



May 29, 2026

Albert Johnston
Chairman of Saskatchewan Rate Review Panel
400-2400 College Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 1CB

Dear Mr. Johnston:

Please see the attached submissions from the Official Opposition to the Saskatchewan Rate Review Board regarding the SaskPower 2026 and 2027 Rate Application.

I am writing to bring to the Panel's attention a series of documents and analyses obtained by the Saskatchewan NDP that raise significant concerns about the completeness and accuracy of the information provided by the Government and SaskPower throughout this rate review process.

First, internal SaskPower materials presented to the Crown's Board indicate that the full lifetime cost of the government's coal refurbishment plan is approximately \$26 billion, including \$11.4 billion in direct capital expenditures. This stands in stark contrast to the \$2.6 billion figure repeatedly cited by the Minister and relied upon in submissions to the Panel. Despite public comments, we have been made aware that these slides were not an 'early draft'. I would note the 'Order of Magnitude' estimate as well as the three technical reports cited in these documents. Whistleblowers have indicated the estimates contained within these reports are not representative of the \$2.6B figure.

Second, internal SaskPower risk assessments characterize the plan as carrying an "extreme" overall risk profile. The documents warn of substantial rate increases approaching 100 per cent by 2040, significant reliability concerns, and the cancellation of planned renewable generation projects required to support future growth and system flexibility. Balancing fairness for the Crown, customers and the public means informed, practical, and strategic investment and accompanying rate applications. Not those driven by politics or other more arcane, ill-defined priorities.

Third, independent analysis commissioned by the Saskatchewan NDP reaches substantially the same conclusions. That analysis finds that the government's preferred path - with the initial figures, and no industrial carbon pricing - represents the highest-cost and least-affordable option available to Saskatchewan ratepayers and would result in dramatically higher electricity rates over time.

I am prepared to provide these documents, analyses, and supporting data directly to the Panel to

assist you and your consultants in its work.

I have also included a variety of documents representing attempts by the Opposition to acquire information from the Crown. The responses or lack of underscore what can only be concluded is the rampant politicization of SaskPower.

Lastly, there is the issue of industrial carbon pricing. While SaskPower still insists there is no carbon pricing coming, the Hansard record from Ministry of Environment Estimates as well as Premier Moe's public comments indicate this is false, or that SaskPower is being forced to operate in a different reality than the rest of the Province. I have included Hansard for your consideration.

I must also express my disappointment that accurate information was not disclosed to the Panel, stakeholders, or the public during the course of this review. Meaningful public consultation and effective regulatory oversight depend upon access to complete and accurate information. In this case, critical information appears to have been withheld from both.

Given the significance of these findings, I respectfully submit that the Panel should give this information careful consideration in its final deliberations. In my view, the deficiencies in disclosure, combined with the substantial financial, reliability, and affordability risks identified in these materials, weigh strongly against approval of the proposed rate increases. As you are aware, it is my view that the Panel cannot complete its work with what has been provided and the timelines and Terms of Reference constructed by the Minister.

Should the Panel require clarification, supporting documentation, or further discussion regarding any of these materials, I would be pleased to assist.

I thank you for your service to Saskatchewan,

Aleana

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Aleana', written in a cursive style.

Aleana Young
Shadow Minister of Jobs, Economy and SaskPower
MLA Regina South Albert

- Started in November 2024
- Order of magnitude estimate prepared (+100/-50%)
- 25-year life extension – \$11.4B
- Transmission – \$1.4B
- Fuel cost – \$13B
- Initial capital sustainment investment – \$393M

sment – 25-year life extension

COAL FLEET LIFE EXTENSION WHERE IT STARTED

Assessment scope – Initially 6 units

- Boundary Dam (3), Shand (1), Poplar River (2)

Operational requirements:

- 25 years of extended operation
- Baseload operation
- High-equivalent availability

Completed initial assessment and cost estimate

- Escalated historical costs, including operating, sustainment capital and life extension
- Includes mining and transmission impacts

Third-party audit completed by Hatch Engineering

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- Order of magnitude estimate prepared (+100/-50%)
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Coal-fired generation order of magnitude assessment – 25-year life extension

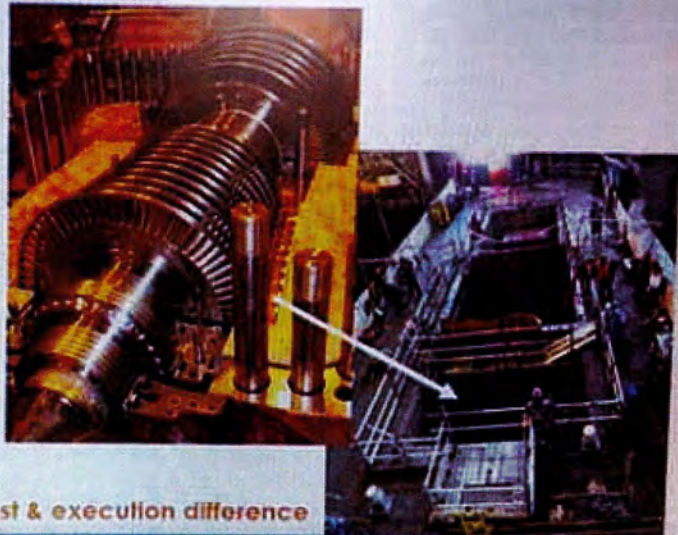
COAL-FIRED GENERATION LIFE EXTENSION

Cabinet decision item – March 2025

- Initiate system/supply plan analysis
- Initiate life assessments & prepare a class 4 cost estimate (+50/-30%)
- Boundary Dam Unit 4 to be included

Unit rebuild/life extension

- Like-for-like asset replacement
- Investing capital to sustain assets
- Life-extension scope



Life-extension assessments – Potential for cost & execution difference

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Life-extension assessments – Potential for co

TRANSMISSION & FUEL SUPPLY ASSESSMENTS

Transmission

- Reinforce transmission system in the south-central and south-east regions
- Support energy management in/out of south-east region
- Enables increased import/export capability
- Up to 7 years to develop

NorthPoint/fuel supply

- Performing a coal reserve analysis
- Evaluating Estevan/Coronach area coal deposits
- Drilling program to assess coal reserves, fuel quality and mining plans



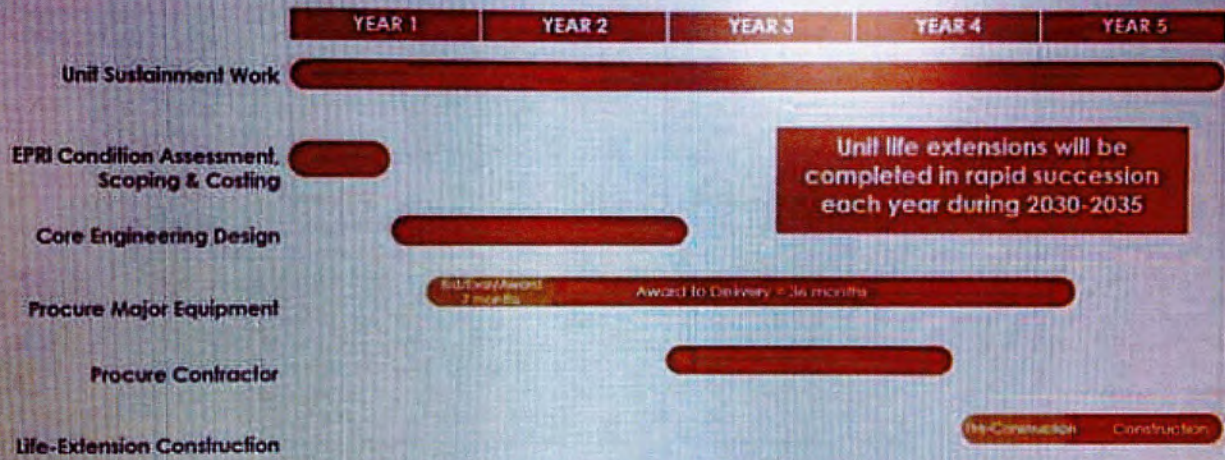
New 230 kV transmission for energy management & import/export capability

COAL UNIT LIFE-EXTENSION SEQUENCE



Original life-extension sequence provided to the Board in June 2025

LIFE-EXTENSION TIMELINE FOR EACH COAL UNIT



Executing life extensions is estimated to take five years for each unit.
 Construction schedules are shorter than the Boundary Dam Unit 3 life extension of 2014.

BOUNDARY DAM UNIT 4

BD4 schedule and budget

- Maintenance activities commenced – September 2025
- Target in service – April 2026
- \$1.02M of work planned to date (budget?)

Scope

- Regulatory recertification
 - TSASK – Pressure equipment
 - NERC – Plant operating systems

Major maintenance

- Turbine governor/valve parts ordered
- Boiler/feed water systems
- Boiler feed pump rebuild
- Coal pulveriser inspection

BD4 – Standby operations for grid security



BD4 Turbine Casing Crack, 4+ in. deep

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PROCUREMENT & SUPPLY CHAIN ENGAGEMENT

Focus on local & indigenous suppliers

Indigenous engagement – October 14

Supply chain engagement – Underway

- Targeted outreach
- Expression of interest – August
 - Market availability, interest, risks
- Supplier events – September to November

Critical path procurements

- Steam turbine, generator & auxiliaries
- GCU, switchgear and controls
- Boiler & high-pressure piping

Early engagement – Gauge market, supply chain, labour capacity, ability to support

Pre-construction

- Design assist, estimate production, coordinated project schedule, site planning and logistics, procurement, risk and value management

Early contractor involvement

- Engage construction provider during design
- Address key aspects of constructability
- Potential problem identification
- Critical path identified

Supplier, craft labour, contractor

- Critical procurements, 24 - 48 months ARO
- Hot market, craft labour availability
- Supplier, contractor interest & availability

MAJOR PROJECTS COMPETITION FOR RESOURCES

Competing for internal and external resources

- Sustainment capital investment 2027-2032
- Generation, transmission & nuclear

Major industrial and commercial projects

- Provincial, national and international competition

Industrial info resources, Saskatchewan labour analysis

- Risk of labour shortage – High
- Utilization rate – 100%

Build Force Canada, 2025-2034 outlook

- Construction labour, expected retirements – 9,000
- Potential shortfall of 1,400 by 2034.



2025-34 outlook – Construction employment to grow across the forecasted period

SOURCES



Build Force Canada 2025-2034 SK outlook

Availability of workers maybe limited

■ Workers are available in the local market

nt to grow across the forecasted period

ower

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COAL FLEET LIFE EXTENSION RISKS

Unit reliability (pre-life extension)

Major industrial projects competition

Limited internal resource capacity

Supply chain

Brownfield construction risk

- Scope, cost, schedule

Permit to operate – Duty to consult



Life-extension risks – Reliability, skilled trades & supply chain/market capacity

COAL FLEET LIFE EXTENSION LEGAL & FINANCIAL RISKS

Federal coal regulations/equivalency agreement

- Require traditional coal units to be shut down the earlier of prescribed life or 2029

Federal Clean Electricity Regulations (CER)

- Require units using fossil fuel to meet an annual emissions limit which would be infeasible for coal

PCB regulations

- Provide end-of-use limits for equipment containing PCBs

Industrial carbon pricing

Alberta has launched a constitutional challenge against the CER



COAL FLEET LIFE EXTENSION RISKS

Unit reliability (pre-life extension)

Major industrial projects competition

Limited internal resource capacity

Supply chain

Brownfield construction risk

- Scope, cost, schedule

Permit to operate – Duty to consult



Building Boundary Dam, 195

Life-extension risks – Reliability, skilled trades & supply chain/market capacity

COAL BRIDGE TO NUCLEAR, NET ZERO 2050

Estevan generating units

- Maintain BD4 & BD5 to 2037
- Boundary Dam 5 – Major overhaul 2028
- 10-year life extensions
- Bridge to SMR 1 and SMR 2
- Shand Coal to Gas - Option for 2041

Coronach generating units

- 15-Year life extensions
- Bridge to SMR 3 and SMR 4
- Investing capital to sustain assets

	In-Service Date	Coal Unit	Rebuild	Retire	Life Extension
SMR 1	2037	BD4	Maintain	2037	NA
	2037	BD6	2028	2037	10Y
SMR 2	2040	BD6	2030	2040	10Y
		SH1	2032	2041(?)	10Y
		BD3	2034	2041	10Y
SMR 3	2046	TR2	2031	2047	15Y
SMR 4	2049	PR1	2033	2050	15Y

Significant execution difference & effort depending on life extension scope

PRESENTED TO: SaskPower Audit & Finance Committee

SUBJECT: 2026F Supply Plan

MEETING DATE: November 5, 2025

Executive Summary

The 2026F Supply Plan is a transitional plan that reflects Government of Saskatchewan direction to life extend coal-fired generation for up to 25 years. The 2026F Supply Plan runs to 2040. With the extension of coal generators and the assumption that Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) will be built in the 2030s, no additional generation capacity is required to meet Planning Reserve Margin requirements beyond the major projects that are currently in flight.

