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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Members of
Basin Electric Power Cooperative
Bismarck, North Dakota

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Basin Electric Power Cooperative and its subsidiaries (the "Cooperative") (a North Dakota cooperative corporation), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Cooperative as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Cooperative and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Cooperative's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Cooperative's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Cooperative's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

March 14, 2023

BASIN ELECTRIC POWER COOPERATIVE AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

as of December 31, (dollars in thousands)

	2022	2021
Assets		
Utility plant (Notes 4 and 5):		
Electric plant in service	$ 7,436,472	$ 7,400,648
Construction work in progress, net of contribution in aid of construction	165,963	46,011
Total electric plant	7,602,435	7,446,659
Less: accumulated provision for depreciation and amortization	(3,117,364)	(2,947,332)
	4,485,071	4,499,327
Nonutility property (Notes 4 and 5):		
Property, plant and equipment	1,553,633	1,536,028
Construction work in progress	61,835	33,027
Total nonutility property	1,615,468	1,569,055
Less: accumulated provision for depreciation and depletion	(621,706)	(576,010)
	993,762	993,045
Other property, investments and deferred charges:		
Mine related assets (Notes 7 and 8)	117,886	141,132
Investments in associated companies	33,733	33,842
Restricted and designated investments (Notes 6 and 7)	39,258	46,715
Other investments (Notes 7 and 9)	304,087	275,385
Special funds	70,561	74,230
Regulatory assets (Note 10)	304,945	401,149
Other deferred charges (Note 4)	143,693	140,207
	1,014,163	1,112,660
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	66,672	174,444
Restricted and designated cash and equivalents (Note 6)	435,797	291,520
Short-term investments (Notes 6 and 7)	690,566	216,963
Customer accounts receivable	218,164	144,097
Other receivables	108,031	113,925
Fuel stock, materials and supplies (Note 2)	244,071	246,928
Prepayments and other current assets (Note 9)	172,067	79,601
	1,935,368	1,267,478
	$ 8,428,364	$ 7,872,510
Capitalization and Liabilities		
Capitalization:		
Equity:		
Memberships	$ 21	$ 21
Patronage capital	1,228,756	1,128,123
Retained earnings of subsidiaries	120,410	112,394
Other equity (Note 11)	346,348	344,581
Accumulated other comprehensive income (Note 11)	9,075	789
	1,704,610	1,585,908
Noncontrolling interest	5,006	4,690
	1,709,616	1,590,598
Long-term debt, net of current portion (Note 12)	4,393,451	4,184,219
Finance lease obligations, net of current portion (Note 4)	3,439	4,053
	6,106,506	5,778,870
Regulatory liabilities (Note 10)	562,010	338,757
Other deferred credits, taxes and other liabilities (Notes 4, 9 and 17)	574,884	563,555
	1,136,894	902,312
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 18)		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 12)	89,587	94,531
Current portion of finance lease obligations (Note 4)	444	651
Accounts payable	264,414	209,124
Notes payable – affiliates (Note 12)	251,993	301,359
Notes payable (Note 12)	274,054	444,230
Taxes and other current liabilities (Notes 4 and 9)	304,472	141,433
	1,184,964	1,191,328
	$ 8,428,364	$ 7,872,510

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BASIN ELECTRIC POWER COOPERATIVE AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

for the years ended December 31, (dollars in thousands)

	2022	2021
Utility operations:		
Operating revenue:		
Sales of electricity for resale:		
Members	$ 1,719,709	$ 1,659,085
Others	169,710	323,637
	1,889,419	1,982,722
Other electric revenue	5,880	19,323
	1,895,299	2,002,045
Operating expenses:		
Operation	1,410,250	1,360,248
Maintenance	124,619	164,051
Depreciation and amortization	198,100	171,328
Taxes other than income	3,124	3,022
	1,736,093	1,698,649
Interest and other charges:		
Interest on long-term debt	156,705	187,568
Interest on short-term debt	9,346	2,061
Other, net of regulatory expense deferral	19,328	93,803
	185,379	283,432
Operating margin (deficit)	(26,173)	19,964
Nonoperating margin:		
Interest and other income	48,143	30,884
Patronage allocations from other cooperatives	4,617	4,840
	52,760	35,724
Utility margin before income taxes	26,587	55,688
Nonutility operations:		
Operating revenue:		
Synthetic natural gas	239,708	170,635
Byproducts, coproducts and other	531,482	335,649
Lignite coal	141,379	117,898
	912,569	624,182
Operating expenses:		
Other operating expenses (includes $24,859 and $21,692 of net income attributed to noncontrolling interest)	720,300	630,243
Operating income (loss)	192,269	(6,061)
Interest and other income	10,445	22,870
Nonutility income before income taxes	202,714	16,809
Margin before income taxes	229,301	72,497
Income tax expense (benefit)	74,228	(3,978)
Net margin and earnings	$ 155,073	$ 76,475

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BASIN ELECTRIC POWER COOPERATIVE AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the years ended December 31, (dollars in thousands)

	2022	2021
Net margin and earnings	$ 155,073	$ 76,475
Other comprehensive income:		
Adjustment to post employment liability (net of tax of $169 and $702, respectively)	(2,474)	12,529
Unrealized loss on securities (net of tax of $(971) and $(332), respectively)	(3,628)	(1,303)
Reclassification of net realized (gain) loss on securities (net of tax of $10 and $(31), respectively)	37	(118)
Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedges (net of tax of $1,390 and $(2,420), respectively)	5,228	(9,105)
Reclassification of net realized loss on cash flow hedges (net of tax of $2,426 and $2,606, respectively)	9,123	9,808
Total other comprehensive income	8,286	11,811
Comprehensive income	$ 163,359	$ 88,286

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (dollars in thousands)

	Memberships	Patronage Capital	Retained Earnings of Subsidiaries	Other Equity	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Non-controlling Interest	Total
Balance, December 31, 2020	$ 21	$ 1,102,868	$ 95,811	$ 344,449	$ (11,022)	$ 2,294	$ 1,534,421
Comprehensive income	-	59,892	16,583	-	11,811	-	88,286
Transfers to other equity (Note 11)	-	(132)	-	132	-	-	-
Retirement of patronage capital	-	(34,505)	-	-	-	-	(34,505)
Noncontrolling interest in net margin and earnings	-	-	-	-	-	21,692	21,692
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interest	-	-	-	-	-	(19,296)	(19,296)
Balance, December 31, 2021	21	1,128,123	112,394	344,581	789	4,690	1,590,598
Comprehensive income	-	152,733	2,340	-	8,286	-	163,359
Transfers to other equity (Note 11)	-	(1,767)	-	1,767	-	-	-
Retirement of patronage capital	-	(50,333)	5,676	-	-	-	(44,657)
Noncontrolling interest in net margin and earnings	-	-	-	-	-	24,859	24,859
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interest	-	-	-	-	-	(24,543)	(24,543)
Balance, December 31, 2022	$ 21	$ 1,228,756	$ 120,410	$ 346,348	$ 9,075	$ 5,006	$ 1,709,616

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BASIN ELECTRIC POWER COOPERATIVE AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
for the years ended December 31, (dollars in thousands)

	2022	2021
Operating activities:		
Net margin and earnings	$ 155,073	$ 76,475
Adjustments to reconcile net margin and earnings to net cash from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment	251,222	225,823
Deferred income taxes	5,224	(4,109)
Changes in regulatory assets and liabilities	192,086	88,609
Unrealized loss (gain) on investments	19,424	(7,606)
Patronage capital allocated	(7,662)	(7,772)
Other amortization and accretion	34,353	34,047
Income attributable to noncontrolling interest	24,859	21,692
Tax sharing agreement reimbursement	67,750	-
Changes in other operating elements:		
Customer accounts receivable	(74,067)	12,310
Other receivables	5,855	(29,820)
Fuel stock, materials and supplies	1,295	(19,273)
Prepayments and other current assets	(19,817)	(9,049)
Accounts payable	(27,581)	48,686
Taxes and other current liabilities	105,007	4,457
Changes in collateral	28,147	42,082
Other operating activities, net	6,315	(15,906)
Net cash provided by operating activities	767,483	460,646
Investing activities:		
Acquisition of electric plant	(105,564)	(167,935)
Acquisition of nonutility property	(40,125)	(62,003)
Proceeds from sales of property	3,478	1,991
Purchase of investments	(1,792,100)	(318,898)
Sale of investments	1,297,600	100,763
Sale of other assets and payments received on notes receivable	3,184	7,264
Purchase of other assets and issuance of notes receivable	(10,360)	(5,019)
Net cash used in investing activities	(643,887)	(443,837)
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	309,110	-
Principal payments of long-term debt	(102,339)	(96,500)
Payment of debt issuance costs	(5,254)	(2,083)
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable - affiliates	2,355,853	2,418,285
Payments of notes payable - affiliates	(2,404,423)	(2,439,602)
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable	934,119	1,409,752
Payments of notes payable	(1,104,295)	(1,309,785)
Payments under finance lease obligations	(662)	(1,127)
Retirement of patronage capital	(44,657)	(34,505)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interest	(24,543)	(19,296)
Net cash used in financing activities	(87,091)	(74,861)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents and designated cash and equivalents	36,505	(58,052)
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted and designated cash and equivalents, beginning of period	465,964	524,016
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted and designated cash and equivalents, end of period	$ 502,469	$ 465,964

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BASIN ELECTRIC POWER COOPERATIVE AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the years ended December 31, (dollars in thousands)

1. ORGANIZATION

Basin Electric Power Cooperative (Basin Electric) is an electric generation and transmission cooperative corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of North Dakota. It serves member electric service needs in a nine-state region of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa. Basin Electric's power supply resources are composed of its own generating facilities and contractual power purchase arrangements. Basin Electric owns and operates transmission assets, some of which are a part of the Southwest Power Pool and others which are jointly owned.

