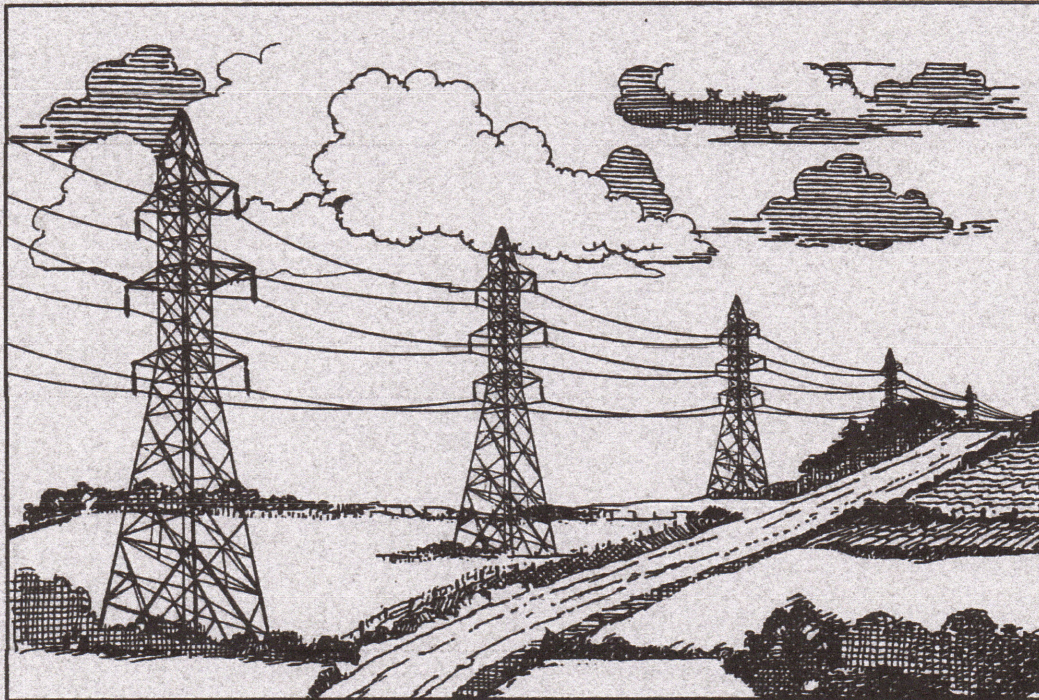


**NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF  
THE NEBRASKA POWER REVIEW BOARD**



**to the  
Governor of Nebraska  
July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2016**



## **INTRODUCTION**

The Nebraska Power Review Board is pleased to present its Biennial Report covering the period of July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2016. 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, transmission facilities located outside a power supplier's service area, amendments to retail service area agreements, and amendments to public power district charters.



**NINETENTH 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, 2019
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 Birkett



## EXPENDITURE REPORTS

	2014-2015	2015-2016
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES</b>		
Salaries, wages, and per diem	167,959.88	189,044.71
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>181,705.28</u>	<u>189,044.71</u>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
Postage	2,358.27	1,377.73
Communications	2,722.99	1,998.09
Data Processing Expense	1,296.77	1,895.26
Publications & Printing	4,422.89	2,069.02
Awards	0.00	12.58
Dues and Subscriptions	3,602.40	3,765.10
Conference Registrations	3,070.00	2,655.62
Rent Expense - building	10,813.95	13,569.36
Rent Depreciation Surcharge	4,855.23	5,563.32
Office Supplies	1,995.43	1,786.27
Non-Capitalized Equipment	5,617.59	(1,703.43)
Food Expense	0.00	0.00
Accounting and Auditing Services	340.00	367.00
Purchasing Assessment	0.00	196.00
HRMS Assessment	0.00	174.87
Legal Related Expenses	4,675.45	918.10
SOS Temp Service - Personnel	0.00	144.29
Temp Serv - Outside	0.00	0.00
Engineer & Architectural Services	168,500.00	172,187.50
Management Consultant Services	5,000.00	8,500.00
Insurance Expense	30.39	15.16
Surety & Notary Bonds	0.00	13.98
Other Operating Expense	224.00	518.10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>219,525.36</u>	<u>216,023.92</u>
<b>TRAVEL EXPENSE</b>		
Board and Lodging	3,943.20	4,654.52
Meals - One Day Travel	0.00	0.00
Commercial Transportation	1,786.68	1,725.20
State-Owned Transportation	0.00	215.35
Personal Vehicle Mileage	7,809.51	8,309.50
Miscellaneous Travel	274.80	230.80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>13,814.19</u>	<u>15,135.37</u>
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>		
Furniture and Office Equipment	0.00	10,222.59
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>10,222.59</u>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>415,044.83</b>	<b>430,426.59</b>



## STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF BOARD ACTIVITIES

July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2016

	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2015-2016</u>
Number of Regular Board Meetings -----	11	11
Hearings Before the Power Review Board:		
Complaints -----	0	2
Other Hearings-----	6	2
Construction Applications:		
Approved New Generation Facilities <sup>1</sup> -----	3	1
Microwave Communications Facilities <sup>2</sup> -----	0	1
Transmission Lines Over ½ Mile Outside Applicant's Service Area <sup>3</sup> -----	7	3
TOTAL Approved Generation & Transmission Applications to Date-----	1,616	1,619
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 <sup>4</sup> -----	23	20
TOTAL Lines Approved to Date-----	2032	2,052
Applications Withdrawn or Dismissed to Date-----	78	79
Amendments to Service Area Agreements and Public Power District Charters:		
Retail Service Area Amendments -----	7	0
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 <sup>5</sup> -----	4	2

<sup>1</sup> During the July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2016, biennial period the Board approved a total of 4 applications for generation facilities.

<sup>2</sup> During the July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2016, biennial period the Board approved one application for microwave facilities for a total estimated cost of \$205,000.

<sup>3</sup> During the July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2016, biennial period the Board approved 43 applications for transmission lines for an estimated total cost of \$1,154,109.

<sup>4</sup> 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 affected 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, 2014 through June 30, 2016, biennial period the Board received 43 applications that did not require a formal vote for a total estimated cost of \$621,987.

<sup>5</sup> 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**

**Cottonwood Wind Project, LLC**  
**PRB-3777-G**

On August 29, 2014, the Cottonwood Wind Project, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company headquartered in Juno Beach, Florida, filed an application for a 89.5 MW wind turbine generation facility. The location of the proposed wind facility is approximately three miles south of the City of Blue Hill, in Webster County, Nebraska. All interested parties were sent a written Notice of Filing and Hearing Date. Among the list of interested entities are those power suppliers within approximately 50 miles of the proposed facility that own any generation resources. A Public Notice of the hearing and opportunity to intervene was published on Thursday, September 4, 2014, in the *Blue Hill Leader* newspaper. The Board received a Petition for Intervention from the Omaha Public Power District and the Nebraska Public Power District. Both entities were allowed to intervene. The application was filed pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 70-1014. The approval criteria under this statute states that the evidence must be sufficient for the Board to find that 1) the application will serve the public convenience and necessity, 2) that the applicant can most economically and feasibly supply the electric service resulting from the proposed construction, and 3) without unnecessary duplication of facilities or operations. As required by Neb. Rev. Stat. section 37-807(3), the Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission to determine whether the approval might harm any threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat. The Commission's reply letter was accepted into evidence at the hearing. The Commission had identified several mitigation measures the applicant should take to minimize the potential impact on threatened or endangered species in the area. The Applicant was in agreement with the Commission's recommendations. At the Board's September 12, 2014 public meeting, the Board approved the application with the understanding that a power purchase agreement must be signed with NPPD prior to construction and comply with the Game and Parks protective measures. On February 19, 2015, the applicant requested an extension to June 1, 2015 to negotiate a power purchase agreement, which the Board granted. The applicant submitted a Motion to Amend Order to allow an extension of time in which to enter into a power purchase agreement, and to substitute another Nebraska power supplier in place of NPPD. The Board held a hearing on the applicant's Motion to Amend Order on May 22, 2015. The Board granted the motion to amend order extending the time period until October 1, 2015. At the Board's September 25, 2015 public meeting, the Board was notified by Cottonwood Wind Project, LLC's general counsel that the conditions of the deadline of October 1, 2015 could not be met. The applicant wanted to let the Board know that it was filing for self-certification with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as a PURPA Qualifying Facility. After the deadline passed the Board issued an order dismissing PRB-3777-G.



**Rattlesnake Wind Project, LLC**  
**PRB-3779-G**

On October 28, 2014, the Rattlesnake Creek Wind Project, headquartered in Lenexa, Kansas filed an application for a proposed wind generation facility in Dixon County of either 100 or 200 megawatts. The facility would be located east and south of the Village of Allen. Nebraska Public Power District filed a Petition for Intervention on November 13. No other interventions or protests were filed. The applicant filed a Motion for Continuance on November 13. The applicant wanted some time to evaluate its options after the prospective buyer notified the applicant the project was no longer in consideration for the contract. A second Motion for Continuance was filed on December 11, 2014, which the hearing officer granted. On January 2, 2015 a Motion to Withdraw the Rattlesnake Creek Wind Project was filed. The PRB's rules state that a party shall not be permitted to withdraw an application or pleading without the Board's approval. At the Board's January 23, 2015, public meeting the Board granted the motion to withdraw PRB-3779-G.

**Prairie Breeze Wind II, LLC**  
**PRB-3786-G**

On January 2, 2015, the Prairie Breeze Wind Energy II, headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, filed an application to construct a 73.5 MW wind farm in Antelope and Boone counties. The total estimated cost is \$125,000,000. It was estimated to be completed in December 2015. The Board had sent a written notice to all parties that the Board deemed to be potentially interested in the application. A public notice was also published in two local newspapers with circulation in the project area. The notice was published in the *Petersburg Press* and the *Elgin Review* on January 15. No Petitions for Interventions were filed. The Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission as required by Nebraska Revised Statute section 37-807(3). In a letter dated January 22, 2015, the Commission noted that the project area is in the range of the endangered whooping crane, western prairie fringed orchid, small white lady's slipper and the river otter. Prairie Breeze has agreed to certain mitigation measures, such as site surveys, to determine if the species are present prior to construction. Based on Prairie Breeze's mitigation agreements, the Commission determined that the application "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect any state-listed endangered or threatened species." The Commission did not object to the PRB's approval of the application. At the January 23, 2015 public meeting, the Board voted to approve PRB-3786-G.

**Holdrege Solar Center, LLC**  
**PRB-3787-G**

On January 16, 2015, the Holdrege Solar Center, LLC, a Nebraska limited liability company headquartered in Charlottesville, Virginia, filed an application requesting authority to construct a five megawatt solar generation facility in Lancaster County. The facility would be located west of the City of Lincoln, just north of Interstate 80. The total estimated cost is \$8,700,000. It is estimated to be completed December 31, 2015. The Board sent a written notice to all parties that the Board deemed to be potentially interested in the application. A public notice was also published in the *Lincoln Journal Star* newspaper on January 28, 2015. No Petitions for Intervention or objections were filed in the matter. The Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission as required by Nebraska Revised Statute section 37-807(3). In a letter dated February 23, 2015, the Commission noted that the project area is in the range of the western prairie fringed orchid, but there are no records of the species within the project area, and no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project area. The Commission determined that the application would have “no effect” on any state-listed endangered or threatened species. The Commission did not object to the PRB’s approval of the application. The Board directed the applicant to provide the Board with a brief, addressing the issue of how the project meets the three approval criteria in Neb. Rev. Stat. section 70-1014. The Board wanted the applicant to have the opportunity to cite to evidence and testimony in the record, so the Board decided that the applicant will have ten days from when it receives a copy of the transcript to submit their brief. On May 13, 2015, the applicant filed a Motion to Withdraw. Per the PRB’s Rules of Practice and Procedure, Chapter 3, section 14, following the filing of any application or pleading, a party shall not be permitted to withdraw an application or pleading without the Board’s approval. At the Board’s May 22, 2015 public meeting, the Board voted to approve the Motion to Withdraw PRB-3787-G.

**Prairie Breeze Wind Energy III, LLC**  
**PRB-3798-G**

On May 1, 2015, the Prairie Breeze Wind Energy III, headquartered in Chicago, Illinois filed an application to construct a 35.8 megawatt wind farm in Antelope County, Nebraska. The location is southeast of the Village of Elgin and adjacent to the existing Prairie Breeze I and II generation facilities. Mr. Haase recused himself from participating in this proceeding. He is on the Grand Island City Council, which plans to purchase the electricity produced by the proposed facility. To avoid any appearance of a conflict or bias, he did not participate in the hearing or deliberations, and did not participate in the discussion or vote on the



application. Written Notice of Filing and Hearing Date was sent to those utilities and other entities the Board deemed to be interested parties. A public notice was also published in the *Elgin Review* and *Petersburg Press* newspapers. The Board did not receive any objections. The Omaha Public Power District (OPPD) and the Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD) both filed a Petition for Intervention, and both were granted. The application was filed pursuant to Neb. Rev. section 70-1014. There are three approval criteria. The first criterion is that the application will serve the public convenience and necessity. The second criterion is that the applicant can most economically and feasibly supply the electric service resulting from the proposed project. The third criterion is that the facility will not unnecessarily duplicate any existing facilities or operations. As required by Neb. Rev. Stat. section 37-807(3), the PRB consulted with Nebraska Game and Parks Commission to ensure that an approval of the application would not jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat. The Board received the Commission's consultation letter on May 21. The Commission determined that although the project area is within the range of several threatened or endangered species, the Applicant has agreed to implement appropriate mitigation measures, including bird flight diverters on transmission lines and development of a contingency plan for whooping cranes. The applicant also agreed to set turbines back at least 1,000 feet from northern long-eared bat roosting habitat along Cedar Creek and to feather the turbine blades prior to cut-in speed. The Commission determined that the project "May affect but is not likely to adversely affect" any threatened or endangered species, and it did not object to the Board approving the application. During the evidentiary hearing, the Applicant put on evidence that the City of Grand Island will be the purchaser of the power from the proposed facility. At the Board's May 22, 2015 public meeting the Board voted to approve application PRB-3798-G contingent on receipt of an executed power purchase agreement between the City of Grand Island and Prairie Breeze Wind Energy III for 100% of the facility's output. The Applicant was given until June 19, 2015 to submit the executed power purchase agreement. The Board did receive an executed power purchase agreement prior to June 19, 2015.

