WELCOME!

WE ARE HERE TO:

- Provide information on the proposed RHRE transmission line, which is the focus of tonight's meeting
- Provide an overview of the Roundhouse Renewable Energy (RHRE) project
- Receive your comments
- Answer your questions

HOW TO COMMENT

Tonight, participants can submit written comments on a comment form/fact sheet.

Following the open house, participants can provide comments on the proposed routes for the transmission line at the Roundhouse Renewable Energy website **roundhouse-renewable.com** or by email at **info@roundhouse-renewable.com**.

All comments on the transmission line will be considered and will be delivered to City Council and other decision makers.

Project Area near Natural Fort

Project Area near Carr I-25 Exit

ROUNDHOUSE
RENEWABLE ENERGY LLC.

OPEN HOUSE - AUGUST 15, 2018

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Roundhouse Renewable Energy is a subsidiary of NextEra Energy Resources, LLC, the world's largest generator of renewable energy from wind and sun, which will develop, own and operate the project.

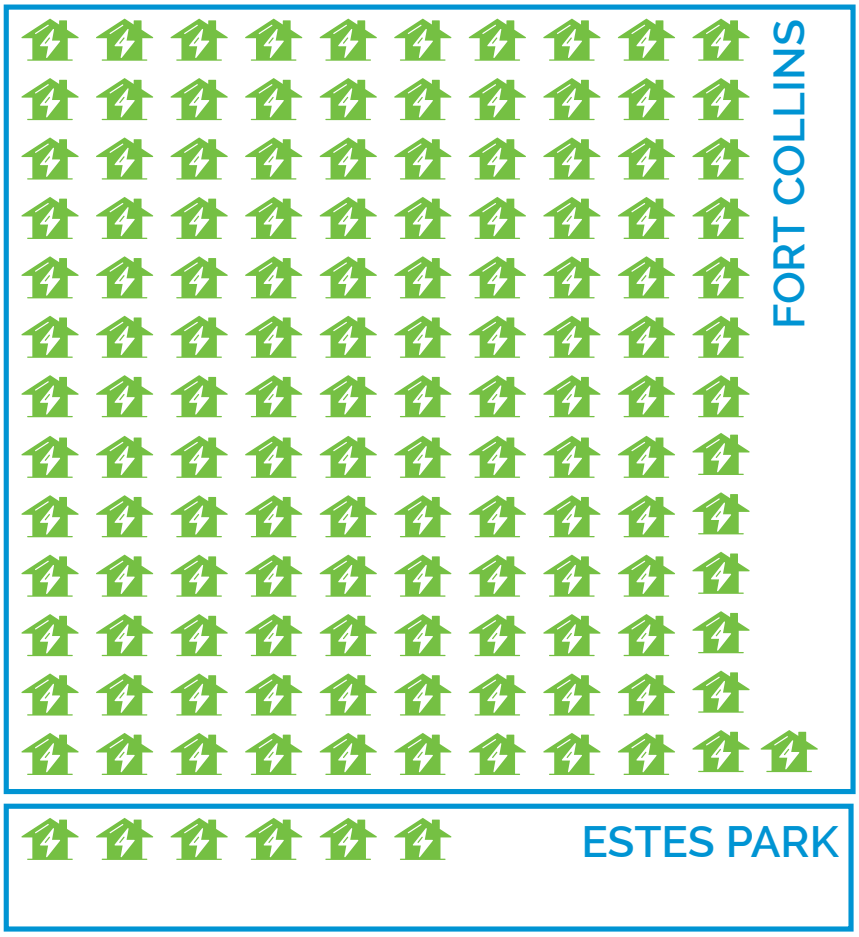
- Power will be generated by a proposed wind farm in Wyoming and delivered via a new transmission line that will connect to the existing Platte River Power Authority's (Platte River) Rawhide Energy Station.
- The wind turbines will be located on 30,000 acres of private and state land southwest of Cheyenne in Laramie County, Wyoming.
- Platte River has committed to purchasing power from Roundhouse Renewable Energy through a power purchase agreement (PPA).
- As planned, RHRE will consist of 75 turbines with 150 MW of capacity. RHRE would nearly **triple** Platte River's wind capacity.

HOW POWER WILL BE DELIVERED

The Colorado component of this project is a transmission line that would carry the wind facility's output to the Platte River Rawhide Energy Station. Approximately 12 miles of the line would be located in Colorado.