As a result of the direction received on coal unit life extensions, SaskPower is terminating previous corporate commitments related to renewable capacity and emissions reductions. Meanwhile, compliance with some regulatory requirements are at risk. The assumption is that negotiations between the Saskatchewan and Canadian governments will allow the 2026F Supply Plan to proceed without regulatory violation.

The 2026F Supply Plan does not provide approval for the individual projects within the plan. Individual projects must be approved in accordance with SaskPower's governance manual.

Recommendation

That the SaskPower Executive approve the following:

- 1) SaskPower adopt the recommended 2026F Supply Plan as laid out in Appendix 1. Individual projects will be brought forward through separate governance. Approval supports continuing to plan for:
 - 25-year life extensions of coal generators
 - Advancement of SMRs

Governance

APPROVALS REQUIRED:

SaskPower Audit & Finance Committee:

November 5, 2025

SaskPower Board of Directors:

November 20, 2025

Financial Impact and Key Risks

BUSINESS PLAN AND FINANCIAL:

Estimated Value: \$ N/A

Does this item have a financial impact of \$20M or greater? Yes No

Financial Impact and Key Risks

BUSINESS PLAN AND FINANCIAL:

Estimated Value: \$ N/A

Does this item have a financial impact of \$20M or greater? Yes No

Has this item been reviewed by Director, Business Analysis & Treasury? Yes No N/A

Portion included in Business Plan: Full Partial \$0 No N/A

Costs incurred for this project to date \$ N/A

Finance prepared an estimate of the approximate rate impact of the proposed supply plan, see Appendix 3. In absolute terms relative to rates in 2025, the average cost of electricity is projected to be 20% higher in 2030 and 95% higher in 2040, without carbon tax.

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Page 1 of 6

SaskPower

Decision Item

RISK ASSESSMENT:

Does this item have a financial impact that exceeds \$50M? Yes No

Is this item identified expected to have a moderate or greater impact on SaskPower's operations, reputation, legal obligations or environmental, health and safety (EH&S) status? Yes No

The Residual Risk Profile of this Item has been assessed as: Low Medium High Extreme N/A

Has a cross functional risk team been established? Yes No

Risks ¹	Inherent Risk Level ²	Mitigations /Strategy	Residual Risk Level ³
Reliability – Risk of having more expected unserved energy (EUE)	Medium	With the extension of coal units past their previous retirement dates, the SaskPower	Medium

Extreme N/A

Has a cross functional risk team been established? Yes No

Risks ¹	Inherent Risk Level ²	Mitigations /Strategy	Residual Risk Level ³
<p>Reliability – Risk of having more expected unserved energy (EUE) than planned (0.02% of annual energy requirements) if actual system outcomes are significantly different than planning assumptions.</p>	Medium	<p>With the extension of coal units past their previous retirement dates, the SaskPower Planning Reserve Margin remains above the 17% requirement.</p>	Medium
<p>Reliability – Relying on coal units that have had reduced investment leading up to their previously expected retirements may increase risk for simultaneous forced outages and frequency of forced outages.</p>	High	<p>Sustainment capital will be invested into the coal units to make them as reliable as possible leading up to their life extensions.</p>	Medium
<p>Reliability – Life extending coal units by 25 years means some coal units will be operated for 75 years, well beyond the original design life.</p>	High	<p>Thorough assessments of all major systems will be performed to ensure reliability after life extensions. Reserve Margin of 17% will be retained.</p>	Medium
<p>Financial – Although SaskPower has stopped collecting carbon tax costs from customer bills, the federal carbon pricing regulations are still in effect. Coal units are high emitting. As a result, the carbon tax payments on coal generation are extremely large.</p>	Extreme	<p>Provincial and Federal governments have been engaged in discussions regarding regulations related to electricity generation. It is assumed that an agreement will be reached to manage this financial risk.</p>	High – compliance risk will be evaluated based on agreement

<p>Regulatory – The Supply Plan would be in violation of several regulations and agreements as they're written today.</p> <p>Clean Electricity Regulations (CER) – Most restrictions begin in 2035 but units need to be registered by the end of 2025 to avoid violations.</p> <p>Equivalency Agreement (EA) – Once the EA expires at the end of 2026, or if it is terminated, the Coal Regulations would come into effect and units BD4 and BD5 would not be permitted to operate immediately, with restrictions affecting the remaining conventional coal units at subsequent dates before 2030.</p>	<p>Extreme</p>	<p>Provincial and Federal governments have been engaged in discussions regarding regulations related to electricity generation. It is assumed that an agreement will be reached to manage this compliance risk.</p>	<p>High – compliance risk will be evaluated based on agreement reached</p>
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Only include low and medium inherent risks in absence of high and extreme risks – refer to Risk Assessment Tool.
 Inherent Risk: is an assessed level of raw or unrefined risk that produces the set of possible outcomes, without controls.
 Residual Risk: is an assessed level of risk after consideration to all measures, mitigations and controls in place.
 Low / Medium / High / Extreme/ Not applicable (U/M/W/R/NA) – refer to Risk Assessment Tool.

Background and Analysis

In early 2025, SaskPower received new provincial government direction to solely focus on the affordability and reliability of the power system and to include the use of coal-fired generation beyond the regulated retirement dates in the Supply Plan. This direction fundamentally changed the path that the SaskPower Supply Plan had been on to transition out of conventional coal-fired generation by the end of 2029, integrate high levels of renewables into the grid to reduce emissions, and build out natural gas-fired generation to support the transition away from coal.

Work is well underway to ensure reliability until each coal-fired unit is life extended. Coal facility condition assessments and class IV cost estimate (+50%/-30%) are ongoing to identify the work required for each unit's life extension. These assessments are set to complete in stages between November 2025 and October 2026. It is expected that designing, procuring, and completing the life extension work for each unit will take approximately five years. The supply and delivery of major equipment, such as turbine and boiler parts, may require 36 to 48 months, and in some cases, items like the generator step-up transformer could take even longer.

Communications Plan

Is a formal communication plan required? Yes No

Kathy Young, Director of Corporate Relations and Communications, has reviewed and agrees with the following approach:

Given the nature of this decision, internal communication is required. Historically, SaskPower's future supply plan isn't shared internally or externally. However, employees want clear, timely information about the supply plan, especially as interest in the coal life-extension project grows and concerns mount about its impact on resourcing other initiatives. While the supply plan itself will not be shared with employees, certain elements will be strategically incorporated into communication materials relating to the coal life extension project and other forward-looking communications.

Timing: Upon final governance approval.

Profile: High Medium Low

Key Messages:

- SaskPower's annual supply plan is updated regularly and outlines how we will meet Saskatchewan's future electricity needs. It supports decisions about new generation projects, unit retirements and maintenance schedules, among others.
- This year's plan extends to 2040 and reflects the June 2025 government direction to extend coal-fired generation for up to 25 years. It also includes building small modular reactors in the 2030s. With the extension of coal and addition of nuclear power, the need to increase intermittent generation like wind and solar is limited which is reflected in this latest supply plan.
- We remain committed to net-zero GHG emissions by 2050. While coal operations beyond 2029 means our 2030 emissions target won't be met, we're advancing our nuclear SMR project to enable nuclear power to act as bridge to reach net-zero GHG emissions in the long term.

Submitted by:

Gregg Milbrandt, Vice President, Asset Strategy & Planning

Reviewed by: Nanette Salamon, Director, Generation Asset Management & Planning

Prepared by: Tyler Penna, Manager, Supply Planning

Assessing electricity system scenarios in Saskatchewan

Client: Saskatchewan NDP MLAs

Technical Briefing

March 13, 2026

Impactful mathematical modelling. Impactful decision-making.

ESMIA in brief

- A modelling & consulting firm founded in **2013** and based in Montreal (Vancouver, Grenoble)
- **One-stop shop** for E3 (energy-electricity-economy) system modelling for strategic decision-making
- In North America, and globally (4 continents)
- A team of **modellers** with strong engineering, mathematics, economics, climate change science background (M.Sc., M.Eng., MBA & Ph.D.)
- Modellers and senior policy analysts with **+20 years of experience**
- Uniquely well-maintain links with researchers from several **North American universities**
- **ESMIA** has a strong collaboration with the **International Energy Agency (IEA)**

Agenda

1. Modelling approach (**NATEM**, **RateVision**, **NAGEM**)
2. Context
3. Scenario design
4. Results and key take-aways

ESMIA Assessing electricity system scenarios in Saskatchewan

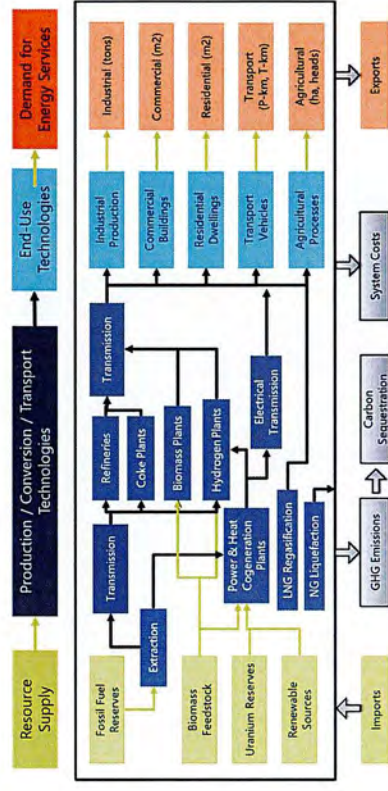
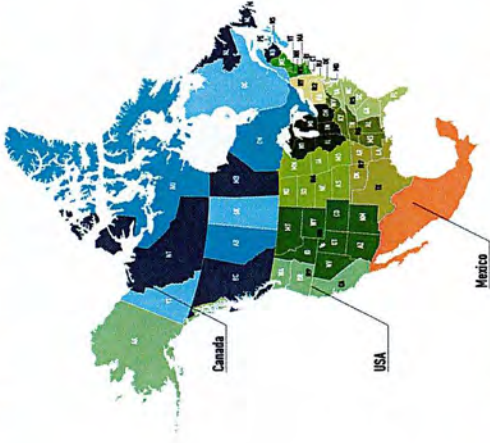


