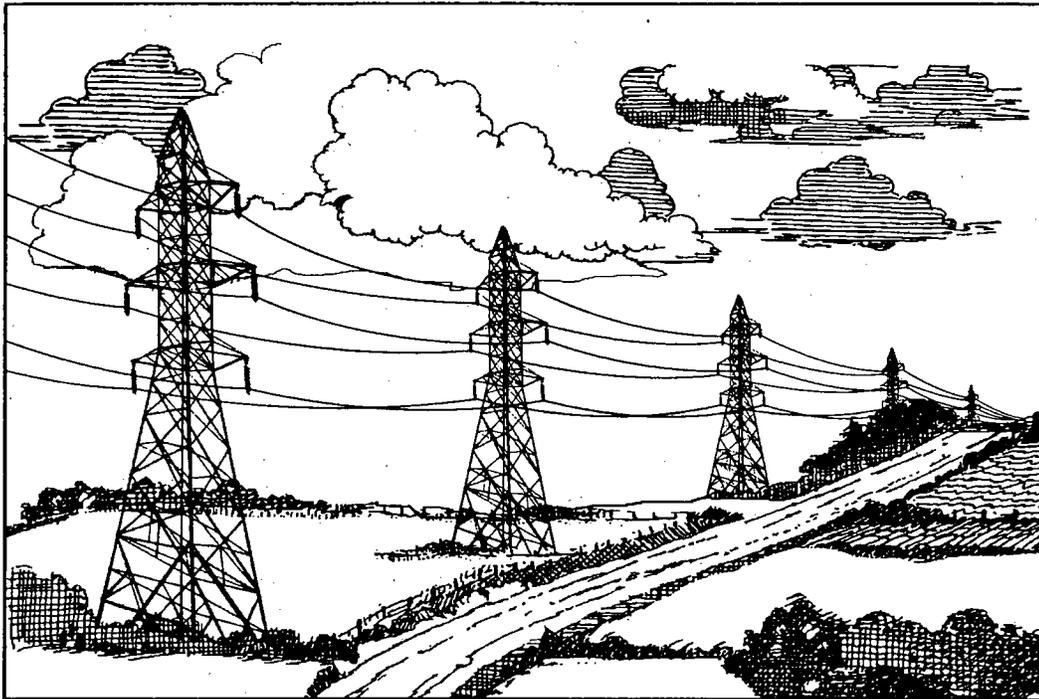


**EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF
THE NEBRASKA POWER REVIEW BOARD**



**to the
Governor of Nebraska
July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2014**

INTRODUCTION

The Nebraska Power Review Board is pleased to present its Biennial Report covering the period of July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2014. The report is prepared in compliance with the requirements set out in Neb. Rev. Stat. § 70-1003(4). The report contains information on the Board's budget and activities during the two-year period, and provides a brief description for each application upon which the Board took action. These include applications for generation facilities, most transmission facilities located outside a power supplier's service area, amendments to retail service area agreements, and amendments to public power district charters.

**EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF
THE NEBRASKA POWER REVIEW BOARD**

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BOARD MEMBERS

Chair.....Stephen Lichter, Waterloo
Term expires January 1, 2017

Vice Chair.....Frank J. Reida, Omaha
Term expires January 1, 2015

Member.....Chuck D. Haase, Grand Island
Term expires January 1, 2017

Member.....Rick Morehouse, Scottsbluff
Term Expires January 1, 2018

Member.....Dennis Grennan, Columbus
Term expires January 1, 2018

STAFF

Executive Director
and General Counsel.....Timothy J. Texel

Business Manager.....Rebecca Hallgren

Paralegal.....Sara Hayek

EXPENDITURE REPORTS

| | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 |
|---|------------|------------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES | | |
| Salaries, wages, and per diem | 167,959.88 | 177,673.84 |
| TOTAL | 167,959.88 | 177,673.84 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | | |
| Postage | 2,180.30 | 1,508.06 |
| Communications | 3,905.99 | 4,341.86 |
| Data Processing Expense | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Publications & Printing | 5,090.68 | 2,071.51 |
| Awards | 0.00 | 142.10 |
| Dues and Subscriptions | 3,425.60 | 3,583.80 |
| Conference Registrations | 2,934.00 | 2,938.00 |
| Job Applicant Expense | | 0.00 |
| Rent Expense - building | 8,655.36 | 8,655.36 |
| Rent Depreciation Surcharge | 3,775.68 | 3,886.08 |
| Repair and Maintenance - Building | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Repair and Maintenance - Office Equipment | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Repair and Maintenance - Data Processing | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Office Supplies | 1,145.57 | 2,258.91 |
| Miscellaneous Sup. Exp. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Non-Capitalized Equipment | 2,955.00 | 1,856.15 |
| Food Expense | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Accounting and Auditing Services | 1,932.25 | 426.25 |
| Legal Related Expenses | 999.30 | 2,040.05 |
| SOS Temp Service - Personnel | 86.58 | 0.00 |
| Temp Serv - Outside | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Engineer & Architectural Services | 174,000.00 | 183,625.00 |
| Management Consultant Services | 3,500.00 | 33,500.00 |
| Software -- New Purchase | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Insurance Expense | 23.35 | 28.24 |
| Surety & Notary Bonds | | 0.00 |
| Other Operating Expense | 41.00 | 104.00 |
| TOTAL | 214,650.66 | 250,965.37 |
| TRAVEL EXPENSE | | |
| Board and Lodging | 3,734.51 | 5,726.49 |
| Meals - One Day Travel | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Commercial Transportation | 1,348.89 | 1,619.89 |
| State-Owned Transportation | 255.25 | 89.72 |
| Personal Vehicle Mileage | 5,308.26 | 9,359.94 |
| Miscellaneous Travel | 390.00 | 451.85 |
| TOTAL | 11,036.91 | 17,247.89 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 393,647.45 | 445,887.10 |

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF BOARD ACTIVITIES

July 1, 2012, to June 30, 2014

| | <u>2012-2013</u> | <u>2012-2014</u> |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Number of Regular Board Meetings ----- | 10 | 12 |
| Hearings Before the Power Review Board: | | |
| Complaints ----- | 2 | 1 |
| Hearings- ----- | 4 | 2 |
| Construction Applications: | | |
| Approved New Generation Facilities ¹ ----- | 2 | 1 |
| Microwave Communications Facilities ² ----- | 1 | 1 |
| Transmission Lines Over ½ Mile Outside Applicant's Service Area ³ ----- | 7 | 9 |
| TOTAL Approved Generation & Transmission Applications to Date ----- | 1,598 | 1,609 |
| Generation & Transmission Applications Denied In Current Biennial Period ----- | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Denied Applications to Date ----- | 29 | 29 |
| Transmission Lines ½ Mile or Less Outside a Power Supplier's Service Area ⁴ ----- | 27 | 19 |
| TOTAL Lines Approved to Date ----- | 1,990 | 2,009 |
| Applications Withdrawn or Dismissed to Date ----- | 78 | 79 |
| Amendments to Service Area Agreements and Public Power District Charters: | | |
| Retail Service Area Amendments ----- | 5 | 6 |
| TOTAL Retail Service Area Agreements ----- | 417 | 417 |
| Wholesale Service Area Agreement Modifications ----- | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Wholesale Service Area Agreements ----- | 22 | 22 |
| Petitions to Amend Public Power District Charters ⁵ ----- | 1 | 8 |

¹ During the July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2014, biennial period the Board approved a total of 3 applications for generation facilities.

² During the July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2014, biennial period the Board approved two applications for microwave facilities for a total estimated cost of \$159,129.

³ During the July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2014, biennial period the Board approved 16 applications for transmission lines for an estimated total cost of \$18,994,677,639.

⁴ Applications for construction of transmission lines one-half mile or less outside a power supplier's service area do not require formal approval by the Board if the effected service area holders consent to the project. An application must still be filed with the Board to satisfy notice requirements pursuant to Title 285, Nebraska Administrative Code, Chapter 2, section 3. During the July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2014, biennial period the Board received 56 applications that did not require a formal vote for a total estimated cost of \$185,024.19.

⁵ Public power district charters are also commonly referred to as "petitions for creation." Once a district's petition for creation is approved, it becomes the district's charter. see Custer Public Power District v. Loup River Public Power District, 162 Neb. 300, 75 N.W. 2d 619 (1956).

GENERATION FACILITIES

PRB-3693-SG
Lincoln Electric System

On August 30, 2012, the Lincoln Electric System (LES) filed a special generation application for authority to construct or install a four-megawatt landfill gas generation facility. Chairman Siedschlag recused himself from the discussion and the vote concerning the LES methane generator. A NADC-2 form was filed with the Nebraska Accountability and Disclosure Commission outlining his reason for the conflict. The four-megawatt methane landfill gas generation facility will be located near the Bluff Road Landfill facility in north Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 70-1014.01 sets out the criteria for facilities that qualify as a special generation facility. In support of the application, LES submitted an affidavit from Jason Fortik, LES Vice President for Power Supply, providing evidence addressing the requirements in § 70-1014.01(1). As required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 70-1012, the PRB provided notice to alternate power suppliers that the PRB deemed to be potentially interested in the application. Per the Board's normal practice, written notice was sent via certified mail to all power suppliers the Applicant listed as potentially interested in its application. In addition, the PRB also provided written notice to all power suppliers owning generation facilities that are located within approximately fifty miles of the proposed facility. Written notice was sent to the Nebraska Public Power District, the Omaha Public Power District, the Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska, the City of David City, the City of Fremont, the City of Nebraska City, and the City of Wahoo. All the utilities receiving the notice except Wahoo had submitted a signed Consent and Waiver form. A public notice was published in the *Lincoln Journal Star* on September 7, 2012. The PRB did not receive any Objections, Protests, or Petitions for Intervention. In order to approve a special generation application under § 70-1014.01(1), the Board must find that: 1) the application qualifies as special generation application; 2) the facility will provide public benefits sufficient to warrant approval of application, although it may not constitute the most economically feasible generation option; and 3) the application is a separate and distinct project from any previous special generation application filed by the same applicant. Under § 70-1014.01(1), the application must be filed by a municipality or another listed consumer-owned power supplier. Jason Fortik's affidavit, as well as the application itself, states that LES is the electric utility for the City of Lincoln, fulfilling this prerequisite. In the affidavit, Mr. Fortik also explains that the rated capacity of the units will be 4 megawatts, or 4,000 kilowatts, but the nameplate capacity will be 4,800 kilowatts. Due to the amount of methane available in the landfill, the actual capacity is estimated to be 4,000 kilowatts. The generator unit will use methane gas produced at the landfill. Landfill gas is one of the fuel sources specifically listed in the statute as qualifying for a special

generation application. The unit or facility also must be a separate and distinct project from any other filed by LES. Mr. Fortik confirms in his affidavit that the proposed units are a separate and distinct project from any other projects such as the wind turbines near the landfill. Mr. Fortik's affidavit also contains an explanation of the public benefits provided by the methane unit. In the affidavit, Mr. Fortik states that methane is a greenhouse gas and that the city has been flaring off the collected gas into the atmosphere. The proposed generating units will use the collected methane gas to produce electricity for LES customers. It will provide a local generation source that does not have to use transmission lines, thus reducing costs and providing a local generating resource that is not susceptible to outages caused by problems with transmission facilities such as those caused by weather. The electricity will be eligible for renewable energy credits. As required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 37-807(3), the Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission to ensure that the PRB's approval would not jeopardize the existence of any threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat. In a letter dated September 7, 2012, the Commission stated that the approval of the project would have "no effect" on any state listed threatened or endangered species. The Board members voted to waive the hearing and approve the application. The project is anticipated to be in commercial operation in August 2013. The total estimated cost of the project is \$11,760,395.

PRB-3701-SG
Grand Prairie Breeze

On January 17, 2013, Prairie Breeze Wind Energy LLC, headquartered in Chicago, Illinois submitted an application for authority to construct a 200 MW wind generation facility pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 70-1014.01(3)(a). The application includes 25 miles of 230 kV transmission line for interconnection. An evidentiary hearing was held on February 8, 2013. Chairman Siedschlag filed with the Accountability and Disclosure Commission the necessary conflict of interest form, NADC-2, indicating that there was a potential conflict with application PRB-3701-SG. A "Notice of Filing and Hearing Date" was sent to potentially interested parties. A public notice was also published in the *Elgin Review*, the *Neligh News*, the *Petersburg Press* and the *Tilden Citizen* on January 23, 2013. NPPD filed an intervention on January 6, 2013 and was granted intervention. The criteria for approval of a special generation application is set out in Neb. Rev. statute 70-1010.01(3)(a). The five criteria are 1) facility must use renewable energy, 2) output will be sold to one or more Nebraska utilities, 3) purchasing utility's governing body conducts at least one advertised public hearing which affords its ratepayers a chance to review and comment on the subject of the application, 4) output is sold exclusively to a Nebraska public power entity for a term of at least twenty years, and 5) the total production from all such renewable

projects, excluding sales from such projects to other electric-generation entities, does not exceed ten percent of total energy sales of the purchasing electric utility as shown in such utility's Annual Electric Power Industry Report to the United State Department of Energy. The Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. 37-807(3). The parties are in discussion to identify measures to mitigate potential effects on state listed species that would involve including spiral bird flight diverters and site surveys. The Commission stated that the project "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" state-listed threatened or endangered species. At the Board's public meeting on February 8, 2013, the Board approved application PRB-3701-SG. The facility is estimated to be in commercial operation in early 2014. The total estimated cost of construction is \$350 million for the generation and an additional \$10 million for the substations and switchyards.

**Grand Prairie Wind, LLC
PRB-3740-G**

On October 22, 2013, the Grand Prairie Wind, LLC, headquartered in Edina, Minnesota filed an application for a 400 megawatt wind farm northeast of the City of O'Neill, in Holt County, Nebraska. An evidentiary hearing was held on November 8, 2013. The application was filed pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. section 70-1014. The Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission pursuant to the requirement in section 37-807(3). In a letter dated November 7, 2013, the Commission determined that the project "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" state-listed threatened or endangered species. The Commission did not object to the PRB approving the application. The Board sent written Notice of the Filing and opportunity to intervene via certified mail to potentially interested power suppliers in the general area. Public Notice was published in the *Spencer Advocate* and the *Holt County Independent* newspapers on October 31, 2013. The Board received Petitions for Intervention from OPPD and NPPD, both of which were granted. At the Board's public meeting on November 8, 2013, the Board voted to approve PRB-3740-G. The total estimated cost of the generation facility is approximately \$550 million and the total estimated cost for the substations and transmission lines is \$30 million. The project's estimated date of commencement of construction is December 2013.

MICROWAVE COMMUNICATION FACILITY

PRB-3692-M
Twin Valleys Public Power District

On August 28, 2012, the Twin Valleys Public Power District filed PRB-3692-M requesting approval to construct microwave communication facilities in its service area. An amended application was filed on September 26, 2012. The reason for the amended application was that Twin Valleys PPD decided to have Cambridge Telephone Company provide the microwave service at the Cambridge and Medicine Creek substations. This would provide a cost savings to the project and the new numbers were shown in the amended application. The original cost for the project was estimated at \$153,120. In the amended application, the cost was reduced to \$136,913. Pursuant to the requirements in Neb. Rev. Stat. § 70-1021, notice of the application and an opportunity to file an objection or protest was sent via certified mail to all potentially interested regulated telecommunication carriers. The Board sent notice to all telecommunications companies registered with the Nebraska Public Service Commission operating in the Twin Valleys PPD's service area or in counties served by Twin Valleys PPD. Notice was sent to the following carriers: CenturyLink QC, headquartered in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Great Plains Communications, headquartered in Blair, Nebraska; Arapahoe Telephone Company, headquartered in Arapahoe, Nebraska; Rural Telephone Services, Co., Inc., headquartered in Lenora, Kansas; Cambridge Telephone Company, headquartered in Cambridge, Nebraska; Glenwood Telephone Membership Corp., headquartered in Blue Hill, Nebraska; Consolidated Telecom, Inc., headquartered in Lincoln, Nebraska; Harman Telephone Exchange d/b/a BW Telecom, headquartered in Benkelman, Nebraska; Curtis Telephone Company, headquartered in Lincoln, Nebraska; and Citizens Telecommunications Co. of Nebraska, headquartered in Dallas, Pennsylvania. The Board did not receive any protests or objections to the application. In order to approve a microwave communication application the Board must make the findings set out in Neb. Rev. Stat. § 70-1021. The statute has three criteria that need to be met. First, in the judgment of the Board the district is not receiving the required quality of service and will not within a reasonable time receive the required quality of service from the regulated carriers involved. Second, the regulated carriers would not provide the required quality of service by the same or alternate methods, at the same or lower costs to the district. Third, that such construction would be in the public interest. The application stated that Twin Valleys PPD sent a request for proposals to the five regulated carriers of which it was aware that provide telecommunications services in the District's service area. As required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 37-807(3), the PRB consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission to ensure that the PRB's approval of the application would not harm any threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat. On September 7, 2012, the Commission provided the Board with a letter stating that the proposed facilities would have no effect on any threatened or endangered species or critical habitat. The proposed facility is described as a 900 megahertz band unlicensed microwave communications system. It will operate in the frequency band of 902 to 928 MHz as a point-to-multi point

system. Exhibits to the application show that CenturyLink submitted a proposal to provide the service to all 14 substations at an annual cost of \$120,660, or \$10,055 per month. The District estimated it could operate the facilities at all fourteen substations for an annual cost of \$14,306, or \$1,192 per month. The equipment that the District uses today is antiquated and parts are not available. It will also be an upgrade in technology. At the Board's public meeting on October 10, 2012, the Board voted to approve Twin Valleys Public Power District's application PRB-3692-M.

Twin Valleys Public Power District PRB-3738-M

On October 16, 2013, the Twin Valleys Public Power District filed an application to construct a microwave communication facility in its service area. The microwave communication facility would be an addition to Twin Valleys PPD's existing microwave communication system. In October 2012, the PRB approved application PRB-3692-M. In the 2012 application, Twin Valleys PPD allowed the Cambridge Telephone Company to provide the microwave service at the Cambridge and Medicine Creek substations. In the PRB-3738-M application, Twin Valleys PPD explained that the service since installation has only been available 82% of the time. This caused Twin Valleys PPD to incur additional costs, and irrigators lost potentially valuable off-peak pumping opportunities. Twin Valleys PPD now wants to replace the Cambridge Telephone Company's WiMAX system at Medicine Creek Substation and construct its own microwave communications facility at that location to improve the reliability of its system. A Notice of Filing and Hearing Date was sent to all common carrier communications companies registered with Nebraska Public Service Commission operating in Twin Valleys PPD's service area. Those receiving notice were; CenturyLink QC of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Great Plains Communications of Blair, Nebraska; Arapahoe Telephone Company of Arapahoe, Nebraska; Rural Telephone Services, Company, Inc. of Lenora, Kansas; Cambridge Telephone Company of Cambridge, Nebraska; Glenwood Telephone Membership Corp. of Blue Hill, Nebraska; Consolidated Telecom, Inc. of Lincoln, Nebraska; Hartman Telephone Exchange d/b/a BW Telecom of Benkelman, Nebraska; Curtis Telephone Company of Lincoln, Nebraska and Citizens Telecommunications Co. of Nebraska, headquartered in Dallas, Pennsylvania. The Board did not receive any protests or objections concerning this application. The criteria the Board must consider in order to approve a microwave communications application are set out in Neb. Rev. Stat. section 70-1021. The three criteria are: 1) In the judgment of the PRB the district is not receiving the required quality of service and will not within a reasonable time receive the required quality of service from the regulated carrier or carriers involved, or 2) that the regulated carriers would not provide the required quality of service by the same or alternate methods, at the same or lower costs to the district, and 3) such construction would be in the public interest. As required by Neb. Rev. Stat. section 37-807(3), the PRB consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission to

ensure that the approval of this application would not harm any threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat. The Commission stated in a letter dated November 4, 2013 that the proposed project would have “no effect” on said species, and the Commission did not object to the approval of the project. At the Board’s November 8, 2013 public meeting, the Board voted to approve Twin Valleys Public Power District’s application PRB-3738-M.

