

DRAFT – REVISION 0

**2009 Infrastructure Update to
Electric Utility Baseline Strategy for 2005-2030
Electric Infrastructure**

Prepared For

Rochester Public Utilities

July 2009

Project 49188



2009 Infrastructure Update

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**Rochester Public Utilities
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prepared by

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report section presents a summary of the 2009 Infrastructure Update (Study or Study Update). The Study was completed by Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company (B&McD) for Rochester Public Utilities (RPU). The objectives, methodology, and results of the Study are described in the following sections

ES.1 STUDY OBJECTIVES

The updated analysis required to support the ongoing long term resource decisions is the subject of this report. The objective of this update was to analyze the power supply needs and regulatory requirements of RPU to the 2045 time frame in order to identify any longer term issues which could impact shorter term decisions. The major regulatory and power supply resource issues which confront RPU include:

- The long range development of power supply resources in anticipation of a contract extension or termination with SMMPA in 2030
- The development of renewable resources to meet Minnesota requirements
- The benefit of the Silver Lake power plant as a long term resource
- The examination of DSM impacts to RPU's long range resource plan

ES.2 KEY ASSUMPTIONS

The following general assumptions are applicable to this Study:

- The study period for the SMMPA contract extension analysis covers the years 2025 through 2044 and the study period for the wind RFP and renewable energy analysis covers the years 2010 through 2030.
- Except where noted otherwise, all assumptions were escalated in real dollar terms based on 2009\$.
- RPU must maintain capacity reserves of 15 percent above peak load (net of CROD) throughout the study period.
- In scenarios where CROD is not continued, the contract terminates December 31, 2030. In scenarios where CROD is continued, the contract continues at 216 MW and its other current terms through the study period.
- No RPU resources are retired throughout the study period.

- The hourly load shape provided by RPU for the 2006 calendar year was used as the basis for the study load shape adjusted based on future load growth projections.
- Future load growth projections were based on recent estimates from SMMPA.
- The discount rate for RPU for financing terms was 6.0 percent, with longer term resources financed over 30 years, and shorter term resources financed over 20 years.

In addition, there are a number of key variables which require forecasts over the life of the study. The forecasted variables include:

- Demand and Energy Forecast (See Section 2.1.2)
- Coal and Biomass Fuel Forecast (See Section 2.2.1)
- Natural Gas Price Forecast (See Section 2.2.2)
- Spot Market Energy Price Forecast (See Section 2.2.3)
- Estimated Carbon Tax Rate Forecast (See Section 2.3)

ES.3 LOAD FORECAST

The analysis of future resource requirements necessitates knowledge of the future loads to be served by the utility. The development of the load forecast used in this Update Study considers the historical load growth, effects of economic development, weather, the impacts of ongoing demand side management programs and various other factors. The load forecast used was based on linear growth of a recent SMMPA projection for RPU demand and energy requirements to 2030 and based on average growth thereafter. The historical load for 2006 was provided on an hourly basis by RPU and used as a starting load shape, modified based on future load growth projections. Table ES-1 shows the projected demand and energy forecast used in this analysis over the period 2010 through 2044.

Table ES-1: RPU Demand and Energy Forecast

| Year | Demand (MW) | Energy (GWh) | Year | Demand (MW) | Energy (GWh) |
|------|-------------|--------------|------|-------------|--------------|
| 2010 | 292.0 | 1,470.9 | 2028 | 379.3 | 1,982.8 |
| 2011 | 296.8 | 1,499.3 | 2029 | 384.1 | 2,011.2 |
| 2012 | 301.7 | 1,527.8 | 2030 | 389.0 | 2,039.7 |
| 2013 | 306.5 | 1,556.2 | 2031 | 394.0 | 2,069.4 |
| 2014 | 311.4 | 1,584.6 | 2032 | 399.1 | 2,099.5 |
| 2015 | 316.2 | 1,613.1 | 2033 | 404.3 | 2,130.1 |
| 2016 | 321.1 | 1,641.5 | 2034 | 409.6 | 2,161.1 |
| 2017 | 325.9 | 1,670.0 | 2035 | 414.9 | 2,192.5 |
| 2018 | 330.8 | 1,698.4 | 2036 | 420.2 | 2,224.4 |
| 2019 | 335.6 | 1,726.8 | 2037 | 425.7 | 2,256.8 |
| 2020 | 340.5 | 1,755.3 | 2038 | 431.2 | 2,289.7 |
| 2021 | 345.3 | 1,783.7 | 2039 | 436.8 | 2,323.0 |
| 2022 | 350.2 | 1,812.2 | 2040 | 442.5 | 2,356.8 |
| 2023 | 355.0 | 1,840.6 | 2041 | 448.2 | 2,391.1 |
| 2024 | 359.9 | 1,869.0 | 2042 | 454.0 | 2,426.0 |
| 2025 | 364.7 | 1,897.5 | 2043 | 459.9 | 2,461.3 |
| 2026 | 369.6 | 1,925.9 | 2044 | 465.8 | 2,497.1 |
| 2027 | 374.4 | 1,954.4 | | | |

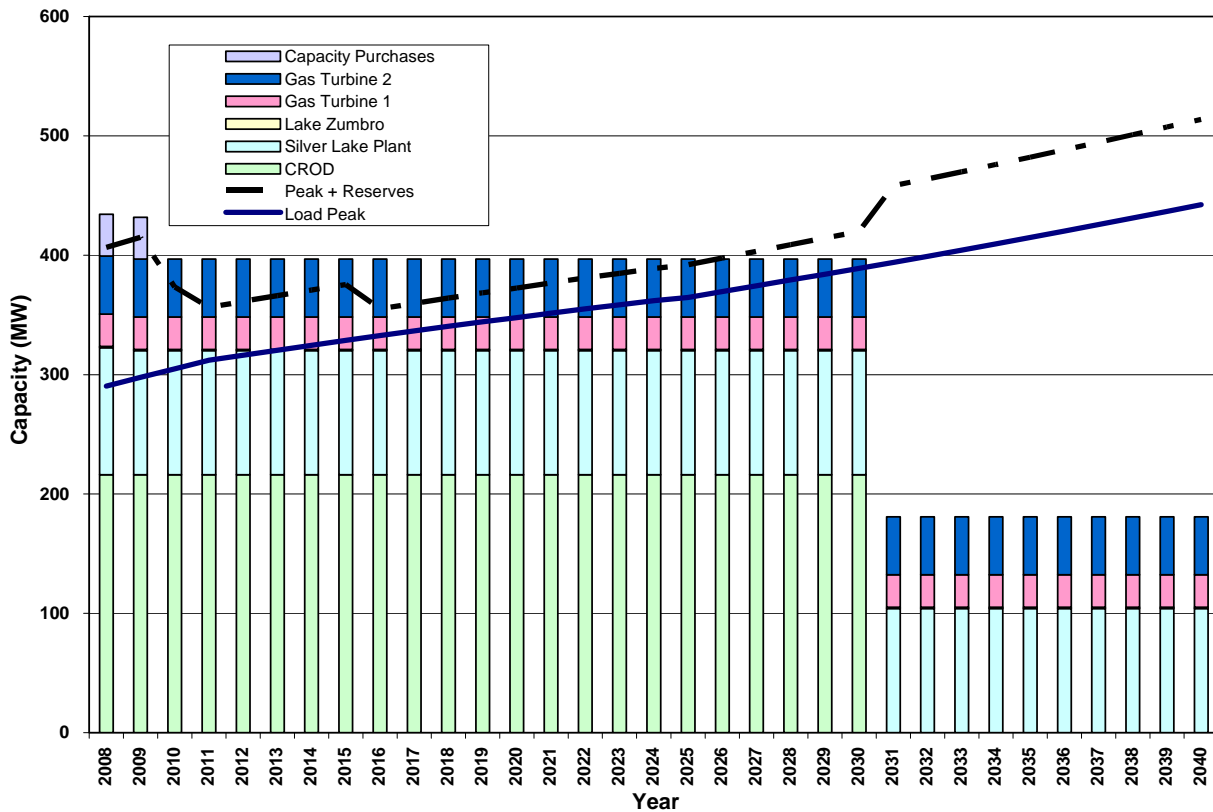
ES.4 BALANCE OF LOADS AND RESOURCES

RPU is responsible to meet the electrical energy needs of the citizens of Rochester, Minnesota and certain areas surrounding Rochester. The loads include general residential and commercial loads as is typical of large metro areas. Larger customers served by RPU include the various hospitals within Rochester, such as the Mayo Clinic, and a large IBM facility. RPU is also a member of the Southern Minnesota Municipal Power Agency (SMMPA) which provides RPU with a major portion of its energy requirements through a contract rate of delivery (CROD) agreement scheduled through 2030. In addition to CROD, RPU has a number of resources to meet its demand and energy requirements. These include a diverse mix of coal, gas, landfill gas and hydro-electric generating units. The units owned and operated by RPU are the following:

- Silver Lake Power Plant (Units 1-4)
- Cascade Creek (Units 1-2)
- Olmstead Waste-to-Energy Facility (OWEF)
- Lake Zumbro Hydro Plant

A balance of loads and resources (BLR) based on the load forecast and resources that RPU will have available to meet its obligations over the time period 2008 through 2040 and assuming the SMMPA CROD contract expires in 2030 is shown in Figures ES-1.

Figure ES-1: RPU Balance of Loads and Resources without SMMPA



ES.5 SMMPA CONTRACT EXTENSION ANALYSIS

B&McD analyzed potential RPU futures with and without the SMMPA CROD extended beyond 2030 and its subsequent impact to RPU’s capacity and energy needs and renewable energy requirements over a study period of 2025 through 2044. The various resource planning assumptions and scenarios were developed and analyzed using the popular resource planning software tool called Strategist.

To meet RPU’s load requirements, a diverse mix of both baseload/intermediate and peaking type resources were available as potential new resources over the study period. When supply resources were not available or economical, a market capacity resource was used to maintain reserve margins throughout the study period. Market capacity resources were modeled as temporary supply resources, expiring at the end of each year. Table ES-2 shows the new resources and corresponding capacity levels populated in the

Strategist model as potential new resource alternatives for meeting RPU's future demand and energy requirements. Further operating and cost assumptions for the new resources can be found in Appendix A.

Table ES-2: New Resource Options Modeled

| Resource Option | Min. Project Cap. (MW) | Capital Cost (2009\$/kW) | Earliest In-Service Yr | Fixed O&M (\$/kW-yr) | Var. O&M (\$/MWh) |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Market Capacity | As Needed | - | 2009 | \$76.38 | - |
| Wartsila Engine Sets | 16.8 | \$1,122 | 2013 | \$8.32 | \$8.42 |
| FT8 TwinPac | 50 | \$1,351 | 2013 | \$12.88 | \$1.58 |
| 1 x 1 7EA NGCC | 146 | \$1,955 | 2014 | \$21.22 | \$5.04 |
| 1 x 1 7FA NGCC | 330 | \$1,318 | 2014 | \$18.54 | \$4.64 |
| Wind | 25 | - | 2011 | - | \$70.00 |
| Solar | 5 | \$4,000 | 2011 | - | - |
| SLP 1-3 Biomass | 40 | \$2,275 | 2016 | \$132.00 | \$3.50 |

Note: All costs shown in 2009\$.

Four scenarios were developed to analyze the CROD extension decision and also the resulting impact on RPU's renewable portfolio standard (RPS) requirements based on a future with or without CROD. The four cases were developed in an attempt to bound the broadly different futures potentially present for RPU and analyze the economic benefits of each. The four cases and their high level constraints include:

- Case 1 – RPU future with SMMPA CROD contract extended beyond 2030; RPS requirement of 25 percent renewable energy by 2025 not enforced.
- Case 2 – RPU future with SMMPA CROD contract extended beyond 2030; RPS requirement of 25 percent renewable energy by 2025 enforced.
- Case 3 – RPU future without SMMPA CROD contract beyond 2030; RPS requirement of 25 percent renewable energy by 2025 not enforced.
- Case 4 – RPU future without SMMPA CROD contract beyond 2030; RPS requirement of 25 percent renewable energy by 2025 enforced.

Using all potential combinations of new resources available for selection that satisfy the scenario constraints, the Strategist model provided thousands of portfolio options, ranked by a net present value (NPV) cost. The option resulting in the lowest 20-year NPV cost for each case is shown in Table ES-3.

The lower NPV cost expansion plans generally picked a 1x1 7FA combined cycle facility to replace energy and capacity from the CROD starting in 2031. Aside from this resource decision, the model chose

a variety of smaller Wartsila engine sets or Wind over the study period in the lower cost expansion plans, with and without SMMPA. At the assumed carbon tax levels, it was shown that there was production cost benefits to adding renewable wind energy at the assumed pricing. Appendix B provides a more detailed breakdown of energy sources and costs for each of the cases summarized herein.

Table ES-3: Strategist Lowest NPV Scenario Expansion Plan Summary

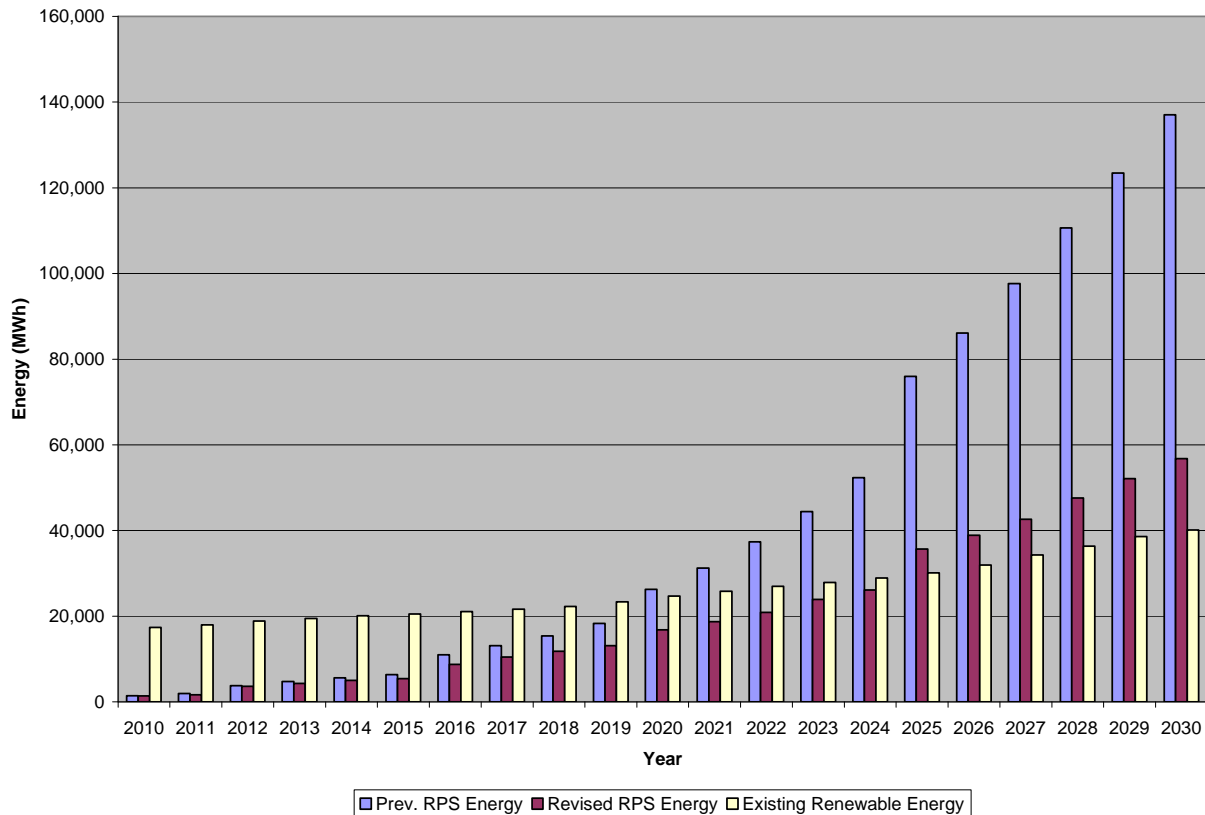
| Year | Plan: | 1-With SMMPA | 2-With SMMPA/ Renewables | 3-W/O SMMPA | 4-W/O SMMPA/ Renewables |
|-------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| 2025 | | Wartsila(34) | Wartsila(17) Wind (25) | Market(2) | Wind(25) |
| 2026 | | | Wartsila(17) | Market(7) | Market(3) |
| 2027 | | | | Market(13) | Market(9) |
| 2028 | | Wartsila(17) | Wind(25) | Market(18) | Market(15) |
| 2029 | | | | Market(24) | Market(20) |
| 2030 | | Wartsila(17) | Wartsila(17) | Market(29) | Market(26) |
| 2031 | | | Wind(25) | 7FACC(330) | 7FACC(330) |
| 2032 | | | Wind(25) | | Wind(25) |
| 2033 | | Wartsila(17) | Wartsila(17) | | |
| 2034 | | | | | Wind(25) |
| 2035 | | | Wind(25) | Wartsila(17) | Wind(50) |
| 2036 | | Wartsila(17) | Wartsila(17) | | Wind(25) |
| 2037 | | | Wind(25) | | Wind(50) |
| 2038 | | Wartsila(17) | | Wartsila(17) | Wind(50) |
| 2039 | | | Wartsila(17) Wind(25) | | Wind(25) |
| 2040 | | Wartsila(17) | | Wartsila(17) | |
| 2041 | | | Wind(25) | | Wartsila(17) |
| 2042 | | | Wind(25) | Wartsila(17) | |
| 2043 | | Wartsila(17) | Wartsila(17) | | Wartsila(17) |
| 2044 | | | Wind(50) | | |
| NPV (\$000) | | \$3,836,070 | \$3,387,527 | \$2,960,876 | \$2,818,040 |

ES.6 RENEWABLE ENERGY REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS

RPU is located in the state of Minnesota, which currently has RPS legislation requiring utilities to meet a growing percentage of their energy needs through renewable resources with the ultimate goal of serving 25 percent of energy needs through renewable resources by 2025. Based on previous resource planning analysis and a higher load forecast, it was shown that adding up to 50 MW of wind could be beneficial to RPU and its customers. RPU further investigated this by issuing a request for proposals (RFP) for new wind projects. B&McD assisted RPU throughout the RFP process and evaluated the proposals to identify the more economically beneficial projects. Further information regarding the RFP process and evaluation can be found in Section 3 of this report.

Following the RFP and proposal evaluations, B&McD analyzed RPU’s renewable energy requirements over the time period 2010 through 2030 through hourly production cost modeling analysis. The first step in the production cost analysis was to determine the appropriate amount of wind energy to evaluate based on RPU’s RPS requirements over the study period. RPU currently generates some renewable energy through its Lake Zumbro hydro facility and OWEF landfill gas facility. RPU’s renewable energy requirements over the study period were then calculated based on the updated load forecast and after accounting for existing renewable energy sources. Figure ES-2 shows a comparison of RPU’s expected RPS energy requirements by year based on the initial load forecast used in the previous resource planning analyses, the requirements based on the updated load forecast from SMMPA discussed in Section 2, and the amount of existing renewable energy available to RPU from Lake Zumbro and OWEF. Based on this figure and current load forecast projections, RPU will not require any new renewable energy to satisfy Minnesota RPS requirements until approximately 2025.

Figure ES-2: RPU RPS Energy Requirements Above CROD Load



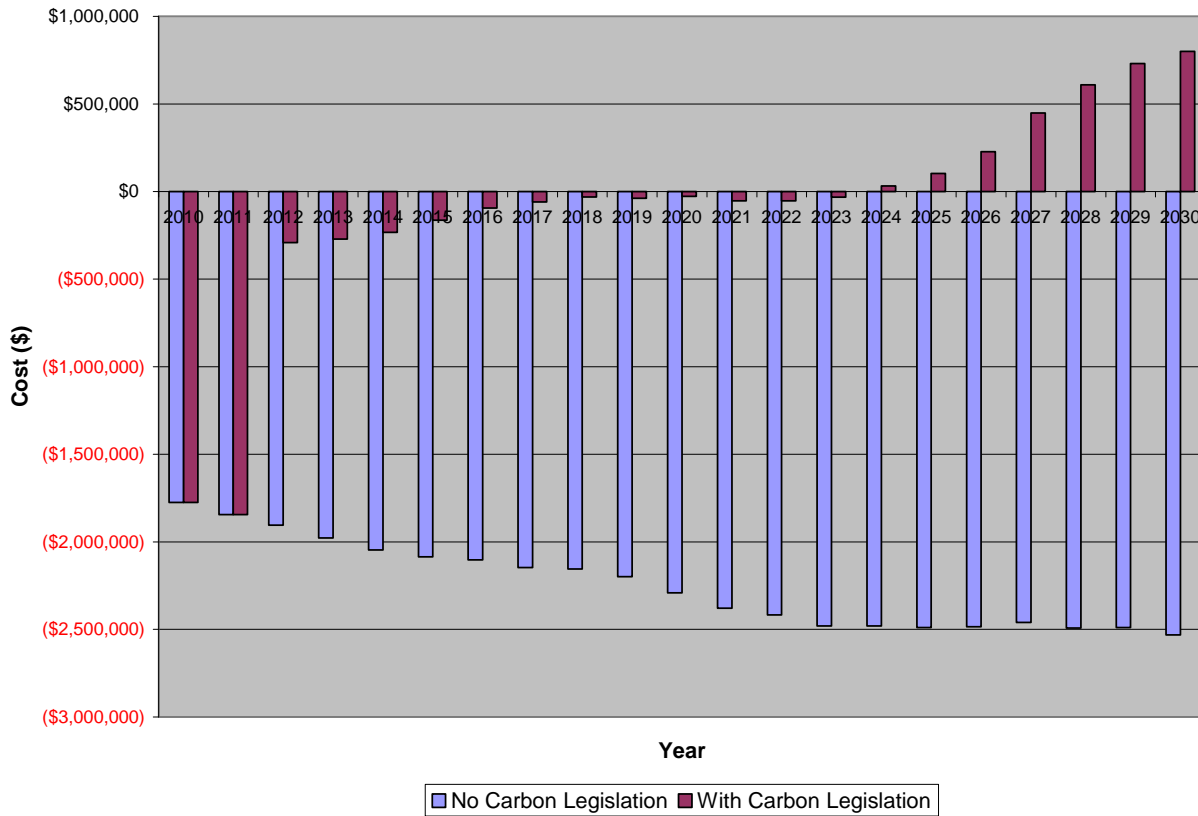
Another factor to consider is the time of day when wind energy is typically available. Wind energy is predominantly available in the evening and off peak hours. Therefore, a majority of the wind energy over much of the study period would only be available to RPU during times when all energy requirements are

met by the SMMPA CROD. This would require RPU to sell the unused wind energy to the market at the prevailing market energy price. Therefore, the larger the project size, the more RPU would be reliant on market prices to recoup the wind contract energy cost. Based on the amount of renewable energy required over the study period and the potential market energy price risk, it was determined that over the short-term, any potential project for wind should be relatively small.

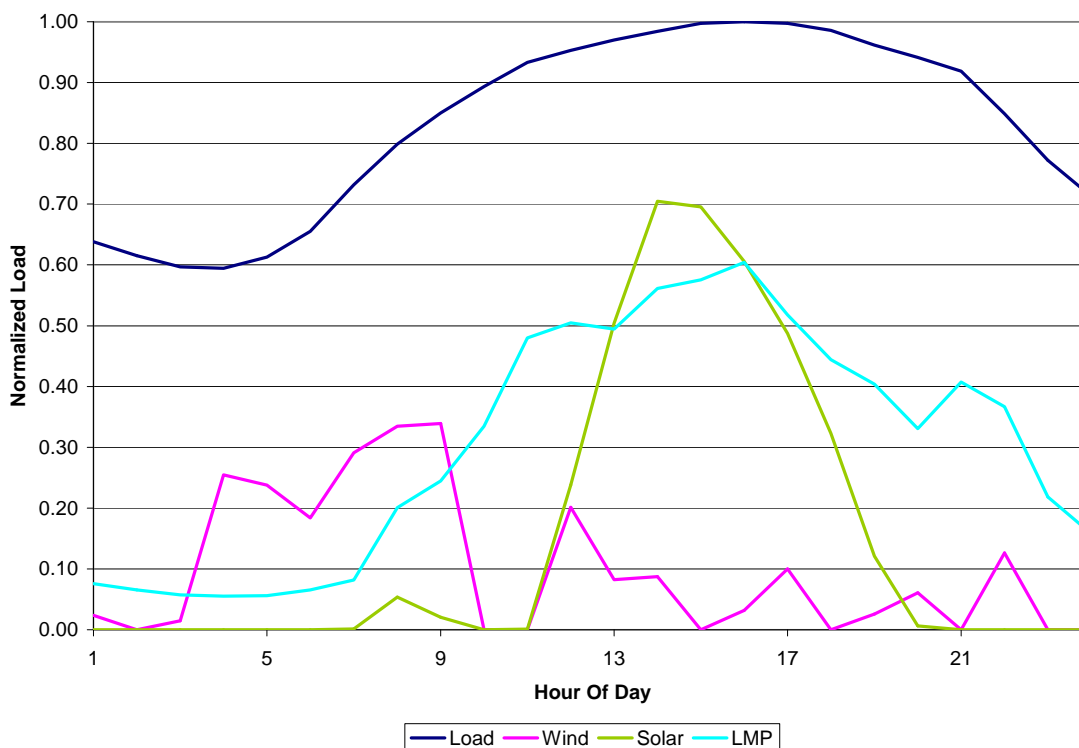
Based on the project size analysis, a 24 MW project proposed through the RFP process was evaluated in an hourly production cost model to determine the potential economic benefits. The proposed wind project was added to RPU's system starting in 2010 at the costs proposed and evaluated on an hourly basis against a case over the same time period which did not include the wind project. These cases were evaluated with and without a carbon tax. The carbon tax was assumed to start in 2012 and costs were assumed from the same basis as the contract extension analysis described in Section 2. The annual production cost between the cases with and without a carbon tax was compared to see if any economic benefit resulted from adding the wind resource in 2010.

Figure ES-3 shows the annual production cost delta with and without the addition of the wind project for the cases with and without an assumed carbon tax. In cases with and without a future carbon tax, the production cost delta between the case with wind subtracted from the case without wind resulted in a negative NPV. This indicated a negative economic impact of adding the wind project in 2010 under the pricing assumptions based on the RFP response. Appendix C provides a more detailed breakdown of energy sources and costs for each of the cases summarized herein.

Figure ES-3: Annual Production Cost Delta, Wind Case Minus No Wind Case



Based on current load projections, RPU does not have to add short-term resources (renewable or otherwise) unless they provide an economic benefit to RPU and its customers. RPU currently has an all-requirements CROD through SMMPA up to 216 MW, and RPU generally does not generate significant amounts of energy through its own resources except during peak load times. Because of this and the hourly generation profile of wind, the energy from wind cannot provide a significant portion of native load requirements to RPU until load grows significantly beyond its current point. This condition makes renewable energy generated over the peak hours a better fit to meet RPU native load over the duration of the CROD agreement. For this reason, solar projects may be a more compatible resource to fulfill any RPS requirements through the end of the CROD. Figure ES-4 shows a normalized curve of RPU’s load compared against RPU’s day ahead LMP in MISO and the output of both wind and fixed axis solar resources for RPU’s peak month of July.

Figure ES-4: Normalized Load vs. Output of Wind and Solar Resources, July

ES.7 RESOURCE STRATEGY

Overall, RPU is in relatively good condition to meet its load requirements for several years without any additions to its resource mix. Challenges to RPU in the area of transmission reliability and adjusting to potential future market and regulatory risks are typical of the environment in which utilities operate today and should be a primary focus of RPU into the future. Plant related issues will include the decision of whether or not to continue investing in SLP for long-term operation. The following is a brief discussion of these and other issues to RPU's long range resource plan.

Regional Coal Plant Participation

In following the recommendations of the initial long range infrastructure plan, RPU initiated the study of an opportunity to participate in a regional coal-fired power plant. B&McD analyzed the terms of this project in the context of adding a 50 MW tranche in 2015 and studied the economic benefits through an hourly production cost analysis. This analysis found the project to be uneconomical to RPU through the time period considered.

Subsequent to the initial long range plan, additional environmental scrutiny has been focused on coal-fired power plants, with nearly every new coal project challenged by environmental groups in court. As

discussed previously in this study update, there is ongoing legislative debate as to how and if carbon emissions should have stricter regulation(s). One possible method for limiting carbon emissions is through a carbon tax or cap and trade. This potential regulatory cost makes the outlook for coal-fired power plants as a long-term economic power generator much less certain. Based on this regulatory risk and the development challenges that new coal-fired plants face, it is expected that RPU should look to add new generation, as necessary, through natural gas-fired or other more economical power generation means.

Load Forecast Impacts

As discussed throughout the various analyses summarized in this update study, RPU’s load forecast was adjusted significantly from the initial forecast used in the 2005 Infrastructure Plan based on recent SMMPA projections. The adjusted forecast can be attributed to many factors including increased DSM programs and end-user efficiency. Therefore, it is inherently assumed in the forecast that the aggressive DSM reviewed in the initial Infrastructure Plan is capturing sufficient demand and energy to result in the SMMPA revised forecast. Figures ES-5 and ES-6 show a comparison of the initial and revised demand and energy forecasts, respectively.

Figure ES-5: Comparison of Previous and Current RPU Demand Forecast

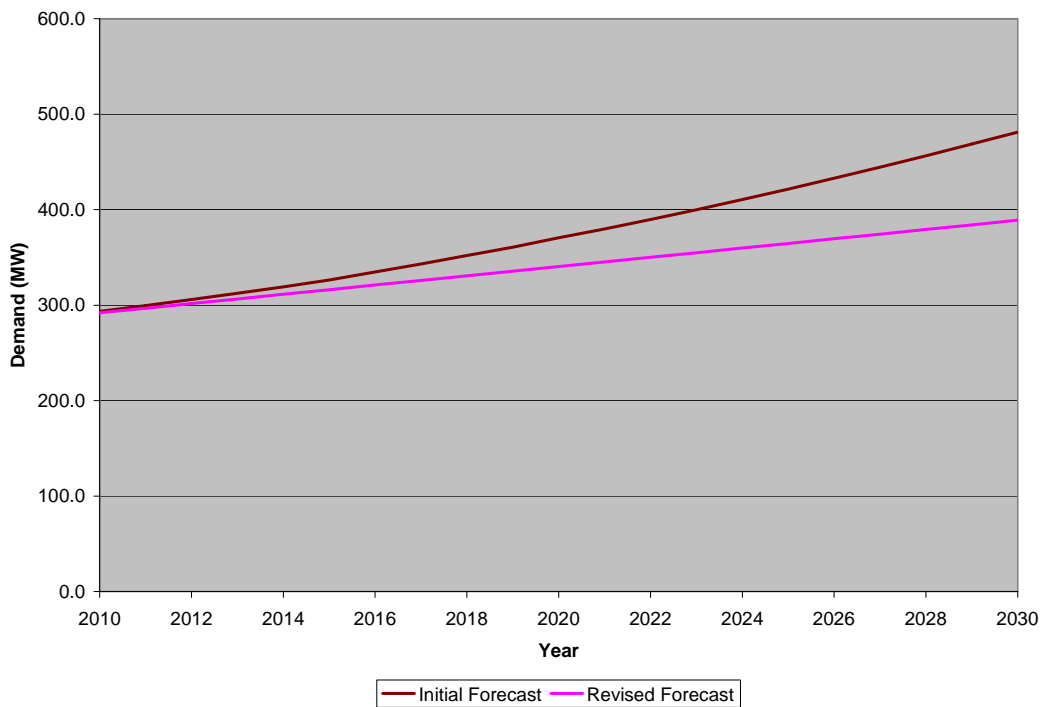
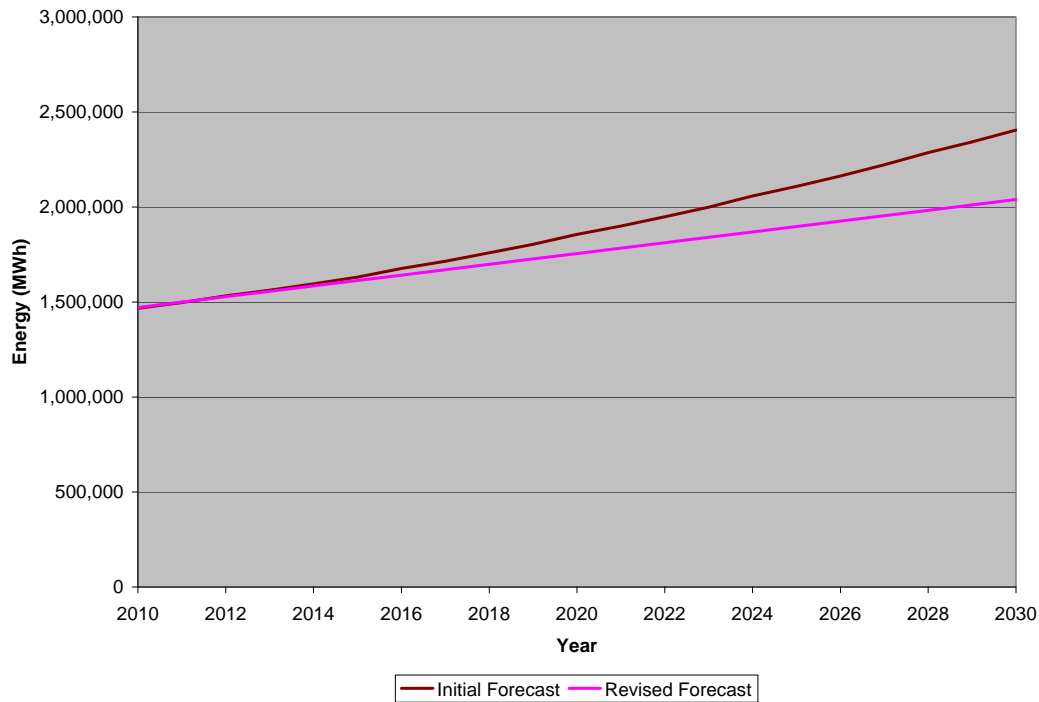


Figure ES-6: Comparison of Previous and Current RPU Energy Forecast

Load forecast projections beyond 2030 were based on the average growth rate over the previous five years.