Photo by Evgeniy Alyoshin from Unsplash

The NATEM model

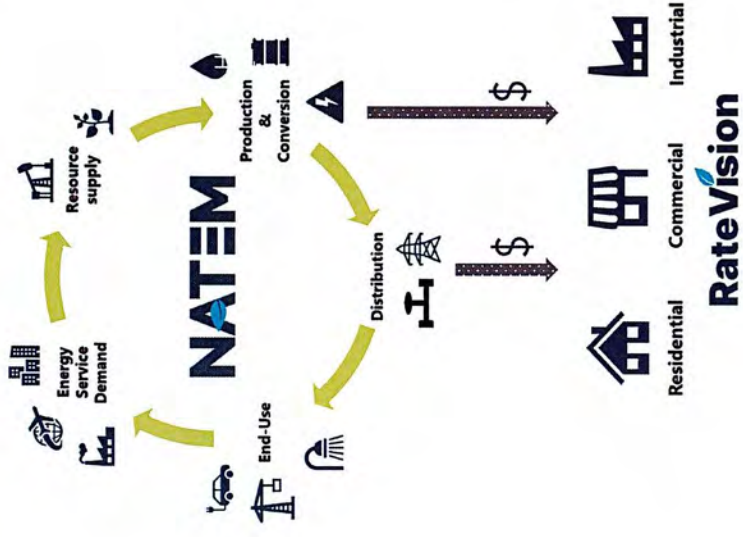
- **NATEM** is the core energy system optimization model
 - Multi-sector, multi-fuel, multi-regional
- Models the integrated energy system to inform strategic decisions
 - Detailed representation of the energy system
 - Electricity sector modelled at the plant level for existing system
- Evolution of energy systems, emerging technologies, GHG mitigation options, policy impacts

North American Times Energy Model (NATEM)



Additional insights using NATEM + RateVision

- Consumer-centric energy rates model
- Impact of energy demand and supply on consumer categories
- Evolution of consumer rates and charges for different energy commodities over modelling horizon
- Assess impacts of NATEM's strategic investment planning on future energy rates for consumers
 - Consumption
 - Transmission
 - Distribution



ESMIA



Government plans

Context and focus areas

- Govt. of Saskatchewan's recent announcement to **continue running coal-fired generation units past 2030**
 - This project explored the future of SK's electricity system including generation mix and costs under different assumptions
- Areas of interest include,
 - Potential for renewables (e.g. wind and solar) in SK
 - Potential for Small Modular Nuclear Reactors (SMnRs) in SK
 - Effects on SK rate-payers
 - Self-reliance (no imports) of generation mix
 - Demand levels and supply mix constraints

Scenario design

Coal refurbishment
Spend \$900 M in CAPEX and \$200 M/yr in OPEX; run unabated past 2030

Nuclear buildout
Decision for deployment mid-2030s

Imports
Self-reliance

Demand
Electricity consumption across sectors

Renewables
Reference (vs) pessimistic outlooks on renewables cost

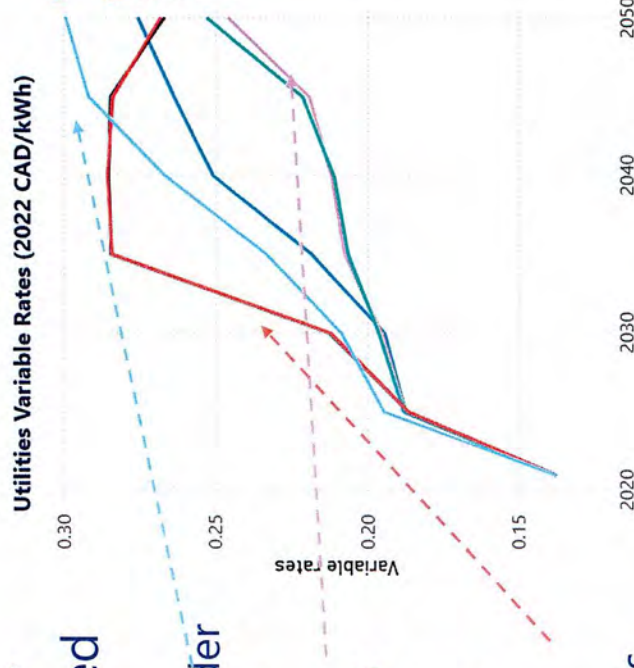
NZ50
Net-zero by 2050 commitments

Policy
Clean electricity regulations (CER) & federal output-based pricing system (OBPS)

Multiple GoS scenarios modelled across these sensitivities

Rate impacts of modelled GoS scenarios

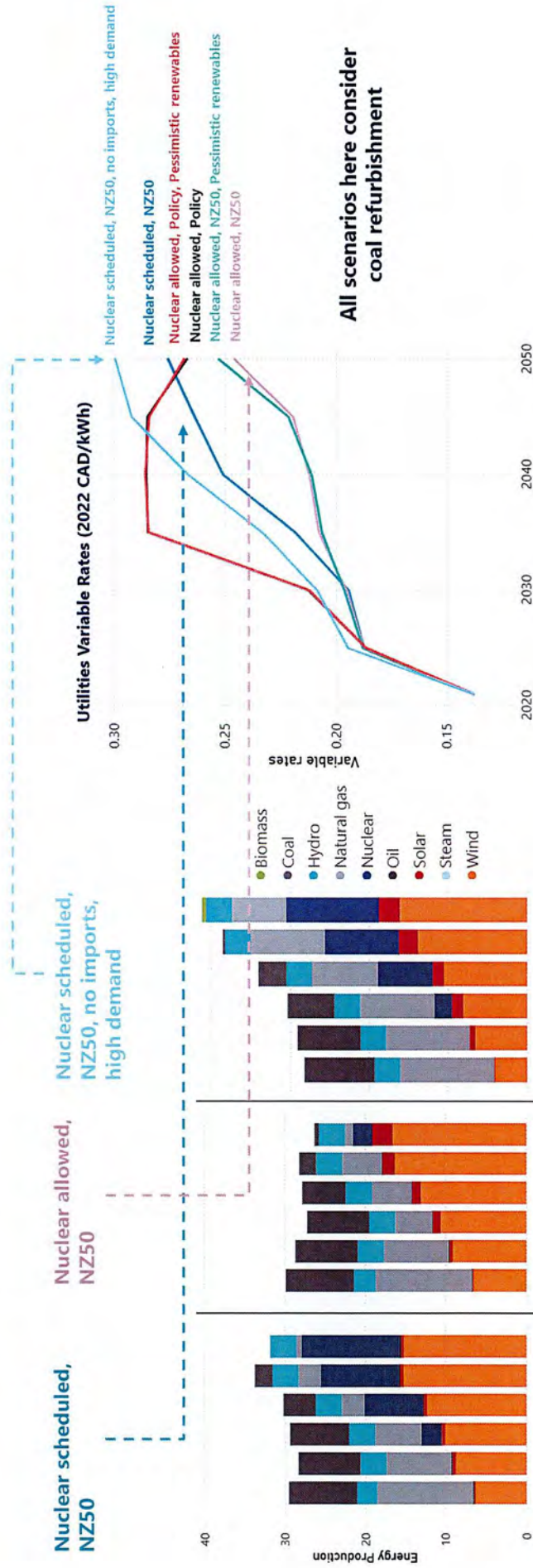
- GoS scenarios present higher rates on average due to added cost of coal refurbishment
 - Highest rates are observed under **high demand** and **no import** scenarios
 - Lower rates typically arise from imports and lower generation emissions reduction measures drive significant clean energy buildout
 - Policy may push higher rates in the short-medium term



Nuclear scheduled, NZ50, no imports, high demand
 Nuclear scheduled, NZ50
 Nuclear allowed, Policy, Pessimistic renewables
 Nuclear allowed, Policy
 Nuclear allowed, NZ50, Pessimistic renewables
 Nuclear allowed, NZ50

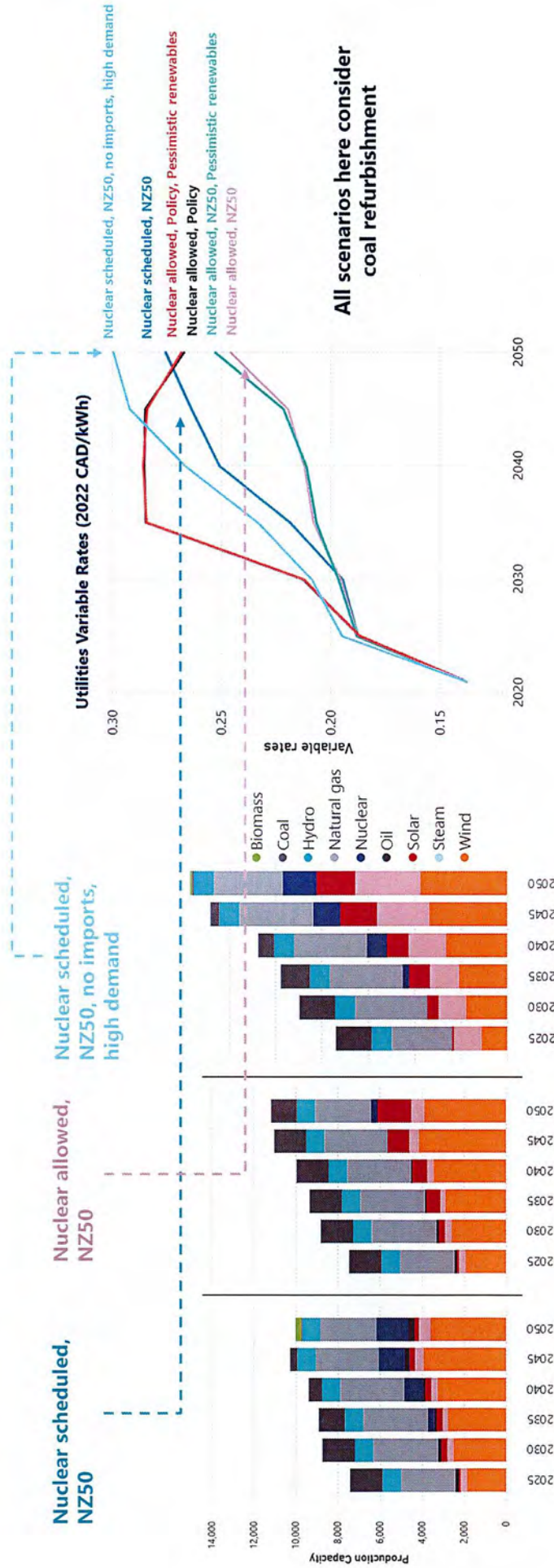
All scenarios here consider coal refurbishment

Generation mix across modelled GoS scenarios



- Using unabated coal as a bridge to nuclear contributes to higher rates especially under policy, and under high demand
- Lower generation supplemented by imports leads to lower rates
- Coal-fired generation for longer leading to more cumulative emissions

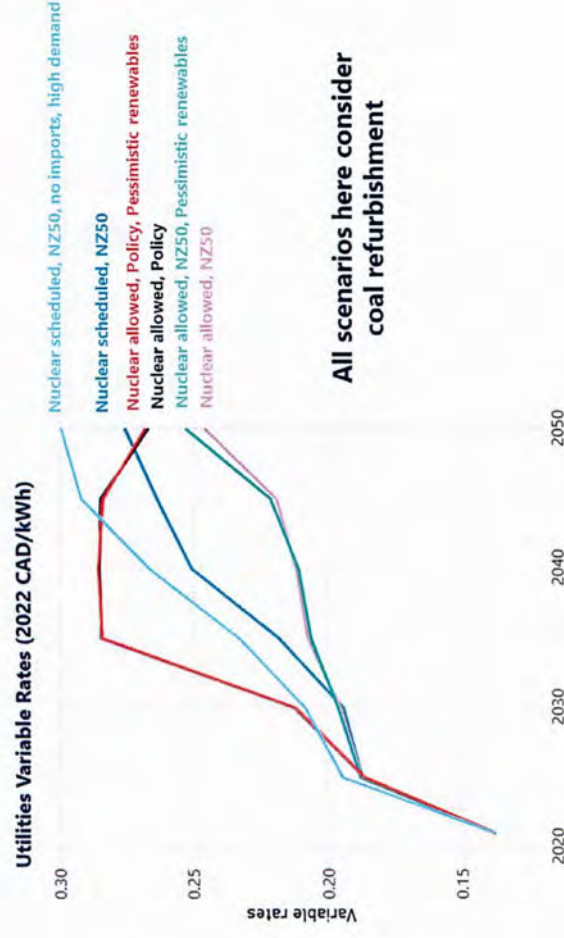
Capacity mix across Government plans



- More constrained buildout with higher capacity requirements for in-province generation leads to high rates

Key takeaways for Government plans

- Government plans could drive higher rates
 - Coal refurbishment cost has a key impact on rates
 - Emissions reduction measures may encourage more substantial shift in the short-medium term
- Running refurbished coal longer leads to higher emissions
 - More substantial switch to clean energy under policy pressure and net-zero commitments can present higher rates





STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMY

Hansard Verbatim Report

No. 11 — April 1, 2026

**Published under the
authority of
The Hon. Todd Goudy
Speaker**



Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

Thirtieth Legislature

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Legislative Assembly are available
online within hours after each sitting.
<https://www.legassembly.sk.ca/>

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[The committee met at 15:30.]