**TRANSMISSION LINE APPLICATIONS
REQUIRING BOARD APPROVAL**

PRB-3698
Loup River Public Power District

On November 5, 2012, the Loup River Public Power District filed an application requesting authorization to construct two miles of 34.5 kV subtransmission line east of the Village of Leigh, Nebraska. The project would connect the Village of Leigh to the Creston substation in Platte County. The line is actually being rebuilt, but using different conductor and shielding wire will be added. This is another phase of Loup River PPD's project to update its transmission lines. The line is being constructed in Cornhusker Public Power District's service area. A Consent and Waiver form was received with the application consenting to the construction and waiving a hearing. The Nebraska Game and Parks Commission was consulted as required by Nebraska Revised Statute section 37-807(3). The PRB received a letter dated December 11, 2012, from the Commission stating that the project will have "No Effect" on any state-listed threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat. At the Board's December 12, 2012 public meeting the Board voted to approve PRB-3698. The estimated completion date was June 1, 2013. The estimated cost of the project was \$325,564.

PRB-3702
Twin Valleys Public Power District

On January 7, 2013, the Twin Valleys Public Power District filed an application to rebuild/replace 1.2 miles of 2.4 kV distribution line with 14.4 kV distribution line in Harlan County, Nebraska. The line is being constructed in Southern Public Power District's service area. A Consent and Waiver form was received with the application consenting to the construction and waiving a hearing. The Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. 37-807(3). The Board received a letter from the Commission dated January 30, 2013. The letter stated that the project is in the territory of the endangered Whooping Crane and the threatened River Otter. Due to the lack of habitat, the project will not affect the River Otter. The project could affect the whooping cranes. Twin Valleys PPD and the Commission came to an agreement to include spiral bird flight diverters on the line where there is a break in the tree line creating a possible flight path. With Twin Valleys PPD agreeing to include spiral bird flight diverters, the Commission determined that the project would have "no effect" on any state-listed threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat. At the Board's February 8, 2013 public meeting the Board voted to approve PRB-3702. The estimated completion date was April 5, 2013. The estimated cost of the project was \$175,000.

PRB-3706
Loup River Public Power District

On January 28, 2013, the Loup River PPD filed an application to construct .6 mile of 12.5 kV distribution line in Boone County, Nebraska. The project is being constructed in Cornhusker PPD's service area. A Consent and Waiver form was provide by Cornhusker PPD consenting to the project and waiving a hearing. The Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. 37-807(3). A letter dated February 4, 2013, states that the Commission determined the project would have "no effect" on any threatened or endangered species and has no objection to the Board's approval of the project. At the Board's February 8, 2013 public meeting the Board voted to approve PRB-3706. The project was completed on May 17, 2013 at the cost of \$30,000.

PRB-3707
Loup River Public Power District

On January 28, 2013, the Loup River PPD filed an application to construct .62 mile of 12.5 kV distribution line in Platte County, Nebraska. The project is being constructed in Cornhusker PPD's service area. A Consent and Waiver form was provide by Cornhusker PPD consenting to the project and waiving a hearing. The Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. 37-807(3). A letter dated February 4, 2013, states that the Commission determined the project would have "no effect" on any threatened or endangered species and has no objection to the Board's approval of the project. At the Board's February 8, 2013 public meeting the Board voted to approve PRB-3707. The project was completed on May 8, 2013 at the cost of \$29,355.

PRB-3708
Nebraska Public Power District

On February 19, 2013, the Nebraska Public Power District filed an application to construct a 230 kilovolt substation. Chairman Siedschlag filed a Conflict of Interest Statement with the Accountability and Disclosure Commission and recused himself from the discussion and voting on the application. NPPD is requesting to construct a 230 kV, three-phase substation one-half mile south of the Village of Meadow Grove. The substation will become the interconnection point for the 25-mile 230 kV transmission line interconnecting the Prairie Breeze wind turbine electric generation facility with NPPD's transmission grid. A written Notice was sent to Elkhorn Rural PPD and the Village of Meadow Grove. A courtesy copy of the Notice was also sent to Prairie Breeze Wind Energy. A

formal notice was not provided to Prairie Breeze because it was characterized as either the customer to be served, or the contractor building the line. The PRB does not normally provide notice to either of those types of entities. A Public Notice was published in the *Tilden Citizen/Meadow Grove News* newspaper on Wednesday, February 27, 2013. The Board did not receive any objections or protests to approval of the application. The Board did receive one Petition for Intervention from Prairie Breeze Wind Energy, LLC. This was received on March 5. Prairie Breeze Wind Energy, LLC was granted intervention on March 6. In Prairie Breeze's Petition, it waived a hearing, but reserved its right to participate in a hearing if it was determined one was needed or if another party with standing requested a hearing. As required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 37-807(3), the PRB consulted with Nebraska Game and Parks Commission. A letter dated March 1, 2013, stated that the Commission identified several species within range of the project area, but determined that habitat in the project area is not suitable and unlikely to be inhabited by those species. The Commission determined the project would have "no effect" on any state-listed threatened or endangered species. Prairie Breeze is constructing the substation to NPPD specifications. Once the substation is completed, Prairie Breeze will turn the facility over to NPPD. At the Board's March 8, 2013 public meeting the Board voted to waive a hearing and approve PRB-3708. The estimated cost of the application is \$5.9 million. It is estimated to be completed on October 31, 2013.

PRB-3711
Cedar-Knox Public Power District

On February 27, 2013, the Cedar-Knox Public Power District filed an application requesting authority to construct .9 mile of 12.47 kilovolt distribution line. This is an existing line that needs to be moved to allow for a new rail facility that will serve a grain handling operation. The line is located in the service area of the Village of Laurel. A consent and waiver form was submitted with the application stating that the Village had no objection to the application and waiving a hearing. The line will be underbuilt on the Village's 69 kV line located on the other side of the road from the district's existing line. As required by statute, the PRB consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission. A letter was received on April 11 stating the Commission determined the project would have "no effect" on any state-listed threatened or endangered species. At the Board's April 12, 2013 public meeting the Board voted to approve PRB-3711. The estimated completion date is September 27, 2013. The estimated cost of completion is \$63,000.

CREF-01-10
Invenergy Wind Development, LLC

Application CREF-01-10 was filed by Invenergy Wind Development, LLC on July 15, 2010 for approval to construct a 200 megawatt certified renewable export facility. The Board granted conditional approval. After conditional approval, an applicant has eighteen months in which to notify the Board it is ready to proceed to final approval or the conditional approval becomes void. An applicant may request an additional twelve months. Invenergy requested an additional twelve months, which the Board granted. The 30-month deadline for Invenergy to notify the Board it is ready to proceed to final hearing would have expired on August 7, 2013. On August 7, Invenergy filed a Motion to Withdraw CREF-01-10. Under the PRB Rules of Practice and Procedure, a party cannot withdraw an application or pleading without the Board's approval. Invenergy has asked to withdraw its application because its subsidiary, Prairie Breeze Wind Energy, received approval in PRB 3701-SG to construct the same proposed 200 MW wind farm using the special generation application procedure. The Board approved the withdrawal of CREF-01-10.

PRB-3715
City of Pierce

On March 23, 2013, the City of Pierce filed an application requesting to replace a three-mile portion of the line that serves the Village of Foster. The new distribution line will have increased voltage. The existing line uses #4 ACSR conductor, while the new line will use #1 ACSR. Although this is a reconductoring project, the increased voltage is the reason the City needs to obtain the Board's approval for the project. The line is located in the Northeast Nebraska PPD's service area west of the City of Pierce. The City and Northeast NE PPD have been discussing this project for many months, and the application had evidently been filled out when the initial discussions were occurring and the City thought that the parties would come to agreement quickly. The parties thought they had worked out language for a conditional consent and waiver, although the language had originally been added to the application itself and not put on a consent and waiver form. The parties removed the language from the application. After the application was filed, the executive director had informed both parties of how he interpreted the conditional consent language. He found out that the parties did not have the same understanding regarding what the language would have required or accomplished. Normally when an application is received without a consent and waiver form the Board's staff sets the matter for hearing. After speaking with both parties, they thought that the issue could be worked out prior to the Board's April 12 meeting date. Both parties agreed the Board would table the

matter if an agreement was not reached by April 12. If an agreement was not reached, the Board would then send out a notice of hearing. If an agreement could be reached prior to the May 10 hearing date, the hearing could be cancelled and the Board could approve the application without a hearing. A continuance was granted rescheduling the hearing for July 12. The purpose of the continuance was to allow the parties additional time to arrive at a mutually agreeable arrangement without a hearing. The PRB's statutes require a hearing be held on a contested matter within 120 days after the filing of an application. On July 10, Pierce filed a Motion to Withdraw its application. On July 11, Pierce filed a Revised Motion to Withdraw. The revised motion clarified that Pierce was requesting that the Board grant the motion without prejudice. The Board's Rules of Practice and Procedure require that the Board must approve a request to withdraw an application once it is filed. At the Board's July 12, 2014 public meeting, the Board voted to approve the July 11 Motion to Withdraw application PRB-3715, without prejudice.

PRB-3716
Roosevelt Public Power District

On June 28, 2013, the Roosevelt Public Power District filed an application requesting authorization to construct six miles of underground 12.72/7.2 kilovolt distribution line in Scotts Bluff and Sioux counties. The construction would be located in the Village of Morrill's service area. The Village of Morrill filed a Consent and Waiver form consenting to the application and waiving a hearing. The Board did not receive any protests or objections to the project. The PRB consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 37-807(3). The Commission determined that the western portion of the project has suitable habitat for the state listed threatened Swift Fox. Roosevelt PPD agreed to conduct a survey for Swift Fox dens along the project route prior to commencement of construction. With this agreement, Game and Parks determined the project might affect, but is not likely to adversely affect, any threatened or endangered species, and the Commission did not object to approval of the project. Roosevelt PPD told the Board the underground would be less expensive than the overhead in this circumstance. Morrill has an existing distribution line along an easement where Roosevelt PPD's new line needs to follow, and Roosevelt determined that to take down Morrill's existing poles and add Morrill's line as an underbuild on Roosevelt PPD's line would be more expensive. The Board told Roosevelt PPD it wanted to know how much cost difference is involved, how old Morrill's line is, whether Morrill's line is in need of replacement or repair, and why Roosevelt cannot either put its line on the same easement as Morrill's existing line, or put Roosevelt's line on a new easement next to Morrill's existing easement. Roosevelt PPD submitted a letter in which it explained that it chose to construct underground because Morrill has existing

three-phase distribution line along the same route. Morrill did not consent to having its line be added as an underbuild on new towers constructed by Roosevelt PPD. Both parties were also concerned about issues related to joint maintenance, access and safety if both utility's lines were on the same support structures. The district's engineers determined putting the line underground was the best economic option. In Roosevelt PPD's letter, it explained that Morrill's distribution system had just been updated in 2009-2010. Morrill did not believe it needed to share in any construction costs to underbuild a line that was recently updated. The cost to install overhead for the six miles of line would be approximately \$700,000. Not included in this cost is the expense of retiring Morrill's line and constructing the existing line as underbuilt. Adding the underbuilt line would add an additional \$350,000 to \$400,000, making the total cost of overhead line approximately \$1,050,000. The estimated cost to put in the underground line was \$800,000. Roosevelt PPD also looked at obtaining an easement on Morrill's existing easement or next to it for overhead line. However, there was not enough room on Morrill's existing easement to accommodate a new line. A new easement was not possible because an irrigation canal parallels Morrill's line where a new line would need to be located. At the Board's August 16, 2013 public meeting the Board voted to approve PRB-3716. The estimated completion date is September 30, 2013. The estimated completion cost is \$1.2 million.

PRB-3726
Nebraska Public Power District

On May 20, 2013, the Nebraska Public Power District filed an application requesting to construct 40 miles of 345 kV transmission line, 18 miles of 115 kV transmission line and a 345 kV substation in Stanton, Wayne, Madison, Pierce, and Antelope counties, Nebraska. Chairman Siedschlag recused himself from the discussion and voting on this item because the company for which he works has or will perform some work associated with this project. He filed a NADC Form C-2, (Potential Conflict of Interest Statement) with the Accountability and Disclosure Commission prior to the meeting. An evidentiary hearing was held June 14, 2013. The 345 kV line would be located between the Village of Hoskins and the City of Neligh. The substation would be located northeast of Neligh. The 115 kV line would connect the new substation with NPPD's existing grid system in the general area. The application states that the new lines and substation would enhance the reliability of the transmission system in the area, provide a high capacity line to north central Nebraska, reduce system congestion, and potentially allow for future wind generation in the area. The Southwest Power Pool issued a Notice to Construct the facilities to NPPD, with an in-service date of March 2019. NPPD plans to have the facilities in-service in the summer of 2016 due to large load

growth and a need to alleviate transmission constraints in the area. A Notice of Filing and Hearing Date was sent to Elkhorn Rural Public Power District, North Central PPD, Northeast Nebraska PPD, the City of Norfolk, the Village of Hadar, the Village of Hoskins, the City of Neligh, the Village of Oakdale, the City of Pierce, and the City of Tilden. A public notice was published on May 29, 2013, in the *Neligh News Leader*, the *Norfolk Daily News*, and the *Citizen/Meadow Grove News*. A notice was also published on May 30, 2013, in the *Pierce Co. Leader*. The project area is located in the retail service areas of the Elkhorn Rural PPD, North Central PPD, and Northeast Nebraska PPD. All three of the retail power suppliers submitted a signed Consent and Waiver form. Pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 37-807(3), the Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission to ensure that approval of the project would not jeopardize any threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat. In a letter dated June 12, 2013, the Commission listed three threatened or endangered species that could be affected in the project area. The three species are the small white lady's slipper, the western prairie fringed orchid and the whooping crane. NPPD has agreed to conduct surveys for the three species prior to construction. A daily survey will be conducted for whooping cranes if the construction occurs during the cranes' spring or fall migration periods (March 23 – May 10 and September 16 – November 16, respectively). If a whooping crane is detected, NPPD will contact Game and Parks and activities will halt until the bird(s) move at least one-half mile away from the project area. NPPD will also install bird flight diverters on lines in the area the Commission identifies as habitat areas for the whooping cranes. A survey for the western prairie fringed orchid and the small white lady's slipper will be conducted if construction occurs during the plants' blooming season. NPPD has also agreed to conduct a survey for Bald and Golden Eagles along the final route and to complete construction in a manner that would not result in "taking" any eagles. Based on the mitigation measures to which NPPD has agreed, the Commission determined the project "may affect but is not likely to adversely affect" threatened or endangered species and the Commission did not object to approval of the project. At the Board's public meeting held June 14, 2013, the Board voted 4–0 with one recusal approving the project. The project is estimated to be completed in June 2016. The estimated cost of the project is \$91 million.

PRB-3727

Polk County Rural Public Power District

On June 6, 2013, the Polk County Rural Public Power District filed an application for authority to construct approximately one mile of 69/34.5 kV transmission line in Polk County, Nebraska. The new line will provide a second point of interconnection to a substation serving the City of Stromsburg and a second 69 kV source within Polk Co. RPPD's service area for the customers in

and around Stromsburg. The City of Stromsburg filed a Consent and Waiver form. No objection or protest was filed in this matter. As required by law, the PRB consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission to ensure no threatened or endangered species would be negatively impacted by the project. In a letter dated June 28, the Commission informed the Board that the project is within the range of the endangered whooping crane, but there are no records of whooping cranes in the project area and there is no suitable habitat. The Commission determined the project would have “no effect” on any state-listed threatened or endangered species. At the Board’s August 16, 2013 public meeting the Board voted to approve PRB-3727. The project is estimated to be completed May 16, 2014. The estimated cost is \$318,000.

PRB-3739 Lincoln Electric System

On October 17, 2013, the Lincoln Electric System (LES), the City of Lincoln’s municipal electric utility, filed an application to construct approximately 5.5 miles of 115 kV transmission line and a 115 kV switching substation. An amended application was filed on October 25, 2013. The facilities would be located southwest of the City of Lincoln. The line would start at the existing LES substation at 40th and Rokeby Road. It would then connect to a proposed new substation at Southwest 7th Street and Bennet Road, where it will interconnect with an existing north-south 115kV line. The original application did not include the substation, so an amended application was filed to add the substation as part of the proposed project. The project would cost approximately \$6,500,000. The transmission line would be \$3.7 million and the substation would be \$2.8 million. The Board sent a written notice of filing and hearing date to the Nebraska Public Power District, the Norris Public Power District, and the Omaha Public Power District. All three utilities that were provided notice submitted a Consent and Waiver form consenting to approval of the application and waiving a hearing and further notice. The Board also published public notice of filing and the opportunity to intervene in the *Lincoln Journal-Star* newspaper on October 30, 2013. The PRB did not receive any Objections, Protests, or Interventions. As required by Neb. Rev. Stat. section 37-807(3), the Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission to ensure that approval of the application would not harm any state-listed threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat. In a letter dated November 4, 2013, the Commission stated that even though the project is in the range of the threatened Western Prairie Fringed Orchid, there are no records of that species within 5 miles of the project area, and no known habitat for that species is in or near the project area. The Commission determined the project would have “no effect” on state-listed threatened or endangered species and therefore did not object to approval. The Notice stated

that if the Board determines the necessary findings can be made without a hearing, and if no interested party with standing has filed a Petition for Intervention to protest the approval of the application, the Board may waive the need for a hearing and consider approval of PRB-3739 during its public meeting. Dan Pudenz, LES's Vice President for Energy Delivery, filed an affidavit providing information about the project and addressing the criteria required by Neb. Rev. Stat. section 70-1014 for approval. In the affidavit, Mr. Pudenz explained that the project would improve system reliability. It would also provide an additional 115 kV electrical power source to the substation at 40th Street and Rokeby Road, allowing the substation to remain operational during times when the existing 115 kV sources are unavailable for any reason. Finally, it is necessary to support future load growth in the southwestern part of the City. At the Board's November 8, 2013 public meeting, the Board voted to waive the hearing and approve PRB-3739. The project is estimated to be completed May 1, 2015. The estimated cost is \$3.7 million.

PRB-3742
Southwest Public Power District

On December 9, 2013, the Southwest Public Power District filed an application requesting authority to construct 1.25 miles of 7.2/12.47 kilovolt distribution line. The line would be located in McCook Public Power District's service area. McCook PPD filed a Conditional Consent and Waiver form with conditions. The condition is that if McCook PPD ever builds a line near that customer, Southwest agrees that McCook PPD can take the customer back once McCook pays the depreciated cost of Southwest's infrastructure. The condition can only be exercised five years after the signing of the waiver allowing Southwest PPD to recoup its cost of construction. The Board did not receive any protests or objections to the application. The line would serve three oil wells in Hitchcock County. The Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. section 37-807(3). The letter from the Commission states that the line is in the range of the endangered Swift Fox. However, there are no records of Swift Fox within five miles of the project area, and it does not appear to have suitable habitat for the foxes in or near the project area. The Commission determined the project would have "no effect" on endangered or threatened species and did not object to approval of this project. At the Board's January 10, 2014 public meeting, the Board voted to approve Southwest Public Power District's application PRB-3742. The project was completed on March 14, 2014 at the cost of \$84,348.

PRB-3746
Cornhusker Public Power District

On February 13, 2014, the Cornhusker Public Power District filed an application requesting authority to construct .6 mile of 7.2/12.5 kV distribution line in Platte County. The proposed construction is in the service area of Loup River PPD. A signed Consent and Waiver form was filed by Loup River PPD consenting to the construction and waiving a hearing. The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$50,000. The Board did not receive any protests or objections. The project would construct a new section of 7.2/12.5 kV line and convert an existing section of 7.2 kV line into a 7.2/12.5 kV line. The project connects two circuits near the Village of Duncan. As required by Neb. Rev. Stat. section 37-807(3), the Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission to ensure that the project would not harm any threatened or endangered species or critical habitat. In a letter dated March 13, 2014, the Game and Parks Commission determined the project would have “no effect” on any endangered or threatened species or critical habitat and does not object to approval of project. At the Board’s March 14, 2014 public meeting, the Board voted to approve PRB-3746. The project is estimated to be completed in May 2014. The estimated cost is \$50,000.