SMMPA Contract Extension

RPU is faced with determining whether or not to extend the current 216 MW CROD contract with SMMPA beyond 2030. B&McD analyzed RPU's potential future with and without the CROD extended beyond 2030 and its subsequent impact to RPU's capacity and energy needs and renewable energy requirements. Based on this analysis, it was found that a future without SMMPA would be more economically beneficial than extending the current CROD contract, even considering the additional renewable energy burden required without the SMMPA CROD. This is likely a function of many complex factors including but not limited to:

- CROD rates assumed in this study
- Carbon tax levels assumed in this study and RPU's exposure to coal-based energy through SMMPA
- Based on its size and load requirements, RPU would not be able to achieve economies of scale or efficient operations replacing CROD energy and capacity through a large coal-fired power plant, which would have greater capacity and energy than RPU alone would need

- RPU can utilize economies of scale and operating efficiencies replacing CROD energy and capacity with a large natural gas-fired resource that serves as a baseload resource in a carbon tax environment

Renewable Resource Development

Based on the analysis in this update study, RPU does not require additional renewable energy to meet current Minnesota RPS requirements until approximately 2025. Until that time, a majority of native load requirements above CROD levels occur during peak hours. Because of this constraint, wind, which generally has an output profile inverse to load requirements, is not a great fit for supplying renewable energy to RPU above CROD. It is expected that RPU would have to sell a significant amount of wind energy over the short-term into the open market, subjecting considerable market price risk to that energy.

If RPU wishes to pursue additional renewable energy projects prior to approximately the 2025 timeframe, it is expected that solar resources (or any resource that provides more energy during peak hours) would be a better fit to serve RPU native load requirements above CROD. This is based on the assumption that RPU native load requirements above CROD will occur during peak hours more often than not until the conclusion of the SMMPA CROD. The addition of any new renewable energy above Minnesota RPS requirements should still be subject to a production cost analysis to determine its suitability and economic benefit to RPU and its customers.

Suggested Long Range Planning Activities

The decision of whether or not to extend the CROD contract with SMMPA is currently the largest resource planning issue confronting RPU over the next 20 years. Based on Burns & McDonnell's understanding, RPU has determined not to renew the SMMPA contract. This indicates that the CROD will not be available to RPU past 2030.

Assuming aggressive DSM and increased energy efficiency as assumed in the forecast used in this analysis, RPU will not face capacity or energy deficits until approximately 2026. Planning for the CROD replacement will need to begin approximately eight to ten years prior to the end of the SMMPA contract due to the size of the resource. In addition, based on current load projections, RPU will need to start planning for the addition of its next resource two to three years prior to needing the capacity and energy. Also, based on the current load projections, additional renewable resources to meet Minnesota RPS requirements will not be required until approximately 2025. A summary activity chart showing the

timing of the previous activities as well as suggested periods to review the long range plan against current conditions is shown in Table ES-4.

Table ES-4: Summary of Long Range Plan Development Activities

| Activity: | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
|------------------------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|
| Aggressive DSM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CROD Replacement Resource | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Next Resource Based on Load Growth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Next Renewable Resource | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Long Range Plan Review | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | X |

ES.8 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis provided in this Update Study, Burns & McDonnell has developed the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. RPU has determined that the resource expansion should consider the CROD expiring in 2030.
2. The next resource that RPU will need to acquire is in the 2027 time frame. The resource identified is an engine based plant. The lead time for this type of plant is approximately three years from beginning of permitting to commercial operation. Therefore, RPU would need to begin the formal project to install this unit in 2024.
3. RPU will need to begin planning for the expiration of the CROD in the 2020 to 2022 time frame. This will provide sufficient lead time for RPU to investigate the approaches to replacing the capacity and construct a resource should that be the selected approach.
4. Due to the CROD, the best renewable option that fits the RPU load curve is solar photovoltaic. Encouragement of installation of solar PV should be considered.
5. RPU should continue to pursue aggressive demand side management activities for both peak demand reduction and energy savings. Pursuit of time of use and dynamic pricing should be considered to provide incentives to the customer to reduce consumption.
6. RPU should continue to provide periodic updates to this plan. The main variable will be the success of the demand side management activities and the resultant load that has to be met. Should the load be greater than that assumed in the analysis, adjustments to the capacity requirements will be necessary.

* * * * *

SECTION 1.0
INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company (B&McD) was retained by Rochester Public Utilities (RPU) to perform an Update to the 2005-2030 Baseline Infrastructure Study (Study or Study Update) to evaluate and update as necessary the key findings and recommendations of the original long range strategy developed in 2005. This report provides information on the generation resource planning and other analyses undertaken to make updated decisions and recommendations on RPU's long term strategy.

1.1 STUDY OBJECTIVES

The updated analysis required to support the ongoing long term resource decisions is the subject of this report. The objective of this update was to analyze the power supply needs and regulatory requirements of RPU to the 2045 time frame in order to identify any longer term issues which could impact shorter term decisions. The major regulatory and power supply resource issues which confront RPU include:

- The long range development of power supply resources in anticipation of a contract extension or termination with SMMPA in 2030
- The development of renewable resources to meet Minnesota requirements
- The benefit of the Silver Lake power plant as a long term resource
- The examination of DSM impacts to RPU's long range resource plan

1.2 STUDY BACKGROUND

The Infrastructure Study prepared for RPU in 2005 included several supply and demand side activities which RPU could pursue. These activities included emission control programs for the Silver Lake Plant, demand side management activities and consideration to acquire additional renewable energy. As an ongoing activity, RPU is reviewing ways to obtain power supply that would reduce its operating costs and, therefore, the rates to its customers.

RPU has initiated the emission control program for the Silver Lake Plant. Financing has been secured and the project has moved into the construction phase. Ongoing progress for the plant can be monitored through the RPU website.

RPU is also actively engaged in discussing transmission expansion in the vicinity. Upgrades to the 161kV transmission system have been proposed. These improvements will help alleviate current

transmission constraints in the area, which will benefit RPU. It is expected that these transmission improvements will be in service in [2014].

RPU has continued to aggressively pursue demand side measures that allow customers to reduce their energy consumption. The programs include numerous appliance efficiency upgrades, lighting change out and direct load control programs. Information provided by RPU indicates that approximately 3.6MW has been removed from the system.

1.3 STUDY METHODOLOGY

The analysis of power supply options and issues associated with the SMMPA contract extension required the projection of RPU's demand and energy over the study period. The forecast for the energy and demand was provided by RPU. The forecast was used as the basis for determining when additional resources would be needed to maintain the capacity reserve margins required by the Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator (MISO) and North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC).

The analysis of power supply options was performed using the Strategist resource expansion program. This program analyzes the capacity and energy needs of a utility and adds resources from options provided to the program. Various assumptions were developed for such things as capital costs, fixed operations and maintenance costs, fuel supply and variable operating costs of potential new resources. In addition, Burns & McDonnell developed assumptions for market costs at the SMP.RPU MISO node. The time frame for the updated resource analysis was from 2010 to 2045.

For the review of wind and long term renewable energy requirements, a request for proposals was prepared and issued for response. The responses were evaluated and compared against the ability for RPU to make use of the energy. An hourly production cost model was used to analyze the costs and benefits of the wind energy.

The estimates and projections contained in this report are based on Burns & McDonnell's experience, qualifications and judgment as a professional consultant and reflect screening level assumptions about the facilities represented and are not site specific. While the estimates are considered suitable for use in production cost modeling analyses to select preferable resource options to pursue, Burns & McDonnell has no control over the numerous factors affecting actual costs should any of the facilities included herein be pursued. Therefore, Burns & McDonnell does not guarantee that actual values realized over time will

not vary from the estimates and projections prepared by Burns & McDonnell for purposes of this planning study.

1.4 ORGANIZATION OF REPORT

This report is organized into several separate chapters and supporting appendices. These individual sections are listed below along with a brief description of their contents.

- Executive Summary: An executive summary of the 2009 Infrastructure Update.
- Section 1.0 – Introduction: A description of the Study’s objectives and methodology.
- Section 2.0 – Review of SMMPA CROD Extension: Includes the analysis of various futures associated with extending the CROD past 2030.
- Section 3.0 – Review of Renewable Energy Requirements: Provides a description of the RFP for wind energy and a renewable energy requirements evaluation.
- Section 4.0 – Resource Strategy provides a resource expansion plan for RPU based on the renewable and CROD analysis.

* * * * *

SECTION 2.0
SMMPA CONTRACT EXTENSION ANALYSIS

2.0 SMMPA CONTRACT EXTENSION ANALYSIS

This part of the report addresses the various resource planning assumptions and scenarios that were developed and analyzed using Ventyx's Strategist software to study the decision of whether or not to extend the existing SMMPA Contract Rate of Delivery (CROD) past 2030. The Strategist model is a resource portfolio optimization model that allows an analysis of several different resources with a variety of characteristics to meet the load requirements and any other defined constraints over a finite period of time. The model develops potentially thousands of resource combinations based on the scenario-defined constraints, ranking these combinations by net present value (NPV) over the study period. This allows the selection of the lowest cost combination of resources, including optimal size and implementation schedules for new resources, based on the performance and construction costs provided. Four scenarios were developed to analyze the CROD extension decision and also the resulting impact on RPU's RPS requirements based on a future with or without CROD.

2.1 SCENARIO BACKGROUND & ASSUMPTIONS

The following is a discussion of the assumptions developed to analyze the future resource requirements of RPU with and without CROD.

2.1.1 General Assumptions

The analysis began with the development of the baseline assumptions and constraints as applicable for RPU. The following general assumptions are applicable to the analysis:

- The study period covers the years 2025 through 2044.
- Except where noted otherwise, all assumptions were escalated in real dollar terms based on 2009\$.
- RPU must maintain capacity reserves of 15 percent above peak load (net of CROD) throughout the study period.
- In scenarios where CROD is not continued, the contract terminates December 31, 2030. In scenarios where CROD is continued, the contract continues at 216 MW and its other current terms through the study period.
- No RPU resources are retired throughout the study period.
- The hourly load shape provided by RPU for the 2006 calendar year was used as the basis for the study load shape adjusted based on future load growth projections.

- Future load growth projections were based on recent estimates from SMMPA.
- The discount rate for RPU for financing terms was 6.0 percent, with longer term resources financed over 30 years, and shorter term resources financed over 20 years.

2.1.2 Load Forecast

The load forecast was based on linear growth of a recent SMMPA projection for RPU demand and energy requirements in 2030, which reflect increased DSM and end-user efficiency. The historical load for 2006 was provided on an hourly basis by RPU and used as a starting load shape, modified based on future load growth projections. The forecast is summarized on an annual basis over the study period in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: RPU Demand and Energy Forecast

| | Demand (MW) | Energy (GWh) |
|------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2025 | 364.7 | 1,897.5 |
| 2026 | 369.6 | 1,925.9 |
| 2027 | 374.4 | 1,954.4 |
| 2028 | 379.3 | 1,982.8 |
| 2029 | 384.1 | 2,011.2 |
| 2030 | 389.0 | 2,039.7 |
| 2031 | 394.0 | 2,069.4 |
| 2032 | 399.1 | 2,099.5 |
| 2033 | 404.3 | 2,130.1 |
| 2034 | 409.6 | 2,161.1 |
| 2035 | 414.9 | 2,192.5 |
| 2036 | 420.2 | 2,224.4 |
| 2037 | 425.7 | 2,256.8 |
| 2038 | 431.2 | 2,289.7 |
| 2039 | 436.8 | 2,323.0 |
| 2040 | 442.5 | 2,356.8 |
| 2041 | 448.2 | 2,391.1 |
| 2042 | 454.0 | 2,426.0 |
| 2043 | 459.9 | 2,461.3 |
| 2044 | 465.8 | 2,497.1 |

2.1.3 RPU Resources

RPU has a number of resources to meet its demand and energy requirements. These include a diverse mix of coal, gas, landfill gas and hydro-electric generating units. RPU also has a significant amount of energy provided under its contract with SMMPA, which currently runs through 2030. The units owned and operated by RPU are the following:

- Silver Lake Power Plant (Units 1-4)
- Cascade Creek (Units 1-2)
- Olmstead Waste-to-Energy Facility (OWEF)
- Lake Zumbro Hydro Plant

A balance of loads and resources (BLR) based on the load forecast and resources that RPU will have available to meet its obligations with and without SMMPA are shown in Figures 2-1 and 2-2, respectively.

Figure 2-1: RPU Balance of Loads and Resources with SMMPA

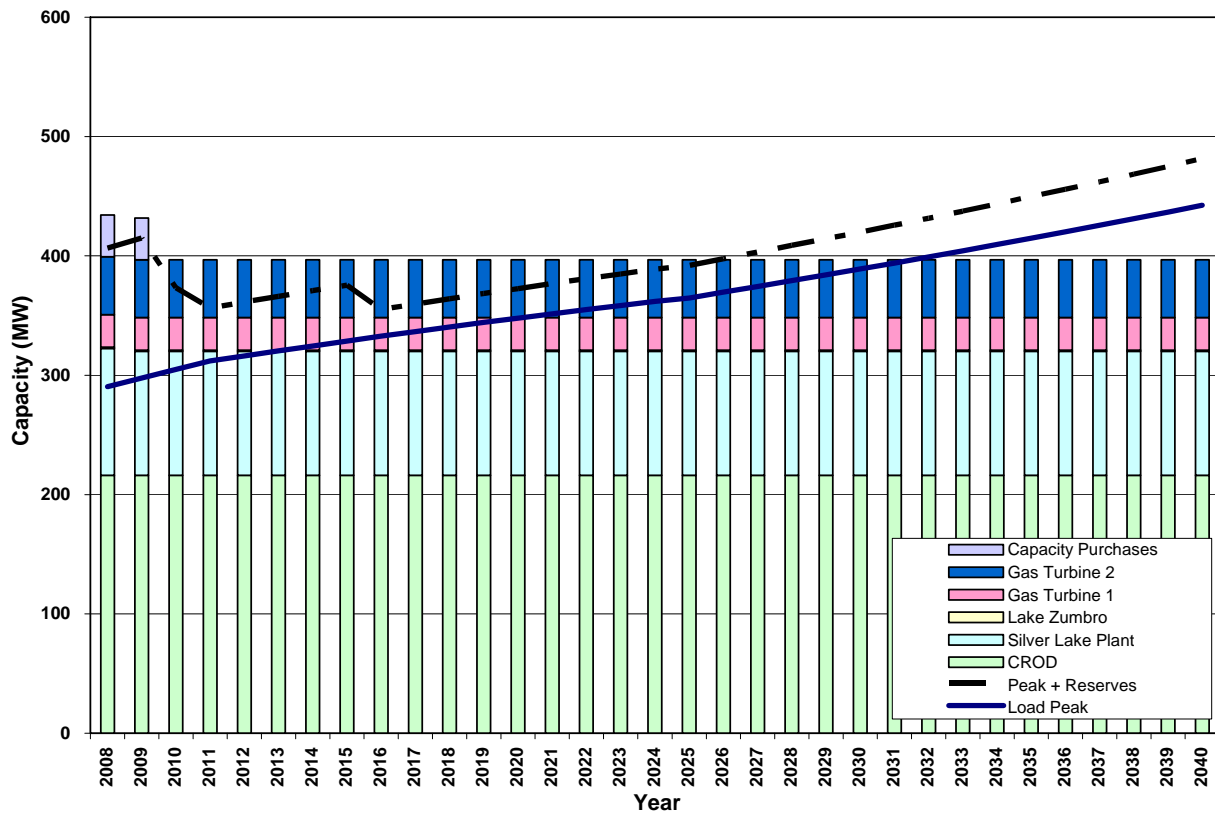
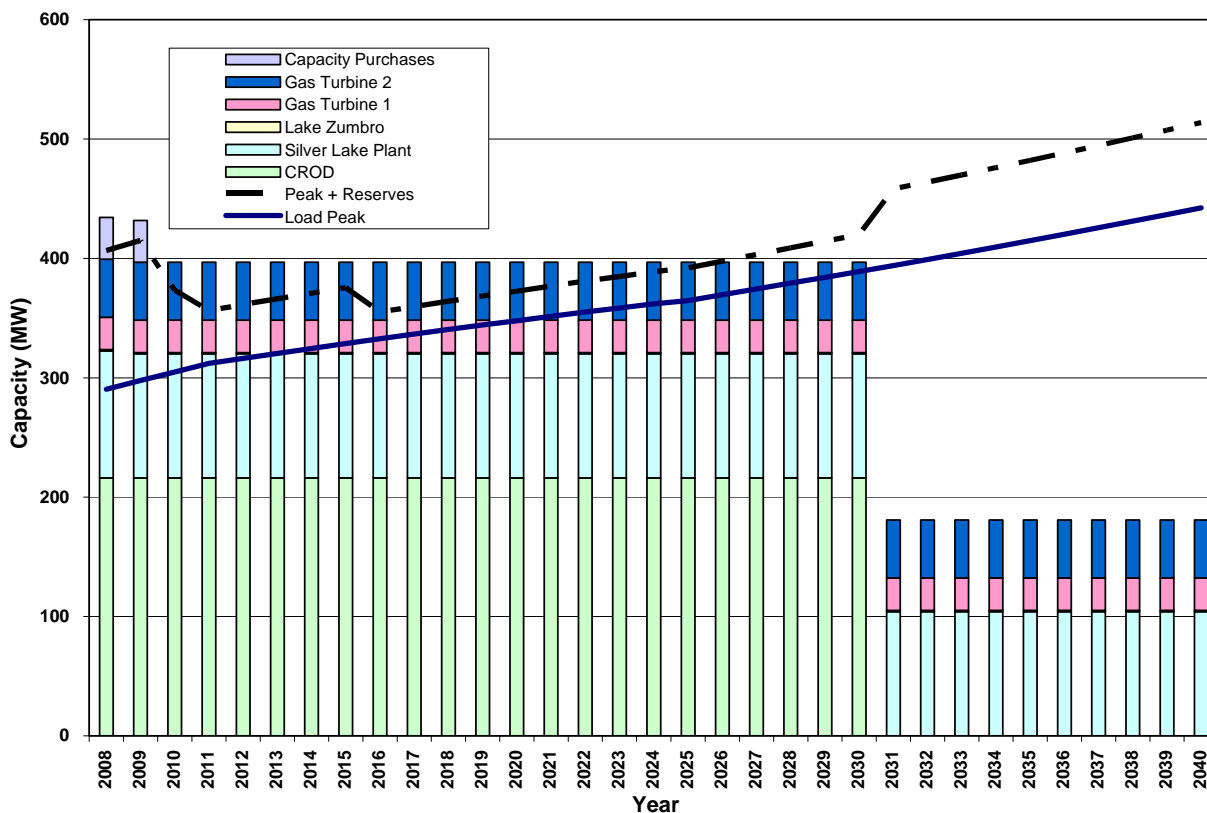


Figure 2-2: RPU Balance of Loads and Resources without SMMPA



As shown in the previous figures, with or without SMMPA, RPU does not become resource deficit until approximately 2026. However, depending on whether or not RPU continues the SMMPA CROD will have a significant impact on future resource requirements past 2030. High level assumptions about the units and their operating parameters can be found in Appendix A.

2.1.4 New Resources

The capacity and energy needs of RPU are projected to potentially increase substantially over the study period. To meet these needs a diverse mix of both baseload/intermediate and peaking type resources were available as potential new resources over the study period. When supply resources were not available or economical, a market capacity resource was used to maintain reserve margins throughout the study period. Market capacity resources are modeled as temporary supply resources, expiring at the end of each year. Table 2-2 summarizes the new resource and corresponding capacity levels populated in the Strategist model as potential new resource alternatives for meeting RPU’s future demand and energy requirements. Further operating and cost assumptions for the new resources can be found in Appendix A.

Table 2-2: New Resource Options Modeled

| Resource Option | Min. Project Cap. (MW) | Capital Cost (2009\$/kW) | Earliest In-Service Yr | Fixed O&M (\$/kW-yr) | Var. O&M (\$/MWh) |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Market Capacity | As Needed | - | 2009 | \$76.38 | - |
| Wartsila Engine Sets | 16.8 | \$1,122 | 2013 | \$8.32 | \$8.42 |
| FT8 TwinPac | 50 | \$1,351 | 2013 | \$12.88 | \$1.58 |
| 1 x 1 7EA NGCC | 146 | \$1,955 | 2014 | \$21.22 | \$5.04 |
| 1 x 1 7FA NGCC | 330 | \$1,318 | 2014 | \$18.54 | \$4.64 |
| Wind | 25 | - | 2011 | - | \$70.00 |
| Solar | 5 | \$4,000 | 2011 | - | - |
| SLP 1-3 Biomass | 40 | \$2,275 | 2016 | \$132.00 | \$3.50 |

Note: All costs shown in 2009\$.

2.2 FUEL CONSIDERATIONS/FORECASTS

Most of the generating resources considered in the analysis require an associated fuel for power generation. The analysis utilized gas, coal, biomass, and spot market pricing to help determine production costs for each of the various supply alternatives considered. The following paragraphs discuss each of the various fuel forecasts used in this analysis.

2.2.1 Coal and Biomass

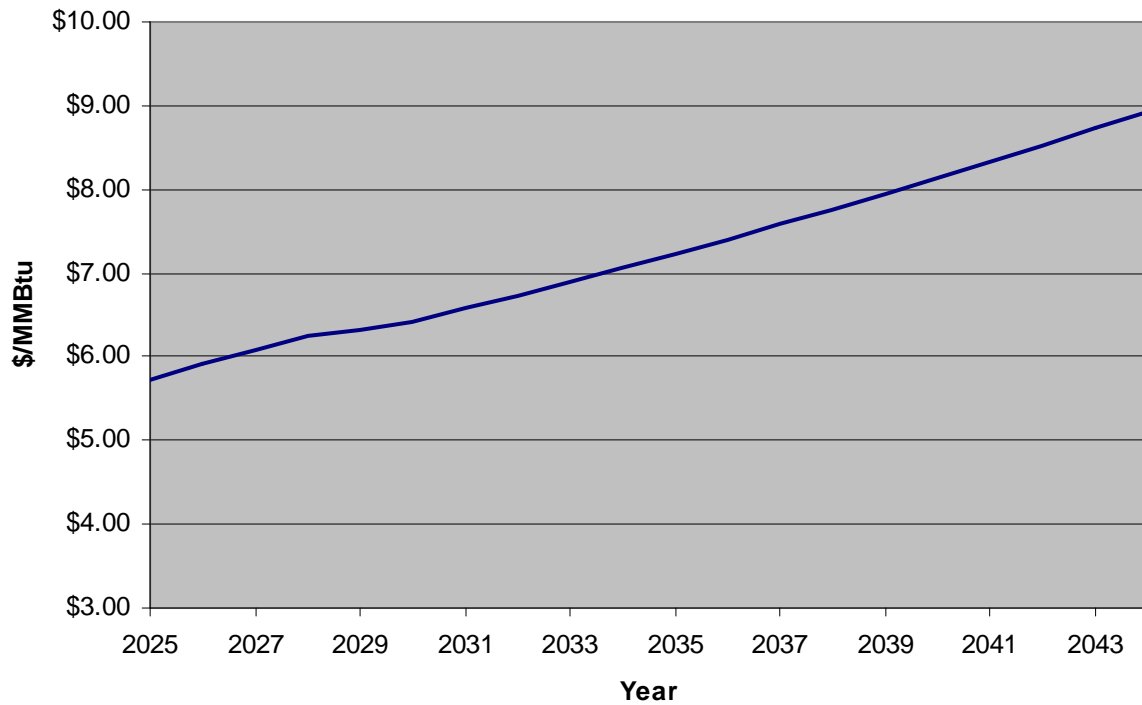
For the SLP 1-3 repower project, it was assumed that the new facility would burn a ratio of 50/50 coal and biomass fuel. Since SLP is a coal-fired facility, coal is already delivered to the site and it was assumed that the same source would be used for coal in the repowered facility. The coal delivered to SLP was assumed to cost \$3.60/MMBtu in 2008 dollars, subject to 3 percent annual real escalation after 2008. The biomass fuel delivered to SLP was assumed to cost \$2.27/MMBtu in 2008 dollars, subject to 3 percent annual real escalation after 2008.

2.2.2 Natural Gas

Natural gas has seen severe price fluctuations over the past decade due to supply and demand issues, natural disasters such as Hurricane Katrina, and increasing geopolitical tensions. For a base natural gas price forecast, the Study relied on the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) annually published long-term natural gas forecast for electric power producers. This annual forecast is published in real dollars by the U.S. Department of Energy and runs through 2030. The EIA short-term forecast for natural gas at Henry Hub was blended with the long-term EIA to raise the long-term forecast to a starting point more reflective of today's prices. Applying the average real dollar escalation rate to prices past 2030, the

study forecast is shown in Figure 2-3. This forecast was used as the base natural gas price for all resource alternatives that required the use of natural gas as a fuel. The volatility of natural gas will lead to certain years having low pricing and some years having high prices due to supply and demand impacts around the world. The current market price for natural gas is lower than forecast due to these conditions.

Figure 2-3: Modified EIA Natural Gas Forecast, Real\$



2.2.3 Market Energy Prices

The spot market energy price forecast was developed using the hourly day-ahead LMP pricing of the SMP.RPU node in MISO from January through December 2008. On-peak energy prices for 2009 and beyond were projected using the same underlying annual escalation as the EIA natural gas forecast and off-peak energy prices were projected using the same underlying annual real escalation as coal throughout the study period.

2.3 CARBON TAX ASSUMPTIONS

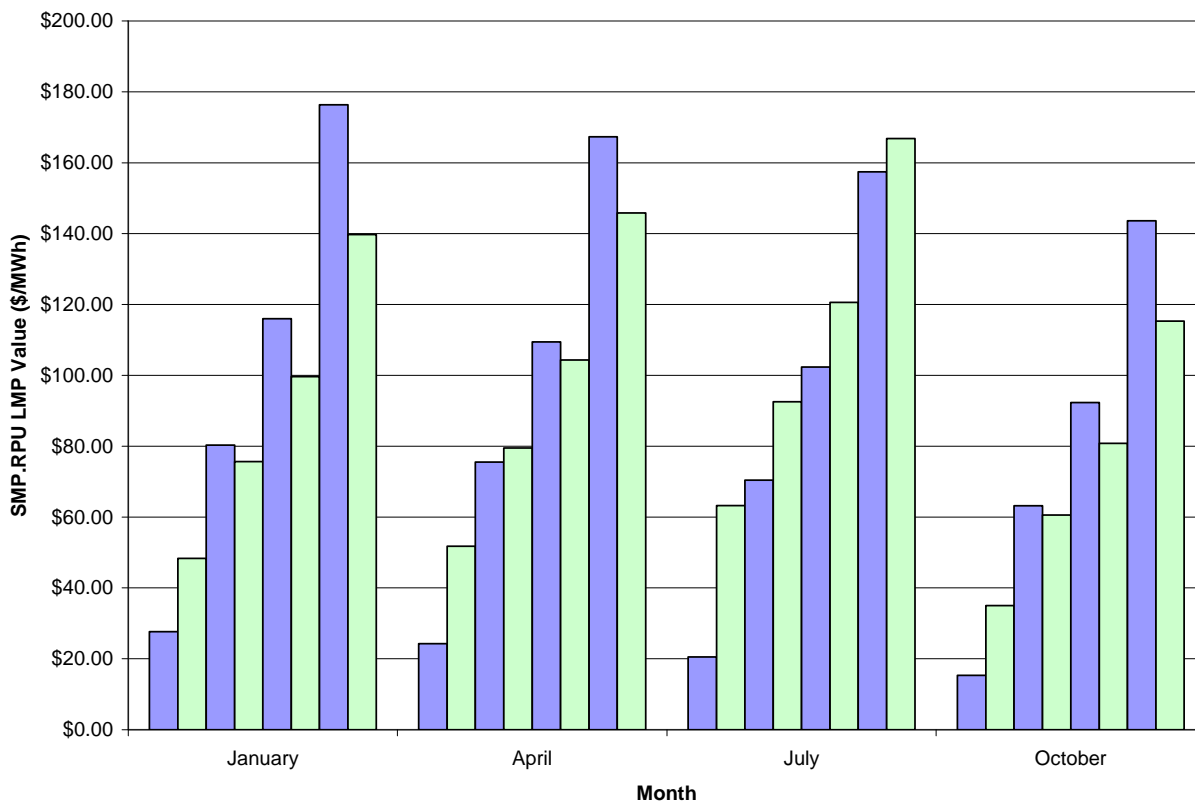
Significant debate on the approach to legislating carbon emissions is ongoing in state and federal governments. The two major approaches considered for limiting electric utility emissions are a carbon tax or a cap and trade system, similar to the method used to control sulfur dioxide. This Study has used a carbon tax as a proxy to capture the expected cost impacts of carbon legislation on fossil fuel fired

resources. The tax rate, by year, applied to all carbon emissions over the study period is shown in nominal dollars in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3: Annual Carbon Tax Rate, \$/Ton

| Year | CO ₂ Tax |
|------|---------------------|
| 2025 | \$48.00 |
| 2026 | \$50.00 |
| 2027 | \$53.00 |
| 2028 | \$56.00 |
| 2029 | \$59.00 |
| 2030 | \$61.00 |
| 2031 | \$63.00 |
| 2032 | \$66.00 |
| 2033 | \$69.00 |
| 2034 | \$72.00 |
| 2035 | \$74.00 |
| 2036 | \$77.00 |
| 2037 | \$80.00 |
| 2038 | \$84.00 |
| 2039 | \$89.00 |
| 2040 | \$93.00 |
| 2041 | \$98.00 |
| 2042 | \$103.00 |
| 2043 | \$108.00 |
| 2044 | \$113.00 |

Because of the carbon tax, it was assumed that the spot market price of electric energy would also increase to account for the increase in the cost of generation across the market. A \$1/ton CO₂ tax roughly translates into a \$1/MWh increase in the cost of generation for a coal-fired resource. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that the typical off-peak market energy, which is predominantly priced at the margin by baseload, coal-fired resources, would see the market price of energy increase at a rate (\$/MWh) equal to the carbon tax (\$/ton) level. Natural gas-fired resources typically have CO₂ emissions rates that are half as much as coal-fired resources and predominantly make up the market energy provided during peak hours. Therefore, market energy during peak hours was increased at half the price of the carbon tax. For example, in 2025, off-peak market prices were increased by \$48/MWh, and on-peak market prices were increased by \$24/MWh. Over the study period, the spread in on and off-peak pricing eventually narrowed and was eliminated. Figure 2-4 shows the relationship between on and off-peak pricing in select months in different years of the study period.

Figure 2-4: Monthly On/Off-Peak Price Relationship Over Time

CROD energy was also included in the consideration of carbon tax costs assuming the energy supplied to RPU consisted of approximately 75 percent coal energy and 25 percent renewable energy. In this way, 75 percent of the MWh's supplied by CROD were subjected to the corresponding \$/ton carbon tax rate in each year the energy was provided.

2.4 PRODUCTION COST RESULTS

Using the assumptions described previously in this Section, four different scenarios were developed for the SMMPA contract extension analysis in Strategist. The four cases were developed in an attempt to bound the broadly different futures potentially present for RPU and analyze the economic benefits of each. The four cases and their high level constraints include:

- Case 1 – RPU future with SMMPA CROD contract extended beyond 2030; RPS requirement of 25 percent renewable energy by 2025 not enforced.
- Case 2 – RPU future with SMMPA CROD contract extended beyond 2030; RPS requirement of 25 percent renewable energy by 2025 enforced.
- Case 3 – RPU future without SMMPA CROD contract beyond 2030; RPS requirement of 25 percent renewable energy by 2025 not enforced.

- Case 4 – RPU future without SMMPA CROD contract beyond 2030; RPS requirement of 25 percent renewable energy by 2025 enforced.

Using all potential combinations of new resources available for selection that satisfy the scenario constraints, the model provides thousands of portfolio options, ranked by a net present value (NPV) cost. The option resulting in the lowest 20-year NPV cost for each case is shown in Table 2-4.

At a high level in the lower NPV cost expansion plans, the model consistently picks a 1x1 7FA combined cycle facility to replace energy and capacity from the CROD starting in 2031. Aside from this resource decision, the model picks a variety of smaller Wartsila engine sets or Wind over the study period in the lower cost expansion plans, with and without SMMPA. At the assumed carbon tax levels, it was shown that there was production cost benefit to adding renewable energy at the assumed pricing. Appendix B provides a more detailed breakdown of energy sources and costs for each of the cases summarized herein.