The rates charged to its members for electric service are established by Basin Electric's Board of Directors with changes in rates subject to review by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

Basin Electric has three wholly owned for-profit subsidiaries, Dakota Gasification Company (Dakota Gas), Dakota Coal Company (Dakota Coal), and Nemadji River Generation (NRG). Basin Electric also has one wholly owned not-for-profit subsidiary, Basin Cooperative Services (BCS). Dakota Gas has a wholly owned for-profit subsidiary, Souris Valley Pipeline Limited (SVPL). Dakota Coal has a wholly owned for-profit subsidiary, Montana Limestone Company (MLC). Dakota Gas owns and operates the Great Plains Synfuels Plant (Synfuels Plant) which converts lignite coal into pipeline-quality synthetic gas and produces a number of other products including anhydrous ammonia, urea, diesel exhaust fluid (DEF), carbon dioxide (CO_2), tar oil and chemical products. The Synfuels Plant is located adjacent to Basin Electric's Antelope Valley Station (AVS) electric generating plant. These plants share certain facilities, and coal and water supplies. Basin Electric also supplies the Synfuels Plant with electric capacity and energy, and Dakota Gas supplies various Basin Electric gas generating stations and AVS with synthetic gas. SVPL owns and operates a CO_2 pipeline in Saskatchewan, Canada. Dakota Coal purchases lignite coal from the Freedom Mine, a coal mine in North Dakota that is owned and operated by The Coteau Properties Company (Coteau), a wholly owned subsidiary of The North American Coal Corporation (NACoal). NACoal is a wholly owned subsidiary of NACCO Industries, Inc. (NACCO). Coteau is a variable interest entity (VIE) of Dakota Coal. Pursuant to the coal purchase agreement, Dakota Coal is obligated to provide financing for and has certain rights with respect to the operation of the coal mine. The lignite coal is used in Basin Electric's Leland Olds Station (LOS), AVS, and Dakota Gas' Synfuels Plant. Dakota Coal coordinates procurement and rail delivery of Powder River Basin coal to the Laramie River Station (LRS) and the Dry Fork Station (DFS). Dakota Coal also owns a lime plant that sells lime to AVS, the Laramie River Station (LRS) and others. MLC operates a limestone quarry and owns and operates a fine grind plant, both in Montana, and sells limestone to Dakota Coal's lime plant, LOS and others. BCS provides certain nonutility property management services to Basin Electric. Basin Electric is a 42.27 percent owner of the Missouri Basin Power Project (MBPP) and acts as the operating agent for the 1,700 megawatt LRS generating plant in Wyoming, associated transmission facilities and the Grayrocks Dam and Reservoir. NRG is a 30% owner in the Nemadji Trail Energy Center (NTEC) project. The NTEC project is a proposed 600 megawatt combined cycle generating plant in Wisconsin. Basin Electric's ownership in MBPP and NTEC is accounted for using proportionate consolidation consistent with accounting for jointly owned utility property.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION — The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Basin Electric, its wholly owned subsidiaries and its VIE, Coteau. All intercompany investments, debt, and receivable and payable accounts have been eliminated in consolidation. Charges from BCS, Dakota Gas, Dakota Coal, MLC and Coteau to Basin Electric and charges from Basin Electric to BCS, Dakota Gas, Dakota Coal, MLC and Coteau are not eliminated as Basin Electric includes the results of these activities in the determination of rates charged to its members (Note 19).

N-7 LLC (N-7) is a Delaware limited liability company formed by OCI Iowa, Inc. (OCI) and Dakota Gas on May 18, 2018. N-7 was formed to market OCI's, Dakota Gas' and other companies' fertilizer and DEF production. N-7 is considered a VIE of Dakota Gas for which Dakota Gas is not the primary beneficiary and, therefore, Dakota Gas is not required to consolidate N-7. However, Dakota Gas has the ability to exercise significant influence over N-7. Therefore, Dakota Gas' share of N-7 net income is recorded in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. The investment in N-7 is included in Other investments on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and Dakota Gas' share of N-7 net income is presented in Nonutility interest and other income of the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

USE OF ESTIMATES — The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates are used for items such as present value of lease assets and lease liabilities, plant depreciable lives, actuarially determined benefit costs, valuation of derivatives, asset retirement obligations, cash flows used in asset impairment evaluations and income tax expense or benefits. Ultimate results could differ from those estimates.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS — Basin Electric considers all investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The fair value of cash equivalents approximates their carrying values due to their short-term maturity.

RESTRICTED AND DESIGNATED CASH AND INVESTMENTS — Basin Electric has certain restricted cash and investments for MBPP operating funds. Other restricted investments are held in trust by a financial institution for SVPL asset retirement obligations. Basin Electric's Board of Directors designates additional cash and investments for deferred revenue purposes and for other asset retirement obligations. For more information, see Note 6.

INVESTMENTS — Investments include equity securities, corporate bonds, government obligations and bond market funds as well as the cash surrender value of life insurance policies. Investments in equity securities are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recorded on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Basin Electric classifies its debt securities as either available-for-sale or held-to-maturity. Available-for-sale debt securities are measured at fair value and unrealized gains and losses are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income. Held-to-maturity debt securities are measured at amortized cost. If any of Basin Electric's other investments experience a decline in value that is believed to be other than temporary, a loss is recognized in Interest and other income in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. For more information, see Note 7.

FUEL STOCK, MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES — Dakota Gas products available for sale and MLC limestone inventories are stated at the lower of average cost or net realizable value. Fuel stock, materials and supplies inventories are stated at average cost, which approximates market. Inventories were as follows at December 31:

	2022	2021
Materials and supplies	$ 174,705	$ 163,920
Coal and fuel oil	38,452	47,207
Lime and limestone inventory	6,786	8,221
Ammonia	4,320	5,036
Urea	7,045	10,725
Natural gas held in storage	5,641	5,824
Ammonium sulfate	3,208	1,579
Other products	2,970	3,889
Process inventory	944	527
	$ 244,071	$ 246,928

PATRONAGE CAPITAL — At the discretion of Basin Electric's Board of Directors, utility margins are allocated to members on a patronage basis or may be offset in whole or in part against current or prior losses. Basin Electric may not retire patronage capital if, after the distribution, an event of default would exist or Basin Electric's equity would be less than 20 percent of total long-term debt and equity. Cumulative patronage capital retired was $428,741 and $378,408 at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

REVENUE RECOGNITION — Revenue is recognized when a performance obligation is satisfied which occurs when the control of the promised goods or services is transferred to customers. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price identified in the contract with a customer. The transaction price in a contract reflects the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for goods or services transferred. Payment terms vary by contract. Generally, payment is due within 30 days.

Revenue is derived primarily from utility operations and nonutility operations.

Utility operations mainly consist of wholesale electricity sales to members pursuant to long-term wholesale electric service contracts and the sale of excess energy and ancillary services transacted through regional transmission organizations (RTOs) and short-term wholesale power agreements by Basin Electric.

- Member wholesale electricity sales - The delivery of energy under member wholesale power agreements is considered one single performance obligation as providing the electric power commodity and the transmission of the electricity is fulfilling a single promise to the customer. The terms of the wholesale power agreements specify the rate schedules applicable and other pricing provisions. The member rate schedules are approved by the Basin Electric Board of Directors. The satisfaction of the performance obligation is measured over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided. The output method is used where revenue is recognized based on the metered quantity and as energy is delivered.
- Non-member wholesale electricity sales - The sale of excess energy to non-members is considered a single performance obligation. The terms of either the bilateral power sales contract or the RTO market protocols determine the pricing terms. The satisfaction of the performance obligation is measured over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided. The output method is used where revenue is recognized as energy is delivered. Transactions are netted on an hourly basis and are recorded as either sales or purchases.
- Other electric utility revenue - Other electric utility revenue primarily consists of miscellaneous services provided and miscellaneous sales of equipment. Generally, a single performance obligation exists in the generation of other revenue and the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. The contract specifies the price, and revenue is recognized as delivery occurs or services are rendered.

Nonutility operations mainly consists of the sale of synthetic natural gas, fertilizer and DEF products and other byproducts such as CO_2, tar oil and chemical products which are produced at Dakota Gas' Synfuels Plant and the sale of lignite coal that Dakota Coal purchases from Coteau from the Freedom Mine for use at AVS, LOS and Dakota Gas' Synfuels Plant.

- Synthetic natural gas, certain other byproducts and lignite coal - The sale and delivery of synthetic natural gas, certain other byproducts (exclusive of fertilizer and DEF products), and lignite coal is considered one single performance obligation as providing the commodity and the delivery of it is fulfilling a single promise to the customer as control transfers to the customer upon delivery. The performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. The sales contracts and coal supply contracts specify the price, and revenue is recognized as delivery occurs.
- Fertilizer products - For the sale of fertilizer and DEF products, control transfers at the exit gate of the plant, therefore, the shipping of the product is not included in the performance obligation. The performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. The marketing agreement with N-7 specifies the price, and revenue is recognized as products exit the plant.
- Other nonutility revenue - Other nonutility revenue largely consists of sales of lime from Dakota Coal's lime plant and sales of limestone from MLC's limestone quarry and fine grind plant. The sale and delivery of lime and limestone is considered one single performance obligation as providing the lime and limestone and the delivery of it is fulfilling a single promise to the customer as control transfers to the customer upon delivery. The performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. The sales contracts specify the price, and revenue is recognized as delivery occurs.

LEASES — Leases are classified as either operating leases or finance leases based on guidance provided in ASC 842, *Leases*. Lease liabilities and their corresponding lease assets are recorded based on the present value of lease payments over the expected lease term. Lease expense for minimum lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term for operating leases. For finance leases, the amortization of lease assets is recognized on a straight-line basis. Basin Electric does not recognize a corresponding lease asset or lease liability for leases with an original lease term of 12 months or less. Basin Electric determines the lease term based on the non-cancelable period in each contract, as well as any cancelable periods for which it is reasonably certain the lease will be extended.

The discount rate used to calculate the present value of the lease liabilities is based upon the implied rate within each contract. If the rate is unknown or cannot be determined, Basin Electric uses an incremental borrowing rate, which is determined by the length of the contract and Basin Electric's estimated borrowing rates as of the commencement date of the contract.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are recognized as incurred.

ELECTRIC PLANT AND NONUTILITY PROPERTY — Electric plant and nonutility property are stated at cost, including contract work, direct labor and materials, allocable overheads and allowance for funds used during construction. Repairs and maintenance are charged to operations as incurred. Generally, when electric plant is retired, sold, or otherwise disposed of, the original cost plus the cost of removal less salvage value is charged to accumulated depreciation and the corresponding gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the plant. However, when an entire electric plant unit or system or land is sold, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation are eliminated and a gain or loss is reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. When nonutility property is retired or sold, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation are eliminated and any gain or loss is reflected in nonutility operations in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. For more information, see Note 5.

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION — Electric plant and nonutility property at Dakota Gas is depreciated using a straight-line method over a remaining estimated useful life. For nonutility property at Dakota Coal, depreciation and depletion are provided for using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives or the units-of-production method based on estimated recoverable tonnage. For more information, see Note 5.

RECOVERABILITY OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS — Basin Electric accounts for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets in accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 360, *Property, Plant, and Equipment*, which requires long-lived assets, such as property and equipment, to be evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. An impairment has occurred when estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset plus net proceeds expected from disposition of the asset (if any) are less than the carrying value of the asset. If an impairment has occurred, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its estimated fair value based on quoted market prices or other valuation techniques.

A net impairment loss of $2.7 million and $1.3 million in 2022 and 2021 consists of coal gasification additions that were impaired upon purchase. In 2018, management determined that certain coal gasification assets were impaired, consequently any subsequent coal gasification asset additions were impaired upon purchase.

REGULATORY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES — Basin Electric is subject to the provisions of ASC 980, *Regulated Operations*. Regulatory assets represent probable future revenue to Basin Electric associated with certain costs which will be recovered from customers through the ratemaking process. Regulatory liabilities represent probable future reductions in revenue associated with amounts that are to be credited to customers through the ratemaking process. For more information, see Note 10.