PRB-3748
Loup River Public Power District

On February 19, 2014, the Loup River Public Power District filed an application requesting authority to construct 2.86 miles of 34.5 kV distribution line in Nance County. The proposed construction is in the service area of Cornhusker PPD. A signed Consent and Waiver form was filed by Cornhusker PPD. The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$441,223. The Board did not receive any protest or objections. The project would rebuild an existing line with increased capacity and a shield wire for lightning protection. It would increase capacity to serve a Cornhusker PPD substation as well as new loads in the area near the Village of Belgrade. The line is also designed to allow both Cornhusker PPD and Loup River PPD to construct underbuild on the transmission line infrastructure. As required by Neb. Rev. Stat. section 37-807(3), the Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission to ensure that the project would not harm any threatened or endangered species or needed habitat. In a letter dated March 13, 2014, the Game and Parks Commission determined the project would have “no effect” on any endangered or threatened species or their habitat and it does not object to approval of the project. At the Board’s March 14, 2014 public meeting, the Board voted to approve PRB-3748. The estimated completion date is June 2014. The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$441,223.

PRB-3752
Southern Public Power District

On March 10, 2014, the Southern Public Power District filed an application requesting authority to construct .6 mile of 69 kV transmission line in Hall County. The proposed construction is in the service area of the City of Wood River. A signed Consent and Waiver form was filed by the City consenting to the construction and waiving a hearing. The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$115,000. The Board did not receive any protests or objections. The project would remove an existing 34.5 kV line and reconstruct it on the opposite side of the road and increase the capacity to 69 kV. The project is in anticipation of a conversion of NPPD's upgrading its Alda substation from a 34.5 kV to a 69 kV. The new line also allows Southern PPD to rebuild its existing distribution as underbuild on the proposed 69 kV line. As required by Neb. Rev. Stat. section 37-807(3), the Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission to ensure that the project would not harm any threatened or endangered species or critical habitat. In a letter dated April 3, 2014, the Game and Parks Commission determined the project would have "no effect" on any threatened or endangered species or critical habitat and did not object to approval of the project. Wood River is a member of Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska. MEAN will continue to supply the City until the middle of 2015 when Southern PPD will then be the power source. At the Board's April 4, 2014 public meeting, the Board voted to approve PRB-3752. The project is estimated to be completed in December 2014. The estimated cost of the project is \$115,000.

PRB-3760
City of Valentine

On May 6, 2014, the City of Valentine filed an application to build approximately three miles of distribution line to provide service to a wind generation facility consisting of one turbine in Cherry County. The proposed construction is in the K.B.R. Rural Public Power District's service area. K.B.R. RPPD filed a signed Consent and Waiver form consenting to the construction and waiving a hearing. Approval for construction of the wind turbine was obtained from the Federal Energy Regulation Commission under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, through the self-certification process. The FERC approved the turbine as a qualifying facility. Notice of the approval had been provided to the PRB in December 2013. After researching the issue, the executive director and general counsel found that federal regulations specify that when a distribution or transmission line is built solely for the purpose of either providing back-up power to a PURPA-approved facility or to interconnect the facility to the local transmission grid, and the applicant includes the line as part of the

application, then the line is deemed to be part of the qualifying facility. A legal opinion was prepared by the Board's executive director and general counsel in a letter dated April 30, 2014. In the opinion, it is stated that it is the PRB's position that it does not have jurisdiction over this line or any other similar line because it had received federal approval under the PURPA process, and the Board's jurisdiction is therefore preempted. This is consistent with other generation projects where the Board included the line interconnecting the facility with the local transmission grid as part of the overall project. At the Board's May 9, 2014 public meeting, the Board voted to dismiss application PRB-3760 in conformity with the executive director and general counsel's legal opinion, as the distribution line involved is considered to be part of the PURPA project, and was therefore approved by FERC and the Board's jurisdiction is preempted.

**RETAIL SERVICE AREA
AGREEMENT AMENDMENTS**

SAA 310-12-A
SAA 57-12-A (consolidated)
Nebraska Public Power District
Dawson Public Power District
City of Kearney

On July 20, 2012, the Nebraska Public Power District, Dawson Public Power District, and City of Kearney, filed a joint application to amend service area agreements 310 and 57. The amendment was based on two annexations. The City of Kearney is in NPPD's retail service area. SAA 310 is the original service area agreement between NPPD and Dawson PPD. SAA 57 was previously between Platte Valley Public Power and Irrigation District and Dawson PPD. Platte Valley PP& ID merged with NPPD sometime around 1970. The City of Kearney is not an actual party to the transfer in a legal sense, but it is the PRB's practice to allow a city in this position to participate in a joint application. There were two areas of territory the parties requested to be added to Kearney's service area. On October 10, 2007, Kearney annexed territory on the north edge of the City. Ordinance No. 7371 accomplished this annexation and was attached to the application as Exhibit C. On April 10, 2012, Kearney annexed another tract on the north edge of the City. This tract of land is known as the "Bel Air Fifth Addition." The City Council passed Resolution No. 2012-84 authorizing the City to join with NPPD to request the service area amendment. The application included a map labeled Exhibit A, showing the entire boundary involved and the two areas that would be added. At the Board's August 10, 2012, public meeting the Board voted to approve SAA-310-12-A, SAA 57-12-A (consolidated).

SAA 66-12-A
Village of Bartley
Twin Valleys Public Power District

On September 6, 2012, the Village of Bartley and Twin Valleys Public Power District filed a joint application to amend their service area agreement. Bartley annexed territory on the south edge of the village on October 18, 2011. An engineering description was provided in the application and marked as Exhibit B. A map marked as Exhibit C shows the area involved in red cross hatches. Bartley was annexing agricultural land and had been serving the customer in the Ag Valley/Smith addition. At the Board's November 9, 2012, public meeting the Board voted to approve SAA 66-12-A.

SAA 278-12-A
City of Beatrice
Nebraska Public Power District

On October 3, 2012, the City of Beatrice and Nebraska Public Power District filed a joint application to amend their service area agreement. This particular service area agreement is an example of an agreement that apparently was created because transmission lines or substations were located inside another power supplier's retail service area. A majority of these agreements are with transmission-owning utilities like NPPD. After reviewing the situation the parties decided to terminate the agreement. The PRB does not reassign such service area agreement numbers. This number would be used if Beatrice and NPPD would in the future need to create a new service area agreement. At the Board's November 9, 2012, public meeting the Board voted to terminate SAA 278-12-A. The number will not be an active service area agreement unless Beatrice and NPPD would need to reactivate this service area agreement.

SAA 36-13-A
Nebraska Public Power District
K.B.R. Public Power District

On January 22, 2013, the Nebraska Public Power District and the K.B.R. Rural Public Power District filed a joint application to modify their retail service area agreement. The amendment would transfer the area including and in the immediate vicinity of the Village of Kilgore, in Cherry County, Nebraska from NPPD to K.B.R. RPPD. This is similar to the realignment project that NPPD undertook in 1999. NPPD served several municipalities and transferred those areas to its wholesale customers. In previous situations such as this, the Board asked the staff to provide notice to the municipalities involved. A letter was sent to the Village Board Chairperson with a copy of the agenda. The village did not submit an objection or protest to the transfer. At the Board's February 8, 2013, public meeting the Board voted to approve SAA 36-13-A.

SAA 357-13-A
Norris Public Power District
Seward County Public Power District

On February 13, 2013, the Norris Public Power District and the Seward County Public Power District filed a joint application to modify their retail service area agreement. Norris transferred the right to serve certain customers to Seward PPD. The amendment essentially erases the “dots” on the maps showing individual customers inside Seward Co. PPD’s service area that Norris has the right to serve. At the Board’s March 8, 2013, public meeting the Board voted to approve SAA 357-13-A.

SAA 92-13-A
City of Benkelman
Southwest Public Power District

On June 24, 2013, the City of Benkelman and the Southwest Public Power District filed a joint application to amend retail service area agreement 92. The application explained that on December 19, 2011, Benkelman annexed territory on the northern edge of its service area. The tract of land is in the NW ¼ of section 17, Township 1 North, Range 37 West. The City agreed to pay Southwest PPD \$8,703.20 in compensation for the annexed area. Benkelman has actually served this tract for many years, but the parties did not realize it was actually part of Southwest PPD’s service area until the annexation occurred. Although a city must file an application within one year of an annexation to be able to add annexed territory to its service area as of right, the parties agreed to transfer the territory. As part of the agreement, Benkelman will use one of Southwest PPD’s poles. The City will retain the right to use the pole and have access for maintenance. At the Board’s July 12, 2013, public meeting the Board voted to approve SAA 92-13-A.

SAA 310-13-A
SAA 57-13-A (consolidated)
Nebraska Public Power District
Dawson Public Power District
City of Kearney

On September 20, 2013, the Nebraska Public Power District, Dawson Public Power District, the City of Kearney filed a joint application to amend their service area agreements. SAA 310 is between NPPD and Dawson PPD. SAA 57 was between Dawson PPD and Platte Valley PPD. Platte Valley PPD & ID merged with NPPD in 1970. NPPD serves Kearney at retail and holds the service

area rights to the City. The City of Kearney is not an actual party to the transfer in a legal sense, but it is the PRB's practice to allow a city in this position to participate in a joint application. The City annexed territory and NPPD needs to include the newly annexed territory in its service area around Kearney. On March 12, 2013, Kearney annexed territory along the north central edge of the City. There are no customers in this triangle of territory. Then on May 14, 2013, Kearney annexed several tracts of land on the northwest edge of the City. Dawson PPD has customers and facilities in this area. The parties have agreed on fair compensation for the transfer of these customers and facilities. At the Board's October 13, 2013, public meeting the Board voted to approve SAA 310-13-A, SAA 57-13-A (consolidated).

SAA 73-14-A
City of Gering
Roosevelt Public Power District

On May 5, 2014, the City of Gering and Roosevelt Public Power District filed a joint application to amend their retail service area agreement. The proposed transfer is not based on an annexation. The two parties have agreed to transfer a tract of territory located in the southwest corner of Gering's service area. This transfer of territory will make it so that the boundary line follows the half section and section lines. Previously the boundary line was an irregular shape essentially creating a "peninsula" of Roosevelt PPD service area into Gering's service area. The territory to be transferred has eight Roosevelt PPD customers. Gering will pay Roosevelt PPD \$29,500 for the customers and \$3,740.06 for the depreciated value of the line used to serve them. At the Board's May 9, 2014 public meeting the Board voted to approve SAA 73-14-A.

SAA 148-14-A
City of Superior
Nebraska Public Power District

On May 15, 2014, the City of Superior and Nebraska Public Power District filed a joint application to terminate their retail service area agreement. Upon researching the service area boundary agreements of Superior, it was discovered that NPPD has an agreement with the City. This is an example of a service area agreement created due to the former rule that parties could serve customers within ½ mile of a transmission line. The parties agreed they do not have any adjoining serve area anywhere, and submitted the application to terminate SAA 148. The service area agreement number will not be reassigned. The number is designated for Superior and NPPD, so if there would ever be a need to reinstitute it, the PRB could do so. At the Board's June 13, 2014, public meeting the Board voted to approve SAA 148-14-A.

SAA 310-14-A
SAA 57-14-A (consolidated)
Nebraska Public Power District
City of Kearney
Dawson Public Power District

On May 15, 2014, the Nebraska PPD, Dawson PPD and the City of Kearney filed a joint application to amend its service area boundary. The application was designated as SAA 310-14-A and SAA 57-14-A (consolidated). Both service area numbers are agreements between Dawson PPD and NPPD. SAA 57 was held by Platte Valley PPD & ID which merged and became part of NPPD. NPPD serves Kearney at retail and holds the service area rights to the City. Kearney is not an actual party in the amendment, but it is the PRB's practice to allow a city in this position to participate in the joint application to amend a service area that affects the city. On November 12, 2013, Kearney annexed a tract of territory on the northern edge of the city. At the Board June 13, 2014, public meeting the Board voted to approve SAA 310-14-A, SAA 57-14-A (consolidated).

SAA 252-14-A
Cornhusker Public Power District
Loup River Public Power District

On May 29, 2014, Cornhusker PPD and Loup River PPD filed a joint application to amend their service area agreement. The application was designated as SAA 252-14-A. This application is a result of discrepancies found on the PRB's online interactive service area map. Loup River PPD discovered some discrepancies in the area around Cornlea, Genoa and Fullerton. Loup River PPD and Cornhusker PPD agreed on the correct service area boundary and submitted the joint application recognizing the boundary around each of the municipalities. Each of the exhibits for the towns identifies the boundary lines by distances from section lines. Part of the problem was uncertainty in determining exactly where a line fell according to the PRB's paper maps. Some lines are bold and it could not be determined exactly where the line was intended to be or whether the line was a ¼ mile from the section line or a 1/8 of a mile. At the Board's June 13, 2014, public meeting the Board voted to approve SAA 252-14-A.

**WHOLESALE
SERVICE AREA AGREEMENT
MODIFICATIONS**

The Power Review Board did not receive any applications to amend or create a wholesale service area agreement during this biennial period.

AMENDMENTS
TO
PUBLIC POWER DISTRICT CHARTERS

Nebraska Public Power District Charter Amendment 6

On October 12, 2011, NPPD filed its original petition for Charter Amendment 6. The Petition requested amendments to sections 3 and 7 of the District's charter in order to redistribute the population amongst the District's voting subdivisions based on the 2010 Census figures, and to implement the changes required by LB 53 (2009) to Neb. Rev. Stat. sections 70-603, 70-604.01 and 70-604.02. The Board approved the amendments in the petition and issued a certificate of approval on December 16, 2011. NPPD subsequently reviewed the Order and the Petition, and discovered that the language in the public notice and the certificate of approval were not in conformity with the language requested in the Petition. As the time in which a motion for reconsideration had already expired, NPPD filed a "Motion to Revoke or Rescind the Certificate of Approval for Charter Amendment 6." At the Board's May 11, 2012 meeting, the Board found its approval action and certificate of approval dated December 16, 2011 were void due to the errors in the notice and the certificate of approval that did not conform to the language in the applicant's Petition. The Board directed its staff to reissue the notices and restart the approval process for the Petition for Charter Amendment 6. The Board published notice for charter amendment 6 in the same nine newspapers that had been used for the original notice. The notice appeared in the *Columbus Telegram*, the *Hastings Tribune*, the *Kearney Hub*, the *Lincoln Journal-Star*, the *Norfolk Daily News*, the *Scottsbluff Star-Herald*, the *York News-Times*, and the *Grand Island Independent* on May 30, June 6 and June 13, 2012. The notice in the *North Platte Telegraph* was published on May 26, June 2, and June 9, 2012. The deadline for any requests for hearing or complaints was July 12, 2012. The Board received no such filings. After receiving the Affidavit of Publication from the *Kearney Hub* it was discovered that only a portion of the notice was published due to a software error at the newspaper office. The state law only requires notice in two newspapers, and the Board had published notice in nine at NPPD's request, therefore the legal requirement for public notice was met. At the Board's July 13, 2012 public meeting, the Board approved the Nebraska Public Power District's Petition for Charter Amendment 6.

Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska Charter Amendment 33

On June 22, 2012, the Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska's filed a Petition for Charter Amendment 33. The amendment would add the municipalities of Neligh, Nebraska and Delta, Colorado as voting members of MEAN. The Board published notice in the *Delta County Independent* and the *Neligh News* on June 27, 2012. Both these newspapers are located in the

municipalities that are being added to MEAN's Charter. A statewide notice was published in the *Omaha World Herald* on June 27, 2012. No protests or objections were filed. Neligh, Nebraska is in the eastern interconnection and Delta, Colorado is in the western interconnection. Neligh is about a five megawatt load, and has about seven megawatts of generation. Its generation currently uses bio-diesel for fuel. MEAN is providing management services for the City. Delta has been a MEAN customer since 1992 and has about 11 megawatts of load. In September 2011, Delta signed on to be a full customer of MEAN. Delta has no generation. At the Board's July 13, 2012, public meeting the Board approved MEAN's Petition for Charter Amendment 33.

Burt County Public Power District Charter Amendment 8

On March 27, 2013, the Burt County Public Power District filed a Petition for Charter Amendment 8. The amendment would reduce the number of directors from seven to six, update the names of the voting precincts, and update the list of director names. The PRB is required to publish notice in two local newspapers in the District's chartered area for three consecutive weeks. The notice was published in the *Oakland Independent* on April 11, 18, and 25, 2013 and in the *Burt County Plaindealer* on April 10, 17, and 24, 2013. The Notice set out that any interested party may file a protest or objection prior to the June 14 public meeting. No protests or objections were filed. The amendment includes changes to some of the names of the voting precincts because the counties changed the names of those precincts. At the Board's June 14, 2013 public meeting, the Board approved Burt County Public Power District's Petition for Charter Amendment 8.

Omaha Public Power District Charter Amendment 7

On September 30, 2013, the Omaha Public Power District filed a Petition for Charter Amendment 7. The primary purpose of the amendment is to divide the five at-large seats in the District's metropolitan subdivision into five separate voting subdivisions with equally apportioned population figures. During the 2013 session, the Legislature enacted LB 646, which states that a public power district that includes a city of the metropolitan class in its subdivision may amend its charter to divide its voting territory into election subdivisions, instead of at-large, and to submit the Petition with the associated maps to the PRB. The understanding was that although the language was voluntary, the OPPD Board would divide its metropolitan subdivision into five separate subdivisions. The PRB is required by state law to publish notice in at least two local newspapers for

three consecutive weeks prior to acting on a charter amendment. The Board, at OPPD's request, published notice in three newspapers to ensure full actual coverage in OPPD's chartered territory. The notice was published in the *Omaha World Herald* on October 9, 16, and 23, 2013. It was also published in the *Blair Enterprise* and the *Nebraska City News-Press* on October 11, 18, and 25, 2013. The notice stated that any interested party could file a protest or objection with the PRB by November 27, 2013. The Board did not receive any protests or objections concerning OPPD's Petition. Maps submitted as exhibits showed the new boundaries for the subdivisions and the population figures for each subdivision, as well as the ideal population distribution. The ideal population distribution for each subdivision is 12.5%, and the actual figures range from 12.4% to 12.7%. The subdivisions' actual population numbers were within two percent of one another. The realignment worked out so that each current director resides in the subdivision he or she represents. OPPD was able to create the new subdivisions by following precinct boundaries without splitting any precincts up. At the Board's December 6, 2013 public meeting, the Board voted to approve Omaha Public Power District's Petition for Charter Amendment 7.

Nebraska Public Power District Charter Amendment 7

On November 15, 2013, the Nebraska Public Power District's filed a Petition for Charter Amendment 7. The purpose of the amendment is to make technical changes and address some relatively minor discrepancies that were discovered in District's charter subsequent to changes approved by the PRB as part of Charter Amendment #6. The amendment was published on January 8, 15 and 22, 2014. The PRB is required to publish notice in two local newspapers for 3 consecutive weeks. Due to the size of NPPD's territory, it was requested to publish in six newspapers. The newspapers were *Columbus Telegram*, the *Lincoln Journal Star*, the *North Platte Telegraph*, the *Chadron Record*, the *Crawford Clipper*, and the *Fremont Tribune*. The notice explained that any interested party could file a protest or objection prior to the PRB's meeting on February 14. The PRB did not receive any protests or objections. At the Board's February 14, 2014 public meeting, the Board voted to approve Nebraska Public Power District's Petition for Charter Amendment 7.

Seward County Public Power District Charter Amendment 8

On January 28, 2014, the Seward County Public Power District's filed a Petition for Charter Amendment 8. The purpose of the amendment is to incorporate the portions of Butler, York and Seward counties that are served by the District. Seward County PPD's current charter states it serves only all of Seward County. Notice of the proposed amendments was published on February 12, 19 and 26, 2014. The PRB is required to publish notice in two local newspapers for three consecutive weeks. The two newspapers were the *Seward County Independent*, and the *York News-Times*. The notice explained that any interested party could file a protest or objection by the close of business on March 20, 2014. The PRB did not receive any protests or objections. At the Board's April 4, 2014 public meeting, the Board voted to waive a hearing and approve Seward County Public Power District's Petition for Charter Amendment 8.

