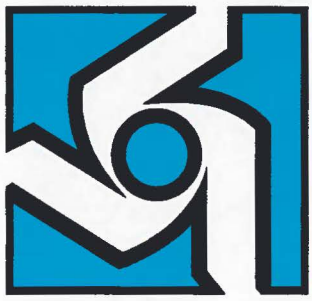

BASIN ELECTRIC
POWER COOPERATIVE

SOUTH DAKOTA TEN-YEAR PLAN

2014

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20:10:21:04 EXISTING ENERGY CONVERSION FACILITIES

Spirit Mound Station

1. Located six miles north of Vermillion, SD was declared available for commercial operation in June, 1978.
2. The station is composed of two combustion turbines, fired with number 2 fuel oil obtained from Midwest markets. The nameplate capacity of each unit is 60 MW; the units currently have a net rating of 60 MW each.
3. Spirit Mound Station was constructed primarily as a peaking unit to be used as reserves during outages of other Basin Electric or Mid-Continent Area Power Pool (MAPP) resources. Therefore, operation of the station is limited. Net generating production in 2012 was 1,418 MW hours (MWh) and 1,043 MWh in 2013.
4. Spirit Mound Station does not require water for production of electricity.
5. Spirit Mound Station consumed 149,000 gallons of fuel oil during 2012 and 107,000 gallons during 2013.
6. A projected service removal date for Spirit Mound Station has not been determined.

PrairieWinds Chamberlain Project

1. Located at Chamberlain, SD was declared available for commercial operation in January, 2002.
2. The project is composed of two wind turbines – 1.3 MW each.
3. The Chamberlain project was constructed as part of Basin Electric's overall power supply to serve its members.
4. The Chamberlain project does not require water for production of electricity.
5. This is a wind power project and therefore no fuel is consumed.
6. A projected service removal date for the Chamberlain wind turbines has not been determined.

Groton Generation Station (Unit 1 & 2)

1. Located near Groton, SD, Unit 1 was declared available for commercial operation in July, 2006 and Unit 2 was declared available for commercial operation in July, 2008.
2. The station is composed of two 100 MW winter rated gas fired combustion turbines.
3. The Groton Generation Station produced 55,325 MWh in 2012 and 126,215 MWh in 2013.
4. The Groton Generation Station does not require water for production of electricity.
5. The fuel source is natural gas. The Groton Generation Station consumed 549,350 Dkt in 2012 and 657,000 Dkt in 2013.
6. A projected service removal date for the Groton Generation Station has not been determined.

Crow Lake Wind Project

1. Located near White Lake, SD and was fully operational in February 2011.
2. The project consists of 108 1.5MW wind turbines for a total of 162MW.

3. The Crow Lake Wind project was constructed as part of Basin Electric's overall power supply to serve its members.
4. The Crow Lake Wind project does not require water for production of electricity.
5. This is a wind power project and therefore no fuel is consumed.
6. A projected service removal date for the wind turbines has not been determined.

Deer Creek Station

1. Located near Brookings, SD was declared available for commercial operation in August, 2012.
2. The station is composed of a gas fired 2x1 Combined Cycle Unit with Duct Firing, with a 300 MW winter rating.
3. The Deer Creek Station produced 136,847 MWh in 2012 and 440,262 MWh in 2013.
4. The Deer Creek Station requires water for production of electricity. The Deer Creek Station used 123,000 gallons of well water in 2012 and 422,000 gallons in 2013.
5. The fuel source is natural gas. The Deer Creek Station consumed 234,219 Dkt in 2012 and 3,277,979 Dkt in 2013.
6. A projected service removal date for the Deer Creek Station has not been determined.