- The transmission line would consist of single-pole, self-supporting steel monopole structures.
- Monopole structures will range in height from 80 feet to 130 feet, depending on length of span.
- The typical span length between transmission structures is 800 feet, although longer spans of 1,000 feet can be achieved to span environmental or sensitive resources.

RENEWABLE ENERGY BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT



1 = 500 HOMES

OVER THE COURSE OF A YEAR, THE PROJECT WILL GENERATE AN AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY EQUIVALENT TO THE ANNUAL ENERGY NEEDS OF APPROXIMATELY 70,500 HOMES.

- This carbon free electricity could power 100% of all of the homes in Fort Collins (65,518) plus Estes Park (3,140), or enough carbon free electricity for half of all of the homes in PRPA's four member communities.
- Completion of the project will become a significant step toward achieving energy goals for Platte River's owner communities, including Fort Collins Climate Action Plan.
- The project is estimated to decrease Fort Collins' emissions by about 10 percent.
- This project creates no air or water pollution.

ROUNDHOUSE RENEWABLE ENERGY LLC.

OPEN HOUSE
AUGUST 15, 2018

PROCESS AND SCHEDULE

SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER 2018

Presentations to City of Fort Collins Water Board, Land Conservation and Stewardship Board, Natural Resources and Advisory Board, Energy Board, and City Council

NOVEMBER – DECEMBER 2018

Water Board recommendation to City Council
1041 Permit Application review by Larimer + Weld Counties

WINTER 2019

Larimer and Weld Counties Planning Commission and Board of County Commissioners Public Hearings.
City Council review and decision

SPRING 2019

Wyoming Industrial Siting Council Decision

SUMMER – FALL 2019

Project Design and
Additional Environmental Investigations,
including Pre-Construction Surveys

2020

Project Construction and Completion

WHO ARE THE DECISION MAKERS?

Wyoming Industrial Siting Division will review the wind energy facility. The Wyoming Industrial Siting Division has an in-depth review process that will evaluate the impacts of the wind energy project and require implementation of appropriate mitigation. Comprehensive studies are required, including avian, wildlife, visual, and other resources.

Larimer County will review the segment of the transmission line located in Larimer County. Public hearings will follow submittal of the 1041 permit application.

Weld County will review the segment of the transmission line located in Weld County. Public hearings will follow submittal of the 1041 permit application.

City of Fort Collins City Council will consider an easement for a segment of transmission line across City-owned Meadow Springs Ranch, and will consider a letter of support for Larimer County's 1041 process.

Roundhouse will be working with landowners, Larimer County, City of Fort Collins staff, and respective citizen boards throughout this process.

OF NOTE:

The preliminary preferred transmission line route is now available for review.
A transmission line easement will be purchased from willing landowners.

WYOMING PERMIT APPLICATION PROCESS

The wind farm and Wyoming portion of the transmission line will be permitted through an Energy Conversion System Use Permit for Laramie County and the Wyoming Industrial Siting Council.

Financial Assurance

This step involves proving to the Industrial Siting Council that Roundhouse has the ability to construct, own, operate, decommission and reclaim and to post a bond for decommissioning and reclamation.

Construction, Operations and Decommissioning

- Construction Completion Schedule
- Workforce Estimate
- Operations and Workforce Employment
- Construction Procedures
- Operation and Maintenance Activities
- Site Decommissioning and Reclamation

Socioeconomic Study

This study evaluates the benefits and potential adverse impacts to the social and economic resources in the study area and recommended area of site influence.

Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

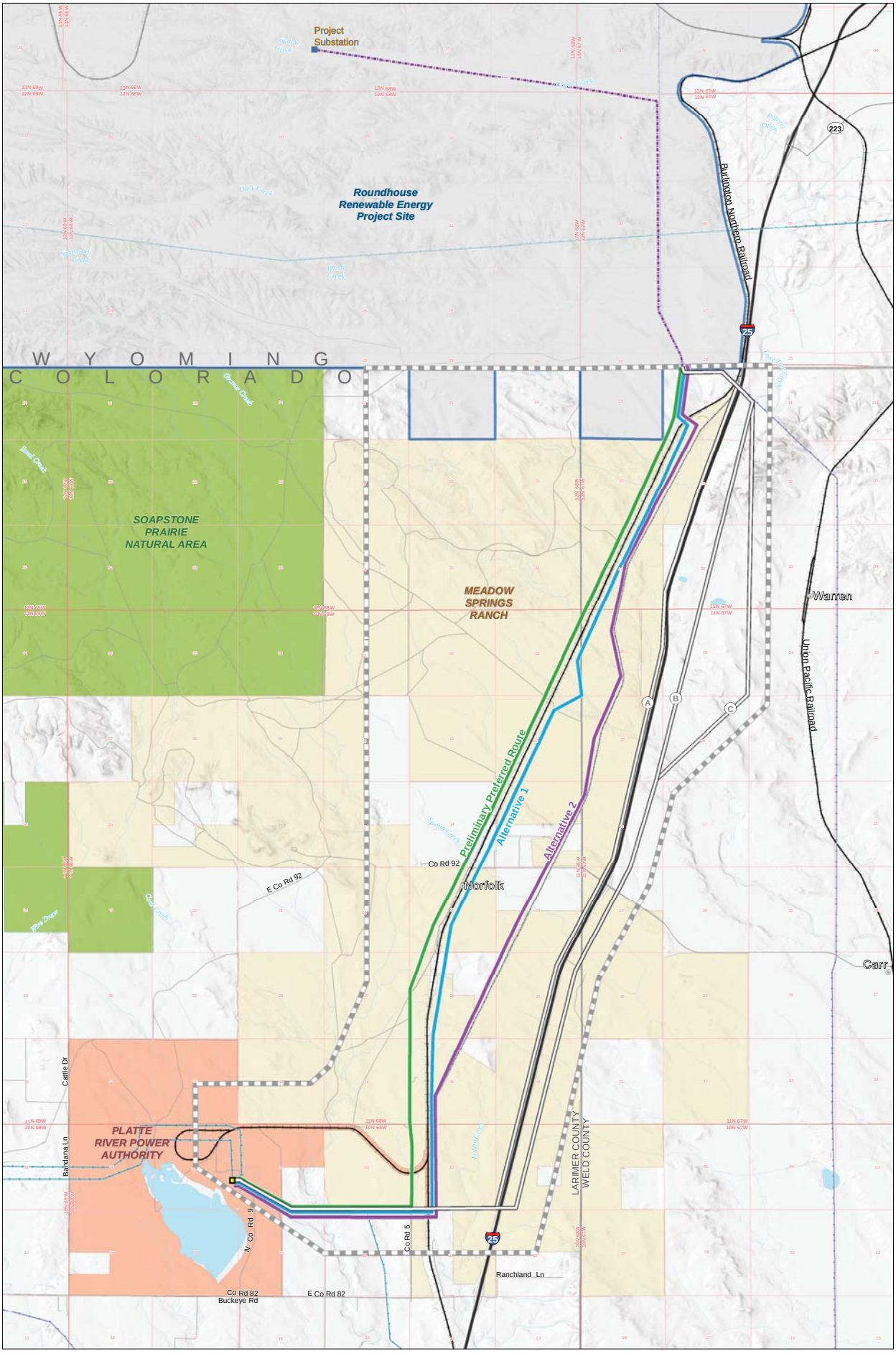
- Air Quality
- Noise
- Geology and Soils
- Water Supply: Yield and Analysis
- Surface and Groundwater Resources
- Wetlands and Waters of the US
- Vegetation, Special Status Plants and Rare Plant
- Terrestrial Wildlife
- Fisheries
- Scenic Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Recreational Resources
- Transportation Study
- Cumulative Impacts
- Controls, Mitigation and Monitoring Measures
- Mitigation Measures
- Monitoring Programs

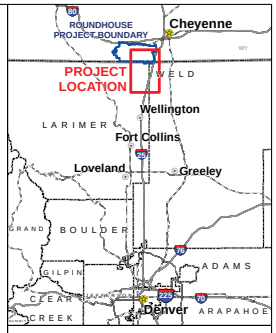
Public Involvement Activities

A communications program will proactively provide information about wind energy generation in general, the proposed projects, answer questions about the projects and their effects, collect feedback and identify issues, concerns and opportunities to consider during planning, development and operation of the project. It also provides information and notifications to other entities.

