

**BEFORE THE MINNESOTA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION  
SUITE 350  
121 SEVENTH PLACE EAST  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101-2147**

Beverly Jones Heydinger	Chair
Nancy Lange	Commissioner
Dan Lipschultz	Commissioner
Mathew Schuerger	Commissioner
John Tuma	Commissioner

In the Matter of Further Investigation into  
Environmental and Socioeconomic Costs under  
Minnesota Statute § 216B.2422, Subdivision 3

OAH Docket No. 80-2500-31888  
MPUC Docket No. E-999/CI-14-643

**EXCEPTIONS OF THE MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,  
DIVISION OF ENERGY RESOURCES AND THE  
MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY**

**INTRODUCTION**

The Minnesota Department of Commerce, Division of Energy Resources (Department or DOC) and Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) (jointly, the Agencies) appreciates the thorough and detailed 142-page Findings of Fact, Conclusions, and Recommendations: Carbon Dioxide Values (ALJ Report) of the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) regarding this complex matter.

The Agencies respectfully submit to the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission (Commission) a single exception to the ALJ Report: the Agencies recommend that the Commission use the year 2300 rather than 2200 as the appropriate modeling time horizon and adopt amendments proposed herein by the Agencies to certain ALJ findings: ALJ Report at Conclusions ¶¶34-35 and Recommendations ¶ 1a.

**EXCEPTION**

The Agencies had recommended to the ALJ, and continue to recommend to the Commission, the adoption of the Federal Social Cost of Carbon (FSCC) methodology and

damage values developed by the federal Interagency Working Group (IWG). One aspect of the methodology employed by the IWG when developing the FSCC concerns the modeling time horizon—the period of time during which damages caused by CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are counted. Because CO<sub>2</sub> emissions remain in the earth’s atmosphere for hundreds of years, the FSCC, employing what the Agencies believe to be reasonable assumptions and methods, modeled damages through the year 2300. The ALJ Report concluded, however, that extending the modeling time horizon to the year 2300 was not reasonable in light of an increase in “uncertainty” in the modeled assumptions between the years of 2100 and 2300.

The ALJ Report reasoned that “the IWG’s prediction of damages from the year 2100 to the year 2300 [did not] meet the same standards of reliability as the IWG’s predictions of damages from the present to the year 2100” where the IWG used the “peer-reviewed EMF-22 emissions scenarios, which were constructed through the year 2100” and “extrapolated the EMF inputs to the year 2300 based on limited data, without the benefit of peer review.”<sup>1</sup> ALJ Report at Conclusions ¶ 32. The ALJ was concerned that an extrapolation extending the modeling horizon from year 2100 to 2300 involved “a degree of uncertainty that is not reasonably supported by adequate evidence.” *Id.* at ¶ 34. She balanced this increased uncertainty against

---

<sup>1</sup> “The IWG sought to capture substantially all of the damages from emissions in a given year. To do so, the IWG chose to estimate damages through the year 2300, which in turn required the IWG to extrapolate the five EMF-22 scenarios over an additional 200 years. The required inputs were extrapolated, and involved the following assumptions:

- Population growth rate declines linearly, reaching zero in the year 2200.
- GDP/per capita growth rate declines linearly, reaching zero in the year 2300.
- The decline in the fossil and industrial carbon intensity (CO<sub>2</sub>/GDP) growth rate over 2090-2100 is maintained from 2100 through 2300.
- Net land use CO<sub>2</sub> emissions decline linearly, reaching zero in the year 2200.
- Non-CO<sub>2</sub> radiative forcing remains constant after 2100.”

ALJ Report at Findings of Fact ¶¶109-110 and notes 230-232 (*citing* Ex. 800, WMH-2 at 25, 43-47 (Hanemann Direct)).

“the importance of accounting for the CO<sub>2</sub> that will remain in the atmosphere beyond the year 2100,<sup>2</sup> and the understated nature of the FSCC,”<sup>3</sup> and concluded that it is reasonable to implement the IWG’s extrapolation, but only for 100 years, to the year 2200, rather than for 200 years, to the year 2300. She explained her balancing approach by stating that, “[w]hile the evidentiary underpinning is no greater for this extrapolation than it would be to extend the model to the year 2300, this approach lessens the danger of multiplication of errors within the extrapolation while providing a response to the strong evidence of damage from CO<sub>2</sub>.”

