



414 Nicollet Mall  
Minneapolis, MN 55401

April 10, 2026

—Via Electronic Filing—

Sasha Bergman  
Executive Secretary  
Minnesota Public Utilities Commission  
121 7<sup>th</sup> Place East, Suite 350  
St. Paul, MN 55101

RE: REPLY COMMENTS  
IN THE MATTER OF A VERIFIED FORMAL COMPLAINT OF HENNEPIN COUNTY  
AGAINST NORTHERN STATES POWER CO. D/B/A XCEL ENERGY REGARDING  
UNDER MINN. STAT. § 216B.164  
DOCKET NO. E002/C-25-435

Dear Ms. Bergman:

Northern States Power Company, doing business as Xcel Energy, submits the attached Reply Comments to the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission in response to Initial Comments filed on March 13, 2026 by Hennepin County, the Minnesota Department of Commerce, Joint Solar Parties, and the Environmental Law & Policy Center and Vote Solar, pursuant to the January 15, 2026 Notice of Comment Period regarding the Hennepin County Formal Complaint in the above-referenced docket.

We have electronically filed this document with the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission, and copies have been served on the parties on the attached service list. Please contact Kristne Ruud at 612-216-7979 or [Kristen.S.Ruud@xcelenergy.com](mailto:Kristen.S.Ruud@xcelenergy.com) if you have any questions regarding this filing.

Sincerely,

/s/

JAMES DENNISTON  
ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL

Enclosures  
cc: Service List

STATE OF MINNESOTA  
BEFORE THE  
MINNESOTA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Katie J. Sieben	Chair
Hwikwon Ham	Commissioner
Audrey Partridge	Commissioner
Joseph K. Sullivan	Commissioner
John A. Tuma	Commissioner

IN THE MATTER OF A VERIFIED  
FORMAL COMPLAINT OF HENNEPIN  
COUNTY AGAINST NORTHERN STATES  
POWER CO. D/B/A XCEL ENERGY  
REGARDING UNDER MINN. STAT. §  
216B.164

DOCKET NO. E002/C-25-435

**REPLY COMMENTS**

**INTRODUCTION**

Northern States Power Company, doing business as Xcel Energy, submits these Reply Comments to the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission in response to Initial Comments filed on March 13, 2026 by Hennepin County, the Minnesota Department of Commerce, Joint Solar Parties (JSP), and the Environmental Law & Policy Center and Vote Solar (ELPC/VS), pursuant to the January 15, 2026 Notice of Comment Period regarding the Hennepin County Formal Complaint (Complaint) in the above-referenced docket.

This Reply responds to the specific questions in the Commission’s Notice. We summarize our response in this Introduction, then provide additional detail and factual support in the remainder of this Reply.

The core issue in this proceeding is whether Hennepin County’s distributed solar arrays qualify for net metering as two small facilities or as a single Qualifying Facility (QF), as defined by FERC, which determines the rate(s) available to Hennepin County.

As background, Hennepin County is building two solar arrays that are within 0.2 miles from each other: (1) Adult Correctional Facility (ACF), a 620 kW facility, and (2) Public Safety Service Headquarters (PSH), a 720 kW facility. Hennepin County and other commenters believe these solar arrays should be considered as two distinct net

metered facilities. The overall determining factor of what constitutes a QF is the FERC definition, and its adoption into Minnesota Rules.<sup>1</sup> Under FERC and Minnesota Rules, a QF is a small power production facility that uses a renewable resource.<sup>2</sup>

The Company appropriately applied the definition of a QF when it determined that Hennepin County's ACF and PSH solar arrays constitute a single QF over 1 MW. A key factor in this determination is the FERC QF one mile rule, which stipulates that the capacity of separate facilities is combined if they are located within one mile of each other on the same site, use the same energy resource, and are owned by the same entity or its affiliates.<sup>3</sup> As a result, the Company concludes that the projects are not eligible for the net metering rates Hennepin County would prefer because the QF size is over 1 MW. The Company has offered to use the tariffed Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) available to systems up to 5 MW,<sup>4</sup> or negotiate a PPA that compensates Hennepin County for any exported energy at an avoided cost rate.

Additional factors that support our conclusion that this is a single QF over 1 MW are as follows:

- Minnesota rules have adopted the FERC definition of QF (Minn. R. 7835.0100, Subp.19). As explained in our Initial Comments, a net metered facility is a subset of QFs that offset energy use through the use of renewable energy or high-efficiency distributed generation resources. Net metered facilities are still QFs and subject to the regulatory framework governing QFs.
- FERC's one-mile rule determines the size of a QF. Because the ACF and PSH solar arrays are located within one mile of each other, they are considered to be one QF. And because the combined total capacity of the two arrays will be larger than 1 MW, this QF cannot receive the net metering rates reserved for facilities under 1 MW. Hennepin County may use the tariffed PPA available to systems up to 5 MW,<sup>5</sup> or negotiate with the Company a PPA that compensates any exported energy at an avoided cost rate.

The Complaint acknowledges these arrays are a QF for purposes of bringing a Complaint to the Commission, but then argues that they are not QFs for purposes of determining compensation and that therefore the one-mile rule does not apply to the

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<sup>1</sup> Minn. R. 7835.0100, subp.19.

<sup>2</sup> 18 CFR 292 subp(b)

<sup>3</sup> 18 CFR 292.204(a)(2)

<sup>4</sup> See Tariff Sheets 9-12.2 through 9-12.3.

<sup>5</sup> See Tariff Sheets 9-12.2 through 9-12.3.

arrays. The Commission's rules do not create two different definitions of QF – one used to determine application of Minn. Stat. §216B.164 that governs complaints to the Commission, and a different definition of QF used to determine compensation owed under Minn. Stat. §216B.164.

Hennepin County and other commenters in this proceeding that support the Complaint cite general statutory language to highlight that Minnesota State law seeks to promote DER, and argue that applying QF regulations such as the one-mile rule will discourage development of DER. Broad policy aims cannot supersede specific rules and regulations defining QFs or associated tariffs. And, as demonstrated in Figure 1 below, the Company has substantial amounts of DER on its system that has complied with both FERC and Minnesota law.

The Company's customers ultimately bear the burden of subsidizing DER where preferential net metering rates are in place. That is exactly why net metering rates are only applied to QFs less than 1 MW. What Hennepin County seeks is compensation beyond what it is legally entitled to, compensation that would result in cross-subsidization by the Company's other customers. Not applying regulations governing QFs would undermine the statutory provisions capping net metering to QFs that are less than 1 MW, and would create cross-subsidies inconsistent with state statute.

We respectfully request that the Commission dismiss the Complaint. Below we expand on our Initial Comments with additional, more detailed information in Reply to the other commenters Initial Comments.

