montana-Dakota, at its sole discretion, may reject a Proposal for further consideration if the Proposal fails to meet the Threshold Requirements or provides incomplete and/or inaccurate responses. Montana-Dakota may seek clarification and/or remedy of a Respondent's Proposal.

#### 3.2.1. General Threshold Requirements

- a. The Proposal is received on time and complies with the submission instructions.
- b. The Proposal is bona fide, and the Respondent (or its guarantor) has sufficient financial capacity to support the Proposal.
- c. Complete and accurate answers are provided to all questions in the RFP.
- d. Capacity and energy must be available for delivery no later than June 1, 2025 and fully deliverable to Montana-Dakota's system.
- g. The capacity is at least 10 MW and no more than 250 MW.
- h. PPA's of a term shorter than twenty years will be considered in this RFP. Preference will be given to Proposals with an initial term of twenty years or longer.
- i. Preference will be given to Proposals with dispatchable resources.

#### 3.2.2. Operating Performance Thresholds

- a. The Respondent must certify that it has or will have all necessary permits in effect for the identified generating unit.
- b. The Respondent must certify that any identified generating unit is or will be built and maintained in good working order, free of material defects, and has been and will be operated in accordance with good utility practice and applicable maintenance schedules and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.
- c. Montana-Dakota prefers the identified generating unit be fully dispatchable and has an Automatic Generator Control that is tied into Montana-Dakota's Electric Dispatch Center. The costs associated with this installation are the responsibility of the Respondent.
- e. If a PPA, the Respondent must be willing to coordinate the generating unit's maintenance scheduling with Montana-Dakota.

### 3.2.3. Transmission Threshold

- a. Deliverability to Montana-Dakota's integrated system, which consists of its service territories in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota, will be taken into account.
- b. Preference will be given to generating unit(s) which connect to Montana-Dakota's integrated system. If the generating unit(s) is or will be located outside of Montana-Dakota's integrated system, the Respondent must provide a transmission plan for deliverability to wheel the generating unit's power to Montana-Dakota's integrated system. Transmission costs to deliver to Montana-Dakota's integrated system are the responsibility of the Respondent.
- c. If the generating unit is not yet in-service, but has a completed Generator Interconnection Study, a copy of this study must accompany the Respondent's Proposal.
- d. If the generating unit is not yet in-service and will be interconnected to Montana-Dakota's transmission system, the Respondent must complete an Application for Generator Interconnection Request with MISO. A copy of this application must accompany the Respondent's Proposal.
- e. For an unfinished resource, the final agreement between Montana-Dakota and the Respondent will require the Interconnection Study to be completed, or will be contingent upon such a study being completed.

### **3.3. Screening Process**

On or before October 26, 2018, Montana-Dakota intends to select Proposals that will be included on a short list. This date may be advanced or delayed at Montana-Dakota's sole discretion. Through the short-listing process, those Proposals that are inferior to other Proposals in terms of overall cost and level of reliability, in Montana-Dakota's sole discretion, will be eliminated from further consideration. Montana-Dakota will notify all short-listed Respondents that they have been included on the short list. Similarly, Montana-Dakota intends to notify Respondents of those Proposals that are eliminated from further consideration within a reasonable amount of time.

Montana-Dakota plans to analyze the short-listed Proposals in detail by assessing their impact on its customer electric service rates, comparing their costs to those of other resource alternatives, and examining their compatibility with Montana-Dakota's resource needs.

Montana-Dakota may elect to schedule meetings or conference calls with each short-listed Respondent to review and clarify its Proposal. After the selection of the short-listed Proposals, Montana-Dakota will begin contract negotiations with such Respondent(s).

Montana-Dakota may select a final Respondent(s) based on the detailed evaluation of the short-listed Proposals. This selection will not automatically be based on the lowest price alternatives available amongst the Proposals. The price and non-price attributes described in

part in this RFP solicitation document will be considered in their totality for each Proposal. Montana-Dakota will use its sole discretion, judgment and analyses in making the final selection(s) in the RFP process. Montana-Dakota's objective is to select resources that have the potential to offer the maximum reliability and value, based on cost and non-cost attributes.

## **4. CONTRACTS AND REGULATORY APPROVAL**

### **4.1. General**

The Respondent(s) whose Proposal is selected, if any, will be responsible for acquiring and verifying that they are in compliance with all necessary licenses, permits, certifications, reporting requirements and approvals required by federal, state and local government laws, regulations and policies, including if applicable, for the design, construction and operation of the generating unit. In addition, the Respondent shall fully support the regulatory approval process associated with any potential acquisition or power supply arrangement.

The Respondent shall be liable for all, and Montana-Dakota shall not be responsible for any, of the costs that the Respondent incurs to prepare and submit its Proposal, negotiate any subsequent contract, and any related activity including applicable permitting and governmental approvals.

### **4.2. Contract Modifications**

It is anticipated that the contract format for an award in response to this RFP will be based on the North American Energy Markets Association (NAEMA) Capacity and Energy Tariff which can be found at <https://www.naema.com>. Respondents may expressly identify and include proposed changes to the NAEMA Capacity and Energy Tariff in their response packages. Such proposed revisions will allow Montana-Dakota to assess in its evaluation process the significance and impact to any Proposal of the changes requested by Respondents. Montana-Dakota reserves the right to utilize a different contract format, based on its sole discretion, for power purchase agreements under this RFP.

### **4.3. Definitive Agreement**

As soon as practicable after Montana-Dakota completes negotiations, Montana-Dakota expects the selected Respondent(s), if any, to execute a definitive agreement. Failure of the Respondent(s) to promptly execute a definitive written agreement after notification of an award will result in rejection of the Proposal.

### **4.4. Regulatory Approval Process**

At Montana-Dakota's sole discretion, any final negotiated contract may be conditioned upon regulatory actions and approvals by regulatory authorities. All consents and approvals of governmental authorities required for the consummation of the contemplated transactions shall have terms and conditions acceptable to Montana-Dakota.

### **4.5. Collusion**

By submitting a Proposal to Montana-Dakota in response to this RFP, the Respondent certifies that the Respondent has not divulged, discussed or compared its Proposal with any

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
Request for Proposal - Capacity and Energy Supply

other Respondents and has not colluded whatsoever with any other Respondents with respect to this Proposals.

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
Request for Proposal - Capacity and Energy Supply

**Exhibit A – Form of Statement of Financial Conditions and Creditworthiness**

The following information shall be completed as appropriate and will be used to assess the applicant's financial conditions and creditworthiness.

**1. Company Information**

Type of Business

- Corporation  
 Limited Liability Company  
 Partnership  
 Other (describe)

Applicant Organization

Legal Corporate Name:

Street Address:

City, State, Zip Code:

Dun & Bradstreet Number:

Federal Tax ID Number:

Applicant Credit Contact

Name:

Title:

Phone Number:

Email Address:

For Corporation/Limited Liability Companies

Date and State of Incorporation/Registration:

Street Address:

City, State, Zip Code:

For General Partnerships

Name of General Partner:

Address of General Partner/Registered Agent:

City, State, Zip Code:

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
Request for Proposal - Capacity and Energy Supply

**2. Guarantor**

Guarantor Company

Legal Corporate Name:

Street Address:

City, State, Zip Code:

Dun & Bradstreet Number:

Federal Tax ID Number:

**3. Credit Information**

The company and/or company's guarantor (if applicable) is required to submit the most recent 2 years of audited financial statements and accompanying notes. Indicate below what statements are being submitted.

10K

8Ks to the extent they address any information set forth in the 10Ks  
or 10Qs

10Q

Other (describe)

All submitted information must be in the English language, and financial data denominated in United States currency, and conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States. If the offering entity's financial information is consolidated with other entities, then it is the offering entity's responsibility to extract and submit as separate documents all data and information related solely to the offering entity. This must include all financial information, associated notes and all other information that would comprise a full financial report conforming to GAAP.

Has the offering entity or predecessor company declared bankruptcy in the last 5 years?

Yes

No

Are there any pending bankruptcies or other similar state or federal proceedings, outstanding judgments or pending claims or lawsuits that could affect the solvency of the offering entity?

Yes

No

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
Request for Proposal - Capacity and Energy Supply

If the answer is “Yes” to either of the above questions, please provide an addendum to this application describing the situation and how it affects the offering entity’s ability to meet or not meet its credit obligations.

Respondent/Guarantor Credit Rating

Standard & Poor’s

Last Rating Date:

Corporate Rating:

Senior Unsecured Long term Debt Rating:

Other:

Moody’s

Last Rating Date:

Corporate Rating:

Senior Unsecured Long term Debt Rating:

Other:

Fitch

Last Rating Date:

Corporate Rating:

Senior Unsecured Long term Debt Rating:

Other:

In the event the above information is inadequate or fails to completely meet Montana-Dakota’s need for financial security for a given bid, the entity must provide evidence of its capability to provide collateral instruments.

Please detail all credit related issues and concerns that Montana-Dakota should be aware of prior to negotiation of a formal power purchase agreement document:

**Bank Reference Information**

Bank Name:

Street Address:

City, State, Zip Code:

Contact Name:

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
Request for Proposal - Capacity and Energy Supply

Phone Number:

Fax Number:

Account Number:

**4. Project-specific Information**

For project-specific supply proposals, please provide the following information:

Owners and percentage of ownership in generation unit(s):

Amount and source(s) of equity financing:

Amount and terms of financing, including:

- Amount of loan(s)
- Term of loan(s)
- List of conditions
- Amortization schedule

**5. Authorization**

The Offering Entity hereby represents and warrants that all statements and representations made herein, including any supporting documents, are true to the best of Offering Entity's knowledge and belief. The undersigned authorized official of the Offering Entity warrants that the Offering Entity agrees to be bound by these representations. The Offering Entity authorizes the above listed entities to release data requested by Montana-Dakota necessary to perform a credit check in connection with Offering Entity's interest to bid on this RFP.

Offering Entity's Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Authorized Official: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Authorized Official (print): \_\_\_\_\_

Title of Authorized Official (print): \_\_\_\_\_

Date Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
Request for Proposal - Capacity and Energy Supply

**Exhibit B – Form of Notice of Intent to Bid**

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Our organization intends to submit a proposal in response to the Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. Request for Proposals for Capacity and Energy Supply.**

**Contact Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name of Firm:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**E-mail:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Alternate Contact:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**E-mail:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Project Description:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Exhibit C – Form of Confidentiality Agreement**

**MUTUAL CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT**

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co., a division of MDU Resources Group, Inc., having its principal place of business at 400 North 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Bismarck, ND 58501 ("Montana-Dakota") and \_\_\_\_\_, having its principal place of business at \_\_\_\_\_ ("Respondent"), are discussing details related to the Respondent's reply to a Request for Proposal ("RFP") that Montana-Dakota has issued regarding the purchases of capacity and energy dated August 1, 2018. In the course of the discussions about the RFP each party may disclose certain confidential or proprietary information ("Proprietary Information") to the other party.

For purposes of this Mutual Confidentiality Agreement, Proprietary Information shall mean all information, technical data or know-how, whether written, oral, visual, electronic or in any other form (which may include, without limitation, strategic project development plans, financial information, business plans and records, and project information and records,) disclosed, acquired, or generated as a result of or in connection with the RFP process. Proprietary Information shall also include this Mutual Confidentiality Agreement and the terms and conditions set forth herein.

A. In consideration of Montana-Dakota and Respondent agreeing to supply each other Proprietary Information relating to the RFP process and in consideration of both parties entering into the exchange of information and/or discussions relating to the RFP process, Montana-Dakota and Respondent each agree that it, its corporate affiliates, and each of their respective directors, officers, employees, lenders, and professional advisors (each individually "Representatives"):

1. Will keep secret and confidential the Proprietary Information supplied to the other party and any discussions and negotiations about the RFP process except as herein provided and in a manner no less restrictive than the manner that the receiving party protects its own confidential information;
2. Will use the Proprietary Information only for the purpose of participating in, evaluating and negotiating the RFP process;
3. Will disclose the Proprietary Information only to its Representatives who need to know the Proprietary Information for the purpose of participating in, evaluating and negotiating the RFP process;
4. Will not, whether or not the Parties enter into definitive agreements, disclose to any third party (other than its Representatives) any of the Proprietary Information, other than the Proprietary Information which

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
Request for Proposal - Capacity and Energy Supply

is in, or independently comes into, the public domain;

5. Will not, engage in any transactions of any kind or description whatsoever with regard to or using the Proprietary Information during the term of this Agreement without the written consent of the other party;
6. Will, if requested in writing, promptly destroy or return any of the Proprietary Information provided without keeping any copies, except portion of the Proprietary Information that is found in analyses, compilations, studies or other documents prepared by Montana-Dakota and its employees, representatives, consultants and counsel may be held by Montana-Dakota and kept subject to the terms of this Agreement, or destroyed; and
7. Will promptly notify the other party if any of the Proprietary Information conveyed to it is required to be disclosed by reason of law or legal process and will cooperate with the other party regarding any action which the other party (at the other party's sole cost and expense) may elect to take to challenge the legality or validity of such requirement.