The Agencies believe that, rather than accept the approach of the ALJ Report, the better policy is for the Commission to adopt the FSCC in its entirety, including modeling the time horizon to 2300, as the IWG did, and to modify the model to reduce the time horizon only if the FSCC is so changed in the future. The Agencies offer the following reasons for retaining a modeling horizon of 2300.

First, there is no factual basis for the assertion that economists can forecast the state of the economy in 2100 or 2200 more reliably than they can forecast it in 2300. While the state of the economy in 2200 and 2300 are both uncertain, and 2300 is further in the future than 2200,

---

<sup>2</sup> “The ALJ concluded that, “a preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that a ton of CO<sub>2</sub> released into the atmosphere will not be fully absorbed into the land or the oceans for a minimum of two hundred years” and found “that it will be hundreds of years before that ton will be fully absorbed.” ALJ Report at Conclusions ¶ 30. The ALJ concluded that, “a preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that CO<sub>2</sub> will continue to have a cumulative impact on the climate for as long as it remains in the atmosphere.” ALJ Report at Conclusions ¶ 31.

<sup>3</sup> “The ALJ concluded that, “based on unreported and underreported health and environmental impacts, along with the IWG’s acknowledgement that the FSCC is not based on the most current research, the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the FSCC understates the full environmental cost of CO<sub>2</sub>.” ALJ Report at Conclusions ¶ 13. The ALJ concluded, “the FSCC likely understates damages and that the risk of a “tipping point” is not well-represented within the scope of the 2.5, 3.0 and 5.0 percent rate of discount.” ALJ Report at Conclusions ¶ 20.

there is no operational, or meaningful, sense in which one can compare those uncertainties and conclude that one prediction is more reliable than the other.

Moreover, the warming in both periods (before 2100 and from 2100-2300) is driven by the same climate system representation and the same damage function. The damage function is expressed as a percentage of GDP. DOC Ex. 800 at 26 (Hanemann Direct). There is greater uncertainty about the future level of GDP in 2300 versus 2100, but *there is not necessarily more uncertainty about the damage as a percentage of GDP*. For a given amount of warming in a future year, the damage is represented as the same percentage of whatever the GDP happens to be. That restrains the impacts of uncertainty regarding the future level of GDP. DOC Ex. 800 at 26-29 (Hanemann Direct). For these reasons, the Agencies contend that greater uncertainty the further one projects into the future is not a reasonable justification for truncating the time horizon chosen by the IWG.

Second, the ALJ Report on this point appears mistakenly to find that the EMF-22<sup>4</sup> calculation for year 2100 included a temporal variable such that uncertainty increased over time, from the present “through” 2100.<sup>5</sup> This is incorrect. Contrary to the ALJ Report, Conclusion ¶ 32, the EMF-22 emissions scenarios were not “constructed through the year 2100”, but were instead constructed exclusively for the year 2100. DOC Ex. 801 at 25 (Hanemann Rebuttal). Dr. Hanemann, the Agencies’ expert witness, specifically said that it was not significant that, whereas the EMF-22 calculated its projections for 2100, the IWG made projections through 2300. He explained that this is because EMF-22 had an entirely different objective than the

---

<sup>4</sup> The EMF-22 was a highly authoritative source for the required inputs, and the IWG used five of the model projections presented at the EMF forum. DOC Ex. 800 at 50 (Hanemann Direct).

<sup>5</sup> ALJ Report, Conclusion ¶ 32 (The ALJ Report mistakenly describes the EMF-22 emissions scenarios as being “constructed *through* the year 2100”) (emphasis added).