## **REPLY COMMENTS**

### **I. THE COMMISSION HAS JURISDICTION OVER THE SUBJECT MATTER**

The Initial Comments of all commenters agree that the Commission has jurisdiction over the subject matter, although the reasoning varies. The Company's Initial Comments showed that the Commission has jurisdiction under Minn. Stat. § 216B.09, which vests the Commission with broad authority to consider complaints with respect to services provided by public utilities.

Hennepin County's Initial Comments maintain that state statute Minn. Stat. § 216B.164, subd 5(a) and rule Minn. R. 7835.4500 give the Commission authority to address disputes between QFs and utilities. In the Complaint Hennepin County had

argued that its two PV systems are “net metered facilities” and not QFs.<sup>6</sup> However, Hennepin County’s Initial Comments pivot from this original position and argue that the two PV systems are both net metered facilities and QFs.<sup>7</sup>

The Department, similar to Hennepin County, argues that the Commission has jurisdiction under Minn. Stat. § 216B.164, Subd. 5 and Minn. R. 7835.4500 to address disputes between a QF and utility. The Department also points out that under Minn. Stat. § 216B.17 the Commission has authority to investigate whether the utility’s rates or practices are unreasonable, insufficient or unjustly discriminatory.

JSP argues that there is jurisdiction under Minn. Stat. § 216B.17, Minn. Stat. § 216B.164, Subd. 5(a) and Minn. R. 7835.4500. ELPC/VS similarly argue that the Commission has jurisdiction under Minn. Stat. § 216B.164, Subd. 5(a) and Minn. R. 7835.4500. In trying to align how this statute and rule that relate to the Commission having jurisdiction over disputes between a QF and utility, ELPC/VS notes that “a net metered facility also meets the definition of qualifying facility.”<sup>8</sup>

All of those supporting Hennepin County’s Complaint note that the Commission has jurisdiction under Minn. Stat. § 216B.164, Subd. 5(a) and Minn. R. 7835.4500. This statute gives the Commission jurisdiction to resolve disputes between “a public utility and a qualifying facility.” If the Commission relies on this statute to show that it has jurisdiction and that the Hennepin County arrays are a QF, then it should also issue a substantive order dismissing the complaint because the definition of a QF includes the one-mile rule. The Hennepin County complaint is premised on the one-mile rule not applying because, it argues, the two arrays are net metered facilities and not a QF.

## **II. THERE ARE NO “REASONABLE GROUNDS” OR “PUBLIC INTEREST” TO INVESTIGATE THE COMPLAINT**

In its Initial Comments, the Company requested that the Commission dismiss the Complaint because it has no merit, there are no reasonable grounds to investigate the matter, and it is not in the public interest for the Commission to investigate the allegations. The Company showed that it is properly applying Minnesota law in determining net metering eligibility and in concluding that once both Hennepin County solar projects become operational, they constitute a single QF based on the

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<sup>6</sup> See Hennepin County’s December 23, 2025 Complaint at pars. 32, 34, 47, 53 and Request for Relief par. (a); Hennepin County’s pre-complaint letter to Xcel Energy dated February 25, 2024 (at page 2, included as Attachment A to Xcel Energy’s Initial Comments); and, Hennepin County’s pre-complaint letter to Xcel Energy dated June 2, 2025 (at pages 4 and 6, included as Attachment B to Xcel Energy’s Initial Comments).

<sup>7</sup> See Page 3 at Footnote 7 of Hennepin County’s March 13, 2026 Initial Comments.

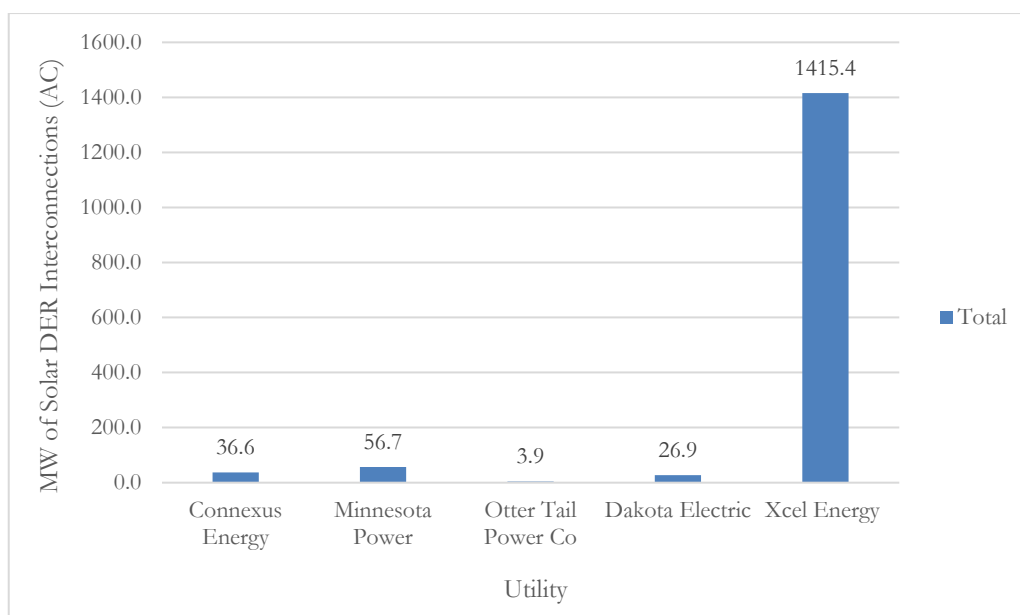
<sup>8</sup> See Page 3 of ELPC/VS’s March 13, 2026 Initial Comments.

FERC QF one-mile rule and should be treated accordingly.

### A. The Company Has Added Significant Solar DER to Its System

The Company reiterates our support for the development of renewable energy and the ability of our customers to have access to distributed energy resources (DER), including solar energy. As demonstrated in Figure 1 below, we have interconnected a significant amount of solar DER within our Minnesota distribution system.

**Figure 1**  
**Solar DER Interconnections – Top 5 Minnesota Utilities**  
**(December 31, 2025)<sup>9</sup>**



### B. Net Metered Facilities Are Qualifying Facilities

The fundamental purpose of Minn. Stat. §216B.164 (Cogeneration and Small Power Production) is to implement the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA) and the related FERC regulations. The term “qualifying facility” is an established, essential, and regularly used term in FERC regulations that implemented

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<sup>9</sup> Data compiled from Distributed Generation Interconnection Reports filed in Docket No. E999/PR-26-10 by Connexus Energy, Dakota Electric Association, Minnesota Power, Otter Tail Power Company, and Xcel Energy. These reports covered a reporting period from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025.