B. Montana-Dakota and Respondent also acknowledge and agree:

1. Proprietary Information which is provided will not be considered to be Proprietary information if that information is (i) in the other party's possession prior to disclosure, (ii) is in the public domain prior to disclosure, or (iii) lawfully enters the public domain through no violation of this Mutual Confidentiality Agreement.
2. No agreement for a power purchase agreement or other transaction shall be deemed to exist unless and until a Definitive Transaction Agreement has been executed and delivered by the parties. The term "Definitive Transaction Agreement" does not include this Mutual Confidentiality Agreement, a letter of interest or any other preliminary written agreement, nor does it include any verbal agreement;
3. Neither party makes any representation or warranty regarding the completeness or accuracy of any information provided to the other; any and all such representations and warranties shall be made in a written, executed agreement and will then be subject to the provisions thereof;
4. Money damages would not be a sufficient remedy for a breach of this Mutual Confidentiality Agreement and the injured party is entitled to specific performance and injunctive or other equitable relief and remedies for any breach; such remedies shall not be the exclusive remedies but shall be in addition to all other remedies available at law

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.  
Request for Proposal - Capacity and Energy Supply

or in equity;

5. Neither party will make any announcement of the status of the Respondent's reply to the RFP or of any negotiations with respect to a possible power purchase agreement without the prior written consent of the other;
6. This Mutual Confidentiality Agreement is governed by the laws of the state of North Dakota; and
7. The obligations under this Mutual Confidentiality Agreement shall be continuing and shall survive the termination of the RFP process and any discussion or negotiations between the parties, but that all obligations of the parties hereunder will expire two years from the date of this Mutual Confidentiality Agreement.

The parties have executed this Mutual Confidentiality Agreement as of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

\_\_\_\_\_

MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO.  
a Division of MDU Resources Group, Inc.

By: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Jay Skabo

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: Vice President Electric Supply

## **Attachment G**

# **TRANSMISSION SERVICE CHARGE IMPACTS**

## **TRANSMISSION SERVICE CHARGE IMPACTS**

Montana-Dakota's electric service customers in the Interconnected System will continue to see increased transmission service charges resulting from (1) the termination of the Transmission Services Agreement (TSA) with Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) on December 31, 2015; (2) WAPA and Basin Electric Power Cooperative (BEPC) joining Southwest Power Pool (SPP) as a transmission owning member on October 1, 2015; (3) revenue credits provided to BEPC for facilities used by Montana-Dakota's customers (4) the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (MISO) allocation of cost sharing for baseline reliability and market efficiency projects under Regional Economic Criteria Benefit (RECB) I and II criteria; and (5) the allocation of MISO Multi-Value Projects (MVP).

### **Transmission Services Agreement with Western Area Power Administration**

Montana-Dakota and WAPA had a long history of sharing transmission facilities and providing service across each other's systems using a reciprocal wheeling arrangement. This arrangement expired on December 31, 2015. On October 1, 2015, WAPA and BEPC joined Southwest Power Pool (SPP) as a transmission owning member and, as such, transmission service across their facilities are now covered under the SPP Tariff. As part of a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) settlement that Montana-Dakota entered into with SPP, WAPA, and BEPC regarding WAPA and BEPC's integration into the SPP footprint, Montana-Dakota agreed to take Network Integrated Transmission Service (NITS) under the SPP Tariff for service that was historically provided under the WAPA TSA, which basically covers Montana-Dakota's customer load west of Beulah, ND and west of Glenham, SD. Montana-Dakota has only a single 115kV transmission path west of Beulah to provide a connection back to the rest of Montana-Dakota's interconnected service territory and MISO. In return for taking NITS service under the SPP Tariff, Montana-Dakota is eligible for Facility Credits under Section 30.9 of the SPP Tariff for transmission facilities that WAPA and BEPC require service from Montana-Dakota which were previously provided under the WAPA TSA and BEPC Interconnection and Common Use Agreement (ICCUA). The impacts of the SPP NITS service is reduced by the Section 30.9 Facility Credit arrangement whereby Montana-Dakota is able to net a significant portion of its SPP transmission bill. BEPC is required to take MISO NITS service in areas that Montana-Dakota does not rely on SPP transmission facilities to serve its customer load providing additional offsets to the SPP NITS payments.

Montana-Dakota continues to see greater value in remaining a MISO transmission owning member as compared to exiting MISO and joining SPP as a full member. The greater MISO membership

value is largely related to a difference in resource adequacy requirements between MISO and SPP. SPP requires each load serving entity to carry capacity resources for their full forecasted customer load plus a planning reserve margin while MISO includes a diversity factor reduction as not all MISO customer load experiences their peak at the same time. Montana-Dakota receives a significant benefit from being the western most transmission owning member in MISO. As such, Montana-Dakota's customers currently only need to supply 81.5% of their full capacity requirements which provides 124 MWs of capacity savings. If Montana-Dakota were to join SPP, Montana-Dakota would have to add 105 MW of additional capacity resources to its generation portfolio as SPP has a lower planning reserve margin than MISO. Using the MISO Cost of New Entry (CONE)<sup>1</sup> value of \$242.36 per MW-day for 2019/2020, the resource adequacy diversity value that Montana-Dakota receives in MISO is equal to \$11.0 million versus having to carry one hundred percent non-coincident peak requirements. The monetary value of MISO's resource adequacy requirements versus SPP's resource adequacy requirements is \$9.3 million per year if Montana-Dakota would exit MISO and join SPP as a transmission owning member and move all its load and generation into SPP's energy market.

To verify that the current netting arrangement is in the best interest of serving its customer obligations, Montana-Dakota annually calculates the cost differential of the two options: 1) continuing to take both SPP and MISO NITS service, versus, 2) withdrawing from MISO membership and switching to SPP.

Based on Montana-Dakota's 2019 load forecast, the estimated cost of taking MISO transmission service is \$7.8 million per year. Using the company's Plexos modeling software and removing the MISO market energy purchase option, the increased cost for Montana-Dakota to self-schedule its own generation without access to the MISO energy market is \$13.4 million. This value is used as a rough estimate of MISO market benefits that the Company receives versus the self-scheduling of only resources owned by the Company. Additional MISO membership benefits include reliability oversight through Reliability Coordinator services, resource adequacy diversification (\$11.0 million benefit as calculated above), tariff management, coordinated transmission planning studies, and generator interconnection queue management.

In 2019, the total net cost of taking both MISO and SPP transmission services is estimated at \$13.9 million or \$6.1 million above MISO only tariff costs. This estimate includes the SPP Section 30.9 Facility Credits provided under the SPP Tariff as well as the payments from Basin Electric for

---

<sup>1</sup> 2019/2020 Planning Resource Auction (PRA) Results. Page 8.  
[https://cdn.misoenergy.org/20190412\\_PRA\\_Results\\_Posting336165.pdf](https://cdn.misoenergy.org/20190412_PRA_Results_Posting336165.pdf)

Transmission Service taken from MISO and the Basin Electric Facility Sharing Agreement. Montana-Dakota also received an additional \$3.1 million in market revenues from SPP in 2018 for real-time asset losses, congestion, and auction revenue rights associated with the SPP network transmission service reservation. For Montana-Dakota to have its load and generation in MISO's resource adequacy requirements versus SPP, provides a net savings of \$9.3 million using the current MISO CONE value for capacity resources calculated above. If Montana-Dakota would exit MISO and join SPP as a transmission owning member, it would continue to make annual transmission investment payments of \$6.5 million (2019 amount) to MISO for Schedule 26 and 26a projects that it has on-going cost responsibility to make under the MISO Tariff.

### **MISO Allocation of Cost Sharing under RECB I Criteria**

The MISO RECB I cost allocations allow for the cost sharing of approved network transmission facilities with the benefiting transmission owners or with the entire MISO footprint. Contained in MISO's FERC Order 1000 compliance filing was the removal of the requirement to cost share future MISO RECB I projects, also referred to as baseline reliability projects, from the MISO Tariff beginning with MTEP 2014. Previously approved MISO RECB I projects will continue to be cost shared as before. Schedule 26 allocations are directly assigned revenue requirements for approved projects to an individual Transmission Owner or all MISO load through a system-wide postage-stamp rate. The CapX2020 Alexandria to Fargo 345 kV transmission line was approved in 2008 as a baseline reliability project eligible for cost sharing under the MISO Tariff and was placed into service in 2015. As defined in RECB I, eighty percent (80%) of the revenue requirements for these projects are allocated under a line outage distribution factor (LODF) calculation to determine beneficiaries, and the remaining twenty percent (20%) are allocated to all MISO load through a postage-stamp rate. Montana-Dakota's allocated investment share of the Alexandria to Fargo 345 kV line is \$6.6 million. Annual revenue requirements for all RECB I projects allocated to Montana-Dakota's transmission pricing zone in MISO are forecasted to equal \$1.2 million dollars in 2019, which includes the cost of the Mandan 230 kV Junction Substation.<sup>2</sup> Montana-Dakota also receives RECB I (MISO Schedule 26) revenues from Otter Tail Power for the reliability benefits they are assigned for the Mandan 230kV Junction Substation. The MISO NITS transmission service that BEPC takes for its customer load in Montana-Dakota's transmission pricing zone is allocated a load ratio portion of the Montana-Dakota RECB I cost responsibilities.

---

<sup>2</sup> MISO Indicative Annual charges for approved Baseline Reliability Projects (Schedule 26). <https://www.misoenergy.org/planning/planning-test/schedule-26-and-26a-indicative-reports/>

## **MISO Allocation of Cost Sharing under RECB II Criteria**

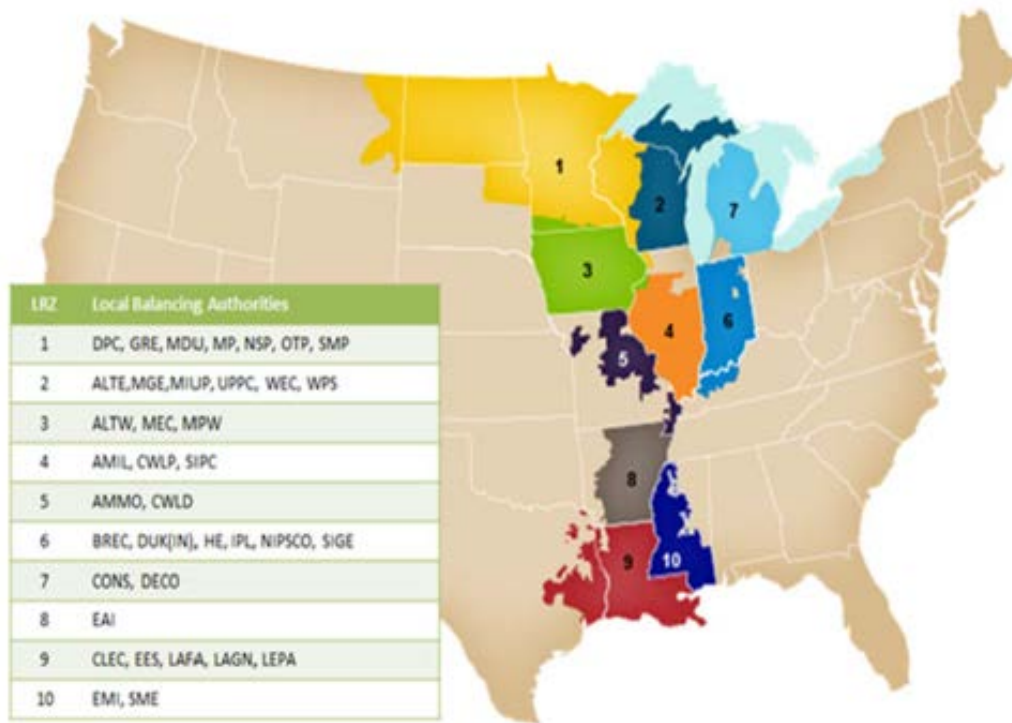
The MISO RECB II cost allocation allows for the cost sharing of approved market efficiency projects (MEPs) with the benefiting transmission owners or with the entire MISO footprint.