A Jurisdictional Meeting will determine the area of site influence for project evaluation and outreach. An on-going communications program is developed and maintained to engage:

- County and municipal governments
- School districts
- Joint Powers boards,
- State Engineer's Office
- Wyoming Department of Transportation
- Wyoming Game and Fish Department
- Wyoming Office of State Lands
- Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office
- Wyoming Department of Revenue
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Wyoming Department of Employment
- Wyoming Department of Family Services
- Local offices of the Department of Workforce Services
- Wyoming Highway Patrol





- Preliminary Preferred Corridor
- Alternative 1 Corridor
- Alternative 2 Corridor
- Alternative Considered But Dismissed
- Existing Substation
- Siting Area
- Interconnect Corridor in Wyoming
- Existing 230kV Transmission
- Existing 345kV Transmission
- Old US Highway 87
- Railroad
- Local Roads
- Stream
- Roundhouse Lease Area
- Meadow Springs Ranch
- PRPA Owned Property

0 0.25 0.5 1 Mile
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REGIONAL CONTEXT AND ALTERNATIVES MAP

ROUNDHOUSE RENEWABLE ENERGY LLC.
AUGUST 15, 2018

ALTERNATIVE COMPARISON

A significant number of alternatives were considered throughout the siting process, and have been narrowed down to the three presented here.

The **Preliminary Preferred Route,** shown on the Alternatives Map as a green line, generally parallels the railroad on the west for 6 miles until it reaches CR 5, then proceeds due south along CR 5 before turning to the west and continuing to the Rawhide Substation. This route compares favorably to or equals the other alternative routes in nearly all of the route evaluation criteria. It is the preferred alternative because it:

- Has the lowest or equal conflicts with vegetation and surface water, wildlife, raptors, visual resources, land uses, cultural resources, and engineering criteria.
- Avoids siting structures within a 100-foot buffer of perennial and ephemeral surface water features, wetlands, and riparian vegetation communities. Requires one crossing of a riparian area.
- Shortest distance through mapped black-tailed prairie dog colonies, pronghorn winter concentration areas, and mule deer winter concentration areas and severe winter range.
- It is the shortest route with the fewest angle structures and parallels existing linear infrastructure for most of its length.
- Does not cross chestnut-collared longspur or mountain plover mapped habitats. It also has one of the lowest distances through McCown's longspur mapped core areas.
- Reduces visual impacts from I-25 more than other alternatives.
- Of the 12.7 miles in Colorado, approximately 12 miles is adjacent to existing linear infrastructure.