PURPA, namely 18 CFR 292<sup>10</sup>. A “net metered facility” is simply a type or subset of a QF. However, several commenters argue that a net metered facility should not be considered a QF or that a facility can be treated as a QF for certain purposes of law but not for other purposes of law. For example, JSP claims that “even though the relevant facilities are QFs for the purposes of interconnection and dispute resolution, that does not make them QFs for the purposes of compensation.”<sup>11</sup> As explained in our Initial Comments and addressed below, the Company disagrees with these arguments. If a facility meets the definition of a QF, then it should be treated as a QF for all purposes under Minn. Stat. §216B.164.

The Commission has long acted with the understanding that QFs include net metered facilities. For example, the Commission requires annual reporting by utilities on Qualifying Facilities in Docket No. E999/PR-YY-09. The most recent docket is Docket No. E000/PR-26-09. This reporting is pursuant to Minn. R. 7835.1400 and 7835.1500 and Commission Staff provide a QF report template that utilities complete. Under this reporting, all net metered facilities are included in the numbers that are reported as being QFs. This demonstrates the Commission’s established approach in treating net metered facilities as QFs.

Furthermore, the Commission’s website consistently treats net metered facilities as QFs. In describing net metering, the Commission’s website states: “Minnesota utilities provide different compensation rates for customers with qualifying facility (QF) distributed generation.”<sup>12</sup> The Commission’s website even summarizes Minn. Stat. §216B.164 as applying to QFs and states as follows: “Cogeneration and Small Power Production. State law governing matters related to qualifying facilities (QF) distributed generation, including Net Metering, the Value of Solar, and dispute resolution.”<sup>13</sup>

In addition, SolarUSA’s website summarizes the Minnesota approach as follows:

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<sup>10</sup>The definition of QF includes small power production facilities which are defined in 18 CFR 292.203 as follows: “Small power production facilities. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, a small power production facility is a qualifying facility if it: (1) Meets the maximum size criteria specified in § 292.204(a); (2) Meets the fuel use criteria specified in § 292.204(b); and (3) Unless exempted by paragraph (d), has filed with the Commission a notice of self-certification, pursuant to § 292.207(a); or has filed with the Commission an application for Commission certification, pursuant to § 292.207(b)(1), that has been granted.” The fuel use criteria specified in 18 CFR 292.204(b) states in part: “The primary energy source of the facility must be biomass, waste, renewable resources, geothermal resources, or any combination thereof, and 75 percent or more of the total energy input must be from these sources.” The QF definition for cogeneration facilities with a thermal source of energy must be highly efficient as detailed in 18 CFR 292.205.

<sup>11</sup> See Page 14 of JSP’s March 13, 2026 Initial Comments.

<sup>12</sup> See <https://mn.gov/puc/activities/economic-analysis/distributed-energy/net-metering/>, accessed April 3, 2026 – and included as Attachment C, at PDF page 2 of this attachment.

<sup>13</sup> See <https://mn.gov/puc/activities/economic-analysis/distributed-energy/statutes-rules/>, accessed April 3, 2026 – and included at Attachment D.

*Customers with 'qualifying facilities'\* less than 1,000 kilowatts (kW) in capacity at investor-owned utilities and less than 40 kW in capacity at municipal utilities and electric cooperatives are eligible for net metering.*

*\*The term "qualifying facility" is defined in the federal Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA). It generally includes most renewable energy systems and combined heat and power (CHP) systems.<sup>14</sup>*

The Company notes that under its net metering tariffs, QF status is required to be eligible for net metering rates. See, for example, the following rate codes:

- **A50 rate code** at tariff sheet 9-2 for monthly net metering with compensation for extra energy above avoided-cost: “Available to any qualifying facility (QF) of less than 40 kW AC capacity who receives non-time of day retail electric service from Company and offsets energy delivered by Company.”;
- **A51/A52 rate code** at tariff sheet 9-3 for 15-minute net metering with compensation for extra energy at avoided costs: “Available to any qualifying facility (QF) customer of less than 1,000 kW AC capacity.”;
- **A53/A54 rate code** at tariff sheet 9-4 for monthly net metering with compensation for extra energy at avoided cost: “Available to any qualifying facility (QF) customer of less than 1,000 kW AC capacity.”; and,
- **A55/A56 rate code** at tariff sheet 9-4.2 for net metered facility annual net metering for extra energy at avoided cost: “Available to a qualifying facility (QF) or Net Metered Facility (NMF) customer who elects to be compensated for net input into the utility’s system in the form of a kilowatt-hour credit on the customer’s bill for that customer’s account, subject to the following conditions: A. The customer is not receiving a value of solar rate under Minnesota Statutes, section 216B.164, subdivision 10; B. The customer is interconnected with the Company; and C. The customer has at least 40 kilowatt AC capacity but less than 1,000 kilowatt AC capacity.”

The Complaint shows that Hennepin County is seeking application of the rate code A55/A56 (annual net metering at tariff sheets 9-4.2 to 9-4.3) for the ACF array, and application of the rate code A53/A54 (monthly net metering at tariff sheets 9-4 to 9-4.1) for the PSH array.<sup>15</sup> The A53/A54 rate code, by its terms is only available to a QF. The A55/A56 rate code by its terms is available to a QF or net metered facility but has the same capacity limit for both the QF and net metered facility. We attach

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<sup>14</sup> See <https://solarusa.org/solar-rebates-and-incentives/minnesota/net-metering>, accessed April 3, 2026, and included as Attachment E.

<sup>15</sup> See Page 3 at Paragraphs 8 and 9 of Hennepin County’s December 23, 2025 Complaint.

current tariff rate codes as Attachment A, and note that the tariff rate codes attached to the Complaint were in effect from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023.

All of the net metering tariffs and rate codes listed above apply to QFs, disproving the assertion of commenters that a net metered facility is not a QF. Further, the single net metering tariff that mentions a net metered facility also applies to QFs, and also uses that same capacity limit for both QFs and net metered facilities. A different definition of capacity should not be applied for a net metered facility or QF when interpreting the exact same tariff provision and the exact same set of PV systems. Consistent with this, JSP's Initial Comments note that the "definition of capacity applies to both QFs and net metered facilities."<sup>16</sup> Similarly, ELPC/VS agrees that net metered facilities are QFs: "a net metered facility also meets the definition of qualifying facility."<sup>17</sup>

Hennepin County suggests that the Company's position is contrary to the Commission's September 11, 2025 Order in Docket No. E002/M-24-389 which clarified that the Commission's prior June 2025 Order did not adopt or take any position related to the one-mile rule in that docket. Since the Commission has not made any decisions on the one-mile rule, the Company's application of this rule is consistent with the Commission's direction within that docket. The Company's position on the one-mile rule is not based on these Commission's Orders in Docket No. M-24-389; instead, it is based on the applicable Minnesota statute and clear Commission rules, as was further explained in our Initial Comments.