Nebraska Public Power District Charter Amendment 7—Supplemental

The next item on the agenda was consideration of the Nebraska Public Power District's Petition for Charter Amendment 7--Supplemental. The petition was filed on November 15, 2013. The purpose of this supplemental amendment is to correct a discrepancy in the notice that was discovered after the PRB issued its Certificate of Approval for Charter Amendment 7 on February 14. The Notice did not include the towns of Hooper, Nickerson and Winslow. After consultation with NPPD's legal division it was decided to republish the notice in the affected area of Dodge County to correct the error. The Notice was published on February 26, March 5 and 12, 2014. The PRB is required to publish notice in two local newspapers for three consecutive weeks. The two newspapers were the *Hooper-Scribner Rustler-Sentinel*, and the *Fremont Tribune*. The notice explained that any interested party could file a protest or objection prior to the close of business on April 3, 2014. The PRB did not receive any protests or objections. At the Board's April 4, 2014 public meeting, the Board voted to approve Nebraska Public Power District's Petition for Charter Amendment 7--Supplemental.

COMPLAINTS

C-47
Complaint by Bobbie Rousseau
against
Hastings Utilities

On March 8, 2012, Ms. Bobbie Rousseau filed a formal complaint against the Hastings Utilities. A hearing was conducted on July 13, 2012. Ms. Rousseau alleged that the utility had not established electric service to her residence after a request to do so. Hastings filed a Reply to the Complaint. Hastings Utilities had filed a written Motion to Dismiss, but withdrew it during the hearing. Later during the hearing Hastings Utilities' counsel orally renewed its motion to dismiss. Testimony at the hearing showed that Hastings Utilities was willing to provide the service to Ms. Rousseau's residence. The only matter that was holding up the Complainant obtaining electric service was a signature on the written application for service. The testimony showed that all Hastings Utilities customers are required to sign this form. Hastings Utilities motion to dismiss was based on Hastings Utilities' belief that the Complainant failed to show evidence that Hastings Utilities refused to provide service or discriminated against the Complainant. At the Board's July 13, 2012 public meeting, the Board dismissed C-47 based on the lack of evidence to support Ms. Rousseau's complaint that Hastings Utilities would not establish electric service to her residence.

C-48
Complaint by Leland Watson
against
K.B.R. Rural Public Power District

On November 21, 2012, Leland Watson filed a formal complaint against the K.B.R. Rural Public Power District. On January 11, 2013, a hearing was scheduled for this matter. The hearing was convened, the required documents such as certified copies of the notice of hearing were entered into evidence. No Complainant or legal counsel for the complainant appeared, and the Respondent moved to dismiss the complaint. At the Board's January 11, 2013, public meeting, the Board voted to dismiss with prejudice based on the Complainant's failure to appear and submission of no evidence to support C-48.

C-49
Complaint by RGR Holding
against
Lincoln Electric System

On July 11, 2013, RGR Holdings B Street, LLC of Lincoln, Nebraska filed a formal complaint against Lincoln Electric System (LES). The Complainant stated that LES was being discriminatory and refused to supply power to an apartment complex he owned located at 1409 “B” Street, Lincoln, Nebraska. A hearing was held on August 16, 2013 concerning whether the Board had jurisdiction over the matter. The Board determined that it did have jurisdiction and set a hearing for September 13, 2013. On October 10, 2013, the Board issued an Order. The Order explained that the Complainant lacked evidence to show that LES was acting in a discriminatory manner.

**ROSTER OF POWER SUPPLIERS
OPERATING IN
THE STATE OF NEBRASKA**

| Wholesale Power Suppliers | Gross Income Calendar Year 2012 | Assessment Fiscal Year 2013-2014 | Gross Income Calendar Year 2013 | Assessment Fiscal Year 2014-2015 |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| Central Nebraska Public Power & Irrigation District | \$ 12,700,295.00 | \$ 1,259.51 | \$ 10,971,700.00 | \$ 1,251.22 |
| *Loup River Public Power District | \$ 96,155,000.00 | \$ 9,535.83 | \$ 105,552,563.00 | \$ 12,037.32 |
| Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska | \$ 50,204,329.00 | \$ 4,978.84 | \$ 53,643,223.00 | \$ 6,117.53 |
| NE Electric G & T Cooperative, Inc. | | | | |
| *Nebraska Public Power District | \$ 1,079,911,000.00 | \$ 107,096.36 | \$ 1,105,164,000.00 | \$ 126,034.01 |
| *Omaha Public Power District | \$ 1,051,275,443.00 | \$ 104,256.53 | \$ 1,093,440,132.76 | \$ 124,697.01 |
| Tri-State G and T Association, Inc. | \$ 86,775,298.40 | \$ 8,605.63 | \$ 78,652,548.99 | \$ 8,969.62 |

*Indicates Wholesale and Retail Power Suppliers

Public Power Districts and Cooperatives

| | | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Burt County Public Power District | \$ 11,297,824.00 | \$ 1,120.42 | \$ 12,278,994.00 | \$ 1,400.31 |
| Butler Public Power District | \$ 17,623,761.00 | \$ 1,747.77 | \$ 18,829,850.00 | \$ 2,147.37 |
| Cedar-Knox Public Power District | \$ 21,446,634.00 | \$ 2,126.89 | \$ 21,261,141.00 | \$ 2,424.64 |
| Cherry-Todd Electric Cooperative, Inc. | \$ 3,205,025.07 | \$ 317.85 | \$ 2,695,839.24 | \$ 307.44 |
| Chimney Rock Public Power District | \$ 7,635,013.00 | \$ 757.18 | \$ 7,140,197.00 | \$ 814.28 |
| Cornhusker Public Power District | \$ 35,044,771.00 | \$ 3,475.44 | \$ 36,321,152.22 | \$ 4,142.10 |
| Cuming County Public Power District | \$ 9,382,426.00 | \$ 930.47 | \$ 9,919,177.72 | \$ 1,131.19 |
| Custer Public Power District | \$ 27,027,004.00 | \$ 2,680.31 | \$ 26,554,779.00 | \$ 3,028.33 |

| Public Power Districts and Cooperatives | Gross Income Calendar Year 2012 | | Gross Income Calendar Year 2013 | |
|--|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| Dawson Public Power District | \$ 63,636,157.00 | \$ 6,310.89 | \$ 62,807,083.00 | \$ 7,162.58 |
| Elkhorn Rural Public Power District | \$ 28,198,923.00 | \$ 2,796.53 | \$ 28,743,882.00 | \$ 3,277.98 |
| High West Energy, Inc. | \$ 11,832,627.00 | \$ 1,173.46 | \$ 11,329,885.26 | \$ 1,292.07 |
| Highline Electric Association | \$ 12,241,809.26 | \$ 1,214.04 | \$ 10,940,723.35 | \$ 1,247.69 |
| Howard Greeley Rural Public Power District | \$ 12,330,166.00 | \$ 1,222.80 | \$ 12,640,015.00 | \$ 1,441.48 |
| Imperial Public Power District | \$ 2,042,873.00 | \$ 202.59 | \$ 2,131,987.00 | \$ 243.13 |
| K.B.R. Rural Public Power District | \$ 12,609,727.00 | \$ 1,250.53 | \$ 12,160,473.00 | \$ 1,386.79 |
| LaCreek Electric Association, Inc. | \$ 689,197.69 | \$ 68.35 | \$ 612,999.21 | \$ 69.91 |
| Loup Valley Rural Public Power District | \$ 13,398,588.00 | \$ 1,328.76 | \$ 13,736,406.00 | \$ 1,566.51 |
| McCook Public Power District | \$ 18,145,132.00 | \$ 1,799.48 | \$ 17,282,996.00 | \$ 1,970.97 |
| Midwest Electric Cooperative, Inc. | \$ 30,076,534.00 | \$ 2,982.73 | \$ 28,555,804.75 | \$ 3,256.53 |
| Niobrara Electric Association, Inc. | \$ 1,300,472.00 | \$ 128.97 | \$ 1,337,781.00 | \$ 152.56 |
| Niobrara Valley Electric Membership Corporation | \$ 13,599,533.00 | \$ 1,348.69 | \$ 13,643,323.00 | \$ 1,555.90 |
| Norris Public Power District | \$ 66,249,292.00 | \$ 6,570.04 | \$ 69,808,167.00 | \$ 7,960.99 |
| North Central Public Power District | \$ 13,705,395.91 | \$ 1,359.18 | \$ 14,395,216.45 | \$ 1,641.64 |
| Northeast Nebraska Public Power District | \$ 22,509,528.41 | \$ 2,232.30 | \$ 23,740,332.00 | \$ 2,707.37 |
| Northwest Rural Public Power District | \$ 12,926,091.00 | \$ 1,281.90 | \$ 12,349,533.00 | \$ 1,408.35 |

| Public Power Districts and Cooperatives | Gross Income Calendar Year 2012 | | Gross Income Calendar Year 2013 | |
|--|--|-------------|--|--------------|
| Panhandle Rural Electric Membership Association | \$ 15,111,362.00 | \$ 1,498.62 | \$ 13,549,803.00 | \$ 1,545.23 |
| Perennial Public Power District | \$ 27,578,908.00 | \$ 2,735.04 | \$ 29,151,745.47 | \$ 3,324.49 |
| Polk County Rural Public Power District | \$ 13,190,939.00 | \$ 1,308.16 | \$ 13,812,481.00 | \$ 1,575.19 |
| Rolling Hills Electric Cooperative, Inc. | \$ 18,318.61 | \$ 1.82 | \$ 17,370.79 | \$ 1.98 |
| Roosevelt Public Power District | \$ 6,268,187.00 | \$ 621.63 | \$ 7,022,623.00 | \$ 800.87 |
| Seward County Public Power District | \$ 10,151,031.00 | \$ 1,006.69 | \$ 10,712,474.00 | \$ 1,221.66 |
| South Central Public Power District | \$ 17,538,817.00 | \$ 1,739.35 | \$ 18,660,595.00 | \$ 2,128.07 |
| Southern Public Power District | \$ 89,551,246.00 | \$ 8,880.93 | \$ 90,889,878.00 | \$ 10,365.17 |
| Southwest Public Power District | \$ 13,624,222.00 | \$ 1,351.13 | \$ 20,045,349.00 | \$ 2,285.99 |
| Stanton County Public Power District | \$ 10,821,539.00 | \$ 1,073.19 | \$ 11,234,742.00 | \$ 1,281.22 |
| Twin Valleys Public Power District | \$ 15,938,546.00 | \$ 1,580.65 | \$ 16,141,803.00 | \$ 1,840.83 |
| Wheatbelt Public Power District | \$ 22,378,657.00 | \$ 2,219.32 | \$ 21,481,269.00 | \$ 2,449.75 |
| Wyrulec Company | \$ 3,049,373.00 | \$ 302.41 | \$ 2,956,185.00 | \$ 337.13 |
| Y-W Electric Association, Inc. | \$ 869,928.80 | \$ 86.27 | \$ 762,515.86 | \$ 86.96 |

| Municipal Power Suppliers - Generation & Distribution | Gross Income Calendar Year 2012 | | Gross Income Calendar Year 2013 | |
|--|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| Alliance, City of | \$ 8,999,692.00 | \$ 892.51 | \$ 12,150,256.70 | \$ 1,385.63 |
| Ansley, Village of | \$ 480,381.61 | \$ 47.64 | \$ 481,122.88 | \$ 54.87 |
| Arnold, Village of | \$ 844,596.03 | \$ 83.76 | \$ 797,908.05 | \$ 90.99 |
| Auburn, City of | \$ 4,933,876.00 | \$ 489.30 | \$ 6,079,657.00 | \$ 693.33 |
| Beaver City, City of | \$ 555,646.81 | \$ 55.10 | \$ 571,555.86 | \$ 65.18 |
| Benkelman, City of | \$ 1,228,455.53 | \$ 121.83 | \$ 1,278,564.66 | \$ 145.81 |
| Blue Hill, City of | \$ 691,763.90 | \$ 68.60 | \$ 718,539.79 | \$ 81.94 |
| Broken Bow, City of | \$ 6,224,301.63 | \$ 617.27 | \$ 6,918,528.91 | \$ 789.00 |
| Burwell, City of | \$ 1,311,137.93 | \$ 130.03 | \$ 1,316,357.27 | \$ 150.12 |
| Callaway, Village of | \$ 700,638.65 | \$ 69.48 | \$ 729,037.82 | \$ 83.14 |
| Cambridge, City of | \$ 2,985,063.61 | \$ 296.03 | \$ 3,384,032.21 | \$ 385.92 |
| Campbell, Village of | \$ 265,024.90 | \$ 26.28 | \$ 256,091.48 | \$ 29.20 |
| Chappell, City of | \$ 848,529.00 | \$ 84.15 | \$ 868,963.00 | \$ 99.10 |
| Crete, City of | \$ 7,493,974.11 | \$ 743.19 | \$ 8,558,841.00 | \$ 976.06 |
| Curtis, City of | \$ 1,471,876.76 | \$ 145.97 | \$ 1,429,656.89 | \$ 163.04 |
| David City, City of | \$ 3,991,775.55 | \$ 395.87 | \$ 4,401,613.82 | \$ 501.96 |
| Deshler, City of | \$ 823,070.75 | \$ 81.63 | \$ 878,250.00 | \$ 100.16 |
| Emerson, City of | \$ 668,691.80 | \$ 66.32 | \$ 658,966.44 | \$ 75.15 |
| Fairbury, City of | \$ 6,526,470.00 | \$ 647.24 | \$ 6,802,718.00 | \$ 775.79 |
| Falls City, City of | \$ 3,824,912.00 | \$ 379.32 | \$ 4,007,617.15 | \$ 457.03 |
| Franklin, City of | \$ 1,209,409.93 | \$ 119.94 | \$ 1,204,764.48 | \$ 137.39 |
| Fremont, City of | \$ 31,345,546.00 | \$ 3,108.58 | \$ 33,604,173.00 | \$ 3,832.25 |
| Grand Island, City of | \$ 63,537,889.00 | \$ 6,301.15 | \$ 68,503,284.00 | \$ 7,812.18 |
| Hastings | \$ 31,837,864.00 | \$ 3,157.41 | \$ 33,064,032.00 | \$ 3,770.66 |
| Holdrege, City of | \$ 9,693,104.00 | \$ 961.28 | \$ 10,135,688.00 | \$ 1,155.88 |

| Municipal Power Suppliers - Generation & Distribution | Gross Income Calendar Year 2012 | | Gross Income Calendar Year 2013 | |
|--|--|--------------|--|--------------|
| Imperial, City of | \$ 2,634,403.00 | \$ 261.26 | \$ 2,687,728.00 | \$ 306.51 |
| Kimball, City of | \$ 2,791,720.00 | \$ 276.86 | \$ 2,832,092.00 | \$ 322.97 |
| Laurel, City of | \$ 933,073.68 | \$ 92.53 | \$ 1,000,249.12 | \$ 114.07 |
| Lincoln, City of | \$ 269,659,579.00 | \$ 26,742.54 | \$ 283,332,206.00 | \$ 32,311.49 |
| Lodgepole, Village of | \$ 312,724.19 | \$ 31.01 | \$ 321,676.24 | \$ 36.68 |
| Lyons, City of | \$ 874,177.79 | \$ 86.69 | \$ 892,320.33 | \$ 101.76 |
| Madison, City of | \$ 4,222,564.07 | \$ 418.76 | \$ 4,424,432.91 | \$ 504.57 |
| Minden, City of | \$ 2,911,850.64 | \$ 288.77 | \$ 3,421,176.00 | \$ 390.15 |
| Mullen, City of | \$ 562,876.89 | \$ 55.82 | \$ 595,915.86 | \$ 67.96 |
| Nebraska City, City of | \$ 15,841,668.50 | \$ 1,571.04 | \$ 15,951,989.45 | \$ 1,819.18 |
| Neligh, City of | \$ 1,905,419.00 | \$ 188.96 | \$ 1,977,590.62 | \$ 225.53 |
| Ord, City of | \$ 3,436,057.07 | \$ 340.76 | \$ 3,656,825.43 | \$ 417.03 |
| Oxford, Village of | \$ 800,610.60 | \$ 79.40 | \$ 818,995.00 | \$ 93.40 |
| Pender, Village of | \$ 1,269,555.30 | \$ 125.90 | \$ 1,517,373.45 | \$ 173.04 |
| Plainview, City of | \$ 1,178,462.89 | \$ 116.87 | \$ 1,236,261.48 | \$ 140.98 |
| Randolph, City of | \$ 814,852.93 | \$ 80.81 | \$ 823,336.48 | \$ 93.89 |
| Red Cloud, City of | \$ 1,021,672.00 | \$ 101.32 | \$ 1,051,192.00 | \$ 119.88 |
| Sargent, City of | \$ 720,311.20 | \$ 71.43 | \$ 688,928.45 | \$ 78.57 |
| Schuyler, City of | \$ 10,205,467.00 | \$ 1,012.09 | \$ 11,209,270.17 | \$ 1,278.32 |
| Sidney, City of | \$ 7,490,428.00 | \$ 742.84 | \$ 7,797,629.00 | \$ 889.25 |
| Spalding, Village of | \$ 647,582.22 | \$ 64.22 | \$ 741,603.62 | \$ 84.57 |
| Stratton, Village of | \$ 379,609.58 | \$ 37.65 | \$ 439,452.73 | \$ 50.12 |
| Stuart, Village of | \$ 673,134.00 | \$ 66.76 | \$ 670,080.00 | \$ 76.42 |
| Tecumseh, City of | \$ 2,695,581.36 | \$ 267.32 | \$ 2,811,440.97 | \$ 320.62 |
| Trenton, Village of | \$ 622,169.52 | \$ 61.70 | \$ 672,610.55 | \$ 76.71 |

| Municipal Power Suppliers - Generation & Distribution | Gross Income Calendar Year 2012 | | Gross Income Calendar Year 2013 | |
|--|--|-----------|--|-----------|
| Wahoo, City of | \$ 5,002,877.22 | \$ 496.14 | \$ 5,787,815.52 | \$ 660.05 |
| Wakefield, City of | \$ 3,394,746.43 | \$ 336.66 | \$ 3,553,360.12 | \$ 405.23 |
| Wauneta, Village of | \$ 806,396.31 | \$ 79.97 | \$ 846,895.00 | \$ 96.58 |
| Wayne, City of | \$ 5,725,048.27 | \$ 567.76 | \$ 6,127,946.03 | \$ 698.84 |
| West Point, City of | \$ 4,081,941.46 | \$ 404.81 | \$ 4,344,658.91 | \$ 495.47 |
| Wilber, City of | \$ 1,544,945.04 | \$ 153.21 | \$ 1,532,678.88 | \$ 174.79 |