**City of Falls City  
PRB-3807-G**

On August 27, 2015, the City of Falls City filed an application to install an additional 9.3 megawatts of generation. The proposed unit would be able to use dual fuel – natural gas or fuel oil. The additional generating unit would be installed in the City's current municipal power plant. A written Notice of Filing and Hearing Date had been sent to power suppliers owning generation facilities within a fifty-mile radius of Falls City. Those receiving the notice were the City

of Auburn, the City of Tecumseh, the City of Nebraska City, Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska, Omaha Public Power District and Nebraska Public Power District. A public notice was placed in the *Lincoln Journal Star* on September 17 and the *Falls City Journal* on September 22. The Board did not receive any Petitions for Intervention or Objections. The application was filed pursuant to section 70-1014. The approval criteria is that the application will serve the public convenience and necessity, the applicant can most economically and feasibly supply the electric service resulting from the proposed construction, without unnecessary duplication of facilities or operations. As required by section 37-807(3), the Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission. This consultation is done to ensure that approval of the application would not jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat. The Commission submitted a letter dated September 14 in which it determined that the project would have “no effect” on any threatened or endangered species. A motion to re-open the hearing was filed by the Applicant on October 16, 2015. The Board had not issued a decision in this proceeding yet, so the Board found it retained jurisdiction over the proceeding. The Board granted the motion to re-open the hearing and allow new evidence into the record. At the Board’s October 23, 2015, public meeting, the Board voted to approve PRB-3807-G.



**MICROWAVE COMMUNICATION FACILITY**

**PRB-3767-M**  
**Nebraska Public Power District**

On June 18, 2014, Nebraska Public Power District filed an application requesting the authority to construct a 6 gigahertz microwave communication facility. The facility will span 18.4 miles in southeast Webster and southwest Nuckolls counties. The purpose of the facility is for communication between NPPD's 115 kV transmission line connecting its Guide Rock Substation to its Superior Substation. The estimated cost is \$205,000. Pursuant to the requirements in Neb. Rev. Stat. section 70-1021, which are specific to microwave applications, notice of the application and opportunity to object or protest was sent via certified mail to all common carrier communication companies registered with the Nebraska Public Service Commission as operating in Webster and Nuckolls Counties. The telecommunications providers who received notice were Windstream Communications, Inc., Glenwood Telecommunications Inc., Great Plains Communications, Inc. and the Nebraska Telephone Association. The Board did not receive any protests or objections to the application. The findings necessary 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. At the Board's July 24, 2015 public meeting, the Board waived the hearing and approved application PRB-3767-M.

**TRANSMISSION LINE APPLICATIONS  
REQUIRING BOARD APPROVAL**



**PRB-3771**  
**Loup River Public Power District**

On July 22, 2014, the Loup River Public Power District filed an application requesting authority to construct 3.4 miles of 34.5 kV distribution line in Platte County. The proposed construction is in the service area of Cornhusker PPD. A signed Consent and Waiver form was filed by Cornhusker PPD consenting to the construction and waiving a hearing. The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$532,122. The Board did not receive any protests or objections. The project would rebuild an existing line and add shield wire for lightning protection. The line connects the substations at Leigh and Creston. 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 August 6, 2014, the Game and Parks Commission determined the project would have “no effect” on any threatened or endangered species or their habitat and it does not object to approval of the project. At the Board’s August 8, 2014 public meeting the Board voted to approve PRB-3771.

**PRB-3774**  
**Nebraska Public Power District**

On August 18, 2014, the Nebraska Public Power District filed an application requesting authority to construct 220 miles of 345 kilovolt transmission line and a new 345 kV substation. A written notice was sent to potentially interested parties. A public notice was also published in local newspapers in the area. The notice was published in the *Burwell Tribune* and *Neligh News & Leader* on Wednesday August 27. It was also published on Thursday August 28 in the *Holt County Independent*, *Clearwater-Ewing Record-News*, *North Platte Telegraph*, *Stapleton Enterprise*, *Thomas County Herald*, and *the Sutherland Courier-Times*. There were numerous entities that filed Petitions for Intervention and Motions for Continuance. The Board granted the Petitions for Intervention for all but one of the requested Intervenors. In the one that was denied, the requesting party did not own property or operate a business inside the project corridor in which the Applicant stated the proposed transmission line would be located. All other Intervenors either owned land or operated a business inside the project corridor. The hearing officer granted the Intervenor’s motion for a continuance, but for approximately 30 days instead of the requested 60 days or more. The continuance was granted to October 1, 2014. The transmission line would run through Antelope, Blaine, Garfield, Holt, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Rock, Thomas and Wheeler counties. The project includes a new 345

kV substation in Wheeler County. The total estimated cost is \$361,500,000. It is estimated to be completed in 2018. The Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission as required by Nebraska Revised Statute section 37-807(3). In a letter dated September 11, 2014, the Commission determined that the application “may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect any state-listed endangered or threatened species.” The Commission did not object to the PRB’s approval of the application. The project is in the range of nine state-listed endangered or threatened species. There are numerous measures NPPD has agreed to implement in order to mitigate or minimize potential for harm to applicable endangered or threatened species in the project area. At the Board’s October 10, 2014 public meeting the Board voted to approve PRB-3774.

**PRB-3781**  
**Nebraska Public Power District**

On November 19, 2014, the Nebraska Public Power District filed an application requesting authority to construct 22.5 miles of 115 kilovolt transmission line, .3 mile of 345 kV transmission line, and a 345/115 kV substation. The project would be located in Scotts Bluff County. The total estimated cost is \$39,238,000. It is estimated to be completed in 2016. The Board sent a written notice to all parties that the Board deemed to be potentially interested in the application. A public notice was also published in two local newspapers with circulation in the project area. The notice was published in the Scotts Bluff *Star-Herald* and the *Gering Citizen* on Thursday, November 27. No Petitions for Interventions were filed. The Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. section 37-807(3). In a letter dated December 11, 2014, the Commission noted that the project area is in the range of the endangered Swift Fox and the threatened River Otter. NPPD agreed to certain mitigation measures, such as site surveys to determine if the species are present prior to construction. Based on NPPD’s mitigation agreements, the Commission determined that the application “may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect any state-listed endangered or threatened species.” The Commission did not object to the PRB’s approval of the application. At the Board’s December 12, 2014 public meeting, the Board approved PRB-3781.

**PRB-3783**  
**Southwest Public Power District**

On December 2, 2014, the Southwest Public Power District filed an application requesting the authority to construct .7 mile of 7.2/12.47 kV distribution line to serve four new oil wells. The proposed line would be located in Hitchcock County. The oil wells are located in McCook PPD's retail service area. McCook PPD filed a separate Conditional Consent and Waiver form for each of the oil wells. The "condition" is that if McCook PPD ever builds a line near the wells, Southwest agrees that McCook PPD has the option to take the service back. McCook PPD must pay the depreciated cost of the facilities. The option becomes effective five years after the date when the consent form was signed. The Board did not receive any protests or objections to the application. The Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. section 37-807(3). A consultation letter was received on December 5, stating that the Commission has no record of endangered or threatened species in the project area. The Commission determined the project would have "no effect" on any endangered or threatened species and did not object to approval of the project. At the Board's December 12, 2014 public meeting the Board voted to approve PRB-3783.

**PRB-3793**  
**Norris Public Power District**

On March 13, 2015, the Norris Public Power District filed an application requesting authority to construct two miles of 34.5 kV transmission line. The proposed line would be located in Saline County, near the City of Friend, Nebraska. Friend filed a Consent and Waiver form. The purpose of the construction is to provide back-up feed to the City. In addition, it will replace an existing underground line installed in 1978. The Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. section 37-807(3). A consultation letter was received on March 26, stating that the Commission has no record of endangered or threatened species in the project area. The Commission determined the project would have "no effect" on any endangered or threatened species and did not object to approval of the project. At the Board's March 27, 2015 public meeting, the Board approved PRB-3793.

**PRB-3803**  
**Omaha Public Power District**

On June 26, 2015, the Omaha Public Power District filed an application requesting authority to construct a 69kV transmission line from 2.5 up to 5.5 miles. The line would be located northeast of the City of Fremont, Dodge County, Nebraska. The line is located in the City of Fremont's retail service area. A Consent and Waiver form was filed by the City waiving the hearing. This project is a portion of a larger project that is referred to as the "Elkhorn River Valley Transmission Project." Southwest Power Pool, the State's regional transmission organization in which Nebraska's utilities are members, identified reliability issues within this Elkhorn River Valley Transmission Project area and issued a "notice to construct." Due to the potential length of the line a notice was placed in the *Fremont Tribune* on July 8, 2015. A Notice of Filing was also sent to those interested parties including Nebraska Public Power District, OPPD and the City of Fremont. The Board did not receive any protests or objections to this application. The Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission pursuant to Nebr. Rev. Stat. section 37-807(3). A consultation letter dated July 13, 2015, stated that the project is in the range of several threatened and or endangered species. OPPD agreed to certain protective and mitigation measures. The Commission determined the project "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" threatened or endangered species and did not object to the approval of this project. At the Board's July 24, 2015 public meeting the Board voted to waive the hearing and approved PRB-3803.

**PRB-3804**  
**Nebraska Public Power District**

On June 30, 2015, Nebraska Public Power District filed an application requesting authority to construct 40 miles of 115 kV transmission line and a substation in Custer and Valley counties, Nebraska. The total estimated project cost is \$29,900,000. The PRB provided written notice of filing and hearing to the City of Broken Bow, City of Ord, City of Arcadia, City of Sargent, Village of Berwyn, Village of Comstock, Custer PPD, and Loup Valleys Rural PPD. A legal notice was published on July 9, in the *Custer County Chief* and July 8 in the *Ord Quiz*. No Petitions for Intervention were filed. The PRB consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. section 37-807(3). In a letter dated July 23, 2015, the Commission informed the PRB the project area was in the range of several threatened and endangered species. The species included the whooping crane, interior least tern, piping plover, river otter, white lady's slipper and the northern long-eared bat. NPPD agreed to certain mitigation measures. As a result of NPPD's mitigation agreements, the



Commission determined the project “may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect” any state-listed endangered or threatened species. The Commission did not object to the PRB’s approval of PRB-3804. At the Board’s July 24, 2015 public meeting, the Board approved application PRB-3804.

**PRB-3815**  
**Loup River Public Power District**

On November 24, 2015, the Loup River Public Power District filed an application requesting authority to construct a new substation to provide service to the Village of Tarnov and nearby irrigation customers. In a previous application (PRB-3811), which was administratively approved, Loup River PPD applied to construct a tie-line between the substation proposed in PRB-3815 and an existing substation that was sold to Cornhusker PPD. Cornhusker PPD filed a Consent and Waiver form for application PRB-3815. Loup River PPD explained that the equipment needed to upgrade the existing substation would cost approximately \$275,000 for just the transformer, and additional funds would be necessary to adapt the site to the new transformer and installation. A similar substation was constructed for approximately \$196,500. With those numbers and the added updated safety features that would be available with a new substation, namely 3-phase protective devices and the ability to use SCADA equipment in the new substation, it was decided to construct the new substation. In addition, Cornhusker PPD is no longer a wholesale customer of Loup River PPD, so separating the two transmission systems also made sense. The Board consulted with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. section 37-807(3). In a letter dated December 17, the Commission determined the project will have “no effect” on any threatened or endangered species and did not object to the Board’s approval of the application. At the Board’s December 18, 2015 public meeting, the Board approved PRB-3815.

**PRB-3828**  
**Twin Valleys Public Power District**

On May 23, 2016, the Twin Valleys Public Power District filed an application for authority to construct one and one half mile of 69 kilovolt transmission line in Furnas County, Nebraska. The purpose of the line is to provide service and additional reliability to the City of Beaver City. The City of Beaver City filed a Consent and Waiver form. The Board consulted with the Game and Parks Commission as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. section 37-807(3). A letter was received on June 23 from the Commission. The letter stated the project is within the range of whooping cranes and the northern long-eared bat. However,

there are no records of these species in the vicinity of the project area. The Federal Emergency Management Agency conditioned its approval of the project on a condition that construction activities not occur during the migration periods of March 24 to May 10 and September 16 to November 15. The Commission determined that the project “May affect, but is not likely to adversely affect” any threatened or endangered species, conditioned on construction activities not occurring during the migration periods, and with that condition, the Commission did not object to approval. At its June 24, 2016 meeting, the Board voted to approve the application with the condition that construction activities shall not occur during the March 24 to May 10 and September 16 to November 15 migration periods.

**PRB-3829**  
**Niobrara Valley Electric Membership Corporation**

On June 9, 2016, the Niobrara Valley Electric Membership Corporation filed an application to construct .75 mile of 7.2 kilovolt distribution line in Garfield County, Nebraska. The purpose of the line is to provide service to a farmstead owned by the Kumm Ranch, LLC in section 26, Township 24 North, Range 13 West. The line is located in Loup Valleys Public Power District’s service area. Loup Valleys PPD filed a Consent and Waiver form. The Board consulted with the Game and Parks Commission as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. section 37-807(3). A letter was received on June 23 from the Commission. The letter stated the project is within the range of whooping cranes, American burying beetles, the northern long-eared bat, and the western prairie fringed orchid. There are records of burying beetles and the orchids in the project’s vicinity. Based on the size and scope of the project, and that the line will be in dry habitat conditions along a road and traveled paths, the Commission determined that the project would have “No Effect” on any threatened or endangered species, and the Commission did not object to approval. At the Board’s June 24, 2016, public meeting, the Board voted to approve PRB-3829.