JSP makes conflicting arguments that a net metered facility should not be considered a QF and that a facility could be treated as a QF for dispute purposes but not for compensation purposes. JSP's Initial Comments argue that Hennepin County is only requesting compensation as a net metered facility and that the other compensation schemes provided in statute and rule are not relevant to this dispute.<sup>18</sup> However, this argument conflicts with another argument JSP made on Commission jurisdiction, stating that the Commission has statutory jurisdiction on disputes between QFs and utilities. It is inconsistent for JSP to argue that the QF dispute statute gives the Commission jurisdiction over this dispute, but then at the same time argue that the two solar arrays are net metered facilities and not QFs. The Company's Initial Comments showed that net metered facilities are a subset of QFs that offset energy use through the use of renewable energy or high-efficiency distributed generation resources. JSP attempted to address this point by arguing that these arrays are QFs for disputes under Minn. Stat. § 216B.164, Subds 5 and 8, but not QFs for

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<sup>16</sup> See Page 11 of JSP's March 13, 2026 Initial Comments.

<sup>17</sup> See Page 3 of ELPC/VS's March 13, 2026 Initial Comments.

<sup>18</sup> See Page 8-9 of JSP's March 13, 2026 Initial Comments.

compensation.<sup>19</sup> If the dispute here is about compensation, then the same definition of QF should be applied for both the compensation issue and the dispute issue. The solar arrays are QFs for both purposes.

JSP, in arguing that Hennepin County is seeking to be a net metered facility under the A55/A56 rate codes for both of the solar arrays, mischaracterizes the position of Hennepin County. The Hennepin County complaint, in pars. 8 and 9, show that Hennepin County was seeking application of the Xcel Energy rate code A55/A56 for the ACF array (available to QFs and net metered facilities), and application of the Xcel Energy rate code A53/A54 for the PSH array (only available to QFs). The A55/A56 rate code is annual net metering, available to QFs or net metered facilities of at least 40 kW but less than 1,000 kW capacity, where excess production is banked on an annual basis the excess annual production is paid out annually at the tariffed avoided cost rate. The A53/A54 rate code is monthly net metering, available to QFs of less than 1,000 kW capacity, where excess production is paid out on a monthly basis at the tariffed avoided cost rate. We attach the currently filed tariff rate codes, as Attachment A, and note that the tariff rate codes attached to the Complaint were in effect from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023.

ELPC/VS also makes inconsistent arguments. Their March 13, 2026 Initial Comments state that net metered facilities and QFs “are two distinct categories.”<sup>20</sup> This statement conflicts with other ELPC/VS arguments that “a net metered facility also meets the definition of a qualifying facility”<sup>21</sup> and that “... net metered systems by definition meet the federal eligibility requirements for a QF...”<sup>22</sup> Contradicting these appropriate statements that align with Minnesota law, ELPC/VS then argues that QF status is not required to participate in net metering, and that the Minnesota net metering provisions do not incorporate PURPA’s federal one-mile rule. ELPC/VS cites to *Niagra Mohawk Power Corp v. FERC*, 452 F.3d 822 (D.C. Cir. 2006) for the proposition that the FERC QF one-mile rule only applies to QF wholesale sales under federal jurisdiction. However, to the contrary, this case did not address or even mention the one-mile rule nor did it address the Minnesota net metering provisions.

JSP and ELPC/VS both cite *SunEdison* (129 FERC ¶ 61,146) for the proposition that net metering is not subject to FERC jurisdiction. This argument is not relevant here because all parties and commenters agree that the Commission has jurisdiction. No one is arguing that FERC has jurisdiction over the current complaint. They also fail to

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<sup>19</sup> See Page 14 of JSP’s March 13, 2026 Initial Comment.

<sup>20</sup> See Page 5 of ELPC/VS’s March 13, 2026 Initial Comments.

<sup>21</sup> See Page 3 of ELPC/VS’s March 13, 2026 Initial Comments.

<sup>22</sup> See Page 5 of ELPC/VS’s March 13, 2026 Initial Comments.

note the clarification in that order that stated that this was conditioned on “where the end-use customer makes no net sale to the local load-serving utility with which it has a net metering arrangement...” (*SunEdison*, 129 FERC ¶ 61,146 at par. 20. The net metering rate codes that Hennepin County seeks to use provide for payment for excess energy delivered to the Company. It is only because Hennepin County anticipates having excess energy that we have a dispute on the compensation rate to be applied.

### C. The FERC One-mile Rule Applies to Qualifying Facilities

Minnesota Rules have explicitly adopted the FERC definition and conditions for a QF. Minn. R. 7835.0100, Subp. 19 states:

**Qualifying facility.** “Qualifying facility” means a cogeneration or small power production facility *which satisfies the conditions established in Code of Federal Regulations, title 18, part 292 [i.e., 18 CFR 292]*. [emphasis added]

As explained in detail in the Company’s Initial Comments, when determining the size of a QF under FERC regulations, the capacity of separate facilities is combined if they are located on the same site, use the same energy resource, and are owned by the same entity or its affiliates (18 CFR 292.204(a)(1)). In addition, there is an irrebuttable presumption that facilities owned by the same person(s) or affiliates that are located within one mile or less from each other and use the same power resource are located on the same site. This is the FERC QF one-mile rule (18 CFR 292.204(a)(2.i.A)) as explained in the *SunE B9 Holdings* decision (157 FERC ¶ 61,044) and discussed in our Initial Comments. The one-mile rule is part of “the conditions established in 18 CFR 292”, as referenced in the definition of qualifying facility in Minn. R. 7835.0100, Subp. 19.

ELPC/VS Initial Comments state that the FERC one-mile rule was established to prevent developers from artificially dividing one large project into multiple small projects to qualify as QFs. ELPC/VS provide the example of trying to circumvent the federal 80 MW QF limit. ELPC/VS then argues that there is no concern here about small net metered systems circumventing PURPA’s 80 MW size limit for QFs.<sup>23</sup> However, the 1 MW limit for some net metering rates can equally be circumvented by building two separate solar systems next to each other. This problem of potential circumvention is the exact same under the FERC rules and under Minnesota net metering law.

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<sup>23</sup> See Pages 4-5 of ELPC/VS’s March 13, 2026 Initial Comments.

JSP seems to suggest that although the FERC rule applies for determining capacity for a QF, it only applies for determining whether the capacity is under the maximum size of 80 MW. JSP argues that since the Minnesota law’s purpose is to determine capacity for compensation rate, the FERC one-mile rule should not apply.<sup>24</sup> We argue when a QF’s capacity is determined, the principles should be the same regardless of what is *the limit* that the capacity is measured against. It should be irrelevant whether the capacity limit is 1 MW or 80 MW. Further, when a QF’s capacity is determined, the principles should be the same regardless of what is *the purpose* of the exercise. It should not matter whether a QF’s capacity is measured for qualification, certification or compensation rate. We also point out that FERC has applied the one-mile rule to determine whether solar arrays should be aggregated for purposes of determining whether the QF is under or over 1 MW, as was explained in our Initial Comments.