To qualify as a MEP, network transmission upgrades must be shown to have regional economic benefits as demonstrated through multi-future and multi-year planning. MEP's currently involve transmission facilities operating at voltages of 345kV and higher. Project costs must be at least \$5 million or more with at least 50% of the project cost associated with 345kV or above facilities. MEPs must have a benefit-cost ratio of 1.25 or higher with annual benefits calculated using 100% adjusted production cost savings for multiple future scenarios with the present value of benefits and costs calculated over the first 20 years after the in-service date, but not to exceed 25 years from the project's approval year.

Revenue requirements for MEP's are allocated 80% to all load within the MISO Local Resource Zone that receives benefits with the remaining 20% allocated to the MISO footprint wide postage stamp.

On February 25, 2019, MISO filed FERC Docket No. ER19-1124-000 to modify cost allocation for MEP's using existing and newly-adopted metrics that allow for added precision in allocating costs and facilitate 100% allocation of MEP costs to benefitting Transmission Pricing Zones (eliminating the 20% allocation to all of MISO on a postage stamp basis). The filing also provides an expanded framework for the designation of MEPs at lower voltages, including lowering the voltage threshold from 345 kV to 230 kV and the creation of a new local economic project category between 230kV and 100kV.

## Local Resource Zones (LRZ)



MISO continues to engage stakeholders through the RECB Task Force to review the MEP metrics and potential additional benefit calculations for things like (1) reduced planning reserve margin, (2) reduction in transmission losses, (3) avoided costs by deferring or eliminating future baseline reliability transmission investments, and (4) avoidance of market-to-market settlement payments. Montana-Dakota believes the current cost allocation for MEPs is sufficient and no changes are needed. If changes to voltage threshold or additional benefit criteria are implemented, then MISO should also look to allocate the costs for MEPs to local transmission pricing zones which benefit directly from the MEPs.

### Allocation of MISO Multi-Value Projects

On December 17, 2010, the FERC approved a joint application filing by MISO and various MISO Transmission Owners to create a new cost allocation methodology for qualifying multi-value high-voltage transmission facilities called Multi-Value Projects (MVPs). MVPs are one or more network transmission upgrades that, when considered as part of a portfolio, provide widespread regional benefits, respond to documented public policy requirements, and/or provide multiple benefits such as reliability and economic value. Network transmission projects classified as MVPs

will be cost-shared on a one hundred percent (100%) basis to all MISO load and system exports to PJM.

### MVP Eligibility Criteria

To be eligible as an MVP, the project must meet at least one of the following:

- A project that enables the transmission system to deliver energy in support of documented energy policy mandates or laws that have been adopted through state or federal legislation or regulatory requirement, and deliver such energy in a manner that is more reliable and/or more economic than it otherwise would be without the transmission upgrade.
- A project that provides multiple types of economic value across multiple pricing zones with a total project benefit-to-cost ratio of 1.0 or higher.
- A project that addresses at least one transmission issue associated with a projected reliability violation and at least one economic-based transmission issue, and that provides economic value across multiple pricing zones and generates financially quantifiable benefits in excess of the total project cost.

### 2011 MVP Portfolio

MTEP 2011 approved \$5.6 billion for 17 Multi-Value Projects that were selected as part of a regional portfolio to improve reliability of the transmission system, meet public policy targets, and distribute economic benefits across the entire MISO footprint.<sup>3</sup> The MTEP 2011 Report identified potential benefits of at least 1.8 to 3.0 times their cost for all MISO Local Resource Zones. The MTEP 2014 MVP Triennial Review Report calculates potential benefits from the 2011 MVP Portfolio of at least 2.6 to 3.9 times their cost for all MISO Local Resource Zones. The MTEP17 results provide benefits in excess of its costs, with its benefit-to-cost ratio ranging from 2.2 to 3.4; an increase from the 1.8 to 3.0 range calculated in MTEP11.<sup>4</sup>

One of the 2011 MVP Portfolio projects is a 345 kV transmission line from Big Stone, SD to Ellendale, ND. Montana-Dakota completed this project in partnership with Otter Tail Power Company in February 2019 with a constructed cost of \$247 million.

---

<sup>3</sup> MISO Transmission Expansion Plan 2011.

<https://cdn.misoenergy.org/2011%20MVP%20Portfolio%20Analysis%20Full%20Report117059.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> MTEP17 MVP Triennial Review.

<https://cdn.misoenergy.org/MTEP17%20MVP%20Triennial%20Review%20Report117065.pdf>

The 2019 forecasted MISO Schedule 26-A (MVP Cost Adder) charge is \$1.76 per MWh.<sup>5</sup> Assuming a 2019 Total Energy Requirements of 3,371,540 MWh, this would result in a total charge of \$5,933,910 to Montana-Dakota's customers.

Montana-Dakota's cost allocation share of all MVP investments is less than one percent.

---

<sup>5</sup> MISO Indicative Annual charges for approved Multi-Value Projects (Schedule 26-A).  
<https://www.misoenergy.org/planning/planning-test/schedule-26-and-26a-indicative-reports/>

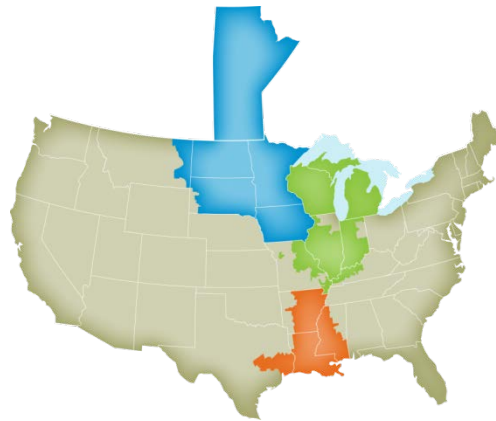
## **Attachment H**

**MIDCONTINENT INDEPENDENT  
SYSTEM OPERATOR (MISO)  
REGIONAL TRANSMISSION  
ORGANIZATION (RTO)**

# MISO OVERVIEW

Formed in 2002, the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) is a not-for-profit, member based organization. MISO ensures the reliable delivery of electricity, at the lowest cost, across high-voltage power lines in 15 U.S. States and the Canadian province of Manitoba. MISO also conducts transmission planning and manages the buying and selling of wholesale electricity in one the world's largest energy markets.

MISO Footprint



## MISO Scope of Operations<sup>1</sup>

1. Generation Capacity
  - 174,678 MW (market)
  - 188,818 MW (reliability)
2. Generation Fuel Mix
  - 42% Gas
  - 32% Coal
  - 15% Renewable (17,270 MW of in-service wind generation)
  - 8% Nuclear
3. Historic Summer Peak Load (set July 20, 2011)
  - 127,125 MW (market)
  - 130,917 MW (reliability)
4. Historic Winter Peak Load (set January 6, 2014)
  - 109,336 MW (market)
  - 117,903 MW (reliability)
5. Transmission

---

<sup>1</sup> MISO Fact Sheet Updated February 2019

[https://cdn.misoenergy.org/Q1%202019%20Corporate%20Fact%20Sheet%20Update\\_2\\_8\\_19317878.pdf](https://cdn.misoenergy.org/Q1%202019%20Corporate%20Fact%20Sheet%20Update_2_8_19317878.pdf)

- 65,800 miles
- 6. Balancing Authorities
  - 36 Local Balancing Authorities in MISO
- 7. Network Model
  - 294,042 SCADA data points
  - 6,623 generating units

## **MISO has four main areas of services that it provides to its members<sup>2</sup>**

### **1. Tariff Administration**

As a Regional Transmission Organization (RTO), MISO is responsible for administering its Open Access Transmission, Energy and Operating Reserve Markets Tariff and rate. Administration of the tariff includes:

- Calculating available transfer capability (ATC)
- Evaluating and approving all requests for transmission service
- Performing transmission system impact studies
- Communicating with transmission customers
- Coordinating use and administration with other transmission providers in the region

### **2. Reliability Assurance**

MISO's State Estimator and Contingency Analysis tools are the foundation for reliability and market operations. With these tools, MISO's reliability coordinators see actual flows, voltages against limits, breaker changes and alarms.

Solving every 60 seconds or less, MISO's State Estimator processes more than 294,000 real-time measurements, giving their reliability coordinators a continuous assessment of the transmission system including all flows, voltages, and angles.

MISO's real-time Contingency Analysis runs more than 11,500 "what-if" scenarios every four minutes providing MISO system operators and engineers the information they need to reliably operate the system and feed system status information to the energy markets.

### **3. Competitive Markets**

The Day-Ahead Energy and Operating Reserve Market is a forward market that simultaneously clears energy and operating reserves on a co-optimized basis for each hour of the next Operating

---

<sup>2</sup> MISO Website. "What We Do." <https://www.misoenergy.org/WHATWEDO/Pages/WhatWeDo.aspx>

Day. Security-Constrained Unit Commitment (SCUC) and Security-Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED) computer programs satisfy the Energy Demand Bids and Operating Reserve requirements of the Day-Ahead Energy and Operating Reserve Market to ensure scheduling of adequate resources to meet the next day's anticipated load.

MISO's Real-Time and Operating Reserves Market continuously balances supply and demand at the least-possible cost while also recognizing current system conditions. MISO uses the SCED algorithm that simultaneously:

- Balance injections and withdrawals
- Meet operating reserve requirements
- Manage congestion of the transmission system
- Produce real-time Locational Marginal Prices (LMPs) and Market Clearing Prices (MCPs)

The primary function of MISO's FTR Market is the allocation of Auction Revenue Rights (ARRs) and the auction of Financial Transmission Rights (FTRs). ARR/ FTRs get issued based on transmission capacity and as a means to provide a financial hedging mechanism to the Load Serving Entities (LSEs) and other Market Participants against congestion charges in MISO's Day-Ahead Market. An ARR is a Market Participant's entitlement to a share of revenue generated in annual FTR auctions. A Market Participant's firm historical usage of MISO's transmission system determines its share, and depending upon the FTR auction clearing price of an ARR path, the share could result in revenue or a charge. MISO facilitates annual and monthly FTR Auctions.

An overview of the MISO Energy and Operating Reserves Market can be found at <https://cdn.misoenergy.org/Level%20100%20-%20Energy%20and%20Operating%20Reserves%20Markets330118.pdf>

#### **4. Transmission and Resource Planning**

The transmission system expansion plans produced through the MISO planning process must ensure the reliable operation of the transmission system, support achievement of state and federal energy policy requirements, and enable a competitive electricity market to benefit all customers. The planning process, in conjunction with an inclusive, transparent stakeholder process, must identify and support development of transmission infrastructure that is sufficiently robust to meet local and regional reliability standards, enable competition among wholesale capacity and energy suppliers in the MISO markets, and allow for competition among transmission developers in the assignment of transmission projects.

Projects listed in Appendix A of the MTEP Report constitute the transmission projects recommended to the MISO Board of Directors for review and approval. In aggregate, these projects will:

- Ensure the reliability of the transmission system
- Provide economic benefits such as increased market efficiency
- Facilitate public policy objectives such as integrating renewable energy
- Address other issues or goals identified through the stakeholder process

## **MISO Generation Interconnection Studies**

As part of its tariff, MISO manages generator interconnection requests and studies for those transmission facilities which functional and non-functional control has been turned over to MISO.

Generator interconnection are studied in groups under MISO's Definitive Planning Process (DPP) which are scheduled bi-annually. Due to the high number of interconnection requests for wind and solar projects associated with the expiration of the Federal tax credits for renewable energy, study times to complete group interconnection requests are running 24 to 36 months to complete.

MISO's generation interconnection queue currently consists of 644 projects totaling 101 GW of generation. By comparison, MISO all-time peak system load is 130 GW. A breakdown of the interconnection requests by local planning regions<sup>3</sup> can be found in Figure 1. Montana-Dakota's service territory is contained within the West Region.