20:10:21:05 PROPOSED ENERGY CONVERSION FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

20:10:21:06 EXISTING TRANSMISSION FACILITIES

Location	Type	Conductor	Voltage
Leland Olds-Groton-Watertown, SD	Steel Tower	2183.5 MCM	345 kV
Leland Olds-Ft. Thompson, SD	Steel Tower	2183.5 MCM	345 kV
Antelope Valley-Broadland	Steel Tower	2-2306 MCM	345/500 kV*
Philip-Philip Tap, SD	Wood Pole	954 MCM	230 kV
Broadland-Huron, SD	Steel Tower	2306 MCM	230 kV
Groton, SD Substation			345/115 kV
Spearfish-Yellow Creek, SD	Wood/Steel Pole	1272 MCM	230 kV
Yellow Creek, SD-Osage, WY	Wood/Steel Pole	1272 MCM	230 kV
New Underwood-Rapid City DC Tie	Wood/Steel Pole	1272 MCM	230 kV

Retirement dates on these facilities are indeterminate.
*The Antelope Valley-Broadland transmission line is constructed for 500 kV operation but is currently being operated at 345 kV. Operation at 500 kV will be considered if that is the most cost effective method of increasing system capacity to accommodate future requests for transmission service along that path.

20:10:21:07 PROPOSED TRANSMISSION FACILITIES

Preliminary network load serving studies indicate a 230 kV line from Big Bend Substation to Witten Substation may be required by 2017.

20:10:21:08 COORDINATION OF PLANS

Basin Electric provides capacity and energy above WAPA's allocations to those preference customer cooperatives who have executed electric service contracts with Basin Electric. In order to provide service Basin Electric must augment WAPA's existing transmission system. Existing transmission facilities listed in section

20:10:21:06 are coordinated facilities which tie into WAPA's existing transmission system. The Miles City, MT, to New Underwood, SD, line constructed by WAPA is also a coordinated transmission line which provides service to Basin Electric, Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. and WAPA customers. The Groton 345/115 kV substation constructed by Basin Electric provides Northwestern Energy and Heartland Consumers Power District with additional capacity in the Aberdeen-Groton area. The Rapid City Asynchronous Tie and associated transmission facilities are coordinated with Black Hills Power, Inc. and the Western Area Power Administration.

20:10:21:09 SINGLE REGIONAL PLAN

The Spearfish-Yellow Creek and Yellow Creek-Osage 230 kV lines are part of a regional plan with Black Hills Power, Inc. to provide transmission service and electric power to consumers of Basin Electric's member cooperatives and Black Hills Power, Inc. in the Spearfish-Deadwood-Rapid City-Hot Springs area of South Dakota. Also, in joint effort with Black Hills Power, Inc., the Rapid City Asynchronous Tie is part of a single regional plan.

Basin Electric is participating with area transmission providers in preparation of the Regional Plan required to meet the FERC order 890 and order 1000.

20:10:21:10 SUBMISSION OF REGIONAL PLAN

Future joint transmission studies between Basin Electric and Black Hills Power, Inc., which show the potential need for transmission to support the northeast area of Wyoming and the Black Hills area of South Dakota, will be submitted to the commission.

20:10:21:11 UTILITY RELATIONSHIPS

Coordinated Planning

Basin Electric Power Cooperative, Powder River Energy Corporation, and Black Hills Power, Incorporated filed with the FERC a joint open access transmission system tariff (OATT) titled the Common Use System Tariff effective October 15, 2003. The Administration Agreement for the Common Use System Tariff provides for the establishment of a Coordinating Committee to jointly oversee the planning, coordination and construction of facilities in the service area of the tariff. The previous transmission agreement, between the parties titled Agreement for Transmission Service and the Common Use of Transmission Systems, dated January 1, 1986, also provided for this type of coordinated planning. Examples of this coordinated planning include the Spearfish to Yellow Creek 230 kV line, the Yellow Creek to Osage 230 kV line, and the Rapid City Asynchronous Tie.

Member cooperatives of Basin Electric have a common service area with MDU in the western half of North Dakota and a portion of South Dakota. In order to avoid the duplication of transmission facilities, an agreement was entered into on January 1, 1972, which provides for joint construction and use of transmission facilities. This agreement provides for studies to be performed every two years to determine what additional transmission will be required to meet area load growth. The agreement calls for the sharing of facilities on the basis of each utility's respective projected loads. The following facilities represent a partial listing of coordinated planning with MDU.