INCOME TAXES — Basin Electric uses the asset and liability method to account for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recorded using the tax rates scheduled by tax law to be in effect in the periods when the temporary differences reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that a portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The realizability of deferred tax assets is determined by taking into consideration forecasts of future taxable income, the reversal of other existing temporary differences, available net operating loss carryforwards and available tax planning strategies. Changes in valuation allowances are included in the provision for income taxes in the period of the changes.

Basin Electric recognizes the tax effects of all tax positions that are more-likely-than-not to be sustained on audit based solely on the technical merits of those positions as of the balance sheet date. Changes in the recognition or measurement of such positions are recognized in the provision for income taxes in the period of the changes. Basin Electric classifies interest and penalties on tax uncertainties as components of those accounts in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. For more information, see Note 14.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS — All derivatives are measured at fair value and recognized as either assets or liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, except for derivative contracts that qualify for and are elected under the normal purchase and normal sales exception under the requirements of ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*. Basin Electric, Dakota Gas and Dakota Coal evaluate all purchase and sale contracts when executed to determine if they are derivatives and, if so, if they meet the normal purchase normal sale exception requirements under ASC 815. The derivative instruments that do not meet the normal purchase and normal sales exception are evaluated for designation as cash flow hedges of forecasted sales and purchases of commodities. Basin Electric also utilizes interest rate swap agreements to reduce exposure to interest rate fluctuations associated with floating rate debt obligations and anticipated debt financing.

Under ASC 980, Basin Electric's Board of Directors defers changes in the fair value of certain derivative activity as a regulatory item to be recovered through rates in the future. Only current settlements of these derivative transactions are included in earnings. See Note 9 for more information.

COLLATERAL — Certain derivative instruments and certain agreements of Basin Electric and Dakota Gas contain contract provisions that require collateral to be posted if the credit ratings of Basin Electric fall below certain levels or if the counterparty exposure to Basin Electric or Dakota Gas exceeds a certain level.

Collateral posted (received) is related to derivative assets and liabilities and agreements that contain credit-related contingent features and is included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows:

	2022	2021
Other investments	$ 47,519	$ 87,916
Cash and cash equivalents	13,533	2,219
Prepayments and other current assets	12,675	50
Taxes and other current liabilities	(128,639)	(27,721)
	$ (54,912)	$ 62,464

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE — ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements*, defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The standard applies to reported balances that are required or permitted to be measured at fair value.

ASC 820 emphasizes that fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. Therefore, a fair value measurement should be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between market participant assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs that are classified within Levels 1 and 2 of the hierarchy) and the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions (unobservable inputs classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy). For more information, see Note 15.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS — Basin Electric considered events for recognition or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements that occurred subsequent to December 31, 2022 through March 14, 2023, the date the consolidated financial statements were available for issuance. Management is not aware of any material subsequent events that would require recognition or disclosure in the 2022 consolidated financial statements.

3. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

ACCOUNTING STANDARD UPDATES ADOPTED

ASU 2020-04 Reference Rate Reform — In March 2020, the FASB issued new accounting guidance to assist in the transition to other reference rates with the phase-out of the London Inter-bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) expected by June of 2023. The guidance provides optional short-term relief for certain contract modifications, hedging relationships and other transactions that reference LIBOR or any other reference rate that is expected to be discontinued. In January 2021, further guidance was issued that allows additional relief when accounting for derivative contracts and certain hedging relationships affected by changes in interest rates that are used in certain calculations. In December 2022, the FASB issued guidance, extending the optional short-term relief through December 31, 2024. Management has applied the optional relief for certain debt agreement modifications where the LIBOR rate was replaced by an alternate reference rate. This did not result in a material impact on the consolidated financial statements and disclosures. Management is currently evaluating other contracts that will be affected by the LIBOR phase out, however it does not believe there will be a material impact on the consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARD UPDATES

AASU 2016-13 Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments — In June 2016, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on the measurement of credit losses on certain financial instruments. The new guidance introduces the use of a current expected credit loss (CECL) model for the measurement of credit losses on financial instruments within the scope of this guidance, which includes certain investments in debt securities, trade accounts receivable and other financial assets. The CECL model requires an entity to measure credit losses using historical information, current information and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events, rather than the model required under current GAAP. The new guidance will be effective for Basin Electric in 2023. Management is currently evaluating the impact of adoption of this new guidance on the consolidated financial statements and disclosures, however it does not believe there will be a material impact on the consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

4. LEASES

LESSEE ACCOUNTING — Most of the leases Basin Electric enters into are for certain substation, office and communication equipment, mining equipment, railcars, certain land leases and a generation facility, as part of its ongoing operations. Basin Electric determines if an arrangement contains a lease at inception of a contract.

Generally, the leases for certain substation, office and communication equipment, mining equipment and railcars have a term of ten years or less, certain land leases have a longer term of up to 100 years and the generation facility has a term of 10 years. To date, Basin Electric does not have any residual value guarantee amounts probable of being owed to a lessor. Basin Electric does have financing leases and material agreements with related parties.

The lease costs are included in Operation and Maintenance expenses, Depreciation and amortization and Interest and other charges on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The following tables provide information on Basin Electric's leases at and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The components of lease expense for the year ended December 31 were as follows:

	2022	2021
Finance lease cost:		
Amortization of lease assets	$ 958	$ 1,715
Interest on lease liabilities	348	429
Operating lease cost	25,973	25,159
Short-term lease cost	1,151	864
Variable lease cost	1,223	1,255
Sublease income	(1,461)	(1,470)
Total lease cost	$ 28,192	$ 27,952

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases as of December 31 was as follows:

	Balance Sheet Location	2022	2021
Assets:			
Net operating lease assets	Other deferred charges	$ 140,356	$ 141,398
Financing lease assets	Utility plant – electric plant in service	$ 9,892	$ 10,269
Less: Accumulated amortization	Accumulated provision for depreciation and amortization	(2,440)	(1,896)
Financing lease assets	Nonutility property – property, plant and equipment	59	1,519
Less: Accumulated amortization	Accumulated provision for depreciation and amortization	(44)	(1,282)
Net finance lease assets		$ 7,467	$ 8,610
Liabilities:			
Current:			
Operating leases	Taxes and other current liabilities	$ 20,123	$ 21,816
Finance leases	Current portion of finance lease obligations	444	651
Total current lease liabilities		$ 20,567	$ 22,467
Noncurrent:			
Operating leases	Other deferred credits, taxes and other liabilities	$ 120,394	$ 119,542
Finance leases	Finance lease obligations, net of current portion	3,439	4,053
Total noncurrent lease liabilities		$ 123,833	$ 123,595

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases as of December 31 was as follows:

	2022	2021
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities		
Operating cash flows from finance leases	$ 67	$ 242
Operating cash flows from operating leases	$ 24,828	$ 25,414
Financing cash flows from finance leases	$ 662	$ 1,127

Weighted average remaining terms and discount rates related to leases as of December 31 was as follows:

	2022	2021
Weighted-average remaining lease term-finance leases	16.2 years	21.0 years
Weighted-average remaining lease term-operating leases	12.1 years	12.7 years
Weighted-average discount rate-finance leases	4.6%	4.6%
Weighted-average discount rate-operating leases	3.4%	2.5%

The reconciliation of the future undiscounted cash flows to the lease liabilities presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2022, was as follows:

Year	Operating Leases	Finance Leases	Total
2022	$ 24,784	$ 522	$ 25,306
2023	19,652	506	20,158
2024	18,127	491	18,618
2025	15,159	474	15,633
2026	14,656	458	15,114
Thereafter	83,185	2,468	85,653
Total lease payments	175,563	4,919	180,482
Less discount	(35,046)	(1,036)	(36,082)
Total lease liabilities	$ 140,517	$ 3,883	$ 144,400

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND JOINTLY OWNED FACILITIES

Significant components of property, plant and equipment were as follows at December 31:

	Depreciable Lives	2022	2021
Utility property:			
Electric plant in service:			
Generation	20-60 years	$ 5,785,083	$ 5,777,598
Transmission	20-60 years	1,343,110	1,323,850
General plant	3-20 years	308,279	299,200
Construction work in progress		165,963	46,011
Total utility property		7,602,435	7,446,659
Less: accumulated provision for depreciation and amortization		(3,117,364)	(2,947,332)
		$ 4,485,071	$ 4,499,327
Nonutility property:			
Dakota Gasification Company:			
Fertilizer plant	30 years	$ 909,914	$ 912,270
Pipelines	35 years	30,172	30,172
Other property	3-30 years	78,296	57,273
Dakota Coal Company:			
Mining	10-20 years	468,838	469,477
Lime and limestone	10-20 years	50,058	49,624
Other property	3-20 years	12,554	12,176
Other		3,801	5,036
Construction work in progress		61,835	33,027
Total nonutility property		1,615,468	1,569,055
Less: accumulated provision for depreciation and depletion		(621,706)	(576,010)
		$ 993,762	$ 993,045

Construction work in progress includes $4,133 and $3,765 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, of interest charged and capitalized to construction. Annual electric plant depreciation and amortization expense totaled $199,450 and $172,474 for 2022 and 2021. Annual nonutility depreciation, depletion and amortization expense totaled $53,153 and $54,638 for 2022 and 2021.

Basin Electric's investment in the jointly owned MBPP electric plant included in Utility property above was as follows at December 31:

	2022	2021
Electric plant	$ 936,524	$ 928,530
Less accumulated provision for depreciation and amortization	(595,944)	(576,562)
	$ 340,580	$ 351,968

6. RESTRICTED AND DESIGNATED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted and designated cash and cash equivalents reported within the Consolidated Balance Sheets and included in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows are as follows at December 31:

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 66,672	$ 174,444
Restricted and designated cash and equivalents:		
MBPP operating funds	29,173	31,520
Deferred revenue	406,624	260,000
	435,797	291,520
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted and designated cash and equivalents included in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	$ 502,469	$ 465,964

Restricted and designated investments reported within the Consolidated Balance Sheets are as follows at December 31:

	2022	2021
Short-term investments:		
Deferred revenue	$ 8,376	$ -
Restricted and designated investments:		
Funds held in trust for an asset retirement obligation by Bank of Montreal as trustee for SVPL	2,914	3,362
Asset retirement obligations	36,344	43,353
	$ 47,634	$ 46,715

Restricted cash and investments include funds held by a financial institution, as trustee, at December 31. Designated cash and investments includes amounts designated by the Basin Electric Board of Directors.