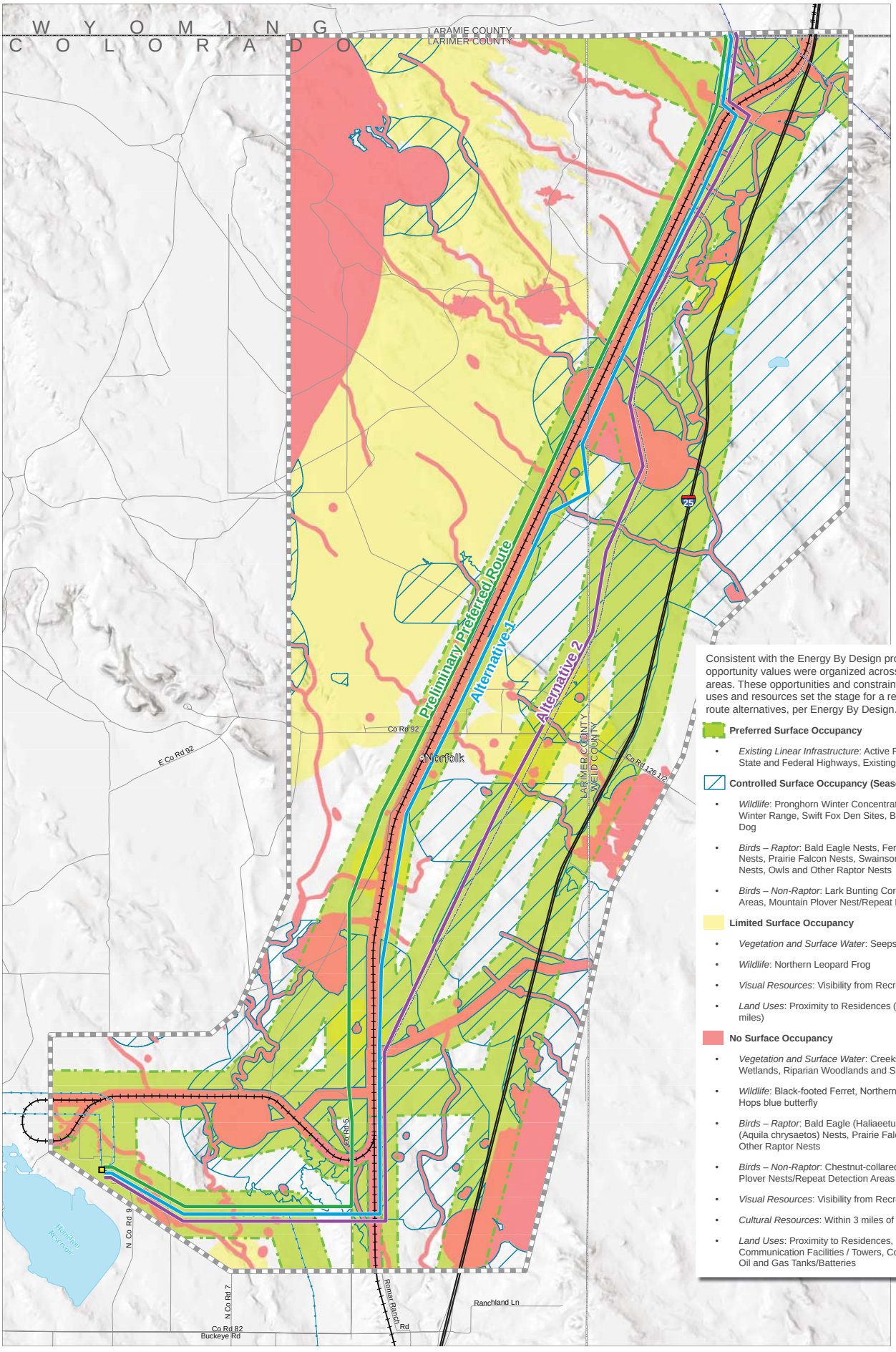
ALTERNATIVE COMPARISON

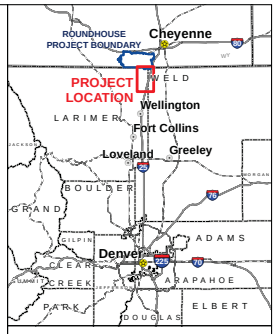
Alternative 1, shown on the Alternatives Map as a blue line, generally parallels the railroad on the east for 6.5 miles with a slight divergence to avoid the Biosolids Facility. The route proceeds south along the railroad until it turns to the west and continues to the connection at the Rawhide Substation.

- Similar to the Preferred Route, avoids siting structures within a 100-foot buffer of perennial and ephemeral surface water features, wetlands, and riparian vegetation communities. Requires one crossing of a riparian/wetland vegetation area.
- Higher impacts on mapped black-tailed prairie dog colonies and pronghorn winter concentration areas. Substantially greater distance through mule deer severe winter range than the preferred route.
- Crosses a 0.25 mile buffer around known raptor nests.
- Does not cross chestnut-collared longspur or mountain plover mapped habitats. Lowest distances through McCown's longspur mapped core areas. Greatest distance of any route through lark bunting core areas.
- 1.2 miles of the route are located within 0.5 mile of I-25.
- Similar to Preferred Route, one residence within 0.25 mile of the route; slightly higher number of properties crossed than the preferred.
- More cultural sites within 75 feet of the alignment than the preferred.
- Crosses an active railroad at two locations.
- Of the13.1 miles in Colorado, approximately 12.4 miles is adjacent to existing linear infrastructure.

Alternative 2, shown on the Alternatives Map as a purple line, generally parallels the old Highway 87; follows the other routes to the Rawhide Substation at its southern end.

- Lower impacts on mule deer winter concentration areas
- Crosses a higher number of prairie dog colonies than the Preferred Route.
- Greater distance through a 0.25 mile buffer around known raptor nests.
- Does not cross chestnut-collared longspur or mountain plover mapped habitats. Mid-range rating for distances through lark bunting core areas and higher distances through McCown's longspur core areas.
- Higher visibility from I-25 than the preferred. One point one (1.1) mile would be within 0.5 mile of the highway.
- Highest number of residences within 0.25 mile of the alignment and greatest number of properties crossed.
- Crosses an active railroad at two locations.
- Of the13.1 miles in Colorado, approximately 12.5 miles is adjacent to existing linear infrastructure. Has good access from existing surface roads.