Table 2-4: Strategist Lowest NPV Scenario Expansion Plan Summary

| Year | Plan: | 1-With SMMPA | 2-With SMMPA/ Renewables | 3-W/O SMMPA | 4-W/O SMMPA/ Renewables |
|-------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| 2025 | | Wartsila(34) | Wartsila(17) Wind (25) | Market(2) | Wind(25) |
| 2026 | | | Wartsila(17) | Market(7) | Market(3) |
| 2027 | | | | Market(13) | Market(9) |
| 2028 | | Wartsila(17) | Wind(25) | Market(18) | Market(15) |
| 2029 | | | | Market(24) | Market(20) |
| 2030 | | Wartsila(17) | Wartsila(17) | Market(29) | Market(26) |
| 2031 | | | Wind(25) | 7FACC(330) | 7FACC(330) |
| 2032 | | | Wind(25) | | Wind(25) |
| 2033 | | Wartsila(17) | Wartsila(17) | | |
| 2034 | | | | | Wind(25) |
| 2035 | | | Wind(25) | Wartsila(17) | Wind(50) |
| 2036 | | Wartsila(17) | Wartsila(17) | | Wind(25) |
| 2037 | | | Wind(25) | | Wind(50) |
| 2038 | | Wartsila(17) | | Wartsila(17) | Wind(50) |
| 2039 | | | Wartsila(17) Wind(25) | | Wind(25) |
| 2040 | | Wartsila(17) | | Wartsila(17) | |
| 2041 | | | Wind(25) | | Wartsila(17) |
| 2042 | | | Wind(25) | Wartsila(17) | |
| 2043 | | Wartsila(17) | Wartsila(17) | | Wartsila(17) |
| 2044 | | | Wind(50) | | |
| NPV (\$000) | | \$3,836,070 | \$3,387,527 | \$2,960,876 | \$2,818,040 |

2.5 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis provided above on various futures that could be pursued by RPU associated with the SMMPA contract extension, Burns & McDonnell has developed the following conclusions.

With SMMPA

7. The majority of the energy provided by SMMPA will be exposed to carbon legislation and coal pricing due its sourcing from the SMMPA share of Sherco Unit 3.
8. The Sherco facility will be approximately 50 years old in 2030. This will place the majority of the energy provided by SMMPA from an aged resource that will likely require significant life extension upgrades to sustain efficient operations.
9. RPU will have little ability to influence SMMPA directions and costs for the length of the contract beyond what it has been able to do in the past.
10. RPU is responsible to share in upgrades or replacement of Sherco and other resources SMMPA may pursue which is an off balance sheet debt of RPU.
11. The trajectory of carbon cap and trade legislation being debated in Congress will try to force retirement of coal plants. If this occurs, and Sherco Unit 3 is retired, this will require a major investment in a replacement resource(s) or change in cost structure for SMMPA.
12. The resource options available to RPU would not benefit significantly from economies of scale unless opportunities arose for clean coal or nuclear plant construction. There would be no advantage over market opportunities.

Without SMMPA

13. RPU will be operating with over half of its capacity from a new resource(s) in 2031 to replace the CROD. This provides an opportunity to obtain this capacity from multiple sources.
14. With or without SMMPA, the retirement of SLP is a consideration as it continues to age. Although the capacity would be more important if the CROD has to be replaced, ongoing investment in the units will be necessary. The development of biomass fuels may provide an opportunity to consider conversion of SLP to burn biomass, which would reduce its exposure to carbon legislation costs.
15. Replacing the CROD will require investments in new capacity and additional resource planning by RPU. This future would place all decisions associated with investments under direct management by RPU.

16. RPU would have the opportunity to partner with other utilities on a project by project basis. These opportunities could gain potential economies of scale when compared to projects that RPU would pursue alone.
17. The requirement for RPU to replace the CROD energy would provide the ability for RPU to take advantage of new technology and to move away from carbon fuels.
18. The replacement of the CROD will require that RPU provide an increased amount of renewable energy to meet the current Minnesota RPS.

* * * * *

SECTION 3.0
RENEWABLE ENERGY REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS

3.0 RENEWABLE ENERGY REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS

RPU is located in the state of Minnesota, which currently has RPS legislation requiring utilities to meet a certain percentage of their energy needs through renewable resources. The following Section describes the gathering of potential renewable energy project proposals and evaluating them in the context of RPU's projected renewable energy needs over the time period 2010 through 2030.

3.1 RFP SUMMARY

The following paragraphs provide a summary of the process and results of RPU's Request for Proposal (RFP) for up to 100 MW of wind resources and to transmit information about the RFP results to RPU. B&McD worked with RPU to develop the RFP and RFP parameters which included:

- The Purpose of Request for Proposals
- Instructions to Bidders
- Proposal Organization
- Proposal Content
- Proposal Evaluation and Contract Negotiations

Once the RFP was developed, the following tasks were undertaken in such a manner that the entire RFP process and evaluation were unbiased and met the criteria of the Edgar standards.

- Issuing the RFP
- Bids Received
- Evaluation of Bids
- Short List of Bidders
- Final Evaluation

3.1.1 Issuing the RFP

The RFP shown in Appendix D was issued for bid on September 22, 2008 with bids due on November 14, 2008. The RFP was directly emailed to a comprehensive list of power marketers, utilities and renewable developers who would possibly have an interest. Attached in Appendix E is the list of directly emailed recipients.

Burns & McDonnell created a web site specifically for this RFP with the name www.RPUWindRFP.com. The web site used for the RFP included:

- A link to download the entire RFP and exhibits
- A link to ask questions
- Answers to questions from bidders
- Links to Burns & McDonnell and RPU's company web sites

In addition to the directly emailed RFPs, advertising was placed in MegaWatt Daily for five days during the week of September 22, 2008. The advertising from MegaWatt Daily is shown in Appendix F. The ad directed interested parties to visit the web site listed to download a copy of the RFP.

Burns & McDonnell was the exclusive contact for all bidder correspondence related to this RFP, and there was no other contact with RPU representatives concerning this RFP. Burns & McDonnell set-up an e-mail address to collect all communication from potential bidders as well as to provide uniform communication including updates and specific detail as necessary from time to time through this bidding process. Questions addressed during the process were collected in the web site. Answers to questions from bidders were developed by Burns & McDonnell for review by RPU.

The following is a list of companies that submitted PPA proposals:

| <u>Company</u> | <u>Project Name</u> | <u>Company</u> | <u>Project Name</u> |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Acciona | Bitterfoot | Just Wind | Just Wind |
| Acciona | Tatanka | National Wind | North Star |
| Avant Energy/MMPA | Oak Glen | National Wind | Goodhue Wind |
| Avant Energy/MMPA | Shell Rock | National Wind | Root River |
| Avant Energy/MMPA | 200 MW | National Wind | High Country |
| Clipper Windpower | Aurora | National Wind | Lake Country |
| enXco | Lakefield | Nature Energies | Eyota-Viola |
| Getty Wind | Getty Wind | Nature Energies | Triple Creek |
| Horizon | Pioneer Prairie II | RES | Pleasant Valley |
| Iberdrola Renewables | Buffalo Ridge II | Scheinder Power | Hilltop |
| Iberdrola Renewables | Barton Wind | Geronimo –S. Fork | South Fork |
| Iberdrola Renewables | Rugby Wind | Geronimo -Albany | Albany |
| Invenergy | Hurricane lake | Geronimo -Goodhue | Goodhue Wind |

The following companies submitted ownership proposals:

| <u>Company</u> | <u>Project Name</u> | <u>Company</u> | <u>Project Name</u> |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Avant Energy/MMPA | Oak Glen | Just Wind | Logan County |
| Avant Energy/MMPA | Shell Rock | RES | Pleasant Vally |
| Avant Energy/MMPA | 200 MW | Scheinder Power | Hilltop |
| Clipper Windpower | Aurora | | |

The projects were in various stages of development and located in several states including Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The proposals had various levels of MW, start dates, capacity factors, escalation rates, pricing, term lengths, MISO CPNodes and load profiles.

3.1.2 RFP Response Evaluation

The evaluation of the proposals was based on the following key inputs:

- MW
- Start Date
- Location
- Pricing
- Escalation Rate(s)
- Term
- Load Profile
- Forecasted MISO Prices

Based on the above key inputs, the following short list of bidders was selected.

- Nature Energies -Eyota Viola
- Nature Energies -Triple Creek
- National Wind: Goodhue
- National Wind: High Country
- RES PPA
- Horizon Pioneer Prairie: -12 years
- Clipper PPA
- Geronimo -South Fork
- Geronimo -Albany

- Geronimo -Goodhue

For each bidder, an estimated \$/MWh levelized power cost over the term of the bid was developed based on their price, escalation, term, MW, capacity factor and start date. The levelized power cost is the net present value of the estimated \$/MWh power cost for each year over the term of the proposal. The NPV of the total cost and NPV of the total benefit of each proposal were also developed. These were then combined to determine the Net NPV of each project. During the evaluation phase bidders were given the opportunity to refresh their prices and modify their proposals to supply a lower amount of MWs if possible. Table 3-1 shows the results of the evaluation analysis.

Table 3-1: Wind RFP Response Evaluation NPV Results

| PPA Bidder | Levelized | Raw NPV Cost | Raw NPV Benefit | Net NPV |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | 2009 \$/MWh | | | |
| Horizon Pioneer Prairie II -12 years | \$70.00 | \$79,354,955 | \$61,044,806 | (\$18,310,150) |
| Clipper PPA | \$72.37 | \$104,022,109 | \$84,713,465 | (\$19,308,645) |
| Nature Energies -Viola | \$66.74 | \$43,004,786 | \$37,459,428 | (\$5,545,358) |
| Nature Energies Triple Creek | \$66.74 | \$91,385,170 | \$79,601,285 | (\$11,783,885) |
| REVISED Nature Energies -Viola | \$66.71 | \$43,620,287 | \$37,459,428 | (\$6,160,859) |
| REVISED Nature Energies Triple Creek | \$66.71 | \$92,693,110 | \$79,601,285 | (\$13,091,825) |
| Goodhue GE Turbines | \$67.40 | \$71,927,402 | \$63,343,383 | (\$8,584,019) |
| Goodhue SW Turbines | \$67.40 | \$69,037,347 | \$60,798,236 | (\$8,239,111) |
| RES PPA | \$64.76 | \$158,624,577 | \$137,743,331 | (\$20,881,246) |
| Geronimo -South Fork | \$63.75 | \$42,060,594 | \$37,381,290 | (\$4,679,305) |
| Geronimo -Albany | \$66.60 | \$105,639,380 | \$88,854,919 | (\$16,784,460) |
| Geronimo -Goodhue | \$63.43 | \$109,232,072 | \$95,283,670 | (\$13,948,402) |

Based on these results, the two bids with the highest Net NPV's were Nature Energies –Viola and Geronimo –South Fork. The above results were used in the production cost analysis by Burns & McDonnell to evaluate the wind alternative integrated into the balance of the RPU resource mix.

3.2 PRODUCTION COST ANALYSES

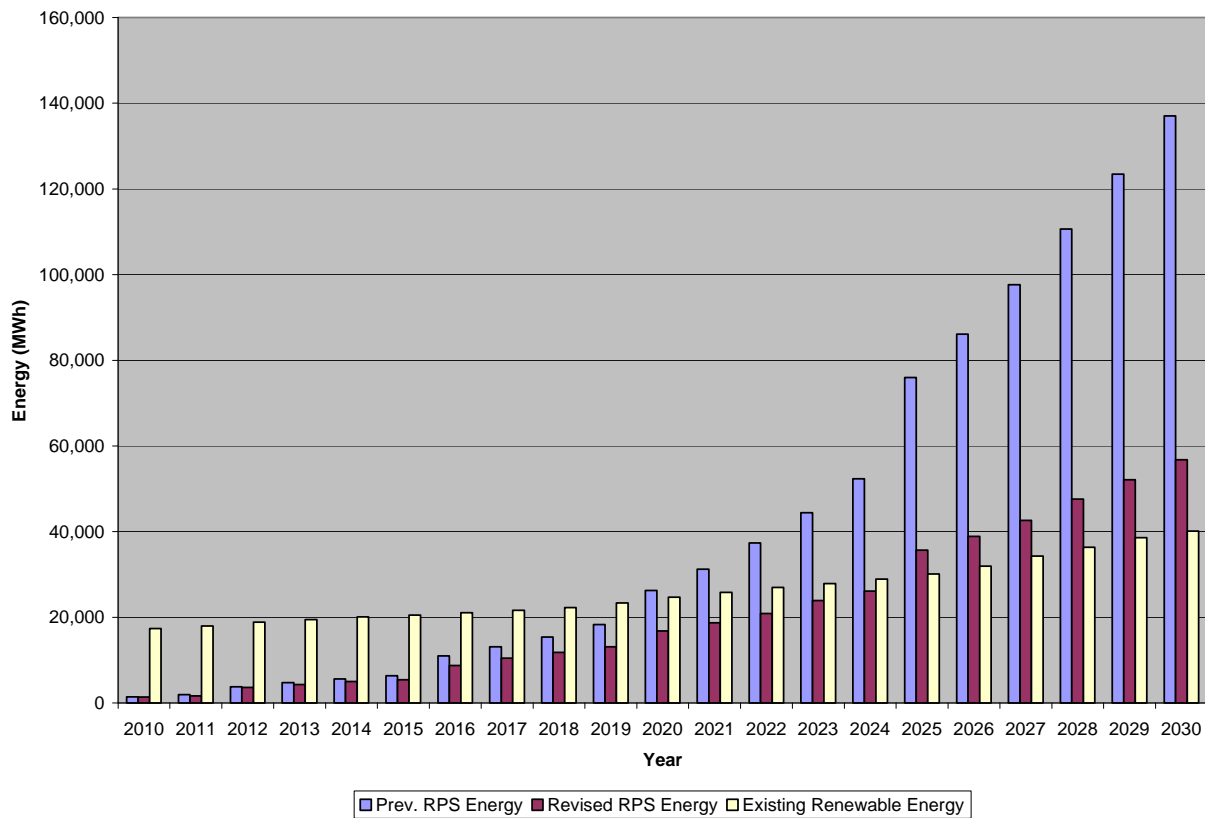
As previously described, a request for proposals (RFP) for wind projects was performed to determine the market pricing and availability for wind projects near RPU. The next step after gathering and summarizing the proposal responses was to analyze the more competitive responses in combination with RPU's system operations to determine the economic outlook of a potential wind project. This was done using Ventyx's PROMOD IV hourly production cost modeling software. The production cost modeling analysis was performed over the period 2010 through 2030 and used the same load forecast as that used in

the contract extension analysis. The various steps of the production cost analyses are discussed in the following paragraphs.

3.2.1 Project Size Analysis

The first step in the production cost analysis was to determine the appropriate amount of wind energy to evaluate based on RPU’s RPS requirements over the study period. RPU currently generates some renewable energy through its Lake Zumbro hydro facility and OWEF landfill gas facility. RPU’s renewable energy requirements over the study period were then calculated based on the updated load forecast which incorporates aggressive DSM and increased system efficiencies and after accounting for existing renewable energy sources. Figure 3-1 shows a comparison of RPU’s expected RPS energy requirements by year based on the initial load forecast used in previous renewable energy analyses, the requirements based on the updated load forecast from SMMPA discussed in Section 2, and the amount of existing renewable energy available to RPU from Lake Zumbro and OWEF. Based on this figure and current load forecast projections, RPU will not require any new renewable energy to satisfy Minnesota RPS requirements until approximately 2025.

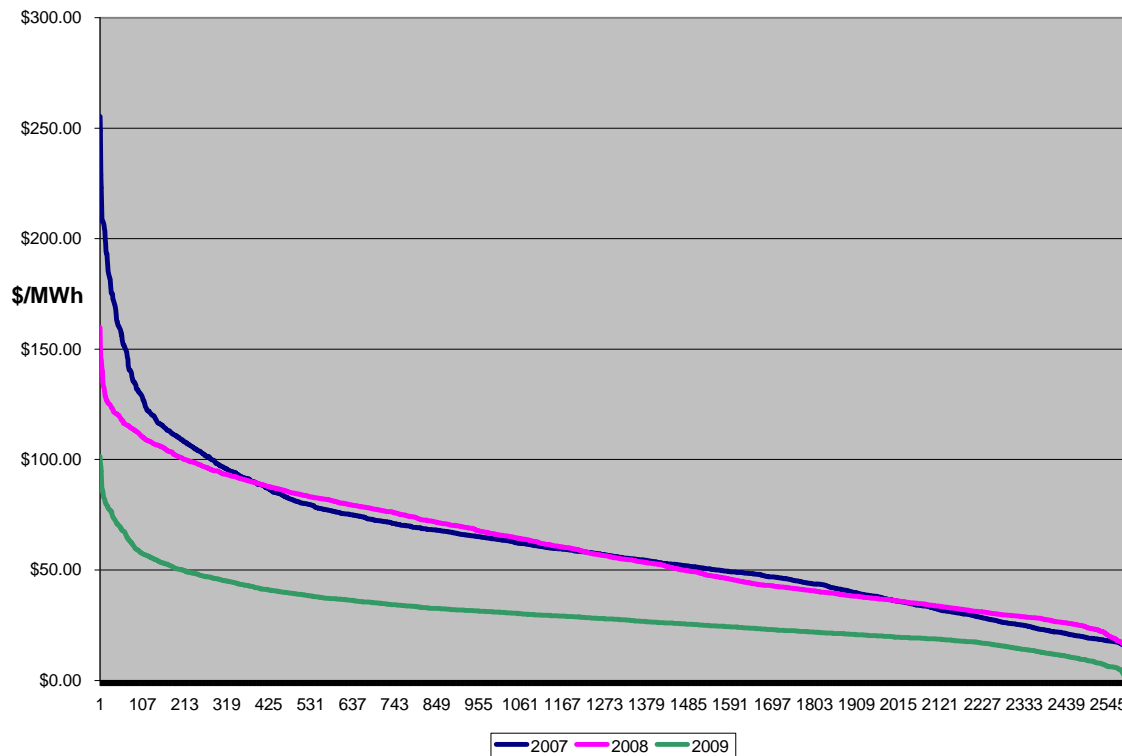
Figure 3-1: RPU RPS Energy Requirements Above CROD Load



Another factor to consider is the time during the day when wind energy is typically available. Wind energy is predominately available in the evening and off peak hours. Therefore, a majority of the wind energy over much of the study period would only be available to RPU during times when all energy requirements are met by the SMMPA CROD. This would require RPU to sell the unused wind energy to the market at the prevailing market energy price. Therefore, the larger the project size, the more RPU would be reliant on market prices to recoup the wind contract energy cost.

Figure 3-2 shows recent historical market energy price duration curves for the first four months of the year over the period 2007 through 2009. For a risk assessment, this figure should be looked at in context of the contract energy price of potential wind energy compared against the potential market price for selling that energy back into the market. This shows a potentially high risk of selling back a high portion of wind energy to the market at a loss. Based on the amount of renewable energy required over the study period and the potential market energy price risk, it was determined that over the short-term, any potential project for wind should be relatively small.

Figure 3-2: Historical Day Ahead Market Price Duration Curves from MN Hub



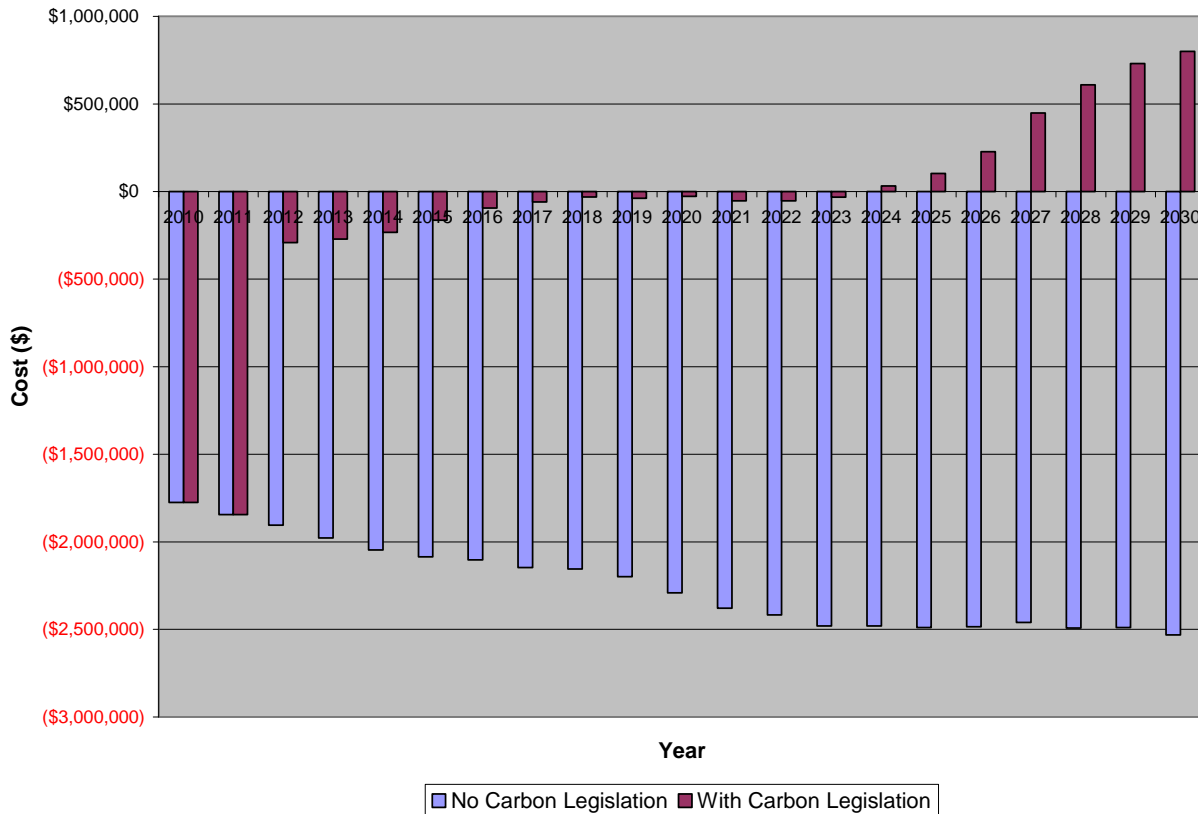
As seen from the above figure, market prices have declined substantially in 2009 from previous levels.

3.2.2 Wind Project Production Cost Analysis

Based on the project size analysis, a 24 MW project proposed through the RFP process was evaluated in an hourly production cost model to determine the potential economic benefits. The proposed wind project was added to RPU's system starting in 2010 at the costs proposed and evaluated on an hourly basis against a case over the same time period which did not include the wind project. These cases were evaluated with and without a carbon tax. The carbon tax was assumed to start in 2012 and costs were assumed from the same basis as the contract extension analysis described in the previous Section. The annual production cost between the cases with and without a carbon tax was compared to see if any economic benefit resulted from adding the wind resource in 2010.

Figure 3-3 shows the annual production cost delta with and without the addition of the wind project for the cases with and without an assumed carbon tax. In cases with and without a future carbon tax, the production cost delta between the case with wind subtracted from the case without wind resulted in a negative NPV. This indicated a negative economic impact of adding the wind project in 2010 under the pricing assumptions based on the RFP response. Appendix C provides a more detailed breakdown of energy sources and costs for each of the cases summarized herein.

Figure 3-3: Annual Production Cost Delta, Wind Case Minus No Wind Case



3.3 SOLAR ENERGY CONSIDERATIONS

As discussed previously, based on current load projections, RPU does not have to add short-term resources (renewable or otherwise) unless they provide an economic benefit to RPU and its customers. RPU currently has an all-requirements CROD through SMMPA up to 216 MW, and RPU generally does not generate significant amounts of energy through its own resources except during peak load times. Because of this and the hourly generation profile of wind, the energy from wind cannot provide a significant portion of native load requirements to RPU until load grows significantly beyond its current point. This condition makes renewable energy generated over the peak hours a better fit to meet RPU native load over the duration of the CROD agreement. For this reason, solar projects may be a more compatible resource to fulfill any RPS requirements through the end of the CROD. Figures 3-4 through 3-7 show a normalized curve of RPU’s load compared against RPU’s day ahead LMP in MISO and the output of both wind and fixed axis solar resources for the months of January, April, July, and October, respectively.

Figure 3-4: Normalized Load vs. Output of Wind and Solar Resources, Jan.

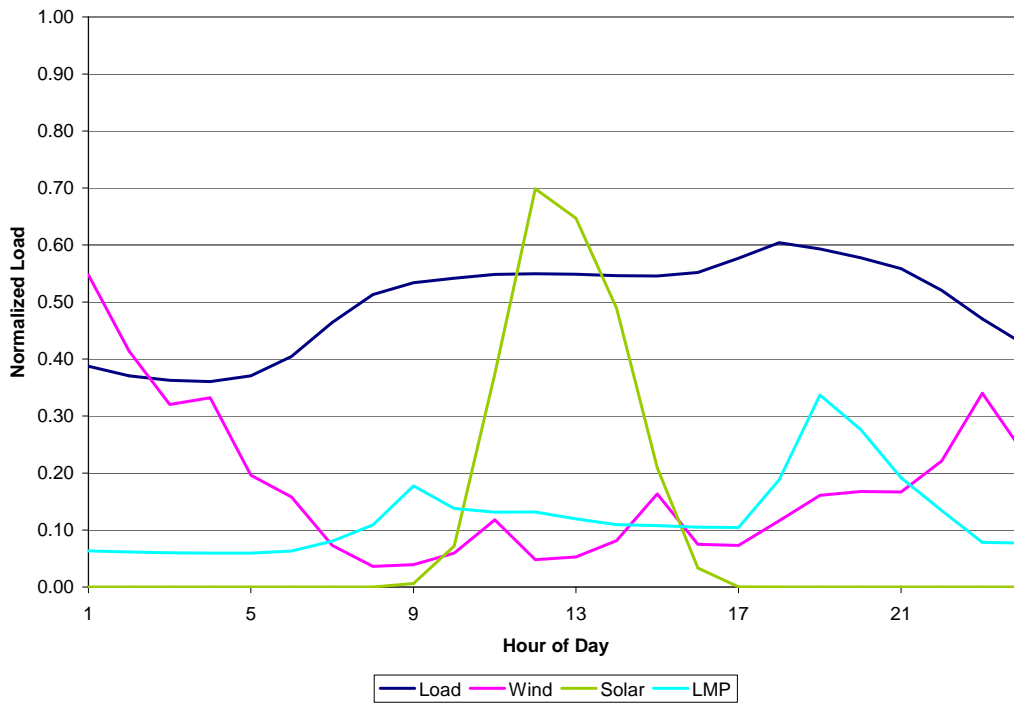


Figure 3-5: Normalized Load vs. Output of Wind and Solar Resources, April

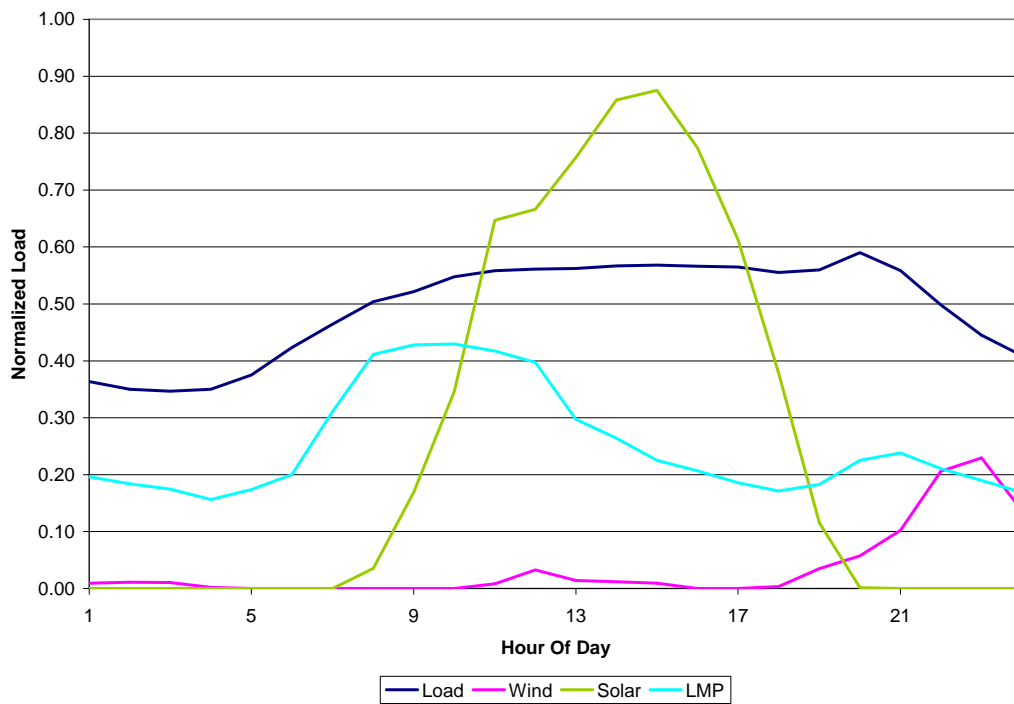


Figure 3-6: Normalized Load vs. Output of Wind and Solar Resources, July

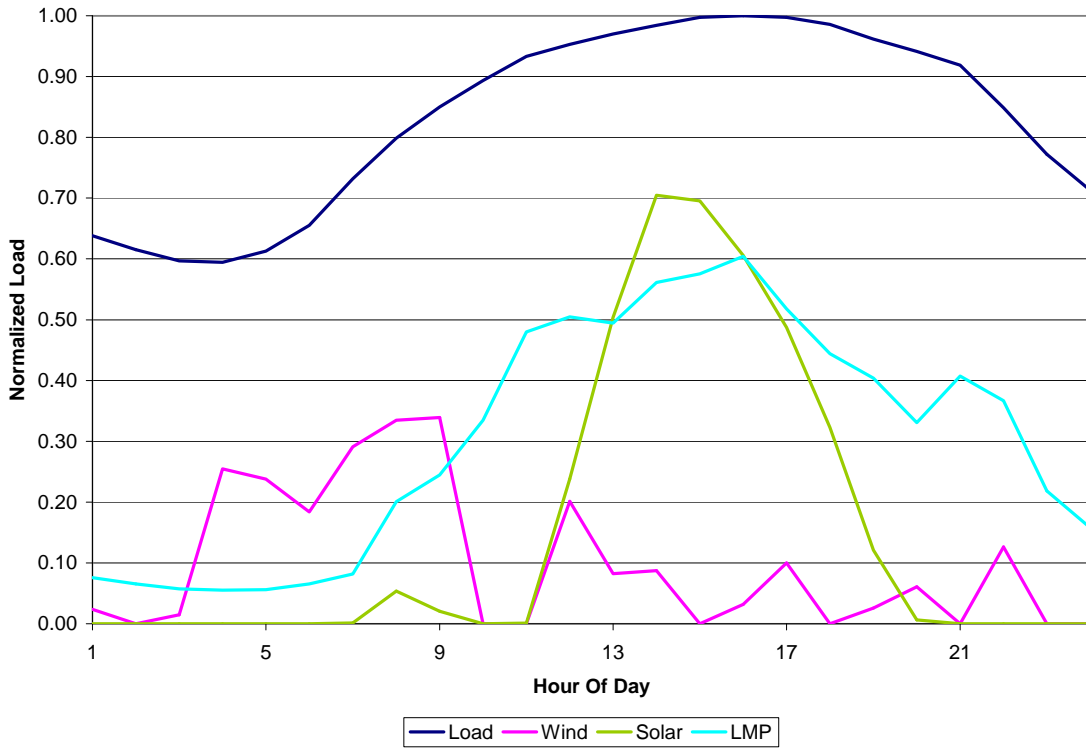
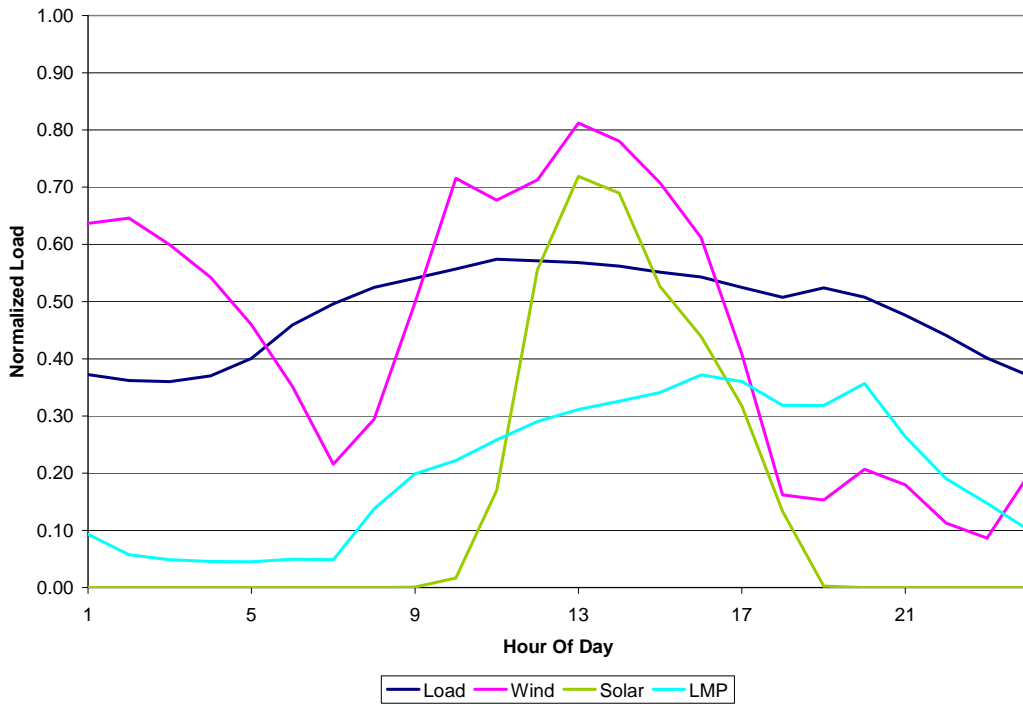


Figure 3-7: Normalized Load vs. Output of Wind and Solar Resources, Oct.



3.4 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis provided above on the acquisition of new renewable energy in the short-term, Burns & McDonnell has developed the following conclusions.