7. INVESTMENTS

Investments in equity securities and available-for-sale debt securities are included in Mine related assets, Restricted and designated investments and Other investments on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The cost, unrealized holding gains and losses, and fair value of equity and debt securities were as follows at December 31, 2022:

		Gross Unrealized Holding		
	Cost	Gains	Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale debt securities:				
Corporate and government bonds	$ 125,654	$ -	$ (4,831)	$ 120,823
Equity securities:				
Equities and equity funds	37,833	38,427	-	76,260
Bond market funds	60,940	-	(7,367)	53,573
	98,773	38,427	(7,367)	129,833
Other	78	1	-	79
	$ 224,505	$ 38,428	$ (12,198)	$ 250,735

During 2022, sales proceeds on debt securities classified as available-for-sale were $19,024. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method.

The cost, unrealized holding gains and losses, and fair value of equity and debt securities were as follows at December 31, 2021:

	Cost	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale debt securities:				
Corporate and government bonds	$ 94,797	$ -	$ (278)	$ 94,519
Equity securities:				
Equities and equity funds	38,146	63,499	-	101,645
Bond market funds	58,351	1,890	-	60,241
	96,497	65,389	-	161,886
Other	82	-	-	82
	$ 191,376	$ 65,389	$ (278)	$ 256,487

During 2021, sales proceeds on debt securities classified as available-for-sale were $41,227. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method.

The fair value of available-for-sale debt securities by contracted maturity date at December 31, 2022 was as follows:

	2022
Due through one year	$ 46,915
Due after one year through five years	73,685
Due after five years	223
	$ 120,823

Held-to-maturity debt securities have contracted maturity dates of one year or less and are included in Cash and cash equivalents, Restricted and designated cash and equivalents and Short-term investments on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The amortized costs were as follows:

	2022	2021
Corporate commercial paper	$ 31,650	$ 424,993
Money market	352,200	245,911
Treasuries	779,990	-
Certificate of deposit	-	250
	$ 1,163,840	$ 671,154

Included in Other investments on the Consolidated Balance Sheets is the cash surrender value of life insurance policies of $2,203 and $2,842, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The MBPP provides financing to Western Fuels Association (Western Fuels) and Western Fuels-Wyoming, Inc. (WFW), a wholly owned subsidiary of Western Fuels, for mine development costs associated with coal deliveries to LRS. Basin Electric provides financing to Western Fuels and WFW for mine development costs associated with coal deliveries to DFS.

Notes receivable from WFW of $21,896 and $21,930 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are included in Other investments, Investments in associated companies and Other receivables on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Maturities range from February 2023 through May 2043, and the weighted average interest rate is 5.26 percent. The estimated fair value of these notes receivable at December 31, 2022 and 2021 was $22,545 and $27,830, respectively, based on the future cash flows discounted using the yield on a treasury note with a similar maturity.

8. MINE RELATED ASSETS

Assets associated with the properties that supply coal for AVS, LOS and Dakota Gas' Synfuels Plant are classified as Mine related assets and were as follows at December 31:

	2022	2021
Mine closing fund investments	$ 91,969	$ 116,610
Prepaid coal royalties	20,226	21,922
Notes receivable and mine financing costs	5,691	2,600
	$ 117,886	$ 141,132

9. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Normal operations expose Basin Electric to risks associated with changes in the market price of certain commodities. Basin Electric entered into derivative financial instruments for the purpose of mitigating the risks associated with market price volatility of natural gas, tar oil, electricity and diesel. Any changes in cash flows from the underlying purchases and sales that are indexed to certain prices are offset by corresponding changes in the cash flows from the derivatives. As directed by a Basin Electric Board of Director's policy (Board Policy) to monitor risk and establish an internal control framework, Basin Electric maintains a Risk Management Steering Committee (RMSC) that is governed by a Commodity Risk and Interest Rate Risk Management Manual (Manual). The Board Policy prohibits speculation and the Manual has been adopted by the RMSC. In offsetting market risk, Basin Electric, is exposed to other forms of incremental risk such as credit or liquidity risk.

The following table presents the outstanding hedged forecasted transactions as of December 31, 2022:

Hedged Transaction	Term	Contracted Monthly Volumes of Forecasted Transactions	Price
Natural gas sales	Through October 2023	0% to 81%	$4.04 - $11.92 per dekatherm
Natural gas purchases	Through December 2025	7% to 81%	$2.82 - $6.16 per dekatherm
Tar oil sales	Through December 2023	25% to 60%	$83.15 - $84.75 per barrel
Electricity sales	Through December 2023	3% to 8%	$64.00 - $258.00 per MWh
Electricity purchases	Through December 2025	10% to 96%	$40.00 - $110.00 per MWh
Diesel purchases	Through December 2024	50% to 74%	$1.44 - $3.28 per gallon

Basin Electric is also exposed to interest rate risk. To mitigate this risk, Basin Electric entered into various interest rate swap agreements to reduce the impact of changes in interest rates on certain variable rate long-term bonds. The following table presents the outstanding swap agreements on variable rate bonds as of December 31, 2022:

Notional Amount	Due	Effective Interest Rate
$ 100,000	2032	6.18%
$ 50,000	2032	4.95%
$ 50,000	2030	5.33%

The fair value and classification of the asset and liability portion of the derivative instruments in the Consolidated Balance Sheets is as follows at December 31:

	2022		2021	
Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value of Asset Derivatives	Fair Value of Liability Derivatives	Fair Value of Asset Derivatives	Fair Value of Liability Derivatives
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:				
Commodity derivatives:				
Prepayments and other current assets	$ 22,431	$ -	$ 2,340	$ -
Other investments	85	-	1,065	-
Taxes and other current liabilities	-	(471)	-	(2,897)
Other deferred credits, taxes and other liabilities	-	(113)	-	-
Total derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	$ 22,516	$ (584)	$ 3,405	$ (2,897)
Derivatives not designated as cash flow hedges:				
Commodity derivatives:				
Prepayments and other current assets	$ 84,811	$ -	$ 37,555	$ -
Other investments	63,702	-	23,236	-
Taxes and other current liabilities	-	(40,692)	-	(630)
Other deferred credits, taxes and other liabilities	-	(5,252)	-	-
Interest rate derivatives:				
Other deferred credits, taxes and other liabilities	-	(30,780)	-	(85,118)
Total derivatives not designated as cash flow hedges	$ 148,513	$ (76,724)	$ 60,791	$ (85,748)
	$ 171,029	$ (77,308)	$ 64,196	$ (88,645)

Under ASC 980, Basin Electric's Board of Directors defers changes in the fair value of certain derivative instruments as regulatory assets or liabilities. Current settlements of derivatives, including interest rate swaps and commodity derivatives, resulted in charges (credits) to the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 of $(77,556) and $(11,181), which are reclassified from regulatory assets and liabilities.

The change in fair value of derivatives deferred as a regulatory item for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 resulted in net deferred gains of $84,332 and $94,674.

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a cash flow hedge under ASC 815, the gain or loss on the derivative instrument is reported as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) and reclassified into net earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects net margin and earnings and is presented in the same line item on the Consolidated Statements of Operations as the net earnings effect of the hedged item.

The following table summarizes Dakota Gas and Dakota Coal gains and losses and financial statement classification of the derivatives designated as cash flow hedges as of December 31, 2022. This does not reflect the expected gains or losses arising from the underlying physical transactions; therefore it is not indicative of the economic gross profit or loss realized when the underlying physical and financial transactions were settled.

	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Net Loss on Cash Flow Hedging Relationships		
	2022		
	Synthetic Gas	Byproducts, Coproducts and Other	Other Operating Expenses
Total amounts of income and expense line items presented on the Consolidated Statements of Operations in which the effects of cash flow hedges are recorded	$ 239,708	$ 531,482	$ 720,300
Gain (loss) on cash flow hedges:			
Commodity derivatives:			
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into net margins and earnings	$ (18,993)	$ (607)	$ 8,051

The following table summarizes Dakota Gas and Dakota Coal gains and losses and financial statement classification of the derivatives designated as cash flow hedges as of December 31, 2021.

	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Net Loss on Cash Flow Hedging Relationships		
	2021		
	Synthetic Gas	Byproducts, Coproducts and Other	Other Operating Expenses
Total amounts of income and expense line items presented on the Consolidated Statements of Operations in which the effects of cash flow hedges are recorded	$ 170,635	$ 335,649	$ 628,970
Gain (loss) on cash flow hedges:			
Commodity derivatives:			
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into net margins and earnings	$ (11,118)	$ (1,638)	$ 342

The following table summarizes the gains and losses arising from hedging transactions that were recognized as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

	2022	2021
Increase (decrease) in fair value of commodity derivatives	$ 6,618	$ (11,525)
Recognition of (gains) losses on commodity derivatives in earnings due to settlements	11,549	12,414
Total other comprehensive income (loss) from hedging	$ 18,167	$ 889

Based on December 31, 2022 prices, an $18,270 gain would be realized, reported in pre-tax earnings and reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income during the next 12 months. As market prices fluctuate, estimated and actual realized gains or losses will change during future periods

There are certain commodity derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting under ASC 815 when using the critical terms match effectiveness assessment. For those derivatives, gains or losses are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The following table summarizes the impact of commodity derivatives that do not meet the criteria. This does not reflect the expected gains or losses arising from the underlying physical transactions; therefore it is not indicative of the economic gross profit or loss realized when the underlying physical and financial transactions were settled.

	2022	2021
Location of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Net Margin and Earnings	Recognized Gain (Loss)	Recognized Gain (Loss)
Derivatives not designated as cash flow hedges:		
Commodity derivatives:		
Synthetic natural gas	$ 3,889	$ 1,082
Byproducts, coproduct and other	-	(1)
Other operating expenses	710	12,452
Total	$ 4,599	$ 13,533

10. REGULATORY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Regulatory assets and liabilities were as follows at December 31:

	Remaining Recovery Period	2022	2021
Regulatory assets:			
Deferred income taxes	Over Plant lives	$ 129,986	$ 179,019
Refinancing fees	Up to 22 years	98,645	104,820
Unrealized loss on interest rate swaps	Up to 10 years	29,815	84,152
Unrealized loss on commodity derivatives	Up to 3 years	34,507	-
Interest on coal royalties and other costs		-	15,009
Other	Up to 53 years	11,992	18,149
		$ 304,945	$ 401,149
Regulatory liabilities:			
Deferred revenue		(415,000)	(260,000)
Unrealized gain on purchase power contracts		(111,249)	(29,637)
Unrealized gain on equity investments		(4,975)	(13,557)
Unrealized gain on commodity derivatives		-	(20,386)
Post-retirement medical gain		(19,770)	(15,177)
Other		(11,016)	-
		(562,010)	(338,757)
Net regulatory assets (liabilities)		(257,065)	$ 62,392

In 2021, the Basin Electric Board of Directors authorized the early amortization of the previously deferred loss on investment in Dakota Gas. This amount is included in Other, net of regulatory expense deferral on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. If all or a separable portion of Basin Electric's operations no longer are subject to the provisions of ASC 980, a write-off of net related regulatory assets would be required, unless some form of transition recovery (refund) continues through rates established and collected for Basin Electric's remaining regulated operations. In addition, Basin Electric would be required to determine any impairment to the carrying costs of deregulated plant and inventory assets.