- Preliminary Preferred Corridor
- Alternative 1 Corridor
- Alternative 2 Corridor
- Siting
- Existing Substation
- Existing 230kV Transmission
- Existing 345kV Transmission
- Old US Highway 87
- Railroad
- Water Body
- Preferred Surface Occupancy
- Controlled Surface Occupancy
- Limited Surface Occupancy
- No Surface Occupancy

Consistent with the Energy By Design process, resource constraint and opportunity values were organized across four types of surface occupancy areas. These opportunities and constraints demonstrate that sensitive land uses and resources set the stage for a reasonable range of transmission route alternatives, per Energy By Design.

Preferred Surface Occupancy

- *Existing Linear Infrastructure*: Active Railroad, Other Utilities and Pipelines, State and Federal Highways, Existing Electric Transmission Lines

Controlled Surface Occupancy (Seasonal Restrictions)

- *Wildlife*: Pronghorn Winter Concentration Area, Mule Deer Severe and Critical Winter Range, Swift Fox Den Sites, Black-footed Ferret, Black-tailed Prairie Dog
- *Birds – Raptor*: Bald Eagle Nests, Ferruginous Hawk Nests, Golden Eagle Nests, Prairie Falcon Nests, Swainson's Hawk Nests, Western Burrowing Owl Nests, Owls and Other Raptor Nests
- *Birds – Non-Raptor*: Lark Bunting Core Areas, McCown's Longspur Core Areas, Mountain Plover Nest/Repeat Detection Areas

Limited Surface Occupancy

- *Vegetation and Surface Water*: Seeps and Springs, Rare Plant Species
- *Wildlife*: Northern Leopard Frog
- *Visual Resources*: Visibility from Recreational Trails (1.5 to 3.5 miles)
- *Land Uses*: Proximity to Residences (0.25 miles), Oil and Gas Wells (0.25 miles)

No Surface Occupancy

- *Vegetation and Surface Water*: Creeks and Streams, Seeps and Springs, Wetlands, Riparian Woodlands and Shrublands, Rare Plant Species
- *Wildlife*: Black-footed Ferret, Northern Leopard Frog, Colorado Blue Butterfly / Hops blue butterfly
- *Birds – Raptor*: Bald Eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) Nests, Golden Eagle (Aquila chrysaetos) Nests, Prairie Falcon (Falco mexicanus) Nests, Owls and Other Raptor Nests
- *Birds – Non-Raptor*: Chestnut-collared Longspur Breeding Areas, Mountain Plover Nests/Repeat Detection Areas
- *Visual Resources*: Visibility from Recreational Trails (0 to 1.5 miles)
- *Cultural Resources*: Within 3 miles of Lindenmeier Site
- *Land Uses*: Proximity to Residences, Industrial/Commercial Buildings, Communication Facilities / Towers, Conserved Properties, Oil and Gas Wells, Oil and Gas Tanks/Batteries