**RETAIL SERVICE AREA  
AGREEMENT AMENDMENTS**

**SAA 323-14-A**  
**South Central Public Power District**  
**City of Superior**

On June 9, 2014, the City of Superior and South Central Public Power District filed a joint application to amend their retail service area agreement. The application was designated as SAA 323-14-A. The application asked the Board to clarify that if a discrepancy were ever identified between the map and the metes and bounds description, that the metes and bounds description would take precedence. In many of the service area agreements there is no metes and bounds description, only a map showing the boundary involved. This application was submitted in part due to a discrepancy found on the online interactive service area map. This amendment clarified the boundary and determined that the metes and bounds description has precedence. At the Board's July 14, 2014, public meeting the Board voted to approve SAA 323-14-A.

**SAA 85-14-A**  
**Norris Public Power District**  
**City of Lincoln (Lincoln Electric System)**

On June 3, 2014, Norris PPD and LES submitted a joint application to amend their retail service area agreement. The application was designated as SAA 85-14-A. The purpose of this application was to transfer the service area rights for a ¼ mile square territory located near Southwest 56<sup>th</sup> and Van Dorn Road. This area is currently being served by Norris PPD. LES requested to take over this area. At the Board's July 14, 2014, public meeting the Board voted to approve SAA 85-14-A.

**SAA 310-14-B and SAA 57-14-B**  
**(Consolidated)**  
**Nebraska Public Power District**  
**Dawson Public Power District**  
**City of Kearney**

On July 17, 2014, NPPD, Dawson PPD and the City of Kearney submitted a joint application to amend their retail service area agreement. The application was designated as SAA 310-14-B and SAA 57-14-B (consolidated). Both service area agreement numbers are between NPPD and Dawson PPD. SAA 57 was between Dawson PPD and Platte Valley PPD, but Platte Valley PPD merged and became part of NPPD. It was determined that it would be easier to leave both service area agreements intact and not merge them. NPPD serves Kearney at retail



and holds the service area rights to the City. Kearney is not an actual party to 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. This amendment is not based on an annexation, but anticipation of an annexation. The territory added to NPPD's service area is located on the northwest edge of the city. At the Board's August 8, 2014, public meeting the Board voted to approve SAA 310-14-B and SAA 57-14-B (Consolidated).

**SAA 357-15-A**  
**Seward County Public Power District**  
**Norris Public Power District**

On January 2, 2015, the Seward County Public Power District and Norris Public Power District filed a joint application to amend their retail service area agreement. The application requests the transfer of two loads or customers from Norris PPD to Seward County PPD. The customers are located in Seward County PPD's service area but have been served by Norris PPD since the creation of the original service area maps. Therefore, these loads are indicated as Norris PPD's loads on the current service area maps. SAA 357-15-A requests to remove these "dots" from the map. The boundary line is not affected by this amendment. At the Board's January 23, 2015 public meeting, the Board voted to transfer the customers and approve SAA 357-15-A.

**SAA 310-15-A and SAA 57-15-A**  
**(Consolidated)**  
**Nebraska Public Power District**  
**Dawson Public Power District**  
**City of Kearney**

On February 17, 2015, NPPD, Dawson PPD and the City of Kearney filed a joint application to amend their retail service area agreement. The application was designated as SAA 310-15-A and SAA 57-15-A (Consolidated). Both service area agreement numbers are between NPPD and Dawson PPD. SAA 57 was between Dawson PPD and Platte Valley PPD, but Platte Valley PPD merged and became part of NPPD. It was determined that it would be easier to leave both service area agreements intact and not merge them. NPPD serves Kearney at retail and holds the service area rights to the City. Kearney is not an actual party to 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. Kearney annexed two tracts of land on the eastern edge of Kearney. NPPD and Kearney would like to add the two tracts of land into its service area. At its March 27, 2015, public meeting, the Board voted to approve SAA 310-15-A and SAA 57-15-A (Consolidated).

**SAA 105-15-A**  
**City of Sidney**  
**Wheat Belt Public Power District**

On February 23, 2015, Wheat Belt Public Power District and the City of Sidney filed a joint application to amend their retail service area agreement. The application was designated as SAA 105-15-A. This amendment is not based on a current annexation, but rather an annexation that was accomplished more than one year in the past. The parties agreed to compensation that would be paid for any customers within this area over a period of years. At the March 27, 2015 public meeting, the Board voted to approve SAA 105-15-A.

**SAA 105-15-B**  
**City of Sidney**  
**Wheat Belt Public Power District**

On May 4, 2015, the City of Sidney and the Wheat Belt Public Power District submitted a joint application to amend their retail service area agreement. This is the second service area agreement amendment between these parties in 2015. Due to this, the application was designated as SAA 105-15-B. Sidney annexed a tract of territory on the southern edge of its service area and wants to incorporate it into its retail service area. Because part of the boundary is irregular and curved, the PRB staff asked the parties to submit a legal description to be included as an exhibit, which they did. At the Board's May 22, 2015 public meeting, the Board voted to approve SAA 105-15-B.

**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**

## **Custer Public Power District Charter Amendment 4**

On September 29, 2014, the Custer Public Power District filed a Petition for Charter Amendment 4. The purpose of the amendment is to correct a mistake in the current charter where the names of two precincts in section 10 were transposed. The PRB published notice in three newspapers for three consecutive weeks. The notice is only required in two newspapers, but due to the geographic size of the District, the District had requested that the notice be published in three newspapers. The notice was published on October 9, 16, and 23, 2014, in the *North Platte Telegraph*, the *Custer County Chief*, and the *Sargeant Leader*. The notice stated that any interested party could file a protest or objection by the close of business on November 13. The Board did not receive any objections or protests. State law allows the Board to waive the need for a hearing if no protests or objections are filed. At the Board's November 14, 2014 public meeting the Board moved to waive the hearing and approved Custer Public Power District's Petition for Charter Amendment 4.

## **Perennial Public Power District Charter Amendment 4**

On October 28, 2014, the Perennial Public Power District filed a Petition for Charter Amendment 4. The purpose of the amendment is to remove unneeded language and correct inconsistencies in the district's chartered territory in relation to the chartered territory of neighboring districts. The wording of the Perennial PPD's charter did not match up with the PRB's retail service area map. Perennial PPD's chartered territory included portions of other counties in addition to York, and also omits portions of York County. Perennial PPD also removed the list of its directors from its charter. The list of directors was required in the original petition for creation. There is no requirement to keep the list in the charter. The exhibits that were included in the petition are for the territory served in Hamilton, Clay and Seward counties. The PRB is required by statute to publish the notice in at least two local newspapers for three consecutive weeks. The notice included the sections of the charter that was being amended and the procedure for any member of the public who wanted to file a protest or objection to the amendment. The notice was published in the *York Times* and the *Nebraska Signal* on November 12, 19, and 26, 2014. The Board did not receive any protest or objection concerning Perennial PPD's Petition for charter amendment 4. At the Board's January 23, 2015 public meeting, the Board waived the hearing and approved Perennial Public Power District Petition for charter amendment 4.



## **Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska Charter Amendment 34**

On June 2, 2015, the Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska filed a Petition for Charter Amendment 34. The amendment would add the municipality of Wray, Colorado as a voting member of MEAN's Board of Directors. The Board published notice in the *Wray Gazette* on June 10, 2015. Statewide notice in Nebraska was published in the *Omaha World Herald* on June 10, 2015. Written Notice was sent to the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc. and Nebraska Public Power District. A notice was also sent to the Mayor of the City of Wray. No protests, objections or interventions were filed. As required by Neb. Rev. Stat. section 18-2427, MEAN provided the Board with a certified copy of the resolution approving the addition of the City as a voting member on MEAN's Board of Directors. Another exhibit was a copy of the City ordinance passed by the City demonstrating the City's decision to join MEAN as a full voting member. At the Board's June 19, 2015 public meeting, the Board waived the hearing and approved MEAN's Petition for Charter Amendment 34.

## **South Central Public Power District Charter Amendment 5**

On August 10, 2015, the South Central Public Power District filed a Petition for Charter Amendment 5. The purpose of the amendment is to redistribute the population among the District's voting subdivisions to make them more substantially equal. The amendment also incorporates area into the District's chartered territory where customers are located, but the area was not part of the District's territory. The PRB published notice in two local newspapers as required by state law. The notice was published in the *Hastings Tribune* and the *Superior Express* on September 3, 10 and 17, 2015. The Notice stated that any interested party could file a protest or objection by close of business on October 21. No protests or objections were filed. The Board may waive a hearing if no protest or objection is filed. At the Board's October 23, 2015 public meeting, the Board waived the hearing and approved South Central Public Power District's Petition for Charter Amendment 5.

## **Polk County Rural Public Power District Charter Amendment 9**

On April 11, 2016, the Polk County Rural Public Power District filed a Petition for Charter Amendment 9. The proposed amendment would amend section 6 of the District's charter in order to include the Village of Polk in Subdivision II as part of the District's chartered territory. The Village of Polk was previously a wholesale customer of Nebraska Public Power District. In February 2016, the Village became a wholesale customer of Polk County RPPD. It would also update the list of the board of directors. As required by law, the Board published notice in two local newspapers with general circulation in the District's territory for three consecutive weeks. Notice was published in the *Polk County News* and the *Central City Republican-Nonpareil*. The dates for the publication of notice were April 21, 28, and May 5 in both newspapers. No protests or objections were filed. At the Board's May 27, 2016, public meeting, the Board voted to waive the hearing and approve Polk County Rural Public Power District's Petition for Charter Amendment 9.

## **COMPLAINTS**

**C-50**  
**Complaint by Rob Robertson**  
**against**  
**Nebraska Public Power District**

On September 30, 2014, Rob Peterson filed a complaint against Nebraska Public Power District. The formal complaint filed by Mr. Robertson was filed pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. section 70-604.05, alleging that the Nebraska Public Power District's (NPPD) charter is not in compliance with Nebraska law and must be amended to bring it into compliance with the law. On December 18, 2014, a Motion to Dismiss and a Settlement Agreement was filed. The parties agreed to settle the matter without the PRB having to issue a ruling. The PRB's rules state that a party shall not be permitted to withdraw an application or pleading without the Board's approval. At the January 23, 2015 public meeting, the Board voted to approve the Motion to Dismiss C-50.

**C-51**  
**Craig S. Carlson**  
**against**  
**Concorde Management and Development, LLC**

On August 3, 2015, Craig S. Carlson filed a formal complaint against the Concorde Management and Development, LLC, which supplies power to the Lincoln Flats Condo Association, Inc. On August 31, 2015, Respondent filed a Reply, a Motion for Continuance and a Motion to Dismiss. The Motion for Continuance was granted. On October 2, 2015, oral arguments addressing the Motion to Dismiss were held via conference call. A memorandum of law was submitted by both parties. Due to the information submitted during the teleconference the Board issued an order dismissing C-51. The Board found that based on the evidence the complaint is now moot. The Respondent was no longer the property manager for the building that was involved in the Complaint. Therefore the violation with regard to the Respondent had already ceased. The order was issued October 19, 2015.

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

<b>Wholesale Power Suppliers</b>	<b>Gross Income Calendar Year 2014</b>	<b>Assessment Fiscal Year 2015-2016</b>	<b>Gross Income Calendar Year 2015</b>	<b>Assessment Fiscal Year 2016-2017</b>
Central Nebraska Public Power & Irrigation District	\$13,581,454.00	\$1,808.82	\$21,825,854.00	\$2,437.00
*Loup River Public Power District	\$107,382,900.00	\$14,301.56	\$105,117,243.00	\$11,737.02
Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska	\$51,471,091.00	\$6,855.07	\$52,058,068.00	\$5,812.62
*Nebraska Public Power District	\$1,121,225,000.00	\$149,327.95	\$1,096,066,000.00	\$122,382.88
*Omaha Public Power District	\$1,131,383,951.36	\$150,680.95	\$1,311,234,497.98	\$146,407.84
Tri-State G and T Association, Inc.	\$71,449,265.49	\$9,515.82	\$68,927,476.06	\$7,696.20

\*Indicates power suppliers that sell electricity at both wholesale and retail.