1. Projected energy above CROD with lower forecast and current renewable energy expected to be available from Zumbro Hydro and OWEF does not show RPS energy deficit until about 2025.
2. With CROD and wind profile, significant amount of wind energy is unused by RPU and sold into MISO market at hourly LMP.
3. Based on hourly production cost analysis and current market conditions, significant amounts of new wind energy would be sold back to market at a loss in the short-term. Higher market prices, whether through a new carbon tax or other means, will improve economics of wind project as analyzed in this update, however not necessarily make it economically worthwhile.
4. RPU should not pursue wind at the current time, but continue to monitor market conditions to determine when beneficial economics exist.
5. If RPU considers providing renewable energy programs for its customers beyond that required in the RPS, then solar energy may be an option to consider. Due to the CROD, solar energy more closely matches the RPU requirements.

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SECTION 4.0
RESOURCE STRATEGY

4.0 RESOURCE STRATEGY

Overall, RPU is in relatively good condition to meet its load requirements for several years without any additions to its resource mix. Challenges to RPU in the area of transmission reliability and adjusting to potential future market and regulatory risks are typical of the environment in which utilities operate today and should be a primary focus of RPU into the future. Plant related issues will include the decision of whether or not to continue investing in SLP for long-term operation. A discussion of these and other issues to RPU's long range resource plan are provided in this Section.

4.1 REGIONAL COAL PLANT PARTICIPATION

In following the recommendations of the initial long range infrastructure plan, RPU initiated the study of an opportunity to participate in a regional coal-fired power plant. B&McD analyzed the terms of this project in the context of adding a 50 MW tranche in 2015 and studied the economic benefits through an hourly production cost analysis. This analysis found the project to be uneconomical to RPU through the time period considered.

Subsequent to the initial long range plan, additional environmental scrutiny has been focused on coal-fired power plants, with nearly every new coal project challenged by environmental groups in court. As discussed previously in this study update, there is ongoing legislative debate as to how and if carbon emissions should have stricter regulation(s). One possible method for limiting carbon emissions is through a carbon tax or cap and trade. This potential regulatory cost makes the outlook for coal-fired power plants as a long-term economic power generator much less certain. Based on this regulatory risk and the development challenges that new coal-fired plants face, it is expected that RPU should look to add new generation, as necessary, through natural gas-fired or other more economical power generation means.

4.2 LOAD FORECAST IMPACTS

As discussed throughout the various analyses summarized in this update study, RPU's load forecast was adjusted significantly from the initial forecast used in the 2005 Infrastructure Plan based on recent SMMPA projections. The adjusted forecast can be attributed to many factors including increased DSM programs and end-user efficiency. Therefore, it is inherently assumed in the forecast that the aggressive DSM reviewed in the initial Infrastructure Plan is capturing sufficient demand and energy to result in the

SMMPA revised forecast. Figures 4-1 and 4-2 show a comparison of the initial and revised demand and energy forecasts, respectively.

Figure 4-1: Comparison of Previous and Current RPU Demand Forecast

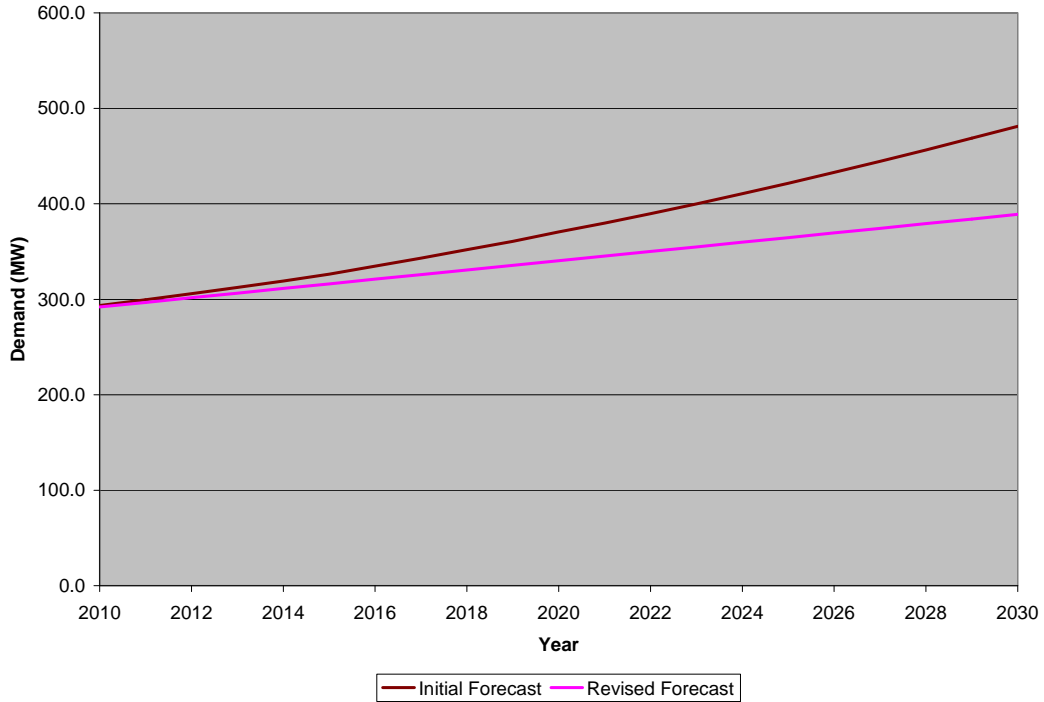
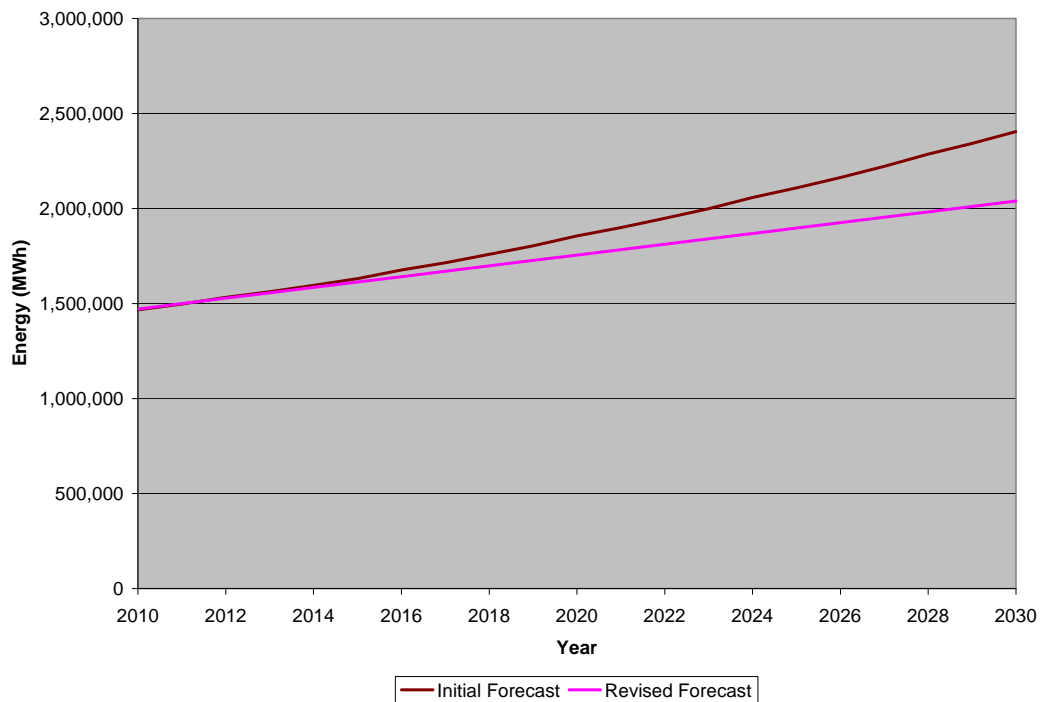


Figure 4-2: Comparison of Previous and Current RPU Energy Forecast



Load forecast projections beyond 2030 were based on the average growth rate over the previous five years.

4.3 SMMPA CONTRACT EXTENSION

RPU is faced with determining whether or not to extend the current 216 MW CROD contract with SMMPA beyond 2030. B&McD analyzed RPU's potential future with and without the CROD extended beyond 2030 and its subsequent impact to RPU's capacity and energy needs and renewable energy requirements. Based on this analysis, it was found that a future without SMMPA would be more economically beneficial than extending the current CROD contract, even considering the additional renewable energy burden required without the SMMPA CROD. This is likely a function of many complex factors including but not limited to:

- CROD rates assumed in this study
- Carbon tax levels assumed in this study and RPU's exposure to coal-based energy through SMMPA
- Based on its size and load requirements, RPU would not be able to achieve economies of scale or efficient operations replacing CROD energy and capacity through a large coal-fired power plant, which would have greater capacity and energy than RPU alone would need
- RPU can utilize economies of scale and operating efficiencies replacing CROD energy and capacity with a large natural gas-fired resource that serves as a baseload resource in a carbon tax environment

4.4 RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Based on the analysis in this update study, RPU does not require additional renewable energy to meet current Minnesota RPS requirements until approximately 2025. Until that time, a majority of native load requirements above CROD levels occur during peak hours. Because of this constraint, wind, which generally has an output profile inverse to load requirements, is not a great fit for supplying renewable energy to RPU above CROD. It is expected that RPU would have to sell a significant amount of wind energy over the short-term into the open market, subjecting considerable market price risk to that energy.

If RPU wishes to pursue additional renewable energy projects prior to approximately the 2025 timeframe, it is expected that solar resources (or any resource that provides more energy during peak hours) would be a better fit to serve RPU native load requirements above CROD. This is based on the assumption that RPU native load requirements above CROD will occur during peak hours more often than not until the

conclusion of the SMMPA CROD. The addition of any new renewable energy above Minnesota RPS requirements should still be subject to a production cost analysis to determine its suitability and economic benefit to RPU and its customers.

4.5 SUGGESTED LONG RANGE PLANNING ACTIVITIES

The decision of whether or not to extend the CROD contract with SMMPA is currently the largest resource planning issue confronting RPU over the next 20 years. Based on Burns & McDonnell’s understanding, RPU has determined not to renew the SMMPA contract. This indicates that the CROD will not be available to RPU past 2030.

Assuming aggressive DSM and increased energy efficiency, RPU will not face capacity or energy deficits until approximately 2026. Planning for the CROD replacement will need to begin approximately eight to ten years prior to the end of the SMMPA contract due to the size of the resource. In addition, based on current load projections, RPU will need to start planning for the addition of its next resource two to three years prior to needing the capacity and energy. Also, based on the current load projections, additional renewable resources to meet Minnesota RPS requirements will not be required until approximately 2025. A summary activity chart showing the timing of the previous activities as well as suggested periods to review the long range plan against current conditions is shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Summary of Long Range Plan Development Activities

| Activity: | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Aggressive DSM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CROD Replacement Resource | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Next Resource Based on Load Growth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Next Renewable Resource | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Long Range Plan Review | X | | | | | X | | | | | X | | | | | X | | | | | X | |

4.6 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis provided above, Burns & McDonnell has developed the following conclusions and recommendations:

- RPU has determined that the resource expansion should consider the CROD expiring in 2030.

7. The next resource that RPU will need to acquire is in the 2027 time frame. The resource identified is an engine based plant. The lead time for this type of plant is approximately three years from beginning of permitting to commercial operation. Therefore, RPU would need to begin the formal project to install this unit in 2024.
8. RPU will need to begin planning for the expiration of the CROD in the 2020 to 2022 time frame. This will provide sufficient lead time for RPU to investigate the approaches to replacing the capacity and construct a resource should that be the selected approach.
9. Due to the CROD, the best renewable option that fits the RPU load curve is solar photovoltaic. Encouragement of installation of solar PV should be considered.
10. RPU should continue to pursue aggressive demand side management activities for both peak demand reduction and energy savings. Pursuit of time of use and dynamic pricing should be considered to provide incentives to the customer to reduce consumption.
11. RPU should continue to provide periodic updates to this plan. The main variable will be the success of the demand side management activities and the resultant load that has to be met. Should the load be greater than that assumed in the above analysis, adjustments to the capacity requirements will be necessary.

* * * * *

APPENDIX A
STUDY ASSUMPTIONS

Rochester Public Utilities
Project 49188 Resource Planning Assumptions

Rochester Public Utilities
Load Forecast Assumptions

| | Demand (MW) | Energy (GWh) |
|------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2025 | 364.7 | 1,897.5 |
| 2026 | 369.6 | 1,925.9 |
| 2027 | 374.4 | 1,954.4 |
| 2028 | 379.3 | 1,982.8 |
| 2029 | 384.1 | 2,011.2 |
| 2030 | 389.0 | 2,039.7 |
| 2031 | 394.0 | 2,069.4 |
| 2032 | 399.1 | 2,099.5 |
| 2033 | 404.3 | 2,130.1 |
| 2034 | 409.6 | 2,161.1 |
| 2035 | 414.9 | 2,192.5 |
| 2036 | 420.2 | 2,224.4 |
| 2037 | 425.7 | 2,256.8 |
| 2038 | 431.2 | 2,289.7 |
| 2039 | 436.8 | 2,323.0 |
| 2040 | 442.5 | 2,356.8 |
| 2041 | 448.2 | 2,391.1 |
| 2042 | 454.0 | 2,426.0 |
| 2043 | 459.9 | 2,461.3 |
| 2044 | 465.8 | 2,497.1 |

[1]Load forecast based on linear projection of SMMPA's projection of RPU 2030 peak of 389 MW and energy of 2,039,674 MWh.

Rochester Public Utilities Project 49188 Resource Planning Assumptions

Rochester Public Utilities Existing Resource Operating Assumptions

| Unit | Fuel | Summer Capacity (MW) | Full Load Heat Rate (Btu/kWh) | FO&M ^[1] (\$/kw-yr) (2009\$) | VO&M ^[1] (\$/MWh) (2009\$) | Forced Outage | CO ₂ ^[4] (lbs/mmBtu) | SO ₂ ^[4] (lbs/mmBtu) | NO _x ^[4] (lbs/mmBtu) |
|---------------------|------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| Cascade Creek1 | Gas | 27 | 15,112 | \$0.00 | \$10.01 | 4.8% | 120.4 | 0.00 | 0.09 |
| Cascade Creek2 | Gas | 48 | 10,917 | \$0.00 | \$10.01 | 4.8% | 119.9 | 0.00 | 0.10 |
| CROD | N/A | 216 | - | [2] | [2] | - | - | - | - |
| Lake Zumbro | N/A | 2 | - | \$9.56 | \$0.00 | - | - | - | - |
| OWEF ^[3] | N/A | 5 | - | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | - | - | - | - |
| Silver Lake1 | Coal | 9.5 | 14,155 | \$67.88 | \$3.08 | 9.0% | 204.3 | 1.55 | 0.42 |
| Silver Lake2 | Coal | 14 | 14,705 | \$67.88 | \$3.08 | 9.0% | 204.3 | 1.55 | 0.42 |
| Silver Lake3 | Coal | 24 | 11,943 | \$67.88 | \$3.08 | 9.0% | 204.3 | 1.55 | 0.42 |
| Silver Lake4 | Coal | 45 | 12,078 | \$67.88 | \$3.08 | 9.0% | 204.3 | 1.55 | 0.42 |

[1]Study uses 2009 real\$ throughout and assumes no escalation to 2009\$ Fixed and Variable O&M, respectively.

[2]CROD ends Dec. 31, 2030;rate projections to that point same as those used in Austin analysis.

[3]OWEF energy assumed 90% capacity factor and available only for native load requirements above CROD.

[4]Reported Unit Information From EPA's Clean Air Markets Website: <http://camddataandmaps.epa.gov/gdm/>;see 'Emissions-Historical' worksheet for more data.

Rochester Public Utilities
Project 49188 Resource Planning Assumptions

| | On-Peak (\$/MWh) | Off-Peak (\$/MWh) | Demand (\$/kW-yr) | Trans. (\$/kW-yr) | Esc from Base | Esc from Base | Assumed Real Esc | Assumed Real Esc | *Study Adjusted <i>Real</i> Rates | | Demand (\$/kW-yr) | Trans. (\$/kW-yr) |
|------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Adj. On-Peak (\$/MWh) | Adj. Off-Peak (\$/MWh) | | |
| 2009 | \$46.16 | \$34.98 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | | | | | \$46.16 | \$34.98 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2010 | \$51.68 | \$39.09 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 11.95% | 11.75% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$46.85 | \$35.50 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2011 | \$55.25 | \$41.79 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 6.92% | 6.91% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$47.56 | \$36.04 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2012 | \$57.49 | \$43.48 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 4.05% | 4.03% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$48.27 | \$36.58 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2013 | \$60.45 | \$45.71 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 5.16% | 5.14% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$48.99 | \$37.13 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2014 | \$63.08 | \$47.69 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 4.35% | 4.33% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$49.73 | \$37.68 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2015 | \$61.18 | \$46.24 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | -3.02% | -3.04% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$50.47 | \$38.25 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2016 | \$64.80 | \$48.96 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 5.92% | 5.88% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$51.23 | \$38.82 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2017 | \$68.43 | \$51.68 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 5.61% | 5.55% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$52.00 | \$39.40 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2018 | \$72.70 | \$54.86 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 6.23% | 6.16% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$52.78 | \$40.00 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2019 | \$72.08 | \$54.35 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | -0.85% | -0.93% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$53.57 | \$40.60 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2020 | \$74.74 | \$56.30 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.68% | 3.58% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$54.37 | \$41.20 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2021 | \$77.24 | \$58.11 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.35% | 3.23% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$55.19 | \$41.82 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2022 | \$80.64 | \$60.59 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 4.40% | 4.26% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$56.02 | \$42.45 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2023 | \$84.61 | \$63.47 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 4.92% | 4.76% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$56.86 | \$43.09 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2024 | \$88.86 | \$66.55 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 5.02% | 4.85% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$57.71 | \$43.73 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2025 | \$92.76 | \$69.35 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 4.39% | 4.21% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$58.58 | \$44.39 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2026 | \$86.80 | \$64.78 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | -6.42% | -6.60% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$59.46 | \$45.05 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2027 | \$80.45 | \$59.92 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | -7.32% | -7.50% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$60.35 | \$45.73 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2028 | \$83.79 | \$62.28 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 4.16% | 3.94% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$61.25 | \$46.42 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2029 | \$87.74 | \$65.07 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 4.71% | 4.49% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$62.17 | \$47.11 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2030 | \$92.88 | \$68.73 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 5.85% | 5.62% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$63.10 | \$47.82 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2031 | \$95.66 | \$70.79 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$64.05 | \$48.54 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2032 | \$98.53 | \$72.91 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$65.01 | \$49.27 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2033 | \$101.49 | \$75.10 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$65.99 | \$50.00 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2034 | \$104.53 | \$77.35 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$66.98 | \$50.75 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2035 | \$107.67 | \$79.67 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$67.98 | \$51.52 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2036 | \$110.90 | \$82.06 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$69.00 | \$52.29 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2037 | \$114.22 | \$84.53 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$70.03 | \$53.07 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2038 | \$117.65 | \$87.06 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$71.09 | \$53.87 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2039 | \$121.18 | \$89.67 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$72.15 | \$54.68 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2040 | \$124.82 | \$92.36 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$73.23 | \$55.50 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2041 | \$128.56 | \$95.13 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$74.33 | \$56.33 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2042 | \$132.42 | \$97.99 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$75.45 | \$57.17 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2043 | \$136.39 | \$100.93 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$76.58 | \$58.03 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2044 | \$140.48 | \$103.96 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$77.73 | \$58.90 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2045 | \$144.70 | \$107.07 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$78.89 | \$59.79 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2046 | \$149.04 | \$110.29 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$80.08 | \$60.68 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2047 | \$153.51 | \$113.60 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$81.28 | \$61.59 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2048 | \$158.11 | \$117.00 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$82.50 | \$62.52 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2049 | \$162.86 | \$120.51 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$83.74 | \$63.45 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2050 | \$167.74 | \$124.13 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$84.99 | \$64.41 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |
| 2051 | \$172.77 | \$127.85 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 | 3.00% | 3.00% | 1.50% | 1.50% | \$86.27 | \$65.37 | \$10.66 | \$2.66 |

Base Case Rates from Austin files 'Rate Forecast to 2050.xls'

Rochester Public Utilities Project 49188 Resource Planning Assumptions

Rochester Public Utilities New Resource Cost & Operating Assumptions

| Unit | Type | Fuel ^[1] | Earliest COD | Capital Cost (\$/kW) ^[2] | Yrs Debt Service Amortized | Summer Capacity (MW) ^[3] | Full Load Heat Rate (Btu/kWh) | FO&M (\$/kw-yr) (2009\$) | VO&M (\$/MWh) (2009\$) | Forced Outage | CO ₂ (lbs/mmBtu) | SO ₂ (lbs/mmBtu) | NO _x (lbs/mmBtu) |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Short-term Market | Contract | Gas | 2009 | - | 1 | - | - | \$76.38 | \$0.00 | 0.0% | - | - | - |
| Wartsila (2 Engines) | Simple Cycle | Gas | 2013 | \$1,122 | 20 | 16.8 | 8,642 | \$8.32 | \$8.42 | 4.8% | 125 | 0.0051 | 0.02 |
| FT8 TwinPac | Simple Cycle | Gas | 2013 | \$1,351 | 20 | 50 | 10,346 | \$12.88 | \$1.58 | 4.8% | 133 | 0.0051 | 0.1 |
| 1x1 7EA (duct-fired) | Combined Cycle | Gas | 2014 | \$1,955 | 30 | 134 | 7,849 | \$21.22 | \$5.04 | 5.0% | 118 | - | 0.007 |
| 1x1 7FA (duct-fired) | Combined Cycle | Gas | 2014 | \$1,318 | 30 | 330 | 6,966 | \$18.54 | \$4.64 | 5.0% | 118 | - | 0.007 |
| Wind | PPA | N/A | 2011 | - | - | 25 | - | \$0.00 | \$70.00 | 0.0% | - | - | - |
| Solar | Fixed-Axis PV | N/A | 2011 | \$4,000 | 20 | 5 | - | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.0% | - | - | - |
| RPS Biomass ^[4] | Contract | TDF/Coal | 2016 | \$2,275 | 20 | 40 | 11,085 | \$132.00 | \$3.50 | 0.0% | 118 | 0.05 | 0.11 |

[1]New gas-fired resources use same forecast as existing gas-fired resources;Biomass resource fired 50/50 on Coal/TDF; TDF fuel price of \$2.34/MMBtu (2009\$) escalated 3.0% annually.

[2]Capital costs for lignite-fired resource and greenfield 1x1 7EA previously presented to SMEPA. Simple cycle 7EA estimate is derived from the same CCGT estimate.

All capital cost estimates are planning level only and presented in 2013\$ with the exception of the 1x1 7FA CCGT and RPS Biomass resources, which are presented in 2012\$ and 2008\$, respectively
All capital costs are entered as levelized annual debt service payments based on a 6.5% cost of debt, amortized over the number of years specified.

Capital cost is escalated 3% annually from the estimate year basis to the in-service year (if any) as selected by Strategist.

[3]Summer Capacity includes the months of May through September; Winter Capacity for all other months.

Rochester Public Utilities
Project 49188 Resource Planning Assumptions

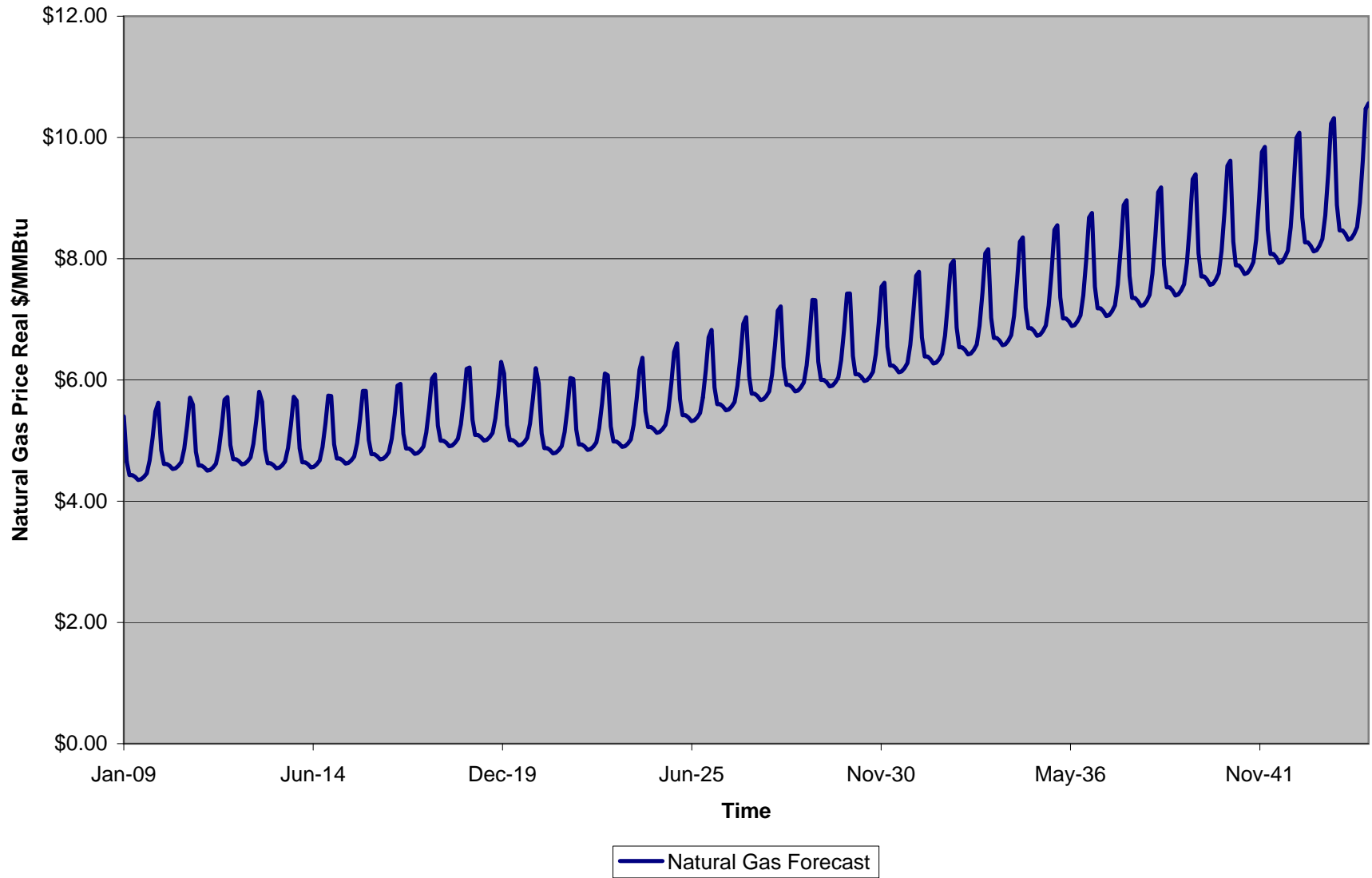
| State | Facility Name | Facility ID | Unit ID | Associated Stack(s) | Year | Program(s) | Operating Time | # of Months Reported | SO2 Tons | SO2 Rate (lb/mmBtu) | Avg. NOx Rate (lb/mmBtu) | NOx Tons | NOx Rate (lb/mmBtu) | CO2 Tons | CO2 Rate (lb/mmBtu) | Heat Input (mmBtu) |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|------|------------|----------------|----------------------|----------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| MN | Cascade Creek | 6058 | CT2 | | 2003 | ARP | 256 | 12 | 0.1 | 0.00451 | 0.13 | 2.6 | 0.11718 | 2,765.80 | 124.65577 | 44,375 |
| MN | Cascade Creek | 6058 | CT2 | | 2004 | ARP | 158 | 12 | 0 | 0.00000 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.09109 | 1,568.60 | 119.07238 | 26,347 |
| MN | Cascade Creek | 6058 | CT2 | | 2005 | ARP | 265 | 12 | 0 | 0.00000 | 0.09 | 1.8 | 0.08852 | 2,448.90 | 120.42783 | 40,670 |
| MN | Cascade Creek | 6058 | CT2 | | 2006 | ARP | 922 | 12 | 0.1 | 0.00090 | 0.09 | 9.4 | 0.08449 | 13,224.80 | 118.87247 | 222,504 |
| MN | Cascade Creek | 6058 | CT2 | | 2007 | ARP | 1,422 | 12 | 0.1 | 0.00057 | 0.1 | 15 | 0.08573 | 20,810.50 | 118.94569 | 349,916 |
| Unit Averages | | | | | | | | | | 0.00120 | 0.10200 | | 0.09340 | | 120.39483 | |
| MN | Cascade Creek | 6058 | CT3 | | 2003 | ARP | 214 | 12 | 0.1 | 0.00563 | 0.14 | 2.4 | 0.13518 | 2,180.50 | 122.82085 | 35,507 |
| MN | Cascade Creek | 6058 | CT3 | | 2004 | ARP | 174 | 12 | 0 | 0.00000 | 0.09 | 1.3 | 0.09252 | 1,677.70 | 119.40075 | 28,102 |
| MN | Cascade Creek | 6058 | CT3 | | 2005 | ARP | 241 | 12 | 0 | 0.00000 | 0.09 | 1.7 | 0.09157 | 2,214.00 | 119.25988 | 37,129 |
| MN | Cascade Creek | 6058 | CT3 | | 2006 | ARP | 913 | 12 | 0.1 | 0.00090 | 0.09 | 9 | 0.08137 | 13,146.60 | 118.86672 | 221,199 |
| MN | Cascade Creek | 6058 | CT3 | | 2007 | ARP | 1,349 | 12 | 0.1 | 0.00062 | 0.11 | 15.3 | 0.09444 | 19,269.70 | 118.94766 | 324,003 |
| Unit Averages | | | | | | | | | | 0.00143 | 0.10400 | | 0.09902 | | 119.85917 | |
| MN | Silver Lake | 2008 | 4 | | 2003 | ARP | 5,725 | 12 | 1,913.30 | 1.64003 | 0.43 | 533.9 | 0.45764 | 238,894.80 | 204.77393 | 2,333,254 |
| MN | Silver Lake | 2008 | 4 | | 2004 | ARP | 6,649 | 12 | 2,201.50 | 1.58361 | 0.4 | 595.5 | 0.42836 | 284,386.00 | 204.56775 | 2,780,360 |
| MN | Silver Lake | 2008 | 4 | | 2005 | ARP | 5,224 | 12 | 1,575.10 | 1.57115 | 0.41 | 435.5 | 0.43441 | 204,487.80 | 203.97562 | 2,005,022 |
| MN | Silver Lake | 2008 | 4 | | 2006 | ARP | 4,238 | 12 | 1,260.30 | 1.51089 | 0.38 | 330.6 | 0.39634 | 170,038.70 | 203.84875 | 1,668,283 |
| MN | Silver Lake | 2008 | 4 | | 2007 | ARP | 6,234 | 12 | 1,837.00 | 1.46551 | 0.38 | 482.4 | 0.38485 | 256,161.10 | 204.35888 | 2,506,973 |
| Unit Averages | | | | | | | | | | 1.55424 | 0.40000 | | 0.42032 | | 204.30499 | |

[1]Reported Unit Information From EPA's Clean Air Markets Website: <http://camddataandmaps.epa.gov/gdm/>

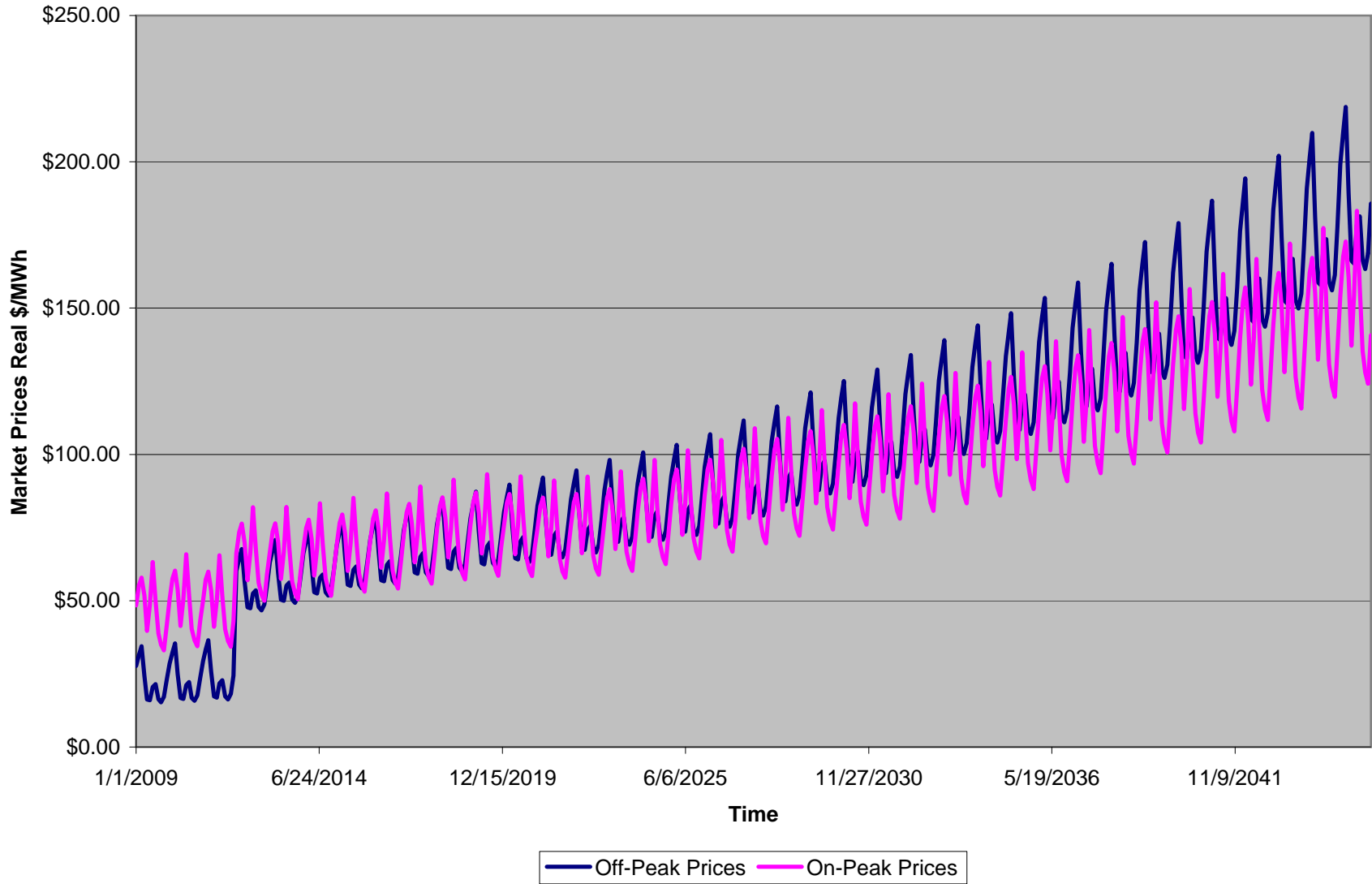
Annual Carbon Tax Assumptions

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Year | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| CO ₂ Cost | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$30.00 | \$32.00 | \$34.00 | \$36.00 | \$37.00 | \$39.00 | \$40.00 | \$41.00 | \$42.00 | \$43.00 | \$44.00 | \$46.00 |
| Year | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 |
| CO ₂ Cost | \$47.00 | \$48.00 | \$50.00 | \$53.00 | \$56.00 | \$59.00 | \$61.00 | \$63.00 | \$66.00 | \$69.00 | \$72.00 | \$74.00 | \$77.00 | \$80.00 | \$84.00 |
| Year | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | | | |
| CO ₂ Cost | \$89.00 | \$93.00 | \$98.00 | \$103.00 | \$108.00 | \$113.00 | \$119.00 | \$125.00 | \$130.00 | \$137.00 | \$144.00 | \$151.00 | | | |

Study Natural Gas Forecast



Carbon Tax Adjusted Market Price Forecast



APPENDIX B
CONTRACT EXTENSION ANALYSIS
DETAILED PRODUCTION COST OUTPUT

Rochester Public Utilities
Project 49188 - Infrastructure Update
SMMPA Contract Extension Analysis

Table with 22 columns: Data Item, Units, Description, and years 2025-2044. Rows are categorized into Energy Requirements, Firm Capacity, Generation, Capacity Factor, Total O and M Cost, Variable O and M Costs, and Fixed O and M Cost.