11. EQUITY

ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME — The following table includes the changes in the balances of the components of Accumulated other comprehensive income on the Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	Post Employment Benefit Plans	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Securities	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Cash Flow Hedges	Total
Balance, December 31, 2020	$ (11,580)	$ 1,199	$ (641)	$ (11,022)
Comprehensive income (loss)	12,529	(1,421)	703	11,811
Balance, December 31, 2021	949	(222)	62	789
Comprehensive income (loss)	(2,474)	(3,591)	14,351	8,286
Balance, December 31, 2022	$ (1,525)	$ (3,813)	$ 14,413	$ 9,075

OTHER EQUITY — From November 1981 through August 1983, Basin Electric sold approximately $894,000 of electric plant under sale and leaseback agreements in exchange for $310,000 in cash and $584,000 in notes. Annual lease payments are equal to the payments the purchaser is required to make on its notes to Basin Electric. The sale and lease transactions have not been recognized for financial reporting purposes, as such transactions were entered into solely for tax purposes under the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 and the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 and do not affect Basin Electric's rights with respect to the property. The $310,000, net of expenses of $28,000, was reserved in Other equity.

Beginning in March 2001, Basin Electric allocated its before tax margin to members and recorded any provision for or benefit from income taxes in Other equity. In 2022 and 2021, $1,767 and $132 of net income tax benefit was closed into Other equity. As of December 31, 2022, $73,058 of cumulative net income tax benefit was closed into Other equity.

12. LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER FINANCING

Outstanding long-term debt was as follows at December 31:

	Due Date	Weighted Average Interest Rate at December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Basin Electric Power Cooperative				
First Mortgage Bonds				
2006 Series	June 2041	6.13%	$ 200,000	$ 200,000
2017 Series	April 2047	4.75%	500,000	500,000
			700,000	700,000
First Mortgage Obligations				
2005 Series	Dec. 2028-May 2030	5.85%	90,000	90,000
2007 Series	Sept. 2042	5.71%	242,890	248,460
2008 Series	Dec. 2028-Dec. 2038	6.18%	461,222	477,167
2009 Series	Oct. 2027-April 2040	5.36%	165,556	176,667
2011 Series	Oct. 2031-Oct. 2049	4.43%	253,295	267,225
2012 Series	Nov. 2044	4.07%	81,272	83,523
2015 Series	June 2027-June 2044	4.43%	1,498,705	1,499,510
2016 CoBank Note	April 2046	4.48%	78,333	81,666
2016 CFC Note	April 2046	3.74%	59,244	61,134
2022 Series	Feb. 2042-Feb. 2062	2.98%	292,270	-
Wells Fargo Notes	June 2027-Dec. 2028	5.13%	10,750	12,750
			3,233,537	2,998,102
2019 Solid Waste Facilities Revenue Bonds	July 2039	3.63%	150,000	150,000
Notes payable to affiliates	Dec. 2024	3.57%	2,300	1,504
			152,300	151,504
Dakota Coal				
Equipment notes	Dec. 2023-April 2032	3.79%	59,937	60,989
Dakota Gasification Company				
Senior Secured Notes 2015 Series	May 2030-May 2045	4.11%	350,755	378,365
Other		Various	15,132	16,229
			425,824	455,583
			4,511,661	4,305,189
Less:				
Current Portion			(89,587)	(94,531)
Unamortized debt issue costs			(28,623)	(26,439)
Long-term debt, net of current portion			$ 4,393,451	$ 4,184,219

The estimated fair value of debt at December 31, 2022 and 2021 was $4,102,807 and $4,898,917, based on cash flows discounted at interest rates for similar issues or at the current rates offered to Basin Electric for debt of comparable maturities.

The scheduled maturities of long-term debt for the next five years at December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Long-term debt	$ 89,587	$ 169,432	$ 172,556	$ 182,293	$ 191,075

All of Basin Electric's long-term debt is secured under the Amended and Restated Indenture dated May 5, 2015 (the "Indenture"), between Basin Electric and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee. Pursuant to the Indenture, Basin Electric created a first lien on substantially all of its tangible and certain of its intangible assets in favor of the Indenture trustee to secure certain long-term debt on a pro-rata basis.

Basin Electric's and its subsidiaries' debt agreements contain various restrictive financial and non-financial covenants which, among other matters, require Basin Electric to maintain a defined margins for interest ratio. Dakota Gas is also required to maintain a minimum equity balance. As of December 31, 2022 Basin Electric and its subsidiaries are in compliance with all financial covenants related to the debt agreements.

All of Dakota Gas' long-term debt is secured under an Indenture dated as of May 1, 2015 between Dakota Gas and U.S. Bank, N.A., as trustee. Dakota Gas' long-term debt is also supported by an unsecured Guarantee dated as of May 8, 2015 by Basin Electric, its parent, in favor of U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee.

NOTES PAYABLE — Basin Electric and Dakota Gas have outstanding revolving credit facilities which are included in Notes payable on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows:

Facility	Expiration Date	Total Availability	Outstanding Amounts as of December 31, 2022
Commercial Paper/Revolving Credit Agreement (a)	March 2023	$ 100,000	$ 100,000
Commercial Paper/Revolving Credit Agreement (a) (b)	Aug. 2027	$ 500,000	74,754
Revolving Credit Agreement	Sept. 2026	$ 500,000	-
Revolving Credit Agreement	June 2024	$ 100,000	99,300
			$ 274,054

(a) The taxable and tax-exempt commercial paper programs are supported by revolving credit agreements with various banks. Balances reflect commercial paper amounts outstanding. There were no amounts outstanding under the revolving credit agreements.

(b) Certain provisions allow for increased borrowings, up to a maximum of $600 million.

As of December 31, 2022, the effective interest rate of the outstanding advances is 4.51%.

MEMBER INVESTMENT PROGRAM — Basin Electric holds notes related to funds invested by the members under a member investment program. These funds are used by Basin Electric to reduce short-term borrowings. The members receive investment earnings based on market rates, adjusted for administrative costs. The notes held as part of this program were as follows at December 31:

	2022	2021
Long-term debt, net of current portion	$ 2,300	$ 1,504
Notes payable-affiliates	251,993	301,359
	$ 254,293	$ 302,863

13. REVENUE

The following table disaggregates revenue by major source for the year ended December 31.

	2022		2021	
	Utility Operations	Nonutility Operations	Utility Operations	Nonutility Operations
Member wholesale electricity sales	$ 1,719,709	$ -	$ 1,659,085	$ -
Nonmember wholesale electricity sales	326,214	-	319,551	-
Synthetic natural gas	-	256,442	-	180,672
Fertilizer and DEF products	-	392,104	-	226,051
Other byproducts	-	113,143	-	87,617
Lignite coal	-	241,208	-	215,053
Other	5,880	26,842	19,323	23,620
Intercompany revenue	-	(99,829)	-	(97,155)
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 2,051,803	$ 929,910	$ 1,997,959	$ 635,858
Regulatory deferred revenue, net	(155,000)	-	3,700	-
Other revenue (expense)	(1,504)	(17,341)	386	(11,676)
Total operating revenue	$ 1,895,299	$ 912,569	$ 2,002,045	$ 624,182

NET DEFERRED REVENUE AND OTHER REVENUE (EXPENSE) — Revenue from nonmember wholesale electricity sales of $155,000 was deferred in 2022, as compared to net revenue of $3,700 that was previously deferred recognized in 2021 by Basin Electric's Board of Directors, in its capacity as regulator. This deferred revenue is accounted for under ASC 980. Other revenue (expense) includes derivative revenue (expense) from hedging activities for synthetic natural gas, tar oil, and electricity sales which is accounted for under ASC 815.

CONTRACT BALANCES — At times, Basin Electric and its subsidiaries will receive payment in advance of performing an obligation under a contract. Unearned revenue, a contract liability, is recognized when this occurs. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the unearned revenue balance (included in Taxes and other current liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets) was $6,548 and $3,912. There were no contract assets at December 31, 2022 and 2021. The balances in Customer accounts receivable and other receivables on the Consolidated Balance Sheets represent the unconditional right to consideration from customers.

14. INCOME TAXES

Basin Electric is a nonexempt cooperative subject to federal and state income taxation, but as a cooperative is allowed to exclude from income margins allocated as patronage capital. Basin Electric and its subsidiaries (the Consolidated Group) file a consolidated income tax return and have entered into tax-sharing agreements. Income taxes are allocated among members of the Consolidated Group based on a systematic, rational and consistent method under which such taxes approximate the amount that would have been computed on a separate company basis, subject to limitations on the Consolidated Group.

The components of Basin Electric's Income tax expense (benefit) were as follows for the years ended December 31:

	2022	2021
Current tax expense	$ 69,004	$ 131
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	5,224	(4,109)
Income tax expense (benefit)	$ 74,228	$ (3,978)

The tax sharing agreement between Basin Electric and Dakota Gas requires reimbursement for the usage of net operating losses and other tax attributes. Current tax expense of $67,750 was attributable to Basin Electric's utilization of Dakota Gas' net operating losses to offset other taxable income. At December 31, 2022, Basin Electric had a receivable from Dakota Gas in the amount of $352 for a reduction of the utilization of net operating losses which is included in current tax expense.

The tax effect of significant temporary differences representing deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows at December 31:

	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets:		
Tax benefit transfer leases	$ -	$ 8,324
Lease obligation	29,434	29,792
Deferred revenue	87,150	54,600
Deferred credits	15,338	15,102
Tax credits available	19,717	20,288
Interest expense carryover	26,213	31,907
Mine related	11,793	11,031
Net operating loss carryforward	81,653	138,343
Other deferred tax assets	12,619	12,802
Valuation allowance	(18,257)	(51,363)
Total deferred tax assets	265,660	270,826
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation and property	(270,601)	(254,599)
Tax benefit transfer leases	(2,215)	-
Right-of-use lease asset	(29,417)	(29,817)
Patronage capital	(8,119)	-
Debt refinancing expense	(16,465)	(17,538)
Direct financing leases	(14,993)	(17,090)
Other deferred tax liabilities	(2,745)	(1,013)
Unrealized gains	(10,320)	(12,181)
Total deferred tax assets	(354,875)	(332,238)
Net deferred tax liability	$ (89,215)	$ (61,412)

Deferred taxes have been provided for temporary income tax differences associated with utility operations with an offsetting amount recorded as a regulatory asset as such amounts are expected to be recovered through rates charged to members at such time as the Board of Directors, in its capacity as regulator, deems appropriate.