Municipal Power Supplier - Distribution Only

| | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Arapahoe, City of | \$ 1,483,210.84 | \$ 147.09 | \$ 1,554,570.04 | \$ 177.28 |
| Bartley, Village of | \$ 478,014.62 | \$ 47.41 | \$ 478,332.90 | \$ 54.55 |
| Battle Creek, City of | \$ 1,090,943.16 | \$ 108.19 | \$ 1,086,624.37 | \$ 123.92 |
| Bayard, City of | \$ 1,073,935.09 | \$ 106.50 | \$ 1,098,531.11 | \$ 125.28 |
| Beatrice, City of | \$ 14,660,551.00 | \$ 1,453.91 | \$ 14,689,936.00 | \$ 1,675.25 |
| Bradshaw, Village of | \$ 299,017.69 | \$ 29.65 | \$ 300,183.01 | \$ 34.23 |
| Brainard, Village of | \$ 459,645.71 | \$ 45.58 | \$ 412,514.15 | \$ 47.04 |
| Bridgeport, City of | \$ 1,399,956.29 | \$ 138.84 | \$ 1,613,317.61 | \$ 183.98 |
| Central City, City of | \$ 4,832,126.71 | \$ 479.21 | \$ 3,558,417.52 | \$ 405.81 |
| Chester, Village of | \$ 299,479.78 | \$ 29.70 | \$ 303,718.93 | \$ 34.64 |
| Clarkson, City of | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Cozad, City of | \$ 4,785,318.00 | \$ 474.57 | \$ 4,694,972.63 | \$ 535.42 |
| Dakota City, City of | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Davenport, Village of | \$ 350,575.11 | \$ 34.77 | \$ 376,909.00 | \$ 42.98 |
| Decatur, Village of | \$ 488,988.13 | \$ 48.49 | \$ 490,227.38 | \$ 55.91 |
| DeWitt, Village of | \$ 496,564.00 | \$ 49.24 | \$ 526,099.00 | \$ 60.00 |
| Dorchester, Village of | \$ 640,271.80 | \$ 63.50 | \$ 677,104.14 | \$ 77.22 |

| Municipal Power Suppliers - Distribution Only | Gross Income Calendar Year 2012 | | Gross Income Calendar Year 2013 | |
|--|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| Edgar, City of | \$ 591,497.63 | \$ 58.66 | \$ 568,152.40 | \$ 64.79 |
| Elk Creek, Village of | \$ 116,263.00 | \$ 11.53 | \$ 101,942.80 | \$ 11.63 |
| Endicott, Village of | \$ 78,928.14 | \$ 7.83 | \$ 73,801.49 | \$ 8.42 |
| Fairmont, Village of | \$ 509,033.51 | \$ 50.48 | \$ 512,043.55 | \$ 58.39 |
| Friend, City of | \$ 1,041,156.72 | \$ 103.25 | \$ 1,115,876.09 | \$ 127.26 |
| Gering, City of | \$ 7,868,065.00 | \$ 780.29 | \$ 8,175,087.84 | \$ 932.30 |
| Gilead, Village of | \$ 31,760.00 | \$ 3.15 | \$ 36,228.77 | \$ 4.13 |
| Giltner, Village of | \$ 316,593.38 | \$ 31.40 | \$ 344,000.28 | \$ 39.23 |
| Gothenburg, City of | \$ 4,556,780.26 | \$ 451.90 | \$ 4,866,793.34 | \$ 555.01 |
| Grant, City of | \$ 1,423,073.26 | \$ 141.13 | \$ 1,621,257.32 | \$ 184.89 |
| Greenwood, Village of | \$ 457,405.99 | \$ 45.36 | \$ 422,138.40 | \$ 48.14 |
| Hampton, Village of | \$ 437,605.70 | \$ 43.40 | \$ 492,543.14 | \$ 56.17 |
| Hebron, City of | \$ 1,854,186.11 | \$ 183.88 | \$ 2,082,223.27 | \$ 237.46 |
| Hemingford, Village of | \$ 1,029,720.02 | \$ 102.12 | \$ 1,030,113.17 | \$ 117.48 |
| Hickman, City of | \$ 1,040,814.91 | \$ 103.22 | \$ 1,137,453.16 | \$ 129.72 |
| Hildreth, Village of | \$ 380,269.97 | \$ 37.71 | \$ 390,454.00 | \$ 44.53 |
| Holbrook, Village of | \$ 244,434.00 | \$ 24.24 | \$ 225,888.00 | \$ 25.76 |
| Hubbell, Village of | \$ 77,751.20 | \$ 7.71 | \$ 80,615.88 | \$ 9.19 |
| Indianola, City of | \$ 563,087.75 | \$ 55.84 | \$ 583,115.01 | \$ 66.50 |
| Leigh, Village of | \$ 559,935.39 | \$ 55.53 | \$ 616,499.23 | \$ 70.31 |
| Lexington, City of | \$ 15,175,484.17 | \$ 1,504.98 | \$ 15,667,817.02 | \$ 1,786.77 |
| Lyman, Village of | \$ 691,025.03 | \$ 68.53 | \$ 662,490.95 | \$ 75.55 |
| Mitchell, City of | \$ 1,389,686.52 | \$ 137.82 | \$ 1,449,893.09 | \$ 165.35 |
| Morrill, Village of | \$ 2,100,419.00 | \$ 208.30 | \$ 2,201,500.00 | \$ 251.06 |
| Nelson, City of | \$ 523,098.02 | \$ 51.88 | \$ 536,637.23 | \$ 61.20 |

| Municipal Power Suppliers - Distribution Only | Gross Income Calendar Year 2012 | | Gross Income Calendar Year 2013 | |
|--|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| North Platte, City of | \$ 25,369,891.00 | \$ 2,515.97 | \$ 26,758,557.00 | \$ 3,051.57 |
| Pierce, City of | \$ 1,801,528.61 | \$ 178.66 | \$ 1,870,645.62 | \$ 213.33 |
| Polk , Village of | \$ 387,520.13 | \$ 38.43 | \$ 389,843.77 | \$ 44.46 |
| Prague, Village of | \$ 281,721.42 | \$ 27.94 | \$ 299,961.67 | \$ 34.21 |
| Reynolds, Village of | \$ 58,000.00 | \$ 5.75 | \$ 87,501.66 | \$ 9.98 |
| St. Paul, City of | \$ 2,363,000.00 | \$ 234.34 | \$ 2,514,000.00 | \$ 286.70 |
| Scribner, City of | \$ 1,106,306.66 | \$ 109.71 | \$ 1,096,425.70 | \$ 125.04 |
| Seward, City of | \$ 8,231,731.67 | \$ 816.35 | \$ 8,709,860.11 | \$ 993.28 |
| Shickley, Village of | \$ 295,235.96 | \$ 29.28 | \$ 325,851.32 | \$ 37.16 |
| Snyder, Village of | \$ 679,472.72 | \$ 67.38 | \$ 703,287.69 | \$ 80.20 |
| South Sioux City, City of | \$ 18,047,853.00 | \$ 1,789.83 | \$ 18,597,162.00 | \$ 2,120.84 |
| Spencer, Village of | \$ 487,459.00 | \$ 48.34 | \$ 447,135.00 | \$ 50.99 |
| Stromsburg, City of | \$ 976,011.51 | \$ 96.79 | \$ 1,105,534.04 | \$ 126.08 |
| Superior, City of | \$ 2,443,470.25 | \$ 242.32 | \$ 2,214,084.26 | \$ 252.50 |
| Sutton, City of | \$ 1,687,440.91 | \$ 167.35 | \$ 1,756,490.74 | \$ 200.31 |
| Syracuse, City of | \$ 1,796,883.08 | \$ 178.20 | \$ 1,906,721.59 | \$ 217.44 |
| Talmage, Village of | \$ 214,553.01 | \$ 21.28 | \$ 201,271.83 | \$ 22.95 |
| Valentine, City of | \$ 3,758,229.36 | \$ 372.71 | \$ 4,053,640.32 | \$ 462.28 |
| Walthill, Village of | \$ 454,550.72 | \$ 45.08 | \$ 511,176.98 | \$ 58.30 |
| Weston, Village of | \$ 237,258.00 | \$ 23.53 | \$ 232,538.35 | \$ 26.52 |
| Wilcox, Village of | \$ 491,691.71 | \$ 48.76 | \$ 497,543.84 | \$ 56.74 |
| Winside, Village of | \$ 321,627.40 | \$ 31.90 | \$ 329,803.31 | \$ 37.61 |
| Wisner, City of | \$ 1,421,324.18 | \$ 140.95 | \$ 1,592,394.40 | \$ 181.60 |
| Wood River, City of | \$ 1,117,983.00 | \$ 110.87 | \$ 1,213,737.53 | \$ 138.42 |
| Wymore, City of | \$ 1,191,779.23 | \$ 118.19 | \$ 1,136,657.24 | \$ 129.63 |

POWER SUPPLIERS BY CATEGORY

| Supplier | <u>Fiscal Year 2011-2012</u> Number of Suppliers | Gross Income | <u>Fiscal Year 2012-2013</u> Number of Suppliers | Gross Income |
|--|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| Wholesale | 5 | \$ 2,063,510,340.00 | 5 | \$ 2,200,454,081.00 |
| Generation and Transmission Associations | 2 | \$ 64,733,656.26 | 2 | \$ 65,059,408.10 |
| Public Power Districts and Cooperatives | 39 | \$ 552,929,224.98 | 39 | \$ 592,733,041.51 |
| Municipal-Generation and Distribution | 56 | \$ 514,489,790.20 | 56 | \$ 534,212,715.38 |
| Municipal-Distribution Only | 65 | \$ 138,046,545.17 | 65 | \$ 145,208,638.23 |
| INDUSTRY TOTAL | 167 | \$ 3,333,709,556.61 | 167 | \$ 3,537,667,884.22 |

| Supplier | <u>Fiscal Year 2013-2014</u> Number of Suppliers | Gross Income | <u>Fiscal Year 2014-2015</u> Number of Suppliers | Gross Income |
|--|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| Wholesale | 5 | \$ 2,290,246,067.00 | 5 | \$ 2,368,771,618.76 |
| Generation and Transmission Associations | 2 | \$ 86,775,298.40 | 2 | \$ 78,652,548.99 |
| Public Power Districts and Cooperatives | 39 | \$ 714,245,578.75 | 39 | \$ 727,656,571.32 |
| Municipal-Generation and Distribution | 56 | \$ 547,655,196.66 | 56 | \$ 582,565,950.73 |
| Municipal-Distribution Only | 65 | \$ 151,119,195.14 | 65 | \$ 155,407,849.19 |
| INDUSTRY TOTAL | 167 | \$ 3,790,041,335.95 | 167 | \$ 3,913,054,538.99 |

LOAD AND CAPABILITY REPORT
PREPARED BY
NEBRASKA POWER ASSOCIATION

2013 Nebraska Power Association Load and Capability Report

Introduction

This report is the Nebraska Power Association (NPA) annual load and capability report, as per Item 3 in the statute below. It provides the sum of Nebraska's utilities peak demand forecasts and resources over a 20-year period (2013-2032).

State Statute (70-1025) Requirement

70-1025. Power supply plan; contents; filing; annual report.(1) The representative organization shall file with the board a coordinated long-range power supply plan containing the following information:(a) The identification of all electric generation plants operating or authorized for construction within the state that have a rated capacity of at least twenty-five thousand kilowatts;(b) The identification of all transmission lines located or authorized for construction within the state that have a rated capacity of at least two hundred thirty kilovolts; and(c) The identification of all additional planned electric generation and transmission requirements needed to serve estimated power supply demands within the state for a period of twenty years.(2) Beginning in 1986, the representative organization shall file with the board the coordinated long-range power supply plan specified in subsection (1) of this section, and the board shall determine the date on which such report is to be filed, except that such report shall not be required to be filed more often than biennially.(3) An annual load and capability report shall be filed with the board by the representative organization. The report shall include statewide utility load forecasts and the resources available to satisfy the loads over a twenty-year period. The annual load and capability report shall be filed on dates specified by the board. Source Laws 1981, LB 302, § 3; Laws 1986, LB 948, § 1.

Demand and Capacity Expectations

Peak Demand Forecast

The current combined statewide forecast of non-coincident peak demand is derived by summing the demand forecasts for each individual utility. Each utility supplied a peak demand forecast and a load and capability table based on the loads having a 50/50 probability of being higher or lower. Over the twenty-year period of 2013 through 2032, the average annual compounded peak demand growth rate for the State is projected at 1.30% per year (individual utility ranges from 0.3%/yr. to 1.8%/yr.). This is the same escalation as last year for the period 2012 through 2031.

Capacity Margin Requirement/Reserve Sharing Pool

In addition to the load requirements of the State's customers, the state utilities must also maintain a 12.0% capacity margin (equivalent to a 13.64% reserve margin) above their peak demand forecast ("Minimum Obligation"). This is the installed reserve requirement of the Southwest Power Pool (SPP) Reserve Sharing Pool. All SPP Reserve Sharing members must maintain this Reserve

Sharing Pool in order to assist each other in the case of emergencies such as unit outages. By having a reserve sharing pool, instead of individual utilities carrying the entirety of their own reserves to protect them from the loss of their largest unit on their system, the reserve requirement for all members of the pool is reduced. A 12% capacity margin is adequate in a pool, but individually it would be much higher.

This reserve capacity requirement is a significant resource capability over and above the Nebraska load requirement. This reserve capacity requirement equates to 816 MW in 2013 and 1,063 MW by 2032.

Resources

Existing/Committed

The State has an “Existing” in-service accreditable generating resource capability of 8,121 MW.

There are 359 MW of “Committed” resources with 354 MW having a commercial operation date in 2014 (the projects have Nebraska Power Review Board approval if required – PURPA qualifying projects do not need NPRB approval). This includes 350 MW nameplate (not accredited capacity) of wind power by December 31, 2014, including 75 MW for Broken Bow II, 75 MW for Steele Flats and 200 MW for Prairie Breeze along with 4 MW from a landfill gas generator.

Exhibit 1 is the load and capability chart based on existing and committed resources and Exhibit 2 is the corresponding load and capability data in table format. The “Minimum Obligation” line is the statewide obligation based on the 50/50 forecast (normal weather) and the minimum 12% capacity margin of the SPP Reserve Sharing Pool. Based on the existing and committed resources, the statewide deficit occurs in 2024 for the Minimum Obligation. The statewide deficit for the Minimum Obligation has stayed the same as compared to last year’s report.

Planned

There are 221 MW of “Planned” resources (units that utilities have authorized expenditures for engineering analysis, an architect/engineer, or permitting, but do not have NPRB approval-if required). This includes a 75 MW Ft. Calhoun Nuclear Station uprate shown in 2018 and the 141 MW Cooper Nuclear Station uprate shown in 2019.

Studied

Resources identified as “Studied” for this report provide a perspective of future resource requirements beyond existing, committed and planned resources. For any future years when existing, committed, and planned resources would not meet a utility’s Minimum Obligation, each utility establishes studied resources in a quantity to meet this deficit gap. These Studied resources are identified based

on renewable, base load, intermediate, and peaking resources considering current and future needs. The result is a listing of the preferable mix of renewable, base load, intermediate and peaking resources for each year. The summation of studied resources will provide the basis for the NPRB and the state utilities to understand the forecasted future need by year and by resource type. This can be used as a joint planning document and a tool for coordinated, long-range power supply planning.

There are 1,280 MW of “Studied” resources that include 180 MW of nameplate renewable (wind) resources, 101 MW of base load capacity, 310 MW of intermediate capacity, and 689 MW of peaking capacity by 2032.

Committed/Planned/Studied Exhibits

Exhibit 3 shows the statewide load and capability chart considering 8,121 MW of Existing, 359 MW of Committed, 221 MW of Planned, and 1,280 MW (nameplate) of Studied resources. All wind renewables are currently shown at “zero” accredited capability due to the small accreditation values that would be obtained using SPP’s Criteria process. Exhibit 4 is the corresponding load and capability table. As intended, these exhibits show how the Minimum Obligation can be met with the addition of the studied resources.

The Committed, Planned, and Studied accredited capability resources are summarized in Exhibit 5. Exhibit 6 summarizes the Existing, Committed, Planned, and Studied renewable resources.

Renewable and Demand Side Resources

The State is expected to have 469 MW of renewable nameplate resources by the end of 2013. By 2020 this is expected to grow to 967 MW. This amount does not include any wind which may be installed by developers in Nebraska to export wind to load outside the state. Most of the existing wind farms have 20 year contracts which will expire by 2032. Many of these contracts have options for the utilities to purchase the wind farms from the developers in the 20th year. In order for those utilities to maintain their 10% renewable goals these utilities will either have to exercise these options or develop other renewable opportunities. Wind and solar generation with its intermittency is relied upon by Nebraska utilities for only a small percentage of its full nameplate rating to meet peak load conditions. Correspondingly, for wind and solar the Southwest Power Pool (SPP) has criteria to determine this specific percentage. The criteria are based on actual performance of solar and wind facilities and how successfully they produce energy during actual utility peak load hours. The rating defined by the criteria by definition is used as the SPP accredited rating for the facility. For wind facilities this accreditation is typically less than 3% of the nameplate rating. For solar facilities this accreditation is typically around 10% of the nameplate rating. The section found later in this report titled, Case Study: Meeting Nebraska’s One Year Demand Growth by Renewable Resources, found at the end of this report provides an illustrative example of the quantity of wind and solar facilities that would be needed to meet one-year of load

growth in Nebraska. Even with low accredited capacity ratings wind and solar generation resources are desirable for being emission-free and having a zero fuel cost. Nebraska utilities are adding renewables to take advantage of these attributes.

Demand side resources are loads that can be reduced, shifted, turned-off or taken off the grid with the goal of lowering the overall load utilities have to serve. Ideally this load is best reduced to correspond to utilities' peak load hours. The advantage for utilities is the demand reduction will reduce the need for adding accredited generation in current or future years.

Exhibit 6.1 shows the Statewide Renewable and Greenhouse Gas Mitigating Resources.

Included below are summaries of the utilities in regards to their renewable and/or sustainable goals and demand side programs.

NPPD

NPPD's Board of Directors has set a goal of 10% new renewable energy by 2020. When this goal was originally set in 2008, based on the 2020 load forecast and assumed wind generation capacity factor, NPPD needed 533 MW of wind generation. With improved capacity factors and a lower load forecast, the 2020 goal is now 357 MW. As of 1/1/2013, NPPD has a total of 207 MW of wind generation, the majority of which is via power purchase agreements. In addition, NPPD has PPAs executed for an additional 105 MW of wind generation scheduled to enter commercial operation in 2013/2014. This will position NPPD within 45 MW of its 2020 goal of 357 MW.

NPPD's Demand Side Management program consists of Demand Response and Energy Efficiency. NPPD presently has a successful demand response program, called the demand waiver program, to reduce summer billable peaks. The majority of savings in this program is due to irrigation load control by various wholesale customers, which accounted for approximately 647 MW of demand reduction from NPPD's billable peak during the summer of 2012. Another 11 MW of demand reduction was realized from other sources.

Also in 2008, NPPD developed and implemented a series of energy efficiency and demand-side management initiatives under the EnergyWiseSM name. Annually, these programs have sought to achieve a first year savings of more than 12,000 MWh and demand reductions greater than 2 MW. Accumulated first year energy savings through 2012 are 98,084 MWh and demand reductions exceed 18 MW. The 2013 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) analyzed resource plans with varying levels of energy efficiency and demand-side management investment. Future investment will be determined by NPPD's Board of Directors.

OPPD

OPPD values a diverse fuel mix for generating electricity as a means of promoting reliability and affordability of its product. OPPD recognizes renewables offer an option to maintain or expand its fuel diversity, help address environmental issues and meet customers' desire for sustainable energy.

In January 2009 OPPD set a goal for renewable energy. The goal is to provide 10% of OPPD's retail customers' electrical energy requirements from renewable sources by 2020. OPPD's renewable portfolio at 2012 year-end consisted of 167.8 MW of wind by nameplate and 6.2 MW of landfill gas generation. This portfolio achieved a 5.3% contribution to OPPD's retail customer energy needs for the 2012 calendar year. 31.7 MW of the 167.8 MW total wind nameplate capacity was added in late 2012. This will increase the OPPD's renewable percentage to a projected 6.0% for 2013. OPPD has signed contracts to bring on-line additional wind energy by the first half of 2014 in the amount of 245 MW. Once the 245 MW of new wind begins providing OPPD retail customer energy, OPPD will exceed the 10% OPPD renewable energy goal 6 years early.

OPPD's use of renewable hydro power from Western Area Power Administration does not contribute to the goal. The OPPD 10% Renewable Energy Goal would not exempt OPPD from meeting a larger than 10% state or federal renewable mandate. The renewable goal puts OPPD on a renewable trajectory in the event a higher renewable mandate applicable to OPPD comes to pass.