Chair D. Harrison: — Welcome to the Standing Committee on the Economy. I'm Daryl Harrison, the Chair of this committee. And we have MLA [Member of the Legislative Assembly] Clarke, chitting in for MLA Conway; Tajinder Grewal; Racquel Hilbert; Sally Housser; Kevin Kasun; and Kevin Weedmark.

The first item on our agenda today is consideration of the estimates of the Ministry of Environment. We will then recess at 5:30. When we reconvene at 6:30, we will consider Bill 35 and then move into consideration of estimates and supplementary estimates no. 2 for the Ministry of Energy and Resources.

**General Revenue Fund
Environment
Vote 26**

Subvote (EN01)

Chair D. Harrison: — So no. 2, consideration of estimates, Environment. So we will begin with the consideration of the 2026-27 estimates for vote 26, Environment, central management and services, subvote Environment 01.

Minister Rowden is here with ministry officials. I would ask that officials please state their names before speaking for the first time, and please don't touch the microphones. The *Hansard* operator will turn your microphone on when you are speaking to the committee. Minister Rowden, please introduce your officials and make your opening remarks.

Hon. Darlene Rowden: — Good afternoon, members of the Standing Committee on the Economy. I am Darlene Rowden, Minister of the Environment. Here with me this afternoon are members of our team: Kevin France, the deputy minister of Environment; Kevin Murphy, the assistant deputy minister of the resource management division; Wes Kotyk, the assistant deputy minister of the environmental protection division; Jessica Kilbride, the assistant deputy minister of the corporate services and policy division; Marsha Powell, the executive director of the budget and reporting branch; Kyle Worth, acting executive director of the climate resilience branch; and chief of staff in my office, Josh Hack.

I'm pleased to be here today to present to you the 2026-27 Ministry of Environment estimates and to highlight some of the initiatives this budget will support.

Overall, this budget reflects the government's continued commitment to protecting Saskatchewan and ensuring the long-term well-being of its people. It reinforces our responsibility to manage our natural resources carefully and to respond to emerging environmental challenges with clarity and purpose. It strengthens ongoing initiatives to protect our province's natural environment while also supporting responsible, sustainable economic growth that benefits communities across Saskatchewan.

This balanced approach ensures that environmental protection and economic development remain aligned, practical, and achievable. This includes ensuring that the industries driving our

economy have the regulatory certainty, timely services, and stable environmental conditions they need to operate and invest with confidence.

By prioritizing environmental stewardship alongside economic opportunity, this budget helps preserve Saskatchewan's natural beauty and resources. It ensures they remain vibrant and resilient for future generations while also supporting the industries, workers, and communities that contribute to our province's continued success.

For 2026-27, the ministry's overall budget submission was \$97.717 million. This year's budget supports key Saskatchewan growth plan commitments in accordance with its core lines of business, including environmental protection, resource management, and climate resilience.

In addition to the critical core work undertaken by the ministry every day, there are a few key initiatives from this budget I would like to expand upon. These further strengthen our ability to protect Saskatchewan's environment and support sustainable growth across the province.

First I would like to highlight the business transformation initiative. Saskatchewan is a critical mineral powerhouse. The business transformation project has been built around creating a digital client experience for accessing and leveraging ministry information and services. Environment CRM [customer relations management] application is the last CRM system in government to be replaced. Therefore government is keeping old infrastructure around with significant cost and risk for this single system.

We are investing \$2 million to advance phase 3 of the ministry's multi-year business transformation initiative, because modernizing this system is essential to protect service reliability, reduce operational risk, and meet the expectations of a rapidly growing resource sector.

This funding will allow the ministry to replace outdated tools, improve digital security, and restore efficient online services that industry depends on for . . . in our timely regulatory decisions. Without this investment, delays, inefficiencies, and security vulnerabilities would continue to grow, creating real barriers for companies making major investment decisions in Saskatchewan.

With phase 3 of this project, the ministry is committed to ensuring regulatory and permitting decisions are clear, consistent, predictable, and timely to support industry's investment decisions and community engagement. This work will help protect Saskatchewan's competitiveness and strengthen confidence in our regulatory system.

Next I would like to detail the grant increase to our recycling partner, Sarcam. Reflecting an increase in beverage container recycling, the 2026-27 budget includes an increase of \$117,000 to an overall amount not to exceed 37 million in grant payments to Sarcam through beverage container collection and recycling programs.

In '24-25, Sarcam collected and recycled approximately 491.6 million containers and a return rate of 82.6 per cent, the

second highest in the country following Alberta with 82.9 per cent, exceeding the national average of 75.9 per cent.

Sarcan's operation led to over 43 million pounds of resources being diverted from landfills across Saskatchewan. Sarcan continues to be a critical partner in overall waste reduction in the province. Their work protects our environment, reduces pressure on municipal landfills, and supports a strong, circular economy.

In addition to the beverage container program, they have partnered with other recycling programs such as electronics, paint, and batteries to create a one-stop shop for customers to drop their recyclable items, contributing to the reduction of waste entering our landfills.

This grant increase helps protect the long-term sustainability of these services, supports Sarcan's growing operational needs, and ensures they can continue to meet rising recycling volumes across the province.

Next I'd like to highlight the work planned around the Saskatchewan Fish Hatchery. The hatchery plays a central role in protecting healthy fish populations and supporting sustainable angling opportunities across Saskatchewan.

The hatchery is responsible for the production of all fish stocked in the province's public water bodies. The existing infrastructure has exceeded its intended lifespan and is at significant risk of critical system and equipment failure. This budget allocates 700,000 to initiate preliminary design work for the modernization of the Saskatchewan Fish Hatchery. This is an essential step to protect the facility, the broodstock, and the long-term sustainability of our fisheries. This investment will explore feasibility of modernizing the facility to improve efficiency, reduce operating costs, and address biosecurity risks. Modernization will also strengthen our ability to protect fish health and prevent disease outbreaks.

In addition to the hatchery modernization, the ministry will also commence planning of a new stand-alone walleye-intensive rearing facility. Advancing the modernization and rearing facility at the same time will allow the ministry to find efficiencies and achieve economies of scale. This combined approach protects program continuity and ensures we can meet future stocking demands. We intend to take funding from the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund to support the implementation of both initiatives.

I also want to note that the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation has been asking us to do this work. Protecting the long-term health of our fisheries will require sustained investment, careful planning, and continued partnership with stakeholders across the province, which leads into ensuring this important project is funded.

When purchasing a hunting licence in Saskatchewan, hunters are also required to purchase an annual wildlife habitat certificate. Proceeds from the sale of this certificate are deposited into the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund.

For the upcoming '26-27 angling season, the habitat certificate will be extended to purchases of angling licences. Annual angling licences will require the purchase of a \$20 angling habitat

certificate, while one- and three-day angling licences will require a \$5 certificate.

Individuals who purchase both an annual angling licence and a hunting licence in the same year will only require the purchase of a single habitat certificate. Saskatchewan residents age 65 and older, under 16 years of age, or who are veterans — all who are exempt from purchasing angling licences — will also be exempt from purchasing the angling habitat certificate.

The extension of the habitat certificate to angling licences is expected to generate an additional \$2.1 million annually. This new revenue will help protect long-term fisheries management by providing stable funding for stocking, habitat enhancement, and conservation programs. All revenue will be deposited into the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund to support modernization and expansion at the fish hatchery and support long-term fisheries' stocking and enhancement activities. This ensures that anglers' contributions directly protect the resources they rely on.

The Ministry of Environment currently administers a hunter harvest survey for each hunting licence sold in Saskatchewan. Hunters are asked to complete the survey following the hunting season, providing details such as dates and locations hunted and animals harvested. Data collected from these surveys are an important tool for wildlife biologists to assess game population trends and adjust hunting quotas.

Although the surveys are mandatory, completion rates have plateaued at about 60 per cent. Effective August 25th, 2026, hunters who fail to submit their required hunter harvest survey will be charged a \$15 fee when purchasing their next hunting licence. This new surcharge is intended to provide a stronger incentive for survey completion. Higher completion rates will protect the accuracy of wildlife data and support responsible quota decisions.

I would also like to note a recent change to non-resident game bird licences that supports both wildlife management and the long-term sustainability of Saskatchewan's outfitting industry. Saskatchewan is recognized as a premier game bird hunting destination, and hunters contribute significantly to rural economies. However we have received complaints about some non-residents using full-season licences to offer unauthorized outfitting services.

To address this concern, non-resident hunters will now be limited to three five-day short-term licences. This reduces opportunities for illegal outfitting while maintaining access for legitimate hunters. The five-day term licences for non-residents in 2026-27 will be \$225 for the first five days, \$150 for the second five-day renewal, and \$150 for the final five-day renewal. This is expected to generate revenues of nearly \$4 million. The Saskatchewan Commission of Professional Outfitters and the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation have expressed support for this change, which protects licensed outfitters, rural communities, and the integrity of our wildlife management system.

[15:45]

The work we have presented today is only the beginning. There is still significant progress to be made, and this budget positions

us to continue strengthening the programs and services that protect Saskatchewan's environment and support the people who rely on it. We believe these measures will help us continue to protect our natural environment while also supporting sustainable, economic growth. They reinforce our commitment to responsible resource management, stronger partnerships, and long-term environmental resilience across the province.

This budget reflects a balanced, practical approach that supports both environmental protection and the industries and communities that depend on it. I would like to thank the Committee on the Economy for your attention and support, and I look forward to your questions.

Chair D. Harrison: — Thank you, Minister. I will now open the floor to questions. I recognize MLA Clarke.

Jared Clarke: — Thank you, Chair. And thank you, Minister, for your opening remarks. Looking forward to good discussion this evening. To start I'm going to pass it over to my colleague, MLA Young.

Aleana Young: — Thanks, Jared. Minister, on November 20th, 2024 the Canada-Saskatchewan equivalency agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions from electricity producers was signed by former minister Keisig. I believe this agreement came into force on January 1st, 2025. Is that correct?

Hon. Darlene Rowden: — Yes.

Aleana Young: — Thank you very much. So on January 16th, 15 days later, the Minister of CIC [Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan] announced that coal would be extended by the Government of Saskatchewan. What discussion occurred between ministers and ministries? And has your ministry given notice of the termination of this agreement as per 5.2?

Hon. Darlene Rowden: — So the equivalency agreement is still in effect until 2026.

Aleana Young: — Thank you, Minister. I take that response to indicate that the ministry did not give any termination notice of the existing agreement. Can you speak to then the negotiations on a new equivalency agreement that ought to have been launched as per section 5.3? Can you update the committee on the state of those negotiations, given they are supposed to be concluded by the end of this year?

Hon. Darlene Rowden: — So we are in negotiations, and I'm going to turn it over to my deputy minister.

Kevin France: — Yeah, thank you and good afternoon. Kevin France, deputy minister. To the minister's point, as she outlined at the officials' level, we have been having negotiations with the federal government, doing engagements with the federal government, and those continue to this day.

Aleana Young: — Thank you. And what position is the Government of Saskatchewan advancing, I assume, with EnerCan and officials at the federal level?

Kevin France: — Yeah, thanks for the question. Again it's

actually . . . Just to clarify, the conversations are with ECCC, or Environment and Climate Change Canada. And again the negotiations are continuing in terms of the equivalency agreement.

Aleana Young: — Thank you. Is the province looking to extend the current equivalency agreement, or is the province negotiating new terms?