Income taxes differ from the Income tax expense (benefit) computed using the statutory rate for the years ended December 31 as follows:

	2022	2021
Computed income tax at statutory rate	$ 48,153	$ 15,224
Permanent differences:		
Patronage capital allocated	(5,585)	(12,149)
Other, net	(431)	(532)
Change in regulatory asset associated with deferred taxes	52,486	(973)
Decrease in valuation allowance for subsidiaries	(24,355)	(5,928)
Other	1,582	490
State income taxes	2,378	(110)
Income tax expense (benefit)	$ 74,228	$ (3,978)

Basin Electric had available federal and state research tax credit carryforwards of approximately $19,717 and charitable contribution carryforwards of approximately $6,865 at December 31, 2022. The research tax credits expire in varying amounts from 2023 through 2039 and the charitable contribution carryforwards expire in varying amounts from 2023 through 2027. Basin Electric has a consolidated net operating loss carryforward as of December 31, 2022 of $388,823. The losses are post 2017 losses which are carried forward indefinitely.

It is more likely than not that the benefit from certain federal and state net operating losses, federal and state tax credits and federal charitable contribution carryforwards will not be fully realized. In recognition of this risk, Basin Electric recorded a valuation allowance on the related deferred tax assets.

Basin Electric has a federal interest expense carryforward of $124,825 as of December 31, 2022. The interest expense is carried forward indefinitely. It is likely the benefit from the interest expense carryforward will be fully realized.

In accordance with the provisions of ASC 740, *Income Taxes*, Basin Electric records a liability for unrecognized tax benefits. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of the liability for unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	$ 6,275	$ 5,802
Addition for tax positions of current period	572	473
Reduction for tax positions of prior periods	(209)	-
Balance at December 31	$ 6,638	$ 6,275

Basin Electric recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits (if any) in the respective interest and penalties expense accounts and not in the Income tax expense (benefit) on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. There are no amounts of unrecognized tax benefits that are expected to significantly change within the next 12 months.

Basin Electric completed examinations by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) through 2010. Management does not believe future settlements with the IRS will be material to Basin Electric's financial position. As of December 31, 2022, with limited exceptions, Basin Electric is no longer subject to examinations by taxing authorities for tax years prior to 2019 for federal and prior to 2018 for most states and for Canadian taxing authorities.

15. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

Level 1 inputs utilize observable market data in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs consist of observable market data, other than that included in Level 1, that is either directly or indirectly observable. Level 3 inputs consist of unobservable market data which are typically based on an entity's own assumptions of what a market participant would use in pricing an asset or liability as there is little, if any, related market activity. In instances where the determination of the fair value measurement is based on inputs from different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the entire fair value measurement falls is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Basin Electric's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

On December 31, 2022 and 2021, Basin Electric had government obligations, equity securities, bond market funds and corporate bonds included in Restricted and designated investments, Mine related assets and Other investments, recorded at a fair value, using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets as the fair value measurement (Level 1).

Basin Electric recorded derivative financial instruments including commodity contracts and interest rate swaps using significant other observable inputs as the fair value measurement (Level 2). The fair value for commodity contracts is determined by comparing the difference between the net present value of the cash flows for the commodity contracts at their initial price and the current market price. The initial price is quoted in the commodity contract and the current market price is corroborated by observable market data. The fair value for interest rate swap contracts is determined by comparing the difference between the net present value of the cash flows for the swaps at their initial fixed rate and the current market interest rate. The initial fixed rate is quoted in the swap agreement and the current market interest rate is corroborated by observable market data.

The following table summarizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2022, aggregated by the level in the fair value hierarchy within which those measurements fall:

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets and Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Investments:				
Equities and equity funds	$ 76,260	$ 76,260	$ -	$ -
Government securities	41,838	41,838	-	-
Bond market funds	53,573	53,573	-	-
U.S. corporate bonds	67,454	67,454	-	-
Foreign corporate bonds	11,531	11,531	-	-
	250,656	250,656	-	-
Commodity derivatives	171,029	-	171,029	-
	$ 421,685	$ 250,656	$ 171,029	$ -
Liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	$ 30,780	$ -	$ 30,780	$ -
Commodity derivatives	46,528	-	46,528	-
	$ 77,308	$ -	$ 77,308	$ -

The following table summarizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2021, aggregated by the level in the fair value hierarchy within which those measurements fall:

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets and Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Investments:				
Equities and equity funds	$ 101,645	$ 101,645	$ -	$ -
Government securities	32,604	32,604	-	-
Bond market funds	60,241	60,241	-	-
U.S. corporate bonds	50,379	50,379	-	-
Foreign corporate bonds	11,536	11,536	-	-
	256,405	256,405	-	-
Commodity derivatives	64,196	-	64,196	-
	$ 320,601	$ 256,405	$ 64,196	$ -
Liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	$ 85,118	$ -	$ 85,118	$ -
Commodity derivatives	3,527	-	3,527	-
	$ 88,645	$ -	$ 88,645	$ -

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS — Employees of Basin Electric, Dakota Gas, and MLC retiring at or after attaining age 55 and completing five years of service may elect to continue medical and dental benefits by paying premiums to Basin Electric, Dakota Gas or MLC for participating in the current employee plan, subject to deductible, coinsurance and copayment provisions. Eligible dependents of retired employees continue to receive benefits after the death of the former employee, with certain limitations. Participation in Basin Electric's, Dakota Gas' or MLC's medical plan can continue until the retiree or spouse becomes eligible for Medicare. Once a retiree becomes eligible for Medicare, the spouse may continue under each of the plans until the spouse becomes eligible for Medicare. Basin Electric, Dakota Gas, and MLC reserve the right to change or terminate these benefits at any time. Employees age 60 and over who chose to participate in an enhanced voluntary separation plan in 2018 will receive the benefit of two years of a Medicare supplement plan when reaching age 65.

Basin Electric, Dakota Gas and MLC fund postretirement medical benefits from general funds, and in 2022 and 2021 funding was $2,234 and $1,617.

Coteau also maintains medical care and life insurance plans which provide benefits to eligible retired employees.

The following sets forth the changes in the postretirement benefit obligation and plan assets during the year and amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, as of December 31:

	Basin Electric and Subsidiaries		Coteau	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Change in postretirement benefit obligation:				
Balance at January 1	$ 27,692	$ 37,075	$ 3,057	$ 3,970
Service cost	1,584	1,835	35	41
Interest cost	696	643	60	52
Actuarial gain	(1,206)	(8,967)	(590)	(662)
Assumption changes	(5,484)	(1,277)	-	-
Benefit payments	(7,201)	(6,722)	(280)	(344)
Plan participant contributions	4,967	5,105	-	-
Balance at December 31	$ 21,048	$ 27,692	$ 2,282	$ 3,057
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Employer contributions	2,234	1,617	280	344
Plan participant contributions	4,967	5,105	-	-
Benefit payments	(7,201)	(6,722)	(280)	(344)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
As of December 31, the funded status of the plan was:				
Postretirement benefit liability	$ 21,048	$ 27,692	$ 2,282	$ 3,057
Amounts recognized in the balance sheets are:				
Taxes and other current liabilities	$ 1,996	$ 2,169	$ 361	$ 408
Other deferred credits, taxes and other liabilities	19,052	25,523	1,921	2,649
Net amount recognized	$ 21,048	$ 27,692	$ 2,282	$ 3,057

	Basin Electric and Subsidiaries		Coteau	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Amounts not yet reflected in periodic postretirement benefit expense and included in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and Regulatory liabilities:				
Prior service credit (cost)	$ (1,003)	$ (1,236)	$ 139	$ 366
Actuarial gain	28,373	23,272	3,721	3,941
Accumulated other comprehensive income and Regulatory liabilities	$ 27,370	$ 22,036	$ 3,860	$ 4,307

Net periodic postretirement benefit expense (income) for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 for Basin Electric and subsidiaries was $923 and $1,047, and for Coteau was $(942) and $(922).

	Basin Electric and Subsidiaries		Coteau	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Other changes recognized in Other comprehensive income (loss) and Regulatory liabilities:				
Net gain arising during the period	$ (6,691)	$ (10,245)	$ (590)	$ (661)
Amortization of prior service (cost) credit	(233)	(21)	227	227
Amortization of actuarial gain	1,590	1,453	810	787
Total recognized in Other comprehensive income (loss) and Regulatory liabilities	$ (5,334)	$ (8,813)	$ 447	$ 353

Assumptions used in accounting for the postretirement benefit obligations were as follows for the years ended December 31:

	Basin Electric and Subsidiaries		Coteau	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Weighted-average discount rates	5.42%	2.77%	5.29%	2.12%
Initial health care cost trend rate	8.00%	6.78%	6.25%	6.25%
Ultimate health care cost trend rate	4.00%	4.50%	4.75%	4.50%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2048	2038	2029	2029

Assumptions used to determine net periodic postretirement benefit expense (income) were as follows for the years ended December 31:

	Basin Electric and Subsidiaries		Coteau	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Weighted-average discount rates	2.77%	2.34%	2.12%	1.37%
Initial health care cost trend rate	6.78%	7.14%	6.25%	6.50%
Ultimate health care cost trend rate	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2038	2038	2029	2029

Basin Electric and its subsidiaries and Coteau expect to make contributions of $1,996 and $361 in 2023 to their postretirement benefit plans.

The following are the expected future benefits to be paid:

	Basin Electric and Subsidiaries	Coteau
2023	$ 1,996	$ 361
2024	$ 1,980	$ 408
2025	$ 1,909	$ 371
2026	$ 1,947	$ 307
2027	$ 1,963	$ 274
2028-2032	$ 7,984	$ 826

DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

NRECA RS PLAN – Pension benefits for Basin Electric and Dakota Gas employees participating in the pension plan are provided through participation in the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) Retirement Security Plan (RS Plan) which is a defined benefit pension plan qualified under Section 401 and tax-exempt under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue code. It is a multiemployer plan under GAAP.

A unique characteristic of a multiemployer plan compared to a single employer plan is that all plan assets are available to pay benefits of any plan participant. Separate asset accounts are not maintained for participating employers. This means that assets contributed by one employer may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers.

Basin Electric and Dakota Gas contributions to the RS Plan in 2022 and in 2021 represented less than 5 percent of the total contributions made to the RS Plan by all participating employers. Pension costs charged to expense during 2022 and 2021 were $37,255 and $38,279.

In the RS Plan, a "zone status" determination is not required, and therefore not determined, under the Pension Protection Act of 2006. In addition, the accumulated benefit obligations and plan assets are not determined or allocated separately by individual employer. In total, the RS Plan was over 80 percent funded at January 1, 2022 and 2021.

Future contribution requirements are determined each year as part of the actuarial valuation of the plan and may change as a result of plan experience.

BCS AND COTEAU PLANS – BCS's former United Mine Workers of America employees are covered under a defined benefit plan which is funded by BCS.

Substantially all of Coteau's salaried employees hired prior to January 1, 2000, participate in the Coteau Pension Plan (the Plan), a noncontributory defined benefit plan sponsored by NACoal. Benefits under the defined benefit pension plan are based on years of service and average compensation during certain periods. The Plan benefits were frozen effective December 31, 2013. Employees whose benefits were frozen subsequently receive retirement benefits under defined contribution plans.