#### **Public Power Districts and Cooperatives**

Burt County Public Power District	\$11,428,342.00	\$1,522.06	\$11,566,507.00	\$1,291.48
Butler Public Power District	\$18,200,684.00	\$2,424.02	\$17,636,065.00	\$1,969.18
Cedar-Knox Public Power District	\$20,490,734.00	\$2,729.01	\$21,104,759.00	\$2,356.48
Cherry-Todd Electric Cooperative, Inc.	\$2,711,868.24	\$361.17	\$3,071,614.39	\$342.97
Chimney Rock Public Power District	\$6,908,774.00	\$920.13	\$6,563,072.00	\$732.81
Cornhusker Public Power District	\$35,354,427.40	\$4,708.60	\$34,633,850.00	\$3,867.09
Cuming County Public Power District	\$9,627,488.00	\$1,282.22	\$9,584,519.00	\$1,070.17
Custer Public Power District	\$25,984,427.00	\$3,460.68	\$27,228,701.00	\$3,040.26



<b>Public Power Districts and Cooperatives</b>	<b>Gross Income Calendar Year 2014</b>	<b>Assessment Fiscal Year 2015-2016</b>	<b>Gross Income Calendar Year 2015</b>	<b>Assessment Fiscal Year 2016-2017</b>
Dawson Public Power District	\$58,776,801.49	\$7,828.06	\$60,045,251.00	\$6,704.44
Elkhorn Rural Public Power District	\$26,836,669.00	\$3,574.18	\$26,161,064.00	\$2,921.05
High West Energy, Inc.	\$11,151,791.00	\$1,485.23	\$11,359,584.00	\$1,268.37
Highline Electric Association	\$9,006,120.27	\$ 1,199.46	\$10,157,256.69	\$1,134.12
Howard Greeley Rural Public Power District	\$12,547,453.00	\$1,671.11	\$13,187,503.00	\$1,472.47
Imperial Public Power District	\$2,162,609.00	\$288.02	\$2,330,885.00	\$260.26
K.B.R. Rural Public Power District	\$12,171,158.00	\$1,620.99	\$12,907,887.00	\$1,441.25
LaCreek Electric Association, Inc.	\$603,408.22	\$80.36	\$611,084.85	\$68.23
Loup Valley Rural Public Power District	\$13,041,063.40	\$1,736.85	\$13,887,680.15	\$1,550.65
McCook Public Power District	\$17,261,591.15	\$2,298.95	\$16,647,306.00	\$1,858.78
Midwest Electric Cooperative, Inc.	\$26,086,276.87	\$3,474.24	\$26,060,665.43	\$2,909.84
Niobrara Electric Association, Inc.	\$1,255,721.55	\$167.24	\$1,238,230.00	\$138.26
Niobrara Valley Electric Membership Corporation	\$13,226,065.00	\$1,761.49	\$13,553,901.00	\$1,513.38
Norris Public Power District	\$69,466,172.00	\$9,251.70	\$68,555,251.00	\$7,654.64
North Central Public Power District	\$13,667,103.81	\$1,820.22	\$13,827,223.93	\$1,543.90
Northeast Nebraska Public Power District	\$24,528,265.00	\$3,266.74	\$23,659,328.00	\$2,641.72
Northwest Rural Public Power District	\$12,572,972.00	\$1,674.50	\$10,189,968.00	\$1,137.78

<b>Public Power Districts and Cooperatives</b>	<b>Gross Income Calendar Year 2014</b>	<b>Assessment Fiscal Year 2015-2016</b>	<b>Gross Income Calendar Year 2015</b>	<b>Assessment Fiscal Year 2016-2017</b>
Panhandle Rural Electric Membership Association	\$12,157,328.19	\$1,619.15	\$11,702,229.41	\$1,306.63
Perennial Public Power District	\$27,247,245.00	\$3,628.87	\$26,500,031.00	\$2,958.90
Polk County Rural Public Power District	\$13,062,575.00	\$1,739.71	\$12,460,671.00	\$1,391.31
Rolling Hills Electric Cooperative, Inc.	\$18,508.32	\$2.46	\$17,042.18	\$1.90
Roosevelt Public Power District	\$6,998,761.00	\$932.12	\$5,934,731.25	\$662.65
Seward County Public Power District	\$10,511,760.00	\$1,399.99	\$10,199,435.00	\$1,138.83
South Central Public Power District	\$18,472,708.00	\$2,460.25	\$18,195,024.00	\$2,031.59
Southern Public Power District	\$87,359,704.00	\$11,634.82	\$92,661,694.00	\$10,346.28
Southwest Public Power District	\$20,108,874.00	\$2,678.16	\$20,937,095.00	\$2,337.76
Stanton County Public Power District	\$11,487,176.03	\$1,529.89	\$11,837,773.00	\$1,321.76
Twin Valleys Public Power District	\$14,950,720.00	\$1,991.18	\$15,459,574.00	\$1,726.16
Wheatbelt Public Power District	\$19,966,877.00	\$2,659.25	\$18,677,493.75	\$2,085.46
Wyrulec Company	\$3,026,773.00	\$403.11	\$2,518,784.00	\$281.24
Y-W Electric Association, Inc.	\$ 643,035.64	\$85.64	\$790,005.21	\$88.21

<b>Municipal Power Suppliers - Generation &amp; Distribution</b>	<b>Gross Income Calendar Year 2014</b>	<b>Assessment Fiscal Year 2015-2016</b>	<b>Gross Income Calendar Year 2015</b>	<b>Assessment Fiscal Year 2016-2017</b>
Alliance, City of	\$12,555,027.95	\$1,672.11	\$13,286,009.00	\$1,483.47
Ansley, Village of	\$506,805.59	\$67.50	\$566,250.46	\$63.23
Arnold, Village of	\$836,780.08	\$111.44	\$825,192.40	\$92.14
Auburn, City of	\$6,216,268.00	\$827.90	\$6,086,911.00	\$679.64
Beaver City, City of	\$590,897.64	\$78.70	\$588,250.19	\$65.68
Benkelman, City of	\$1,443,809.71	\$192.29	\$1,338,474.48	\$149.45
Blue Hill, City of	\$713,929.47	\$95.08	\$722,201.71	\$80.64
Broken Bow, City of	\$7,685,122.66	\$1,023.53	\$8,019,032.61	\$895.38
Burwell, City of	\$1,368,907.07	\$182.31	\$1,349,508.19	\$150.68
Callaway, Village of	\$842,399.37	\$112.19	\$794,880.43	\$88.75
Cambridge, City of	\$3,412,070.90	\$454.43	\$3,475,116.01	\$388.02
Campbell, Village of	\$248,651.89	\$33.12	\$246,324.25	\$27.50
Chappell, City of	\$869,377.92	\$115.79	\$849,764.18	\$94.88
Crete, City of	\$8,829,761.55	\$1,175.97	\$9,057,095.00	\$1,011.28
Curtis, City of	\$1,463,083.81	\$194.86	\$1,763,571.00	\$196.91
David City, City of	\$4,608,113.15	\$613.72	\$4,763,902.56	\$531.92
Deshler, City of	\$873,582.00	\$116.35	\$836,827.00	\$93.44
Emerson, City of	\$669,183.32	\$89.12	\$646,398.60	\$72.17
Fairbury, City of	\$7,142,169.00	\$951.21	\$7,587,885.00	\$847.24
Falls City, City of	\$4,375,115.06	\$582.69	\$4,362,435.56	\$487.09
Franklin, City of	\$1,211,563.42	\$161.36	\$1,272,329.20	\$142.06
Fremont, City of	\$35,455,697.00	\$4,722.09	\$35,605,067.00	\$3,975.54
Grand Island, City of	\$64,375,463.00	\$8,573.71	\$65,091,399.00	\$7,267.88
Hastings, City of	\$35,815,756.00	\$4,770.04	\$32,485,309.00	\$3,627.20
Holdrege, City of	\$9,689,236.00	\$1,290.44	\$9,848,332.00	\$1,099.63
Imperial, City of	\$2,828,094.00	\$376.65	\$3,019,200.00	\$337.11
Kimball, City of	\$2,969,236.00	\$395.45	\$3,247,632.18	\$362.62
Laurel, City of	\$1,205,246.32	\$160.52	\$1,346,429.02	\$150.34
Lincoln, City of	\$307,644,976.00	\$40,973.04	\$293,392,077.00	\$32,759.13
Lodgepole, Village of	\$328,294.01	\$43.72	\$312,021.80	\$34.84
Lyons, City of	\$910,350.98	\$121.24	\$794,349.69	\$88.69
Madison, City of	\$4,927,899.59	\$656.31	\$4,554,183.39	\$508.50

<b>Municipal Power Suppliers - Generation &amp; Distribution</b>	<b>Gross Income Calendar Year 2014</b>	<b>Assessment Fiscal Year 2015-2016</b>	<b>Gross Income Calendar Year 2015</b>	<b>Assessment Fiscal Year 2016-2017</b>
Minden, City of	\$3,416,335.00	\$455.00	\$3,291,695.96	\$367.54
Mullen, City of	\$597,139.94	\$79.53	\$576,825.51	\$64.41
Nebraska City, City of	\$15,695,818.12	\$2,090.41	\$15,145,989.21	\$1,691.15
Neligh, City of	\$1,942,749.95	\$258.74	\$1,961,442.44	\$219.01
Ord, City of	\$3,637,720.55	\$484.48	\$3,486,199.15	\$389.26
Oxford, Village of	\$852,538.68	\$113.54	\$872,407.66	\$97.41
Pender, Village of	\$1,614,771.72	\$215.06	\$1,676,540.00	\$187.20
Plainview, City of	\$1,318,812.22	\$175.64	\$1,367,787.16	\$152.72
Randolph, City of	\$893,970.66	\$119.06	\$807,442.41	\$90.16
Red Cloud, City of	\$1,186,306.38	\$158.00	\$1,254,493.13	\$140.07
Sargent, City of	\$786,548.30	\$104.75	\$723,225.03	\$80.75
Schuyler, City of	\$11,143,537.23	\$1,484.13	\$11,003,329.00	\$1,228.59
Sidney, City of	7,704,776.00	\$1,026.14	\$8,592,218.00	\$959.38
Spalding, Village of	\$769,040.54	\$102.42	\$785,748.82	\$87.73
Stratton, Village of	\$428,444.51	\$57.06	\$378,570.17	\$42.27
Stuart, Village of	\$656,266.00	\$87.40	\$698,186.00	\$77.96
Tecumseh, City of	\$2,869,906.74	\$382.22	\$2,833,193.98	\$316.34
Trenton, Village of	\$664,109.23	\$88.45	\$646,863.16	\$72.23
Wahoo, City of	\$5,869,524.41	\$781.72	\$5,761,716.74	\$643.33
Wakefield, City of	\$3,773,522.66	\$502.57	\$3,552,238.07	\$396.63
Wauneta, Village of	\$809,369.00	\$107.79	\$786,577.76	\$87.83
Wayne, City of	\$6,182,416.10	\$823.39	\$6,469,859.88	\$722.40
West Point, City of	\$4,959,291.53	\$660.49	\$5,571,153.54	\$622.06
Wilber, City of	\$1,551,556.83	\$206.64	\$1,525,937.06	\$170.38

<b>Municipal Power Suppliers - Distribution Only</b>	<b>Gross Income Calendar Year 2014</b>	<b>Assessment Fiscal Year 2015-2016</b>	<b>Gross Income Calendar Year 2015</b>	<b>Assessment Fiscal Year 2016-2017</b>
Arapahoe, City of	\$1,535,578.13	\$204.51	\$1,526,923.33	\$170.49
Bartley, Village of	\$529,054.90	\$70.46	\$292,463.96	\$32.66
Battle Creek, City of	\$1,108,527.95	\$147.64	\$1,071,041.58	\$119.59
Bayard, City of	\$1,091,810.22	\$145.41	\$1,157,595.17	\$129.25
Beatrice, City of	\$14,975,966.00	\$1,994.54	\$14,836,582.64	\$1,656.60
Bradshaw, Village of	\$282,324.45	\$37.60	\$291,740.46	\$32.57
Brainard, Village of	\$475,548.43	\$63.33	\$474,135.53	\$52.94
Bridgeport, City of	\$1,498,899.55	\$199.63	\$2,703,437.07	\$301.86
Central City, City of	\$3,584,780.63	\$477.43	\$3,484,071.70	\$389.02
Chester, Village of	\$325,577.85	\$43.36	\$295,483.48	\$32.99
Cozad, City of	\$5,016,538.29	\$668.12	\$4,690,155.86	\$523.69
Davenport, Village of	\$392,168.47	\$52.23	\$360,686.69	\$40.27
Decatur, Village of	\$500,595.05	\$66.67	\$482,588.20	\$53.88
DeWitt, Village of	\$545,352.00	\$72.63	\$527,277.00	\$58.87
Dorchester, Village of	\$779,260.03	\$103.78	\$707,887.51	\$79.04
Elk Creek, Village of	\$92,379.80	\$12.30	\$87,015.99	\$9.72
Endicott, Village of	\$78,510.32	\$10.46	\$87,133.18	\$9.73
Fairmont, Village of	\$523,509.14	\$69.72	\$517,459.13	\$57.78
Friend, City of	\$1,153,370.66	\$153.61	\$1,187,382.39	\$132.58
Gering, City of	\$8,885,746.00	\$1,183.43	\$9,116,642.00	\$1,017.93
Gilead, Village of	\$37,211.57	\$4.96	\$37,867.12	\$4.23
Giltner, Village of	\$344,611.69	\$45.90	\$337,993.50	\$37.74
Gothenburg, City of	\$4,836,201.68	\$644.10	\$4,745,070.09	\$529.82
Grant, City of	\$1,808,588.76	\$240.87	\$1,954,948.93	\$218.28
Greenwood, Village of	\$424,560.14	\$56.54	\$468,115.17	\$52.27

<b>Municipal Power Suppliers - Distribution Only</b>	<b>Gross Income Calendar Year 2014</b>	<b>Assessment Fiscal Year 2015-2016</b>	<b>Gross Income Calendar Year 2015</b>	<b>Assessment Fiscal Year 2016-2017</b>
Hampton, Village of	\$637,666.98	\$84.93	\$495,013.20	\$55.27
Hebron, City of	\$1,949,227.28	\$259.60	\$1,927,285.99	\$215.19
Hemingford, Village of	\$1,417,117.54	\$188.74	\$1,245,890.13	\$139.11
Hickman, City of	\$1,199,688.92	\$159.78	\$1,178,489.00	\$131.59
Hildreth, Village of	\$380,437.78	\$50.67	\$319,014.22	\$35.62
Holbrook, Village of	\$202,175.19	\$26.93	\$230,405.00	\$25.73
Hubbell, Village of	\$86,569.34	\$11.53	\$84,168.60	\$9.40
Indianola, City of	\$576,842.67	\$76.83	\$575,112.23	\$64.22
Leigh, Village of	\$639,614.41	\$85.19	\$639,925.69	\$71.45
Lexington, City of	\$16,160,822.68	\$2,152.34	\$16,127,133.04	\$1,800.70
Lyman, Village of	\$724,339.73	\$96.47	\$565,952.84	\$63.19
Mitchell, City of	\$1,488,996.00	\$198.31	\$2,238,168.41	\$249.91
Morrill, Village of	\$2,427,206.00	\$323.26	\$2,160,340.00	\$241.22
Nelson, City of	\$520,931.78	\$69.38	\$491,060.00	\$54.83
North Platte, City of	\$28,149,924.74	\$3,749.09	\$28,406,999.08	\$3,171.83
Pierce, City of	\$1,942,051.58	\$258.65	\$1,977,352.02	\$220.78
Polk , Village of	\$413,573.29	\$55.08	\$413,573.29	\$46.18
Prague, Village of	\$299,464.58	\$39.88	\$283,245.73	\$31.63
Reynolds, Village of	\$62,703.32	\$8.35	\$138,977.82	\$15.52
St. Paul, City of	\$2,205,000.00	\$293.67	\$2,483,000.00	\$277.24
Scribner, City of	\$1,076,872.59	\$143.42	\$1,148,182.00	\$128.20
Seward, City of	\$9,024,468.58	\$1,201.90	\$9,433,737.35	\$1,053.34
Shickley, Village of	\$368,992.70	\$49.14	\$396,105.52	\$44.23
Snyder, Village of	\$714,206.32	\$ 95.12	\$719,691.95	\$80.36
South Sioux City, City of	\$21,854,110.83	\$2,910.59	\$20,212,014.00	\$2,256.80