IWG: “EMF-22 was not a cost-benefit analysis of climate mitigation policies. It did not consider damages from climate change. Instead, it focused on cost minimization in reducing emissions to meet targets being considered in current climate policy debates.” DOC Ex. 801 at 24 (Hanemann Rebuttal). The “climate targets were *atmospheric concentrations* of CO<sub>2</sub> of 450 ppm, 550 ppm or 650 ppm in 2100. The whole focus of the EMF-22 was to look at abatement costs to meet a goal specifically in 2100. EMF-22 *did not consider damages*, either before or after 2100” and “therefore sheds no light on the relative merits of damage projections that terminate before or after 2100.” DOC Ex. 801 at 24-25 (Hanemann Rebuttal) (emphasis added). Contrary to the ALJ’s Finding at ¶ 265, that in EMF-22, “[d]amages were not considered in any other year,” in fact, in EMF-22, damages were not considered at all.

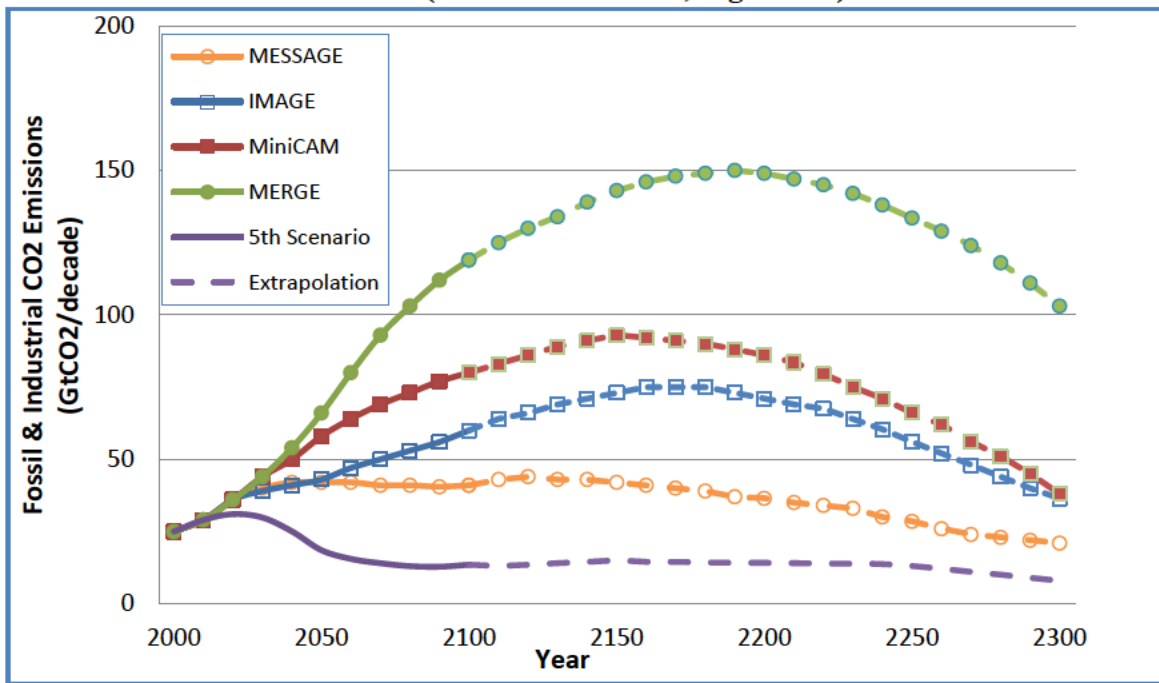
What this means, among other things, is that the reasonable assumptions the IWG made when calculating FSCC damages were entirely the work of the IWG, as to all years before and after 2100. The credibility and reliability of those assumptions (noted in fn. 2 above) were independent of year 2100 being the year in which the EMF-22 atmospheric concentrations were projected.

The Agencies also note that, contrary to the ALJ Report’s descriptions of EMF-22 projections as being based on “data” and subject to peer-review (ALJ Report, Conclusion ¶ 32) the EMF-22 projections were not based on a set of known data, facts, evidence, or peer-reviewed analyses; they were simply “projections into the far future based on reasonable assumptions.” DOC Ex. 801 at 25 (Hanemann Rebuttal).

Third, regarding uncertainty, the evidence shows that uncertainty is accounted for in that the EMF-22 and IWG did not predict a single future emissions scenario, but rather employed a range of five scenarios, including one--to which the IWG gave a 20% weight--in which the

emission projection is keyed to stabilization of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> at 550 ppm (the low trajectory in Figure 1B, reproduced below). In all five scenarios, projected emissions level off and decline, as can be seen in Figure 1B (below).