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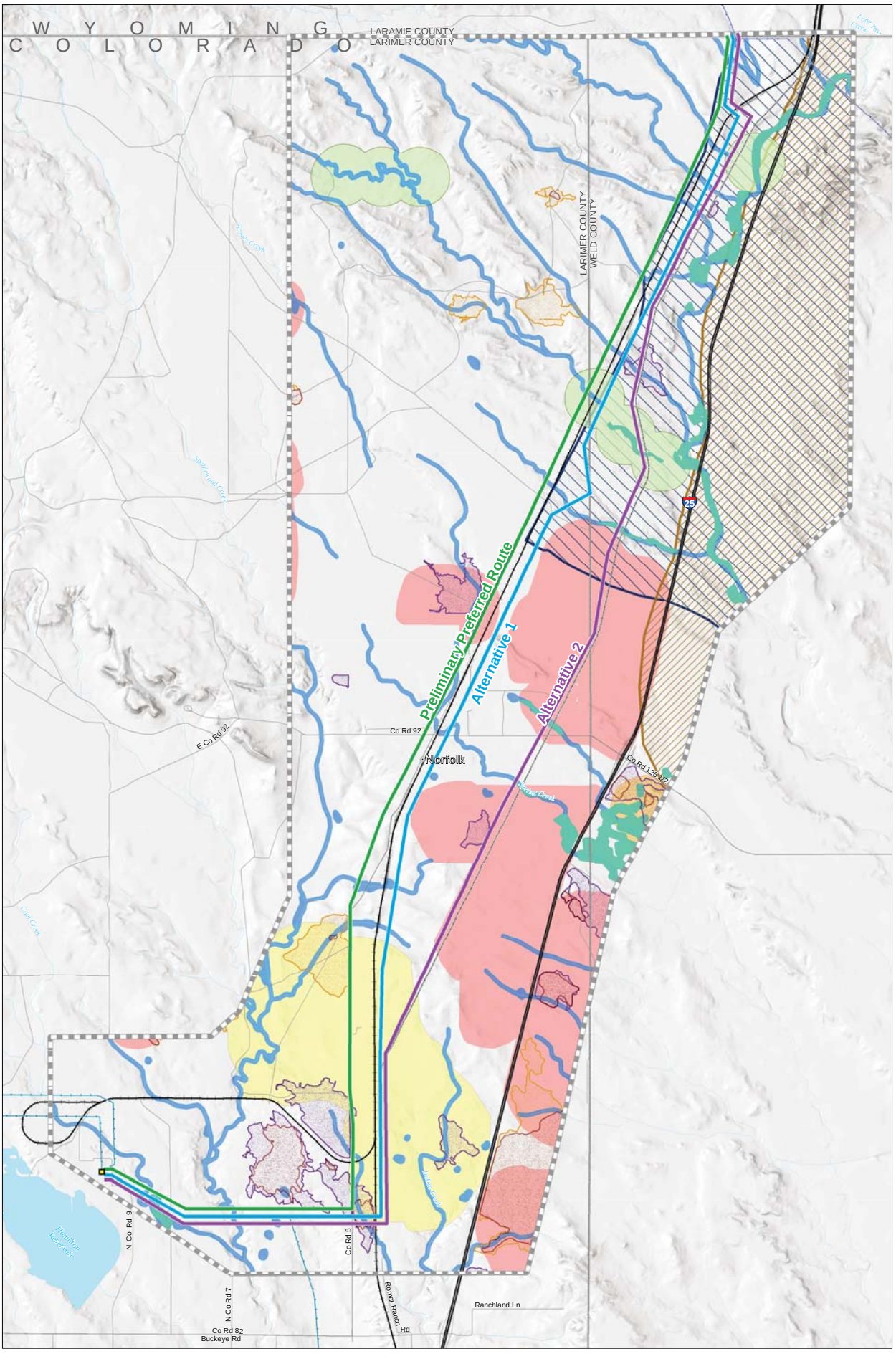
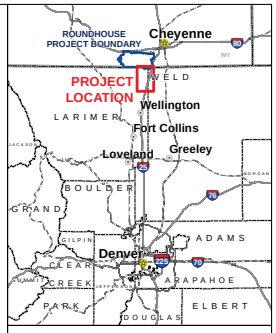
OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS MAP

OPEN HOUSE
AUGUST 15, 2018





- Preliminary Preferred Corridor
- Alternative 1 Corridor
- Alternative 2 Corridor
- Siting Area
- Existing Substation
- Existing 230kV Transmission
- Existing 345kV Transmission
- Old US Highway 87
- Railroad
- Water Body
- Riparian Areas (100ft buffer)
- Streams and Wetlands (100ft buffer)
- Prairie Dog Colonies Active in 2017
- Conserved or Managed Active Prairie Dog Colonies
- Active Prairie Dog Colonies (Years 2004-2017)
- Other Raptors - Nests (.25 mile buffer)
- Mountain Plover Staging Areas, Nests, and Repeat Detections
- Chestnut Collared Longspur Breeding Area (300ft buffer)
- Lark Bunting Core Areas (450ft buffer)
- Mule Deer Winter Concentration
- Mule Deer Severe Winter Range
- McCowns Longspur Core Areas (450ft buffer)