Rochester Public Utilities
Project 49188 - Infrastructure Update
SMMPA Contract Extension Analysis

Table with 23 columns (Data Item, Units, Description, 2025-2044) and multiple rows of cost and production data. Includes categories like Fixed O and M Cost, Annual Debt Service, Total Fuel Cost, CO2, NOx, SO2, System Effluent Expense, and Firm Capacity.

Rochester Public Utilities
Project 49188 - Infrastructure Update
SMMPA Contract Extension Analysis

| Data Item | Units | Description | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|
| CO2 EMISSIONS DELTA W/O SMMPA | TONS | SMMPA MINUS W/O SMMPA | 4,425 | 7,916 | 7,558 | -35,330 | -32,883 | -28,126 | 931,397 | 893,539 | 906,280 | 912,304 | 875,756 | 900,841 | 870,011 | 909,308 | 894,370 | 901,912 | 857,316 | 816,450 | 815,355 | 729,369 | |
| AVOIDED CO2 TAX FROM EMISSIONS DELTA | \$000 | | \$212 | \$396 | \$401 | -\$1,978 | -\$1,940 | -\$1,716 | \$58,678 | \$58,974 | \$62,533 | \$65,686 | \$64,806 | \$69,365 | \$69,601 | \$76,382 | \$79,599 | \$83,878 | \$84,017 | \$84,094 | \$88,058 | \$82,419 | |
| NPV OF SMMPA CO2 RISK @ 6.0% | \$000 | | \$463,104 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RPU FIXED O&M COST | \$000 | | \$6,114 | \$6,361 | \$6,762 | \$7,164 | \$7,566 | \$7,968 | \$12,233 | \$12,233 | \$12,233 | \$12,233 | \$12,233 | \$12,233 | \$12,233 | \$12,233 | \$12,233 | \$12,233 | \$12,372 | \$12,372 | \$12,512 | \$12,512 | |
| RPU DEBT SERVICE | \$000 | | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$31,593 | \$31,593 | \$31,593 | \$31,593 | \$31,593 | \$31,593 | \$31,593 | \$31,593 | \$31,593 | \$31,593 | \$31,593 | \$33,236 | \$33,236 | \$34,879 | \$34,879 |
| CROD FIXED COST | \$000 | | \$34,461 | \$34,508 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$6,895 | \$6,895 | \$6,895 | \$6,895 | \$6,895 | \$6,895 | \$6,895 | \$6,895 | \$6,895 | \$6,895 | \$6,895 | \$6,895 | \$6,895 | \$6,895 | \$6,895 |
| TOTAL FIXED COST | \$000 | | \$40,575 | \$40,869 | \$41,288 | \$41,689 | \$42,091 | \$42,493 | \$50,720 | \$50,720 | \$50,720 | \$50,720 | \$50,720 | \$50,720 | \$50,720 | \$50,720 | \$50,720 | \$50,720 | \$52,503 | \$52,503 | \$54,286 | \$54,286 | |
| RPU VARIABLE O&M COST | \$000 | | \$5,301 | \$5,338 | \$5,338 | \$5,363 | \$5,391 | \$5,406 | \$39,123 | \$39,425 | \$39,301 | \$39,337 | \$39,513 | \$44,421 | \$44,553 | \$54,195 | \$59,053 | \$59,306 | \$59,426 | \$59,487 | \$59,984 | \$60,073 | |
| RPU FUEL COST | \$000 | | \$2,795 | \$3,031 | \$3,257 | \$3,447 | \$3,723 | \$4,031 | \$44,543 | \$46,381 | \$48,226 | \$50,090 | \$52,228 | \$52,499 | \$54,733 | \$53,114 | \$52,933 | \$55,143 | \$59,552 | \$62,514 | \$67,171 | \$70,183 | |
| RPU CO2 EMISSIONS COST | \$000 | | \$1,833 | \$1,995 | \$2,207 | \$2,356 | \$2,605 | \$2,860 | \$25,868 | \$27,551 | \$29,249 | \$30,943 | \$32,391 | \$33,102 | \$35,000 | \$34,859 | \$35,989 | \$38,250 | \$42,485 | \$45,758 | \$50,305 | \$53,671 | |
| MARKET ENERGY COST | \$000 | | \$30,490 | \$34,347 | \$37,608 | \$42,688 | \$47,759 | \$52,834 | \$43,514 | \$45,740 | \$48,735 | \$52,319 | \$55,132 | \$55,069 | \$58,191 | \$54,925 | \$55,791 | \$60,183 | \$58,828 | \$62,214 | \$60,039 | \$63,769 | |
| CROD ENERGY COST | \$000 | | \$82,534 | \$84,494 | \$86,451 | \$88,386 | \$90,450 | \$92,828 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | |
| CROD CO2 EMISSIONS COST | \$000 | | \$62,108 | \$65,283 | \$69,778 | \$74,289 | \$78,961 | \$82,551 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | |
| TOTAL VARIABLE COST | \$000 | | \$185,062 | \$194,488 | \$204,639 | \$216,528 | \$228,890 | \$240,511 | \$153,047 | \$159,097 | \$165,511 | \$172,688 | \$179,263 | \$185,092 | \$192,477 | \$197,093 | \$203,767 | \$212,882 | \$220,291 | \$229,973 | \$237,498 | \$247,696 | |
| TOTAL COST | \$000 | | \$225,637 | \$235,357 | \$245,927 | \$258,218 | \$270,982 | \$283,003 | \$203,767 | \$209,817 | \$216,231 | \$223,409 | \$229,984 | \$235,812 | \$243,197 | \$247,814 | \$254,487 | \$263,603 | \$272,794 | \$282,476 | \$291,784 | \$301,982 | |
| NPV @ 6.0% | \$000 | | \$2,818,040 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Rochester Public Utilities
Project 49188 - Infrastructure Update
SMMPA Contract Extension Analysis

Table with columns: Data Item, Units, Description, and years 2025-2044. Rows include CO2, NOx, SO2, FIRM CAPACITY, MAXIMUM CAPACITY, ENERGY TAKEN OR SOLD, CAPACITY FACTOR, and CROD OFF/ON PEAK ENERGY RATE/COST and TRANSMISSION CHARGE.

Rochester Public Utilities
Project 49188 - Infrastructure Update
SMMPA Contract Extension Analysis

| Data Item | Units | Description | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| SYSTEM CO2 EMISSIONS (EXCL MKT) | TONS | RPU PLUS CROD | 1,382,922 | 1,396,289 | 1,406,439 | 1,418,424 | 1,431,855 | 1,451,156 | 1,464,300 | 1,475,372 | 1,488,303 | 1,495,927 | 1,509,321 | 1,522,985 | 1,539,190 | 1,549,458 | 1,564,149 | 1,574,397 | 1,590,403 | 1,601,993 | 1,612,044 | 1,623,127 |
| TOTAL CO2 EMISSIONS (EXCL MKT) | TONS | | 30,098,055 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RPU FIXED O&M COST | \$000 | | \$6,394 | \$6,394 | \$6,394 | \$6,534 | \$6,534 | \$6,673 | \$6,673 | \$6,673 | \$6,813 | \$6,813 | \$6,813 | \$6,953 | \$6,953 | \$7,093 | \$7,093 | \$7,233 | \$7,233 | \$7,233 | \$7,372 | \$7,372 |
| RPU DEBT SERVICE | \$000 | | \$3,286 | \$3,286 | \$3,286 | \$4,929 | \$4,929 | \$6,572 | \$6,572 | \$6,572 | \$8,215 | \$8,215 | \$8,215 | \$9,858 | \$9,858 | \$11,501 | \$11,501 | \$13,144 | \$13,144 | \$13,144 | \$14,786 | \$14,786 |
| CROD FIXED COST | \$000 | | \$34,461 | \$34,508 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 | \$34,525 |
| TOTAL FIXED COST | \$000 | | \$44,141 | \$44,188 | \$44,205 | \$45,988 | \$45,988 | \$47,771 | \$47,771 | \$47,771 | \$49,553 | \$49,553 | \$49,553 | \$51,336 | \$51,336 | \$53,119 | \$53,119 | \$54,901 | \$54,901 | \$54,901 | \$56,684 | \$56,684 |
| RPU VARIABLE O&M COST | \$000 | | \$537 | \$577 | \$597 | \$708 | \$766 | \$909 | \$961 | \$1,034 | \$1,200 | \$1,232 | \$1,336 | \$1,501 | \$1,624 | \$1,761 | \$1,914 | \$2,015 | \$2,212 | \$2,310 | \$2,509 | \$2,638 |
| RPU FUEL COST | \$000 | | \$3,759 | \$4,190 | \$4,468 | \$5,080 | \$5,596 | \$6,467 | \$7,033 | \$7,754 | \$8,887 | \$9,456 | \$10,553 | \$11,835 | \$13,157 | \$14,323 | \$15,970 | \$17,052 | \$19,227 | \$20,637 | \$22,664 | \$24,460 |
| RPU CO2 EMISSIONS COST | \$000 | | \$2,310 | \$2,593 | \$2,832 | \$3,216 | \$3,658 | \$4,232 | \$4,635 | \$5,193 | \$5,996 | \$6,509 | \$7,282 | \$8,221 | \$9,257 | \$10,224 | \$11,786 | \$12,793 | \$14,823 | \$16,329 | \$18,273 | \$20,112 |
| MARKET ENERGY COST | \$000 | | \$31,141 | \$34,642 | \$39,043 | \$44,137 | \$51,259 | \$55,785 | \$60,586 | \$66,269 | \$71,487 | \$77,389 | \$82,865 | \$85,752 | \$92,759 | \$96,642 | \$105,670 | \$110,688 | \$120,487 | \$128,727 | \$134,443 | \$141,321 |
| CROD ENERGY COST | \$000 | | \$85,089 | \$86,941 | \$88,778 | \$90,600 | \$92,489 | \$94,678 | \$96,698 | \$98,601 | \$100,299 | \$102,015 | \$103,909 | \$105,853 | \$107,967 | \$109,892 | \$111,838 | \$113,831 | \$115,748 | \$117,854 | \$119,544 | \$121,552 |
| CROD CO2 EMISSIONS COST | \$000 | | \$64,070 | \$67,222 | \$71,709 | \$76,216 | \$80,821 | \$84,289 | \$87,616 | \$92,181 | \$96,697 | \$101,197 | \$104,408 | \$109,049 | \$113,879 | \$119,931 | \$127,423 | \$133,626 | \$141,036 | \$148,676 | \$155,828 | \$163,301 |
| TOTAL VARIABLE COST | \$000 | | \$186,906 | \$196,164 | \$207,428 | \$219,957 | \$234,589 | \$246,360 | \$257,529 | \$271,033 | \$284,567 | \$297,799 | \$310,352 | \$322,210 | \$338,641 | \$352,773 | \$374,601 | \$390,004 | \$413,534 | \$434,534 | \$453,261 | \$473,385 |
| TOTAL COST | \$000 | | \$231,047 | \$240,352 | \$251,633 | \$265,945 | \$280,577 | \$294,131 | \$305,299 | \$318,804 | \$334,120 | \$347,352 | \$359,905 | \$373,546 | \$389,977 | \$405,891 | \$427,720 | \$444,906 | \$468,435 | \$489,436 | \$509,945 | \$530,069 |
| NPV @ 6.0% | \$000 | | \$3,836,070 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX C
WIND ANALYSIS
DETAILED PRODUCTION COST OUTPUT

APPENDIX C - Wind Analysis Detailed Production Cost Output

Rochester Public Utilities
Project 49188 - Infrastructure Update
Renewable Energy Requirements Analysis

| Data Item | UnitDescription | UnitCategc | UOM | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| PeakLoad | | | (MW) | 292.0 | 296.8 | 301.7 | 306.5 | 311.4 | 316.2 | 321.1 | 325.9 | 330.8 | 335.6 | 340.5 | 345.3 | 350.2 | 355.0 | 359.9 | 364.7 | 369.6 | 374.4 | 379.3 | 384.1 | 389.0 |
| EnergyDemand | | | (MWH) | 1,470,894 | 1,499,330 | 1,527,771 | 1,556,212 | 1,584,648 | 1,613,083 | 1,641,525 | 1,669,959 | 1,698,404 | 1,726,845 | 1,755,281 | 1,783,719 | 1,812,166 | 1,840,600 | 1,869,039 | 1,897,478 | 1,925,917 | 1,954,353 | 1,982,801 | 2,011,238 | 2,039,677 |
| MarketPurchase | | | (MWH) | 1,782 | 2,919 | 4,919 | 7,014 | 9,741 | 9,132 | 12,462 | 18,981 | 22,304 | 26,335 | 27,587 | 33,639 | 39,128 | 50,333 | 54,763 | 61,651 | 64,829 | 72,178 | 87,911 | 99,016 | 109,182 |
| CostOfMarketPurchases | | | (\$) | \$56,592 | \$100,746 | \$174,752 | \$260,778 | \$377,832 | \$348,215 | \$487,947 | \$745,890 | \$903,264 | \$1,090,485 | \$1,168,208 | \$1,421,232 | \$1,659,926 | \$2,111,975 | \$2,372,263 | \$2,762,767 | \$3,076,886 | \$3,421,470 | \$4,222,700 | \$4,950,153 | \$5,483,603 |
| MarketSale | | | (MWH) | 71,249 | 70,654 | 70,395 | 69,715 | 69,407 | 68,713 | 68,723 | 67,007 | 66,732 | 65,958 | 65,680 | 64,581 | 63,032 | 60,838 | 59,920 | 58,520 | 55,950 | 55,698 | 53,111 | 51,172 | 48,637 |
| RevenueFromMarketSales | | | (\$) | \$2,479,521 | \$2,470,608 | \$2,510,128 | \$2,482,750 | \$2,500,428 | \$2,517,314 | \$2,599,438 | \$2,581,253 | \$2,639,198 | \$2,665,457 | \$2,654,696 | \$2,625,252 | \$2,617,739 | \$2,547,913 | \$2,615,185 | \$2,631,523 | \$2,582,254 | \$2,714,242 | \$2,627,375 | \$2,587,011 | \$2,512,299 |
| MaxCap | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (MW) | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 |
| MaxCap | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (MW) | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 |
| MaxCap | Lake Zumbro | Hydro Run | (MW) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| MaxCap | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (MW) | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| MaxCap | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (MW) | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 |
| MaxCap | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (MW) | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 |
| MaxCap | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (MW) | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 |
| UnitGeneration | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (MWH) | | | 105 | 120 | | | 60 | | 109 | 135 | 135 | 820 | 285 | 660 | 1,383 | 1,134 | 2,078 | 1,750 | 1,395 | 2,062 | 3,082 |
| UnitGeneration | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (MWH) | 500 | 1,976 | 466 | 709 | 2,512 | 2,816 | 3,339 | 4,369 | 3,923 | 4,020 | 23,422 | 23,088 | 25,931 | 25,963 | 28,210 | 29,148 | 27,988 | 34,042 | 33,124 | 36,247 | 37,946 |
| UnitGeneration | Lake Zumbro | Hydro Run | (MWH) | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 |
| UnitGeneration | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (MWH) | 33 | 509 | 32 | | 79 | 170 | 33 | | 193 | 233 | 141 | 416 | 191 | 113 | 365 | 298 | 896 | 815 | 747 | 927 | 718 |
| UnitGeneration | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (MWH) | | | | | 24 | 112 | | | 129 | 235 | | 454 | 64 | | 151 | 166 | 642 | 537 | 446 | 708 | 445 |
| UnitGeneration | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (MWH) | 6,975 | 7,501 | 8,595 | 9,959 | 9,441 | 10,516 | 11,943 | 11,042 | 11,447 | 11,771 | 6,655 | 6,966 | 6,940 | 6,114 | 7,499 | 7,943 | 9,192 | 10,061 | 10,526 | 9,037 | 8,986 |
| UnitGeneration | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (MWH) | 5,595 | 4,926 | 8,672 | 8,838 | 9,238 | 10,905 | 10,823 | 12,600 | 14,957 | 16,621 | 5,848 | 5,506 | 6,605 | 7,451 | 6,503 | 8,137 | 11,530 | 10,903 | 12,524 | 11,906 | 13,159 |
| CapacityFactor | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (%) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.35 | 0.12 | 0.28 | 0.58 | 0.48 | 0.88 | 0.74 | 0.59 | 0.87 | 1.30 |
| CapacityFactor | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (%) | 0.12 | 0.47 | 0.11 | 0.17 | 0.60 | 0.67 | 0.79 | 1.04 | 0.93 | 0.96 | 5.56 | 5.49 | 6.17 | 6.17 | 6.69 | 6.93 | 6.66 | 8.10 | 7.86 | 8.62 | 9.02 |
| CapacityFactor | Lake Zumbro | Hydro Run | (%) | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 |
| CapacityFactor | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (%) | 0.04 | 0.61 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.20 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.23 | 0.28 | 0.17 | 0.50 | 0.23 | 0.14 | 0.44 | 0.36 | 1.08 | 0.98 | 0.89 | 1.11 | 0.86 |
| CapacityFactor | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (%) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 0.37 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.52 | 0.44 | 0.36 | 0.58 | 0.36 |
| CapacityFactor | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (%) | 3.32 | 3.57 | 4.08 | 4.74 | 4.49 | 5.00 | 5.67 | 5.25 | 5.44 | 5.60 | 3.16 | 3.31 | 3.30 | 2.91 | 3.56 | 3.78 | 4.37 | 4.79 | 4.99 | 4.30 | 4.27 |
| CapacityFactor | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (%) | 1.42 | 1.25 | 2.19 | 2.24 | 2.34 | 2.77 | 2.74 | 3.20 | 3.79 | 4.22 | 1.48 | 1.40 | 1.68 | 1.89 | 1.65 | 2.06 | 2.93 | 2.77 | 3.17 | 3.02 | 3.34 |
| FixedOMCost | Lake Zumbro | Hydro Run | (\$) | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,809 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,460 | \$18,859 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,460 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,859 | \$18,460 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,809 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 |
| FixedOMCost | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 |
| FixedOMCost | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 |
| FixedOMCost | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 |
| FixedOMCost | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 |
| VarOMCost | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (\$) | | | \$1,021 | \$1,166 | | | \$583 | | \$1,058 | \$1,312 | \$1,312 | \$7,969 | \$2,770 | \$6,415 | \$13,440 | \$11,020 | \$20,198 | \$17,010 | \$13,557 | \$20,040 | \$29,955 |
| VarOMCost | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (\$) | \$4,860 | \$19,206 | \$4,527 | \$6,891 | \$24,414 | \$27,376 | \$32,453 | \$42,463 | \$38,131 | \$39,072 | \$227,665 | \$224,419 | \$252,054 | \$252,364 | \$274,205 | \$283,318 | \$272,046 | \$330,889 | \$321,968 | \$352,318 | \$368,833 |
| VarOMCost | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$98 | \$1,521 | \$96 | | \$236 | \$508 | \$100 | | \$578 | \$696 | \$421 | \$1,244 | \$572 | \$339 | \$1,093 | \$891 | \$2,679 | \$2,438 | \$2,233 | \$2,773 | \$2,147 |
| VarOMCost | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (\$) | | | | | \$72 | \$334 | | | \$386 | \$704 | | \$1,358 | \$191 | | \$451 | \$498 | \$1,921 | \$1,607 | \$1,333 | \$2,117 | \$1,330 |
| VarOMCost | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$20,855 | \$22,428 | \$25,699 | \$29,779 | \$28,229 | \$31,443 | \$35,711 | \$33,016 | \$34,227 | \$35,197 | \$19,898 | \$20,828 | \$20,751 | \$18,282 | \$22,423 | \$23,749 | \$27,484 | \$30,082 | \$31,471 | \$27,022 | \$26,868 |
| VarOMCost | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$16,729 | \$14,729 | \$25,930 | \$26,427 | \$27,623 | \$32,607 | \$32,362 | \$37,673 | \$44,721 | \$49,696 | \$17,487 | \$16,464 | \$19,749 | \$22,278 | \$19,444 | \$24,331 | \$34,476 | \$32,601 | \$37,447 | \$35,600 | \$39,344 |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (\$) | | | \$7,327 | \$8,238 | | | \$4,271 | | \$8,132 | \$10,223 | \$10,080 | \$59,918 | \$20,944 | \$48,982 | \$107,621 | \$91,496 | \$173,839 | \$151,093 | \$123,738 | \$185,155 | \$281,100 |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (\$) | \$24,861 | \$97,484 | \$23,532 | \$35,491 | \$125,603 | \$143,036 | \$171,582 | \$229,218 | \$210,941 | \$221,324 | \$1,267,411 | \$1,216,332 | \$1,382,292 | \$1,399,022 | \$1,593,072 | \$1,709,319 | \$1,702,091 | \$2,138,254 | \$2,134,538 | \$2,374,100 | \$2,526,933 |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$1,782 | \$28,373 | \$1,838 | | \$4,809 | \$10,659 | \$2,150 | | \$13,233 | \$16,415 | \$10,229 | \$31,111 | \$14,731 | \$8,990 | \$29,846 | \$25,074 | \$77,648 | \$72,777 | \$68,648 | \$87,815 | \$70,027 |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (\$) | | | | | \$1,518 | \$7,275 | | | \$9,179 | \$17,242 | | \$35,268 | \$5,119 | | \$12,812 | \$14,544 | \$57,835 | \$49,840 | \$42,576 | \$69,651 | \$45,054 |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$318,770 | \$352,931 | \$416,518 | \$496,875 | \$485,010 | \$556,338 | \$650,702 | \$619,595 | \$661,568 | \$700,638 | \$407,788 | \$439,430 | \$450,857 | \$409,069 | \$516,856 | \$563,926 | \$672,144 | \$757,877 | \$816,611 | \$732,101 | \$739,387 |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$258,591 | \$234,403 | \$425,013 | \$445,927 | \$479,953 | \$583,464 | \$596,348 | \$714,979 | \$874,166 | \$1,000,458 | \$362,431 | \$351,276 | \$433,937 | \$504,098 | \$453,256 | \$584,213 | \$852,75 | | | | |

APPENDIX C - Wind Analysis Detailed Production Cost Output

Rochester Public Utilities
Project 49188 - Infrastructure Update
Renewable Energy Requirements Analysis

| Data Item | UnitDescription | UnitCategc | UOM | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
|--|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| PurchEnergyByComp | CROD ON | | (MWH) | 562,051 | 569,653 | 574,831 | 582,896 | 592,151 | 600,346 | 608,932 | 611,238 | 617,599 | 623,527 | 633,985 | 637,300 | 641,821 | 644,105 | 647,785 | 653,964 | 658,074 | 660,126 | 661,036 | 660,183 | 661,446 |
| PurchEnergyByComp | OWEF | | (MWH) | 3,203 | 3,741 | 4,740 | 5,567 | 6,180 | 6,611 | 7,196 | 7,844 | 8,501 | 9,326 | 10,489 | 11,656 | 12,781 | 13,836 | 14,827 | 15,843 | 17,380 | 18,973 | 20,369 | 22,171 | 23,664 |
| PurchEnergyByComp | Wind PPA | | (MWH) | 71,857 | 71,532 | 71,913 | 71,728 | 71,933 | 71,616 | 72,041 | 71,498 | 71,764 | 71,728 | 72,034 | 71,857 | 71,532 | 71,498 | 71,976 | 71,933 | 71,616 | 71,857 | 71,681 | 71,763 | 71,728 |
| PurchCap | CROD OFF | | (MW) | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 |
| PurchCap | CROD ON | | (MW) | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 |
| PurchCap | OWEF | | (MW) | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| PurchCap | Wind PPA | | (MW) | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 |
| PurchEnergyCost | Wind PPA | | (\$/MWH) | \$60.05 | \$61.19 | \$62.35 | \$63.54 | \$64.75 | \$65.98 | \$67.23 | \$68.51 | \$69.81 | \$71.13 | \$72.49 | \$73.86 | \$75.27 | \$76.70 | \$78.15 | \$79.64 | \$81.15 | \$82.69 | \$84.27 | \$85.87 | \$87.50 |
| AvgMktPurchEnergyCost | Mkt Purchases | | (\$/MWH) | \$31.75 | \$34.51 | \$35.53 | \$37.18 | \$38.79 | \$38.13 | \$39.15 | \$39.30 | \$40.50 | \$41.41 | \$42.35 | \$42.25 | \$42.42 | \$41.96 | \$43.32 | \$44.81 | \$47.46 | \$47.40 | \$48.03 | \$49.99 | \$50.22 |
| AvgMktSalesEnergyRev | Mkt Sales | | (\$/MWH) | \$34.80 | \$34.97 | \$35.66 | \$35.61 | \$36.03 | \$36.64 | \$37.82 | \$38.52 | \$39.55 | \$40.41 | \$40.42 | \$40.65 | \$41.53 | \$41.88 | \$43.64 | \$44.97 | \$46.15 | \$48.73 | \$49.47 | \$50.56 | \$51.65 |
| PurchEnergyCost | CROD OFF | | (\$) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| PurchEnergyCost | CROD ON | | (\$) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| PurchEnergyCost | OWEF | | (\$) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| PurchEnergyCost | Wind PPA | | (\$) | \$4,315,013 | \$4,377,132 | \$4,484,019 | \$4,557,483 | \$4,657,350 | \$4,724,938 | \$4,843,229 | \$4,898,078 | \$5,009,683 | \$5,102,340 | \$5,221,448 | \$5,307,601 | \$5,384,000 | \$5,483,645 | \$5,625,210 | \$5,728,669 | \$5,811,796 | \$5,942,124 | \$6,040,221 | \$6,162,038 | \$6,276,018 |
| RPU Wind Energy for Native Load | | | (MWH) | 608 | 879 | 1,518 | 2,013 | 2,526 | 2,903 | 3,318 | 4,491 | 5,031 | 5,770 | 6,354 | 7,276 | 8,501 | 10,660 | 12,056 | 13,413 | 15,666 | 16,159 | 18,570 | 20,591 | 23,091 |
| RPU Renewable Energy Serving Native Load | | | (%) | 54% | 50% | 46% | 44% | 42% | 41% | 38% | 35% | 34% | 32% | 32% | 31% | 30% | 29% | 29% | 28% | 28% | 27% | 26% | 26% | 26% |
| RPU Total Renewable Energy Available | | | (%) | 276% | 247% | 212% | 190% | 172% | 162% | 148% | 128% | 117% | 108% | 102% | 94% | 86% | 77% | 72% | 67% | 63% | 58% | 53% | 50% | 47% |
| RPU Total Fixed O&M | | | (\$) | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,560 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,210 | \$6,114,609 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,210 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,609 | \$6,114,210 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,560 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 |
| RPU Total Variable O&M | | | (\$) | \$42,543 | \$57,884 | \$57,273 | \$64,263 | \$80,573 | \$92,268 | \$101,209 | \$113,153 | \$119,100 | \$126,676 | \$266,783 | \$272,282 | \$296,087 | \$299,678 | \$331,056 | \$343,806 | \$358,803 | \$414,627 | \$408,008 | \$439,869 | \$468,478 |
| RPU Total Fuel | | | (\$) | \$604,003 | \$713,190 | \$874,228 | \$986,532 | \$1,096,894 | \$1,300,772 | \$1,425,053 | \$1,563,793 | \$1,777,220 | \$1,966,300 | \$2,057,939 | \$2,133,335 | \$2,307,881 | \$2,370,162 | \$2,713,463 | \$2,988,571 | \$3,536,310 | \$4,000,357 | \$4,168,723 | \$4,400,778 | \$4,757,396 |
| RPU Total Mkt Purchases | | | (\$) | \$56,592 | \$100,746 | \$174,752 | \$260,778 | \$377,832 | \$348,215 | \$487,947 | \$745,890 | \$903,264 | \$1,090,485 | \$1,168,208 | \$1,421,232 | \$1,659,926 | \$2,111,975 | \$2,372,263 | \$2,762,767 | \$3,076,886 | \$3,421,470 | \$4,222,700 | \$4,950,153 | \$5,483,603 |
| RPU Total Wind Cost | | | (\$) | \$4,315,013 | \$4,377,132 | \$4,484,019 | \$4,557,483 | \$4,657,350 | \$4,724,938 | \$4,843,229 | \$4,898,078 | \$5,009,683 | \$5,102,340 | \$5,221,448 | \$5,307,601 | \$5,384,000 | \$5,483,645 | \$5,625,210 | \$5,728,669 | \$5,811,796 | \$5,942,124 | \$6,040,221 | \$6,162,038 | \$6,276,018 |
| RPU Total Mkt Wind Rev | | | (\$) | \$2,479,521 | \$2,470,608 | \$2,510,128 | \$2,482,750 | \$2,500,428 | \$2,517,314 | \$2,599,438 | \$2,581,253 | \$2,639,198 | \$2,665,457 | \$2,654,696 | \$2,625,252 | \$2,617,739 | \$2,547,913 | \$2,615,185 | \$2,631,523 | \$2,582,254 | \$2,714,242 | \$2,627,375 | \$2,587,011 | \$2,512,299 |
| RPU Total Cost | | | (\$) | \$8,652,891 | \$8,892,605 | \$9,194,703 | \$9,500,566 | \$9,826,481 | \$10,063,140 | \$10,372,210 | \$10,854,270 | \$11,284,330 | \$11,734,604 | \$12,173,892 | \$12,623,457 | \$13,144,414 | \$13,832,157 | \$14,541,017 | \$15,306,549 | \$16,315,801 | \$17,178,596 | \$18,326,837 | \$19,480,087 | \$20,587,456 |
| RPU Total Cost w/o Wind | | | (\$) | \$6,878,805 | \$7,048,679 | \$7,291,028 | \$7,522,240 | \$7,780,528 | \$7,978,519 | \$8,269,208 | \$8,707,428 | \$9,129,746 | \$9,535,245 | \$9,883,005 | \$10,244,988 | \$10,727,618 | \$11,352,099 | \$12,061,477 | \$12,817,099 | \$13,831,005 | \$14,718,463 | \$15,834,520 | \$16,989,922 | \$18,056,701 |
| Cost of Wind to RPU | | | (\$) | (\$1,774,085) | (\$1,843,926) | (\$1,903,675) | (\$1,978,327) | (\$2,045,953) | (\$2,084,621) | (\$2,103,002) | (\$2,146,842) | (\$2,154,584) | (\$2,199,360) | (\$2,290,886) | (\$2,378,470) | (\$2,416,795) | (\$2,480,058) | (\$2,479,541) | (\$2,489,450) | (\$2,484,796) | (\$2,460,133) | (\$2,492,317) | (\$2,490,165) | (\$2,530,755) |
| NPV of Cost of Wind to RPU @ 6.0% | | | (\$) | (\$25,490,269) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX C - Wind Analysis Detailed Production Cost Output