Kevin France: — I would say it's still in negotiations, right. And so right now we have a current agreement, and we're looking to extend or negotiate that agreement.

Aleana Young: — Thank you, Deputy Minister. Minister, I just want to be clear because we are talking about potentially billions of dollars of taxpayer money, and an agreement signed by former minister Keisig that is set to expire this year. You and your officials are unable or unwilling to provide any updates on what position the Government of Saskatchewan is advancing as it pertains to the equivalency agreement related to greenhouse gas emissions and the coal fleet in Saskatchewan?

Hon. Darlene Rowden: — Not unwilling. Unable at this time because of ongoing negotiations.

Aleana Young: — Thank you. Perhaps moving on, *The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases (Standards and Compliance) Regulations, 2023* were introduced by the Government of Saskatchewan on May 17th, 2023. Have these been amended since?

Hon. Darlene Rowden: — No, they have not been amended.

Aleana Young: — Thank you, Minister. So on April 1st of last year, your government declared that Saskatchewan was carbon tax free. However the province's own quarterly and mid-year financial statements indicate that the Government of Saskatchewan continued to account for revenue from the province's own carbon tax, the output-based pricing system. Are you able to identify then with precision what legislative or regulatory mechanism the government used, if any, to eliminate the carbon tax here in Saskatchewan?

Hon. Darlene Rowden: — It was a pause, not an elimination, due to tariffs and stuff like that, right.

Aleana Young: — Thank you. So, Minister, I'm just trying to wrap my head around why the ministry didn't repeal this legislation if the carbon tax no longer exists in Saskatchewan.

Chair D. Harrison: — Excuse me. I'm going to rule that question not related to the estimates, so please move along.

Aleana Young: — Thank you, Mr. Chair. In relation to the clean electricity transition grant and its elimination from the Ministry of Environment in this budget, can the minister explain why then, if this legislation wasn't repealed or amended, \$194.6 million was paid by the Government of Saskatchewan for the carbon tax on home heating?

Hon. Darlene Rowden: — That is a question for the Ministry of CIC or SaskPower.

Aleana Young: — Thank you, Minister. Now I understand your ministry and the federal government are currently engaged in negotiations regarding industrial carbon pricing, and in fact, an announcement was originally planned for today. What position has the ministry been advancing with the federal government in regards to industrial carbon pricing?

Kevin France: — Thank you for the question. I'm actually not sure about the April 1st announcement. But more specifically in terms of negotiation strategy, again I think it's been clear that the Government of Saskatchewan's position on OBPS [output-based pricing system] give the province the control of OBPS to ensure the realities of Saskatchewan are understood in emissions management.

I think a national approach doesn't appreciate our industries, whether it's potash, agriculture, value-added agriculture, mining, oil and gas. And so the position has been we're in the best position to manage emissions and ensure emissions management stays within the province.

Aleana Young: — Thank you. So just to be clear, the ministry's position is that it should be the Government of Saskatchewan who is responsible for the OBPS, and that's the position being advanced currently.

Hon. Darlene Rowden: — Yes.

Aleana Young: — And is that for the electrical sector as well? I'm seeing nods. Thank you. Now with Alberta's industrial carbon tax set at \$95 a tonne through the tier program, and Saskatchewan's own industrial carbon tax historically mirroring that same price, would it be safe to assume then, Minister, that if Saskatchewan is not successful at becoming the only jurisdiction in Canada without a similar program, that your government's carbon price will continue to match that of Alberta's?

Hon. Darlene Rowden: — So first and foremost, we recognize and believe that Saskatchewan is not the same as Alberta, so we are negotiating for Saskatchewan and those negotiations are ongoing. To be clear, I would not automatically assume what you just questioned.

Aleana Young: — Okay, great. That's fair enough. You're not going to put a dollar figure in terms of a price per tonne that the government would be advancing right now. That's correct?

Hon. Darlene Rowden: — Correct.

Aleana Young: — Okay, great. So, Minister, hearing that your government is advancing negotiations with the federal government, pushing for Saskatchewan control of the OBPS program, can you provide the figure then for the OBPS liability for the '26-27 fiscal year?

[16:00]

Kyle Worth: — Hi. I'm Kyle Worth, acting ED [executive director], climate resilience branch. Thanks for the question. So with regards to identifying what the outstanding compliance payments are, for the '25-26 it's not really possible because of the delay in reporting, to basically identify that.

But I can give you some information associated with . . . I think you're asking is what, you know, what's the outstanding compliance amount. And with regards to that, the amount that's outstanding is \$242 million. That is basically compliance that has been paused.

And so to provide some context to that, we're also expecting to issue about \$268 million in credits. So largely speaking, much of what that compliance is could be offset by credits because you'll have companies that will generally have a combination of both credits and compliance owing. Some might just only have credits that they might want to sell and could be purchased by those who are owing compliance.

So those are the numbers that we have with current reporting up until really the calendar year of 2024. Even '25 reporting, that's still required and we're still processing them — will come in this summer. So there's a delay in calendar years and the reporting.

Aleana Young: — Thank you. Can you help me understand then, Minister, or perhaps Mr. Worth, why in past fiscal updates from the Government of Saskatchewan, in past budgets, there has been a publicly reported figure for that OBPS liability or compliance payments owing, and it is missing from certainly the budget this year. It's a bit of a question mark.

Hon. Darlene Rowden: — Member, can you explain to us where you believe it's missing?

Aleana Young: — I hope so. So typically my recollection is that — and I don't have the government's quarterly financials from the past year — but I believe the OBPS figure has been reported out each and every quarter, including last year's budget and the years preceding that.

And in this year's budget looking forward, there is no dollar figure associated with what I'm calling the liability associated with the OBPS. Perhaps your folks have a different term that is used internally, but the amount of money that ought to have been collected that has not been.

I'm trying to suss out why that figure is no longer available through public reporting. And if your ministry is in fact negotiating this with the federal government, which you've confirmed, I'd assume there is a dollar figure that can be provided, identifying what the liability is for the Government of Saskatchewan or perhaps for either the electrical sector here in Saskatchewan — I'd be interested in that — as well as for industry.

Hon. Darlene Rowden: — Yeah, so the '23 and '24 payments were deferred, and the '25 was paused.

Aleana Young: — So for '23-24, I believe Mr. Worth said the number was \$242 million. For '24-25 there's not a number available because those payments were paused. The understanding then of the minister and your officials is that because collection was paused that's just money that may not, will not ever have to materialize?

Hon. Darlene Rowden: — Well if it's not in our possession, I guess that's why they didn't.

Aleana Young: — Okay.

Kevin France: — Well maybe just to build off that, Minister. So yeah, to the minister's point, so April 1st, 2025 the Government of Saskatchewan paused the collection of '25. And going forward, we also deferred the payments. And at that time was, you know, specifically around the tariffs, the pressures the industry was facing, economic uncertain times, and so that deferrals were made.

So from what Kyle was speaking to is, I mean the reporting still happens and that reporting comes with estimates. But we have not accrued or identified that because current state, negotiations aside, the position still is it's paused and those payments are deferred.

Aleana Young: — And you don't have a number that you're able or willing to provide in terms of what the cost of those deferred payments was?

Kevin France: — Not at this time.

Aleana Young: — Does that number exist anywhere?

Kevin France: — That's the work that we're working on with companies, yes.

Aleana Young: — And that's what Mr. Worth said will be available in June, in terms of the reporting lag? Is that correct?

Kyle Worth: — Yeah, thanks for the question. So yeah, in regards to coming to an answer or collecting that data, that data won't be submitted until June. And then it takes us generally up to six to eight months to process it. So we go through an audit process to review all of the submissions. And so we'll be working with industry stakeholders as we typically do on each annual submission to review that.

Then, we make modifications, revisions to it and to identify what the compliance or the credits earned could be. And so, you know, we'll continue to work with industry on the reporting that they will have submitted.

But kind of in parallel to that, it will largely depend on the negotiations going forward too because that can have implications on . . . What the design of the program is can ultimately affect what, you know, what the outcomes for the compliance owed and the credits earned will be.

Aleana Young: — So it's reported to you by industry in June, and then it takes six to eight months to go through the ministry audit process. The last numbers that you have are from '22-23. You have nothing for '24-25, and nothing for '25-26.

Kyle Worth: — The number that I gave you was for '22, '23, and '24. So up until the end of '24.

Aleana Young: — Cumulatively?

Kyle Worth: — Cumulatively, yeah.

Aleana Young: — So then what are the cost assumptions? As the minister responsible for the management and reduction of

greenhouse gases legislation, what are the cost assumptions within your ministry for the OBPS? Hearing that you said it will apply to the electrical sector, what are the cost assumptions in light of your government's decision to reinvest in unabated lignite coal generation? Because the application of an industrial carbon price, even from your own government, will have a significant impact on the business case and the economics of that project as well as rates.

Hon. Darlene Rowden: — We cannot give you a number because of the ongoing negotiations.

Aleana Young: — Will those costs in your negotiations be borne by the Crown, the customers, or industry retroactively?

Hon. Darlene Rowden: — Because of negotiations, this is where we're at. We cannot . . . We don't have an answer for that.

Aleana Young: — Okay. With negotiations I think originally committed publicly to be concluding today, and I understand timelines can slip — respectfully I see your deputy minister shaking his head — but it's been reported publicly. So if I'm mistaken, my apologies. Do you have . . .

Chair D. Harrison: — MLA Young, I'm just going to ask . . . I mean you've asked, you're trying to make assumptions.

Aleana Young: — It's my last question on this point.

Chair D. Harrison: — So, yeah. Please.

Aleana Young: — Yes. When do you expect negotiations to conclude? And when will you be reporting back to the people of Saskatchewan on this?

Hon. Darlene Rowden: — I cannot answer that. I do not have the answer to that.

Aleana Young: — Thank you. And thank you, Mr. Chair. You'll be relieved; this I believe is my last question for the evening. In regards to the clean electricity transition grant that's been eliminated, I do note that there is a new grant of identical value that is being provided to SaskPower. With the elimination of the clean electricity transition grant, which did use to flow over, and the new, I believe it's a rate affordability grant, is this supposed to replace the clean electricity transition grant funding?

Hon. Darlene Rowden: — It's not within our budget. So you'll have to ask the ministry responsible.

Aleana Young: — What a great time that will be for us all. Thank you so much, Minister.

Chair D. Harrison: — Any further questions? MLA Clarke.

Jared Clarke: — Thank you. Just looking at the budget, (EN06) under climate resilience, there's a \$166,000 reduction from last year's budget. I'm wondering if you can speak to that.

Kevin France: — Yeah, thanks for the question. Just to clarify, did you say 166,000?

[16:15]



Grid & Growth
Plan 2026

Carla Beck

Saskatchewan NDP Leader



Saskatchewan is at a pivotal moment for our economy, for our future. We have the resources to be an energy leader and bring prosperity to every person in the province – and we have a 20-year-old government that hasn't and won't get the job done.

The decisions we make today about our power grid and energy sector will shape our economy for generations to come. Lower power bills, lower emissions, economic security and energy sovereignty are possible. Our Grid & Growth Plan is ambitious and relies on the incredibly hardworking and self-reliant people of Saskatchewan. It is grounded in evidence, informed by independent experts and focused on the following principles:

- **Lower costs** for families and businesses
- **A made-in-Saskatchewan approach** that is self-sufficient, practical and flexible
- **Transparency** and independent regulatory oversight
- **Proactive engagement** with other levels of government and First Nations.
- **Collaboration** with industry

There are widespread concerns that the Sask. Party government's current energy strategy will cause power bills to skyrocket – something we are already seeing – and could even bankrupt the province.

We need to make investments that will strengthen Saskatchewan's economy now and into the future, rather than burdening taxpayers with higher bills and higher debt. Saskatchewan deserves a government that is proactive and has a plan that will meet the province's growing needs for power while investing in jobs and communities.

Our plan diversifies generation, modernizes transmission, invests responsibly, and builds a strong and reliable energy mix for the future of renewables, natural gas and nuclear power.