OPPD's demand side resource programs have achieved 50 MW of peak load reduction as of the summer 2012 and will be in place at these or greater levels for the foreseeable future. These programs consist of customer air conditioner management program, lighting incentive programs, innovative energy efficiency projects among other programs. Additionally OPPD can reduce its demand with assistance from a number of large customers who utilize OPPD's curtailable rate options. During summer peak days, any demand reductions from these customers are coordinated with OPPD in advance of the peak afternoon hours.

MEAN

MEAN has surveyed municipal utility participants annually to submit individual goals for renewable energy, as renewable energy can have higher costs than conventional sources of electricity. While many municipals have not specifically requested wind or other renewable energy to be included in their purchases, a majority do subscribe to renewable energy purchases.

MEAN has more renewable energy planned for its resource mix than requested by participants. As such, MEAN is exceeding self-established goals for renewable energy, where individual municipal utilities have renewable goals that can range from 0% to over 60% of energy requirements.

LES

LES' adopted a Sustainability Target in 2011. The target is "To meet LES' five-year projected demand growth with sustainable generation and demand reduction resources." LES recommends a comprehensive approach to sustainability that includes a variety of strategies including, but not limited to, decreasing system demand through energy efficiency, conservation and investing in renewable energy projects.

The current targeted demand reduction is 48 MW to be met by 2016 based on LES' 2012 Demand and Energy 30 Year Forecast. This targeted demand reduction could, however, change depending on the new 2013 30 year forecast to be approved later this summer. If the forecast for 2016 would go up, the targeted demand reduction would also increase and the opposite would hold true if the forecast for 2016 would be reduced. This targeted demand reduction is expected to be met by LES' Sustainable Energy Program, which includes efficient air conditioner/heat pump replacement and new installation, energy efficient lighting and upgraded insulation, as well as a new AC Load Control program. Additional demand reduction efforts include NU Corp and UNL Central Lincoln Reliability projects. Sustainable generation will also contribute to the goal, including a soon to be installed landfill-gas-to-energy project and additions to LES' wind energy portfolio. However, wind generation is only included at 3% of rated capacity, per SPP's default accreditation levels prior to the collection of actual site data. LES is also currently negotiating a 50-100 MW wind purchase through a PPA. All of these projects amount to around 60 MW of projected demand reduction to meet the current 48 MW target goal.

Hastings Utilities

After consideration of anticipated future Hastings load projections and the various economics of generation alternatives available, the renewable energy options cannot realistically be considered as viable lowest cost generation options at this time. Hastings will continue to monitor the economics and interest of renewable energy.

City of Grand Island Utilities

Grand Island does not have any formal renewable/sustainable goals. The Utilities Department approached the Council about that subject while pursuing its involvement with Broken Bow Wind Farm. The Council was hesitant to implement a goal and instead directed the Utilities Department to continue to evaluate projects as they arise.

Retirement Scenarios

Nebraska's existing generator capability resources are listed by unit in Exhibit 7. Nebraska has 8,121 MW of existing resources. 947 MW or 12% of that total are greater than 50 years old today. Another 1410 MW or 17% are 41 to 50 years old today. Most of these units have no planned retirement date.

Although Nebraska has sufficient generating resources until 2024 as shown in Exhibits 1 & 2, utilities are facing increased environmental restrictions that could require the retirement of older fossil units. This could advance the statewide need date several years earlier.

Exhibit 8 shows a statewide deficit in the year 2019 if all fossil units are retired after 60 years in-service.

SPP Considerations

The SPP 2015 10-Year Assessment (ITP10) process (ten years into the future) is in the formative stages at this present time with the scope, assumptions and Policy Survey being finalized. The ITP 10 plan is expected to be finalized by mid 2015. SPP is in the process of finalizing the ITP20 study report (twenty years into the future). SPP alternates between developing the ITP10 and ITP 20 studies.

The 2015 ITP10 is a value-based planning approach that will analyze the 10-year Transmission System and identify 100kV and above grid solutions to needs stemming from multiple sources: (a) the needs identified in the reliability analysis of the 69 kV and above system, (b) needs identified as a failure to meet renewable policy standards, (c) needs arising from transmission system congestion, and (d) needs arising from instability of the transmission system.

The ITP10 will be utilized in integrating the 2013 ITP20 with the 100 kV and above facilities to incorporate such needs as the following: a) resolving criteria violations; b) mitigating known or foreseen congestion; c) meeting policy mandates, goals, and targets; d) improving access to markets; e) the staging of transmission expansion. This assessment is not intended to review each consecutive year in the planning horizon, but only the horizon year.

Scenarios or futures being discussed include:

- Business As Usual – Base Case
- Reduced Base Load Capacity – This could be for a number of reasons such as drought/low water, EPA environmental rules, cyber security issues, etc.
- High Input Prices – Much higher than normal input price assumptions.

Results from this study could have a wide range of impacts for future transmission additions in the SPP region as well as Nebraska along with placement of future generation resources.

r-Plan 345-kV Transmission Projects

One transmission enhancement which has come out of the last completed ITP10 process is the r-Plan 345 kV Transmission Projects. These projects promoted by Nebraska utilities specifically help in reliability issues, west-to-east power flow, eliminates stability problems at Gerald Gentleman Station, while helping to address economic and public policy needs in Nebraska and in the SPP region over the 10 year planning horizon. The r-Plan involves two large 345-kV transmission projects in the NPPD system:

- 1) Gentleman-Cherry County-Holt County 345 kV Transmission Project
- 2) Hoskins-Neligh 345 kV/115 kV Transmission Project

These projects were conditionally approved by the SPP Board of Directors in January of 2012. SPP issued Notification to Construct with Conditions (NTC-C) to NPPD for these projects. NPPD is currently developing detailed cost estimates for these projects.

ITP20 Nebraska Transmission Additions

The most recently completed and yet to be approved 2013 ITP20 report lists in its portfolio of transmission recommendations the addition of a 345 kV line in Nebraska from Keystone-Red Willow along with a 345 kV line from Cass Co-S3454 for reliability purposes as well as a 345 kV transformer near Omaha for economic reasons.

Environmental Considerations

Nebraska utilities continue to monitor any Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rule changes and updates specifically with:

- Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR)
- Regional Haze Rule (RHR)
- Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS)
- Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine (RICE) Rules
- National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)
- Coal Combustion Residuals Regulations
- 316(b) Cooling Water Intake Regulations

Each of these rules can affect each utility differently depending on the make-up of their generation resources. The full impact of these regulations on the viability of existing resources in the State of Nebraska will be site and unit specific. Nebraska utilities have taken these rules and regulations as currently known into account when determining future availability of their generation resources.

Regional Electricity Market Considerations

Nebraska's three NERC balancing areas currently participate in the SPP operated Energy Imbalance Services (EIS) market. A feature of the EIS market allows electricity customers access to the entire SPP generation portfolio and load to meet (or balance) the small variations between each balancing areas resource supply and the required load to serve. These variations are tracked by SPP and settled financially. SPP will start a comprehensive energy market in the Spring of 2014, called the SPP Integrated Marketplace (IM). Part of this new market will be a next day (or day ahead) market clearing solution to satisfy the day-ahead unit commitment of generation. The SPP IM market is for energy and not capacity. Nebraska utilities must continue to meet their capacity obligations by ownership of accredited generation or firm capacity purchases. The SPP IM energy market will possibly change the utilization of Nebraska generation resources. Utilization of resources that today are marginally economic to operate during a given day may be lessened when dispatched by a SPP market clearing mechanism.

Case Study: Meeting Nebraska's One Year Demand Growth by Renewable Resources

This case study looks at the question of what quantity of renewable resources would be needed to meet one year's worth of demand growth in the state of Nebraska. The average 20 year projected demand growth as shown in this report amounts to around 100 MW per year. For the sake of discussion, it was decided that 50% of this demand growth would be met with wind additions and 50% from solar for this illustration. In reality the bulk of this demand growth would most likely be met by new natural gas fired generation in combination with a smaller allotment of renewables.

Intermittent resources such as wind and solar that cannot be counted on for full load during certain parts of the day have rules set by the SPP Criteria under Section 12.0 by which capability can be calculated. In summary, the Criteria essentially rates the resource at what it is capable of producing during at least 85% of the top 10% of the load hours in a given month. The Criteria also states that for wind and solar facilities with less than 3 years of commercial operation experience, a net capability of the site facility's nameplate amounting to 3% for wind facilities and 10% for solar facilities may be used for resource capability values.

The table below summarizes the findings. In order to meet a 100 MW in state demand growth and taking into account the SPP Criteria, the amount of renewable resources needed are substantial. Since the Criteria allows 3% of the wind nameplate capacity to meet the 50% wind portion of this increase in demand, 1667 MW of wind would be needed to be built, which amounts to 1111 1.5 MW turbines at a cost of \$1974 per KW for a total cost of approximately \$3.3 billion. Also, to meet the 50% portion with solar which can count 10% of its nameplate capability towards the total, the State would need 500 MW of solar which at 1 MW per six acres for sitting purposes requires a total of 3000 acres or a little less than 5 square miles of land needed. At a cost of \$2072 per KW this would total to approximately \$1.0 billion. Combining the costs of the estimated wind and solar generation additions together would total approximately \$4.3 billion. Instead of constructing these renewable resources themselves, most utilities in the most likely scenario would enter into Power Purchase Agreements (PPA's) with private developers, and buy the energy output of the developer's project on a \$/MWh basis.

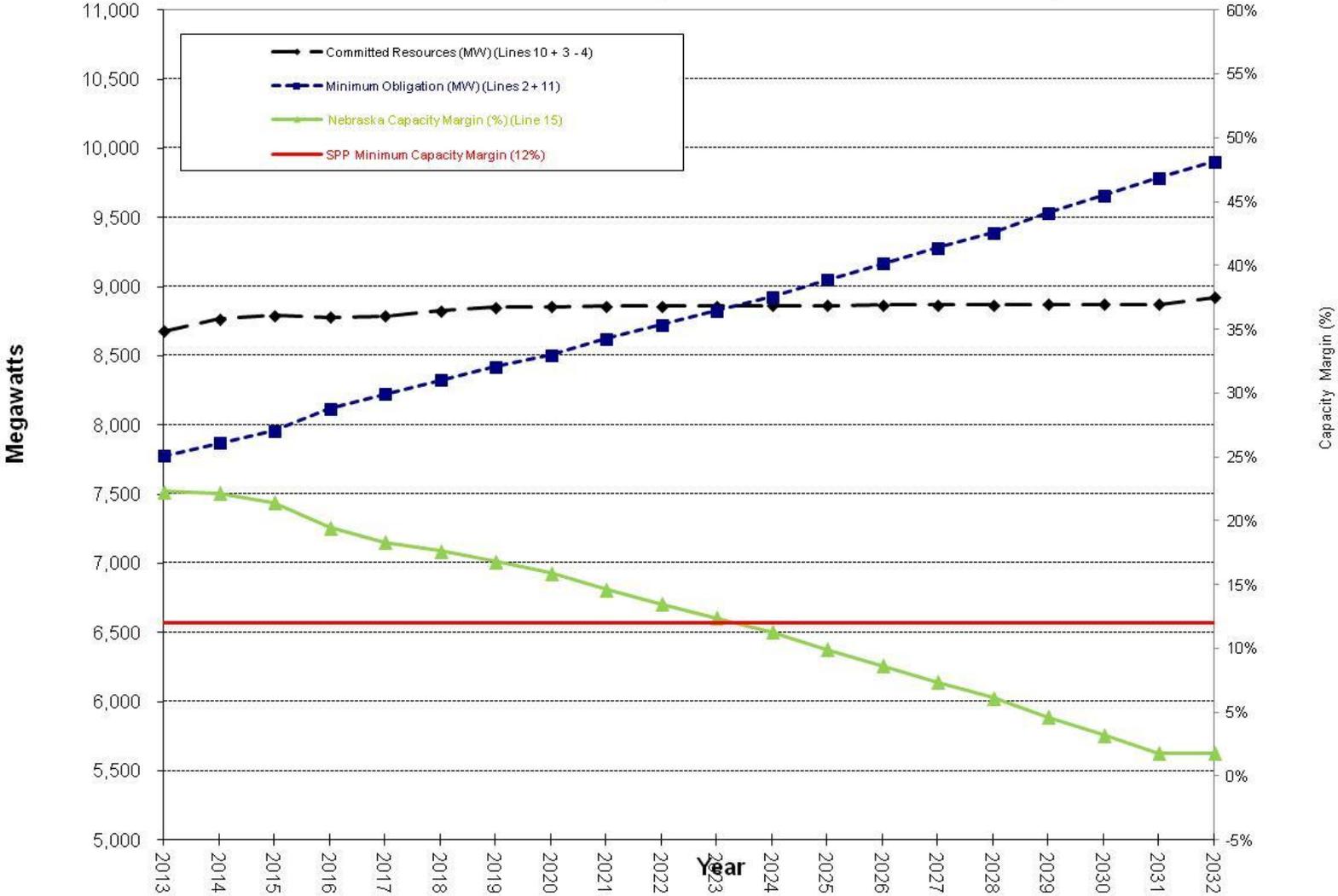
Amortizing this \$ 4.3 billion amount over 20 years with a 5% interest rate would amount to a \$28.4 million per month payment. Taking this one step further and spreading this out over the approximate 1,000,000 retail customers in the state of Nebraska, would cause an approximate \$28.40 monthly increase in each customer's bill.

In comparison, a 100 MW natural gas combined cycle plant would cost approximately \$180.6 million and a 100 MW natural gas combustion turbine would cost \$156.7 million. These capital expenses would correspond to a monthly retail cost expense of \$1.19 and \$1.03 respectively under the same 20 year, 5% interest expense amortization as shown above. In reality these NG fired plants would be amortized over a much longer period as their assumed life is considered to be longer.

The wind and solar costs used were derived from the “Cost and Performance Data for Power Generation Technologies” report completed by Black and Veatch for the National Renewable Energy Laboratory in February 2012. Costs will vary from project to project and from state to state depending on the size of the project and the state incentives provided. For example the recently announced MidAmerican Energy Company investment in 1,050 MW of wind in Iowa by year-end 2015 calculates out to \$1810 per KW in capital cost. The costs used here are for illustration purposes only.

| 100 MW | Accreditation % | MW Needed | Number of Turbines/Acres | Cost \$/KW | Cost \$1,000 |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 50 MW Wind | 3 | 1667 | 1111 Turbines @ 1.5 MW/Turbine | 1974 | 3,290,658 |
| 50 MW Solar | 10 | 500 | 3000 Acres @ 1MW/6 Acres | 2072 | 1,036,000 |
| | | | | Total | 4,326,658 |

EXHIBIT 1 Statewide Capability vs. Obligation Committed Resources (Includes Purchases and Sales)



**EXHIBIT 2
NEBRASKA STATEWIDE**

**Committed Load & Generating Capability in Megawatts
Summer Conditions (May 1 to October 31)**

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 Seasonal System Demand | 6,961 | 7,041 | 7,119 | 7,261 | 7,355 | 7,442 | 7,528 | 7,603 | 7,706 | 7,797 | 7,887 | 7,975 | 8,083 | 8,185 | 8,286 | 8,385 | 8,507 | 8,620 | 8,730 | 8,843 | 1.27% |
| 2 Annual System Demand | 6,961 | 7,041 | 7,119 | 7,261 | 7,355 | 7,442 | 7,528 | 7,603 | 7,706 | 7,797 | 7,887 | 7,975 | 8,083 | 8,185 | 8,286 | 8,385 | 8,507 | 8,620 | 8,730 | 8,843 | |
| 3 Firm Purchases - Total | 1,095 | 1,095 | 1,094 | 1,095 | 1,096 | 1,098 | 1,099 | 1,102 | 1,105 | 1,106 | 1,107 | 1,109 | 1,110 | 1,111 | 1,111 | 1,111 | 1,112 | 1,113 | 1,113 | 1,062 | |
| 4 Firm Sales - Total | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 120 | 16 | |
| 5 Seasonal Adjusted Net Demand (1-3+4) | 5,983 | 6,063 | 6,142 | 6,283 | 6,375 | 6,462 | 6,547 | 6,619 | 6,719 | 6,809 | 6,898 | 6,984 | 7,092 | 7,193 | 7,294 | 7,392 | 7,514 | 7,626 | 7,737 | 7,797 | |
| 6 Annual Adjusted Net Demand (2-3+4) | 5,983 | 6,063 | 6,142 | 6,283 | 6,375 | 6,462 | 6,547 | 6,619 | 6,719 | 6,809 | 6,898 | 6,984 | 7,092 | 7,193 | 7,294 | 7,392 | 7,514 | 7,626 | 7,737 | 7,797 | |
| 7 Net Generating Capability (owned) | 8,121 | 8,051 | 8,051 | 8,033 | 8,036 | 8,036 | 8,038 | 8,038 | 8,038 | 8,038 | 8,038 | 8,038 | 8,038 | 8,038 | 8,038 | 8,038 | 8,038 | 8,038 | 8,038 | 8,040 | |
| 8 Participation Purchase -Total | 653 | 658 | 657 | 654 | 652 | 651 | 652 | 653 | 654 | 655 | 656 | 606 | 607 | 608 | 609 | 610 | 611 | 612 | 613 | 608 | |
| 9 Participation Sales -Total | 1,076 | 921 | 891 | 886 | 881 | 841 | 821 | 821 | 821 | 821 | 821 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | |
| 10 Adjusted Net Capability (7+8-9) | 7,699 | 7,788 | 7,817 | 7,801 | 7,807 | 7,846 | 7,869 | 7,870 | 7,871 | 7,872 | 7,873 | 7,873 | 7,874 | 7,875 | 7,876 | 7,877 | 7,878 | 7,879 | 7,880 | 7,877 | |
| 11 Net Reserve Capacity Obligation (6 x 0.136) | 816 | 827 | 838 | 857 | 869 | 881 | 893 | 903 | 916 | 928 | 941 | 952 | 967 | 981 | 995 | 1,008 | 1,025 | 1,040 | 1,055 | 1,063 | |
| 12 Total Firm Capacity Obligation (5+11) | 6,799 | 6,890 | 6,980 | 7,140 | 7,244 | 7,343 | 7,440 | 7,522 | 7,635 | 7,737 | 7,839 | 7,936 | 8,059 | 8,174 | 8,289 | 8,400 | 8,539 | 8,666 | 8,792 | 8,860 | |
| 13 Surplus or Deficit (-) Capacity @ Minimum Obligation (10-12) | 900 | 898 | 837 | 661 | 563 | 503 | 429 | 348 | 236 | 135 | 34 | -63 | -185 | -299 | -413 | -523 | -661 | -787 | -912 | -983 | |
| 14 Reserve Margin ((10-6)/6) | 28.7% | 28.5% | 27.3% | 24.2% | 22.5% | 21.4% | 20.2% | 18.9% | 17.1% | 15.6% | 14.1% | 12.7% | 11.0% | 9.5% | 8.0% | 6.6% | 4.8% | 3.3% | 1.8% | 1.8% | |
| 15 Capacity Margin ((10-6)/10) | 22.3% | 22.1% | 21.4% | 19.5% | 18.3% | 17.6% | 16.8% | 15.9% | 14.6% | 13.5% | 12.4% | 11.3% | 9.9% | 8.7% | 7.4% | 6.2% | 4.6% | 3.2% | 1.8% | 1.8% | |

EXHIBIT 3 Statewide Capability vs. Obligation Committed, Planned & Studied Resources (Includes Purchases and Sales)

