

Power with Purpose

Continuing Our Journey



Challenges

- Changing generation landscape
- Supporting the needs of our growing communities
- Maintaining reliability and resiliency

Framework

- OPPD's Mission: Affordable, reliable and environmentally sensitive energy services
- Strategic Directives
- Legal and regulatory obligations

Solution

- Large, utility-scale solar (400-600 megawatts) with natural gas backup
- Modernized natural gas assets; replacement for North Omaha Units 1–3 retirements and Units 4 and 5 refueled from coal to natural gas
- Voltage support devices
- Following the Requests for Proposal (RFP), the modeling will finalize the conclusions

Prior to releasing RFPs, OPPD is accepting public comment on the proposed next steps on *OPPDListens.com* through Friday, Nov. 8.

Benefits

Ensures OPPD is able to meet the needs of our customer-owners while maintaining affordability, reliability and resiliency.

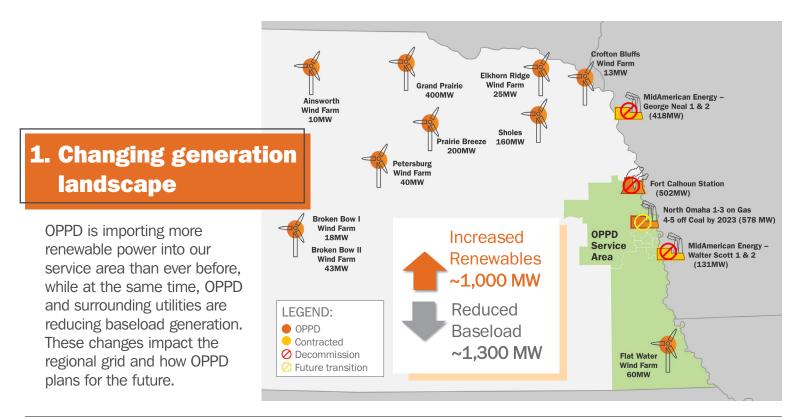
Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions are expected to be reduced by 80–90% over current North Omaha Unit emissions.

In total, over our journey from 2010–2024, we estimate a 30% reduction in ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions.

OPPD expects to maintain no general rate increase from these solutions.

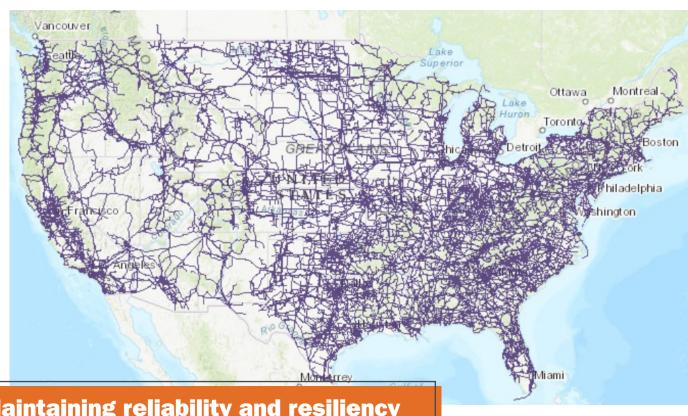


We've been working





to solve for:



3. Maintaining reliability and resiliency

ENERGY

OPPD delivers *reliable* electricity through an interconnected transmission network with power generated by dynamic energy systems. The utility enhances the **resiliency** of its assets through smart planning and design that enable systems to bounce back from potentially unexpected long-term disruptions.



SOUTHWEST POWER POOL (SPP) ACCREDITED CAPACITY REQUIREMENT



12% RESERVE MARGIN PEAK

BASELOAD

Our next steps

October 9 - November 8

Communicate with employees

2019

- Inform and educate stakeholders to ensure understanding
- Receive public comment via OPPDListens.com and educational presentations

November 14

Request board approval to negotiate and award contracts

Fall 2019/Winter 2020

 If approved, begin Requests for Proposal (RFP) & Request for Information (RFI) processes

2021

Spring/Summer 2020

- RFP process and analysis
- Board updates

2020 - 2023

Construction

The Future is Bright!

In parallel, Pathways to Decarbonization Study

Project kickoff

Stakeholder engagement

2020

Community conversations

Analysis



Frequently asked questions

Why must OPPD act now?

OPPD's recommendation to issue RFPs for new utility-scale solar and backup natural gas assets is to meet the projected near-term capacity and resiliency needs

How does adding a new natural gas facility impact OPPD's progress towards reducing carbon intensity and the Pathway to Decarbonization study?

Natural gas assets will play an important role in our Pathway to Decarbonization. The proposed asset is not considered baseload, meaning OPPD will operate the facility as needed for capacity. The flexibility it provides will enable OPPD to further integrate renewable energy into our portfolio, while maintaining reliability and resiliency.

How would the addition of new utility-scale solar and natural gas facilities impact OPPD's carbon intensity?

OPPD's preliminary estimate is that the proposed project would achieve a 30% reduction in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from 2010 levels. New assets will create 80-90% less CO₂ emissions than

assets being replaced. OPPD will continue to refine projected impact on carbon intensity based on responses to the RFP.

I heard solar energy is expensive. Has it become more affordable?

OPPD continually evaluates the technical feasibility and cost-effectiveness of power technologies, including solar. The average cost per kilowatt of energy produced from solar panels has decreased significantly in the past few years. Utility-scale solar energy is now projected to be cost-competitive.

How would the new natural gas assets be different from those already in OPPD's fleet?

The new natural gas facilities would produce energy much faster than North Omaha 1-3, and thus would produce less emissions during startup. Additionally, newer units can increase power generation faster to stabilize the transmission system quicker, in order to adjust to the variable output of wind, solar generation and other market conditions at the time.

More FAQs at OPPDListens.com.