Most importantly, this plan is affordable, realistic and puts Saskatchewan residents, businesses, and workers first. We are ready. It really is time for change.

This Grid & Growth Plan is how we get there.

Aleana Young

Saskatchewan NDP Economy & Jobs Shadow Minister



Saskatchewan is only as strong as the grid that powers it. The Grid and Growth Plan prioritizes affordability, reliability, and flexibility. It offers a practical, made-in-Saskatchewan path to diversify, modernize the grid, limit future rate increases, and meet the demands of economic growth.

The Sask. Party's sudden decision to invest in unabated lignite coal, announced last January, reversed plans built through years of public consultation and expert analysis. It was a major, 25-year announcement, but it failed to set out the financial and operational implications for those paying for power.

Historic losses at SaskPower continue. Key measures – from long-term debt and capital investment to transmission planning and liabilities – have been removed from public reporting. Over the course of finalizing this report, the cost of the Sask. Party's plan tripled.

The risks of the current path are significant and growing. Tens of billions in contemplated spending, without independent oversight or a defined offramp, leave our electrical utility – and our economy – exposed. The consequences will fall to future generations, with serious implications for households, farms, businesses, and the province's credit and debt position.

SaskPower is being used to serve political goals, rather than keeping rates low and protecting competitiveness. It must operate with independent, credible, and transparent decision-making so that the people of Saskatchewan – who own it – receive value for money and can be confident the lights will stay on.

What was missing was credible, independent analysis of investment and supply decisions. Citizens and industry have called for a different path. To address this, we engaged a globally reputable third-party firm to evaluate the Sask. Party's plan using its own assumptions and help chart a better course.

From that work, the Grid and Growth Plan was built – at a time when independent, credible analysis is more important than ever. We can build an affordable grid for today and tomorrow – and ensure the power running through our lines is affordable, reliable, and sustainable.

We need to take the politics out of power and get this right.

Executive Summary

Electricity shapes the cost of living, the success of Saskatchewan farms and businesses, and our ability to attract investment and create jobs. Saskatchewan already operates one of the most expensive electricity systems in Canada. The decisions made today will determine whether costs are manageable - or become a major barrier to growth and affordability. The long term stability of the economy, private sector investment, and household affordability is dependent on a secure supply of electricity.

In October 2025, the Sask. Party released its Energy Security Strategy and Supply Plan, committing the province to a 25-year extension of coal generation and simultaneous SMR deployment.

Strong governance protects a critical public asset and restores public and investor confidence. Restoring independence and expert oversight is essential. SaskPower must plan, execute and grow independently to ensure Saskatchewan can retain, attract, and grow investment.

Independent modelling commissioned by the Saskatchewan NDP and conducted by the independent Energy Super Modelers and International Analysts (ESMIA) shows the government's plan is the **highest-cost and highest-risk pathway** available to Saskatchewan.

This report summarizes modelling results, risks and costs of the Sask Party's Plan, and outlines a flexible, fiscally responsible alternative for Saskatchewan: the Grid and Growth Plan.

Key Findings

The modelling finds the Saskatchewan Party Plan would:

- **Double** household electricity rates to 30¢/kWh
- **Double** industrial rates
- Add \$25–35 billion in new SaskPower debt, exposing provincial finances to significant risk
- **Increase** reliance on U.S. electricity imports, thus undermining our energy security
- **Produce the slowest** emissions reductions pathway and the highest overall system costs

* These results should be read as conservative minimums. Modelling work was undertaken with SaskPower's public numbers as of March 1, 2026. Since then, the declared cost of the coal refurbishment have tripled, and as of April 1, 2026 the Sask Party government confirmed they are seeking to re-apply industrial carbon pricing to the electricity sector.

Independent modelling shows the Grid and Growth Plan will:

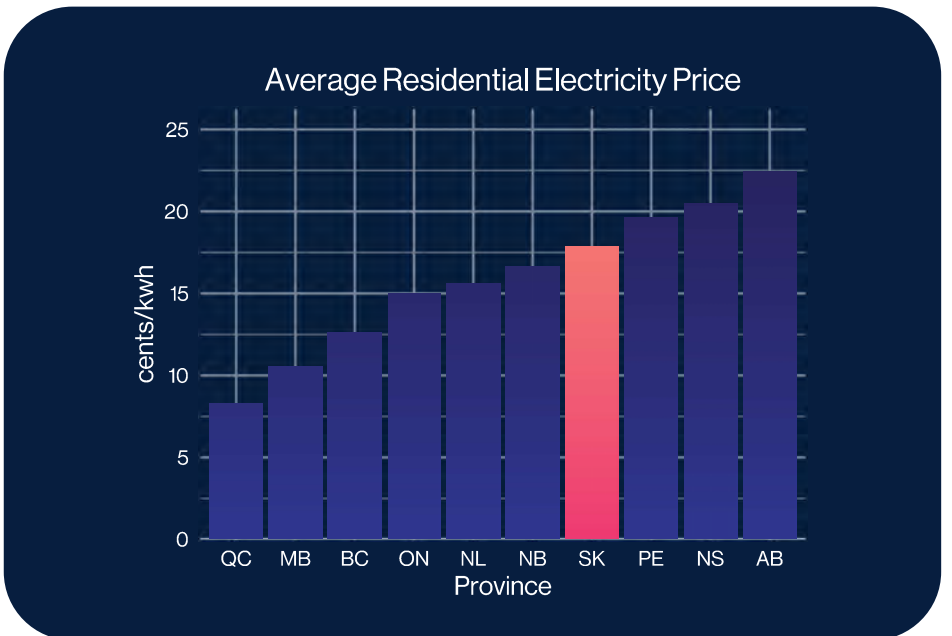
- **Ensure** electricity rates are significantly lower for families, farms and small businesses
- **Generate** over \$33 billion in economic activity
- **Reduce** reliance on imports and strengthen energy security
- **Lower** fiscal risk and limit Crown debt exposure
- **Deliver earlier emissions reductions** and a more reliable path to net-zero

This is a pragmatic, Saskatchewan-first approach. It builds the power we need now, keeps future options open, and protects ratepayers from unnecessary risk. Affordable, reliable electricity is the foundation of economic growth and a good quality of life. Saskatchewan needs a disciplined, flexible, and financially responsible plan to get there.

The Grid and Growth Plan provides that path.

High-Cost Power & Financial Pressures

SaskPower faces high, structural costs. With a large service territory and low population density, grid infrastructure is spread across relatively few customers. Saskatchewan also lacks abundant low-cost hydro, the third lowest share among provinces. As such, SaskPower has historically relied on thermal power, with higher fuel costs, rates, and emissions. In 2024-25, it spent a record \$1.5 billion on infrastructure, including the 370-MW Great Plains gas plant and construction of the Aspen plant. In addition, SaskPower incurred over \$1.2 billion in capital-related expenses. Investments improve reliability and support growth, but they also raise financing (\$418 million) and depreciation (\$638 million) costs. These figures, while historic, are a drop in the bucket compared to the level of investment risk proposed by the current government. If not managed properly, the tens of billions contemplated represent a fundamental threat to SaskPower's existence.



Saskatchewan residents pay among the highest bills in Canada. Affordability and economic insecurity are the driving concerns in Saskatchewan.

High-Cost Power & Financial Pressures

An overview of electrical rates for businesses is more difficult, as the rates for the largest customers are not published. Hydro Quebec produces an annual comparative index of the cost of power for small, medium, and large companies across Canada. The 2024 index shows that Saskatchewan has higher power rates for businesses than in BC, Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba, and lower rates than businesses in Alberta, and the Maritimes.

In short, SaskPower's costs reflect our geography-sparse load, major transition-era capital spending, and thermal-fleet cost exposure – all while maintaining reliability and affordability across a large province. The result is residential electrical rate among the highest in Canada.

Finally, SaskPower's financial situation has deteriorated sharply over recent years. Since 2018-19, the company's net income has fallen by over \$400 million while its debt has risen sharply. While SaskPower's objectives should be focused on achieving affordable, secure and reliable power, decisions based on political factors have driven up rate increases. It is critical to refocus on strategic long term business decisions that will protect Saskatchewan people and business.

Analysis from Carla Beck's Team

In October 2025, the Saskatchewan Party released its Energy Security Strategy and Supply Plan (ESSSP) committing to extend coal generation to 2050, as a bridge to nuclear generation.

The Plan did not include, nor would the government make available, the financial and business planning materials behind their announcement to extend the life of the existing coal-fired generation plants.

A few of the important issues ignored by the Saskatchewan Party plan include:

- Business plans for the short and longer terms
- Long-term asset planning models
- Rate impacts
- Capital cost assumptions and background
- Impacts on GDP and labour availability challenges

The lack of financial and business planning details for the future of our Crown corporation is unacceptable. To assess the best path forward for Saskatchewan's energy future, the Saskatchewan NDP commissioned ESMIA, an independent and internationally recognized energy modelling firm.

ESMIA evaluated multiple electricity system scenarios using SaskPower cost data, alternative federal policy and no-policy scenarios, various nuclear build timelines, renewable cost sensitivities, and electricity demand and economic growth alternatives.

ESMIA's analysis considered the impacts of various scenarios on electricity generation mix, international and domestic trade, electricity consumption, final energy consumption, electricity rates, and provincial GDP. Further, the comprehensive impact analysis also considered capital costs, government finances, emissions, labour requirements and supply chains.

Analysis from Carla Beck's Team

Over 24 scenarios were analyzed. SaskPower's publicly available numbers were used as the corporation has not provided any updated facts or figures to the public, business community or Opposition. Each scenario was run with and without policy constraints (such as with and without the Government of Canada's net-zero 2050 emissions policy commitment, with and without industrial carbon pricing, with and without clean electricity regulations, etc.) to capture the rapidly changing regulatory scene and provide options for cost and rate implications regardless of the policy environment.

Qualification:

These results should be interpreted as conservative baseline estimates. The modelling was conducted using SaskPower's publicly available data as of March 1, 2026.

Subsequent developments have materially altered the outlook. The reported cost of the coal refurbishment has tripled and is expected to continue escalating. In addition, as of April 1, 2026, the Saskatchewan Party government has confirmed its intention to reapply industrial carbon pricing to the electricity sector.

The reintroduction of carbon pricing on unabated lignite coal generation materially increases both the cost burden and the financial risk associated with this approach, calling into question its long-term economic viability.

For more information or data, please contact the office of the Shadow Minister at reginasouthalbert@ndpcaucus.sk.ca

The Sask. Party Plan is the most expensive pathway across the scenarios considered. It has higher risk than other scenarios, and projects the highest rates for consumers. Key considerations include:

- Refurbishing coal plants and a nuclear buildout produces the highest electricity rates
- SaskPower debt increases – conservatively – by \$25–35 billion
- Coal refurbishment costs drive major rate spikes
- Rebuilding coal and building nuclear contributes significantly to capital cost increases, Crown debt, and undermines provincial finances
- As SMR timelines lag, a slow build out will lead to more difficult finding investment and markets to sell any surplus energy as competing projects will have come online prior to Sask Power's.
- The evolving provincial and national energy evaluations suggest that SMRs may not be the most economical nuclear option.

The analysis also identified a significant number of added risks and problems, including:

- Risk is higher than other scenarios given the lack of detailed information on the cost and construction timelines of Saskatchewan SMRs (Ontario's first SMR cost \$7.7 billion for a single 300-MW unit)
- There is a dependence on imports to bridge the gap between generation projects - with Manitoba experiencing generation problems at present and projected into the near future, additional imports will largely depend on other markets such as the U.S.
- It slows and possibly suspends renewable deployment thereby contributing to CO2 emissions increases (70 Mt additional emissions over the 2025-2050 period) and has the slowest emissions reduction trajectory of any of the scenarios
- SaskPower's debt begins to materially impact provincial debt metrics and exposes Saskatchewan to external political and market risk
- It undervalues Canadian natural gas capacity and delays domestic generation investment

It is important to note that the modelling used the publicly stated costs of the coal refurbishment. Any increase in capital or operating costs will lead to a significant increase in rates and debt.