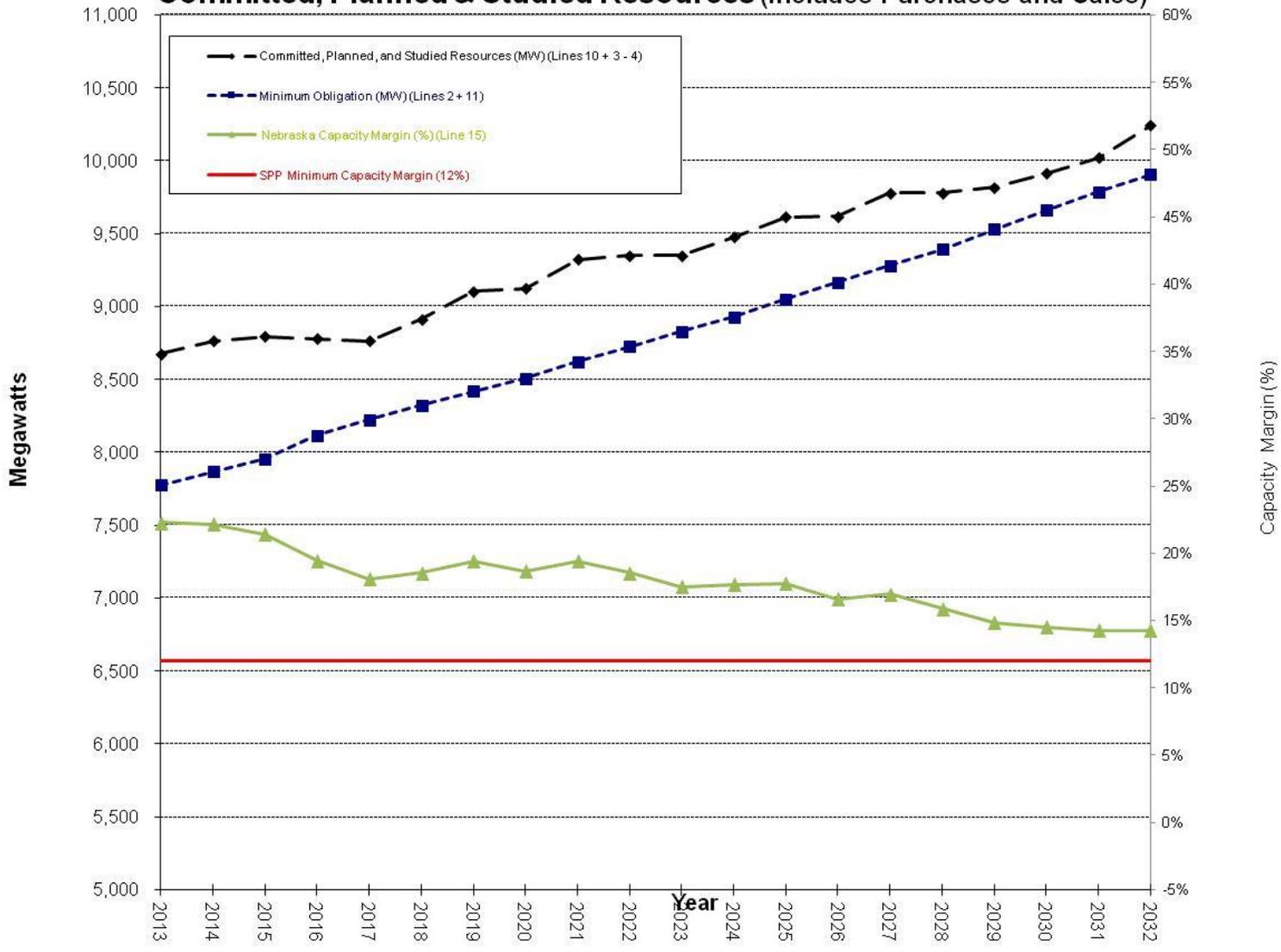


EXHIBIT 4

NEBRASKA STATEWIDE

**Committed, Planned & Studied Load & Generating Capability in Megawatts
Summer Conditions (May 1 to October 31)**

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 Seasonal System Demand | 6,961 | 7,041 | 7,119 | 7,261 | 7,355 | 7,442 | 7,528 | 7,603 | 7,706 | 7,797 | 7,887 | 7,975 | 8,083 | 8,185 | 8,286 | 8,385 | 8,507 | 8,620 | 8,730 | 8,843 |
| 2 Annual System Demand | 6,961 | 7,041 | 7,119 | 7,261 | 7,355 | 7,442 | 7,528 | 7,603 | 7,706 | 7,797 | 7,887 | 7,975 | 8,083 | 8,185 | 8,286 | 8,385 | 8,507 | 8,620 | 8,730 | 8,843 |
| 3 Firm Purchases - Total | 1,095 | 1,095 | 1,094 | 1,095 | 1,096 | 1,098 | 1,099 | 1,102 | 1,105 | 1,106 | 1,107 | 1,109 | 1,110 | 1,111 | 1,111 | 1,111 | 1,112 | 1,113 | 1,113 | 1,062 |
| 4 Firm Sales - Total | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 120 | 16 |
| 5 Seasonal Adjusted Net Demand (1-3+4) | 5,983 | 6,063 | 6,142 | 6,283 | 6,375 | 6,462 | 6,547 | 6,619 | 6,719 | 6,809 | 6,898 | 6,984 | 7,092 | 7,193 | 7,294 | 7,392 | 7,514 | 7,626 | 7,737 | 7,797 |
| 6 Annual Adjusted Net Demand (2-3+4) | 5,983 | 6,063 | 6,142 | 6,283 | 6,375 | 6,462 | 6,547 | 6,619 | 6,719 | 6,809 | 6,898 | 6,984 | 7,092 | 7,193 | 7,294 | 7,392 | 7,514 | 7,626 | 7,737 | 7,797 |
| 7 Net Generating Capability (owned) | 8,121 | 8,051 | 8,051 | 8,033 | 8,014 | 8,124 | 8,294 | 8,308 | 8,504 | 8,528 | 8,528 | 8,650 | 8,788 | 8,788 | 8,948 | 8,948 | 8,984 | 9,080 | 9,184 | 9,361 |
| 8 Participation Purchase -Total | 653 | 658 | 657 | 654 | 652 | 651 | 652 | 653 | 654 | 655 | 656 | 606 | 607 | 608 | 609 | 610 | 611 | 612 | 613 | 608 |
| 9 Participation Sales -Total | 1,076 | 921 | 891 | 886 | 881 | 841 | 821 | 821 | 821 | 821 | 821 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 |
| 10 Adjusted Net Capability (7+8-9) | 7,699 | 7,788 | 7,817 | 7,801 | 7,785 | 7,934 | 8,125 | 8,140 | 8,337 | 8,362 | 8,363 | 8,485 | 8,624 | 8,625 | 8,786 | 8,787 | 8,824 | 8,921 | 9,026 | 9,198 |
| 11 Net Reserve Capacity Obligation (6 x 0.136) | 816 | 827 | 838 | 857 | 869 | 881 | 893 | 903 | 916 | 928 | 941 | 952 | 967 | 981 | 995 | 1,008 | 1,025 | 1,040 | 1,055 | 1,063 |
| 12 Total Firm Capacity Obligation (5+11) | 6,799 | 6,890 | 6,980 | 7,140 | 7,245 | 7,343 | 7,439 | 7,521 | 7,635 | 7,737 | 7,838 | 7,937 | 8,060 | 8,174 | 8,289 | 8,400 | 8,539 | 8,666 | 8,792 | 8,860 |
| 13 Surplus or Deficit (-) Capacity @ Minimum Obligation (10-12) | 899 | 898 | 837 | 662 | 541 | 591 | 686 | 619 | 701 | 624 | 524 | 549 | 565 | 451 | 497 | 387 | 285 | 256 | 234 | 338 |
| 14 Reserve Margin ((10-6)/6) | 28.7% | 28.4% | 27.3% | 24.2% | 22.1% | 22.8% | 24.1% | 23.0% | 24.1% | 22.8% | 21.2% | 21.5% | 21.6% | 19.9% | 20.5% | 18.9% | 17.4% | 17.0% | 16.7% | 16.7% |
| 15 Capacity Margin ((10-6)/10) | 22.3% | 22.1% | 21.4% | 19.5% | 18.1% | 18.6% | 19.4% | 18.7% | 19.4% | 18.6% | 17.5% | 17.7% | 17.8% | 16.6% | 17.0% | 15.9% | 14.8% | 14.5% | 14.3% | 14.3% |

EXHIBIT 5
Committed, Planned and Studied Resources

| Utility | Unit Name | New Existing | Committed | Planned | Studied | Duty Cycle | Unit Type | Fuel Type | Accredited Capacity | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------|---------|---------|------------|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fremont | Future Base | | | | S | B | | | 24.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | | |
| Fremont | Total | | | | | | | | 24.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | | |
| LES | Landfill Gas Generator | | C | | | B | R | L | 4.0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| | Future Base | | | | S | B | | | 17.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 17 | |
| | Future Renewable | | | | S | R | R | W | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | |
| LES | Total | | | | | | | | 21.0 | 0 | 4 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 107 | 121 | | |
| MEAN | Future Peak | | | | S | P | | | 35.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | | |
| | Future Intermediate | | | | S | I | | | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | |
| | Future Base | | | | S | B | | | 60.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | | |
| MEAN | Total | | | | | | | | 195.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 135.0 | 135.0 | 135.0 | 135.0 | 135.0 | 135.0 | 135.0 | 195.0 | | |
| NPPD | Broken Bow II | | C | | | R | R | W | 0.0 | 0 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | | |
| | Steele Flats | | C | | | R | R | W | 0.0 | 0 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | | |
| | CNS Governor Valve Replacement | | C | | | B | N | UR | 5.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | |
| | CNS HP Turbine Replacement | | | P | | B | N | UR | 5.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -22 | -22 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | |
| | CNS Extended Power Uprate | | | P | | B | N | UR | 141.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | | |
| | Future Renewable | | | | S | R | R | W | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | | |
| | Future Peak | | | | S | P | | | 80.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 51 | 80 |
| | Future Intermediate | | | | S | I | | | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Future Base | | | | S | B | | | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| NPPD | Total | | | | | | | | 231.0 | 0 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 131 | 131 | 346 | 346 | 346 | 346 | 381 | 381 | 381 | 381 | 381 | 381 | 381 | 403 | 432 | 461 | |
| OPPD | Ft. Calhoun Uprate | | | P | | B | N | UR | 75.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | | |
| | Prairie Breeze | | C | | | R | R | W | 0.0 | 0 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | | |
| | Future Peak | | | | S | P | | | 574.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 160 | 160 | 320 | 320 | 356 | 430 | 502 | 574 | | |
| | Future Intermediate | | | | S | I | | | 210.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 210 | | |
| OPPD | Total | | | | | | | | 859.0 | 0 | 200 | 200 | 275 | 275 | 275 | 275 | 289 | 485 | 485 | 485 | 507 | 645 | 645 | 805 | 805 | 841 | 915 | 987 | 1059 | |
| | Nebraska Grand Total | | | | | | | | 1330 | 0 | 354 | 454 | 529 | 510 | 545 | 760 | 774 | 970 | 994 | 1029 | 1151 | 1289 | 1289 | 1449 | 1449 | 1485 | 1581 | 1685 | 1860 | |
| Unit Type | Fuel type | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H-Hydro | HS-Run of River | | | | | | | | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | |
| D-Diesel | NG-Natural Gas | | | | | | New Existing | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| N-Nuclear | O-Oil | | | | | | Committed | | 0 | 354 | 354 | 354 | 357 | 357 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 359 | |
| CT-Combustion Turbine | Coal-Coal | | | | | | Planned | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 53 | 53 | 221 | 221 | 221 | 221 | 221 | 221 | 221 | 221 | 221 | 221 | 221 | 221 | 221 | 221 | | |
| CC-Combined Cycle | HR-Reservoir | | | | | | Future Renewable | | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | | |
| C-Pulverized Coal | UR-Uranium | | | | | | Future Peak | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 35 | 49 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 57 | 195 | 195 | 355 | 355 | 391 | 487 | 588 | 689 | |
| R-Renewable | Wind-Wind | | | | | | Future Intermediate | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 310 | 310 | 310 | 310 | 310 | 310 | 310 | 310 | 310 | |
| | L-Landfill Gas | | | | | | Future Base | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 27 | 101 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | | | | | | | | 0 | 354 | 454 | 529 | 510 | 545 | 760 | 774 | 970 | 994 | 1029 | 1151 | 1289 | 1289 | 1449 | 1449 | 1485 | 1581 | 1685 | 1860 | | |

**EXHIBIT 6
Renewable Resources**

| Utility | Unit Name | Existing | Committed | Planned | Studied | Unit Type | Fuel Type | Nameplate | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LES | Lincoln | E | | | | R | Wind | 1.3 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LES | Landfill Gas | | C | | | R | L | 4.0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| LES | Future Renewable | | | | S | R | Wind | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| MEAN | Kimball | E | | | | R | Wind | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MEAN | Neligh | E | | | | R | BD | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| NPPD | Ainsworth | E | | | | R | Wind | 59.4 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NPPD | Elkhorn Ridge | E | | | | R | Wind | 80.0 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| NPPD | Laredo Ridge | E | | | | R | Wind | 80.0 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| NPPD | Springview | E | | | | R | Wind | 3.0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| NPPD | Broken Bow I | E | | | | R | Wind | 80.0 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| NPPD | Broken Bow II | | C | | | R | Wind | 75.0 | 0 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| NPPD | Crofton Bluffs | E | | | | R | Wind | 41.0 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| NPPD | Steele Flats | | C | | | R | Wind | 75.0 | 0 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| NPPD | Future Renewable | | | | S | R | Wind | 80.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| OPPD | Elk City Landfill | E | | | | R | L | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| OPPD | Valley Wind Turbine | E | | | | R | Wind | 0.7 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OPPD | Flat Water Wind | E | | | | R | Wind | 60.0 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| OPPD | Petersburg Wind | E | | | | R | Wind | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 0.0 |
| OPPD | Prairie Breeze | | C | | | R | Wind | 200.0 | 0 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Nebraska Grand Total | | | | | | | | 990.5 | 469 | 823 | 923 | 923 | 923 | 923 | 967 | 967 | 967 | 956 | 991 | 991 | 991 | 931 | 931 | 931 | 851 | 851 | 711 | 588 |
| Unit Type | Fuel type | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R-Renewable | Wind-Wind | | | | | | | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 |
| | L-Landfill Gas | | | | | | Existing | 469 | 469 | 469 | 469 | 469 | 469 | 469 | 468 | 468 | 468 | 457 | 457 | 457 | 457 | 397 | 397 | 397 | 317 | 317 | 177 | 54 |
| | BD-Bio Diesel | | | | | | Committed | 0 | 354 | 354 | 354 | 354 | 354 | 354 | 354 | 354 | 354 | 354 | 354 | 354 | 354 | 354 | 354 | 354 | 354 | 354 | 354 | 354 |
| | | | | | | | Planned | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | Studied | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 |
| | | | | | | | TOTAL | 469 | 823 | 923 | 923 | 923 | 923 | 923 | 967 | 967 | 967 | 956 | 991 | 991 | 991 | 931 | 931 | 931 | 851 | 851 | 711 | 588 |