---

<sup>3</sup> MISO Website. Generation Interconnection Queue Summary updated 6/1/2019.  
<https://cdn.misoenergy.org/MTEP18%20Futures%20One-Page111484.pdf>

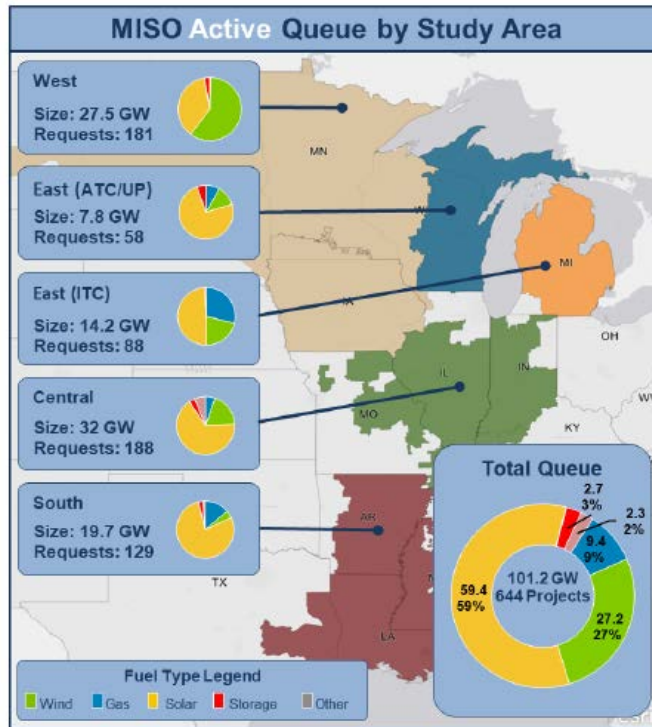


Figure 1 – MISO Generation Queue Summary

MISO has made changes to their tariff and interconnection study process to ensure projects meet higher milestone requirements before they are studied to reduce uncertainty and the need for restudies if speculative projects with approved interconnection agreements are ultimately not constructed.

The delay in completing interconnection studies and assignment of network upgrade costs creates many uncertainties in all future new generation resource projects. The potential magnitude of assigned network upgrades costs can run from several hundreds of dollars per installed kW to almost a thousand dollars per kW which essentially doubles the capital cost of a wind, solar, or natural gas-fired generation project.

FERC recently approved a generator replacement process under its tariff whereby an existing generator can be retired and its interconnection rights transferred to new generator projects following an 180 day system impact study and does not have to go through the interconnection queue. The new generator must commence operation within three years of the retirement of the existing generator. Montana-Dakota is utilizing this new generator replacement process for the retirement of Heskett 1 and Heskett 2 and the construction of Heskett 4. The use of MISO's generator replacement process will provide certainty in the interconnection timing and costs for Heskett 4.

## MISO Generation Shifts

As part of the annual MISO transmission expansion planning (MTEP) process, MISO looks at different future generation portfolios within the MISO footprint to ensure the transmission system meets the future needs of its members.

MISO future MTEP studies analyze the following scenarios: Limited Fleet Change, Continued Fleet Change, Accelerated Fleet Change, and Distributed & Emerging Technologies. A breakdown of the MTEP 2018 Futures<sup>4</sup> is illustrated in Figure 2.

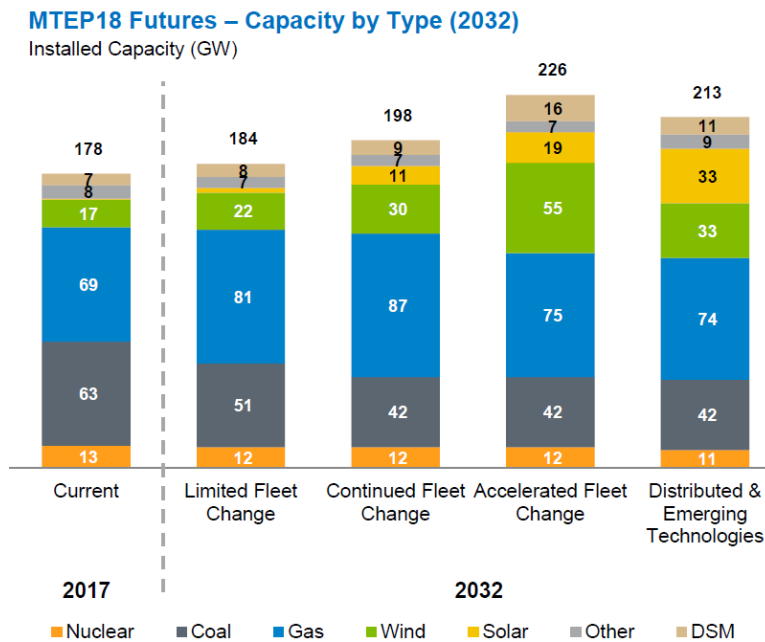


Figure 2 – MTEP 2018 Futures

Though most new generation resources additions in MISO are natural gas-fired, wind, or solar; nuclear, coal, and hydro (other) still make up a significant portion of the MISO generation fleet.

## Value Proposition

As a means of providing a measurement of value related services to its members, MISO annually updates its Value Proposition. The 2018 MISO Value Proposition consists of the following benefits:

<sup>4</sup> MISO Website. MTEP 2018 Future Summary. <https://cdn.misoenergy.org/MTEP18%20Futures%20One-Page111484.pdf>.

#### A. IMPROVED RELIABILITY

MISO's broad regional view and state-of-the-art reliability tool set enables improved reliability for the region as measured by transmission system availability.

#### B. DISPATCH OF ENERGY

MISO's real-time and day-ahead energy markets use security constrained unit commitment and centralized economic dispatch to optimize the use of all resources within the region based on bids and offers by market participants.

#### C. REGULATION

With MISO's Regulation Market, the amount of regulation required within the MISO footprint dropped significantly. This is the outcome of the region moving to a centralized common footprint regulation target rather than several non-coordinated regulation targets.

#### D. SPINNING RESERVES

Starting with the formation of the Contingency Reserve Sharing Group and continuing with the implementation of the Spinning Reserves Market, the total spinning reserve requirement declined, freeing low cost capacity to meet energy requirements.

#### E. WIND INTEGRATION

MISO's regional planning enables more economic placement of wind resources in the region. Economic placement of wind resources reduces the overall capacity needed to meet required wind energy output.

#### F. COMPLIANCE

Before MISO, utilities in the MISO footprint managed FERC and NERC compliance. With MISO, many of these compliance responsibilities have been consolidated. As a result, member responsibilities decreased, saving them time and money.

#### G. FOOTPRINT DIVERSITY

MISO's large footprint increases the load diversity allowing for a decrease in regional planning reserve margins from 21.92% to 17.1%. This decrease delays the need to construct new capacity.

## H. GENERATOR AVAILABILITY IMPROVEMENT

MISO's wholesale power market improved power plant availability by 0.61%, delaying the need to construct new capacity.

## I. DEMAND RESPONSE

MISO enables demand response through transparent market prices and market platforms. MISO-enabled demand response delays the need to construct new capacity.

## J. MISO COST STRUCTURE

MISO expects administrative costs to remain relatively flat and to represent a small percentage of the benefits.

The 2018 Value Proposition study indicates that MISO provides between \$3.2 and \$3.9 billion in annual economic benefits to its members and the surrounding region.

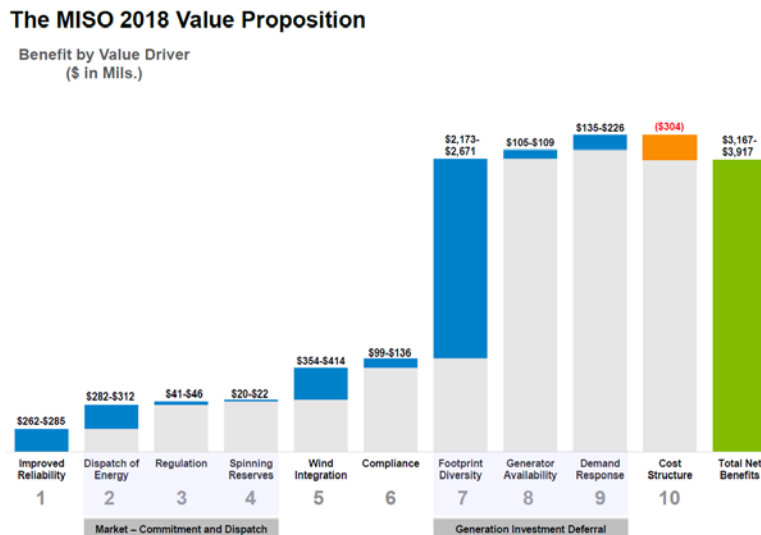


Figure 3 – MISO 2018 Value Proposition

# **Attachment I**

## **RETIREMENT ANALYSIS**

# **ATTACHMENT I**

## **RETIREMENT ANALYSIS**

The purpose of this Attachment I is to discuss the information and analysis underlying Montana-Dakota's decision to retire the Lewis & Clark 1, Heskett 1 and Heskett 2 coal-fired generators at the end of 2020 and 2021, respectively.

As discussed below, the decision to retire the coal-fired generators at the Lewis & Clark and Heskett sites was the age of the plants, low-cost and availability of natural gas, and low-cost power on the MISO market, as well as rising fuel costs and operating & maintenance expenses at Lewis & Clark 1, Heskett 1, and Heskett 2. The IRP EGEAS model was also used to further substantiate the economic savings to customers associated with the Resource Plan with and without the retired units.

### **2018 Request for Proposal (2018 RFP)**

Montana-Dakota's 2015 and 2017 Integrated Resources Plans indicated that at the retirement of Heskett 1, Heskett 2, and Lewis & Clark 1; a natural gas-fired combined cycle generation unit was the best future resource for the Company.

Montana-Dakota issued the 2018 RFP in August of 2018 to support the replacement analysis for Heskett 1, Heskett 2 and Lewis & Clark 1 at their future retirement date. Bids from the 2018 RFP, coupled with (1) a lower natural gas forecast price, (2) lower MISO energy market forecast prices, (3) higher capital costs for the combined cycle generator, and (4) lower prices for wind, solar, and storage; indicated that the combined cycle generator was no longer the best future resource to meet its customers' requirements.

With the Company's decision to move away from a future combined cycle generation unit, significant analysis was done that led the Company to review the age and condition, economic competitiveness, and future environmental compliance costs for Heskett 1, Heskett 2, and Lewis & Clark 1.

### **Unit Age and Condition**

Heskett 1 has a 25 MW net generation capacity. The unit is located near Mandan, ND, commenced commercial operation in 1954 and has been in service for 65 years.

Heskett 2 has a 73 MW net generation capacity. The unit is located near Mandan, ND, commenced commercial operation in 1963 and has been in service for 56 years.

Lewis & Clark 1 has a 52 MW net generation capacity. The unit is located near Sidney, MT, commenced commercial operation in 1958 and has been in service for 61 years.

All the units have been well maintained, have high availability factors, and are in compliance with all environmental requirements and operating permits. The units, however, have low net capacity factors because of a lack of economic competitiveness with other alternatives available to the Company, including the MISO energy market.

Figure 1 shows the unit availability factor and the percent of actual generation compared to potential generation referred to as net capacity factors for the last seven years.