Additional Observations

With the Saskatchewan Party now committed to coal refurbishment, small modular reactors, and large-scale nuclear deployment, the long-term funding strategy for these projects remains unclear. The current approach appears to prioritize nuclear development without any contingency plan should costs or timelines become prohibitive.

Uncertainty also remains around industrial carbon pricing. In March 2025, the province announced the cancellation of the Output-Based Performance Standards (OBPS) Program despite continuing to record related revenues and liabilities. With Alberta's recent recommitment to industrial carbon pricing, and the April 1, 2026 admission that the Saskatchewan Party government is negotiating for the reintroduction of an industrial carbon price for industry and the electrical sector, it is unclear what the broader strategy is for SaskPower and its customers.

Every other jurisdiction in Canada is on track to achieve the 2030 coal phase out deadline. It is unlikely that Saskatchewan will be excluded in perpetuity, if not in the short term. These deferred costs are future fiscal liabilities.

Committing unknown billions to extend the operation of unabated lignite coal generation for the next 25 years, while simultaneously pursuing the reapplication of industrial carbon pricing to those same assets, represents a fundamentally contradictory and high-risk decision that undermines basic principles of fiscal prudence and long-term planning.

The inevitable result will be upward pressure on electricity rates, with households and businesses bearing the compounded costs of both capital investment and policy liability.

The Alternative



Grid & Growth
Plan 2026

Our Vision

Carla Beck's team has a long-term, affordable and flexible plan for reliable power generation and transmission developed in partnership with households, farmers, businesses, other jurisdictions and the Government of Canada. The province is self-sufficient in its electricity production with capacity to respond to growing power requirements across the province.



Grid & Growth Plan 2026

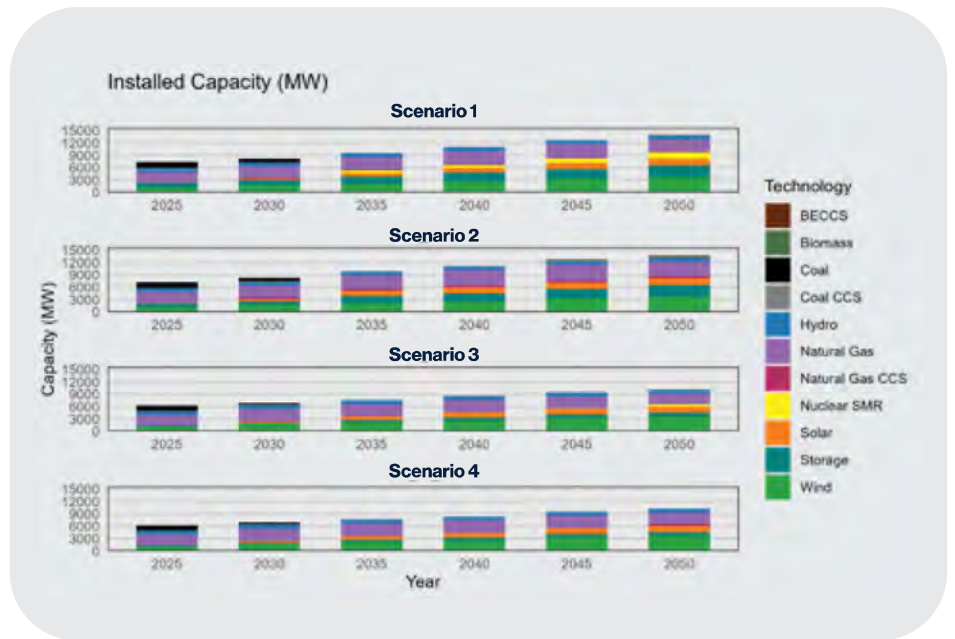
From the modelled scenarios, a pragmatic middle-path emerged which informed the Grid and Growth Plan. The Grid and Growth Plan focuses on reducing costs and minimizing rate increases, while ensuring a supply of electricity for future economic growth. It reduces the numerous risks associated with the Sask. Party's electrical generation plan.

In the near term, coal is phased out as originally planned by SaskPower, as is practical, alongside growth in natural gas, new transmission, and an expansion of supportive wind, solar, and battery storage. In the medium term, there will be continued growth in renewables, additional natural gas capacity, and upgrades to transmission and distribution. In the long term, large-scale nuclear deployment is pursued as supply chains, regulatory approvals, and workforce capacity allow, with deployment most likely in the 2040s. Partnerships, equity ownership, and joint ventures, including with Indigenous and industrial proponents will expand generations while protecting ratepayers.

ESMIA modelling shows the Grid and Growth Plan builds generation and transmission quickly, reduces risks tied to uncertain nuclear timelines, and preserves flexibility if nuclear generation is delayed. Expanded natural gas infrastructure supports reliability, while renewable deployment allows the private sector to carry much of the upfront capital cost of new generation.

Importantly, the Grid and Growth Plan lowers overall system costs and keeps electricity rates well below the Saskatchewan Party's approach. Modelling shows electricity rates are significantly lower compared to the government's plan, economic activity increases by more than \$33 billion, emissions fall sooner, and Saskatchewan becomes a more competitive place to invest and grow. The Plan also reduces reliance on imports while lowering fiscal risk and long-term debt exposure.

Our Generation Strategy



Affordable, reliable electricity is essential to attracting investment, growing industry, and protecting jobs in energy-intensive sectors. Saskatchewan needs a balanced power system that can grow quickly, maintain reliability, and remain flexible as technology and markets evolve.

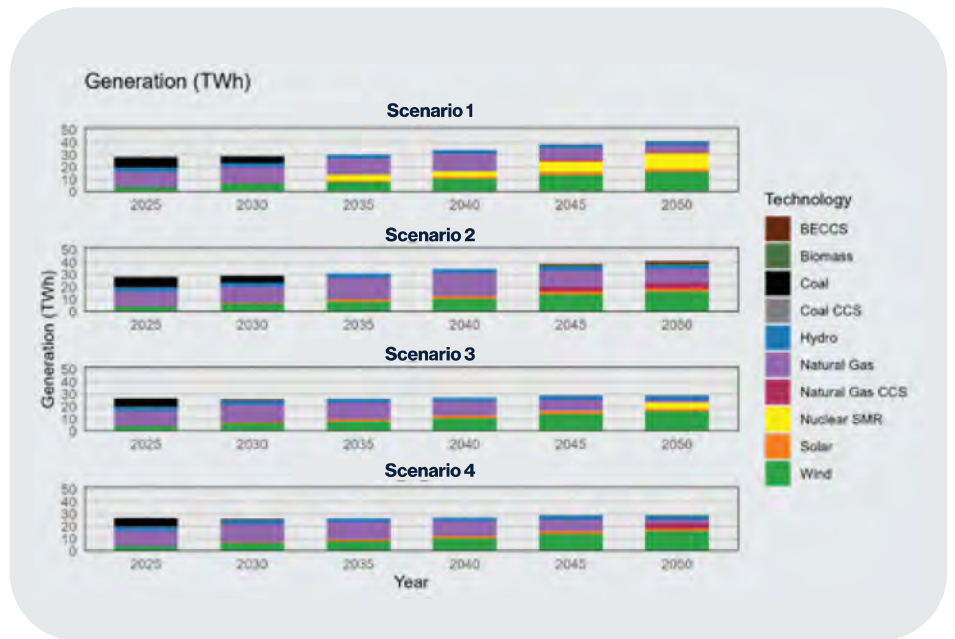
The Grid and Growth Plan will:

- **Build additional combined-cycle natural gas generation** and supporting infrastructure to ensure reliability and dispatchable power
- **Accelerate** grid and transmission build-out
- **Rapidly expand wind, solar, and battery storage** – the fastest and most cost-effective way to add new capacity and reduce long-term costs
- **Pursue joint ventures**, power-purchase agreements, and Indigenous equity partnerships to reduce costs and share investment risk
- **Work with Prairie provinces** to pursue large-scale nuclear projects that benefit from economies of scale
- **Explore micro-nuclear opportunities** with northern and territorial partners
- **Collaborate with industry** on demand response to reduce peak costs and improve system efficiency
- **Ensure that as the retail kWh rate increases**, so does the net-metering rate
- **Create the Community Power Program** so low-income residents and people in apartments can buy a small share of a net-metering project and have that power credited to their bills - this virtual co-op model lets people without their own roof invest and participate in growing Saskatchewan's grid
- **Modernize** and support self-generation for farms, businesses, municipalities, and households
- **Formalize long-term planning** between SaskEnergy/TransGas and SaskPower to align natural gas and electrification strategies

Our Generation Strategy

Global deployment of new generation technologies is accelerating, but Saskatchewan's climate and geography require a balanced portfolio. Renewables can expand quickly and attract private capital. Long-term natural gas price variability is recognized as a risk, even as Western Canada's abundant, low-cost gas resources provide a meaningful near- to medium-term advantage. Natural gas – and, over time, nuclear – will provide the baseload and dispatchable power needed to maintain reliability.

Because the future is uncertain, flexibility is essential. By coordinating with western partners on larger nuclear projects, Saskatchewan can benefit from economies of scale and declining technology costs. The Grid and Growth Plan preserves this option while ensuring SaskPower can adapt as costs fall and partnerships emerge.



Transmission & Distribution Infrastructure

The Grid and Growth Plan includes a major modernization and expansion of Saskatchewan's transmission system – the backbone of a reliable, growing electricity grid.

The Plan commits to building new 500 kilovolt transmission corridors linking Swift Current to Regina, Swift Current to Saskatoon, and Regina to Saskatoon. These projects provide the equivalent capacity of eight new 230 kilovolt lines at significantly lower long-term cost, while unlocking the ability to connect new generation and support major industrial growth.

These investments will:

- Reduce long-term construction and maintenance costs
- Provide the certainty needed for electrification and industrial investment
- Enable new generation of any type to connect to the grid quickly and efficiently

The Plan also strengthens reliability and growth across the province by:

- Expanding capacity in northern Saskatchewan for residents and resource development
- Working directly with growing communities such as Prince Albert, Yorkton, Lloydminster to ensure grid capacity keeps pace with demand
- Pursuing federal investment to develop a Western Canadian macro-grid and stronger interprovincial connections

A modern transmission and distribution system - supported by a skilled workforce and Canadian steel - is essential to meet rising electricity demand from electrification, building heating, EV adoption, and industrial expansion. Building the grid now ensures Saskatchewan is ready for the growth ahead.

Alliances and Interties

The Grid and Growth Plan strengthens regional cooperation and system resilience through expanded interties with Manitoba Hydro and Alberta. Enhanced connections increase reserve-sharing capacity, improve reliability during peak demand or outages, and reduce overall system risk.

Federal partnership and funding will be pursued aggressively to help finance strategic Western Canadian interties and support the development of a stronger regional grid.

The Plan advances regional collaboration by:

- Expanding reserve-sharing agreements to improve grid resilience
- Increasing collaboration with industry on demand management to lower peak costs
- Coordinating potential large-scale nuclear deployment with Prairie partners to capture economies of scale
- Exploring micro-nuclear opportunities with northern and territorial partners
- Leveraging joint ventures, power-purchase agreements, and Indigenous investment to reduce customer risk

Neighbours become strategic allies – not fallback suppliers. By integrating infrastructure planning with neighbouring provinces, First Nations, industry, and the federal government, Saskatchewan strengthens its energy security while building a more competitive provincial economy.

Governance & Fiscal Management

Strong governance protects a critical public asset and restores public and investor confidence. The Grid and Growth Plan includes key reforms to strengthen transparency, accountability, and long-term planning at SaskPower.

The Plan will:

- Establish an independent energy regulator to provide expert oversight and act as a check on government decision-making, aligning Saskatchewan with every other Canadian jurisdiction
- Modernize SaskPower's governance policies and strengthen board oversight
- Require multi-year, publicly available business and capital plans
- Implement transparent procurement, forecasting, and reporting practices

These reforms will rebuild trust, improve long-term decision-making, and ensure SaskPower operates with the discipline expected of a major public utility. In doing so, they will restore public confidence, support the existence of our Crown, and position Saskatchewan as a highly attractive destination for investment.