Rochester Public Utilities
Project 49188 - Infrastructure Update
Renewable Energy Requirements Analysis

| Data Item | UnitDescription | UnitCate | UOM | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| PeakLoad | | | (MW) | 292.0 | 296.8 | 301.7 | 306.5 | 311.4 | 316.2 | 321.1 | 325.9 | 330.8 | 335.6 | 340.5 | 345.3 | 350.2 | 355.0 | 359.9 | 364.7 | 369.6 | 374.4 | 379.3 | 384.1 | 389.0 |
| EnergyDemand | | | (MWH) | 1,470,894 | 1,499,330 | 1,527,771 | 1,556,212 | 1,584,648 | 1,613,083 | 1,641,525 | 1,669,959 | 1,698,404 | 1,726,845 | 1,755,281 | 1,783,719 | 1,812,166 | 1,840,600 | 1,869,039 | 1,897,478 | 1,925,917 | 1,954,353 | 1,982,801 | 2,011,238 | 2,039,677 |
| MarketPurchase | | | (MWH) | 2,454 | 3,854 | 6,486 | 9,139 | 12,271 | 12,092 | 15,836 | 23,511 | 27,332 | 32,121 | 33,937 | 40,960 | 47,634 | 60,999 | 66,827 | 75,202 | 80,723 | 88,362 | 106,511 | 119,604 | 132,256 |
| CostOfMarketPurchases | | | (\$) | \$79,959 | \$134,542 | \$231,276 | \$339,160 | \$471,065 | \$463,633 | \$619,822 | \$920,350 | \$1,101,070 | \$1,325,037 | \$1,427,947 | \$1,719,991 | \$2,006,142 | \$2,561,650 | \$2,896,576 | \$3,375,966 | \$3,831,480 | \$4,179,285 | \$5,131,710 | \$5,967,480 | \$6,646,892 |
| MaxCap | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (MW) | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 |
| MaxCap | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (MW) | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 |
| MaxCap | Lake Zumbro | Hydro Run | (MW) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| MaxCap | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (MW) | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| MaxCap | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (MW) | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 |
| MaxCap | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (MW) | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 |
| MaxCap | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (MW) | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 |
| UnitGeneration | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (MWH) | 300 | 390 | 150 | 165 | 195 | 45 | 90 | 30 | 154 | 135 | 330 | 880 | 525 | 780 | 1,503 | 1,209 | 2,348 | 1,945 | 2,010 | 2,932 | 4,237 |
| UnitGeneration | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (MWH) | 1,550 | 2,876 | 1,110 | 981 | 2,932 | 3,166 | 3,809 | 4,542 | 4,325 | 4,280 | 23,340 | 22,964 | 25,758 | 25,899 | 28,145 | 29,129 | 27,889 | 33,970 | 33,054 | 35,957 | 37,293 |
| UnitGeneration | Lake Zumbro | Hydro Run | (MWH) | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 |
| UnitGeneration | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (MWH) | 33 | 509 | 32 | 79 | 170 | 33 | 193 | 233 | 141 | 448 | 191 | 113 | 365 | 298 | 896 | 191 | 298 | 896 | 191 | 298 | 718 |
| UnitGeneration | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (MWH) | | | | 24 | 112 | | 129 | 235 | | 454 | 64 | | 151 | 166 | 642 | 537 | 446 | 708 | 445 | | |
| UnitGeneration | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (MWH) | 5,714 | 6,689 | 7,959 | 9,334 | 9,101 | 10,129 | 11,485 | 10,878 | 11,179 | 11,591 | 6,598 | 6,963 | 6,952 | 6,114 | 7,499 | 7,778 | 9,192 | 10,000 | 10,418 | 9,037 | 8,986 |
| UnitGeneration | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (MWH) | 5,870 | 4,647 | 8,751 | 9,426 | 9,163 | 10,983 | 10,891 | 12,466 | 15,040 | 16,581 | 5,980 | 5,590 | 6,509 | 7,451 | 6,503 | 8,137 | 11,146 | 10,903 | 12,056 | 11,906 | 13,159 |
| CapacityFactor | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (%) | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.37 | 0.22 | 0.33 | 0.63 | 0.51 | 0.99 | 0.82 | 0.85 | 1.24 | 1.79 |
| CapacityFactor | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (%) | 0.37 | 0.68 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.90 | 1.08 | 1.03 | 1.02 | 5.54 | 5.46 | 6.13 | 6.16 | 6.68 | 6.93 | 6.63 | 8.08 | 7.84 | 8.55 | 8.87 |
| CapacityFactor | Lake Zumbro | Hydro Run | (%) | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 |
| CapacityFactor | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (%) | 0.04 | 0.61 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.20 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.23 | 0.28 | 0.17 | 0.54 | 0.23 | 0.14 | 0.44 | 0.36 | 1.08 | 0.98 | 0.89 | 1.11 | 0.86 |
| CapacityFactor | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (%) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 0.37 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.52 | 0.44 | 0.36 | 0.58 | 0.36 |
| CapacityFactor | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (%) | 2.72 | 3.18 | 3.78 | 4.44 | 4.33 | 4.82 | 5.45 | 5.17 | 5.32 | 5.51 | 3.13 | 3.31 | 3.31 | 2.91 | 3.56 | 3.70 | 4.37 | 4.76 | 4.94 | 4.30 | 4.27 |
| CapacityFactor | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (%) | 1.49 | 1.18 | 2.21 | 2.39 | 2.32 | 2.79 | 2.76 | 3.16 | 3.82 | 4.21 | 1.51 | 1.42 | 1.65 | 1.89 | 1.65 | 2.06 | 2.83 | 2.77 | 3.05 | 3.02 | 3.34 |
| FixedOMCost | Lake Zumbro | Hydro Run | (\$) | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,809 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,460 | \$18,859 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,460 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,859 | \$18,460 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,809 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 |
| FixedOMCost | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 |
| FixedOMCost | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 |
| FixedOMCost | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 |
| FixedOMCost | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 |
| VarOMCost | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (\$) | \$2,916 | \$3,791 | \$1,458 | \$1,604 | \$1,895 | \$437 | \$875 | \$292 | \$1,495 | \$1,312 | \$3,208 | \$8,553 | \$5,103 | \$7,582 | \$14,606 | \$11,749 | \$22,822 | \$18,905 | \$19,534 | \$28,496 | \$41,181 |
| VarOMCost | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (\$) | \$15,066 | \$27,954 | \$10,789 | \$9,532 | \$28,496 | \$30,778 | \$37,025 | \$44,151 | \$42,036 | \$41,599 | \$226,865 | \$223,214 | \$250,364 | \$251,742 | \$273,567 | \$283,132 | \$271,081 | \$330,187 | \$321,288 | \$349,499 | \$362,484 |
| VarOMCost | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$98 | \$1,521 | \$96 | | \$236 | \$508 | \$100 | | \$578 | \$696 | \$421 | \$1,340 | \$572 | \$339 | \$1,093 | \$891 | \$2,679 | \$2,438 | \$2,233 | \$2,773 | \$2,147 |
| VarOMCost | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (\$) | | | | | \$72 | \$334 | | | \$386 | \$704 | | \$191 | | \$498 | | \$1,921 | \$1,607 | \$1,333 | \$2,117 | \$1,330 | |
| VarOMCost | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$17,084 | \$19,999 | \$23,797 | \$27,910 | \$27,211 | \$30,285 | \$34,339 | \$32,524 | \$33,426 | \$34,658 | \$19,728 | \$20,819 | \$20,787 | \$18,282 | \$22,423 | \$23,257 | \$27,484 | \$29,901 | \$31,148 | \$27,022 | \$26,868 |
| VarOMCost | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$17,550 | \$13,896 | \$26,165 | \$28,182 | \$27,399 | \$32,841 | \$32,564 | \$37,274 | \$44,969 | \$49,579 | \$17,882 | \$16,715 | \$19,462 | \$22,278 | \$19,444 | \$24,331 | \$33,328 | \$32,601 | \$36,048 | \$35,600 | \$39,344 |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (\$) | \$20,615 | \$26,596 | \$10,468 | \$11,335 | \$13,514 | \$3,221 | \$6,409 | \$2,168 | \$11,469 | \$10,223 | \$24,617 | \$64,260 | \$38,542 | \$57,880 | \$116,970 | \$97,981 | \$197,869 | \$168,884 | \$180,336 | \$267,159 | \$390,456 |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (\$) | \$77,063 | \$141,894 | \$56,028 | \$49,010 | \$146,460 | \$160,796 | \$195,942 | \$238,305 | \$232,546 | \$235,515 | \$1,262,974 | \$1,209,828 | \$1,373,077 | \$1,395,580 | \$1,589,365 | \$1,709,012 | \$1,696,163 | \$2,133,950 | \$2,131,073 | \$2,353,992 | \$2,482,375 |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$1,782 | \$28,373 | \$1,838 | | \$4,809 | \$10,659 | \$2,150 | | \$13,233 | \$16,415 | \$10,229 | \$33,504 | \$14,731 | \$8,990 | \$29,846 | \$25,074 | \$77,648 | \$72,777 | \$68,648 | \$87,815 | \$70,027 |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (\$) | | | | | \$1,518 | \$7,275 | | | \$17,242 | \$9,179 | | \$35,268 | \$5,119 | \$12,812 | \$14,544 | \$57,835 | \$49,840 | \$42,576 | \$69,651 | \$45,054 | |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$261,125 | \$314,716 | \$385,693 | \$465,695 | \$467,527 | \$535,848 | \$625,703 | \$610,358 | \$646,085 | \$689,920 | \$404,314 | \$439,244 | \$451,636 | \$409,069 | \$516,856 | \$552,193 | \$672,144 | \$753,310 | \$808,215 | \$722,101 | \$739,387 |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$271,287 | \$221,138 | \$428,861 | \$475,552 | \$476,065 | \$587,643 | \$600,069 | \$707,397 | \$879,013 | \$998,087 | \$370,610 | \$356,634 | \$427,631 | \$504,098 | \$453,256 | \$584,213 | \$824,291 | \$830,517 | \$945,820 | \$961,957 | \$1,094,895 |
| CO2 | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (LBS) | 545,822 | 709,569 | 272,911 | 300,202 | 354,784 | 81,873 | 163,747 | 54,582 | 279,880 | 245,620 | 600,404 | 1,600,909 | 955,188 | 1,419,137 | 2,734,038 | 2,199,148 | 4,271,928 | 3,538,716 | 3,656,468 | 5,334,024 | 7,708,398 |
| CO2 | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (LBS) | 2,028,179 | 3,763,155 | 1,452,438 | 1,283,209 | 3,836,143 | 4,143,341 | 4,984,342 | 5,943,525 | 5,658,820 | 5,600,019 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Rochester Public Utilities
Project 49188 - Infrastructure Update
Renewable Energy Requirements Analysis

| Data Item | UnitDescription | UnitCategc | UOM | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
|--|-----------------|-------------|-----|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| PurchCap | CROD OFF | (MW) | | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 |
| PurchCap | CROD ON | (MW) | | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 |
| PurchCap | OWEF | (MW) | | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| PurchEnergyCost | CROD OFF | (\$) | | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| PurchEnergyCost | CROD ON | (\$) | | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| PurchEnergyCost | OWEF | (\$) | | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| RPU Wind Energy for Native Load | | (MWH) | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RPU Renewable Energy Serving Native Load | | (%) | | 51% | 47% | 42% | 39% | 37% | 35% | 33% | 29% | 27% | 26% | 25% | 24% | 23% | 21% | 20% | 19% | 19% | 18% | 17% | 16% | 16% |
| RPU Total Renewable Energy Available | | (%) | | 51% | 47% | 42% | 39% | 37% | 35% | 33% | 29% | 27% | 26% | 25% | 24% | 23% | 21% | 20% | 19% | 19% | 18% | 17% | 16% | 16% |
| RPU Total Fixed O&M | | (\$) | | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,560 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,210 | \$6,114,609 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,210 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,609 | \$6,114,210 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,560 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 |
| RPU Total Variable O&M | | (\$) | | \$52,715 | \$67,161 | \$62,305 | \$67,228 | \$85,310 | \$95,183 | \$104,903 | \$114,240 | \$122,889 | \$128,547 | \$268,104 | \$271,998 | \$296,480 | \$300,222 | \$331,585 | \$343,857 | \$359,314 | \$415,640 | \$411,583 | \$445,507 | \$473,354 |
| RPU Total Fuel | | (\$) | | \$631,872 | \$732,717 | \$882,887 | \$1,001,592 | \$1,109,893 | \$1,305,442 | \$1,430,273 | \$1,558,228 | \$1,791,526 | \$1,967,401 | \$2,072,745 | \$2,138,737 | \$2,310,736 | \$2,375,617 | \$2,719,105 | \$2,983,016 | \$3,525,950 | \$4,009,278 | \$4,176,668 | \$4,462,675 | \$4,822,194 |
| RPU Total Mkt Purchases | | (\$) | | \$79,959 | \$134,542 | \$231,276 | \$339,160 | \$471,065 | \$463,633 | \$619,822 | \$920,350 | \$1,101,070 | \$1,325,037 | \$1,427,947 | \$1,719,991 | \$2,006,142 | \$2,561,650 | \$2,896,576 | \$3,375,966 | \$3,831,480 | \$4,179,285 | \$5,131,710 | \$5,967,480 | \$6,646,892 |
| RPU Total Wind Cost | | (\$) | | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| RPU Total Mkt Wind Rev | | (\$) | | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| RPU Total Cost | | (\$) | | \$6,878,805 | \$7,048,679 | \$7,291,028 | \$7,522,240 | \$7,780,528 | \$7,978,519 | \$8,269,208 | \$8,707,428 | \$9,129,746 | \$9,535,245 | \$9,883,005 | \$10,244,988 | \$10,727,618 | \$11,352,099 | \$12,061,477 | \$12,817,099 | \$13,831,005 | \$14,718,463 | \$15,834,520 | \$16,989,922 | \$18,056,701 |

Rochester Public Utilities
Project 49188 - Infrastructure Update
Renewable Energy Requirements Analysis

| Data Item | UnitDescription | UnitCategc | UOM | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| PeakLoad | | | (MW) | 292.0 | 296.8 | 301.7 | 306.5 | 311.4 | 316.2 | 321.1 | 325.9 | 330.8 | 335.6 | 340.5 | 345.3 | 350.2 | 355.0 | 359.9 | 364.7 | 369.6 | 374.4 | 379.3 | 384.1 | 389.0 | |
| EnergyDemand | | | (MWH) | 1,470,894 | 1,499,330 | 1,527,771 | 1,556,212 | 1,584,648 | 1,613,083 | 1,641,525 | 1,669,959 | 1,698,404 | 1,726,845 | 1,755,281 | 1,783,719 | 1,812,166 | 1,840,600 | 1,869,039 | 1,897,478 | 1,925,917 | 1,954,353 | 1,982,801 | 2,011,238 | 2,039,677 | |
| MarketPurchase | | | (MWH) | 1,782 | 2,919 | 7,057 | 9,146 | 11,546 | 11,324 | 14,269 | 21,264 | 26,724 | 29,448 | 30,091 | 35,894 | 40,458 | 53,011 | 58,473 | 65,322 | 69,889 | 76,416 | 93,139 | 104,421 | 112,991 | |
| CostOfMarketPurchases | | | (\$) | \$56,592 | \$100,742 | \$427,383 | \$558,712 | \$717,285 | \$713,977 | \$919,019 | \$1,372,198 | \$1,825,866 | \$2,008,785 | \$2,073,698 | \$2,490,014 | \$2,799,809 | \$3,705,147 | \$4,244,417 | \$4,867,028 | \$5,523,675 | \$6,120,650 | \$7,675,967 | \$9,029,943 | \$9,792,577 | |
| MarketSale | | | (MWH) | 71,249 | 70,654 | 69,884 | 69,065 | 68,839 | 68,303 | 68,256 | 66,543 | 66,036 | 65,634 | 65,175 | 64,010 | 62,712 | 60,569 | 59,479 | 58,125 | 55,710 | 55,002 | 53,149 | 51,035 | 48,903 | |
| RevenueFromMarketSales | | | (\$) | \$2,479,523 | \$2,470,629 | \$4,032,467 | \$4,081,444 | \$4,201,755 | \$4,320,084 | \$4,473,494 | \$4,502,362 | \$4,573,397 | \$4,670,795 | \$4,677,080 | \$4,695,632 | \$4,728,121 | \$4,675,111 | \$4,749,849 | \$4,776,505 | \$4,761,078 | \$4,991,297 | \$5,015,570 | \$4,998,417 | \$4,995,586 | |
| MaxCap | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (MW) | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | |
| MaxCap | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (MW) | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | |
| MaxCap | Lake Zumbro | Hydro Run | (MW) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | |
| MaxCap | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (MW) | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | |
| MaxCap | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (MW) | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | |
| MaxCap | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (MW) | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | |
| MaxCap | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (MW) | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | |
| UnitGeneration | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (MWH) | | | 285 | 600 | 510 | 429 | 759 | 240 | 750 | 670 | 1,034 | 2,607 | 1,958 | 4,644 | 4,143 | 4,042 | 5,066 | 5,718 | 6,287 | 6,577 | 8,758 | |
| UnitGeneration | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (MWH) | 500 | 1,976 | 12,977 | 13,764 | 16,340 | 17,745 | 18,509 | 21,155 | 20,360 | 23,167 | 25,361 | 25,262 | 28,969 | 28,603 | 31,010 | 32,688 | 32,650 | 38,864 | 37,971 | 40,848 | 43,470 | |
| UnitGeneration | Lake Zumbro | Hydro Run | (MWH) | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | |
| UnitGeneration | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (MWH) | 33 | 509 | | | | 69 | | | 24 | | 172 | | 30 | | 36 | | 149 | | 81 | | 144 | |
| UnitGeneration | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (MWH) | | | | | | | | | | | 95 | | 88 | | 74 | | | | 72 | | 104 | |
| UnitGeneration | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (MWH) | 6,975 | 7,501 | 1,199 | 1,891 | 1,372 | 2,488 | 3,137 | 2,503 | 2,875 | 3,295 | 3,565 | 3,991 | 3,722 | 2,732 | 3,618 | 3,598 | 4,683 | 4,795 | 4,572 | 3,322 | 3,803 | |
| UnitGeneration | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (MWH) | 5,595 | 4,926 | 492 | 804 | 937 | 1,455 | 1,823 | 1,641 | 2,158 | 2,794 | 3,595 | 2,709 | 4,051 | 1,877 | 1,670 | 3,069 | 5,136 | 4,428 | 4,726 | 4,473 | 5,094 | |
| CapacityFactor | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (%) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.12 | 0.25 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 0.32 | 0.10 | 0.32 | 0.28 | 0.44 | 1.10 | 0.83 | 1.96 | 1.75 | 1.71 | 2.14 | 2.42 | 2.65 | 2.78 | 3.70 | |
| CapacityFactor | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (%) | 0.12 | 0.47 | 3.08 | 3.27 | 3.89 | 4.22 | 4.39 | 5.03 | 4.84 | 5.51 | 6.01 | 6.01 | 6.89 | 6.80 | 7.35 | 7.77 | 7.76 | 9.24 | 9.01 | 9.71 | 10.34 | |
| CapacityFactor | Lake Zumbro | Hydro Run | (%) | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 | |
| CapacityFactor | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (%) | 0.04 | 0.61 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.26 | 0.17 | |
| CapacityFactor | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (%) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.08 | |
| CapacityFactor | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (%) | 3.32 | 3.57 | 0.57 | 0.90 | 0.65 | 1.18 | 1.49 | 1.19 | 1.37 | 1.57 | 1.69 | 1.90 | 1.77 | 1.30 | 1.72 | 1.71 | 2.23 | 2.28 | 2.17 | 1.58 | 1.81 | |
| CapacityFactor | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (%) | 1.42 | 1.25 | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.24 | 0.37 | 0.46 | 0.42 | 0.55 | 0.71 | 0.91 | 0.69 | 1.03 | 0.48 | 0.42 | 0.78 | 1.30 | 1.12 | 1.20 | 1.13 | 1.29 | |
| FixedOMCost | Lake Zumbro | Hydro Run | (\$) | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,809 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,460 | \$18,859 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,460 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,859 | \$18,460 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,809 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 |
| FixedOMCost | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 |
| FixedOMCost | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 |
| FixedOMCost | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 |
| FixedOMCost | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 |
| VarOMCost | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (\$) | | | \$2,770 | \$5,832 | \$4,957 | \$4,174 | \$7,380 | \$2,333 | \$7,287 | \$6,510 | \$10,055 | \$25,343 | \$19,028 | \$45,139 | \$40,267 | \$39,284 | \$49,238 | \$55,584 | \$61,114 | \$63,925 | \$85,129 | |
| VarOMCost | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (\$) | \$4,860 | \$19,206 | \$126,135 | \$133,789 | \$158,823 | \$172,484 | \$179,909 | \$205,623 | \$197,899 | \$225,178 | \$246,505 | \$245,549 | \$281,574 | \$278,021 | \$301,413 | \$317,730 | \$317,361 | \$377,761 | \$369,081 | \$397,040 | \$422,525 | |
| VarOMCost | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$98 | \$1,521 | | | \$205 | | | | \$72 | | \$515 | | \$89 | | \$109 | | \$447 | | \$242 | | \$432 | |
| VarOMCost | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (\$) | | | | | | | | | | | \$283 | | | | | \$264 | | \$220 | | \$604 | | |
| VarOMCost | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$20,855 | \$22,428 | \$3,584 | \$5,654 | \$4,104 | \$7,439 | \$9,380 | \$7,485 | \$8,597 | \$9,851 | \$10,659 | \$11,932 | \$11,128 | \$8,168 | \$10,817 | \$10,758 | \$14,002 | \$14,336 | \$13,669 | \$9,933 | \$11,371 | |
| VarOMCost | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$16,729 | \$14,729 | \$1,471 | \$2,404 | \$2,801 | \$4,349 | \$5,450 | \$4,907 | \$6,453 | \$8,353 | \$10,750 | \$8,100 | \$12,112 | \$5,613 | \$4,994 | \$9,177 | \$15,357 | \$13,239 | \$14,130 | \$13,376 | \$15,231 | |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (\$) | | | \$19,879 | \$41,485 | \$35,331 | \$30,131 | \$54,221 | \$17,599 | \$56,237 | \$51,081 | \$77,475 | \$190,652 | \$144,353 | \$345,071 | \$322,875 | \$327,520 | \$423,996 | \$496,469 | \$562,166 | \$596,639 | \$806,259 | |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (\$) | \$24,861 | \$97,484 | \$655,988 | \$686,305 | \$817,535 | \$900,000 | \$951,097 | \$1,109,984 | \$1,096,992 | \$1,272,994 | \$1,373,803 | \$1,332,765 | \$1,547,476 | \$1,546,135 | \$1,756,618 | \$1,924,960 | \$1,996,367 | \$2,457,404 | \$2,463,728 | \$2,695,205 | \$2,918,326 | |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$1,782 | \$28,373 | | | \$4,295 | | | | \$1,693 | | \$12,877 | | \$2,363 | | \$2,973 | | \$12,944 | | \$7,231 | | \$14,078 | |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (\$) | | | | | | | | | | | \$7,363 | | | | | \$7,949 | | \$6,824 | | \$19,870 | | |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$318,770 | \$352,931 | \$58,091 | \$94,330 | \$70,504 | \$131,620 | \$170,923 | \$140,459 | \$166,157 | \$196,103 | \$218,438 | \$251,750 | \$241,784 | \$182,772 | \$249,321 | \$255,423 | \$342,442 | \$361,118 | \$354,677 | \$265,408 | \$312,917 | |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$258,591 | \$234,403 | \$24,112 | \$40,565 | \$48,664 | \$77,828 | \$100,431 | \$93,122 | \$126,136 | \$168,156 | \$222,807 | \$172,817 | \$266,131 | \$127,017 | \$116,408 | \$220,360 | \$379,817 | \$337,266 | \$370,741 | \$361,425 | \$423,848 | |
| CO2 | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (LBS) | | | 518,531 | 1,091,644 | 927,897 | 781,242 | 1,381,472 | 436,658 | 1, | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX C - Wind Analysis Detailed Production Cost Output

Rochester Public Utilities
Project 49188 - Infrastructure Update
Renewable Energy Requirements Analysis

| Data Item | UnitDescription | UnitCategc | UOM | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
|--|-----------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| CO2 | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (\$) | | | \$254,704 | \$288,170 | \$363,471 | \$417,955 | \$448,058 | \$539,776 | \$532,820 | \$621,425 | \$696,879 | \$710,719 | \$833,945 | \$860,823 | \$953,539 | \$1,026,543 | \$1,068,101 | \$1,347,744 | \$1,391,194 | \$1,576,756 | \$1,734,846 |
| CO2 | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (\$) | | | | | | \$3,566 | | | | \$1,423 | \$10,708 | | \$1,982 | \$2,473 | | \$10,798 | \$6,208 | \$5,830 | \$18,408 | \$12,734 | |
| CO2 | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (\$) | | | | | | | | | | | \$6,123 | | | | | \$6,631 | \$5,858 | | \$17,903 | \$9,530 | |
| CO2 | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (\$) | | | \$43,875 | \$73,818 | \$56,930 | \$109,269 | \$141,617 | \$119,106 | \$140,306 | \$164,806 | \$182,658 | \$209,357 | \$199,789 | \$153,317 | \$207,433 | \$210,694 | \$285,668 | \$310,016 | \$312,343 | \$239,114 | \$283,029 |
| CO2 | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (\$) | | | \$18,211 | \$31,743 | \$39,293 | \$64,611 | \$83,211 | \$78,965 | \$106,511 | \$141,319 | \$186,309 | \$143,718 | \$219,909 | \$106,548 | \$96,851 | \$181,774 | \$316,845 | \$289,540 | \$326,518 | \$325,641 | \$383,377 |
| PurchEnergyByComp | CROD OFF | | (MWH) | 876,734 | 893,813 | 910,446 | 925,621 | 939,324 | 956,084 | 969,954 | 985,920 | 1,000,706 | 1,015,435 | 1,027,183 | 1,043,135 | 1,056,373 | 1,067,751 | 1,081,909 | 1,092,094 | 1,103,955 | 1,115,227 | 1,122,795 | 1,134,764 | 1,144,280 |
| PurchEnergyByComp | CROD ON | | (MWH) | 562,051 | 569,653 | 574,999 | 582,825 | 592,020 | 600,253 | 608,794 | 611,163 | 617,400 | 623,387 | 633,829 | 637,168 | 641,822 | 644,031 | 647,679 | 653,830 | 657,852 | 659,891 | 661,171 | 660,279 | 661,161 |
| PurchEnergyByComp | OWEF | | (MWH) | 3,203 | 3,741 | 4,875 | 5,485 | 6,092 | 6,512 | 7,082 | 7,705 | 8,292 | 9,119 | 10,351 | 11,426 | 12,582 | 13,581 | 14,592 | 15,615 | 17,131 | 18,593 | 20,122 | 21,997 | 23,633 |
| PurchEnergyByComp | Wind PPA | | (MWH) | 71,857 | 71,532 | 71,913 | 71,728 | 71,933 | 71,616 | 72,041 | 71,498 | 71,764 | 71,728 | 72,034 | 71,857 | 71,532 | 71,498 | 71,976 | 71,933 | 71,616 | 71,857 | 71,681 | 71,763 | 71,728 |
| PurchCap | CROD OFF | | (MW) | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 |
| PurchCap | CROD ON | | (MW) | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 | 216.0 |
| PurchCap | OWEF | | (MW) | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| PurchCap | Wind PPA | | (MW) | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 |
| PurchEnergyCost | Wind PPA | | (\$/MWH) | \$60.05 | \$61.19 | \$62.35 | \$63.54 | \$64.75 | \$65.98 | \$67.23 | \$68.51 | \$69.81 | \$71.13 | \$72.49 | \$73.86 | \$75.27 | \$76.70 | \$78.15 | \$79.64 | \$81.15 | \$82.69 | \$84.27 | \$85.87 | \$87.50 |
| AvgMktPurchEnergyCost | Mkt Purchases | | (\$/MWH) | \$31.75 | \$34.51 | \$60.56 | \$61.09 | \$62.13 | \$63.05 | \$64.41 | \$64.53 | \$68.32 | \$68.22 | \$68.91 | \$69.37 | \$69.20 | \$69.89 | \$72.59 | \$74.51 | \$79.04 | \$80.10 | \$82.41 | \$86.48 | \$86.67 |
| AvgMktSalesEnergyRev | Mkt Sales | | (\$/MWH) | \$34.80 | \$34.97 | \$57.70 | \$59.10 | \$61.04 | \$63.25 | \$65.54 | \$67.66 | \$69.26 | \$71.16 | \$71.76 | \$73.36 | \$75.39 | \$77.19 | \$79.86 | \$82.18 | \$85.46 | \$90.75 | \$94.37 | \$97.94 | \$102.15 |
| PurchEnergyCost | CROD OFF | | (\$) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| PurchEnergyCost | CROD ON | | (\$) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| PurchEnergyCost | OWEF | | (\$) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| PurchEnergyCost | Wind PPA | | (\$) | \$4,315,013 | \$4,377,132 | \$4,484,019 | \$4,557,483 | \$4,657,346 | \$4,724,935 | \$4,843,230 | \$4,898,077 | \$5,009,684 | \$5,102,340 | \$5,221,447 | \$5,307,602 | \$5,383,999 | \$5,483,649 | \$5,625,212 | \$5,728,668 | \$5,811,795 | \$5,942,123 | \$6,040,226 | \$6,162,040 | \$6,276,014 |
| RPU Wind Energy for Native Load | | | (MWH) | 608 | 879 | 2,029 | 2,663 | 3,094 | 3,314 | 3,784 | 4,955 | 5,727 | 6,094 | 6,859 | 7,848 | 8,820 | 10,929 | 12,497 | 13,808 | 15,906 | 16,854 | 18,533 | 20,728 | 22,825 |
| RPU Renewable Energy Serving Native Load | | | (%) | 54% | 50% | 48% | 45% | 42% | 41% | 39% | 36% | 34% | 33% | 32% | 32% | 31% | 29% | 29% | 28% | 28% | 27% | 26% | 26% | 26% |
| RPU Total Renewable Energy Available | | | (%) | 276% | 247% | 213% | 190% | 172% | 161% | 147% | 127% | 116% | 107% | 102% | 94% | 86% | 76% | 72% | 67% | 62% | 58% | 53% | 50% | 46% |
| RPU Total Fixed O&M | | | (\$) | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,560 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,210 | \$6,114,609 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,210 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,609 | \$6,114,210 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,560 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 |
| RPU Total Variable O&M | | | (\$) | \$42,543 | \$57,884 | \$133,961 | \$147,679 | \$170,684 | \$188,651 | \$202,120 | \$220,347 | \$220,235 | \$249,965 | \$277,969 | \$291,723 | \$323,843 | \$337,031 | \$357,600 | \$376,949 | \$396,668 | \$461,382 | \$458,209 | \$485,522 | \$534,999 |
| RPU Total Fuel | | | (\$) | \$604,003 | \$713,190 | \$758,069 | \$862,684 | \$972,033 | \$1,143,874 | \$1,276,672 | \$1,361,165 | \$1,445,522 | \$1,690,027 | \$1,892,522 | \$1,968,224 | \$2,199,744 | \$2,203,357 | \$2,448,196 | \$2,728,264 | \$3,163,514 | \$3,666,311 | \$3,757,931 | \$3,958,978 | \$4,485,963 |
| RPU CO2 Emissions | | | (\$) | \$0 | \$0 | \$324,568 | \$411,197 | \$475,468 | \$609,463 | \$698,443 | \$746,363 | \$806,917 | \$953,954 | \$1,105,372 | \$1,182,616 | \$1,332,002 | \$1,317,002 | \$1,437,423 | \$1,595,490 | \$1,918,452 | \$2,235,078 | \$2,356,188 | \$2,530,807 | \$2,909,523 |
| RPU Total Mkt Purchases | | | (\$) | \$56,592 | \$100,742 | \$427,383 | \$558,712 | \$717,285 | \$713,977 | \$919,019 | \$1,372,198 | \$1,825,866 | \$2,008,785 | \$2,073,698 | \$2,490,014 | \$2,799,809 | \$3,705,147 | \$4,244,417 | \$4,867,028 | \$5,523,675 | \$6,120,650 | \$7,675,967 | \$9,029,943 | \$9,792,577 |
| RPU Total Wind Cost | | | (\$) | \$4,315,013 | \$4,377,132 | \$4,484,019 | \$4,557,483 | \$4,657,346 | \$4,724,935 | \$4,843,230 | \$4,898,077 | \$5,009,684 | \$5,102,340 | \$5,221,447 | \$5,307,602 | \$5,383,999 | \$5,483,649 | \$5,625,212 | \$5,728,668 | \$5,811,795 | \$5,942,123 | \$6,040,226 | \$6,162,040 | \$6,276,014 |
| RPU Total Mkt Wind Rev | | | (\$) | \$2,479,523 | \$2,470,629 | \$4,032,467 | \$4,081,444 | \$4,201,755 | \$4,320,084 | \$4,473,494 | \$4,502,362 | \$4,573,397 | \$4,670,795 | \$4,677,080 | \$4,695,632 | \$4,728,121 | \$4,675,111 | \$4,749,849 | \$4,776,505 | \$4,761,078 | \$4,991,297 | \$5,015,570 | \$4,998,417 | \$4,995,586 |
| RPU Total Cost | | | (\$) | \$8,652,889 | \$8,892,580 | \$8,210,092 | \$8,570,572 | \$8,905,321 | \$9,175,075 | \$9,580,201 | \$10,210,397 | \$10,849,087 | \$11,448,537 | \$12,008,139 | \$12,658,807 | \$13,425,536 | \$14,485,684 | \$15,477,209 | \$16,634,154 | \$18,167,286 | \$19,548,506 | \$21,387,512 | \$23,283,134 | \$25,117,751 |
| With CO2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RPU Total Cost w/o Wind | | | (\$) | \$6,878,806 | \$7,048,674 | \$7,918,045 | \$8,298,625 | \$8,672,453 | \$9,011,921 | \$9,485,267 | \$10,150,789 | \$10,817,607 | \$11,410,644 | \$11,981,166 | \$12,605,544 | \$13,372,365 | \$14,453,130 | \$15,508,203 | \$16,737,190 | \$18,395,228 | \$19,996,990 | \$21,996,855 | \$24,013,516 | \$25,917,511 |
| Cost of Wind to RPU | | | (\$) | (\$1,774,083) | (\$1,843,905) | (\$292,047) | (\$271,947) | (\$232,868) | (\$163,155) | (\$94,934) | (\$59,608) | (\$31,481) | (\$37,893) | (\$26,973) | (\$53,263) | (\$53,170) | (\$32,554) | \$30,994 | \$103,036 | \$227,943 | \$448,483 | \$609,343 | \$730,382 | \$799,760 |
| NPV of Cost of Wind to RPU @ 6.0% | | | (\$) | (\$3,325,059) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX C - Wind Analysis Detailed Production Cost Output