In Minnesota, other utilities and cooperatives also employ the one-mile rule, as JSP’s Initial Comments point out.<sup>25</sup> This fact shows that the Company is not an outlier, and confirms a broader use of this approach that is not limited to the Company. JSP then argues that the Commission has previously rejected geographic proximity in determining a facility’s size, citing the Community Solar Garden (CSG) docket.<sup>26</sup> However, the Commission ruling on co-location in the CSG docket is not related to determining the size of a QF, since CSGs are not QFs because the compensation rate is above avoided cost and the CSGs are therefore not subject to PURPA.<sup>27</sup> Accordingly, it is not pertinent here that the QF one-mile rule does not apply to CSGs.

JSP also argues that Minnesota law “only” allows solar facilities to be combined for the limited purpose of imposing a solar production tax and permitting, citing Minn. Stat. §§ 272.0295 and 216I.04. However, these statutes do not state that solar facilities can only be combined for the limited purpose of imposing a solar production tax and permitting. Instead, they require that the solar facilities be combined for these specific purposes, but do not mention anything about other purposes. These statutes do not address the definition of a QF and do not over-ride the application of the QF one-mile rule.

Hennepin County’s Initial Comments argue that the one-mile rule should not be

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<sup>24</sup>See Pages 14-26 of JSP’s March 13, 2026 Initial Comments.

<sup>25</sup>See Page 4 of JSP’s March 13, 2026 Initial Comments.

<sup>26</sup> *In the Matter of Implementation of 2023 Legislative Changes to Northern States Power Co. d/ b/ a Xcel’s Energy’s Community Solar Garden Program*, Docket No. E002/M-13-867 and *In the Matter of Northern States Power Company, dba Xcel Energy, for Approval of Its Proposed Community Solar Garden Program*, Docket No. E002/CI-23-335.

<sup>27</sup> *In the Matter of the Petition of Northern States Power Company, d/ b/ a Xcel Energy, for Approval of Its Proposed Community Solar Garden Program*, Minn. App., A15-1831, May 31, 2016, at pages 19-20.

applied, and that it would be improper for the Company to cancel the Uniform Statewide Contracts for these two PV systems. We addressed both of these arguments in our Initial Comments. Hennepin County further points out that under Minnesota law, capacity is measured at the point of interconnection or common coupling, but these provisions do not address how to treat several systems in close proximity to determine the overall size of the QF.

Hennepin County also states that it is not seeking to participate in aggregate metering, which is provided as an option in the Company's tariffs if the tariff requirements are met. We agree that the tariffed aggregate metering provisions are not available here, as we further explained in our Initial Comments. The type of aggregate metering referenced by Hennepin County is detailed in the Company's tariff, on tariff sheet 9-8.1, which is included here as Attachment B. Under this tariffed aggregate metering, PV production from one site can be credited to the same customer's bill on an adjacent site. Aggregate metering is therefore totally different from the issues presented by application of the FERC one-mile rule to aggregate the size of the two PV systems for determining eligibility for net metering compensation. Aggregate metering is not related to the PPA that the Company is offering to this QF which exceeds 1 MW.

#### **D. Broad Statements Cannot Override a Clear, Specific Rule**

Several commenters, including Hennepin County, have referenced Minn. Stat. 216B.164 Subd. 1 as support for their claim that the FERC one-mile rule should not apply. They argue that the legislature has made it clear that Minnesota's net metering law "shall at all times be construed in accordance with its intent to give the maximum possible encouragement to cogeneration and small power production consistent with protection of the ratepayers and the public."<sup>28</sup> For example, Hennepin County states that "This public-interest mandate places the promotion of distributed renewable generation at the center of the Commission's responsibilities under Minn. Stat. § 216B.164."<sup>29</sup>

However, the language in Minn. R. 7835.0100, Subp. 19, containing the definition of a qualifying facility, is clear and specific and it should not be overridden by general policy statutory language. Based on the principles of interpreting conflicting statutes or sections of law, a specific statute or subsection governs over a general one and a general rule cannot override a clear, specific rule. This same principle applies under

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<sup>28</sup> Minn. Stat. § 216B.164, subd. 1.

<sup>29</sup> See Page 6 of Hennepin County's March 13, 2026 Initial Comments, See also Page 7 of ELPC/VS's March 13, 2026 Initial Comments.

Minnesota law: the special provision shall prevail over the general provision. (Minn. Stat. § 645.26, Subd. 1).

Additionally, in arguing that the public interest requires the Commission to investigate the allegations in the Complaint, Hennepin County points to the general legislative policy purpose, but does not give emphasis to the language in the cited statute about the need to be “consistent with the protection of the ratepayers and the public.” The Company’s position is consistent with the protection of the ratepayers and the public because it avoids unnecessary cross-subsidies and aligns with the state and federal law. Ignoring the one-mile rule would expand net metering beyond the Minnesota statutory cap and effectively push more costs on other Company customers.

Similarly, broad arguments that the Company’s approach would “chill renewable energy investments,” “discourage renewable energy development,” and “unilaterally revoke the statutorily mandated framework for net metering”<sup>30</sup> cannot change the interpretation of a rule that contains specific, clear and plain language. Further, as shown by Figure 1 above, the Company has led the way in Minnesota in interconnecting solar DER systems.

## **E. Other Arguments**

Although the two solar projects would not be eligible for the net metering codes that Hennepin County prefers,<sup>31</sup> the Company has offered to use the recently approved tariffed PPA available to systems up to 5 MW,<sup>32</sup> or alternatively, to negotiate with Hennepin County a PPA that compensates for any export energy to the Company at an avoided cost rate. The tariffed PPA provides net metering at 15-minute intervals and payment for excess production at an avoided cost rate. Therefore, Hennepin County argues incorrectly that under the Company’s approach it would not be able to receive net metering for its two PV systems. Instead, Hennepin County is seeking additional compensation above what it is entitled to, which would mean that other Company customers would be cross-subsidizing these excessive net metering rates. Hennepin County claims that it would be harmed if this cross-subsidy is not applied, but the absence of such an unauthorized cross-subsidy is not a legally recognized harm.

Hennepin County has executed the Uniform Statewide Contract for Cogeneration and Small Power Production Facilities (Uniform Statewide Contract) for the ACF and

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<sup>30</sup> See Pages 6-7 of Hennepin County’s March 13, 2026 Initial Comments.