**Figure 1B: IWG’S EMISSION SCENARIOS - PROJECTIONS THROUGH 2300**  
(source: IWG 2010, Figure A4)



Dr. Hanemann further explained that there obviously is uncertainty regarding how people will value and respond to climate impacts in the next centuries – for example, how people will react if sea levels rise by several meters and threaten to inundate coastal areas. The existence of uncertainty is not a valid reason to truncate the analysis to the time period before such impacts occur. DOC Ex. 802 at 43 (Hanemann Surrebuttal); *see also* CEO Ex. 101 at 12 (Polasky Rebuttal). Moreover, Dr. Hanemann explained, societal/technological adaptation is not the major area of uncertainty. “The larger consideration is that the degree of warming being projected by climate models after 2100 was last experienced by this planet millions of years ago, before *Homo sapiens* existed. Since these climate outcomes are unprecedented in human history, there are no historical data to which the social and economic impacts could be calibrated. The

lack of calibration, however, is not a valid reason to ignore such unprecedented climate risks” by simply truncating the analysis. DOC Ex. 802 at 34-37, 43-44 (Hanemann Surrebuttal). It is reasonable for the Commission to find that there is not an unreasonably greater scientific uncertainty in the model after 2200 than there is in the model in 2100, and that the IWG’s choices represent reasonable expert opinion and are not arbitrary.

Fourth, regarding the ALJ’s conclusion that approximately 50 percent of the damages used to calculate FSCC estimates at a three percent rate are in the post-2100 era, the ALJ referred to Dr. Smith’s sensitivity analysis, which showed how varying four assumptions made by the IWG (and questioned by Dr. Smith) affected the FSCC value. Specifically, Dr. Smith showed that adhering to all the assumptions made by the IWG except using a 2100 time horizon resulted in a FSCC for 2020 of \$24.63/tonne (2014\$) compared to \$46.88 when a 2300 time horizon was used, a nearly two-fold difference. OTP, MP, GRE Ex. 300 at 31 (Smith Direct) (Table 4). The ALJ concluded from this that, since nearly half of the damage cost that comprises the FSCC is attributable to damages after 2100 (but before 2300) and there is generally greater uncertainty of damages after 2100, that curtailing the time horizon from the year 2300, as chosen by the IWG, to 2200 was a reasonable choice. ALJ Report, Conclusions ¶¶ 32 – 35.

While Dr. Smith correctly points out that the value of the FSCC is sensitive to the time horizon (OTP, MP, GRE Ex. 302 at 75-79) (Smith Direct Attachment AES-D-2) the Agencies do not see this as a reasonable justification for truncating the time horizon. The reason for the substantial proportion of damages after 2100 is largely attributable to the fact that annual damages are getting worse every year because warming is increasing. This is counteracted by the fact that, with discounting, the further in the future damages occur, the less impact those damages have on the current year’s FSCC. DOC Ex. 800 at 53-56 (Hanemann Direct). As

Dr. Smith's example showed, the proportion of the damage value attributable to damages between 2100 and 2300 decreases precipitously under the 5 percent and 7 percent discount rates. But the fact that, in spite of discounting (at a 3% rate in Dr. Smith's example), a substantial portion of the damage value is attributable to damages after 2100 suggests that damages are significantly increasing after 2100. There is not a valid reason to discount the harmful effects of future warming more than is accomplished by using an appropriate discount rate.

Moreover, the Agencies question the ALJ's supposition of increased uncertainty for 2300 compared to 2100. The warming in both periods (before 2100 and from 2100-2300) is driven by the same climate system representation and the same damage function. The damage function is expressed as a percentage of GDP. DOC Ex. 800 at 26 (Hanemann Direct). There is greater uncertainty about the future level of GDP in 2300 versus 2100, but *there is not necessarily more uncertainty about the damage as a percentage of GDP*. For a given amount of warming in a future year, the damage is represented as the same percentage of whatever the GDP happens to be. That restrains the impacts of uncertainty regarding the future level of GDP. DOC Ex. 800 at 26-29 (Hanemann Direct). For these reasons, the Agencies contend that greater uncertainty the further one projects into the future is not a reasonable justification for truncating the time horizon chosen by the IWG.