<b>Municipal Power Suppliers - Distribution Only</b>	<b>Gross Income Calendar Year 2014</b>	<b>Assessment Fiscal Year 2015-2016</b>	<b>Gross Income Calendar Year 2015</b>	<b>Assessment Fiscal Year 2016-2017</b>
Spencer, Village of	\$589,087.00	\$78.46	\$585,368.00	\$65.36
Stromsburg, City of	\$1,102,715.15	\$146.86	\$1,068,348.27	\$119.29
Superior, City of	\$2,376,582.70	\$316.52	\$2,345,420.96	\$261.88
Sutton, City of	\$1,755,647.34	\$233.82	\$1,729,449.15	\$193.10
Syracuse, City of	\$1,882,091.50	\$250.66	\$1,817,448.46	\$202.93
Talmage, Village of	\$217,221.92	\$28.93	\$223,459.15	\$24.95
Valentine, City of	\$4,162,720.65	\$554.40	\$4,170,088.53	\$465.62
Walthill, Village of	\$512,473.25	\$68.25	\$520,296.33	\$58.09
Weston, Village of	\$223,082.44	\$29.71	\$218,734.02	\$24.42
Wilcox, Village of	\$483,632.42	\$64.41	\$471,152.98	\$52.61
Winside, Village of	\$321,487.40	\$42.82	\$307,653.09	\$34.35
Wisner, City of	\$1,599,994.94	\$213.09	\$1,683,820.43	\$188.01
Wood River, City of	\$1,290,457.00	\$171.87	\$1,355,470.00	\$151.35
Wymore, City of	\$1,209,108.99	\$161.03	\$1,155,522.39	\$129.02



## POWER SUPPLIERS BY CATEGORY

Supplier	Fiscal Year <u>2013-2014</u>		Fiscal Year <u>2014-2015</u>	
	Number of Suppliers	Gross Income Calendar Year 2012	Number of Suppliers	Gross Income Calendar Year 2013
Wholesale	5	\$ 2,290,246,067.00	5	\$ 236,771,918.76
Generation and Transmission Associations	1	\$ 86,775,298.40	1	\$ 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
<b>INDUSTRY TOTAL</b>	166	\$ 3,790,041,335.95	166	\$3,913,054,538.99

Supplier	Fiscal Year <u>2015-2016</u>		Fiscal Year <u>2016-2017</u>	
	Number of Suppliers	Gross Income Calendar Year 2014	Number of Suppliers	Gross Income Calendar Year 2015
Wholesale	5	\$ 2,425,044,396.36	5	\$2,586,301,662.98
Generation and Transmission Associations	1	\$ 71,449,265.49	1	\$ 68,927,476.06
Public Power Districts and Cooperatives	39	\$ 701,080,030.58	39	\$ 703,660,739.24
Municipal-Generation and Distribution	56	\$ 611,937,340.76	56	\$ 597,903,998.75
Municipal-Distribution Only	65	\$ 163,075,979.24	65	\$ 162,984,766.55
<b>INDUSTRY TOTAL</b>	166	\$ 3,972,587,012.43	166	\$4,119,778,643.58

**LOAD AND CAPABILITY REPORT**  
**PREPARED BY**  
**NEBRASKA POWER ASSOCIATION**

## **2015 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 (2015-2034).

#### 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 2015 through 2034, the average annual compounded peak demand growth rate for the State is projected at 0.75% per year (individual utility ranges from 0.1%/yr. to 1.4%/yr.). This is a slightly lower escalation rate than was shown in last year's report (0.84%) for 2014 through 2033.

#### Capacity Margin Requirement/Reserve Sharing Pool

In addition to the load requirements of the State's customers, the state utilities must also maintain at least 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 requirement 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. Currently, the SPP Capacity Margin Task Force (CMTF) is reviewing many considerations of SPP's reserve sharing requirements. This review is expected to conclude by the end of 2015.

This reserve capacity requirement is a significant resource capability over and above the Nebraska load requirement. This reserve capacity requirement equates to 818 MW in 2015 and 960 MW by 2034.

## **Resources**

### Existing/Committed

The State has an "Existing" in-service creditable generating resource capability of 7,866 MW. This is down from 8,029 MW shown in the previous report. This difference is primarily due to generator rating changes implemented by OPPD. Nebraska City 2 experienced a turbine failure in late November 2014. The unit's turbine required extensive repair and the unit was out of commission for over four months. The unit has an administrative derate for the summers of 2015 and 2016 of approximately 33 MW. North Omaha Unit ratings in 2015 are based on coal-fired production capability only. In summer 2015 OPPD does not need the approximately 128 MW of accredited capacity which supplemental firing of natural gas can provide. Further reduction in the station's rating will occur as a portion of the station's units are retired in 2016.

There are 725 MW of "Committed" resources included in this report (the projects have Nebraska Power Review Board approval if required – PURPA qualifying projects do not need NPRB approval). This includes 716 MW nameplate (approximately 36 MW accredited capacity) of wind power consisting of the 6.8 MW Creston Ridge Wind Farm north of Columbus which is PURPA qualified in year 2016, 100 MW for Arbuckle Mountain in 2016, 100 MW for Buckeye in 2016, 73 MW for Prairie Breeze II in 2016, 35.8 MW for Prairie Breeze III in 2016, and 400 MW for Grande Prairie by end of 2016. The 4 MW AC (.4 MW accredited) LES Community Solar project is also commercial in 2016. There is also a 5 MW Cooper Nuclear Station turbine upgrade in 2018.

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 2030 for the Minimum Obligation. The statewide deficit for the Minimum Obligation has moved out three years into the future as compared to last year's report. This is because of decreased demand, increased net

generation capability and participation purchases along with a decreased amount of needed reserves.

#### Planned

“Planned” resources are units that utilities have authorized expenditures for engineering analysis, an architect/engineer, or permitting, but do not have NPRB approval-if that approval is required. There are currently no planned resources scheduled.

#### 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. The 75 MW Ft Calhoun uprate project is included in the Studied category as the project’s certainty will be decided at a later date.

There are 1,247 MW of “Studied” resources that include 53 MW of nameplate renewable (wind) resources, 0 MW of base load capacity, 827 MW of intermediate capacity, and 367 MW of peaking capacity by 2034.

#### Committed/Planned/Studied Exhibits

Exhibit 3 shows the statewide load and capability chart considering 7,866 MW of Existing, 725 MW of Committed, 0 MW Planned, and 1,247 MW (nameplate) of Studied resources. Some existing wind renewables are currently shown at “zero” accredited capability due to the small accreditation values allowable under SPP’s Criteria (explained in next section). 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 1,108 MW of commercially operating renewable nameplate resources by the end of 2015. By 2020 this is expected to grow to 1,567 MW. This amount does not include any wind which may be installed by developers in Nebraska for export

to load outside the state. Most of the existing wind farms have 20 year contracts which will expire in the early 2030's. Many of these contracts have options for the utilities to purchase the wind farms from the developers in the 20<sup>th</sup> year. In order for those utilities to maintain their renewable goals these utilities will either have to exercise these options or develop other renewable resources. 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 accreditable capacity 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 as determined by following the criteria's methodology is used as the SPP accredited rating for the facility. The accredited rating based on actual performance requires a minimum of 3 year's history. SPP criteria allows for a 5% accreditation rating for new wind installations with less than 3 years history and 10% for solar. 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.

In 2014, Nebraska had approximately 31,234 GWh of retail sales. At the same time Nebraska utilities had 15,207 GWh of energy from non CO<sub>2</sub> emitting resources which include hydro, WAPA, wind, landfill gas and nuclear. This amounts to about 49% of the retail sales. In 2018, this non CO<sub>2</sub> emitting energy to retail sales ratio is expected to grow to 56% as state utilities continue to evaluate and add more non carbon producing resources.

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. Based on present assumptions, the 2020 goal is 336 MW. As of 1/1/2015, NPPD has a total of 311 MW of wind generation, the majority of which is via power purchase agreements. This positions NPPD within 25 MW of its 2020 goal of 336 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 are due to irrigation load control by various wholesale customers, which accounted for approximately 517 MW of demand reduction from NPPD's billable peak during the summer of 2014. Another 9 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 EnergyWise<sup>SM</sup> 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 2014 are 146,100 MWh and demand reductions are 25 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.

At the close of 2014 OPPD met 12.2% of retail customer electrical energy requirements with wind energy and energy from landfill gas. In 2009 OPPD set a corporate goal to obtain 10% of retail customer requirements from renewables. This goal has been achieved. OPPD's use of renewable hydro power from Western Area Power Administration is not considered a contributor to the goal. OPPD's renewable portfolio at 2014 year-end consisted of 412.3 MW of wind by nameplate and 6.3 MW of landfill gas generation.

OPPD has a signed contract to bring on-line additional wind energy later this decade in the amount of 400 MW from the Grande Prairie wind facility which will be located in northeast Holt County, Nebraska. With the expected 812 MW of wind in OPPD's portfolio, OPPD will be utilizing renewable energy at percentages in-line with the more aggressive mandated renewable standards found across the nation.

OPPD's demand side resource programs have achieved over 85 MW of peak load reduction ability as of the summer 2014. Existing programs consist of a customer air conditioner management program, lighting incentive programs, and various innovative energy efficiency projects. Additionally, OPPD can reduce its demand with assistance from a number of large customers who utilize OPPD's curtailable rate options. During the summer of 2014 this totaled over 50 MW of available demand which could be called upon. During summer peak days, any demand reductions from these customers are coordinated with OPPD in advance of the peak afternoon hours.

Demand side resource programs have enjoyed the support of OPPD stakeholders. OPPD will grow its demand side programs in the next 10 years. Benefits of this increase in demand side programs include helping OPPD to maintain its SPP reserve requirements while retiring 3 coal-fueled units at the North Omaha Station in 2016. To grow its demand side resource portfolio, OPPD will increase existing programs and promote additional program types. OPPD will build its demand side resource portfolio in manners which are cost effective and take into account customer expectations.

OPPD makes available a net-metering rate to all consumers that have a qualified generator. The qualified generator must be interconnected behind the consumer's service meter located on their premises and may consist of one or more sources as long as the aggregate nameplate capacity of all generators is 25 kW or less. The qualified generator must use as its energy source methane, wind, solar, biomass, hydropower or geothermal.

#### MEAN

As a member driven and member owned utility, MEAN procures renewable energy assets at the behest of its owners. MEAN annually surveys its owners to determine individual goals for renewable energy requirements. Should there be significant changes in demand for renewable energy, MEAN would ask the Board to approve new renewable purchases. Currently, MEAN has enough renewable generation to satisfy owner demand, with additional energy to satisfy any future demand in the nearer term. As such, MEAN has exceeded self-established goals for renewable energy, where individual municipal utilities have renewable goals that can range from 0% to 100% of energy requirements. MEAN's current renewable portfolio provides over 10% of the energy needs for its customers.

MEAN is currently looking into community solar garden type installations to satisfy community demands for localized green initiatives. MEAN recently established a committee to focus on the integration of renewable resources within member communities. The increasing presence of renewable distributed generation offers unique opportunities that can benefit both MEAN and local residents. MEAN is currently in the process of talking with interested owners.

MEAN has utilized a variety of demand side management tools to help reduce load and energy requirements. Many of those programs have reached the point of diminishing returns and interest has waned due to various reasons within the communities. MEAN continues to look for new ways to incent energy efficiency for its member communities to help reduce power obligations from MEAN.

#### LES

The LES Administrative Board adopted a five-year sustainability target in late 2011, seeking to meet LES' projected demand growth with renewable generation and demand-side management programs. The projected demand growth is derived from LES' annual, long range load forecasts and will be off-set by



sustainability projects implemented over the next five years. Specific projects for 2015-2019 include the Sustainable Energy Program, air conditioner load control, NUCorp related demand reduction projects and sustainable generation.

Based on the 2014 forecast, the five-year future looking projected demand growth through 2019 is 101 MW. LES added renewable generation and launched a pilot air conditioning demand response program by the end of 2014. All efforts combined, LES is projecting to have approximately 95 MW of accredited, sustainable generation and demand reduction resources in place by the end of 2019. Recent sustainable generation additions include the 100 MW Buckeye Wind Energy Center, 73 MW Prairie Breeze II Energy Center along with the 100 MW Arbuckle Mountain Wind Farm to be commercial in late 2015 through PPAs. Also, the LES Community Solar Project, 4 MW AC, is to become commercial by the end of 2015. Another recent renewable project, is LES' 4.8 MW landfill-gas-to energy project which became commercial in January 2014.

LES has two programs that support customers wishing to pursue their own renewable generation. Under LES' net-metering rate rider, customers who install a 25-kW or smaller renewable generator to serve their homes or small businesses will receive a one-time capacity payment based on the value of the avoided generating capacity on system peak. The energy payment amount for new installations is based on LES' existing retail rates and will be reduced as predetermined, total service area renewable-installation thresholds are met over time.

LES also has a renewable generation rate for customers interested in generating and selling all output to the utility rather than serving a home or small business. Systems greater than 25 kW up to 100 kW will qualify for this rate, with a one-time capacity payment and energy payment matching those of the net-metering program.

LES is also currently in the process of implementing a new Community Solar program allowing customers to support solar even if they don't own an optimally positioned roof or have the upfront funds to install their own system. It features a central solar array funded in part by voluntary customer contributions.