<sup>31</sup> Hennepin County is requesting the A55/A56 annual net metering rate code for the ACF array and the A53/A54 monthly net metering rate code for the PSH array.

<sup>32</sup> See Tariff Sheets 9-12.2 through 9-12.3.

PSH solar projects. This contract only applies to QFs and specifically states that the agreement is made between the utility and the QF. Most importantly, if the QF exceeds the 1 MW threshold, then it can no longer take service under the Uniform Statewide Contract. Therefore, the Company has stated that it will cancel the Uniform Statewide Contracts after both PV systems receive permission to operate, because at that time they will be treated as a single QF exceeding 1 MW. Hennepin County, JSP, and ELPC/VS incorrectly claim that it would be unlawful for the Company to cancel these contracts. Additionally, these contracts (par. 17) specifically allow either party to cancel the contract upon 30 days' notice.

The Department concludes that there are reasonable grounds to investigate the Complaint. However, the basis of the Department's conclusion is merely the fact that there is a dispute between Hennepin County and the Company. The Department has not provided an examination of the merits, or lack of merits, of the positions of the parties. Just because the dispute exists is not sufficient to show reasonable grounds to investigate a complaint. In several previously filed complaints with disputes, the Commission has decided several times that there were not reasonable grounds for the Commission to investigate and dismissed the complaint.<sup>33</sup>

The Department also argues that there is public interest to investigate the allegations because it is important for the Commission to determine whether the one-mile rule applies to a net metered facility. The Commission can decide that the one-mile rule applies without undertaking an investigation by simply so concluding and dismissing the Complaint.

While ELPC/VS argue<sup>34</sup> without further support that the one-mile rule should not apply to net metered projects, they alternatively request that the Commission provide Hennepin County a waiver from the one-mile requirement. ELPC/VS has neither referenced the standards that should be employed for such a waiver, nor shown how Hennepin County meets these standards. Furthermore, since Hennepin County has

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<sup>33</sup> See, for example, Docket No. C-20-892, *In the Matter of a Formal Complaint and Petition for Expedited Resolution by Sunrise Energy Ventures LLC Against Norther States Power Company d/ b/ a Xcel Energy*, Order of April 16, 2021; Docket No. C-21-160, *In the Matter of a Formal Complaint and Petition for Expedited Resolution by Sunrise Energy Ventures LLC Against Norther States Power Company d/ b/ a Xcel Energy*, Order of August 13, 2021; Docket No. C-22-570, *In the Matter of the Formal Complaint for Expedited Relief by Novel Energy Solutions Against Xcel Energy*, Order of March 15, 2023; Docket No. C-23-424, *In the Matter of the Formal Complaint and Request for Relief by the Minnesota Solar Advocates*, Order of February 27, 2024 (affirmed on appeal in Minnesota Court of Appeals order of April 14, 2025 in Docket A24-0845, and the Minnesota Supreme Court denied the Petition for Leave to Appeal on June 25, 2025); and, Docket No. C-25-76, *In the Matter of a Formal Complaint and Petition for Relief by SunShare LLC Against Northern States Power Co. d/ b/ a Xcel Energy Regarding Settlement Agreements*, Order of June 12, 2025.

<sup>34</sup> See Pages 6-7 of ELPC/VS's March 13, 2026 Initial Comments.

not requested a waiver in its Complaint, this argument is not pertinent.

### **III. IF THE COMMISSION CHOOSES TO INVESTIGATE, WHAT PROCEDURES SHOULD THE COMMISSION UTILIZE?**

The Company firmly believes that the Commission should not choose to investigate this Complaint as described in detail above. However, if the Commission decides to investigate the Complaint, we comment on the procedures below.

The Department notes that the material facts appear to be undisputed and therefore supports a comment cycle under Minn. R. 7829.1800. The Department requests that the Company provide a response to the Complaint within 20 days with an additional 20 days for other parties to respond. This rule states as follows:

#### **7829.1800 INITIAL CONSIDERATION OF FORMAL COMPLAINT.**

Subpart 1. **Initial commission review.** The commission shall review a formal complaint as soon as practicable to determine whether the commission has jurisdiction over the matter and to determine whether there are reasonable grounds to investigate the allegation. On concluding that it lacks jurisdiction or that there is no reasonable basis to investigate the matter, the commission shall dismiss the complaint.

Subp. 2. **Answer.** On concluding that it has jurisdiction over the matter and that investigation is warranted, the commission shall serve the complaint on the respondent, together with an order requiring the respondent to file an answer either stating that it has granted the relief the complainant requests, or responding to the allegations of the complaint. The answer must be filed with the commission and served on the complainant, department, and Office of the Attorney General within 20 days of service of the complaint and order.

Subp. 3. **Reply.** Replies are not required unless the answer alleges that respondent has granted the relief sought by complainant. In that case, the complainant shall file a reply within 20 days admitting or denying that relief has been granted. If the complainant fails to file the reply, the commission shall dismiss the complaint. Copies of the reply must be served on the respondents, department, and Office of the Attorney General.

Subp. 4. **Failure to answer.** If the respondent fails to answer a complaint served by the commission under subpart 2, the commission shall consider the allegations of the complaint denied.

This rule only specifies an opportunity for the respondent to file an answer to the complaint, responding to the allegations. Replies are not required except where the respondent's answer states that it has granted the relief sought by complainant. There is no general opportunity for other commenters to reply to the answer. JSP simply requests that the Company be required to file an answer and that the Commission then conduct a hearing.

Hennepin County, citing Minn. Stat. § 216.17, suggests a much different comment schedule: the Company files its answer, Hennepin County files its initial brief 15 days thereafter, the Company files its reply brief 20 days thereafter, and Hennepin County files its reply brief seven days thereafter. Additionally, Hennepin County recommends the Department and other interested parties can file comments within 20 days of the Company reply brief. However, the statute cited by Hennepin County only addresses how notice, orders and other documents are to be served, and does not relate to how complaints should be handled. This statute does not support the comment schedule being requested by Hennepin County.

The Company believes if the Commission does not dismiss the Complaint, JSP's suggested approach is the most reasonable. This approach would allow the Company to file its answer to the Complaint; the Commission would not accept further filed comments, and then schedule the matter for hearing. If the Commission determines that it has jurisdiction over the complaint under Minn. Stat. § 216B.164, Subd. 5, then pursuant to the provisions of this statute the Company would have the burden of proof. It is common judicial practice for the party with the burden of proof to have the last say. The Company suggests that the Commission in its quasi-judicial role should honor this practice. Doing so would also align with Minn. R. 7829.1800, which gives the respondent (i.e., the Company in this case) the last opportunity for filing prior to hearing.