Note: Pronghorn Winter Concentration covers entire map extent

0 0.25 0.5 1 Mile
0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometer
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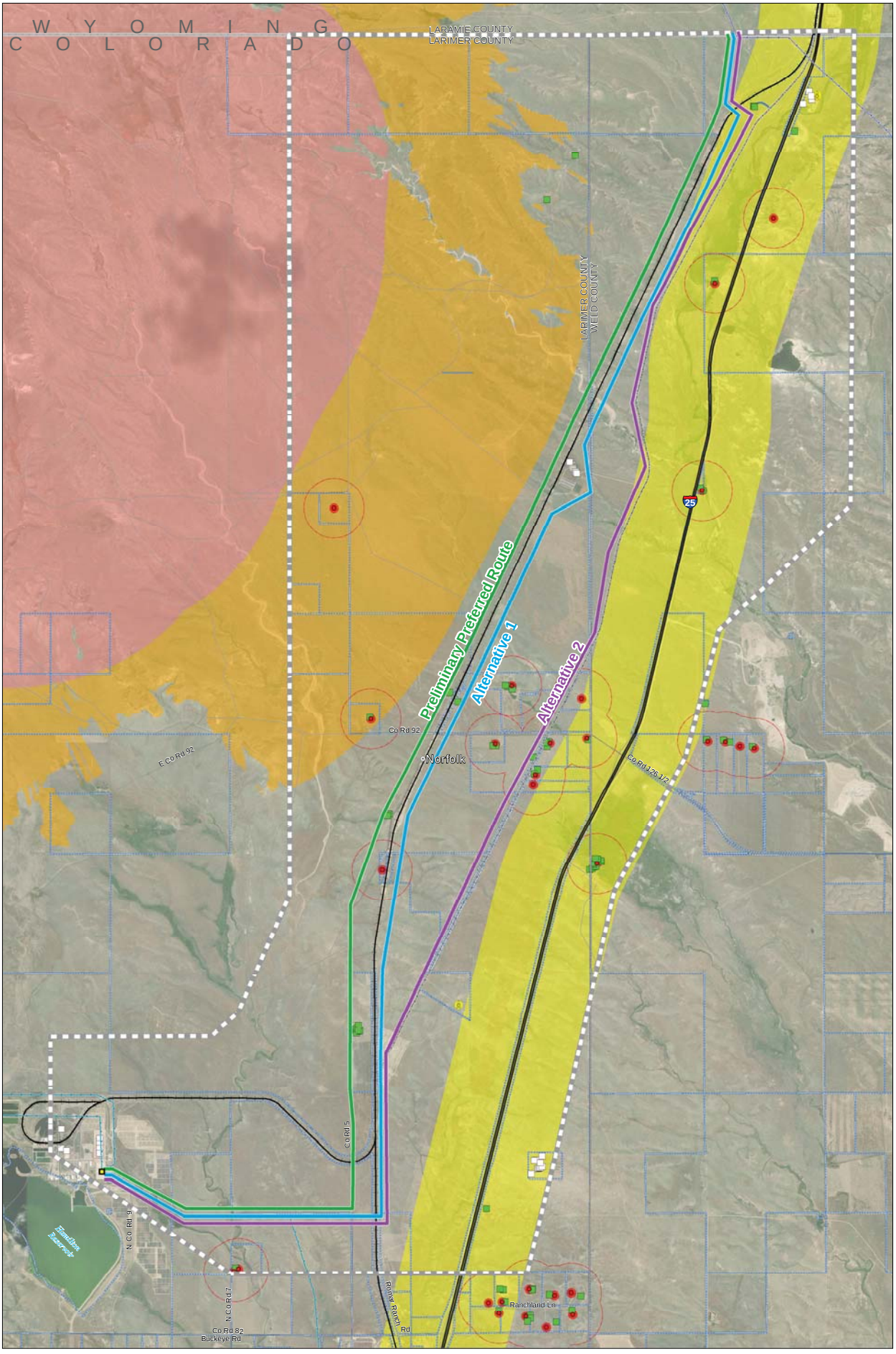
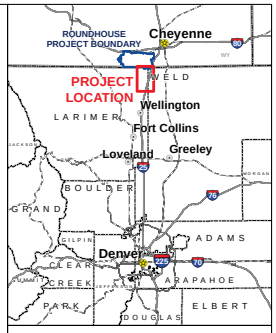
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE MAP

OPEN HOUSE
AUGUST 15, 2018





- Preliminary Preferred Corridor
- Alternative 1 Corridor
- Alternative 2 Corridor
- Siting Area
- Existing Substation
- Existing 230kV Transmission
- Existing 345kV Transmission
- Old US Highway 87
- Railroad
- Residences
- Residences (200ft buffer)
- Residences (.25 mile buffer)
- Communication Towers
- Communication Facilities/Towers (200ft buffer)
- Agriculture/Storage Buildings
- Industrial Buildings
- Property Boundaries (Based on County Parcel Data)
- Viewshed from I-25 (0 to 0.5 mile)
- Viewshed from RecreationTrails (0 to 1.5 miles)
- Viewshed from RecreationTrails (1.5 to 3.5 miles)

0 0.25 0.5 1 Mile
0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometer
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LAND USE MAP

OPEN HOUSE
AUGUST 15, 2018