EXHIBIT 6.1
Statewide Renewable and Greenhouse Gas Mitigating Resources, MW

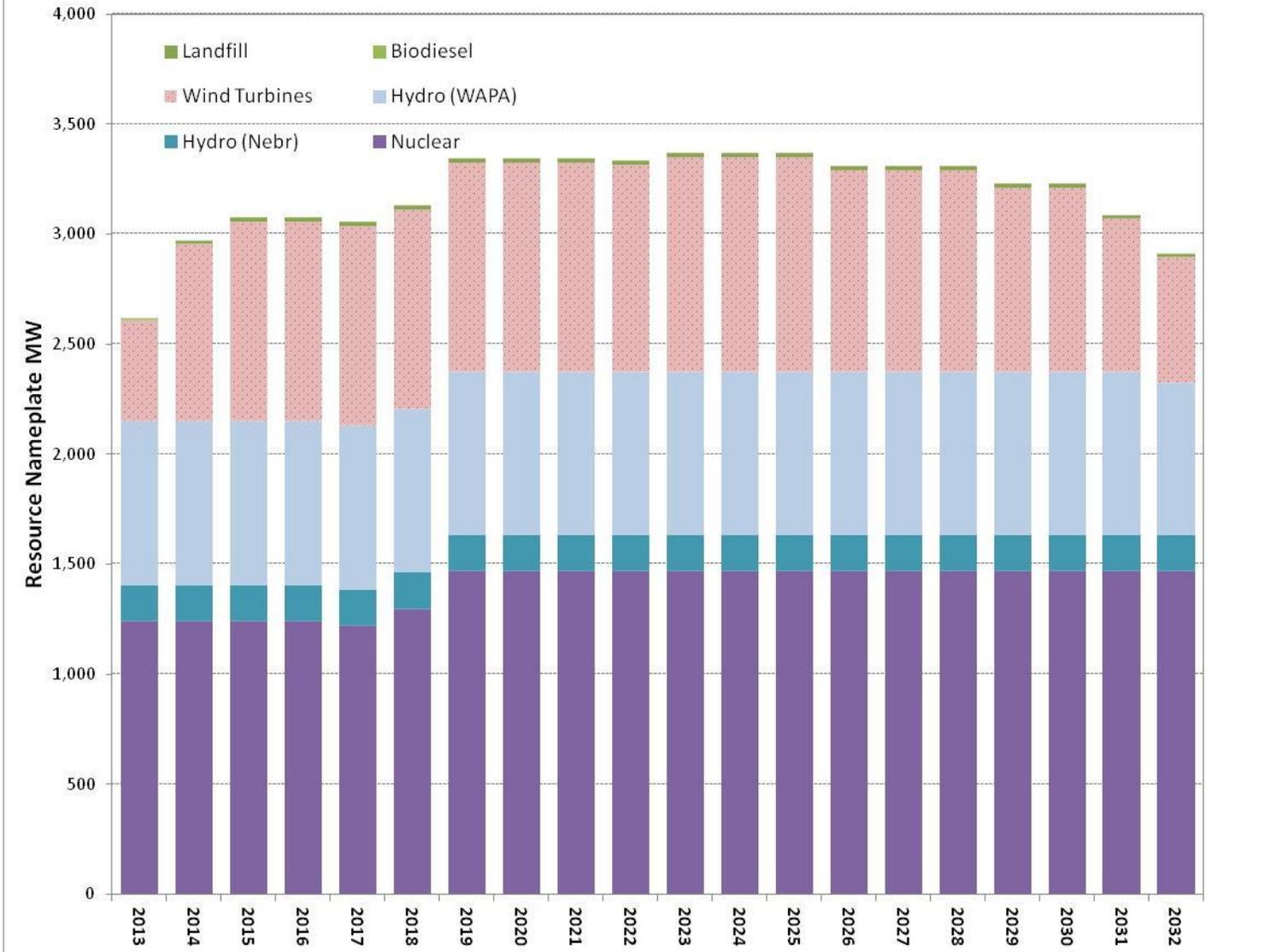


EXHIBIT 7

2013 Statewide Existing Generating Capability Data

| Utility | Unit Name | Duty Cycle | Unit Type | Fuel Type | Commercial Operation Date | Summer Accredited Capacity | Summer Utility Capacity | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Falls City | Falls City #1 | P | IC | DFO | 1930 | 0.70 | | |
| | Falls City #2 | P | IC | DFO | 1937 | 1.00 | | |
| | Falls City #3 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1965 | 2.30 | | |
| | Falls City #4 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1946 | 0.80 | | |
| | Falls City #5 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1951 | 1.40 | | |
| | Falls City #6 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1958 | 2.00 | | |
| | Falls City #7 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1972 | 6.20 | | |
| | Falls City #8 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1981 | 6.00 | | |
| Falls City | Total | | | | | | 20.4 | |
| Fremont | Fremont #6 | B | ST | SUB/NG | 1958 | 15.60 | | |
| | Fremont #7 | B | ST | SUB/NG | 1963 | 20.50 | | |
| | Fremont #8 | B | ST | SUB/NG | 1976 | 85.00 | | |
| | CT | P | GT | NG/DFO | 2003 | 36.00 | | |
| Fremont | Total | | | | | | 157.1 | |
| Grand Island | Burdick #1 | P | ST | NG/DFO | 1957 | 16.00 | | |
| | Burdick #2 | P | ST | NG/DFO | 1963 | 22.00 | | |
| | Burdick #3 | P | ST | NG/DFO | 1972 | 54.00 | | |
| | Burdick GT1 | P | GT | NG/DFO | 1968 | 13.00 | | |
| | Burdick GT2 | P | GT | NG/DFO | 2003 | 34.00 | | |
| | Burdick GT3 | P | GT | NG/DFO | 2003 | 34.00 | | |
| | Platte Generating Station | B | ST | SUB | 1982 | 100.00 | | |
| Grand Island | Total | | | | | | 273.0 | |
| Hastings | Whelan Energy Center #1 | B | ST | SUB | 1981 | 77.00 | | |
| | Whelan Energy Center #2 | B | ST | SUB | 2011 | 220.00 | | |
| | Hastings-NDS#4 | P | ST | NG/DFO | 1957 | 15.00 | | |
| | Hastings-NDS#5 | P | ST | NG/DFO | 1967 | 23.00 | | |
| | DHPC-#1 | P | GT | NG/DFO | 1972 | 18.00 | | |
| Hastings | Total | | | | | | 353.0 | |
| LES | Laramie River #1 | B | ST | SUB | 1982 | 188.69 | | |
| | Walter Scott #4 | B | ST | SUB | 2007 | 102.00 | | |
| | J St | P | GT | NG/DFO | 1972 | 29.00 | | |
| | Rokeby 1 | P | GT | NG/DFO | 1975 | 72.00 | | |
| | Rokeby 2 | P | GT | NG/DFO | 1997 | 89.00 | | |
| | Rokeby 3 | P | GT | NG/DFO | 2001 | 95.00 | | |
| | Wind Turbines #1-2 | I | WT | WND | 1999 | 0.00 | | |
| | Rokeby Black Start | P | IC | DFO | 1997 | 3.00 | | |
| | Terry Bundy | P | CS | NG/DFO | 2003 | 120.30 | | |
| | Terry Bundy | P | GT | NG/DFO | 2003 | 47.10 | | |
| | Terry Bundy Black Start | P | IC | DFO | 2004 | 1.60 | | |
| | Landfill Gas Generator | B | IC | LFG | 2013 | 0.00 | | |
| | LES | Total | | | | | | 747.7 |
| | MEAN | Ansley #1 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1972 | 0.40 | |
| Ansley #2 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1968 | 0.80 | | |
| Arnold #1 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1960 | 0.40 | | |
| Arnold #2 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1942 | 0.20 | | |
| Arnold #3 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1946 | 0.30 | | |
| Beaver City #1 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1958 | 0.40 | | |
| Beaver City #2 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1961 | 0.30 | | |
| Beaver City #4 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1968 | 0.45 | | |
| Benkelman #1 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1968 | 0.75 | | |
| Blue Hill#1 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1964 | 0.80 | | |
| Blue Hill#2 | | P | IC | DFO | 1948 | 0.40 | | |
| Broken Bow #1 | | P | IC | DFO | 1933 | 0.50 | | |
| Broken Bow #2 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1971 | 3.20 | | |
| Broken Bow #3 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1936 | 0.80 | | |
| Broken Bow #4 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1949 | 0.80 | | |
| Broken Bow #5 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1959 | 1.00 | | |
| Broken Bow #6 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1961 | 2.00 | | |
| Burwell#1 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1955 | 0.50 | | |
| Burwell#2 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1962 | 0.70 | | |
| Burwell#3 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1967 | 0.90 | | |
| Burwell#4 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1972 | 0.90 | | |
| Callaway #1 | | P | IC | DFO | 1936 | 0.18 | | |
| Callaway #2 | | P | IC | DFO | 1948 | 0.18 | | |
| Callaway #3 | | P | IC | DFO | 1958 | 0.50 | | |
| Chappell #2 | | P | IC | DFO | 1945 | 0.30 | | |
| Chappell #3 | | P | IC | DFO | 1982 | 0.90 | | |
| Crete #1 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1939 | 0.50 | | |
| Crete #2 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1955 | 1.10 | | |
| Crete #3 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1951 | 0.90 | | |
| Crete #4 | | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1947 | 0.90 | | |

EXHIBIT 7

2013 Statewide Existing Generating Capability Data

| Utility | Unit Name | Duty Cycle | Unit Type | Fuel Type | Commercial Operation Date | Summer Accredited Capacity | Summer Utility Capacity |
|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| MEAN (contd) | Crete #5 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1962 | 2.70 | |
| | Crete #6 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1965 | 3.50 | |
| | Crete #7 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1972 | 6.07 | |
| | Curtis #1 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1975 | 1.20 | |
| | Curtis #2 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1969 | 0.90 | |
| | Curtis #3 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1955 | 0.90 | |
| | Fairbury #2 | P | ST | NG/DFO | 1948 | 4.30 | |
| | Fairbury #4 | P | ST | NG/DFO | 1966 | 11.00 | |
| | Kimball #1 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1955 | 1.00 | |
| | Kimball #2 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1956 | 0.90 | |
| | Kimball #3 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1959 | 1.00 | |
| | Kimball #4 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1960 | 0.90 | |
| | Kimball #5 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1951 | 0.70 | |
| | Kimball #7 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1975 | 3.50 | |
| | Kimball Wind Turbines #1-7 | I | WT | WND | 2002 | 0.00 | |
| | Neligh | P | IC | OBL | 2012 | 2.00 | |
| | Neligh | P | IC | OBL | 2012 | 2.00 | |
| | Neligh | P | IC | OBL | 2012 | 2.00 | |
| | Neligh | P | IC | OBL | 2012 | 0.50 | |
| | Oxford #1 | P | IC | DFO | 1948 | 0.54 | |
| | Oxford #2 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1952 | 0.53 | |
| | Oxford #3 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1956 | 0.76 | |
| | Oxford #4 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1956 | 0.47 | |
| | Oxford #5 | P | IC | DFO | 1972 | 1.00 | |
| | Pender #1 | P | IC | DFO | 1967 | 1.06 | |
| | Pender #2 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1973 | 1.72 | |
| | Pender #3 | P | IC | DFO | 1953 | 0.44 | |
| | Pender #4 | P | IC | DFO | 1961 | 0.74 | |
| | Red Cloud #2 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1953 | 0.50 | |
| | Red Cloud #3 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1960 | 1.00 | |
| | Red Cloud #4 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1968 | 1.00 | |
| | Red Cloud #5 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1974 | 1.50 | |
| | Sargent #1 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1963 | 0.00 | |
| | Sargent #2 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1964 | 0.75 | |
| | Sargent #3 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1966 | 0.25 | |
| | Sidney #1 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1967 | 1.00 | |
| | Sidney #2 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1973 | 2.50 | |
| | Sidney #3 | P | IC | DFO | 1953 | 0.65 | |
| | Sidney #4 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1961 | 0.85 | |
| | Sidney #5 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1939 | 2.65 | |
| | Stuart #1 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1965 | 0.75 | |
| | Stuart #2 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1996 | 0.75 | |
| | Stuart #3 | P | IC | DFO | 1954 | 0.28 | |
| | Stuart #4 | P | IC | DFO | 1946 | 0.28 | |
| | West Point #1 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1950 | 2.10 | |
| | West Point #2 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1959 | 1.10 | |
| | West Point #3 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1965 | 0.71 | |
| | West Point #5 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1971 | 0.00 | |
| | Laramie River #1 | B | ST | SUB | 1982 | 10.00 | |
| | Walter Scott #4 | B | ST | SUB | 2007 | 50.00 | |
| MEAN | Total | | | | | | 152.9 |
| NPPD | ADM | B | ST | SUB | 2009 | 59.80 | |
| | Ainsworth Wind | I | WT | WND | 2005 | 0.00 | |
| | Auburn #1 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1982 | 2.10 | |
| | Auburn #2 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1949 | 0.50 | |
| | Auburn #4 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1993 | 3.30 | |
| | Auburn #5 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1973 | 3.00 | |
| | Auburn #6 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1967 | 2.20 | |
| | Auburn #7 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1987 | 5.20 | |
| | Beatrice Power Station | I | CS | NG | 2005 | 217.00 | |
| | Belleville 4 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1955 | 0.00 | |
| | Belleville 5 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1961 | 1.40 | |
| | Belleville 6 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1966 | 2.50 | |
| | Belleville 7 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1971 | 3.30 | |
| | Belleville 8 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 2006 | 2.80 | |
| | Broken Bow Wind | I | WT | WND | 2013 | 0.00 | |
| | Cambridge | P | IC | DFO | 1972 | 3.00 | |
| | Canaday | P | ST | NG | 1958 | 115.00 | |
| | Columbus 1 | B | HY | WAT | 1936 | 15.00 | |
| | Columbus 2 | B | HY | WAT | 1936 | 15.00 | |
| | Columbus 3 | B | HY | WAT | 1936 | 14.90 | |
| | Cooper | B | ST | NUC | 1974 | 766.00 | |
| | Crofton Bluffs Wind | I | WT | WND | 2013 | 0.00 | |
| | David City 1 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1960 | 1.30 | |
| | David City 2 | P | IC | DFO | 1949 | 0.80 | |
| | David City 3 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1955 | 0.90 | |
| | David City 4 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1966 | 1.80 | |
| | David City 5 | P | IC | DFO | 1996 | 1.33 | |

EXHIBIT 7

2013 Statewide Existing Generating Capability Data

| Utility | Unit Name | Duty Cycle | Unit Type | Fuel Type | Commercial Operation Date | Summer Accredited Capacity | Summer Utility Capacity |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| NPPD (contd) | David City 6 | P | IC | DFO | 1996 | 1.33 | |
| | David City 7 | P | IC | DFO | 1996 | 1.34 | |
| | Deshler 1 | P | IC | DFO | 2001 | 0.00 | |
| | Deshler 2 | P | IC | DFO | 1950 | 0.00 | |
| | Deshler 3 | P | IC | DFO | 1998 | 0.00 | |
| | Deshler 4 | P | IC | DFO | 1956 | 0.00 | |
| | Elkhorn Ridge Wind Farm | I | WT | WND | 2009 | 0.00 | |
| | Emerson #2 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1968 | 1.20 | |
| | Emerson #3 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1948 | 0.00 | |
| | Emerson #4 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1958 | 0.50 | |
| | Franklin 1 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1963 | 0.65 | |
| | Franklin 2 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1974 | 1.35 | |
| | Franklin 3 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1968 | 1.05 | |
| | Franklin 4 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1955 | 0.70 | |
| | Gentleman 1 | B | ST | SUB | 1979 | 665.00 | |
| | Gentleman 2 | B | ST | SUB | 1982 | 700.00 | |
| | Hallam (Black Start) | P | GT | DFO | 1973 | 43.10 | |
| | Hebron | P | GT | NG | 1973 | 41.50 | |
| | Holdrege 1 | P | IC | DFO | 1938 | 0.00 | |
| | Holdrege 2 | P | IC | DFO | 1952 | 0.00 | |
| | Holdrege 3 | P | IC | DFO | 1945 | 0.00 | |
| | Jeffrey 1 | B | HY | WAT | 1940 | 9.00 | |
| | Jeffrey 2 | B | HY | WAT | 1940 | 9.00 | |
| | Johnson I 1 | B | HY | WAT | 1940 | 9.00 | |
| | Johnson I 2 | B | HY | WAT | 1940 | 9.00 | |
| | Johnson II | B | HY | WAT | 1940 | 18.00 | |
| | Kearney | B | HY | WAT | 1921 | 0.00 | |
| | Kingsley(Black Start) | B | HY | WAT | 1985 | 37.50 | |
| | Laredo Ridge Wind Farm | I | WT | WND | 2011 | 0.00 | |
| | Lodgepole 1 | P | IC | DFO | 1934 | 0.00 | |
| | Lodgepole 2 | P | IC | DFO | 1947 | 0.00 | |
| | Lyons 2 | P | IC | DFO | 1953 | 0.00 | |
| | Lyons 3 | P | IC | DFO | 1960 | 0.00 | |
| | Lyons 4 | P | IC | DFO | 1967 | 0.00 | |
| | Madison 1 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1969 | 1.70 | |
| | Madison 2 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1959 | 0.95 | |
| | Madison 3 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1953 | 0.85 | |
| | Madison 4 | P | IC | DFO | 1946 | 0.50 | |
| | McCook(Black Start) | P | GT | DFO | 1973 | 42.90 | |
| | Monroe | B | HY | WAT | 1936 | 2.95 | |
| | Mullen #1 | P | IC | DFO | 1958 | 0.00 | |
| | Mullen #2 | P | IC | DFO | 1966 | 0.00 | |
| | North Platte 1(Black Start) | B | HY | WAT | 1935 | 12.00 | |
| | North Platte 2(Black Start) | B | HY | WAT | 1935 | 12.00 | |
| | Ord 1 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1973 | 5.00 | |
| | Ord 2 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1966 | 1.00 | |
| | Ord 3 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1963 | 2.00 | |
| | Ord 4 | P | IC | DFO | 1997 | 1.40 | |
| | Ord 5 | P | IC | DFO | 1997 | 1.40 | |
| | Sheldon 1 | B | ST | SUB | 1961 | 105.00 | |
| | Sheldon 2 | B | ST | SUB | 1965 | 120.00 | |
| | Spalding 2 | P | IC | DFO | 1955 | 0.00 | |
| | Spalding 3 | P | IC | DFO | 1975 | 0.00 | |
| | Spalding 4 | P | IC | DFO | 1999 | 0.00 | |
| | Spalding 5 | P | IC | DFO | 2001 | 0.00 | |
| | Spencer 1 | B | HY | WAT | 1927 | 0.80 | |
| | Spencer 2 | B | HY | WAT | 1952 | 0.37 | |
| | Springview Wind | I | WT | WND | 2012 | 0.00 | |
| | Sutherland 1 | P | IC | DFO | 1952 | 0.00 | |
| | Sutherland 2 | P | IC | DFO | 1959 | 0.00 | |
| | Sutherland 3 | P | IC | DFO | 1935 | 0.00 | |
| | Sutherland 4 | P | IC | DFO | 1964 | 0.00 | |
| | Wahoo #1 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1960 | 1.70 | |
| | Wahoo #3 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1973 | 3.60 | |
| | Wahoo #5 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1952 | 1.80 | |
| | Wahoo #6 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1969 | 2.90 | |
| | Wakefield 2 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1955 | 0.54 | |
| | Wakefield 4 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1961 | 0.69 | |
| | Wakefield 5 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1966 | 1.08 | |
| | Wakefield 6 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1971 | 1.13 | |
| | Wayne 1 | P | IC | DFO | 1951 | 0.75 | |
| | Wayne 3 | P | IC | DFO | 1956 | 1.75 | |
| | Wayne 4 | P | IC | DFO | 1960 | 1.85 | |
| | Wayne 5 | P | IC | DFO | 1966 | 3.25 | |
| | Wayne 6 | P | IC | DFO | 1968 | 4.90 | |

EXHIBIT 7

2013 Statewide Existing Generating Capability Data

| Utility | Unit Name | Duty Cycle | Unit Type | Fuel Type | Commercial Operation Date | Summer Accredited Capacity | Summer Utility Capacity |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| NPPD (contd) | Wayne 7 | P | IC | DFO | 1998 | 3.25 | |
| | Wayne 8 | P | IC | DFO | 1998 | 3.25 | |
| | Wilber 4 | P | IC | DFO | 1949 | 0.78 | |
| | Wilber 5 | P | IC | DFO | 1958 | 0.59 | |
| | Wilber 6 | P | IC | DFO | 1997 | 1.57 | |
| | York 1 | P | GT | DFO | 1980 | 0.00 | |
| | York 2 | P | IC | DFO | 1996 | 0.00 | |
| NPPD | Total | | | | | | 3,133.5 |
| Nebraska City | Nebraska City #2 Black start | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1953 | 1.00 | |
| | Nebraska City #3 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1955 | 2.00 | |
| | Nebraska City #4 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1957 | 2.50 | |
| | Nebraska City #5 Black start | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1964 | 1.60 | |
| | Nebraska City #6 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1967 | 1.50 | |
| | Nebraska City #7 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1969 | 1.50 | |
| | Nebraska City #8 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1970 | 3.50 | |
| | Nebraska City #9 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1974 | 5.60 | |
| | Nebraska City #10 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1979 | 5.80 | |
| | Nebraska City #11 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1998 | 3.80 | |
| | Nebraska City #12 | P | IC | NG/DFO | 1998 | 3.80 | |
| | Nebraska City #13 | P | IC | DFO | 1998 | 4.50 | |
| | Nebraska City | Total | | | | | |
| OPPD | Fort Calhoun #1 | B | ST | NUC | 1973 | 478.60 | |
| | Nebraska City #1 | B | ST | SUB | 1979 | 652.30 | |
| | Nebraska City #2 | B | ST | SUB | 2009 | 687.00 | |
| | North Omaha #1 | B | ST | SUB/NG | 1954 | 82.30 | |
| | North Omaha #2 | B | ST | SUB/NG | 1957 | 108.80 | |
| | North Omaha #3 | B | ST | SUB/NG | 1959 | 108.40 | |
| | North Omaha #4 | B | ST | SUB/NG | 1963 | 138.40 | |
| | North Omaha #5 | B | ST | SUB/NG | 1968 | 210.40 | |
| | Jones St. #1 | P | GT | DFO | 1973 | 61.50 | |
| | Jones St. #2 | P | GT | DFO | 1973 | 61.20 | |
| | Cass County #1 | P | GT | NG | 2003 | 161.90 | |
| | Cass County #2 | P | GT | NG | 2003 | 161.30 | |
| | Sarpy County #1 | P | GT | NG/DFO | 1972 | 55.80 | |
| | Sarpy County #2 | P | GT | NG/DFO | 1972 | 56.80 | |
| | Sarpy County #3 | P | GT | NG/DFO | 1996 | 106.80 | |
| | Sarpy County #4 | P | GT | NG/DFO | 2000 | 47.90 | |
| | Sarpy County #5 | P | GT | NG/DFO | 2000 | 48.00 | |
| | Sarpy Co. Black Start | P | IC | DFO | 1996 | 3.40 | |
| | Elk City Station #1-4 | B | IC | LFG | 2002 | 3.13 | |
| | Elk City Station #5-8 | B | IC | LFG | 2006 | 3.08 | |
| | Flat Water Wind Farm | I | WT | WND | 2011 | 1.80 | |
| | Petersburg Wind Farm | I | WT | WND | 2012 | 1.22 | |
| | Valley Wind Turbine #1 | I | WT | WND | 2001 | 0.00 | |
| | Tecumseh #1 | P | IC | DFO | 1949 | 0.60 | |
| | Tecumseh #2 | P | IC | DFO | 1968 | 1.40 | |
| | Tecumseh #3 | P | IC | DFO | 1952 | 1.00 | |
| | Tecumseh #4 | P | IC | DFO | 1960 | 1.20 | |
| Tecumseh #5 | P | IC | DFO | 1993 | 2.30 | | |
| OPPD | Total | | | | | | 3,246.5 |
| Nebraska Grand Total | | | | | | TOTAL | 8,121.3 |
| | Duty Cycle | | | Fuel Type* | | | |
| | B-Base | | | NUC-Uranium | | OBL=Biodiesel | |
| | I-Intermediate | | | NG-Natural Gas | | WAT-Hydro | |
| | P-Peaking | | | DFO-Distillate Fuel Oil | | LFG=Landfill Gas | |
| | | Unit Type* | | SUB-Subbituminous Coal | | WND-Wind | |
| | | | | IC-Internal Combustion, Reciprocating | | | |
| | | | | ST-Steam Turbine, does not include combined cycle | | | |
| | | | | GT-Combustion Turbine, including aeroderivatives | | | |
| | | | | CS-Combined Cycle, single shaft (combustion turbine and steam turbine share si | | | |
| | | | | CA-Combined Cycle, Steam part | | | |
| | | | | CT-Combined Cycle, Combustion Turbine part | | | |
| | | | | HY-Hydro | | | |
| | | | | PV-Photovoltaic | | | |
| | | | | WT-Wind Turbine | | | |
| | | | | FC-Fuel Cell | | | |
| | | | | WH-Waste Heat, used for combined cycle ST without supplemental firing | | | |

Exhibit 8 Statewide Capability vs. Obligation Committed Resources Less Retirements (Includes Purchases and Sales) (Fossil Units > 60 Years)