## CONCLUSION

The Company respectfully requests that the Commission dismiss the Complaint because it is not based on reasonable grounds or merit, and because it is not in the public interest for the Commission to investigate the allegations further. The Company has appropriately applied the FERC QF definition and conditions to the Hennepin County projects, consistent with the specific deference in Minn. Stat. § 216B.164 to PURPA and FERC, the mirroring of the FERC QF definition in Minn.

R. 7835.0100, Subp. 19, and the fact that the statute refers to the capacity of the QF for purposes of applying net metering rates.

Dated: April 10, 2026

Northern States Power Company

Northern States Power Company, a Minnesota corporation  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

**MINNESOTA ELECTRIC RATE BOOK - MPUC NO. 2**

**MONTHLY NET METERING**  
**RATE CODE A53, A54, A58**

Section No. 9  
32nd Revised Sheet No. 4

**AVAILABILITY**

This service corresponds to Minn. R. 7835.4012, .4014 (Simultaneous Purchase and Sale Billing Rate) and .4015 (Time-of-Day Purchase Rates) and to Paragraphs 3.b., 3.c., 4.a. and 4.b. of the Uniform Statewide Contract for Cogeneration and Small Power Production. Available to any qualifying facility (QF) customer of less than 1,000 kW AC capacity. The energy payment rates below apply to the extent the energy delivered by the customer exceeds that supplied by the Company during the monthly billing period, and the rates below are for that net excess generation.

**RATE**

Metering charges are as set forth in the Section 10 tariff

Where the customer receives non-time of day retail electric service, the following Rate Code applies.

Payment Schedule for Energy Delivered to Company in Excess of Energy Used (A53)

	<u>Oct-May</u>	<u>Jun-Sep</u>	
Energy Payment per kWh	\$0.03572	\$0.03794	R
Capacity Payment for Firm Power per kWh	\$0.00450	\$0.02882	R

Where the customer receives time of day retail electric service, the following Rate Code applies.

Payment Schedule for Energy Delivered to Company in Excess of Energy Used (A54)

	<u>Oct-May</u>	<u>Jun-Sep</u>	
On Peak Energy Payment per kWh	\$0.04307	\$0.05143	R
Off Peak Energy Payment per kWh	\$0.03186	\$0.03065	R
Capacity Payment for Firm Power per On Peak kWh	\$0.01301	\$0.08176	R

Where the customer receives time of use retail electric service, the following Rate Code applies.

Payment Schedule for Energy Delivered to Company in Excess of Energy Used (A58)

	<u>Oct-May</u>	<u>Jun-Sep</u>
On Peak Energy Payment per kWh	\$0.04354	\$0.05262
Mid Peak Energy Payment per kWh	\$0.03840	\$0.04171
Off Peak Energy Payment per kWh	\$0.02629	\$0.02330
Capacity Payment for Firm Power per On Peak kWh	\$0.05204	\$0.32704

**DETERMINATION OF FIRM POWER**

The customer will have supplied firm power if during the billing period an on peak capacity factor of at least 65% was achieved. The calculation of the on peak capacity factor will be as follows: the average on peak period metered capacity delivered to the Company for the on peak period of the billing period divided by the greatest 15 minute metered capacity delivered for the on peak period of the same billing period expressed in percent and rounded to the nearest whole percent. If the percent calculated is 65 or greater, capacity payment will be made. If the percent calculated is less than 65, capacity payment will not be made.

(Continued on Sheet No. 9-4.1)

Date Filed: 01-02-26	By: Bria E. Shea	Effective Date: 04-01-26
	President, Northern States Power Company, a Minnesota corporation	
Docket No. E002/PR-26-9		Order Date: 03-17-26

Northern States Power Company, a Minnesota corporation  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

**MINNESOTA ELECTRIC RATE BOOK - MPUC NO. 2**

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**MONTHLY NET METERING**  
**RATE CODE A53, A54 (Continued)**

Section No. 9  
1st Revised Sheet No. 4.1

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**TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE**

1. Electric service provided by Company to customer in excess of energy delivered by the QF at the same site during the same billing period shall be billed in accordance with the retail rate applicable to customer.
2. For demand metered General Service customers, the entire kW demand supplied by the Company at the same site during the same billing period shall be billed to the customer according to the appropriate general service demand charge rate.
3. Interconnection charges will be assessed by the Company on an individual basis for all costs associated with addition to or modification of Company facilities to accommodate the customer. The net interconnection charge is the responsibility of the customer.
4. The voltage and phase of customer's generator must be consistent with existing service and approved by the Company.
5. The customer must comply with the MN Technical Requirements.
6. Individual System Capacity Limits apply.

ND

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Date Filed:	12-14-18	By: Christopher B. Clark	Effective Date:	05-09-19
		President, Northern States Power Company, a Minnesota corporation		
Docket No.	E002/M-18-714		Order Date:	05-09-19

Northern States Power Company, a Minnesota corporation  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

**MINNESOTA ELECTRIC RATE BOOK - MPUC NO. 2**

**ANNUAL NET METERING (KWH BANKING OPTION)  
RATE CODE A55, A56, A59**

Section No. 9  
12th Revised Sheet No. 4.2

**Availability**

This service corresponds to Minn. R. 7835.4012, .4014 (Simultaneous Purchase and Sale Billing Rate), .4015 (Time-of-Day Purchase Rates), and .4017 (Net Metered Facility; Bill Credits), and to Paragraphs 5.a, 5.b, and 5.c of the Uniform Statewide Contract for Cogeneration and Small Power Production. Available to a qualifying facility (QF) or Net Metered Facility (NMF) customer who elects to be compensated for net input into the utility's system in the form of a kilowatt-hour credit on the customer's bill for that customer's account, subject to the following conditions:

- A. The customer is not receiving a value of solar rate under Minnesota Statutes, section 216B.164, subdivision 10;
- B. The customer is interconnected with the Company; and
- C. The customer has at least 40 kilowatt AC capacity but less than 1,000 kilowatt AC capacity.

Metering charges are as set forth in the Section 10 tariff

The Company compensates the customer, in the form of an energy payment, for the bank balance for kWh credits annually at the rate set forth below.