Fifth, while well-reasoned, the ALJ's recommendation on this one issue – the truncation of damages after 2200 – was neither proposed by a party to the proceeding nor assessed by any of the expert witnesses; indeed, nothing in the record suggests that such a proposal has been assessed by any expert in this field. The Commission may wish to be cautious before rejecting one out of the multitude of assumptions made by the IWG.



Finally, the ALJ Report’s reasoning was a *balancing* of scientific uncertainty resulting from projections with the *certainty that some damage* is occurring, and should be accounted for, in establishing reasonably accurate values. An additional factor the Commission may wish to consider in the balance involves feasibility and practicability: the record does not contain the “truncated” values recommended by the ALJ Report and neither the Agencies nor their consultant have the data to perform a re-calculation of the values using a shortened time horizon of 2200. The effort and expense needed to recalculate the FSCC is unknown to the Agencies at this time.

Further, this recalculation, if subsequently shown to be feasible, would need to be re-done every time the IWG updates the FSCC<sup>6</sup> and it is highly likely that the FSCC will continue to be updated. The FSCC model was adopted in 2010, has been updated three times to date, (ALJ Report at Findings ¶¶ 64-65), and the IWG has stated its opinion that the FSCC “should be updated over time to reflect increasing knowledge of the science and economics of climate impacts.” *Id.* As Dr. Hanemann explained, “[a]s time passes, we will know more about the likely trend of emissions during the coming decades. That information can – and should – be used to update future estimates of the SCC” (DOC Ex. 801 at 26 (Hanemann Rebuttal), and, as the federal government updates its estimates of the FSCC, those estimates will be available for use by the State of Minnesota in determining the environmental externalities associated with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. DOC Ex. 800 at 93 (Hanemann Direct). It is more practicable and conservative for the Commission to conclude that the record in this docket supports accepting the assumptions made by the IWG.

---

<sup>6</sup> A recalculation would be required unless the FSCC is amended in the future to include only values reflecting damages through 2200 (an amendment the Agencies believe is unlikely to occur) or unless the Commission declines to update the values as the FSCC is updated.

The Commission may wish to consider these additional concerns in the balance when deciding whether to amend the ALJ Report on this issue of a shortened model time horizon.

Based on the reasoning above, the Department requests that the ALJ Report be amended as follows:

**CONCLUSIONS ¶¶ 32 – 35 (PP. 119-120 OF ALJ REPORT).**

~~32. The Administrative Law Judge concludes that the CEOs and Agencies failed to demonstrate that the IWG’s prediction of damages from the year 2100 to the year 2300 meets the same standards of reliability as the IWG’s predictions of damages from the present to the year 2100. The IWG used the peer-reviewed EMF-22 emissions scenarios, which were constructed based on varying assumptions through for the year 2100. The IWG extrapolated the EMF inputs scenarios to the year 2300 based on limited data, without the benefit of peer review reasonable assumptions.~~

~~33. The Administrative Law Judge concludes the Utilities and MLIG demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that approximately 50 percent of the FSCC estimates at a three percent rate are in the post 2100 era.~~

~~34. The Administrative Law Judge concludes that the Agencies and the CEOs failed to demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that a modeling time horizon extending to the year 2300 selected by the IWG is reasonable. An additional two hundred years will add increased numbers of cost values at lower interest rates and accelerating rates of damages with the passage of time and increased temperature. Therefore, the Administrative Law Judge finds that an extrapolation extending two hundred years beyond the year that the EMF 22 scenarios were constructed to end is a involves degree of uncertainty that is not reasonably supported by adequate evidence.~~

~~35. However, weighing the importance of accounting for the CO<sub>2</sub> that will remain in the atmosphere beyond the year 2100, and the understated nature of the FSCC, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that it is reasonable to implement the IWG’s extrapolation for 100 years, to the year 2200. While the evidentiary underpinning is no greater for this extrapolation than it would be to extend the model to the year 2300, this approach lessens the danger of multiplication of errors within the extrapolation while providing a which provides an appropriate response to the strong evidence of damage from CO<sub>2</sub>.~~