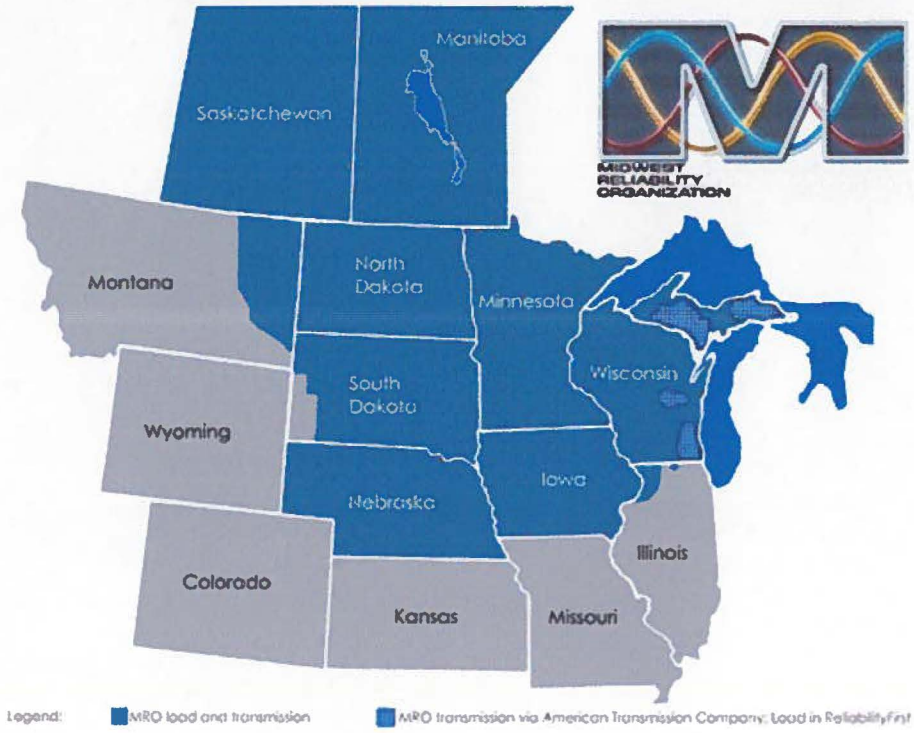
a) Leland Olds-Logan 230 kV Line
b) Logan (ND)-Tioga (ND) 230 kV Line
c) Miles City (MT)-Baker (MT)-Bowman (ND)-Hettinger (ND)-Bison (SD)-New Underwood (SD) 230 kV Line
d) Wishek (ND) Junction 230/115 kV Substation
e) Northwest Mandan (ND)-New Salem (ND) 115 kV Line
f) Medora (ND) 230/41.6 kV Substation
g) Dawson (ND) 230/41.6 kV Substation (Herbert Weber)
h) Dickinson 230/115/41.6 kV Substation
i) Antelope Valley-Charlie Creek (ND) 345 kV Line
j) Logan (ND)-Kenmare (ND) 115 kV Line
k) Dickinson (ND)-Hettinger (ND) 115 kV Line
l) Whitlock (SD) 230/41.6 kV Substation
m) Glenham (SD) 230/115/41.6 kV Substation Addition

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

Midwest Reliability Organization

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

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



Mid-Continent Area Power Pool (MAPP)

The Mid-Continent Area Power Pool (MAPP) is an association of electric utilities and other electric industry participants operating in all or parts of the following states and provinces: Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Manitoba.

The MAPP organization has three primary functions: regional transmission planning, reliability planning and coordination, and transmission tariff services coordination. These functions support the provision of reliable, efficient, and economical power in the upper Midwest. Basin Electric participates on various committees and working groups as a function of MAPP.