#### 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. With the implementation of the SPP Integrated Marketplace and the lower cost wind resources currently available, Grand Island is exploring additional wind generation participation. Recently, Grand Island was contacted by a wind energy developer regarding a potential wind energy project to be located in Nebraska. After evaluation and further discussion, it was decided to enter into an agreement with the developer. Prairie Breeze III Wind Farm is anticipated to come online in 2016 for a total output of 35.8 MW. While Grand Island currently has agreed to take entire output of the facility, Grand Island anticipates secondary agreements with other smaller utilities for a portion of the facility.

### **Distributed Generation**

Distributed generation will provide wholesale and retail power suppliers new opportunities to interface with customers. Power purchase agreements from smaller wind developers are becoming available to retail power suppliers in the magnitudes of 1.5 to 10 MW. Agreements between wholesale power suppliers and the retail power purchasers allow for a portion of the retail power purchaser's requirements to be provided by private power developers behind the wholesale power supplier meter. This will allow local power suppliers to become involved in utilizing additional renewable energy opportunities to supply energy to their customers. At the present time, the City of Valentine is purchasing power from a privately owned 1.5 MW wind turbine and Loup River Public Power District is working with a private power supplier to purchase power from a 6.8 MW, four turbine, wind farm located in their service area. Other utilities are looking at similar agreements

With the decline in the cost of solar installations and utilities offering net metering rates, retail customers are beginning to install small scale solar arrays. Recently a 25kW solar array was installed in Platte County to offset the energy usage of an irrigation pump motor. When not offsetting the pump motor energy requirements; the energy is put onto the retail power supplier's distribution system through the net metering program. (In 2014 this installation generated a gross 37,700 kWh of energy.) If this type of installation proves cost effective, a large number of these installations could be privately constructed. In addition to rural applications, a number of residential solar arrays are being installed to offset the resident's energy requirements. Therefore, additional opportunities are becoming available to increase the utilization of renewable energy.

Attached in Appendix A and listed by utility, is the Nebraska Net Metering Report as required by Nebraska Revised Statute 70-2005. The report highlights the number of net meter installations, the estimated amount of rated generating capacity and energy produced by the customer-generator.

### **Resource Life Considerations**

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) determined in August 2014 that a new rule making was not required and confirmed that existing license renewals, where granted,

provided a robust framework for second license renewals beyond the initial 20-year renewal term. In addition, no changes are needed to environmental regulations to allow for future license renewal activities.

Cooper Nuclear Station's operating license is set to expire January 18, 2034. Although NPPD has not fully studied a second operating license renewal, given the current focus on carbon free generation resources at a national and international level, at this time NPPD is assuming CNS will remain an essential part of NPPD's generation mix for an extended period. The operating license for Ft. Calhoun Station currently is effective through August 2033. Continued operation beyond 2033 along with the requisite second license extension is one option to maintain OPPD's reserve margin requirements.

NPPD's listed North Platte and Columbus hydro facilities operate under a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license. The North Platte facility is presently operating under a 40 year license, with the license requiring renewal in 2038. The Columbus Hydro facility's existing license has expired, however Loup River Public Power District, the owner of the Columbus Hydro, has applied for a new license with an expected operating renewal duration of 30 years. Given the focus on carbon free generation resources NPPD and Loup are assuming these facilities will continue to be maintained and licensed and will remain an essential part of NPPD's generation mix for an extended period of time.

The wind farms included in this report are shown at the life listed in the various power purchase agreements (PPA), usually 20 or 25 years. Most agreements have an option for life extension. Utilities will decide whether to exercise those options when the PPAs near their end. In order for those utilities to maintain their renewable goals these utilities will have to either exercise those options or develop other renewable resources.

Nebraska's existing generator capability resources are listed by unit in Exhibit 7. Nebraska has 7,866 MW of existing resources. 891 MW or 11% of that total are greater than 50 years old today. Another 2,084 MW or 26% are 41 to 50 years old today. Most of these units have no planned retirement date.

Although Nebraska has sufficient generating resources until 2030 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 2022 if all fossil units are retired after 60 years in-service.

### **SPP Considerations**

The SPP 2017 10-Year Assessment (ITP10) process (ten years into the future) is in the middle of the process at this present time with some items in the scope, still being finalized. The ITP 10 plan is expected to be finalized in January 2017. SPP alternates between developing the ITP10 and ITP20 studies, however they received a waiver to run another ITP10 to study the Clean Power Plan (Clean Air Act Section 111d).

The 2017 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; (a) resolving criteria violations identified through reliability analysis; (b) meeting policy mandated, goals and target; (c) mitigating transmission system congestion; (d) improving access to markets; (e) needs arising from instability of the transmission system and (f) the staging of transmission expansion. The assessment is not intended to review each consecutive year in the planning horizon, but only the horizon year.

Scenarios or futures include:

- Regional 111d Solution (SPP regional plan)
- State 111d Solution (each state would have its own compliance plan)
- No 111d Implementation

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.

#### Capacity Margin Task Force (CMTF)

The Purpose Statement in the CMTF charter states, “The Capacity Margin Task Force (CMTF) is responsible for updating SPP Capacity Margin requirements and methodology based upon SPP Stakeholder and Staff input. A recommendation of updated requirements and methodology improvements will be made to the Markets and Operations Policy Committee (MOPC).”

The recommendations from this task will advocate more thorough requirements for SPP members to demonstrate they meet their planning capacity margin obligations. The task force work will lead to a more comprehensive method to evaluate the base requirements for the amount of reserves required to serve load; especially considering the prevalence of intermittent generation resources and increasing use of load control (demand side measures) in the SPP region. Four (4) employees from Nebraska utilities are members of the CMTF.

#### SPP Transmission Projects

Listed below are SPP Transmission Projects with Notice to Construct. These projects promoted by Nebraska utilities specifically help in reliability issues, power flows, and mitigate stability problems, while also helping to address economic and public policy needs in Nebraska and in the SPP region.

- 1) NPPD - Gentleman-Cherry County-Holt County 345 kV Transmission Project (r-Plan)
- 2) NPPD - Hoskins-Neligh 345 kV/115 kV Transmission Project (r-Plan)
- 3) NPPD – Stegall-Scottsbluff 115 kV Transmission Project
- 4) NPPD – Muddy Creek-Ord 115 kV Transmission Project

5) Nebraska City Station-Sibley sub 345 kV Midwest Transmission Project

## **Regional Electricity Market Considerations**

SPP started a comprehensive energy market in March of 2014, called the SPP Integrated Marketplace (IM). Part of this new market is 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 change the utilization of Nebraska generation resources.

This IM process is a learning experience for both SPP and all members involved. At this time, questions exist regarding the operation of units, accuracy of local demand forecasts, etc. However, the operation of the market should become clearer and more stable given a little more time and history.

## **Environmental Considerations**

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

- Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR)
  - Implemented in NE in 2015, NOX, SO2 limits for each utility
  - Allowances can be traded to meet rule requirements; SO2 Nebraska trades with Group 2 states only
- 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
- Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electricity Generating Units
- EPA's proposed Clean Power Plan

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.

## **An Initial NPA Look at the Proposed EPA Clean Power Plan**

In June of 2014, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a proposed rule for reducing carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from existing power plants which burn fossil fuels under section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act. This proposed Clean Power Plan rule outlines specific state target CO<sub>2</sub> emissions rates or equivalent mass limits, starting with interim targets covering the period of 2020-2029 and final targets to be reached in 2030 and beyond. In comparison to 2005 levels, the 2030 target is estimated by the EPA to reduce emissions nationally by 30%.

Each state's target can be met in a variety of ways as the proposed rule does not specify how to meet the targets. This could include a regional state cooperation and emissions allowance trading.

Under the proposed rule, the EPA emissions targets were calculated by applying 2012 operating data to 4 building blocks considered as the Best System of Emissions Reductions (BSER), including the following:

- Coal heat rate improvements
- Re-dispatch of existing generation from coal plants to gas combined-cycle plants
- Increase renewable and new or retained at risk nuclear generation
- Increased energy efficiency deployment

The proposed Clean Power Plan is expected to be finalized late this summer, possibly in August.

Although changes to the proposed rule are anticipated, Nebraska's utilities have announced numerous potential additions/revisions since 2012 that should improve the State's compliance position with respect to the Clean Power Plan, including:

### **Anticipated Fossil Fuel Resource Revisions**

- Retire North Omaha Units 1-3
- Convert North Omaha Units 4-5 from coal to natural gas
- Convert Sheldon Station Unit 2 to hydrogen

### **Anticipated Renewable Resource Revisions**

- 2013 – Add Steele Flats Wind (74.8 MW)
- 2014 – Add Broken Bow II Wind (75 MW)
- 2014 – Add Prairie Breeze Wind (200 MW)
- 2015 – Add Arbuckle Mountain Wind (100 MW)
- 2015 – Add Buckeye Wind (100 MW)
- 2015 – Add Prairie Breeze II Wind (73.4 MW)
- 2015 – Add Lincoln Community Solar (5 MW<sub>DC</sub> / 4 MW<sub>AC</sub>)
- 2016 – Add Prairie Breeze III Wind (35.8 MW)
- End of 2016 – Add Grande Prairie Wind (400 MW)

### **Anticipated Energy Efficiency Revisions**

- A number of Nebraska utilities have been active with demand side management and other energy efficiency measures.