**RECOMMENDATIONS ¶ 1 (PP. 123-24 ALJ REPORT)**

1. The Administrative Law Judge respectfully recommends that the Commission adopt the Federal Social Cost of Carbon as reasonable and the best available measure to determine the environmental cost of CO<sub>2</sub>, establishing a range of values including the 2.5 percent, 3.0 percent, and 5 percent discount rates, with the following amendment:
  - a. ~~The FSCC values will be re-calculated to reflect a shortened time horizon extending to the year 2200.~~

**CONCLUSION**

For the reasons stated above, and consistent with its testimony, post-trial briefs and proposed facts in this matter, the Department respectfully requests that the Commission adopt the Report of the ALJ, with the single exception discussed herein.

Dated: May 5, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

s/ **Linda S. Jensen**

LINDA S. JENSEN

Attorney Reg. No. 0189030

Telephone: 651-757-1472

445 Minnesota Street, Suite 1800

St. Paul, MN 55101-2134

Attorneys for Minnesota Department of Commerce  
and Minnesota Pollution Control Agency



# STATE OF MINNESOTA

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

SUITE 1800  
445 MINNESOTA STREET  
ST. PAUL, MN 55101-2134  
TELEPHONE: (651) 297-2040

May 5, 2016

Mr. Daniel P. Wolf  
Executive Secretary  
Minnesota Public Utilities Commission  
350 Metro Square Building  
121 Seventh Place East  
St. Paul, MN 55101

RE: In the Matter of the Further Investigation in to Environmental and Socioeconomic Costs  
Under Minnesota Statute 216B.2422, Subdivision 3  
PUC Docket No. E-999/CI-14-643;  
OAH Docket No. 80-2500-31888

Dear Mr. Wolf:

On behalf of the Minnesota Department of Commerce, Division of Energy Resources,  
and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, please find Exceptions for filing in the above  
referenced matter.

Respectfully submitted,

s/ **Linda S. Jensen**

---

Linda S. Jensen

Attorney for the Minnesota Department of Commerce  
and Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

445 Minnesota Street, Suite 1800  
St. Paul, MN 55101-2131  
Telephone: (651) 757-1472

Enclosure  
cc: Service List

**AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE**

RE: In the Matter of the Further Investigation in to Environmental and Socioeconomic Costs  
Under Minnesota Statute 216B.2422, Subdivision 3 (2014)  
PUC Docket No. E-999/CI-14-643;  
OAH Docket No. 80-2500-31888

STATE OF MINNESOTA )  
 ) ss.  
COUNTY OF RAMSEY )

I, Annabel Foster Renner, hereby state that on the May 5, 2016, I filed by electronic eDockets the attached **Exceptions of the Minnesota Department of Commerce, Division of Energy Resources, and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency** and eServed or sent by US Mail, as noted, to all parties on the attached service list.

See attached service list for PUC Docket No. E-999/CI-14-643;  
OAH Docket No. 80-2500-31888

/s/ **Annabel Foster Renner**  
ANNABEL FOSTER RENNER

Subscribed and sworn to before me on  
this 5<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2016.

/s/ **LaTrice Woods**  
Notary Public – Minnesota  
My Commission Expires January 31, 2020.