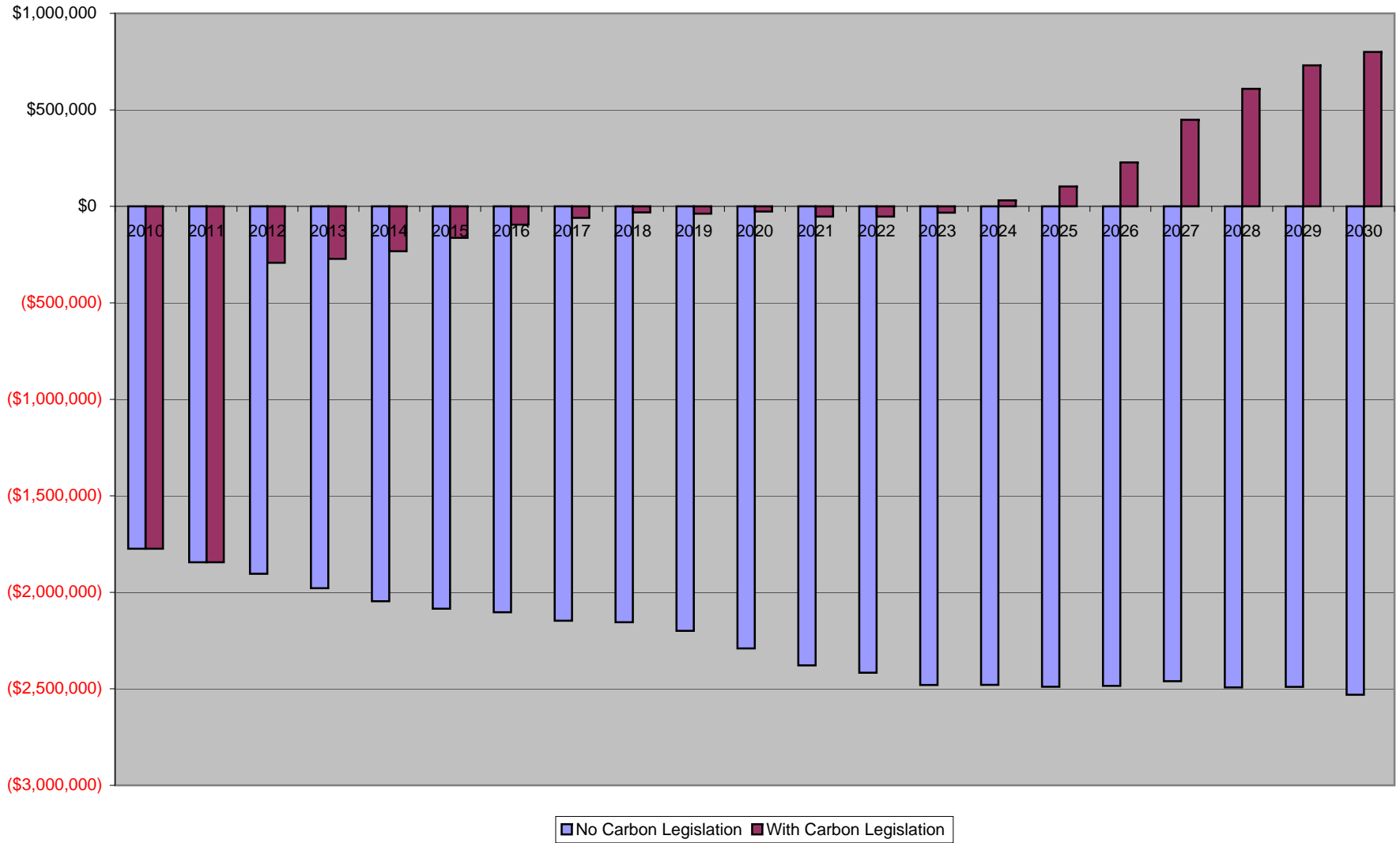
Rochester Public Utilities
Project 49188 - Infrastructure Update
Renewable Energy Requirements Analysis

| Data Item | UnitDescription | UnitCateg | UOM | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| PeakLoad | | | (MW) | 292.0 | 296.8 | 301.7 | 306.5 | 311.4 | 316.2 | 321.1 | 325.9 | 330.8 | 335.6 | 340.5 | 345.3 | 350.2 | 355.0 | 359.9 | 364.7 | 369.6 | 374.4 | 379.3 | 384.1 | 389.0 |
| EnergyDemand | | | (MWH) | 1,470,894 | 1,499,330 | 1,527,771 | 1,556,212 | 1,584,648 | 1,613,083 | 1,641,525 | 1,669,959 | 1,698,404 | 1,726,845 | 1,755,281 | 1,783,719 | 1,812,166 | 1,840,600 | 1,869,039 | 1,897,478 | 1,925,917 | 1,954,353 | 1,982,801 | 2,011,238 | 2039676.75 |
| MarketPurchase | | | (MWH) | 2,454 | 3,854 | 9,137 | 11,913 | 14,680 | 14,922 | 18,116 | 26,445 | 32,681 | 35,572 | 36,950 | 43,829 | 49,469 | 64,454 | 71,275 | 79,198 | 85,822 | 93,419 | 111,748 | 125,279 | 136203.0088 |
| CostOfMarketPurchases | | | (\$) | \$79,959 | \$134,537 | \$552,600 | \$733,345 | \$912,288 | \$948,532 | \$1,152,595 | \$1,701,484 | \$2,224,298 | \$2,406,955 | \$2,535,363 | \$3,016,229 | \$3,391,818 | \$4,505,640 | \$5,160,557 | \$5,874,986 | \$6,721,225 | \$7,443,582 | \$9,168,554 | \$10,767,146 | \$11,752,139 |
| MaxCap | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (MW) | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 | 324.0 |
| MaxCap | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (MW) | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 | 576.0 |
| MaxCap | Lake Zumbro | Hydro Run | (MW) | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 |
| MaxCap | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (MW) | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 |
| MaxCap | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (MW) | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 |
| MaxCap | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (MW) | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 288.0 |
| MaxCap | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (MW) | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 | 540.0 |
| UnitGeneration | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (MWH) | 300 | 390 | 720 | 1,035 | 1,125 | 1,132 | 1,494 | 720 | 1,077 | 730 | 1,941 | 3,012 | 2,333 | 5,093 | 4,668 | 4,867 | 6,099 | 6,813 | 7,953 | 8,467 | 10,963 |
| UnitGeneration | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (MWH) | 1,550 | 2,876 | 12,597 | 13,278 | 15,852 | 16,830 | 17,831 | 20,587 | 19,918 | 23,037 | 25,047 | 25,005 | 28,559 | 27,722 | 30,240 | 32,008 | 31,778 | 38,000 | 36,916 | 39,568 | 41,596 |
| UnitGeneration | Lake Zumbro | Hydro Run | (MWH) | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 | 13,411 |
| UnitGeneration | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (MWH) | 33 | 509 | | | | 69 | | | | 24 | | 172 | | 30 | | 36 | | 81 | | 72 | 144 |
| UnitGeneration | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (MWH) | | | | | | | | | | | 95 | | | | | 88 | | 74 | | 202 | 104 |
| UnitGeneration | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (MWH) | 5,714 | 6,689 | 1,235 | 1,909 | 1,372 | 2,536 | 3,209 | 2,503 | 2,935 | 3,295 | 3,330 | 3,934 | 3,722 | 2,732 | 3,590 | 3,545 | 4,774 | 4,693 | 4,589 | 3,358 | 3,717 |
| UnitGeneration | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (MWH) | 5,870 | 4,647 | 660 | 1,020 | 937 | 1,455 | 1,895 | 1,641 | 2,158 | 2,794 | 3,595 | 2,817 | 4,051 | 1,877 | 1,670 | 3,141 | 5,208 | 4,572 | 4,726 | 4,473 | 5,094 |
| CapacityFactor | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (%) | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.30 | 0.44 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.63 | 0.30 | 0.46 | 0.31 | 0.82 | 1.27 | 0.99 | 2.15 | 1.97 | 2.06 | 2.58 | 2.88 | 3.35 | 3.58 | 4.64 |
| CapacityFactor | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (%) | 0.37 | 0.68 | 2.99 | 3.16 | 3.77 | 4.00 | 4.23 | 4.90 | 4.74 | 5.48 | 5.94 | 5.95 | 6.79 | 6.59 | 7.17 | 7.61 | 7.56 | 9.04 | 8.76 | 9.41 | 9.89 |
| CapacityFactor | Lake Zumbro | Hydro Run | (%) | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.55 | 76.34 | 76.55 | 76.55 |
| CapacityFactor | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (%) | 0.04 | 0.61 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.26 | 0.17 |
| CapacityFactor | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (%) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.08 |
| CapacityFactor | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (%) | 2.72 | 3.18 | 0.59 | 0.91 | 0.65 | 1.21 | 1.52 | 1.19 | 1.40 | 1.57 | 1.58 | 1.87 | 1.77 | 1.30 | 1.70 | 1.69 | 2.27 | 2.23 | 2.18 | 1.60 | 1.77 |
| CapacityFactor | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (%) | 1.49 | 1.18 | 0.17 | 0.26 | 0.24 | 0.37 | 0.48 | 0.42 | 0.55 | 0.71 | 0.91 | 0.71 | 1.03 | 0.48 | 0.42 | 0.80 | 1.32 | 1.16 | 1.20 | 1.13 | 1.29 |
| FixedOMCost | Lake Zumbro | Hydro Run | (\$) | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,809 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,460 | \$18,859 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,460 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,859 | \$18,460 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 | \$18,809 | \$18,510 | \$18,510 |
| FixedOMCost | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 | \$626,050 |
| FixedOMCost | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 | \$922,600 |
| FixedOMCost | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 | \$1,581,600 |
| FixedOMCost | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 | \$2,965,500 |
| VarOMCost | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (\$) | \$2,916 | \$3,791 | \$6,998 | \$10,060 | \$10,935 | \$11,000 | \$14,525 | \$6,998 | \$10,465 | \$7,093 | \$18,864 | \$29,280 | \$22,673 | \$49,507 | \$45,376 | \$47,303 | \$59,283 | \$66,227 | \$77,303 | \$82,296 | \$106,562 |
| VarOMCost | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (\$) | \$15,066 | \$27,954 | \$122,443 | \$129,061 | \$154,086 | \$163,591 | \$173,314 | \$200,108 | \$193,605 | \$223,917 | \$243,458 | \$243,048 | \$277,589 | \$269,457 | \$293,931 | \$311,114 | \$308,885 | \$369,365 | \$358,821 | \$384,604 | \$404,314 |
| VarOMCost | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$98 | \$1,521 | | | | \$205 | | | | \$72 | \$515 | \$89 | \$109 | \$447 | \$242 | \$215 | \$645 | \$432 | \$645 | \$432 | |
| VarOMCost | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (\$) | | | | | | | | | | | \$283 | | | | | \$264 | \$220 | \$604 | \$311 | | |
| VarOMCost | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$17,084 | \$19,999 | \$3,692 | \$5,707 | \$4,104 | \$7,582 | \$9,596 | \$7,485 | \$8,776 | \$9,851 | \$9,956 | \$11,763 | \$11,128 | \$8,168 | \$10,734 | \$10,598 | \$14,274 | \$14,032 | \$13,722 | \$10,040 | \$11,113 |
| VarOMCost | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$17,550 | \$13,896 | \$1,973 | \$3,050 | \$2,801 | \$4,349 | \$5,665 | \$4,907 | \$6,453 | \$8,353 | \$10,750 | \$8,423 | \$12,112 | \$5,613 | \$4,994 | \$9,393 | \$15,572 | \$13,670 | \$14,130 | \$13,376 | \$15,231 |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (\$) | \$20,615 | \$26,596 | \$50,263 | \$71,554 | \$78,099 | \$79,639 | \$106,676 | \$52,617 | \$80,690 | \$55,625 | \$145,823 | \$220,718 | \$175,746 | \$381,153 | \$366,749 | \$400,377 | \$520,674 | \$601,830 | \$723,898 | \$783,278 | \$1,027,849 |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (\$) | \$77,063 | \$141,894 | \$636,816 | \$662,016 | \$793,065 | \$853,457 | \$916,148 | \$1,080,082 | \$1,073,114 | \$1,265,853 | \$1,356,536 | \$1,318,924 | \$1,523,914 | \$1,497,452 | \$1,710,112 | \$1,880,706 | \$1,938,292 | \$2,397,087 | \$2,388,664 | \$2,601,797 | \$2,780,387 |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Silver Lake1 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$1,782 | \$28,373 | | | | \$4,295 | | | | \$1,693 | \$12,877 | \$2,363 | \$2,973 | \$12,944 | \$7,231 | \$6,620 | \$20,431 | \$6,620 | \$20,431 | \$14,078 | |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (\$) | | | | | | | | | | | \$7,363 | | | | \$7,949 | \$6,824 | \$19,870 | \$10,536 | | | |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$261,125 | \$314,716 | \$59,835 | \$95,214 | \$70,504 | \$134,159 | \$174,846 | \$140,459 | \$169,625 | \$196,103 | \$204,046 | \$248,178 | \$241,784 | \$182,772 | \$247,412 | \$251,640 | \$349,092 | \$353,466 | \$356,053 | \$268,291 | \$305,787 |
| ReceiptsFuelCost | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (\$) | \$271,287 | \$221,138 | \$32,345 | \$51,463 | \$48,664 | \$77,828 | \$104,398 | \$93,122 | \$126,136 | \$168,156 | \$222,807 | \$179,707 | \$266,131 | \$127,017 | \$116,408 | \$225,529 | \$385,141 | \$348,234 | \$370,741 | \$361,425 | \$423,848 |
| CO2 | Cascade Creek1 | CT Gas | (LBS) | 545,822 | 709,569 | 1,309,973 | 1,883,086 | 2,046,833 | 2,058,991 | 2,718,736 | 1,309,973 | 1,958,944 | 1,327,764 | 3,531,069 | 5,480,636 | 4,244,030 | 9,266,848 | 8,493,602 | 8,854,298 | 11,096,729 | 12,396,473 | 14,469,651 | 15,404,261 | 19,946,430 |
| CO2 | Cascade Creek2 | CT Gas | (LBS) | 2,028,179 | 3,763,155 | 16,483,189 | 17,374,073 | 20,742,939 | 22,022,558 | 23,331,441 | 26,938,484 | 26,063,031 | 30,143,657 | 32,774,261 | | | | | | | | | | |

Rochester Public Utilities
Project 49188 - Infrastructure Update
Renewable Energy Requirements Analysis

| Data Item | UnitDescription | UnitCategc | UOM | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
|--|-----------------|------------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| CO2 | Silver Lake2 | ST Coal | (\$) | | | | | | | | | | | | \$6,123 | | | | \$6,631 | \$5,858 | | | \$17,903 | \$9,530 |
| CO2 | Silver Lake3 | ST Coal | (\$) | | | \$45,192 | \$74,510 | \$56,930 | \$111,377 | \$144,867 | \$119,106 | \$143,234 | \$164,806 | \$170,624 | \$206,386 | \$199,789 | \$153,317 | \$205,845 | \$207,574 | \$291,215 | \$303,448 | \$313,552 | \$241,705 | \$276,589 |
| CO2 | Silver Lake4 | ST Coal | (\$) | | | \$24,429 | \$40,271 | \$39,293 | \$64,611 | \$86,498 | \$78,965 | \$106,511 | \$141,319 | \$186,309 | \$149,448 | \$219,909 | \$106,548 | \$96,851 | \$186,038 | \$321,287 | \$298,956 | \$326,518 | \$325,641 | \$383,378 |
| PurchEnergyByComp | CROD OFF | | (MWH) | 876,738 | 893,782 | 910,421 | 925,606 | 939,250 | 955,992 | 969,874 | 985,883 | 1,000,700 | 1,015,472 | 1,027,110 | 1,043,057 | 1,056,305 | 1,067,734 | 1,081,905 | 1,091,999 | 1,103,802 | 1,115,015 | 1,122,441 | 1,134,518 | 1,143,975 |
| PurchEnergyByComp | CROD ON | | (MWH) | 561,804 | 569,543 | 574,800 | 582,703 | 591,988 | 600,279 | 608,695 | 611,095 | 617,301 | 623,373 | 633,671 | 637,066 | 641,759 | 643,981 | 647,655 | 653,740 | 657,732 | 659,793 | 660,948 | 659,932 | 661,012 |
| PurchEnergyByComp | OWEF | | (MWH) | 3,019 | 3,628 | 4,789 | 5,336 | 6,031 | 6,456 | 6,998 | 7,672 | 8,221 | 9,136 | 10,225 | 11,320 | 12,557 | 13,565 | 14,587 | 15,568 | 17,051 | 18,481 | 19,996 | 21,813 | 23,457 |
| PurchCap | CROD OFF | | (MW) | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 |
| PurchCap | CROD ON | | (MW) | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 | 2,592.0 |
| PurchCap | OWEF | | (MW) | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 |
| PurchEnergyCost | CROD OFF | | (\$) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| PurchEnergyCost | CROD ON | | (\$) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| PurchEnergyCost | OWEF | | (\$) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| RPU Wind Energy for Native Load | | | (MWH) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RPU Renewable Energy Serving Native Load | | | (%) | 51% | 47% | 43% | 39% | 36% | 35% | 32% | 29% | 27% | 26% | 25% | 24% | 23% | 21% | 20% | 19% | 19% | 18% | 17% | 16% | 16% |
| RPU Total Renewable Energy Available | | | (%) | 51% | 47% | 43% | 39% | 36% | 35% | 32% | 29% | 27% | 26% | 25% | 24% | 23% | 21% | 20% | 19% | 19% | 18% | 17% | 16% | 16% |
| RPU Total Fixed O&M | | | (\$) | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,560 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,210 | \$6,114,609 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,210 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,609 | \$6,114,210 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,560 | \$6,114,260 | \$6,114,260 |
| RPU Total Variable O&M | | | (\$) | \$52,715 | \$67,161 | \$135,106 | \$147,877 | \$171,925 | \$186,728 | \$203,100 | \$219,498 | \$219,300 | \$249,287 | \$283,029 | \$293,312 | \$323,503 | \$332,835 | \$355,143 | \$378,408 | \$398,725 | \$463,755 | \$464,192 | \$491,565 | \$537,961 |
| RPU Total Fuel | | | (\$) | \$631,872 | \$732,717 | \$779,260 | \$880,248 | \$990,331 | \$1,149,379 | \$1,302,068 | \$1,366,280 | \$1,449,565 | \$1,687,429 | \$1,929,212 | \$1,987,766 | \$2,207,575 | \$2,190,756 | \$2,443,655 | \$2,758,252 | \$3,214,092 | \$3,714,671 | \$3,845,976 | \$4,055,092 | \$4,562,484 |
| RPU CO2 Emissions | | | (\$) | \$0 | \$0 | \$336,519 | \$422,896 | \$483,649 | \$613,022 | \$713,294 | \$748,917 | \$810,184 | \$952,712 | \$1,119,352 | \$1,193,976 | \$1,335,210 | \$1,309,290 | \$1,434,638 | \$1,611,284 | \$1,946,926 | \$2,260,721 | \$2,403,574 | \$2,585,453 | \$2,950,666 |
| RPU Total Mkt Purchases | | | (\$) | \$79,959 | \$134,537 | \$552,600 | \$733,345 | \$912,288 | \$948,532 | \$1,152,595 | \$1,701,484 | \$2,224,298 | \$2,406,955 | \$2,535,363 | \$3,016,229 | \$3,391,818 | \$4,505,640 | \$5,160,557 | \$5,874,986 | \$6,721,225 | \$7,443,582 | \$9,168,554 | \$10,767,146 | \$11,752,139 |
| RPU Total Wind Cost | | | (\$) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| RPU Total Mkt Wind Rev | | | (\$) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| RPU Total Cost | | | (\$) | \$6,878,806 | \$7,048,674 | \$7,918,045 | \$8,298,625 | \$8,672,453 | \$9,011,921 | \$9,485,267 | \$10,150,789 | \$10,817,607 | \$11,410,644 | \$11,981,166 | \$12,605,544 | \$13,372,365 | \$14,453,130 | \$15,508,203 | \$16,737,190 | \$18,395,228 | \$19,996,990 | \$21,996,855 | \$24,013,516 | \$25,917,511 |

**Appendix C - Wind Analysis Detailed Production Cost Output
Annual Production Cost Delta, Wind Case Minus No Wind Case**



APPENDIX D
RFP FOR WIND POWER SUPPLY

ROCHESTER PUBLIC UTILITIES

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR
WIND POWER SUPPLY



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1.0 Purpose of Request for Proposals

ROCHESTER PUBLIC UTILITIES (ROCHESTER) is seeking proposals for up to 100 MWs of wind resources in the 2009 to 2011 timeframe. ROCHESTER will consider Purchased Power Agreements (PPA) and Asset Ownership to satisfy this requirement.

Specific requirements for this Request for Proposals (RFP) are as follows:

- ROCHESTER is seeking up to 100 MWs of nameplate wind capacity
- PPA or Asset Ownership
- Wind resource delivery in the 2009 – 2011 timeframe
- Preference will be given to assets located in Minnesota or the Midwest ISO (MISO) footprint
- Proposals must be for a minimum block of 25 MWs
- Product is energy only and to include all environmental attributes

This RFP is being offered by ROCHESTER to evaluate opportunities available in the marketplace to meet potential future renewable requirements. Specifically, this RFP is focused on evaluating opportunities through a competitive RFP process to procure wind generation resources, either through PPAs or acquisitions.

ROCHESTER has retained Burns & McDonnell to act as an independent third party consultant to assist in the evaluation of this RFP. All proposers will directly interface with Burns & McDonnell for RFP clarification issues and RFP proposal submittal.

ROCHESTER, a division of the City of Rochester, MN, is the largest municipal utility in the state of Minnesota. ROCHESTER serves over 45,000 electric customers and over 34,000 water customers, and has revenues nearing \$140 million annually. More information about the company is available on the Internet at: <http://www.rpu.org>.

2.0 Instructions to Proposers

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 Nothing contained in this Request for Proposals shall be construed to require or obligate ROCHESTER to select any proposals or limit the ability of ROCHESTER to reject all proposals in its sole and exclusive discretion. ROCHESTER further reserves the right to withdraw and terminate this RFP at any time prior to the execution of a contract.

- 2.1.2 The submission of a proposal to ROCHESTER shall constitute a proposer's acknowledgment and acceptance of all the terms, conditions and requirements of this RFP, including Exhibits.
 - 2.1.3 Subject to 2.1.4, all proposals submitted to ROCHESTER pursuant to this RFP shall become the exclusive property of ROCHESTER and may be used for any reasonable purpose by ROCHESTER.
 - 2.1.4 ROCHESTER and Burns & McDonnell shall consider materials provided by proposer in response to this RFP to be confidential only if such materials are clearly designated as "Confidential". Proposers should be aware that their proposal, even if marked "Confidential", may be subject to discovery and disclosure in regulatory or judicial proceedings that may or may not be initiated by ROCHESTER. Proposers may be required to justify the requested confidential treatment under the provisions of a protective order issued in such proceedings. If required by an order of an agency or court of competent jurisdiction, ROCHESTER may produce the material in response to such order without prior consultation with the proposer.
 - 2.1.5 Proposers shall be responsible for all costs and issues associated with proposals; contract negotiations; completion of the contract; all taxes, duties, fees and other charges associated with the delivery of energy under the contract; and compliance with all local, state and federal laws that may affect the contract.
 - 2.1.6 ROCHESTER anticipates that transmission access and capacity factor will be factors in the selection of the final proposal(s). For purchased power, the delivery point shall be the **Minn.Hub** commercial pricing node within MISO (Delivery Point). All costs and coordination required for any applicable Transmission Service Requests to the Delivery Point shall be the responsibility of the proposer.
- 2.2 Overview of Process
- 2.2.1 ROCHESTER, through Burns & McDonnell, has set-up an email box to collect all written communication and questions from potential proposers as well as a web site to provide uniform communication including updates and specific detail as may be provided from time to time through this proposal process. The email address is RPUWindRFP@burnsmcd.com. The web site is www.RPUWindRFP.com.
 - 2.2.2 The proposal process will include the activities and events as indicated in the schedule shown in **Exhibit A**. Proposal opening will be performed in private by Burns & McDonnell on a confidential basis. Proposals will be reviewed for completeness and offers that do not include the information requirements of this RFP will be notified and

allowed five business days to conform. The evaluation of the proposals will be performed by ROCHESTER with assistance provided by Burns & McDonnell. Proposers selected for the Short List may be invited to begin negotiations of final details of the offers.

2.3 Notice of Intent to Propose

2.3.1 Each potential proposer is **requested** to advise ROCHESTER of its intent to submit a proposal by submitting a Notice of Intent to Propose (NOIP), attached hereto as **Exhibit B**.

2.3.2 The Notice of Intent to Propose form may be faxed or emailed, to the following address:

Jon Summerville
Burns & McDonnell
Fax: (816) 822-3027
Email: RPUIWindRFP@burnsmcd.com

The proposer contact information as supplied in the NOIP response provides a vehicle for Burns & McDonnell to communicate any updates/revisions to the RFP in a timely manner. Therefore, we encourage proposers to submit a NOIP.

2.4 Deadline and Method for Submitting Proposals

2.4.1 Proposals must be submitted in the complete name of the party expecting to execute any resulting contract with ROCHESTER.

2.4.2 All proposals submitted in response to this RFP must be received by Burns & McDonnell no later than 4:00 PM Central Prevailing Time on the date shown in Exhibit A. **ROCHESTER will not accept proposals received after this date and time.**

2.4.3 Proposers are required to provide three (3) bound sets of all documents, including exhibits, as part of its proposal. It is further required that multiple proposals submitted by each proposer be identified separately. Proposals must be delivered to the following address:

ROCHESTER PUBLIC UTILITIES WIND RFP
c/o Jon Summerville
Burns & McDonnell
9400 Ward Parkway
Kansas City, MO 64114

Emailed proposals will NOT be accepted and will not be recognized as complying with the date and time requirements.

2.5 Questions and Interpretation of RFP

ROCHESTER requires that all questions concerning this RFP be submitted in writing to Burns & McDonnell at the email address indicated in Section 2.3.2. Answers will be posted as available to the web site. Proposers are encouraged to check the web site for updates. ROCHESTER will not be responsible for other explanations or interpretations of the RFP than those included on the web site.

Written questions will be accepted until seven days before the proposal submittal deadline. Answers will typically be posted on the website the first Monday after a week of receiving the questions.

It shall be the obligation of the proposer to identify any conflicting statements, need for clarification, or omissions of pertinent data from the RFP before proposals are due. Any questions not resolved by the proposal due date shall be identified in the proposal and a statement made as to the basis of the proposal.

2.6 Requirements of Product

- 2.6.1 The product requested consists of (i) energy from new or existing wind generation (ii) renewable energy credits (RECs), and (iii) all other environmental attributes. RECs are as defined by the Green-e program as administered by the Center for Resource Solutions. Delivery of physical energy and all environmental attributes shall be required by ROCHESTER from any resulting contract for ownership or power purchase. Proposal pricing shall be inclusive of the delivery of physical energy to the Delivery Point and for the environmental attributes.
- 2.6.2 All proposers must be able to deliver energy to the MISO Market. If the energy source is not currently located on the MISO system, it is the responsibility of the proposer to identify the transmission service necessary for delivery and account for any associated fees in the proposal pricing.
- 2.6.3 For purchased power, the delivery point shall be the **Minn.Hub** (Delivery Point) commercial pricing node within MISO. All costs and coordination required for any applicable Transmission Service Requests to the Delivery Point shall be the responsibility of the proposer.
- 2.6.4 For proposed ownership offers, the proposal will be screened based on current or anticipated congestion and loss charges associated with the transmission of power to the Delivery Point from the wind generator location.

- 2.6.4 The proposer shall indicate the interconnection point (MISO CP Node) for an existing generating source. If the proposed source is not currently connected to the MISO system, the connection point used in analysis will be the closest point on the grid monitored by MISO for LMPs.
- 2.6.5 Proposers located in MISO will be required to submit interconnection applications to MISO as appropriate for feasibility and obtain their approval for the planned interconnection to the grid.
- 2.6.6 Proposals shall indicate that the proposed resource(s) qualify as a Generation Resource, as such term is defined in the MISO Open Access Transmission and Energy Markets Tariff (TEMT) and MISO Business Rules and be registered for intermittent resource scheduling.
- 2.6.7 All proposals shall provide the results of the interconnection studies and any deliverability tests of MISO for assurance that the stated capacity is deliverable to the MISO system. If the generating facility(s) are located outside MISO, the Proposer shall identify the type of firm transmission service being provided for delivery to MISO.

3.0 Proposal Organization

The proposer understands that ROCHESTER will rely on the representations contained in the proposal and this Agreement in its evaluation and consideration of proposals submitted pursuant to the RFP. The proposer further understands that its inability to substantiate and verify any such representation may result in the termination of further consideration and/or evaluation of the proposal. All such representations made in the proposal are true and accurate to the best of the proposer's knowledge and belief. All proposals must include the following minimum components and are requested to provide the information in the order provided:

3.1 Summary

An executive summary providing the highlights and special features of the proposal is required.

3.2 Statements

3.2.1 A statement from the proposer clearly indicating the time period during which the proposal will remain effective. ROCHESTER requires that the structure of the proposals remain effective until December 31, 2008, at a minimum.

3.2.2 All documentation and signatures required depending on the nature of the proposal.

3.2.3 For an asset sale, a statement that the facility meets all technical requirements of NERC, MISO and Midwest Reliability Organization.

3.2.4 For PPA offers, a statement that all costs associated with delivery of the product to the Delivery Point are included in the product price.

3.3 Contract Terms

A comprehensive listing and description, including a rationale if warranted, of all contract terms and conditions that the proposer would seek during contract negotiations should be provided.

3.4 Proposal Limitations

A listing of any economic, operational or system conditions (including sensitivities to anticipated dispatch levels) that might affect the proposer's ability to deliver energy as offered and how the proposer will provide the proposed availability.

3.5 Term Sheet

3.5.1 Purchase Power Agreement

Information on the product, cost of the energy and other information shall be provided as per the sample Term Sheets contained in **Exhibit C** and **Exhibit D**. Proposals shall provide a fixed or indexed price for the energy for their proposed term including the cost for all losses, congestion costs, ancillary services, transmission delivery fees, MISO or other associated fees, taxes, duties, and any other costs associated with the furnishing of the associated energy to the proposed ROCHESTER Delivery Point. For consideration in the evaluation process, proposals must contain a statement that all such fees have been included in the proposed price.

3.5.2 Asset Sale/Purchase

Each proposal submitted for the sale of an asset to ROCHESTER must be structured such that there is a lump-sum payment due at closing. Though a lump sum price is required, ROCHESTER may also consider alternative purchase proposals for the same asset that utilize some form of construction period financing or progress payments.

3.6 Company Financial Data

Information on the makeup of the company and its parent organization shall be provided along with the most current annual financial reports and SEC Form 10-k (if applicable to the proposer). If this information is available on the company's web site, then proposer should provide the web page address where the information can be downloaded.

3.7 Security and Reliability of Physical Delivery

ROCHESTER requires secure and reliable physical delivery of the associated energy corresponding to all power supply offers. Security and reliability of physical delivery will be guaranteed by either (1) substantial evidence of contractual credit assurance by a third party, (2) parent corporation commitment accompanied by an investment level credit rating from a major rating agency, or (3) various combinations of 1 and 2. All forms of credit assurance are subject to approval by ROCHESTER.

4.0 Proposal Content

For consideration in the evaluation process, proposals **must** contain the information outlined in the sample Term Sheets provided in **Exhibit C** or **Exhibit D**.

Supporting information outlined in the following paragraphs for the respective proposal type will be beneficial in assisting the evaluation of the proposal. Should this information not be submitted with the proposal, ROCHESTER may require the proposer to submit this information in order to verify the proposer's ability to meet ROCHESTER's requirements and any future contract resulting from this RFP process.

4.1 Technical Information

Provide sufficient technical information to fully describe the project and allow a determination of the status and condition of proposed sources of wind energy. The information outlined in **Exhibit C** or **Exhibit D** should be provided.

4.2 Price Proposal

Proposals must provide a detailed description of the pricing terms and conditions. (See Sample Term Sheets in **Exhibit C** and **Exhibit D**). During any subsequent discussions and/or negotiations, ROCHESTER may request modification to the proposed pricing scheme in order to accommodate its own operational or administrative requirements. For consideration in the evaluation process, proposals must contain the information outlined in the following paragraphs for the respective proposal type.

4.2.1 Asset Sale/Purchase

Proposers may offer wind energy from new or existing resources on an asset/sale purchase basis. Under this arrangement, ROCHESTER acquires all future ownership responsibilities and provides a payment in accordance with a purchase agreement to be negotiated. The proposer must demonstrate that it has the requisite authorization to make an offer to purchase the facility represented in its proposal. Proposer must state that all facilities meet the technical requirements of NERC, MISO and Midwest Reliability Organization.