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

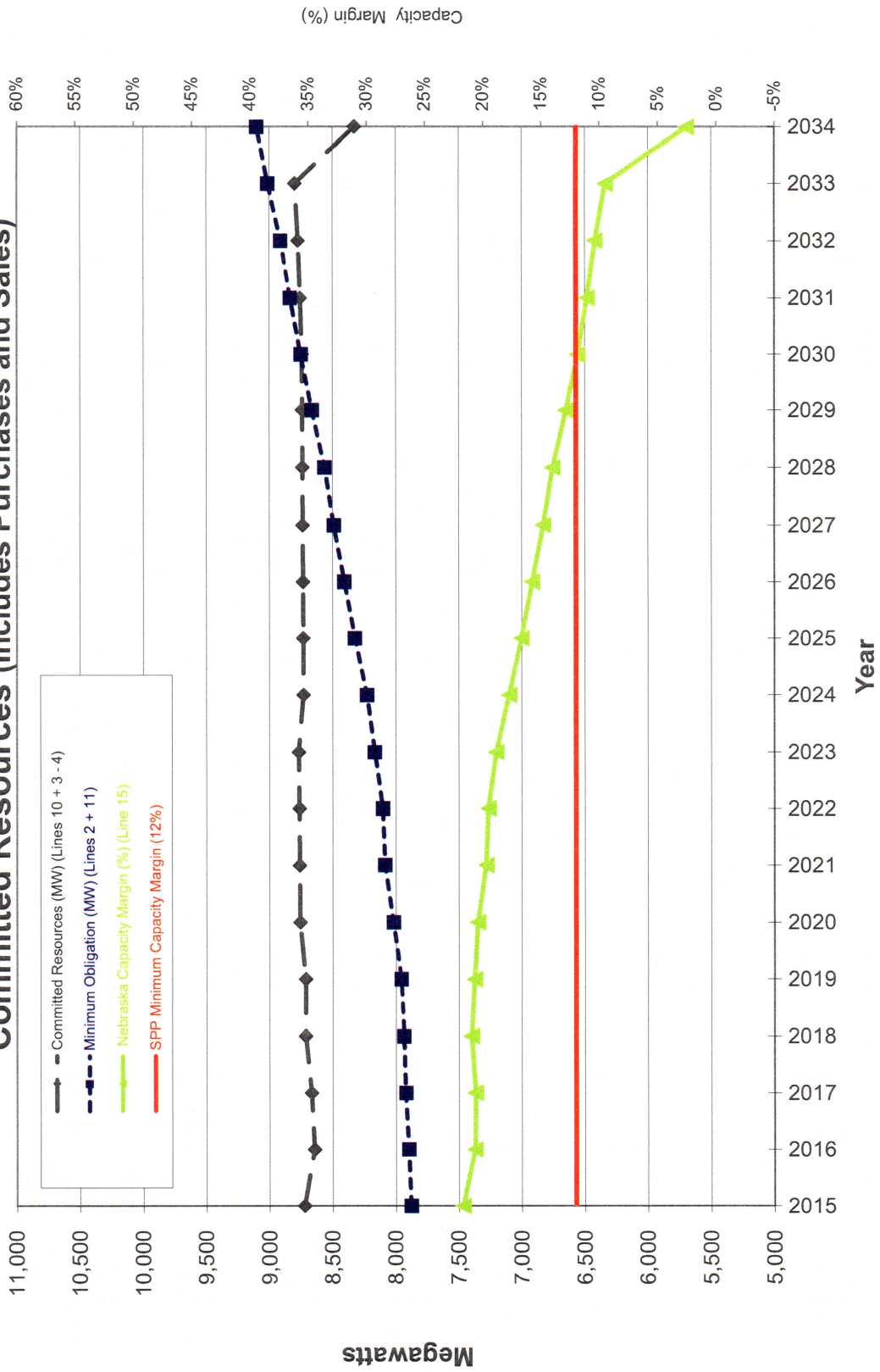




EXHIBIT 2

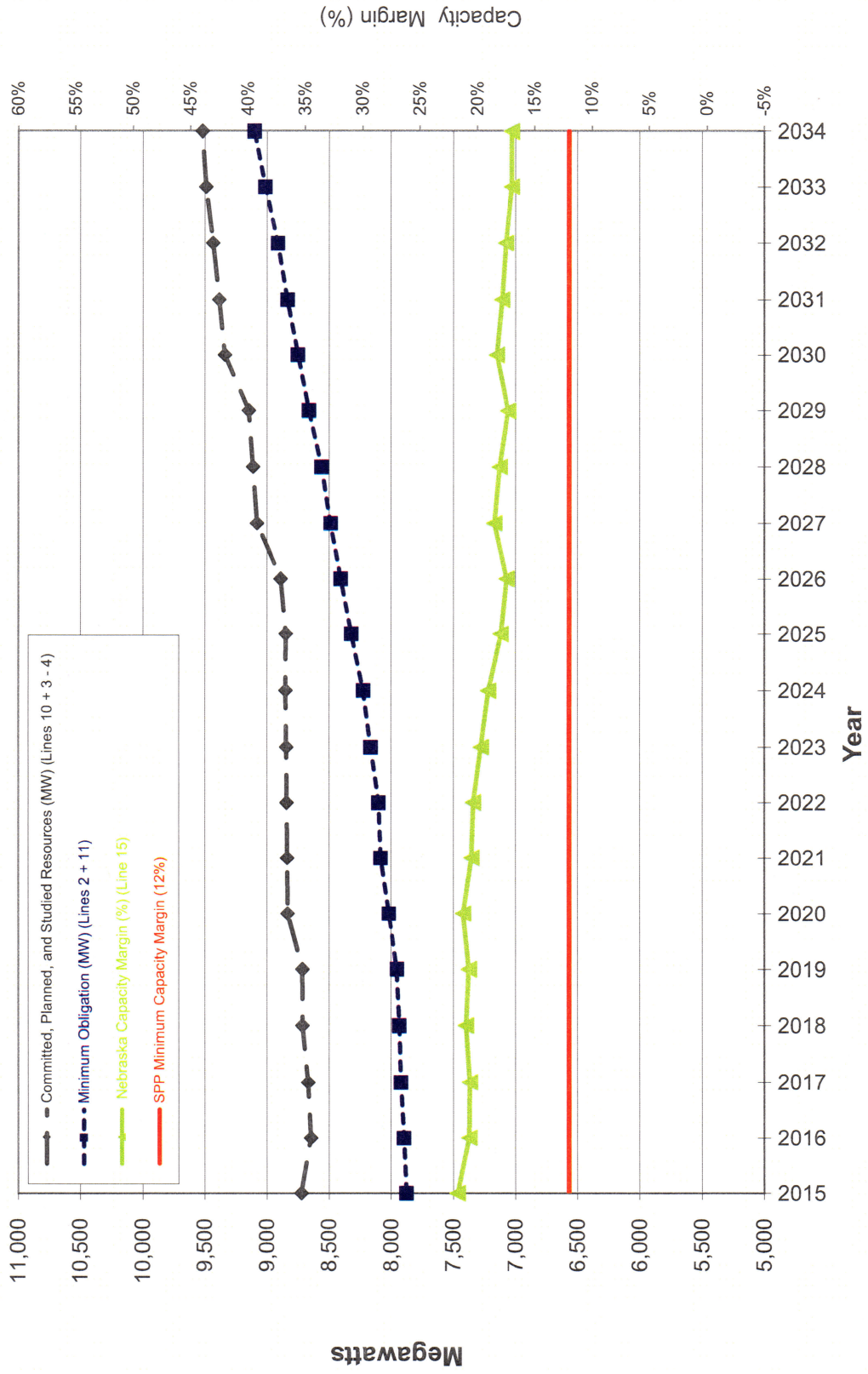
NEBRASKA STATEWIDE

Committed Load & Generating Capability in Megawatts

Summer Conditions (June 1 to September 30)

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
1 Seasonal System Demand	7,058	7,074	7,097	7,109	7,128	7,184	7,244	7,259	7,315	7,370	7,453	7,527	7,600	7,665	7,753	7,830	7,905	7,973	8,064	8,140	0.75%
2 Annual System Demand	7,058	7,074	7,097	7,109	7,128	7,184	7,244	7,259	7,315	7,370	7,453	7,527	7,600	7,665	7,753	7,830	7,905	7,973	8,064	8,140	
3 Firm Purchases - Total	1,150	1,152	1,155	1,158	1,161	1,164	1,168	1,172	1,176	1,179	1,181	1,183	1,185	1,187	1,190	1,192	1,194	1,196	1,198	1,192	
4 Firm Sales - Total	93	93	93	93	94	94	94	94	94	94	95	95	95	95	95	96	96	96	96	96	
5 Seasonal Adjusted Net Demand (1-3+4)	6,001	6,015	6,035	6,043	6,061	6,114	6,169	6,181	6,233	6,285	6,367	6,439	6,510	6,572	6,658	6,735	6,808	6,873	6,961	7,044	
6 Annual Adjusted Net Demand (2-3+4)	6,001	6,015	6,035	6,043	6,061	6,114	6,169	6,181	6,233	6,285	6,367	6,439	6,510	6,572	6,658	6,735	6,808	6,873	6,961	7,044	
7 Net Generating Capability (owned)	7,866	7,784	7,799	7,799	7,778	7,817	7,817	7,815	7,775	7,775	7,775	7,775	7,775	7,775	7,775	7,775	7,788	7,802	7,825	7,360	
8 Participation Purchase -Total	678	675	692	694	694	694	694	694	694	694	644	644	644	644	644	644	644	644	644	644	
9 Participation Sales -Total	879	874	886	846	826	826	826	826	826	826	776	776	776	776	776	776	776	776	776	776	
10 Adjusted Net Capability (7+8-9)	7,666	7,585	7,606	7,648	7,647	7,686	7,686	7,684	7,684	7,644	7,644	7,644	7,644	7,644	7,644	7,644	7,657	7,671	7,694	7,229	
11 Net Reserve Capacity Obligation (6 x 0.136)	818	820	823	824	826	834	841	843	850	857	868	878	888	896	908	918	928	937	949	960	
12 Total Firm Capacity Obligation (5+11)	6,819	6,835	6,858	6,867	6,887	6,948	7,010	7,024	7,083	7,142	7,235	7,317	7,398	7,468	7,566	7,653	7,736	7,810	7,910	8,004	
13 Surplus or Deficit (-) Capacity @ Minimum Obligation (10-12)	847	750	748	781	760	738	676	660	601	502	409	327	246	176	78	-9	-79	-139	-216	-775	
14 Reserve Margin ((10-6)/6)	27.7%	26.1%	26.0%	26.6%	26.2%	25.7%	24.6%	24.3%	23.3%	21.6%	20.1%	18.7%	17.4%	16.3%	14.8%	13.5%	12.5%	11.6%	10.5%	2.63%	

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





**EXHIBIT 4  
NEBRASKA STATEWIDE**

**Committed, Planned & Studied Load & Generating Capability in Megawatts  
Summer Conditions (June 1 to September 30)**

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
<b>1 Seasonal System Demand</b>	7,058	7,074	7,097	7,109	7,128	7,184	7,244	7,259	7,315	7,370	7,453	7,527	7,600	7,665	7,753	7,830	7,905	7,973	8,064	8,140
<b>2 Annual System Demand</b>	7,058	7,074	7,097	7,109	7,128	7,184	7,244	7,259	7,315	7,370	7,453	7,527	7,600	7,665	7,753	7,830	7,905	7,973	8,064	8,140
<b>3 Firm Purchases - Total</b>	1,150	1,152	1,155	1,158	1,161	1,164	1,168	1,172	1,176	1,179	1,181	1,183	1,185	1,187	1,190	1,192	1,194	1,196	1,198	1,192
<b>4 Firm Sales - Total</b>	93	93	93	93	94	94	94	94	94	94	95	95	95	95	95	96	96	96	96	96
<b>5 Seasonal Adjusted Net Demand (1-3+4)</b>	6,001	6,015	6,035	6,043	6,061	6,114	6,169	6,181	6,233	6,285	6,367	6,439	6,510	6,572	6,658	6,735	6,808	6,873	6,961	7,044
<b>6 Annual Adjusted Net Demand (2-3+4)</b>	6,001	6,015	6,035	6,043	6,061	6,114	6,169	6,181	6,233	6,285	6,367	6,439	6,510	6,572	6,658	6,735	6,808	6,873	6,961	7,044
<b>7 Net Generating Capability (owned)</b>	7,866	7,784	7,800	7,800	7,778	7,893	7,893	7,893	7,893	7,896	7,893	7,932	8,122	8,153	8,184	8,375	8,419	8,464	8,518	8,555
<b>8 Participation Purchase -Total</b>	678	675	692	694	694	694	694	694	694	694	644	644	644	644	644	644	644	644	644	644
<b>9 Participation Sales -Total</b>	879	874	886	846	826	826	826	826	826	826	776	776	776	776	776	776	776	776	776	775
<b>10 Adjusted Net Capability (7+8-9)</b>	7,666	7,586	7,606	7,648	7,647	7,762	7,762	7,762	7,762	7,765	7,762	7,801	7,991	8,022	8,053	8,244	8,288	8,333	8,387	8,424
<b>11 Net Reserve Capacity Obligation (6 x 0.136)</b>	818	820	823	824	826	834	841	843	850	857	868	878	888	896	908	918	928	937	949	960
<b>12 Total Firm Capacity Obligation (5+11)</b>	6,819	6,835	6,858	6,867	6,887	6,947	7,011	7,024	7,083	7,142	7,235	7,317	7,398	7,468	7,566	7,653	7,736	7,811	7,911	8,004
<b>13 Surplus or Deficit (-) Capacity @ Minimum Obligation (10-12)</b>	846	750	748	781	760	815	752	738	679	623	527	484	593	554	487	591	552	523	477	420
<b>14 Reserve Margin ((10-6)/6)</b>	27.7%	26.1%	26.0%	26.6%	26.2%	27.0%	25.8%	25.6%	24.5%	23.5%	21.9%	21.2%	22.7%	22.1%	20.9%	22.4%	21.7%	21.2%	20.5%	20.5%
<b>15 Capacity Margin ((10-6)/10)</b>	21.7%	20.7%	20.7%	21.0%	20.7%	21.2%	20.5%	20.4%	19.7%	19.1%	18.0%	17.5%	18.5%	18.1%	17.3%	18.3%	17.9%	17.5%	17.0%	17.0%