Labour & Economic Development

Over the past 18 years, labour force development has been a cycle of stops and starts, leading to nearly two decades of missed experience in the electricity sector. People are our supply chain. Training, skills development, and workforce planning must begin today.

Electricity investment is workforce investment. The Grid and Growth Plan prioritizes training through regional colleges, Indigenous and local procurement, skilled trades and engineering workforce development, and alignment of training with project timelines. Additional initiatives such as local and First Nations training plans, hiring commitments, training funds and local/First Nations contracting value will strengthen the economic benefit to Saskatchewan.

Conclusion

Electricity is the foundation of Saskatchewan's affordability, competitiveness, and economic future. The modelling is clear: the Sask. Party's Plan is the most expensive path, carries the highest fiscal risk, relies more heavily on imports, and delivers the slowest emissions reductions.

The Grid and Growth Plan offers a better path forward. It lowers electricity rates relative to the Sask. Party plan, reduces long-term debt exposure, strengthens energy security, and generates more than \$33 billion in economic activity. It builds the power Saskatchewan needs now while preserving the flexibility to adapt as technologies and markets evolve.

A Saskatchewan NDP government led by Carla Beck will restore disciplined, transparent governance at SaskPower and establish an independent regulator to rebuild public and investor confidence. By opening the door to partnerships with Indigenous communities, industry, municipalities, and residents, the plan ensures that Saskatchewan people can participate in and benefit from securing the province's energy future.

With one of the largest grids in the country and a small rate base, the choices made today must be practical, affordable, and built to last. The Grid and Growth Plan is a responsible, flexible strategy designed to keep power reliable, keep rates manageable, and keep Saskatchewan competitive for decades to come.



**Read the plan?
Provide your
feedback.**

Scan the QR code or visit
GridAndGrowth.ca



Sessional paper no. 41-63

2nd session of the 30th legislature

Tabled by GOVIT

Date November 6, 2025

Return no. 6 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan,

What is the cost for each of SaskPower's future supply plan scenarios published by the government in the document Supply Planning Overview PowerPoint?

Answer

The scenarios used as part of SaskPower's future supply public engagement project were hypothetical and intended to serve as an educational tool. Each scenario was designed to teach the public what SaskPower must consider when developing a supply plan,

Return no. 7 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

What is the range of borrowing necessary to cover SaskPower's capital costs for

- (a) 2025-26
- (b) 2026-27
- (c) 2027-28
- (d) 2028-29
- (e) 2029-30

Answer

- a) \$687M
- b) SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.
- c) SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.
- d) SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.
- e) SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.

Return no. 8 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

What is the current valuation of SaskPower's infrastructure deficit for

(a) 2025-26

(b) 2026-27

(c) 2027-28

(d) 2028-29

(e) 2029-30

Answer

a – e) An infrastructure deficit implies that SaskPower does not have the infrastructure or plans for infrastructure in place to meet future demand, this is not the case.

Return no. 9 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

What is the annual cost of routine maintenance and infrastructure sustainment for

- (a) 2025–26
- (b) 2026–27
- (c) 2027–28
- (d) 2028–29
- (e) 2029–30

Answer

Projected capital budgets for the Government of Saskatchewan are:

- a) \$4.6B
- b) \$4.5B
- c) \$4.2B
- d) \$4.5B
- e) unavailable

Return no. 10 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

What is the timeline of SaskPower's borrowing costs for

(a) 2025-26

(b) 202-27

(c) 2027-28

(d) 2028-29

(e) 2029-30

Answer

a. \$687M

b. SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.

c. SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.

d. SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.

e. SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.

Return no. 11 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

Does the net income projection for 2025-26 include funding from Ottawa's future electricity fund, the province's clean electricity transition grant?

Answer

The Government of Saskatchewan does not receive funding from the City of Ottawa.

Return no. 12 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

- (a) In the absence of the future electricity fund and CETGs, what would SaskPower's 2024-25 net income be.
- (b) In the absence of the future electricity fund and CETGs, what would SaskPower's revenue forecasts be for
 - (i) 2025-26
 - (ii) 2026-27
 - (iii) 2027-28
 - (iv) 2028-29
 - (v) 2029-30

Answer

- a. (\$67.8M)
- b. (i) \$3,174.2M
 - (ii) SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.
 - (iii) SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.
 - (iv) SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.
 - (v) SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.

Return no. 13 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

What is SaskPower's projected debt for

- (a) 2025–26
- (b) 2026–27
- (c) 2027–28
- (d) 2028–29
- (e) 2029–30

Answer

- a. \$10,425M
- b. SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.
- c. SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.
- d. SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.
- e. SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.

Return no. 14 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

- (a) What rate increases have been budgeted by SaskPower to hit its ROE range.
- (b) what revenue increase will be required for SaskPower to hit its ROE range?

Answer

SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.

Return no. 15 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

To the Minister Responsible for Saskatchewan Power Corporation,

What is SaskPower projecting the increase in the OBPS carbon tax in

(a) 2025–26

(b) 2026–27

(c) 2027–28

(d) 2028–29

(e) 2029–30

Answer

In Spring of 2025, the Government of Saskatchewan directed SaskPower to pause the collection of the Federal Carbon Tax and remove the rate rider from customer bills.

Return no. 16 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

(a) What are the numbers for total capital spending, capital spending on generation, capital spending on transmission, and capital spending on distribution for

- (i) 2025–26
- (ii) 2026–27
- (iii) 2027–28
- (iv) 2028–29
- (v) 2029–30

(b) what capital projects above \$500,000 have been planned for

- (i) 2025–26
- (ii) 2026–27
- (iii) 2027–28
- (iv) 2028–29
- (v) 2029–30

(c) what capital projects are above \$10M in the generation, transmission, and distribution categories of capital spending?

Answer

(a) The Government of Saskatchewan does not track capital spending by generation, transmission and distribution. The total capital budget for the Government of Saskatchewan are:

- (i) \$4.6B
- (ii) \$4.5B
- (iii) \$4.2B
- (iv) \$4.5B
- (v) not available

(b) The Government of Saskatchewan Capital Plan can be found at:

<https://www.saskatchewan.ca/government/news-and-media/2025/march/19/record-46-billion-capital-budget-delivers-essential-infrastructure-for-Saskatchewan-people>.

(c) Not available. The Government of Saskatchewan does not track capital spending by generation, transmission and distribution.

Return no. 17 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

What is the value of SaskPower's forecasted capital program in

(a) 2026–27

(b) 2027–28

(c) 2028–29

(d) 2029–30

(e) 2030–31

Answer

Total gross capital expenditure, not including federal funding or contingencies forecast for 2025-26 is \$1869.7M.

SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.

Return no. 19 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

- (a) what is the cost of service for each customer class for
 - (i) 2021–22
 - (ii) 2022–23
 - (iii) 2023–24
 - ~~(iv) 2024–25~~
 - (v) 2025–26
- (b) what is the projected cost of service for each customer class for
 - (i) 2026–27
 - (ii) 2027–28
 - (iii) 2028–29
 - (iv) 2029–30
 - (v) 2030–31

Answer

The Government of Saskatchewan does not have customer classes.

For information on SaskWater customer classes, see:

<https://www.saskwater.com/publication-articles/annual-reports/>

For information on SaskEnergy customer classes, see: <https://www.saskenergy.com/about-us/our-company/reports>

For information on SGI customer classes, see: <https://sgi.sk.ca:/news?title=2024-25-financial-statements>

For information on SGI Canada customer classes, see:

<https://sgicanada.ca/news?cat=financial-statements&topic=all&year=all>

For information on SaskTel customer classes, see: <https://www.sasktel.com/about-us/company-info/financial-reports/reports>

For information on SaskPower customer classes, see: <https://www.saskpower.com/about-us/our-company/current-reports>

Return no. 20 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

- (a) How much in incremental debt would be required to fund the initial SMR?
- (b) How much has been spent to date on SMR-related activities?
- (c) How much SMR activity has been funded by Ottawa through the clean electricity transition grants?
- (d) How much SMR activity has been funded by the OBPS?
- (e) What is the expected cost of each SMR?

Answer

- a) The incremental debt depends on the level of federal and provincial funding received.
- b) As of March 31, 2025, the total amount spent to-date on SMR related activities is \$60M.
- c) The City of Ottawa does not have a clean electricity transition grant.
- d) None
- e) First-of-a-kind projects face greater risks and cost. These risks and costs will be better understood and managed in the build of additional small modular reactors (SMR). Based on the numbers which were published by Ontario Power Generation, their later units are estimated to come in under \$5 billion. SaskPower deliberately chose not to be the first to build an SMR so that we could benefit from learnings and identify ways to lower costs on our own project.

Return no. 21 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

- (a) What is the investment being made this year into engineering, design, and procurement for the coal-refurb project for 2025–2026?
- (b) What capital spending has been targeted to the coal refurbishment project for
 - (i) 2026–27
 - (ii) 2027–28
 - (iii) 2028–29
 - (iv) 2029–30
 - (v) 2030–31

Answer

- a. The investments being made for 2025-26 for coal life-extension include assessments on coal facilities to determine work required, additional FTEs to focus on the life-extension projects. The forecast total spending for 2025-26 for SaskPower's coal fleet is \$95.2M. This expenditure includes capital, and operation/maintenance investments at all three of SaskPower's coal facilities.
SaskPower is currently updating its forward-looking Business Plan.

Return no. 22 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

What additional tariffs on imports have been undertaken by the Crown as it relates to the southwest power pool transmission line?

Answer

Nil

Return no. 23 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

The 2023-24 annual report noted that SaskPower was launching competitive procurement processes for 600 MW of new renewable generation — consisting of 200 MW solar generation and 400 MW wind generation — to be located in south-central Saskatchewan; what is the status of this competitive procurement process?

Answer

The competitive procurement for 600 MW of new renewable generation to be located in south-central Saskatchewan has closed. Two contracts have been awarded and were announced on May 1, 2025.

Return no. 24 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

As of March 5, 2025, were/~~are~~ American firms eligible to bid on SaskPower procurement processes?

Answer:

SaskPower's procurement decisions follow the principles of "Best Value" where the total cost and qualitative value of supplied solutions are factored into its sourcing decisions. SaskPower is compliant with all existing trade agreements. Publicly tendered projects allow both local and domestic firms to bid.

Return no. 25 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

(a) how many renewable projects are planned for

(i) 2025–26

(ii) 2026–27

(iii) 2027–28

(iv) 2028–29

(v) 2029–30

(b) which renewable projects are planned for

(i) 2025–26

(ii) 2026–27

(iii) 2027–28

(iv) 2028–29

(v) 2029–30

Answer

The following renewable projects are currently in development:

Rose Valley Wind Energy Project	Wind	2027-28
Seven Stars Wind Energy Project	Wind	2027-28
Southern Springs Solar Energy Project	Solar	2027-28
Turning Sun Solar Facility, formerly known as Iyuhána Solar Energy Project	Solar	2027-28
DEEP Geothermal Energy Project	Geothermal	2028-29

Return no. 26 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

Is SaskPower still committed to its stated plan for net-zero by 2050.

Answer

Yes.

Return no. 27 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

What is the number of GWH sold to each of your six major customer classes in 2024–25?

Answer

This information can be found on page 32 of the 2024-25 Annual Report.

Return no. 28 (Aleana Young):

To the Government of Saskatchewan:

What are the projected GWH sales SaskPower is forecasting for

- (a) 2025–26
- (b) 2026–27
- (c) 2027–28
- (d) 2028–29
- (e) 2029–30

Answer

- a. 2025-26 – 25,530.9 GWh
- b. 2026-27 – 26,046.2 GWh
- c. 2027-28 – 26,872.9 GWh
- d. 2028-29 – 27,513.2 GWh
- e. 2029-30 – 27,857.4 GWh