The following sets forth the changes in the pension benefit obligation and plan assets during the year and amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31:

	BCS		Coteau	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Change in pension benefit obligation:				
Balance at January 1	$ 3,783	$ 4,202	$ 97,071	$ 103,103
Interest cost	86	77	2,664	2,455
Actuarial gain	(646)	(191)	(21,800)	(3,276)
Benefits payments	(298)	(305)	(5,507)	(5,211)
Balance at December 31	$ 2,925	$ 3,783	$ 72,428	$ 97,071
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	$ 3,633	$ 3,621	$ 108,954	$ 101,651
Actual (loss) return on plan assets	(487)	317	(18,198)	12,514
Employer contributions	-	-	-	-
Benefits payments	(298)	(305)	(5,507)	(5,211)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	$ 2,848	$ 3,633	$ 85,249	$ 108,954
As of December 31, the funded status of the plan was:				
Fair value of plan assets	$ 2,848	$ 3,633	$ 85,249	$ 108,954
Accumulated postretirement benefit liability	2,925	3,783	72,428	97,071
Funded status – over (under)	$ (77)	$ (150)	$ 12,821	$ 11,883
Amounts recognized in the balance sheets are:				
Other investments	$ -	$ -	$ 12,821	$ 11,883
Other deferred credits, taxes and other liabilities	$ 77	$ 150	$ -	$ -
Amounts not yet reflected in periodic postretirement benefit expense and included in Accumulated other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial loss	$ (1,319)	$ (1,381)	$ (9,998)	$ (7,338)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	$ (1,319)	$ (1,381)	$ (9,998)	$ (7,338)

Net periodic pension income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 for BCS was $10 and $1 and for Coteau was $3,598 and $3,095.

	BCS		Coteau	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Other changes recognized in Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Net loss (gain) arising during the period	$ 15	$ (326)	$ 3,099	$ (9,429)
Amortization of actuarial loss	(77)	(104)	(439)	(811)
Total recognized in Other comprehensive income (loss)	$ (62)	$ (430)	$ 2,660	$ (10,240)

Assumptions used to account for the pension benefit obligation were as follows for the years ended December 31:

	BCS		Coteau	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Weighted average discount rate	4.85%	2.38%	5.41%	2.82%

The assumptions used to determine net periodic pension expense were as follows for the years ended December 31:

	BCS		Coteau	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Weighted average discount rate	2.38%	1.90%	2.82%	2.44%
Expected long-term return on plan assets	5.00%	5.25%	7.00%	7.00%

BCS and Coteau do not expect to make any contributions in 2023 to their defined benefit plans. The following are the expected future benefit payments for the BCS Plan and the Coteau Pension Plan:

	BCS	Coteau
2023	$ 292	$ 5,430
2024	$ 283	$ 5,512
2025	$ 273	$ 5,593
2026	$ 264	$ 5,637
2027	$ 255	$ 5,614
2028-2032	$ 1,135	$ 27,086

The expected long-term rate of return on the Plan assets reflects the expectations of NACCO with respect to long-term rates of return on funds invested to provide for benefits included in the projected benefit obligations. NACCO has established the expected long-term rate of return assumption for the Plan assets by considering historical rates of return over a period of time that is consistent with the long-term nature of the underlying obligations of the Plan. The historical rates of return for each of the asset classes used to determine its estimated rate of return assumption were based upon the rates of return earned by investments in the equivalent benchmark market indices for each of the asset classes.

The Plan maintains an investment policy that, among other things, establishes a portfolio asset allocation methodology with percentage allocation bands for individual asset classes. The investment policy further divides investments in equity securities among U.S. and non-U.S. companies. The investment policy provides that investments are reallocated between asset classes as balances exceed or fall below the appropriate allocation bands.

The following is the actual and target allocation percentages for the Plan and BCS Plan assets at December 31, 2022:

	BCS		Coteau	
	Actual Allocation	Target Allocation	Actual Allocation	Target Allocation
Equity securities	38.4%	37.0%	65.4%	60.0% – 70.0%
Fixed income securities	58.7%	60.0%	34.1%	30.0% – 40.0%
Other	2.9%	3.0%	0.5%	0.0% – 10.0%
	100.0%		100.0%	

BCS Plan assets are invested with a trust that is responsible for maintaining an appropriate investment ratio in common stocks, long-term corporate bonds and money market funds.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS — Basin Electric, Dakota Gas and MLC have qualified tax deferred savings plans for eligible employees. Eligible participants of the tax deferred savings plans may make pre-tax and post-tax contributions, as defined, with Basin Electric, Dakota Gas and MLC matching various percentages of the participants' annual compensation. Contributions to these plans by Basin Electric, Dakota Gas, and MLC were $12,492 and $12,268 for 2022 and 2021.

For employees hired after December 31, 1999, Coteau established a defined contribution plan which requires Coteau to make retirement contributions based on a formula using age and salary as components of the calculation. Employees are vested at a rate of 20 percent for each year of service and are 100 percent vested after five years of employment. Coteau recorded contribution expense of approximately $3,053 and $2,911 related to this plan in 2022 and 2021.

Substantially all of Coteau's salaried employees also participate in a defined contribution plan sponsored by NACoal. Employee contributions are matched by Coteau up to a limit of 5 percent of the employee's salary. Coteau's contributions to this plan were approximately $2,496 and $2,413 in 2022 and 2021.

Under the provisions of the lignite sales agreement between Dakota Coal and Coteau, retirement related costs are recovered as a cost of coal as tonnage is sold.

17. OTHER DEFERRED CREDITS, TAXES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Other deferred credits, taxes and other liabilities were as follows at December 31:

	2022	2021
Asset retirement obligations	$ 192,709	$ 166,511
Non-current lease obligation	120,394	119,542
Long-term derivative liability	36,145	85,118
Non-current deferred income tax liability, net	89,215	61,412
Pension and benefit obligations	53,371	66,617
MBPP operating advances	40,207	40,207
Customer advance	20,925	-
Other	21,918	24,148
	$ 574,884	$ 563,555

ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS — An asset retirement obligation is the result of legal or contractual obligations associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset that results from the acquisition, construction, or development and/or the normal operation of a long-lived asset. Basin Electric and Coteau determine these obligations based on an estimated asset retirement cost adjusted for inflation and projected to the estimated settlement dates, and discounted using a credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending aggregate carrying amount of the asset retirement obligation included in Other deferred credits, taxes and other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets is as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance, January 1	$ 166,511	$ 137,025
Additions and revisions	25,266	23,638
Accretion expense	7,661	6,721
Liabilities settled	(6,729)	(873)
Balance, December 31	$ 192,709	$ 166,511

18. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

POWER PURCHASE COMMITMENTS — Basin Electric entered into various power purchase contracts with terms ranging from one to 53 years. The estimated commitments under these contracts as of December 31, 2022 were $362,720 in 2023, $340,405 in 2024, $335,493 in 2025, $331,323 in 2026, $327,042 in 2027, and $4,460,360 thereafter. Amounts purchased under the contracts totaled $319,269 in 2022 and $299,873 in 2021.

Basin Electric entered into various power purchase agreements with its Class A member, Corn Belt Power Cooperative (Corn Belt), under which Basin Electric buys substantially all of the output from Corn Belt's generation resources at cost through December 2075. Basin Electric also entered into a transmission lease agreement with Corn Belt which expires in December 2075. ASC 810, Consolidation, requires that certain of Corn Belt's generation assets and liabilities associated with the power purchase agreements be consolidated in Basin Electric's Consolidated Balance Sheets. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the assets and liabilities of Corn Belt included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets totaled $12,568 and $13,869. Basin Electric accounts for the costs associated with these assets and liabilities as operation, maintenance, interest and depreciation expense, rather than purchased power expense.

CONTRACT COMMITMENTS — Basin Electric has outstanding contractual commitments for pipeline transportation totaling $21,942 as of December 31, 2022. Basin Electric also has various other outstanding contractual commitments totaling $214,754 as of December 31, 2022, for various equipment purchases, supplies, and for miscellaneous services to be provided.

Coteau has outstanding commitments of $8,836 to purchase equipment and $167 committed under various diesel fuel contracts through December 2021.

MINE CLOSING COSTS AND COAL PURCHASE COMMITMENTS — Under the terms of the Coteau Lignite Sales Agreement (Agreement) between Dakota Coal and Coteau, Dakota Coal is obligated to purchase all of its lignite requirements for AVS, the Synfuels Plant and LOS from Coteau, and Coteau is obligated to sell and deliver the required coal to Dakota Coal from contractually defined dedicated coal reserves. The coal purchase price includes all costs incurred by Coteau for development and operation of the dedicated coal reserves and may include costs to be incurred in connection with the Freedom Mine closing. During 2022 and 2021, Dakota Coal paid $224,932 and $202,307 to Coteau for coal purchased under the lignite sales agreement. As a result of applying ASC 810, Coteau is consolidated with Dakota Coal and coal purchases from Coteau are eliminated within the consolidated financial statements.

Under certain federal and state regulations, Coteau is required to reclaim land disturbed as a result of mining. Reclamation of disturbed land is a continuous process throughout the term of the Agreement. Costs of ongoing reclamation are charged to expense in the period incurred and are recovered as a cost of coal as tonnage is sold to Dakota Coal. Costs to complete reclamation after mining is completed in a specific mine area are reimbursed under the Agreement as costs of reclamation are actually incurred.

Coteau accounts for its asset retirement obligations under ASC 410, Asset Retirement and Environmental Obligations, which provides accounting requirements for retirement obligations associated with tangible long-lived assets and requires that an asset's retirement cost be capitalized as part of the cost of the related long-lived asset and subsequently allocated to expense using a systematic and rational method.

Coteau's annual costs related to amortization of the asset and accretion of the liability totaled $5,993 and $5,760 in 2022 and 2021.

Dakota Coal has established designated funds for mine closing costs. The Agreement includes provisions whereby, upon expiration of the agreement, Dakota Coal has the option to purchase the outstanding common stock of Coteau for its book value from NACoal. Dakota Coal may exercise this option only if Coteau has not exercised its right to extend the Agreement. NACoal has the option to require Dakota Coal to purchase the outstanding stock of Coteau for its book value in the event all of the plants Dakota Coal presently sells lignite coal to are closed or if lignite coal may no longer be legally mined in North Dakota and Dakota Coal exercises its right to terminate the Agreement with Coteau. Under the current mine plan, mining is anticipated to cease in 2045.

COAL PURCHASE AND FINANCING COMMITMENTS — Basin Electric, on behalf of the MBPP, has executed an agreement with Western Fuels for all coal purchase requirements through the life of LRS, with an option to extend the contract with approval by both parties. The average price of coal under this agreement during 2022 and 2021 was approximately $20.44 and $19.87 per ton.