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

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

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

Mid-West Electric Consumers Association

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

Integrated System Transmission Tariff

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

20:10:21:12 EFFORTS TO MINIMIZE ADVERSE EFFECTS

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

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

Projects proposed by Basin Electric that have a federal nexus adhere to the requirements of either the Rural Utilities Service or Western Area Power Administration Environmental Policies and Procedures which describe the procedures for compliance with the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Through the NEPA process, Basin Electric encourages state, federal and public participation in proposed projects so that once potential impact issues are identified appropriate mitigation measures can be formulated with the assistance of the participants to minimize potential impacts. An Environmental Assessment is developed which includes a comprehensive discussion and evaluation of environmental issues and serves as a baseline document for subsequent environmental regulatory permits and a federal Environmental Impact Statement when required. The goal of this process is to select a

facility location that best minimizes environmental, cultural and socio-economic impacts and engineering and construction costs.

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

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

20:10:21:13 EFFORTS RELATING TO LOAD MANAGEMENT

Throughout the Basin Electric service area, local rural electric cooperatives maintain load management plans that vary from voluntary peak alert programs to very sophisticated central control systems.

Basin Electric staff offers some technical assistance and assists in efforts to coordinate energy management and/or load management programs to best benefit the entire Basin Electric service area.

Basin Electric staff emphasizes the wise use and management of available resources to provide the most economical supply of energy to the consumer, rather than only a conservation or peak shaving program.

20:10:21:14 LIST OF REPORTS

No reports at this time.

20:10:21:15 CHANGES IN STATUS OF FACILITIES

No changes at this time.

20:10:21:16 PROJECTED ELECTRIC DEMAND

1. Exhibit 1 represents Basin Electric's historical and projected sales to its Class A members. This exhibit represents Basin Electric's supplemental power supply

responsibility to the Class A members. As a supplemental power supplier, Basin Electric is responsible for providing the members' requirements in excess of the fixed amount of power they receive from the Western Area Power Administration.

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

The modeling and forecasting is performed at Basin Electric. Throughout the modeling and forecasting process there is constant communication and review by member systems and the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) in Washington, D.C. The RUS is responsible to review and approve close to 1,000 distribution cooperative forecasts as well as large G&T systems forecasts such as Basin Electric. The RUS insures that state of the art methods and technologies are being used to produce short term and long term forecasts. Historical energy data is combined with external data obtained from government and private sector sources as well as membership to form econometric forecasting equations. External projections of explanatory economic and demographic variables used in the forecasting process are obtained from the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute at the University of Missouri-Columbia, MO; Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.; and the Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

2. Basin Electric's service area is electrically divided into western and eastern systems. These systems are separated by the east-west ties which are boundaries that separate two major electrical regions of the United States. This boundary essentially runs south from Fort Peck, Montana, approximately along the South Dakota-Wyoming, Nebraska-Wyoming, and Colorado-Kansas borders.

As a result of this, Basin Electric must construct additional generating capacity or purchase capacity and energy on both sides of the ties in order to serve its member load requirements.

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

a) Leland Olds Station: Leland Olds Unit 1 was placed in-service on January 9, 1966 and is a base-load coal fueled unit located near Stanton, ND, with a net capacity of 222 MW. Leland Olds Unit 2 is a coal fueled unit that was placed in-service on December 15, 1975 and its net capacity is rated at 445 MW. Basin Electric installed emission control equipment at the

Leland Olds Station which requires an increase to the station service. This equipment was put in service after the 2012 fall outage on Unit 2 reducing the net capacity from 448 MW to 445 MW due to additional station service required. The Unit 1 emissions control equipment was placed into service after the spring 2013 maintenance outage.

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

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

c) Laramie River Station: Basin Electric, together with five other consumer-owned power supply entities, began construction in July 1976 on the Laramie River Station near Wheatland, in southeast Wyoming. The station's three units became fully operational in November 1982. As project manager and operating agent for the Missouri Basin Power Project (MBPP), Basin Electric was assigned overall responsibility for the design, construction and operation of the power plant and related transmission. Units 2 and 3 of the Laramie River Station are electrically connected to the western system; Unit 1 is electrically connected to the eastern system. The amount of power that Basin Electric receives from the east side unit is 48 MW (net).