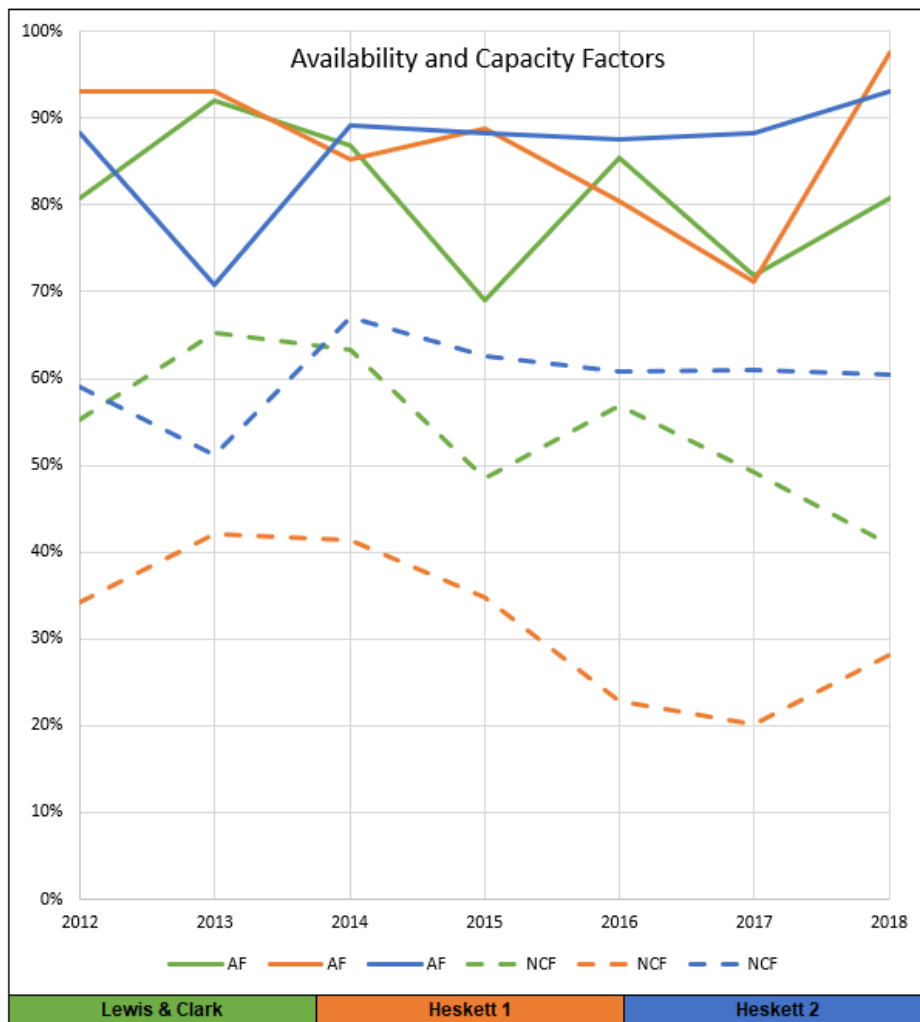


Figure 1 – Availability (AF) and Net Capacity Factor (NCF)

The difference in the relative magnitude of the net capacity factors between the three units is related to the level at which each unit has the physical capability or operating environment permit capability of reducing its output generation levels (otherwise called the “minimum output level” for each unit). If a unit is available to run, Montana-Dakota starts the unit and the generator will generate at its minimum output level in the market and any generation above the minimum output is economically dispatched against other generation available in the market.

### **Economic Competitiveness**

As seen in Figure 1, the net capacity factors for the past seven years have been declining due to the lack of economic competitiveness with other generating resources within the MISO energy market. Heskett 2 has seen an increase due to a change in the plant operation and an increase in the plant’s minimum output level.

Figure 2 shows the percent of hours that each generator runs at various output levels over the past seven years. Lewis & Clark 1 has a minimum output level of 34 MW and a maximum output level of 42 MW. Heskett 1 has a minimum output level of 7 MW and a maximum output level of 21 MW. Heskett 2 has a minimum output level of 50 MW and a maximum output level of 68 MW. As indicated in Figure 2, the generating units are being dispatched at their minimum output levels over 80% of the time. This trend, of the units being dispatched at their minimum output levels, has increased significantly in the last three years which is a direct indication that the units have lost their competitive dispatch position to other resources in the MISO energy market.

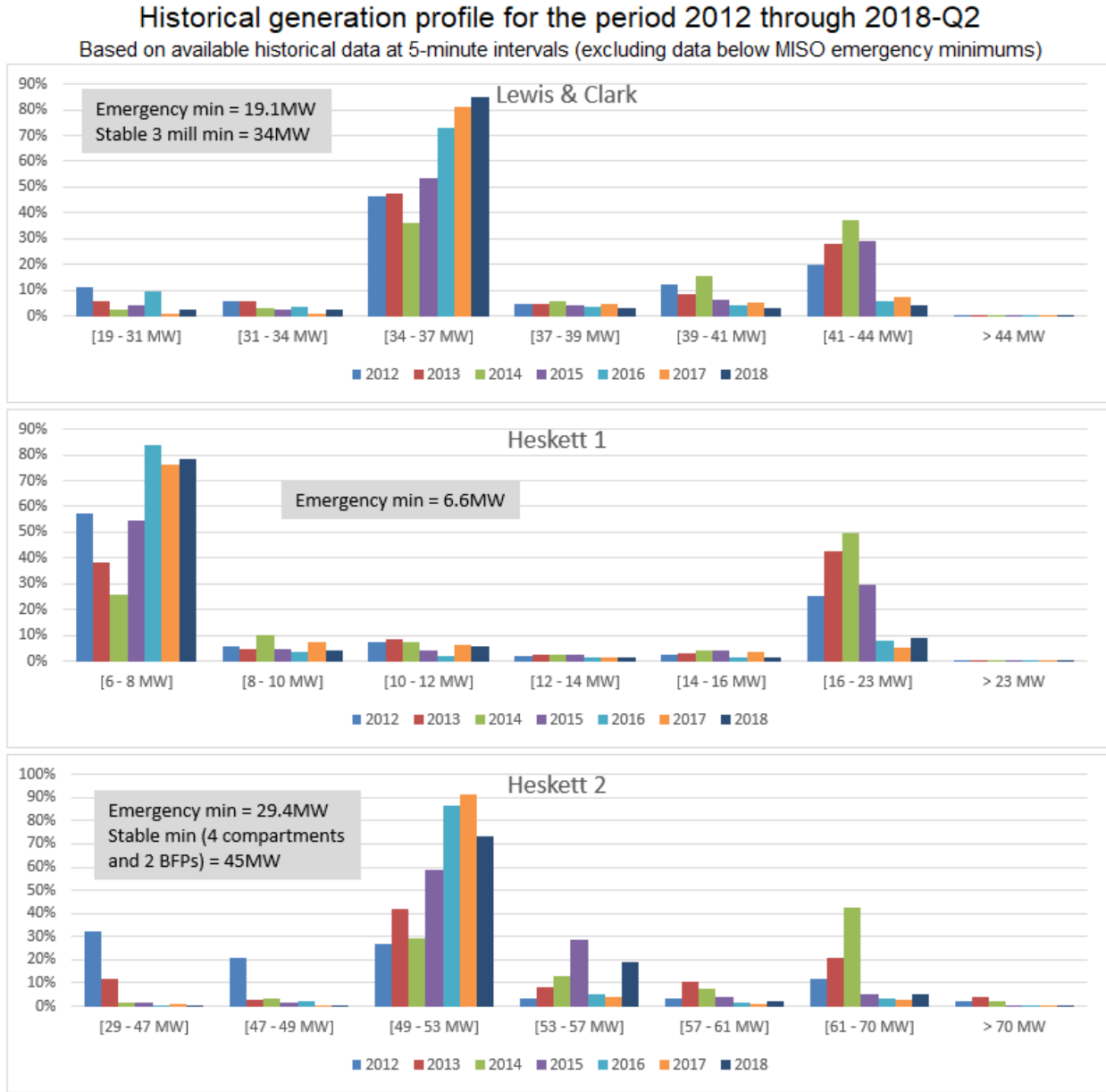


Figure 2 – Percent of Hours at Various Generation Output Levels

Montana-Dakota offers all its generation resources into the MISO energy market and buys all the energy to serve its customer load from the same MISO energy market. (See Attachment H – MISO and RTO Overview for a description of the MISO energy market.)

Economically dispatching the coal-fired units for any generation above their minimum output level saves the customer money as the Company can purchase energy from the MISO market at a lower cost than the variable operating cost to run the units. Montana-Dakota dispatches its coal-fired generation units at their minimum output levels, if the units are available, in order to meet the

minimum annual volume provisions of its coal supply agreements. Minimum annual volume or take-or-pay provisions means that the Company must pay for a minimum amount of coal every year whether it is used.

Figure 3 shows the percentage of its energy requirements that Montana-Dakota has purchased from the MISO energy market to serve its customer load obligations, as well as the average purchase price paid for that energy. As shown in Figure 3, MISO energy market prices prior to 2009 were in the \$60 per MWh range. However, MISO energy market prices have been very stable and low cost (about \$21 to \$26 per MWh) in recent years. This trend is expected to continue for the near future.

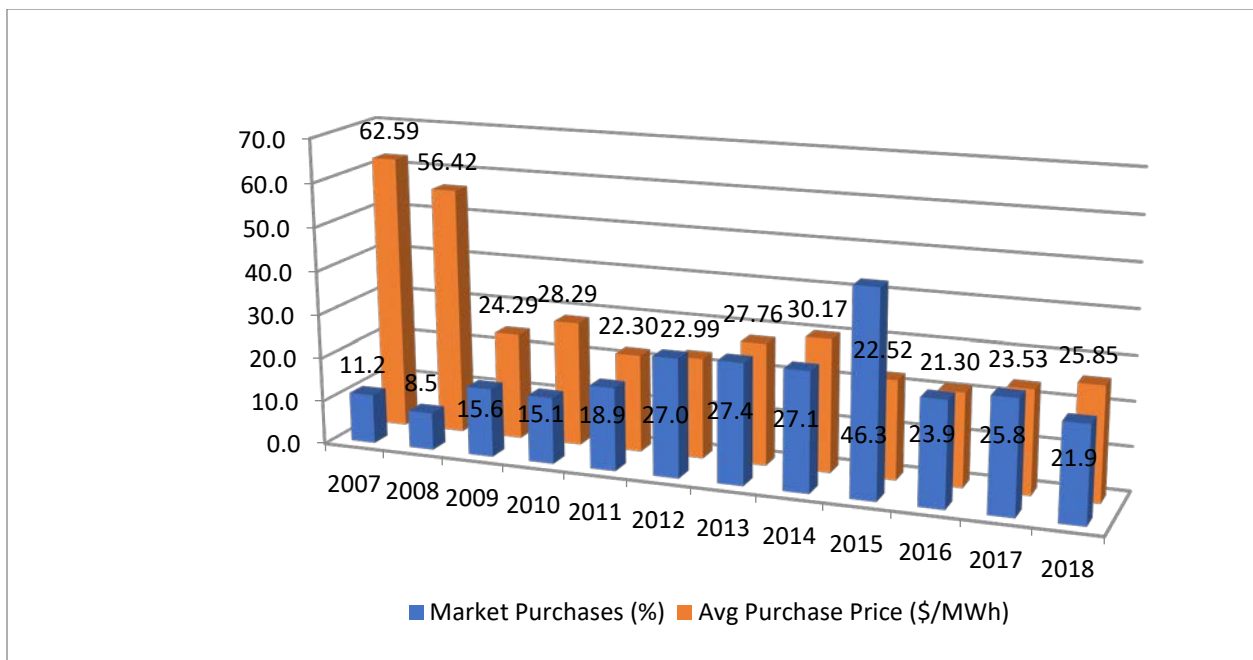


Figure 3 – MISO Market Energy Prices and Purchases

As part of the IRP Process, Montana-Dakota estimates future MISO market energy prices based on a three-year average of historic MISO pricing with a three percent escalation factor per year for future years. The three percent escalation factor is consistent with the escalation factor used for the IRP’s natural gas price forecast which is developed by Montana-Dakota’s Gas Supply Department using historic natural gas prices and trading hub index price forecasts. The forecasted prices of the MISO energy market and natural gas have been dropping in recent IRPs and illustrates the economic challenges that Montana-Dakota’s older coal-fired generation fleet must compete against in the broader MISO energy market.

As seen in Figures 4 and 5, since 2013 the future forecasts for MISO energy and natural gas prices have been lower in each of the IRPs. These values affect the forecasted dispatch and overall economic competitiveness of Montana-Dakota’s generation plants in the IRP model.