Basin Electric executed an agreement with Western Fuels for all coal purchase requirements through the life of DFS, with an option to extend the contract with approval by both parties. Coal purchased under this agreement is used at the DFS. The average price of coal purchased under this agreement during 2022 and 2021 was approximately $12.84 and $12.68 per ton.

RECLAMATION GUARANTEES — Basin Electric provides guarantees of certain reclamation obligations of Coteau. These guarantees cover the reclamation of mined areas as required by the State of North Dakota's Public Service Commission (PSC). The bonds are released by the PSC after a period of time (generally ten years after final reclamation is completed) when it has been determined that the mined area has been returned to its original condition. As of December 31, 2022, the aggregated value of these guarantees is $186,000.

Basin Electric guarantees certain reclamation obligations of WFW. Those guarantees cover the reclamation of mined areas as approved by the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ) with the use of surety bonds. The bonds are released by the WDEQ after a period of time (generally ten years after final reclamation is completed) when it has been determined that the mined area has been returned to its approved post-mining use. As of December 31, 2022, the aggregated value of these guarantees is $39,100.

DISMANTLEMENT COSTS — The county zoning permit requires Dakota Gas to dismantle the Synfuels Plant at such time that operations or other alternative uses approved by the Board of County Commissioners are terminated. Although Dakota Gas has no current plans to cease operations at the plant site, in accordance with ASC 410, Dakota Gas accrues an obligation for the eventual dismantlement and discontinuation of use of the Synfuels Plant.

LEASE INDEMNIFICATIONS — In general, under the terms of Basin Electric's sale and leaseback agreements discussed in Note 11, the lessors are indemnified should certain disqualifying events occur resulting in the recapture of tax credits, accelerated cost recovery deductions and interest deductions. Management believes that if indemnification occurs, there will not be a material adverse effect on Basin Electric's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

CO_2 SALES COMMITMENTS — Dakota Gas has two contracts involving commitments for the sale of CO_2. One of these contracts is to sell and deliver CO_2 from the Synfuels Plant to oil fields located near Weyburn, Saskatchewan. The Weyburn agreement was for a 15-year term ended April 2016, which may be extended by the buyer with at least 120 days prior written notice for up to ten one-year renewals. The buyer has elected to extend the agreement for an additional one-year renewal to April 2024. If the buyer, over the course of a contract year, fails to take an average stated volume, Dakota Gas has the right to terminate this agreement 30 days following such contract year unless the buyer provides written notice to extend the agreement and pays Dakota Gas a penalty fee for each month the average stated volume was not taken.

The second CO_2 agreement is to sell and deliver CO_2 from the Synfuels Plant to oil fields located near Midale, Saskatchewan for a 20-year period ending in 2025, and required that this buyer pay a certain portion of Dakota Gas' additional capital requirements up front, reducing Dakota Gas' capitalized equipment cost. This buyer can terminate this agreement without penalty by giving 120 days prior written notice. If the initial Weyburn agreement is terminated, Dakota Gas has the right to terminate this Midale agreement by giving the buyer 120 days prior written notice.

CARBON POLLUTION EMISSION GUIDELINES FOR EXISTING STATIONARY SOURCES — In October 2015, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units; Final Rule (the Clean Power Plan). The Clean Power Plan established guidelines for states to develop plans to reduce CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel-fired electric generating units.

Twenty-seven states and a number of trade organizations and utilities, including Basin Electric, filed petitions for review with the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit (D.C. Circuit) challenging the EPA's legal authority to issue the Clean Power Plan and applications to the United States Supreme Court to stay the Clean Power Plan. The Supreme Court issued a stay of the Clean Power Plan on February 9, 2016. Oral arguments were held on September 27, 2016.

On July 8, 2019, the EPA promulgated a final rule to repeal and replace the Clean Power Plan, substituting a plan called the Affordable Clean Energy Rule (ACE Rule). Because of the publication of the final ACE Rule, the D.C. Circuit dismissed the CPP litigation as moot on September 17, 2019. On January 19, 2021, a three judge panel of the D.C. Circuit vacated the ACE Rule along with its embedded repeal of the Clean Power Plan and remanded to EPA to consider the matter in light of the Court's ruling.

On April 29 and 30, 2021, a coalition of nineteen states and industry stakeholders, including Basin Electric, filed petitions for writ of certiorari before the U.S. Supreme Court requesting review and reversal of the D.C. Circuit's January 19, 2021 decision that invalidated the EPA decisions to repeal the CPP and adopt the ACE Rule. The petitioners argue that in reviewing the CPP repeal and ACE Rule, the D.C. Circuit improperly invalidated ACE Rule and effectively opened the door for the Biden Administration to adopt regulations even broader than the CPP by holding there are "no limits" on EPA's authority under CAA Section 111(d). On October 29, 2021 the Supreme Court granted certiorari on certain issues in the case West Virginia v. EPA. Oral arguments were heard on February 28, 2022.

On June 30, 2022, Chief Justice Roberts delivered the opinion of the Court holding that the EPA's interpretation of a "best system of emission reduction" cannot include generation shifting because there hasn't been a clear statement from the legislative branch. The Court defined generation shifting as "a shift in electricity production from higher-emitting to lower-emitting producers." Because building blocks two and three of the Clean Power Plan (CPP) included generation shifting, the Clean Power Plan was an unconstitutional expansion of the authority granted to the EPA under the Clean Air Act. The Court reversed the ruling of the D.C. Circuit Court.

CCR RULE — The 2015 Coal Combustion Residuals Rule (CCR Rule) mandated closure of unlined surface impoundments upon a specified triggering event. If after multiple levels of monitoring and an alternate source demonstration, a statistically significant level of contamination could not be attributed to another source, a company was required to retrofit or close a surface impoundment.

In August 2018, the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals vacated and remanded to EPA three provisions of the original 2015 CCR Rule including the provision allowing unlined surface impoundments to continue to operate unless they detected a leak. On December 2, 2019, EPA published proposed amendments to the CCR Rule that included new deadlines to cease waste receipt and initiate closure for unlined surface impoundments. The proposed amendments indicated all five Laramie River Station ponds would be required to cease accepting waste by August 31, 2020 (with a potential extension to November 30, 2020). On July 29, 2020, EPA released a final rule (Part A Rule), which established April 11, 2021 as the cease waste receipt deadline for unlined surface impoundments.

Basin Electric is in the process of implementing a long-term compliance plan for the surface impoundments to meet the CCR Rule. Two surface impoundments have been retrofitted and are in compliance with the CCR Rule. The remaining surface impoundments are in the process of retrofit or closure activities. The total cost to close and retrofit the five impoundments at LRS is estimated at $45.8 million with $33.4 million spent to date.

LITIGATION — On November 7, 2019, McKenzie Electric Cooperative, Inc., a Class C member of Basin Electric, filed a lawsuit against both Basin Electric and Upper Missouri G&T Electric Cooperative, Inc. (Upper Missouri), a Class A member of Basin Electric. The complaint seeks relief (including the ability to buy out of its wholesale power contract) based upon an alleged breach of Basin Electric's articles of incorporation, a provision of the statute pursuant to which Basin Electric was incorporated, the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and a three tier contract that McKenzie Electric alleges exists between McKenzie, Basin Electric and Upper Missouri. Trial in this matter is scheduled for January 29, 2024 to March 8, 2024.

FERC REGULATION — Effective November 1, 2019, Basin Electric met certain criteria making the cooperative subject to the jurisdiction of the FERC. On September 30, 2019, Basin Electric made all filings required for compliance with FERC regulations; however, on November 26, 2019, the FERC issued an order rejecting without prejudice the majority of our filings, including the cooperative's rate schedules. Basin Electric has since refiled with FERC, its wholesale power contract and rate schedule A filings have been set for hearing, and the balance of the filings have been approved by FERC. The hearing is scheduled to begin August 28, 2023 with an initial decision by the administrative law judge to be issued by March 25, 2024. Management believes the FERC's future orders related to our 2021 and 2022 rate filings will not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Basin Electric provides wholesale electricity sales and other services to its members. Basin Electric had accounts receivable from its members related to member wholesale power agreements of $172,077 and $131,816 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Other receivables include $2,662 and $1,765 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, for amounts Basin Electric, as operating agent, and its subsidiaries, have billed to MBPP. Included in Special funds on the Consolidated Balance Sheets is Basin Electric's advance to MBPP of approximately $16,995 at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS — Basin Electric provides and receives power, various materials, supplies and services to and from affiliates which are under the following agreements through 2026, except as noted below:

- POWER SUPPLY — Basin Electric provides all electric capacity, energy and transmission service needed to meet Dakota Gas' Synfuels Plant requirements under an agreement that extends through 2050.
- SCREENED COAL — Dakota Gas' Synfuels Plant provides screened coal to Basin Electric under an agreement that extends through 2037.
- COAL SUPPLY — Dakota Coal provides all coal requirements of Dakota Gas' Synfuels Plant and Basin Electric's AVS and LOS. This agreement extends through 2037.
- ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES — Basin Electric provides various administrative and financial services to Dakota Gas, Dakota Coal, MLC and BCS.
- LIME SALES — Dakota Coal provides lime to Basin Electric's AVS and LRS.
- LIMESTONE SALES — Dakota Coal provides limestone to Basin Electric's LOS.
- WATER SUPPLY — Basin Electric provides water supply facilities for use by Dakota Gas' Synfuels Plant.
- SALE OF NATURAL GAS — Dakota Gas sells natural gas to Basin Electric for operation of utility gas generating plants and AVS (includes pipeline related costs).
- USE OF TRANSMISSION ASSETS — Basin Electric uses certain Dakota Gas transmission assets for a fee under an agreement that extends through 2047.
- PROJECT SERVICES — Basin Electric provides the use of operational assets to Dakota Gas' Synfuels Plant.

Related party amounts that were not eliminated in consolidation in accordance with ASC 980 were billed as follows for the years ended December 31:

	2022	2021
Sales of goods and services to:		
Dakota Gas		
Power supply	$ 65,997	$ 85,153
Administrative services	$ 20,239	$ 20,144
Water supply	$ 2,473	$ 2,423
Project Services	$ 226	$ 215
Dakota Coal		
Administrative services	$ 2,186	$ 2,082
Goods and services provided by:		
Dakota Gas		
Screened coal	$ 60,000	$ 60,250
Natural gas	$ 37,814	$ 57,224
Transmission service	$ 1,110	$ 1,077
Dakota Coal		
Coal supply	$ 81,378	$ 57,633
Lime sales	$ 12,447	$ 10,013
Limestone	$ 2,696	$ 2,656

Various other intercompany management, administrative and financial services were performed, which were not significant.

20. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	2022	2021
Cash paid for interest and income taxes:		
Cash paid for interest	$ 217,584	$ 210,127
Cash paid for income taxes	$ 1,434	$ 143
Non-cash investing and financing activity:		
Accrued acquisition of utility plant and nonutility property	$ 76,526	$ 7,943
Non-cash operating lease additions	$ 20,214	$ 163,153