4.2.1.1 New Resources (See **Exhibit C** or **Exhibit D**)

Proposals for the Sale of New Resources should provide:

- (i) Proposed purchase price to ROCHESTER must include all costs of developing, designing, constructing, and start-up of the facility to commercial operations. ROCHESTER will evaluate the financing of the equity purchase from its sources.
- (ii) An estimate of the costs and timing of on-going annual capital additions associated with each proposed generation facility.
- (iii) An estimate of annual fixed O&M costs associated with each proposed generation facility.
- (iv) An estimate of annual variable O&M, and startup costs associated with each proposed wind facility for loading at its expected operating annual capacity factor.
- (v) All costs associated with delivery of the energy to ROCHESTER's Delivery Point excluding any ancillary services to be provided by ROCHESTER.

4.2.1.2 Existing Resources

Proposals for the Sale of Existing Resources should provide:

- (i) A lump sum purchase price, which includes all costs of acquisition of the proposed wind assets including transfer of title, permits, etc. to ROCHESTER.

- (ii) An estimate of the costs and timing of on-going annual capital additions associated with each wind generation facility.
- (iii) The annual variable O&M, and startup costs associated with each wind generation facility for loading at its expected operating annual capacity factor. The percent annual unit availability and guaranteed minimum percent annual unit availability.
- (iv) All costs associated with delivery of the energy to ROCHESTER's Delivery Point excluding ancillary services to be provided by ROCHESTER.

4.2.2 Power Purchase Agreement

Proposers may offer wind energy from new or existing resources or from a utility system through a power purchase agreement. Under this arrangement, the proposer retains all ownership responsibilities and ROCHESTER provides only an energy payment in accordance with a purchase agreement to be negotiated. The proposer must demonstrate that it has the requisite regulatory authorization to make sales contemplated by its proposal.

4.2.2.1 Proposed availability and hourly output curve for new or existing resources shall be provided. ROCHESTER reserves the right to estimate the availability and output of a resource at its sole discretion if a reasonable availability and output curve is not provided by the proposer.

4.2.2.2 Proposed energy rates shall include all losses, wheeling and other charges associated with delivery to the ROCHESTER Delivery Point with the exception of ancillary services to be provided by ROCHESTER.

- (i) The proposer shall provide the starting energy rate and applicable formula for escalation with proposed indices or a schedule of energy rates for the proposed contract term.
- (ii) The actual delivered energy, in any month, shall be determined in accordance with the metering procedures as set forth in the contract which will be negotiated between ROCHESTER and the successful proposer.

- (iii) The proposer should specify the basis (i.e. annually, quarterly, monthly, etc.) and type of all payments it expects to receive. The proposer may further specify a pricing formula, schedule, or some combination of the two, for determining these payments.
- (iv) If outside the MISO area, the proposer shall identify the type of transmission service being provided, delivering parties and delivery point(s) of energy to the Delivery Point.

5.0 Proposal Evaluation and Contract Negotiations

5.1 Initial Review

- 5.1.1 Proposals will be evaluated based on but not limited to the following: price, transmission feasibility, economic analysis, cost of delivery, energy profile, relevant experience, credit rating and/or other evaluation criteria. The short list will be developed based upon the results of this initial analysis. Proposers whose proposals were considered to not meet the required threshold of this RFP will be notified via email that their proposal was unsuccessful in moving on to the Short List.
- 5.1.2 ROCHESTER may request that a proposer provide additional information or clarification to its original proposal. Burns & McDonnell shall make such requests in writing and will also specify a deadline for compliance. Failure to provide the requested information or clarification by the deadline may result in the disqualification of the proposal.
- 5.1.3 ROCHESTER may select any number of proposals, or reject all proposals or at any time withdraw and terminate this RFP pursuant to Section 2.1.1, as it, in its sole and exclusive judgment deems appropriate.

5.2 Short List Development

- 5.2.1 Burns & McDonnell will provide proposal information to ROCHESTER. ROCHESTER and Burns & McDonnell will evaluate the proposals based on prices, terms and other resource performance factors.
- 5.2.2 During the evaluation process, ROCHESTER or Burns & McDonnell may choose to initiate discussions with one or more proposers for the

purposes of obtaining clarifying information. For purposes of this RFP, discussions shall simply indicate ROCHESTER's interest in a particular proposal and its desire to obtain from the proposer additional detailed information that may not necessarily be contained in the proposal. Discussions with a proposer shall in no way be construed as commencing "negotiations" with a proposer. ROCHESTER intends to use such discussions as a method of reducing the number of proposals to those, if any, that ROCHESTER determines warrant further evaluation and, possibly, contract negotiations. If ROCHESTER intends to initiate discussions, it will notify the proposer of such intention and require the proposer of such proposal to confirm, in writing, the offer and representations contained in its original proposal.

5.2.3 If ROCHESTER is not interested in a particular proposal, it will notify the proposer as soon as practical after such determination is made.

5.3 Contract Negotiations

5.3.1 ROCHESTER will notify a proposer in writing of its interest in commencing contract negotiations with that proposer. ROCHESTER's commencement of and active participation in such negotiations shall not be construed as a commitment from ROCHESTER to execute a contract. If, however, a contract is successfully negotiated, it shall not be effective unless and until fully executed by ROCHESTER in accordance with its procedures and any and all required regulatory approvals have been received to ROCHESTER's satisfaction.

5.3.2 ROCHESTER will consider standard contracting formats in use by the industry or contracts proposed by proposers as the basis for any contract negotiations resulting from this RFP.

5.3.3 Proposers selected for the Short List will have the opportunity to refresh their pricing. Any short listed proposer that provides a refreshed price above that of the next best proposal not on the short list may be disqualified from the short list at ROCHESTER's sole discretion.

5.3.4 During the contract negotiation phase, price will continue to be the primary evaluation factor. ROCHESTER will also be considering contract terms to determine the most attractive offer or set of offers.

5.3.5 ROCHESTER reserves the right at any time, during contract negotiations, at its sole discretion, to terminate or, once terminated, to resume negotiations with a proposer.

- 5.3.6 ROCHESTER will require that certain provisions be included in its contracts. Such provisions may include, but are not limited to, insurance, indemnification, performance guarantees, liquidated damages for non-performance, firm security (depending on the financial means and historical performance of the proposer), ability of ROCHESTER to reassign its entire rights, or a portion thereof, to the contract to another party, and a provision that allows ROCHESTER to terminate the contract in the event that certain state and federal regulatory approvals are not received to the satisfaction of ROCHESTER.
- 5.3.7 This RFP contains general guidelines and requirements for developing and submitting proposals. Nothing herein shall be construed to bind ROCHESTER unless and until a contract with a proposer has been successfully negotiated, executed, and is effective. Once effective, the contract will govern the relationship between and responsibilities of the parties. The costs for responding to the RFP and any subsequent contract negotiations are the responsibility of the proposer.

Exhibit A
Schedule

The schedule as outlined below and referred to throughout this document is based on ROCHESTER's expectations as of the release date of this RFP.

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Release of RFP | September 19, 2008 |
| Notice of Intent to Propose | October 3, 2008 |
| Proposal Submittal Deadline | November 14, 2008 |
| Initial Selection of Short List | December 19, 2008 |
| Complete Negotiations | 1 st Quarter 2009 |

ROCHESTER reserves the right to extend or otherwise modify any portion of the schedule or terminate the RFP process at its sole discretion.

Exhibit B
NOTICE OF INTENT TO PROPOSE
Due by October 3, 2008

1. Upon reviewing the ROCHESTER RFP, we plan to submit a proposal.

2. Proposer: _____

3. Contact: _____

4. Mailing Address: _____

email address: _____

5. Tel Number: (____) _____ Fax Number: (____) _____

6. Signature of respondent:

Title: _____

Date: _____

Fax to: 816.822.3027 Burns & McDonnell
Attn: Jon Summerville

Email to: RPUWindRFP@burnsmcd.com

Exhibit C -PPA
Sample Term Sheet

Note to proposer: Provide a separate term sheet for each different Term or Energy Price offering

Product Unit Firm Wind energy and associated Renewable Energy Credits and other attributes.

Seller _____

Purchaser ROCHESTER PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transmission Interconnection Point _____

Voltage Level of Interconnection _____

Delivery Point MISO Node

Term of Contract (start/stop) _____

Project (new/existing/construction) _____

Capacity Amount _____ MW
(Minimum of 25 MW)

ROCHESTER will evaluate any amount from 25 MW to the amount proposed, unless proposer so notes that only the Capacity Amount indicated can be evaluated.

Annual energy to be provided _____ MWh

Pricing Information:

a. Energy Pricing (the year of pricing \$ is the 1st year of the term)

a. Price Over Term _____ (\$/MWh starting)

Escalating at _____ % per year, or

b. Scheduled Payment _____ (\$/MWh) in Year 1

_____ (\$/MWh) in Year 2

_____ (\$/MWh) in Year 3

...through end of Term

Note: Energy pricing to include all ancillary service costs, Midwest ISO charges, taxes and other fees necessary for delivery to the Delivery Point.

Load Profile:

Each project must provide its expected or historic energy output profile (MWh) for each hour of the year to sum to the proposed energy to be provided by the project. This must be provided on a CD in an Excel spreadsheet format.

Other Information:

Guaranteed Availability _____%

Expected Forced Outage Rate _____%

Years Meteorological Data Collected, Location, Height (m) _____, _____, _____

Manufacturer and Type of Wind Turbine _____

Status of Wind Turbine Negotiations _____

Land Control (total acres and % in control) _____, _____ %

Assumed Transmission Interconnection Cost \$_____

Please also provide any relevant experience with wind projects separately.

Exhibit D -Ownership
Sample Term Sheet

Note to proposer: Provide a separate term sheet for each different Term or Energy Price offering

Product Unit Firm Wind energy and associated Renewable Energy Credits

Seller _____

Purchaser ROCHESTER PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transmission Interconnection Point _____

Voltage Level of Interconnection _____

Delivery Point MISO Node

Term of Ownership (start/stop) _____

Project (new/existing/construction) _____

Capacity Amount or % Ownership _____ MW or %
(Minimum of 25 MW)

ROCHESTER will evaluate any amount from 25 MW to the amount proposal, unless proposer so notes that only the Capacity Amount indicated can be evaluated.

Load Profile:

Each project must provide its expected or historic energy output profile (MWh) for each hour of the year to sum to the proposed energy to be provided by the project. This must be provided on a CD in an Excel spreadsheet format.

Pricing Information:

- b. Purchase Price (the year of pricing \$ is the 1st year of the term)
 - a. Lump Sum \$ _____
 - b. Year of Payment _____

Other Information:

Guaranteed Availability _____%

Expected Forced Outage Rate _____%

Years Meteorological Data Collected, Location, Tower Height (m)_____, _____, _____

Manufacturer and Type of Wind Turbine _____

Status of Wind Turbine Negotiations _____

Land Control (total acres and % in control) _____, _____ %

Assumed Transmission Interconnection Cost \$_____

Please also provide any relevant experience with wind projects separately.

APPENDIX E
RFP LIST OF E-MAIL RECIPIENTS

| <u>Company Name</u> | <u>Mr/Ms</u> | <u>Full Name</u> | <u>Title</u> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--|
| UTILITIES: | | | |
| Alabama Electric Cooperative, Inc. | Mr. | Ken Skroback | Vice President, Bulk Power & Delivery |
| Allegheny Energy Supply Co., LLC | | James Loder | |
| Allete d/b/a Minnesota Power | Mr. | Jeff Paulseth | |
| Alliant Energy | Mr. | Rich Friedman | |
| Alliant Energy Corporation | | JP Brummmond | |
| Alliant Energy | Mr. | Jeff Gibbons | |
| Alliant Energy | Mr. | Del Winter | |
| Ameren Energy Marketing | Mr. | Dennis Beutler | |
| Ameren Energy Marketing | Mr. | Don Mosier | Director, Ameren Energy Marketing |
| Ameren Energy Marketing | Mr. | Derek Waite | |
| Ameren Energy Marketing | Mr. | Tom Leigh | Manager |
| Ameren Energy Marketing | | Sung Kim | |
| Ameren Energy Marketing | | RT Desk | |
| Ameren Energy Marketing | Mr. | Craig Gordon | Sales |
| Ameren Energy Marketing | Mr. | Brian Gordon | Sales |
| American Electric Power | Mr. | Jason C. Jerecki | Marketing and Origination |
| American Electric Power | Mr. | Keven Brady | Marketing and Origination |
| American Electric Power | | Ashley Clark | |
| American Electric Power | Mr. | Brian Whitlatch | Marketing and Origination |
| American Electric Power Service Corp | Mr. | Vince Findley | Manager |
| Aquila, Inc. | Mr. | Robert Shanklin | Director, Asset Management |
| Associated Electric Cooperative | Mr. | Duane Highley | Director, Power Production |
| Avant Energy | Ms. | Joni Hanson | |
| Avant Energy/Minnesota Power Agency | | Joc Fulliero | |
| Basin Electric Power Cooperative | | Jeremy Wocste | |
| Big Rivers Electric Corporation | Mr. | Bill Blackburn | Vice President, Power Supply |
| BPU - Board of Public Utilities | Mr. | Larry Adair | |
| Consumers Energy Company | Mr. | Mark Devereaux | Senior Engineer |
| Consumers Energy Company | | Mary Caldwell | |
| CMS Energy | | Jeff Arnold | |
| CMS Energy | Mr. | David Zwitter | |
| Duke Energy Americas, LLC | Ms. | Renee Marko | Director Marketing |
| Duke Energy Americas, LLC | Mr. | Scott E. Tharp | Manager, Midwest Origination |
| Duke Energy Generation | Mr. | Robert Parrett | |
| Duke Energy Generation | Mr. | Robert Neihaus | |
| Electric Energy Inc. | Mr. | Mike Puffen | |
| Empire District Electric Co | Mr. | Bradley P. Beecher | Vice President, Energy Supply |
| Energy Authority (Springfield, IL) | | Jim Richardson | |
| Exelon Generation Company, LLC | | Kevin Kilgallen | |
| Exelon Generation Company, LLC | | Bruce Murray | |
| First Energy | Mr. | Marty Bolan | |
| First Energy Solutions Corporation | | Ryan Foster | |
| First Energy (Wholesale) | | Lisa Medas | |
| First Energy (Wholesale) | | Craig Truesdell | |
| FirstEnergy Solutions | | Lou D'Alessandris | |
| Great Plains Power | Mr. | Stephen T. Easley | President and CEO |
| Great River Energy | | Bruce Froyum | |
| Great River Energy | | Jon Olson | |
| Great River Energy | | Stacey Baldwin | |
| Hoosier Energy REC, Inc. | Mr. | David Sandefur | Vice President, Power Supply |
| Hoosier Energy REC, Inc. | Mr. | Mike Mooney | |
| Indiana Municipal Power Agency | | Frank Suardo | |
| Indianapolis Power and Light | Mr. | Herman Schkablá | Director |
| KCPL | Mr. | Derek Sunderman | |
| LG&E Energy Inc. | Mr. | Charlie Freibert | |
| Madison Gas and Electric | Mr. | Jeff Block | |
| Manitoba Hydro | | Daryl Maxwell | |
| Manitoba Hydro | Mr. | Greg McNeill | Power Marketer |
| MidAmerican Energy | | Dan Mandemach | |
| MidAmerican Energy | Mr. | Robert P. Henson | Long Term Contracts/Capacity |
| MidAmerican Energy | Mr. | Greg Merrigan | |
| MidAmerican Energy | Mr. | Andrew Jensen | |
| Midwest Generation | Mr. | Paul Jacob | President, Edison Mission Marketing ar |
| Minnesota Municipal Power Agency | Mr. | Rohit Menon | |
| Minnesota Power | | Kevin Lindstrom | |
| NIPSCO | Mr. | Roger Huhn | |
| NIPSCO | Mr. | Tom Pysh | |
| NIPSCO | Mr. | Jim Orlando | |
| Old Dominion Electric Cooperative | | Lisa Johnson | |
| Omaha Public Power District | Mr. | Rick Yanovich | |

| <u>Company Name</u> | <u>Mr/Ms</u> | <u>Full Name</u> | <u>Title</u> |
|--|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Owensboro Municipal Utilities | Mr. | Daniel Fleming | Manager of Business Development and |
| Reliant Energy | Mr. | Ken Gfroerer | Director Origination, PJM/MISO |
| Santee Cooper | Mr. | Lonnie N. Carter | President and CEO |
| Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative | | Cathy Belcher | |
| Southern Illinois Power Cooperative | Mr. | William Hutchison | Manager, Power Marketing |
| Southern Power Company | Mr. | John Massey | |
| The Energy Authority | Mr. | Tim Beckett | |
| The Energy Authority | Mr. | Jim Richardson | |
| TVA | Mr. | Porter, John A | Trader, Energy Origination |
| Union Electric | Mr. | Jaime Haro | |
| Union Electric | Mr. | John Brickey | |
| Union Electric | | Andrew Meyer | |
| Wabash Valley | | Lee Wilmes | |
| Washington Gas Energy Services | | Jeff Borek | |
| Waverly Light and Power | | Cara Jensen | |
| We Energies | | Dave Sims | |
| We Energies | Mr. | Donald Splinter | Power Marketer |
| Westar | Mr. | John Olsen | |
| Western Resources | | Tim Beckett | |
| Wisconsin Electric Power Co | Mr. | Dave Sims | |
| Wisconsin Public Service | | Dave Hathaway | |
| Wisconsin Public Service | | Day Ahead Desk | |
| Wisconsin Public Service | | Real Time Desk | |
| Wolverine Energy | Mr. | John Miceli | |
| Xcel Energy | Mr. | Ian Benson | Director, Origination - North |
| Xcel Energy | Ms. | Connie L Paoletti | |
| Xcel Energy | Mr. | Edward Johnson | |

MARKETERS:

| | | | |
|--|-----|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ACES Power Marketing | Ms. | Jennifer L. Perrenot | Director of Business Development |
| ACES Power Marketing | | Chamroen Kong | |
| Advanced Service Corp | Mr. | Tad Phillips | Exec VP |
| AK Steel | Mr. | Steve Etsler | |
| ALLIED Utility Services | Mr. | Roger Kliemisch | |
| American National Power | Mr. | Robert Kasle | |
| American National Power | Mr. | Steve Helmick | Director of Power Marketing |
| Bank of America/Merrill Lynch | | Brian Beebe | |
| Bank of America/Merrill Lynch | | Mark Egan | |
| Barclays Capital | | Tim O'Hara | |
| Bear Energy LP | | Sean O'Neal | |
| BOC Energy Services, Inc. | | Larry Stalica | |
| BOC Energy Services, Inc. | | Mike Messer | |
| Cargill Power & Gas Markets | Mr. | Bill Brands | |
| Cargill Power & Gas Markets | Mr. | Jason Cognetta | |
| Cargill Power Markets LLC | | Daniel Jackson | |
| Celerity Energy Partners | Mr. | Dennis Quinn | President |
| Cinergy Power Marketing and Trading | | Renee Marko | |
| Citigroup Energy | Mr. | Robert Strobel | VP |
| Colorado Energy Management | Mr. | Rodney Bellendir | |
| Connectiv Energy Supply, Inc. | | Eric Stallinger | |
| ConEdison Solutions | | Kevin Martinsen | |
| Consolidated Edison Energy | | Maria Robinson | |
| Consolidated Edison Energy | | Anthony Castellano | |
| Constellation Energy Commodities Group | | Kyle Johnson | |
| Constellation Energy Commodities Group | | Michael Adams | |
| Constellation Energy Commodities Group | | Rohit Marwaha | |
| Constellation Energy Commodities Group | Mr. | Ronald Erdman | Power Marketing - Midwest Region Mi |
| Constellation Energy Commodities Group | Mr. | Vivek Chamria | |
| Constellation Energy Commodities Group | Mr. | Steven Morris | |
| Constellation Energy Commodities Group | Mr. | Mitch Poindexter | Vice President - Origination |
| Constellation Energy Commodities Group | Mr. | Ash Huessein | Director |
| Constellation Power Source | Mr. | Paul Rudewick | COO |
| Constellation Power Source, Inc. | Ms. | Josi Keyser | Director, Midwest Mid-Marketing |
| Constellation Energy Commodities Group | | Joshua Perry | |
| Constellation Energy Commodities Group | | Elizabeth Ren | |
| Constellation Energy Resource | | Cynthia Pommer | |
| Coral Energy | Ms. | Becky Serri | |
| Coral Power LLC, Shell Trading | Mr. | Sam Morcton | Director |
| Credit Suisse Securities | | Tom Lehrkinder | |
| Deutsche Bank | | Donnie Vinson | |
| DLA Piper US LLP | | Christopher Townsend | |

| <u>Company Name</u> | <u>Mr/Ms</u> | <u>Full Name</u> | <u>Title</u> |
|--|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| DLA Piper US LLP | | Christopher Skey | |
| DLA Piper US LLP | | Amanda Jones | |
| Dominion Clearinghouse | | Ron Armstrong | |
| Dominion Energy Marketing, Inc. | | Joe Racelis | |
| Dominion Energy Marketing, Inc. | | Murray Howard | |
| DTE Energy Trading, Inc. | | Kate Short | |
| DTE Energy Trading, Inc. | | Joel Wood | |
| DTE Energy Trading | Mr. | Gary Alligood | Regional Marketing Director |
| DTE Energy Trading | Mr. | Richard Smeltz | |
| DTE Energy Trading | Mr. | Shawn Kestler | Regional Director -Midwest |
| Duke Energy | Ms. | Ellen Ruff | |
| Duke Energy | Mr. | Sean Trauschke | |
| Duke Energy | Mr. | David Black | Midwest Power Marketing |
| Duke Energy | Mr. | Milton Howard | |
| Duke Energy Americas, LLC | | Sherry Brudner | |
| Dynegy Power Marketing, Inc. | | Joseph Lakshmanan | |
| Dynegy Power Marketing, Inc. | | Tom Noelle | |
| Dynegy, Inc. | | Marisol Guccerro | |
| Dynegy Power Marketing, Inc. | Mr. | Mike Bradley | Senior Director - East Origination |
| Dynegy Power Marketing, Inc. | Mrs. | Denise Berolatti | Director -Origination |
| Edison Mission Marketing & Trading | Mr. | Paul Weiss | Regional Vice President |
| Edison Mission | | Steve Gill | |
| Edison Mission Marketing & Trading, Inc. | | Robert F. Viola | |
| Edison Mission Marketing & Trading, Inc. | | Michael Chechelnitzsky | |
| Element Markets | | Erin Eckenrod | |
| Encore Energy Solutions | | N/A | |
| EnergyUSA - TPC | Mr. | Brendan Donovan | Trader |
| EnerNOC, Inc. | Mr. | Matthew Plante | Utility Sales Manager |
| EnerNOC, Inc. | Ms. | Kristen Brief | Corp Development Manager |
| Fortis Energy Marketing | Mr. | Terrance Naulty | VP |
| Fortis | | Lloyd Jackson | |
| Fortis | | Jay Alexander | |
| Fortis | | Kurt Regulski | |
| FPL Energy Power Marketing | Ms. | Nicole Wolf | |
| FPL Energy Power Marketing | | Dave Camardese | |
| FPL Energy Power Marketing | | Larry Boisvert | |
| FPL Energy Power Marketing | | Christopher Kujawa | |
| Fulcrum Power Marketing LLC | Mr. | Jesson Bradshaw | Authorized Rep |
| GEN-SYS Energy | Mr. | Larry Thorson | VP, Sales and Marketing |
| Glenrock Associates LLC | | Paul Patterson | |
| Goldman Sachs | | Jeremy Wodakow | |
| Goldman Sachs | | Michael Dawley | |
| Goldman Sachs | Mr. | Michael Lapides | |
| Hess Energy | | Kevin Sheridan | |
| Hess Energy | | Hermant Jain | |
| Indeck Energy Services | Mr. | Richard Robinson | |
| Indeck Energy Services | Mr. | Greg Wassilkowsky | Manager Business Development |
| Integrys | | Jody Spaeth | |
| Integrys Energy Services, Inc | | Matt Maley | |
| Invenergy LLC | Mr. | Mark Leaman | |
| Invenergy Thermal LLC | Mr. | Enio Ricci | Vice President, Business Development |
| Irving Oil | | Lisa Savidant | |
| J. Aron and Company | | Ethan M. Shoemaker | |
| J. Aron and Company | | John Grossarth | |
| J. Aron & Co. (Goldman Sachs Group) | Mr. | Alnawaz Jiwa | Originator |
| JP Morgan | Mr. | Geoff Allen | |
| JP Morgan | Ms. | Laura Meilander | Power Marketing -MISO |
| JP Morgan | Ms. | Julia Hand | |
| JPMorgan | | Rafia Merchant | |
| KEMA | | Taft Tschamler | |
| Lehman Brothers Commodity Services Inc. | | Geoffrey Gregory | |
| McDermott Will & Emery LLP | | Gregory Lawrence | |
| Memarketers | Mr. | Mike Critchley | |
| Mirant | Mr. | Dan Phillips | Director, Business Development |
| Morgan Stanley Capital Group | Mr. | Simon Greenshields | Mgr Gas & Electric Trading |
| Morgan Stanley Commodities | | Alex Tolstikh | |
| MWH Americas, Inc | | Kathleen M King | |
| Native Energy | | Ayesha Dinshaw | |
| North American Power Group Ltd. | Mr. | Michael J. Ruffatto | President |
| NRG Energy | | Tom Krizmanich | |
| NRG Energy | | Peter Collins | |

| <u>Company Name</u> | <u>Mr/Ms</u> | <u>Full Name</u> | <u>Title</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--|
| NRG Energy | | Jake Greig | |
| NRG Power Marketing | Mr. | Thad Hill | Executive Vice President, Corporate Bu |
| Peabody Energy | Mr. | Jacob Williams | |
| PEPCO Energy Services | | James Newton | |
| Positive Energy | | Alex Laskey | |
| Power Ex | | Tom Bechard | |
| Powerex | | Paul McCuaig | |
| PPL Corporation | | Amc Fiore | |
| PPL EnergyPlus, LLC | Mr. | Frank Hamner | Senior Power Marketer |
| Progress Energy Ventures, Inc | Mr. | Daniel Roeder | Supervisor Resource Planning |
| Sempra Energy | Mr. | John Miller | |
| Sempra Energy Trading Corp. | Mr. | Michael Phenix | |
| Sempra Energy Trading | | Carter McFarland | |
| Sempra Energy Trading | | J.P. St Germain | |
| Shell Trading | | Bill Blake | |
| SKY Energy, Inc. | | Brian Weninger | |
| SUEZ Energy Marketing NA | Mr. | David Fairley | Vice President - Origination |
| SUEZ Energy Marketing NA | Mr. | Steve Adams | |
| Summit Power Group | Mr. | Thomas Cameron | |
| TransAlta | | Lance Henderson | |
| TransCanada Power | | Bill Taylor | |
| TVA | Mr. | John Porter | |
| Vectren Power Supply | Mr. | Brad Lisembee | Manager, Wholesale Power Marketing |
| Vectren | Mr. | Ron Jochum | |
| Whiting Clean Energy | Mr. | Peter Disser | VP |

DEVELOPERS:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Advanced Power | Mr. | John Redding | |
| Burton Energy LLC | | William Root | |
| Calpine Corporation | | Tom Long | |
| Calpine | Mr. | Mark Daley | |
| Calpine | Mr. | Eric Gonzales | |
| Celerity Energy | Mr. | Dennis Quinn | |
| Erora Group | Mr. | Michael McInnis | Partner |
| General Electric | Mr. | Vijay Patel | |
| GenPower | Mr. | Bob Place | Chairman and Managing Director |
| GenPower | Mr. | John O'Leary | Vice Chairman and Managing Director |
| LS Power Development - Kendall Energy | Mr. | Jeffrey A. Corder | Director, Business Development |
| LS Power Development | Mr. | Bryan Rushing | Manager, Origination |
| LS Power Development | Mr. | Jason Pillai | Energy Trading |
| Magnolia Energy | Mr. | Mike Chapman | |
| New Covert Generating Co. | Mr. | Mike Foster | |
| NRG Power Marketing | Mr. | William Stone | Originator |
| Orion Energy | Mr. | Reid Buckley | |
| Primary Energy | Mr. | Graham Brown | VP Operations |
| Primary Energy | Mr. | David Eslinger | Project Manager |
| Pure Energy Resources | Mr. | Bill Siderewicz | |
| Tenaska Power Services | Mr. | Tom Boyd | Vice President |
| Tenaska Power Services | Mr. | Jeff James | Director, Business Development |
| Tenaska Power Services | Mr. | Greg Geisler | Vice President |
| Tenaska Power Services | Ms. | Sarah Lane | |
| Tenaska Power Services | Mr. | Greg Geisler | Vice President |
| Tenaska Power Services | | Bob Ramaekers | |
| Tenaska Power Services | | Kara Whillock | |
| TFS Energy | | Ben Pinchin | |
| Tondu Corp | Mr. | Joe Tondu | |
| TransCanada Power | Ms. | Cheryl Brink | |
| Wartsila | Mr. | Mikael Backman | |
| WPS - Energy Services Inc. | | Matthew J. Maley | |

RENEWABLE:

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| 3 Degrees | | C Gaudet | |
| Acciona | | J Koop | |
| American Capital Energy | | Neil Chaney | |
| BP Alternative Energy | | Matthew Sakurada | |
| BP Energy | | Daniel Runyan | |
| Brookfield Power | | Richard Bordeleau | |
| BV Energy | | Hunsaker, Matthew | |
| Carbon Solutions Group | | Scott Malouey | |
| Clear Wind | | Mark Eilers | |
| Clear Wind | | Heather Wayne | |

| <u>Company Name</u> | <u>Mr/Ms</u> | <u>Full Name</u> | <u>Title</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Clean Currents | | Gary Skulnik | |
| Clear Sky Power | | Jeff Reinhardt | |
| Community Energy | | P. Copleman | |
| Community Energy | | Meg Denney | |
| Clipper Wind | | Kevin Rackstraw | |
| Competitive Power Ventures | | Marcus Sass | |
| Conservation Services Group | | Michelle Kinney | |
| Constellation Energy | | Robert Cimcione | |
| DEGS | | Milton Howard | |
| Eagle Energy | | Geoff Gregory | |
| ECONergy Energy Company | | Robert Kane | |
| EcoEnergy | | | |
| enXco | | Jon Miller | |
| Fortistar Methane | | T Wetzel | |
| Geronimo Wind | | | |
| Global Wind harvest | | | |
| Green Energy | | Tom Depaull | |
| Green Energy | | Charlie Freibert | |
| Green Energy Mountain Company | | Chris Saraceni | |
| Green Energy Mountain Company | | Ron Prater | |
| Greenfield Solar | | Neil Chaney | |
| Helios Energy | | B Olson | |
| Horizon Wind | | Greer, Thomas | |
| Horizon Wind | | Alonso Gabriel | |
| Hull & Associates | | S Giles | |
| Juhl Wind | | | |
| Juwi Solar | | Martin | |
| Liberty Green Renewables | | Larry Wott | |
| Luminant Energy | | Randall Talley | |
| Maple Leaf | | David Surette | |
| Melink | | Jim Chapman | |
| Methane Power | | Lewis Gay | |
| MMA | | Jessica Rifkind | |
| Oak Leaf | | Mike | |
| Orbit | | | |
| Orion Energy | | K Kitchen | |
| Outland Energy | | Dan Rustowicz | |
| Phase 3 Renewables | | Norman C | |
| Prairie Power (Soyland) | | Terry Killday | |
| Prairie Power (Soyland) | | Dan Breden | |
| Prairie Power (Soyland) | | Phil Breezeel | |
| Rapid Power Managment, LLC | | James Dodson | |
| RA Energy Solutions | | Bellish | |
| Recurrent Energy | | Brian Lynch | |
| Recurrent Energy | | RFP | |
| Renewable Choice Energy | | Jay Pawlak | |
| Select Energy | | Sean Boyles | |
| Solar Kits USA | | J Witte | |
| Spectron Energy | | Ryan Emery | |
| Sterling Planet, Inc. | | Joseph T. Barclay | |
| Sterling Planet, Inc. | | Sandi Johnson | |
| Sterling Planet | | Alden Hathaway | |
| Stewardship Energy | | Matt Kanffman | |
| Sun Farm Ventures, Inc. | | Mark Warner | |
| SunCrest Energy | | Vena McCracken | |
| SunEdison | | Franny Yuthas | |
| SunPower | | Ed Smeloff | |
| Vision Quest | | Jason Edworthy | |
| White Oak (Invenergy) | | R Wood | |
| Wind Capital Group | | | |
| Wind Current | | Jim Maguire | |
| Wolverine | | Pete Chase | |

APPENDIX F
RFP MEGAWATT DAILY ADVERTISEMENT

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

ROCHESTER PUBLIC UTILITIES (ROCHESTER) is seeking proposals for up to 100 MWs of wind resources in the 2009 to 2011 timeframe. ROCHESTER will consider Purchased Power Agreements (PPA) and Asset Ownership to satisfy this requirement. Specific requirements for this Request for Proposals (RFP) are as follows:

- ROCHESTER is seeking up to 100 MWs of nameplate wind capacity
- PPA or Asset Ownership
- Wind resource delivery in the 2009 – 2011 timeframe
- Preference will be given to assets located in Minnesota or the Midwest ISO (MISO) footprint
- Proposals must be for a minimum block of 25 MWs
- Product is energy only and to include all environmental attributes

Burns & McDonnell will administer this RFP and potential bidders can obtain a copy of the RFP at www.RPUWindRFP.com. Bids are due by November 14, 2008.