### Electronic Service Member(s)

Last Name	First Name	Email	Company Name	Delivery Method	View Trade Secret
Aafedt	David	daafedt@winthrop.com	Winthrop & Weinstine, P.A.	Electronic Service	No
Ahern	Michael	ahern.michael@dorsey.com	Dorsey & Whitney, LLP	Electronic Service	No
Al	Marc	marc.al@stoel.com	Stoel Rives LLP	Electronic Service	Yes
Brown	B. Andrew	brown.andrew@dorsey.com	Dorsey & Whitney LLP	Electronic Service	No
Cronin	Carl	carl.cronin@xcelenergy.com	Xcel Energy	Electronic Service	Yes
Currie	Leigh	lcurrie@mncenter.org	Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy	Electronic Service	No
DeBleekere	Patricia	tricia.debleekere@state.mn.us	Public Utilities Commission	Electronic Service	Yes
Denniston	James	james.r.denniston@xcelenergy.com	Xcel Energy Services, Inc.	Electronic Service	Yes
Dexter	Jessica	jdexter@elpc.org	Environmental Law & Policy Center	Electronic Service	No
Draxten	Brian	bhdraxten@otpc.com	Otter Tail Power Company	Electronic Service	No
Duncan	Tristan	tlduncan@shb.com	Shook Hardy & Bacon, L.L.P.	Electronic Service	No
Eknes	Bret	bret.eknes@state.mn.us	Public Utilities Commission	Electronic Service	Yes
Erickson	Jim	jim.g.erickson@xcelenergy.com	Xcel Energy	Electronic Service	Yes
Gerhardson	Bruce	bgerhardson@otpc.com	Otter Tail Power Company	Electronic Service	No
Gratz	Emerald	emerald.gratz@state.mn.us	Office of Administrative Hearings	Electronic Service	Yes
Grever	Thomas J.	tgrever@shb.com	Shook, Hardy & Bacon L.L.P.	Electronic Service	No
Hamilton	J Drake	hamilton@fresh-energy.org	Fresh Energy	Electronic Service	No
Jensen	Linda	linda.s.jensen@ag.state.mn.us	Office of the Attorney General-DOC	Electronic Service	Yes
Johnson	Kevin D.	kjohnson@stoel.com	Stoel Rives LLP	Electronic Service	No
Johnson Phillips	Sarah	siphillips@stoel.com	Stoel Rives LLP	Electronic Service	No
Kingston	Hudson	hkingston@mncenter.org	MN Center for Environmental Advocacy	Electronic Service	No
Klein	Brad	bklein@elpc.org	Environmental Law & Policy Center	Electronic Service	No
Lee	Kevin	kevin@kevinleelaw.com	N/A	Electronic Service	No
Massey	Jonathan	jmassey@masseygail.com	Massey & Gail LLP	Electronic Service	No
Moeller	David	dmoeller@allete.com	Minnesota Power	Electronic Service	No
Moratzka	Andrew	andrew.moratzka@stoel.com	Stoel Rives LLP	Electronic Service	No
Oxley	Jeff	jeff.oxley@state.mn.us	Office of Administrative Hearings	Electronic Service	Yes
Rebholz	Michelle	michelle.rebholz@state.mn.us	Public Utilities Commission	Electronic Service	Yes
Reuther	Kevin	kreuther@mncenter.org	MN Center for Environmental Advocacy	Electronic Service	No
Ross McCalib	Laureen	lrossmccalib@grenergy.com	Great River Energy	Electronic Service	No
Schlatter	LauraSue	LauraSue.Schlatter@state.mn.us	Office of Administrative Hearings	Electronic Service	Yes
Shaddix Elling	Janet	jshaddix@janetshaddix.com	Shaddix And Associates	Electronic Service	Yes
Stalpes	Sean	sean.stalpes@state.mn.us	Public Utilities Commission	Electronic Service	Yes
Stephenson	Donna	dstephenson@grenergy.com	Great River Energy	Electronic Service	No
Swanson	Eric	eswanson@winthrop.com	Winthrop Weinstine	Electronic Service	No
Thompson	SaGonna	Regulatory.records@xcelenergy.com	Xcel Energy	Electronic Service	Yes
Vaughn	Erin	evaughn@shb.com	Shook, Hardy & Bacon L.L.P.	Electronic Service	No
Wicker	Colin	wicker.colin@dorsey.com	Dorsey & Whitney LLP	Electronic Service	No
Williams	Alexis	williams@fresh-energy.org	Fresh Energy	Electronic Service	No
Winton	Cam	cwinton@mnchamber.com	Minnesota Chamber of Commerce	Electronic Service	No
Wolf	Daniel P	dan.wolf@state.mn.us	Public Utilities Commission	Electronic Service	Yes

### Paper Service Member(s)

Last Name	First Name	Company Name	Address	Delivery Method	View Trade Secret
Brown	Hugh	Dorsey & Whitney LLP	Suite 1500, 50 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota-55402	Paper Service	No