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

e) Wisdom Unit 1: Basin Electric and Corn Belt Power Cooperative (Corn Belt), one of Basin Electric's member cooperatives, negotiated a power supply contract which provides that Corn Belt will sell to Basin Electric Corn Belt's 38 MW of uncommitted capacity and associated energy from the Earl F. Wisdom Unit 1. In return, Corn Belt entered into a wholesale power contract with Basin Electric whereby Basin Electric will sell and deliver to Corn Belt all of Corn Belt's capacity and energy requirements in

excess of the power and energy available to Corn Belt from the Western Area Power Administration. In accordance with the Utility Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATs), Unit 1 is required to stop burning coal by February 1, 2015. Corn Belt and Basin Electric are currently committed to a retrofit of Unit 1 that will switch from coal to natural gas for fuel. This retrofit is scheduled to be completed by June 1, 2014.

f) Wisdom Unit 2: Basin Electric partnered with Corn Belt Power Cooperative to build the 80 MW natural gas peaking unit near Spencer, Iowa. Basin Electric owns one half of the unit which was placed in service in April 2004. Basin Electric purchases 87.5% of Corn Belt's owned half in response to Corn Belt entering into a Wholesale Power Contract; therefore Basin Electric has 93.7% or 75 MW from the 80 MW combustion turbine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

p) WAPA Peaking Capacity: In 1968, Basin Electric executed a long-term contract with the federal government for USBR (now WAPA) hydro peaking from the dams in the Missouri River Basin. This contract currently provides Basin Electric with 268.2 MW of winter peaking capacity.

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

Basin Electric and Corn Belt Power Cooperative (Corn Belt), one of Basin Electric's member cooperatives, negotiated a power supply contract which provides that Corn Belt will sell to Basin Electric Corn Belt's 73 MW of uncommitted capacity and associated energy from Unit No. 4 of the George Neal Generating Station (Neal IV). In return, Corn Belt entered

into a wholesale power contract with Basin Electric whereby Basin Electric will sell and deliver to Corn Belt all of Corn Belt's capacity and energy requirements in excess of the power and energy available to Corn Belt from the Western Area Power Administration.

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

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

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

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

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

w) Other Short Term Resources: Basin Electric has also entered into a number of short-term purchase agreements to meet contractual power

supply obligations. Due to the relatively short-term duration of these arrangements no specifics are provided.

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

y) Future Power Supply: For discussion of future power supply, please refer to Section 20:10:21:05 (Proposed Energy Conversion Facilities).

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

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

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

c) Wyoming Distributed Generation: The Wyoming Distributed Generation consists of 9 peaking units located at 3 sites; Arvada, Hartzog and Barber Creek. These units are natural gas fired units with a total net output of 45

MW summer and 54 MW winter. These units were released for commercial operation in 2002. These units currently are utilized for reserves for Basin Electric's west side electrical requirements.

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

The projected load values contained in Exhibit 1 were obtained from the econometric based load forecast. These loads have been adjusted to an at-generator system coincident basis by allowing for reserves, on-peak losses, and system diversity as outlined in Exhibit 2.

20:10:21:17 CHANGES IN ELECTRIC ENERGY DEMAND

Exhibit 1 shows demand increases.