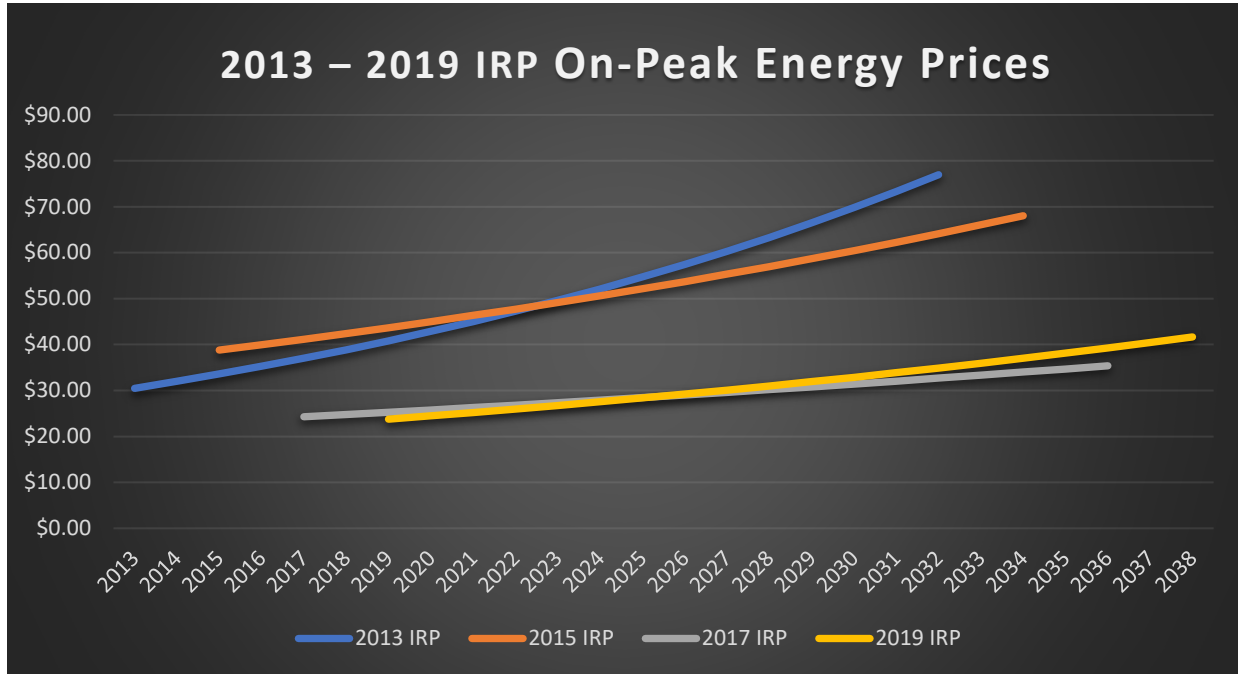


Figure 4 – MISO Market Energy Forecast Prices (2013 – 2019 IRPs)

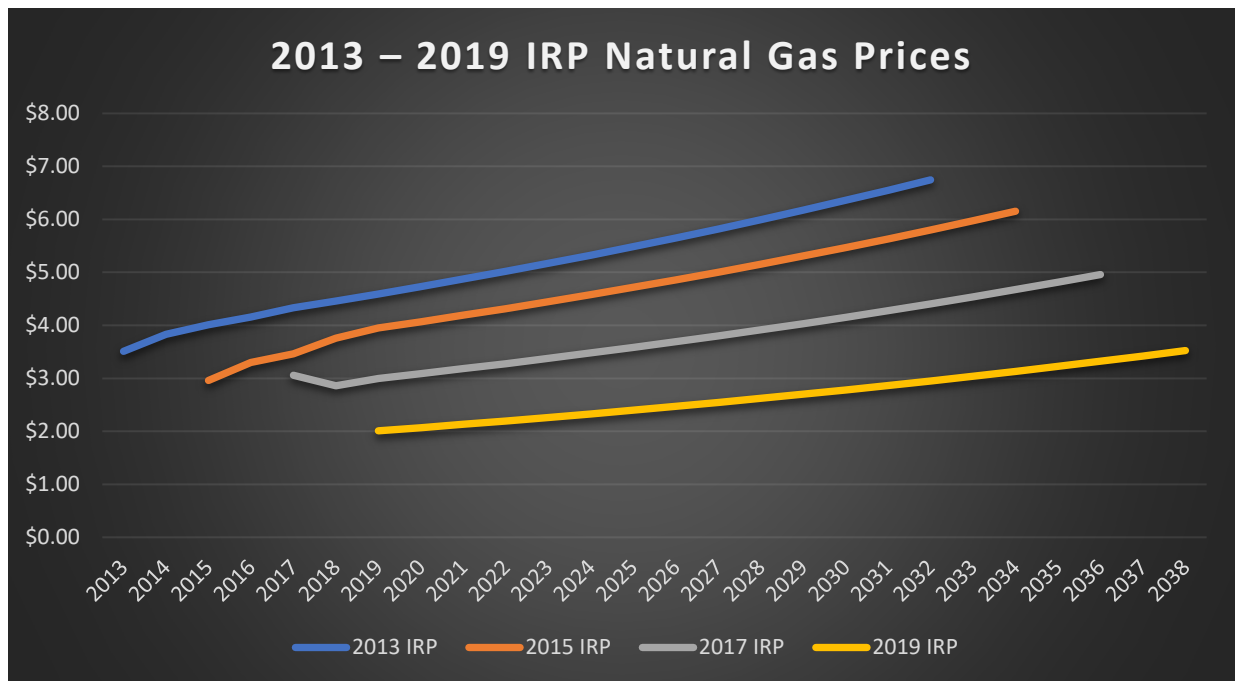


Figure 5 – Natural Gas Commodity Forecast Prices (2013 – 2019 IRPs)

## Fuel and Transportation Costs

Lignite coal for the Heskett Station is supplied from Westmoreland Coal Company's Beulah Mine and transported via a rail haul to the power plant. The current coal contract for the Heskett Station runs through December 31, 2021.

Lignite coal for the Lewis & Clark Station is supplied from Westmoreland Coal Company's Savage Mine and transported via truck haul to the power plant. The current coal contract for the Lewis & Clark Station runs through December 31, 2020.

Impacting the competitiveness of the Heskett and Lewis & Clark Stations is rising coal and transportation costs. Figures 6 and 7 show the increase in coal and transportation costs since 2010.

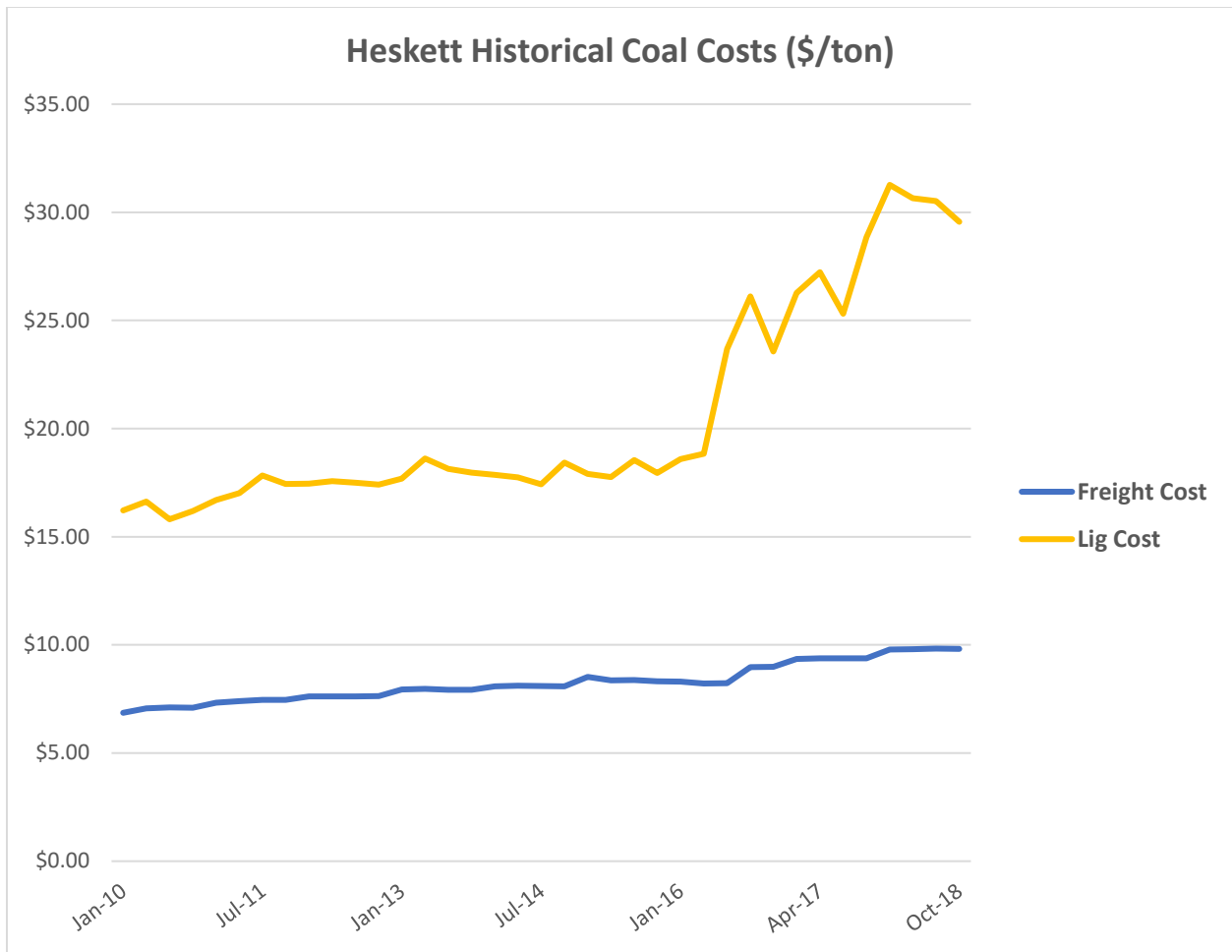


Figure 6 – Heskett Coal and Freight Cost

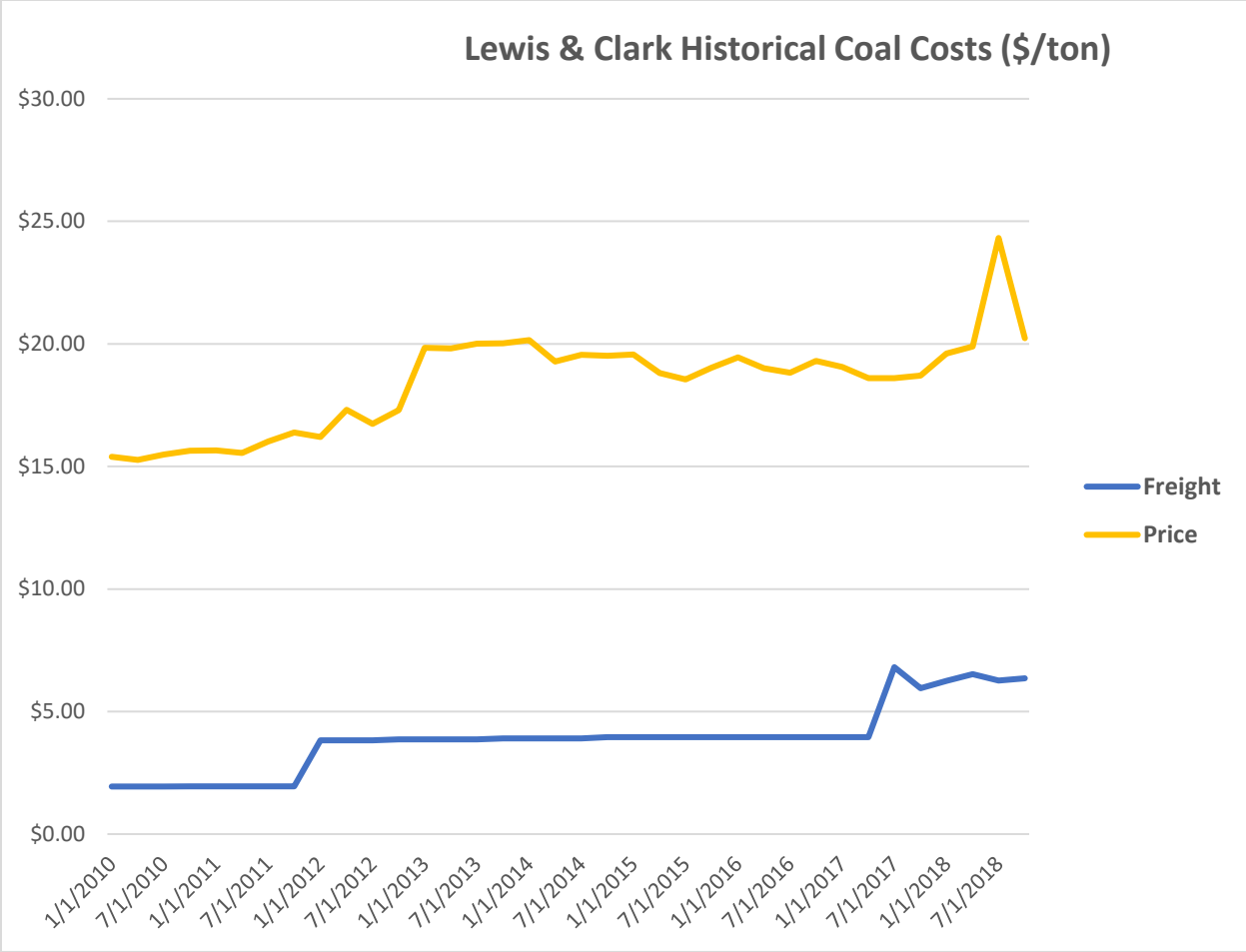


Figure 7 – Lewis & Clark Coal and Freight Cost

These rising coal and freight costs are in contrast with the reduced cost for natural gas and the price of energy available from the MISO energy market which impacts the future economic competitiveness of the units.