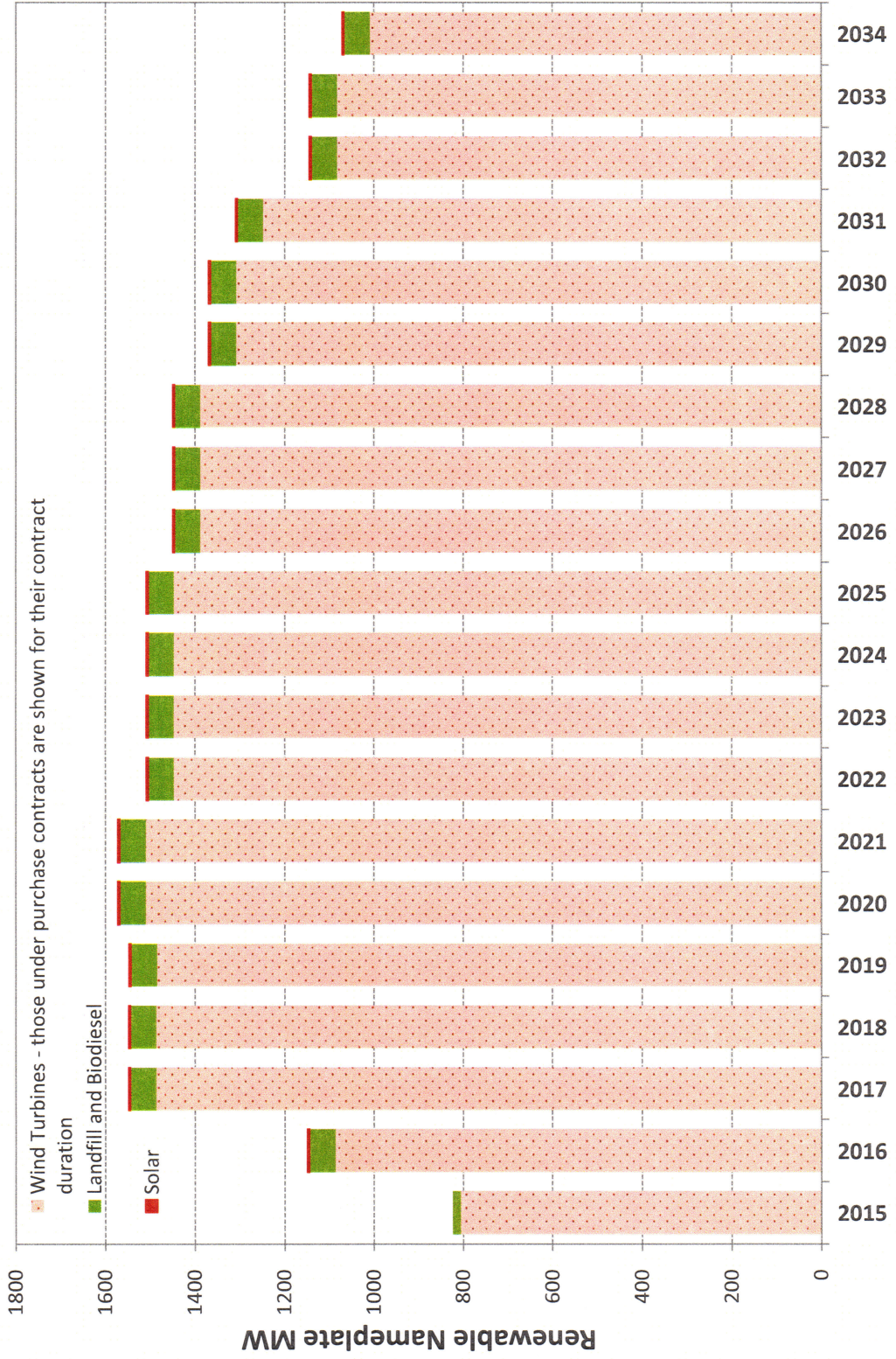
**EXHIBIT 6**

**Renewable Resources**

Utility	Unit Name	Existing	Committed	Planned	Studied	Unit Type	Fuel Type	Nameplate, Yearly Values are Nameplate	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034		
Grand Island	Prairie Breeze 3 Wind		C			R Wind		35.8	0	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	
LES	Salt Valley Wind	E				R Wind		1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32
LES	Landfill Gas	E				R L		4.8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
LES	Arbuckle Mtn. Wind		C			R Wind		100.0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
LES	Buckeye Wind		C			R Wind		100.2	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
LES	Prairie Breeze 2 Wind		C			R Wind		73.4	0	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	
LES	LES Community Solar		C			R S		4.0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
MEAN	Kimball Wind	E				R Wind		10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	
NPPD	Ainsworth Wind	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	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4	
NPPD	Elkhorn Ridge Wind	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	80	
NPPD	Laredo Ridge Wind	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	80	
NPPD	Springview Wind	E				R Wind		3.0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
NPPD	Broken Bow Wind	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	80	
NPPD	Broken Bow II Wind	E				R Wind		73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	
NPPD	Crofton Bluffs Wind	E				R Wind		42.0	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	
NPPD	Steele Flats Wind	E				R Wind		75.0	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	
NPPD	Future Renewable		C		S	R Wind		53.0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	
NPPD	Creston Ridge Wind	E				R Wind		6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	
NELIGH	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	6.5	
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	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	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	
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	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	40.5	40.5	
OPPD	Prairie Breeze Wind	E				R Wind		200.6	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	
OPPD	Grande Prairie Wind		C			R Wind		400	0	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	
	<b>Nebraska Grand Total</b>							<b>1596.7</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>1144</b>	<b>1544</b>	<b>1544</b>	<b>1542</b>	<b>1567</b>	<b>1567</b>	<b>1584</b>	<b>1584</b>	<b>1584</b>	<b>1584</b>	<b>1584</b>	<b>1525</b>	<b>1525</b>	<b>1445</b>	<b>1445</b>	<b>1305</b>	<b>1139</b>	<b>1139</b>	<b>1066</b>		
Unit Type	Fuel Type	Existing	Committed	Planned	Studied	Unit Type	Fuel Type	Nameplate, Yearly Values are Nameplate	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034		
R-Renewable	Wind-Wind	823	823	823	823	R Wind		1596.7	823	1144	1544	1544	1542	1567	1567	1584	1584	1584	1584	1525	1525	1445	1445	1305	1139	1139	1066			
	L-Landfill Gas	0	0	0	0	R L		4.8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
	BD-Biodiesel	0	0	0	0	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		
	S-Solar	0	0	0	0	R S		4.0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>1144</b>	<b>1544</b>	<b>1544</b>			<b>1596.7</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>1144</b>	<b>1544</b>	<b>1544</b>	<b>1542</b>	<b>1567</b>	<b>1567</b>	<b>1584</b>	<b>1584</b>	<b>1584</b>	<b>1584</b>	<b>1525</b>	<b>1525</b>	<b>1445</b>	<b>1445</b>	<b>1305</b>	<b>1139</b>	<b>1139</b>	<b>1066</b>			



## EXHIBIT 6.1 Statewide Renewable (Wind, Landfill, Solar and Biodiesel) Generation by Nameplate



**EXHIBIT 7**  
**2015 Statewide Existing Generating Capability Data**

Utility	Unit Name	Duty Cycle	Unit Type	Fuel Type	Commercial	Summer	Summer
					Operation	Accredited	Utility
					Date	Capacity	Capacity
Falls City	Falls City #7	P	IC	NG/DFO	1972	6.25	
	Falls City #8	P	IC	NG/DFO	1981	6.00	
<b>Falls City</b>	<b>Total</b>						<b>12.3</b>
Fremont	<b>Fremont #6</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>SUB/NG</b>	<b>1958</b>	<b>15.60</b>	
	<b>Fremont #7</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>SUB/NG</b>	<b>1963</b>	<b>20.50</b>	
	<b>Fremont #8</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>SUB/NG</b>	<b>1976</b>	<b>82.00</b>	
	CT	P	GT	NG/DFO	2003	36.00	
<b>Fremont</b>	<b>Total</b>						<b>154.1</b>
Grand Island	Burdick #1	P	ST	NG	1957	16.00	
	Burdick #2	P	ST	NG	1963	22.00	
	Burdick #3	P	ST	NG	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	
	<b>Platte Generating Station</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>SUB</b>	<b>1982</b>	<b>100.00</b>	
<b>Grand Island</b>	<b>Total</b>						<b>273.0</b>
Hastings	<b>Whelan Energy Center #1</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>SUB</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>76.00</b>	
	<b>Whelan Energy Center #2</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>SUB</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>220.00</b>	
	Hastings-NDS#4	P	ST	NG/DFO	1957	16.00	
	Hastings-NDS#5	P	ST	NG/DFO	1967	24.00	
	DHPC-#1	P	GT	NG/DFO	1972	18.00	
<b>Hastings</b>	<b>Total</b>						<b>354.0</b>
LES	<b>Laramie River #1</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>SUB</b>	<b>1982</b>	<b>188.69</b>	
	<b>Walter Scott #4</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>SUB</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>103.40</b>	
	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	94.00	
	<b>Wind Turbines #1-2</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>WT</b>	<b>WND</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
	Terry Bundy	P	CS	NG/DFO	2003	120.50	
	Terry Bundy	P	GT	NG/DFO	2003	47.10	
<b>LES</b>	<b>Total</b>						<b>748.5</b>
MEAN	Alliance #1	P	IC	DFO	2002	1.848	
	Alliance #2	P	IC	DFO	2002	1.849	
	Alliance #3	P	IC	DFO	2002	1.849	
	Ansley #2	P	IC	NG/DFO	1972	0.80	
	Ansley #3	P	IC	NG/DFO	1968	0.40	
	Benkelman #1	P	IC	NG/DFO	1968	0.75	
	Broken Bow #2	P	IC	NG/DFO	1971	3.50	
	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	2.12	
	Burwell#1	P	IC	NG/DFO	1962	1.20	
	Burwell#2	P	IC	NG/DFO	1967	1.00	
	Burwell#3	P	IC	NG/DFO	1972	0.80	
	Callaway #1	P	IC	DFO	1936	0.18	
	Callaway #2	P	IC	DFO	1948	0.18	
	Callaway #3	P	IC	DFO	1958	0.47	
	Chappell #3	P	IC	DFO	1982	1.10	
	Crete #7	P	IC	NG/DFO	1972	6.00	
	Curtis #2	P	IC	NG/DFO	1975	0.80	
	Curtis #3	P	IC	NG/DFO	1969	1.00	
	Curtis #4	P	IC	NG/DFO	1955	1.20	
	Fairbury #1	P	ST	NG/DFO	1948	4.30	
	Fairbury #4	P	ST	NG/DFO	1966	11.00	



**EXHIBIT 7**  
**2015 Statewide Existing Generating Capability Data**

Utility	Unit Name	Duty Cycle	Unit Type	Fuel Type	Commercial	Summer	Summer
					Operation	Accredited	Utility
					Date	Capacity	Capacity
	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 #6	P	IC	NG/DFO	1975	3.50	
	<b>Kimball Wind</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>WT</b>	<b>WND</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
	Oxford #2	P	IC	NG/DFO	1952	0.65	
	Oxford #3	P	IC	NG/DFO	1956	0.90	
	Oxford #4	P	IC	NG/DFO	1956	0.68	
	Oxford #5	P	IC	DFO	1972	1.07	
	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	1.00	
	Sargent #3	P	IC	NG/DFO	1964	0.75	
	Sargent #4	P	IC	NG/DFO	1966	0.25	
	Stuart #1	P	IC	NG/DFO	1965	0.72	
	Stuart #5	P	IC	NG/DFO	1996	0.82	
	West Point #1	P	IC	NG/DFO	1965	2.10	
	West Point #2	P	IC	NG/DFO	1959	1.10	
	West Point #3	P	IC	NG/DFO	1947	0.71	
	<b>Laramie River #1</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>SUB</b>	<b>1982</b>	<b>10.00</b>	
	<b>Walter Scott #4</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>SUB</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>MEAN</b>	<b>Total</b>						<b>80.8</b>
<b>NPPD</b>	ADM	B	ST	SUB	2009	53.31	
	<b>Ainsworth Wind</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>WT</b>	<b>WND</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>9.06</b>	
	Auburn #1	P	IC	NG/DFO	1982	2.00	
	Auburn #2	P	IC	NG/DFO	1949	0.00	
	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	2.00	
	Auburn #7	P	IC	NG/DFO	1987	4.00	
	Beatrice Power Station	I	CS	NG	2005	220.00	
	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	
	<b>Broken Bow Wind</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>WT</b>	<b>WND</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>4.05</b>	
	<b>Broken Bow II Wind</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>WT</b>	<b>WND</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2.50</b>	
	Cambridge	P	IC	DFO	1972	3.00	
	Canaday	P	ST	NG	1958	115.00	
	<b>Columbus 1</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>HY</b>	<b>WAT</b>	<b>1936</b>	<b>15.00</b>	
	<b>Columbus 2</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>HY</b>	<b>WAT</b>	<b>1936</b>	<b>15.00</b>	
	<b>Columbus 3</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>HY</b>	<b>WAT</b>	<b>1936</b>	<b>14.90</b>	
	<b>Cooper</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>NUC</b>	<b>1974</b>	<b>764.00</b>	
	<b>Crofton Bluffs Wind</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>WT</b>	<b>WND</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>1.16</b>	
	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**  
**2015 Statewide Existing Generating Capability Data**

Utility	Unit Name	Duty Cycle	Unit Type	Fuel Type	Commercial	Summer	Summer
					Operation	Accredited	Utility
					Date	Capacity	Capacity
NPPD (contd)	David City 6	P	IC	DFO		1996	1.33
	David City 7	P	IC	DFO		1996	1.34
	Elkhorn Ridge Wind	I	WT	WND		2009	8.22
	Emerson #2	P	IC	NG/DFO		1968	1.03
	Emerson #3	P	IC	NG/DFO		1948	0.00
	Emerson #4	P	IC	NG/DFO		1958	0.40
	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	42.90
	Hebron	P	GT	NG		1973	41.50
	Jeffrey 1 (CNPPID)	B	HY	WAT		1940	0.00
	Jeffrey 2 (CNPPID)	B	HY	WAT		1940	0.00
	Johnson I 1 (CNPPID)	B	HY	WAT		1940	0.00
	Johnson I 2 (CNPPID)	B	HY	WAT		1940	0.00
	Johnson II (CNPPID)	B	HY	WAT		1940	0.00
	Kearney	B	HY	WAT		1921	0.00
	Kingsley(Blk St) (CNPPID)	B	HY	WAT		1985	37.50
	Laredo Ridge Wind	I	WT	WND		2011	19.80
	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	40.90
	Monroe	B	HY	WAT		1936	3.00
	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	100.00
	Sheldon 2	B	ST	SUB		1965	115.00
	Spencer 1	B	HY	WAT		1927	0.80
	Spencer 2	B	HY	WAT		1952	0.39
	Springview Wind	I	WT	WND		2012	0.00
	Steele Flats Wind	I	WT	WND		2013	3.75
	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	
Wayne 7	P	IC	DFO		1998	3.25	
Wayne 8	P	IC	DFO		1998	3.25	
Western Sugar	B	ST	SUB		2014	3.91	
Wilber 4	P	IC	DFO		1949	0.78	
Wilber 5	P	IC	DFO		1958	0.59	
Wilber 6	P	IC	DFO		1997	1.57	
<b>NPPD</b>	<b>Total</b>						<b>3,112.1</b>

**EXHIBIT 7**  
**2015 Statewide Existing Generating Capability Data**

Utility	Unit Name	Duty Cycle	Unit Type	Fuel Type	Commercial	Summer	Summer
					Operation	Accredited	Utility
					Date	Capacity	Capacity
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	
	<b>Nebraska City Total</b>						<u>37.1</u>
NELIGH	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	
<b>Neligh Total</b>						<u>6.5</u>	
OPPD	Cass County #1	P	GT	NG	2003	161.90	
	Cass County #2	P	GT	NG	2003	162.50	
	Elk City Station #1-4	B	IC	LFG	2002	3.15	
	Elk City Station #5-8	B	IC	LFG	2006	3.14	
	Flat Water Wind	I	WT	WND	2011	1.00	
	Fort Calhoun #1	B	ST	NUC	1973	478.10	
	Jones St. #1	P	GT	DFO	1973	61.70	
	Jones St. #2	P	GT	DFO	1973	61.10	
	Nebraska City #1	B	ST	SUB	1979	655.90	
	Nebraska City #2	B	ST	SUB	2009	658.00	
	North Omaha #1	B	ST	SUB/NG	1954	61.00	
	North Omaha #2	B	ST	SUB/NG	1957	87.00	
	North Omaha #3	B	ST	SUB/NG	1959	87.00	
	North Omaha #4	B	ST	SUB/NG	1963	106.00	
	North Omaha #5	B	ST	SUB/NG	1968	172.00	
	Petersburg Wind	I	WT	WND	2012	1.00	
	Prairie Breeze Wind	I	WT	WND	2014	5.00	
	Sarpy County #1	P	GT	NG/DFO	1972	55.30	
	Sarpy County #2	P	GT	NG/DFO	1972	56.40	
	Sarpy County #3	P	GT	NG/DFO	1996	106.80	
	Sarpy County #4	P	GT	NG/DFO	2000	49.00	
	Sarpy County #5	P	GT	NG/DFO	2000	48.10	
	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		
Valley Wind Turbine #1	I	WT	WND	2001	0.00		
<b>OPPD Total</b>						<u>3,087.6</u>	

**EXHIBIT 7**  
**2015 Statewide Existing Generating Capability Data**

Utility	Unit Name	Duty Cycle	Unit Type	Fuel Type	Commercial <u>Operation</u> Date	Summer Accredited Capacity	Summer Utility Capacity
<b>Nebraska Grand Total</b>						<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,866.0</b>
	<u>Duty Cycle</u>			<u>Fuel Type*</u>			
	B-Base			NUC-Uranium		OBL-Biodiesel	
	I-Intermediate			NG-Natural Gas		WAT-Hydro	
	P-Peaking			DFO-Distillate Fuel Oil		LFG-Landfill Gas	
			<u>Unit Type*</u>	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 Capacity vs. Obligation Committed Resources Less Retirements (Includes Purchases and Sales) (Fossil Units > 60 Years)