20:10:21:18 SERVICE AREA MAP

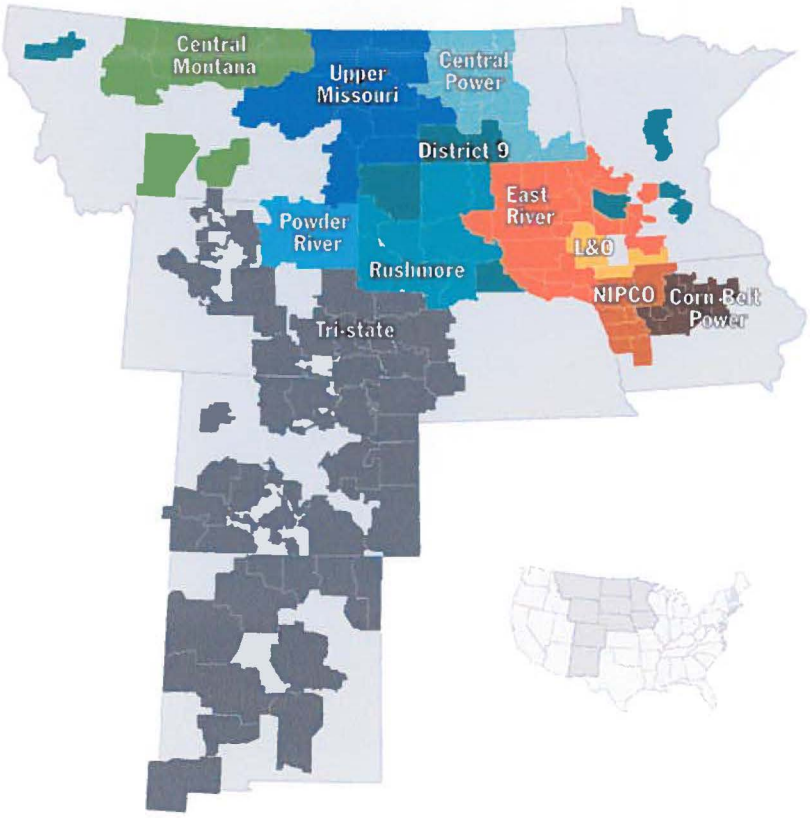


EXHIBIT 1

Summer/Winter Loads

Basin Electric Member Loads by State

Note: Historical 1995-2013 and Forecasted 2014-2025

SUMMER Peak Demand (MW)

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

SD Summer Demand Increases/Decreases

	MW Difference	Inc/Dec %
1995		
1996	-15.7	-6.7%
1997	18.8	8.5%
1998	34.0	14.2%
1999	15.5	5.7%
2000	13.2	4.6%
2001	40.8	13.5%
2002	9.4	2.7%
2003	-6.4	-1.8%
2004	8.4	2.4%
2005	46.2	13.1%
2006	40.3	10.1%
2007	20.4	4.6%
2008	-40.1	-8.7%
2009	16.8	4.0%
2010	34.8	8.0%
2011	76.1	16.1%
2012	47.5	8.7%
2013	-24.3	-4.1%
2014	-47.7	-8.3%
2015	14.2	2.7%
2016	10.9	2.0%
2017	93.2	17.0%
2018	13.0	2.0%
2019	60.9	9.3%
2020	9.5	1.3%
2021	11.3	1.6%
2022	12.1	1.6%
2023	13.2	1.8%
2024	13.7	1.8%
2025	14.1	1.8%

WINTER Peak Demand (MW)

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

SD Winter Demand Increases/Decreases

	MW Difference	Inc/Dec %
95/96		
96/97	-6.3	-2.0%
97/98	-39.4	-13.0%
98/99	28.5	10.8%
99/00	-22.5	-7.7%
00/01	58.7	21.8%
01/02	-27.6	-8.4%
02/03	41.9	13.9%
03/04	51.5	15.0%
04/05	22.8	5.8%
05/06	-1.9	-0.5%
06/07	69.7	16.8%
07/08	39.9	8.2%
08/09	109.6	20.9%
09/10	-15.3	-2.4%
10/11	3.0	0.5%
11/12	-21.7	-3.5%
12/13	26.8	4.5%
13/14	61.4	9.8%
14/15	-58.5	-8.5%
15/16	14.4	2.3%
16/17	11.1	1.7%
17/18	100.0	15.3%
18/19	14.7	1.9%
19/20	58.8	7.6%
20/21	12.2	1.5%
21/22	13.4	1.6%
22/23	14.4	1.7%
23/24	14.7	1.7%
24/25	-7.7	-0.9%

EXHIBIT 2

Eastern System Summer/Winter Load Resources

SUMMER SEASON

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

WINTER SEASON

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

2014 East Resources

Summer Season

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

Winter Season

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