Figure 8 is from a MISO presentation on December 7, 2018, to the West Sub-regional planning meeting regarding the MISO Transmission Expansion Plan 2019 (MTEP19) Market Congestion Planning Study (MCPS) Needs Identification. The slide shows MISO’s historical coal and natural prices from January 2013 to July 2018. Figure 8 shows coal prices being relatively flat for others in the MISO footprint which is different from Montana-Dakota’s experience at the Lewis & Clark and Heskett Stations.

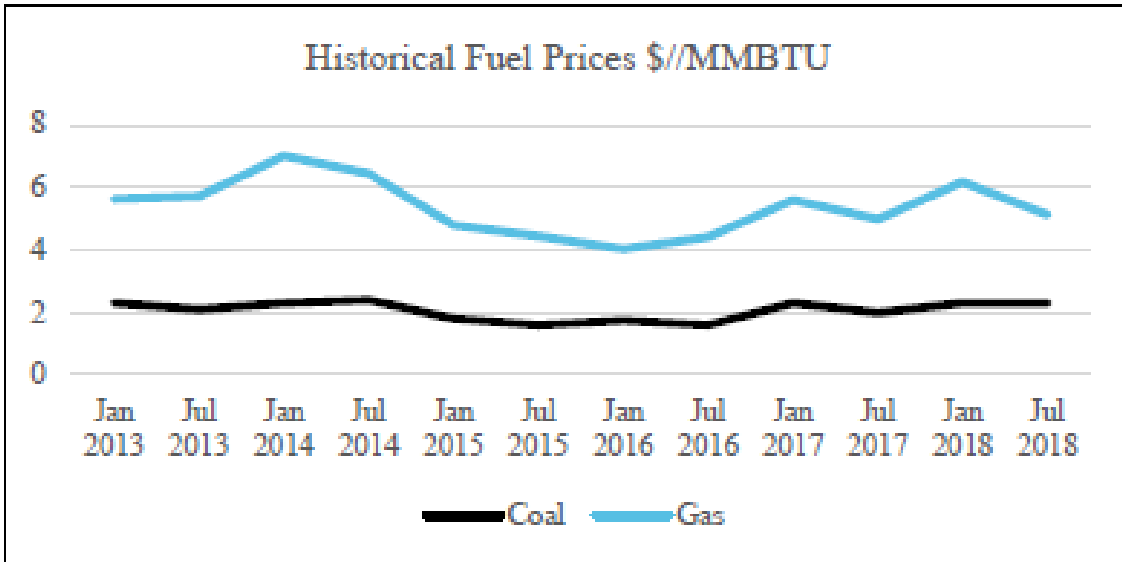


Figure 8 – MISO Historic Coal and Natural Gas Price

An alternate coal supply is not available for the Lewis and Clark Station due to its location and because no rail unloading capability is available on-site.

An alternate coal supply for the Heskett Station is limited, as the plants’ environmental pollution control equipment is designed specifically to work with Beulah Mine area lignite coal to ensure environmental permit compliance.

To remain economically viable, fuel and transportation costs for Heskett 1, Heskett 2, and Lewis & Clark 1 would need to be reduced by more than 50 percent, which is unattainable.

**Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs**

Fixed and variable O&M costs have also been increasing at the Heskett 1, Heskett 2, and Lewis & Clark 1 generating stations which impacts the economic competitiveness of the units. Fixed O&M costs are those costs which the Company pays whether the plant is running or not such as labor and maintenance expenses. Variable O&M costs are those costs which are directly related to running the plant such as coal, water and chemical reagents. Figures 9 and 10 show the recent annual operating expenses for the Heskett 1, Heskett 2, and Lewis & Clark 1 generating stations excluding the cost of coal.

To remain economically viable, operations and maintenance costs would need to be reduced for Lewis & Clark 1 to almost zero based upon current fuel prices, which is unattainable. Heskett 1

and Heskett 2 would require a zero-dollar operation and maintenance budget plus a reduction in fuel and transportation costs to remain economically viable, which is unattainable.

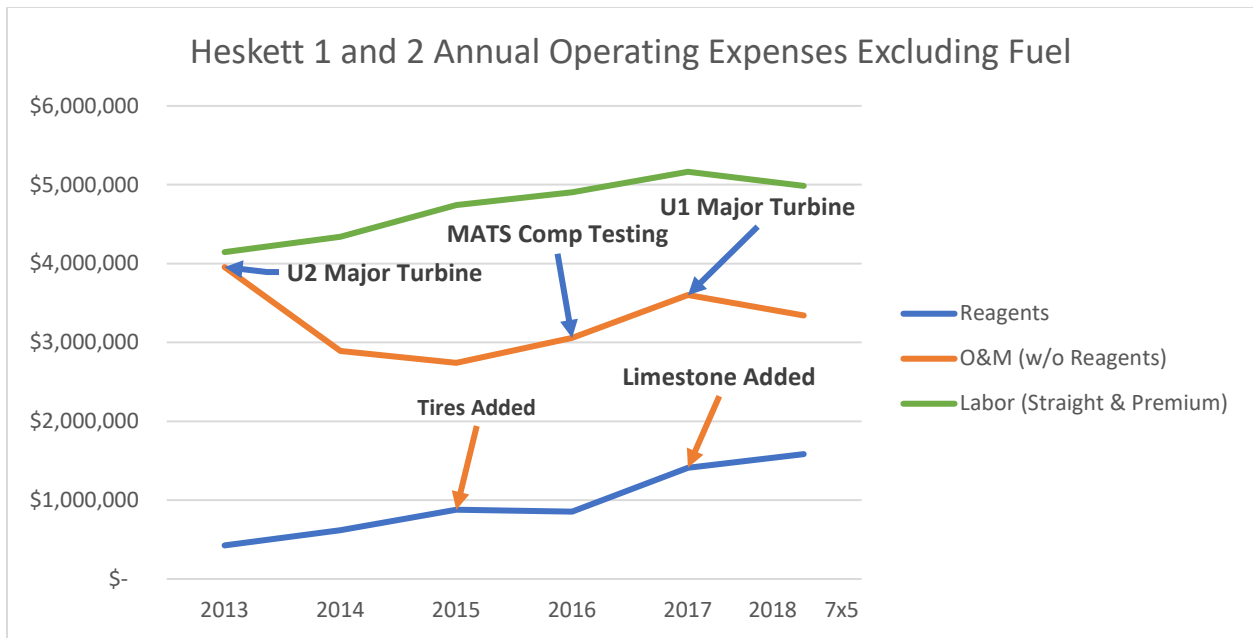


Figure 9 – Heskett 1 and 2 Annual Operating Expenses

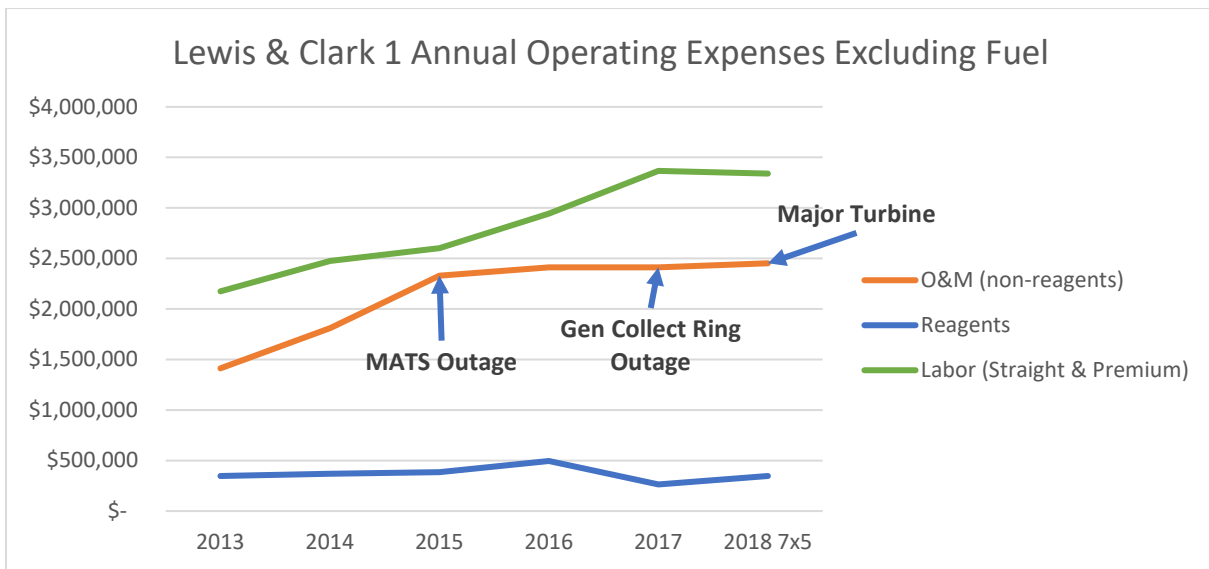


Figure 10 – Lewis & Clark 1 Annual Operating Expenses

Another item to consider related to the future operating expenses for the Heskett 1, Heskett 2, and Lewis & Clark 1 generating units is the next major overhaul dates. Overhauls generally result in significant O&M and capital costs. An average impact on O&M cost for an overhaul based on

historical data is \$915,000 and capital expenses are specific to the impacted units of property requiring replacing.

#### Major Unit Outages

	Last	Next
Heskett 1	2017	2023
Heskett 2	2013	2019*
Lewis & Clark 1	2018	2024

\* Due to the unit retirement plan, the 2019 overhaul was postponed until 2020 and the scope of the work performed will be limited

#### **Economic Competitiveness Comparison**

Montana-Dakota offers its coal-fired generation units into the MISO energy market at the cost of fuel to run the units. This offer price competes against all other generating units within the MISO energy market. A comparison of each unit's fuel cost versus the MISO market price is an indicator of how economically competitive a generation unit is compared to other alternatives.

In 2018, Montana-Dakota's MISO energy market purchase prices averaged \$25.85 per MWh. Montana-Dakota's 5-year average MISO energy market purchase price has been \$24.44 per MWh.

Figure 11 is a table of fuel, fuel plus variable O&M, and fuel plus all O&M for Montana-Dakota's generating fleet.

	Fuel Cost (\$/MWh)	Fuel + Variable O&M (\$/MWh)	Fuel + All O&M (\$/MWh)	25 Year All-In Cost (\$/MWh)
Heskett 1	48.85	55.47	77.28	
Heskett 2	36.98	43.00	52.92	
Lewis & Clark 1	28.82	35.60	53.76	
Big Stone	20.39	22.47	31.54	
Coyote	20.81	22.92	29.68	
MISO Market Purchases		25.85		
Thunder Spirit Wind 2	0	0	5.52	25.63

Figure 11 – Economic Comparison (2018 FERC Form 1)

The all-in-cost of Thunder Spirit Wind 2 represents the levelized 25-year capital and operating and maintenance costs for the project, less production tax credits that the project receives. Costs for Thunder Spirit Wind 2 are included in Figure 11 to show the relative cost of new wind projects.

The age, size and technology of the Heskett 1, Heskett 2, and Lewis & Clark 1 generating units makes these generation resources less competitive than larger and newer units because the units lack economies of scale and operating efficiencies. In addition, Heskett 1, Heskett 2, and Lewis & Clark 1 are not mine-mouth facilities and rely on rail and truck haul to deliver coal to the facilities further increasing the cost of generation from these units.

Figure 12 is a MISO Generation Supply curve from SNL which provides the fuel and variable O&M cost (dispatch cost) for the MISO generation fleet. Colors and symbols represent different fuel types of generation on an economic stacking order. Montana-Dakota’s coal-fired generators are identified on this graph. The three vertical lines represent the MISO footprint minimum, average, and maximum load for 2017.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 2017 was used for this illustration because it is the most recent FERC Form 1 data available at this time.

Figure 12 shows that Heskett 1, and Heskett 2, and Lewis & Clark 1 are currently above the MISO maximum system load point because of their high fuel cost and high variable O&M as compared to other generating units within the MISO footprint. Note, the units will still dispatch above their minimum output level at times because of other generating or transmission outages in the area.

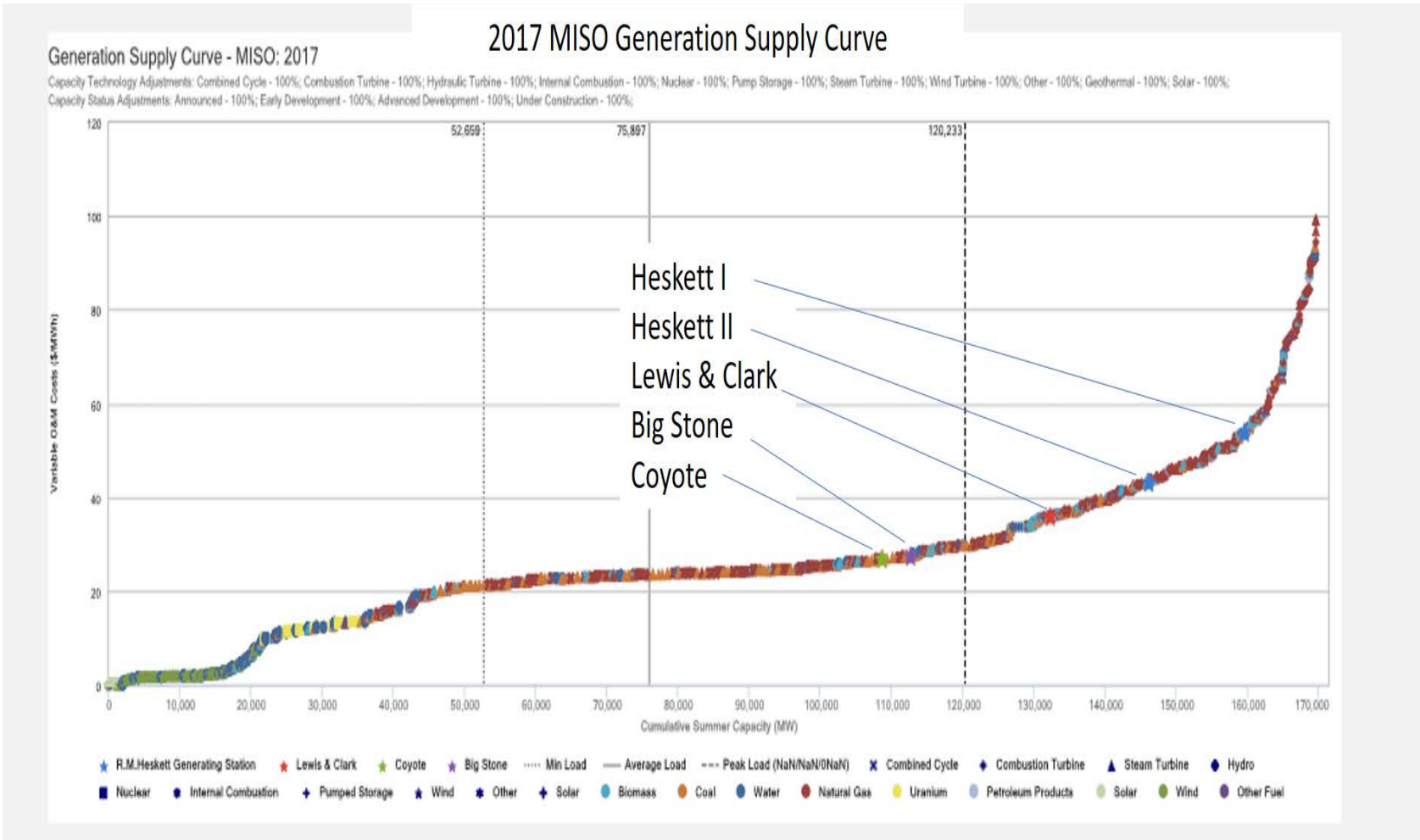


Figure 12 – MISO Generation Supply Curve (SOURCE: S&P Global Market Intelligence)

**Retirement Modeling**

Specific retirement modeling analysis for Heskett 1, Heskett 2, and Lewis & Clark 1 as part of the 2019 IRP process included: 1) varying the retirement dates for the units in the EGEAS IRP model to compare the total net present value (NPV) of the resource plan over a 50 year period, 2) retiring the units and determining if the EGEAS IRP model selects the units for an additional 5-year period at zero capital costs, and 3) development of a specific revenue requirement model to look at the total net cost impact of retiring the units and replacing that generation with a simple cycle combustion turbine plus market purchases.

Varying retirement dates for Heskett 1, Heskett 2, and Lewis & Clark 1 in the 2019 IRP model from 2029 to 2024 to 2021 show great value in an earlier retire date of 2021 and higher net present value costs to customers if the units continue to run until 2024 or 2029. See Figure 13. The modeled costs to continue to run Heskett 1, Heskett 2, and Lewis & Clark 1 do not include future capital or unit overhaul costs.

Year	Retire Coal 2021 Plan	Retire Coal 2024 Plan	Retire Coal 2029 Plan
2019			
2020			
2021			
2022	Heskett 4, Wind(54 MW), PP(10 MW)	Wind(54 MW), PP(10 MW)	Wind(54 MW), PP(10 MW)
2023	Solar(100 MW)	Solar(100 MW)	Solar(100 MW)
2024			
2025	CC(110 MW)	CC(110 MW)	CC(110 MW)
2026			
2027			
2028			
2029			
2030			
2031			
2032			
2033			
2034		PP(10 MW)	PP(10 MW)
2035		Heskett 4	Heskett 4
2036			
2037			
2038	Solar(5 MW)	Solar(5 MW)	Solar(5 MW)
NPV (\$M)	\$2,860.37	\$2,866.51	\$2,942.92
Difference	0.00%	0.21%	2.89%

Figure 13 – Varying Coal Plant Retirement Dates

In another EGEAS model run, the Heskett 1, Heskett 2 and Lewis & Clark 1 units were assumed to be retired at the end of 2021 with the units allowed to be selected by the model as a future resource with a five-year life beginning in 2022 at zero capital cost and at current fuel and O&M costs for the units. The IRP model did not select any of the retired resources for an additional 5-year life.

A separate model comparing the estimated annual revenue requirement assuming Lewis & Clark 1, Heskett 1, and Heskett 2 continue to run to the estimated annual revenue requirement associated with the post-retirement costs for Lewis & Clark 1, Heskett 1, and Heskett 2 plus the cost of replacing their output with market energy purchases, replacement capacity, and a new combustion turbine to be online in 2023. The post retirement costs included the amortization of employee related retention costs necessary to keep the units running through the retirement date, the amortization of the remaining net book values existing at the time of the retirements amortized over a 15-year period and decommissioning costs amortized over 15 years.

The results of this modeling (provided in Figure 14) showed the total cost of the retirement and replacement option was approximately \$20 million less on an annual basis in 2023 compared to the total cost to continue to run the units.

Montana-Dakota also considered the impacts of higher MISO energy and natural gas prices which continued to show the retirement and replacement option as the least cost option for customers.

**Figure 14 -Estimated Cost to Run Compared to Cost of Retirement and Replacement Power  
(000's)**

	2023	
Lewis & Clark Non-Fuel Revenue Requirement	\$13,959	
Heskett Non-Fuel Revenue Requirement	19,561	
<b>Subtotal Non-Fuel Revenue Requirement Without Retirements</b>	<b>\$33,520</b>	
Lewis & Clark Retire 12/2020 - Revenue Requirement	0	1/
Heskett Retire 12/2021 - Revenue Requirement	0	2/
Employee Retention Package Amortized over 5 years	1,413	3/
Net Book Value of Assets at Time of Retirement Amortized over 15 Years	8,815	4/
Plant Decommissioning Revenue Requirement	1,416	5/
Heskett IV Non-Fuel Revenue Requirement	10,642	6/
<b>Subtotal Retirement &amp; Heskett IV</b>	<b>\$22,286</b>	
<b>Change in Non-Fuel Revenue Requirement</b>	<b>(\$11,234)</b>	
Fuel & Purchased Power - Without Retirements	\$79,773	
Fuel & Purchased Power Redispatch after Retirements	68,076	
Capacity Replacement - Retirement	2,867	7/
<b>Change in Fuel/Purchased Power</b>	<b>(\$8,830)</b>	
<b>Net Total Change</b>	<b>(\$20,064)</b>	

1/ End of operation 12/31/2020 - End of coal contract 12/31/2020.

2/ End of operation 12/31/2021 - End of coal contract 12/31/2021.

3/ Employee retention package costs assumed to be amortized over 5 years from retirement date of each plant.

4/ Assumes a 15 year Amortization of remaining balance, plus a return of 9.13% on unamortized balance.

5/ Assumes 25% decommissioning completed year 1, 75% year 2 and 100% year 3  
at a 15 year amorization and a return of 9.13%.

6/ Assumes plant in service on 1/1/2023 plus incremental Heskett 4 non-fuel O&M costs.

7/ Capacity purchase at \$4 per KW month for capacity needs not met by Heskett 4..

### **Other Considerations**

Heskett 1 and Heskett 2 have value for a future resource if the plants continue to run until a replacement unit is built. MISO allows a generator to keep interconnection rights for another unit at the same point-of-interconnection for a period of three years after a unit is retired. This allows Montana-Dakota to avoid unknown network transmission upgrades and associated costs with a new unit. To utilize this generator replacement provision under the MISO tariff, an existing generating unit must continue to run until at least May 16, 2020. A new air permit at Heskett station will be able to utilize some of the existing emissions from Heskett 1 and Heskett 2 to avoid

additional studies and additional pollution control equipment, like an SCR, if the units continue to run until a new air permit is issued.

### **Conclusion**

Heskett 1, Heskett 2, and Lewis & Clark 1 should be retired as soon as possible to save customers the most in rates with the logical times for retirement being at the end of 2020 for Lewis & Clark 1 and at the end of 2021 for Heskett 1 and Heskett 2 which are the end dates of their current coal supply agreements.

The age, size and technology of Heskett 1, Heskett 2 and Lewis & Clark 1 makes them less competitive than larger and newer units because they lack economies of scale and operating efficiencies. Heskett 1, Heskett 2 and Lewis & Clark 1 are not mine-mouth facilities and rely on rail and truck haul to deliver coal to the facilities causing additional costs as compared to other coal-fired generating facilities in the area, which leads to the units not being competitive in MISO energy market. Their age, smaller size, and lack of economies of scale also makes their operating cost higher which impacts the economic competitiveness of the units.

### **Future of Heskett and Lewis and Clark Stations**

At the time of the retirement announcement, there were 77 employees between the two coal-plant locations. Once the coal plants are no longer in operation, approximately 10 employees will be required to operate the two-natural gas-fired combustion turbines at Heskett and the two-natural gas-fired combustion engines at Lewis & Clark. A plan is in place intended to maintain staff until the plant retirements and the Company will offer training for employees who wish to fill open positions in other areas of the Company.

Figure 15 shows the Company's interconnected system generation capacity portfolio before and after retirements based upon nameplate capability:

<u>Fuel Source</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2022</u>
Coal	44%	29%
Natural Gas	28%	41%
Renewable	28%	30%

Figure 15 – Montana-Dakota Generation Portfolio Before and After Retirement