Energy Payment per kWh for Customers on non-time of day Service Tariffs (A55)	<u>Annual</u>	\$0.03654	R
Time of Day Service Customers (A56)	<u>Annual</u>		
On Peak Energy Payment per kWh		\$0.04613	R
Off Peak Energy Payment per kWh		\$0.03142	R
Time of Use Service Customers (A59)	<u>Annual</u>		
On Peak Energy Payment per kWh		\$0.04686	
Mid Peak Energy Payment per kWh		\$0.03962	
Off Peak Energy Payment per kWh		\$0.02519	
Capacity Payment for Firm Power where customer receives			
	<u>Oct-May</u>	<u>Jun-Sep</u>	
non-time of day retail electric service per kWh	\$0.00450	\$0.02882	R
time of day retail electric service per on-peak kWh	\$0.01301	\$0.08176	R
time of use retail electric service per on-peak kWh	\$0.05204	\$0.32704	

**Determination of Firm Power**

The customer will have supplied firm power if during the billing period an on peak capacity factor of at least 65% was achieved. The calculation of the on peak capacity factor will be as follows: the average on peak period metered capacity delivered to the Company for the on peak period of the billing period divided by the greatest 15 minute metered capacity delivered for the on peak period of the same billing period expressed in percent and rounded to the nearest whole percent. If the percent calculated is 65 or greater, capacity payment will be made. If the percent calculated is less than 65, capacity payment will not be made.

(Continued on Sheet No. 9-4.3)

Date Filed:	01-02-26	By:	Bria E. Shea	Effective Date:	04-01-26
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Northern States Power Company, a Minnesota corporation  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

**MINNESOTA ELECTRIC RATE BOOK - MPUC NO. 2**

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**ANNUAL NET METERING (KWH BANKING OPTION)  
RATE CODE A55, A56 (Continued)**

Section No. 9  
2nd Revised Sheet No. 4.3

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**TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE**

1. Electric service provided by Company to customer in excess of energy delivered by the QF or NMF including the depletion of any banked excess generation at the same site shall be billed in accordance with the retail rate applicable to customer.
2. For demand metered General Service customers, the entire kW demand supplied by the Company at the same site during the same billing period shall be billed to the customer according to the appropriate general service demand charge rate.
3. Interconnection charges will be assessed by the Company on an individual basis for all costs associated with addition to or modification of Company facilities to accommodate the customer. The net interconnection charge is the responsibility of the customer.
4. The voltage and phase of customer's generator must be consistent with existing service and approved by the Company.
5. The customer must comply with the MN Technical Requirements.
6. Individual System Capacity Limits apply.
7. The Company will credit customers electing to "bank" annually via an on-bill credit for that customer's account posted on the bill following the billing cycle that includes December 31 and reflects payment for the bank balance for kWh credits accumulated up through the closing date on that bill which includes December 31. The effect of netting customer generation against customer use occurs on a roughly annual basis, but for administrative purposes may be a few days off from a calendar year. The bank balance increases or decreases monthly, but at end of any given monthly billing cycle never goes below zero.
8. To choose Annual Net Metering, the customer should select Paragraphs 5.a. in the Uniform Statewide Contract for Cogeneration and Small Power Production, in addition to either Paragraph 5.b. or 5.c of that contract.
9. If the Customer has been accepted in the Solar Grant Program for Public Buildings under Minn. Stat. § 216C.377 by the Department of Commerce, then the following provisions apply:
  - A. The Customer is still eligible for the A55/A56 rate codes even though its system is less than 40 kW but needs to comply with the other requirements of this tariff except as noted in this Par. 9.
  - B. The Customer needs to choose Annual Net Metering, and to do this the customer needs to comply with the provisions in Par. 8 above.
  - C. Instead of the bank balance being paid to the Customer annually, any such amounts that would have been are forfeited to the Company. This is consistent with Minn. Stat. § 216C.377, Subd. 12.
  - D. The terms and conditions associated with the Solar Grant Program for Public Buildings are managed by the Department of Commerce.

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Date Filed:	01-19-24	By: Ryan J. Long	Effective Date:	04-23-24
		President, Northern States Power Company, a Minnesota corporation		
Docket No.	E002/M-24-78		Order Date:	04-10-24

Northern States Power Company, a Minnesota corporation  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401  
**MINNESOTA ELECTRIC RATE BOOK - MPUC NO. 2**

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**RULES AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO COGENERATION  
AND SMALL POWER PRODUCTION FACILITIES (Continued)**

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Section No. 9  
1st Revised Sheet No. 8.1

**AGGREGATION OF METERS**

The Company will aggregate meters at the request of a customer for services provided under Rate Codes A50, A51, A52, A53, A54, A55 or A56 for Qualifying Facilities (QFs) having less than 1,000 kW capacity and if greater than 40 kW that also comply with the Individual System Capacity Limits. The Company must aggregate for billing purposes a customer's designated distributed generation bi-directional meter with one or more aggregated retail meters if a customer requests that it do so. To qualify for aggregation:

- 1.) the meters must be located on contiguous property owned by the customer requesting the aggregation,
- 2.) the account(s) associated with the meters must be in the name of the same customer,
- 3.) the retail services associate with the aggregated meters of a customer must be either all time-of-day or all non-time-of-day,
- 4.) the total of all aggregated meters must be subject in the aggregate to the size limitation under the single Rate Code chosen by the customer applicable to all of the aggregated meters (i.e., Rate Code A50, A51, A52, A53, A54, A55 or A56) and in the aggregate be less than 1,000 kW capacity, and
- 5.) if the customer has chosen the A53, A54, A55 or A56 rate code, the total of all aggregated meters is subject in the aggregate to the Individual System Capacity Limits,

As the term is used here, "contiguous property" means property owned or leased by the customer sharing a common border, without regard to interruptions in contiguity caused by easements, public thoroughfares, transportation rights-of-way, or Company rights-of-way. The Company must comply with a request by a customer-generator to aggregate additional meters within 90 days. The specific meters must be identified at the time of the request. In the event that more than one meter is identified, the customer must designate the rank order for the aggregated meters to which the net metered credits are to be applied. At least 60 days prior to the beginning of the next annual billing period, a customer may amend the rank order of the aggregated meters. The aggregation of meters applies only to charges that use kilowatt-hours as the billing determinant. All other charges applicable to each meter account shall be billed to the customer. The Company will first apply the kilowatt-hour credit to the charges for the designated meter and then to the charges for the aggregated meters in the rank order specified by the customer. If the Net Metered Facility supplies more electricity to the Company than the energy usage recorded by the customer-generator's designated and aggregated meters during a monthly billing period, the Company will apply, at the election of the customer, any excess production based on a monthly credit (Rate Codes A50, A51, A52, A53 or A54) or the Annual Net Metering (kWh Banking Option, Rate Codes A55 or A56). Where a monthly credit is chosen, Company shall apply monetary credits to the customer's next monthly bill for the excess kilowatt-hours. The fee to cover the administrative costs incurred in implementing meter aggregation requests is \$3.00 per month per retail meter for the meters that are aggregated.

(Continued on Sheet No. 9-8.2)

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			EVP, Chief Legal & Compliance Officer and President, Northern States Power Company, a Minnesota corporation		
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# MINNESOTA

## PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

## Net metering and compensation

Generally, if a customer produces more electricity than they use, the utility will pay them for the extra power. This is called **net metering**. This payment is determined by the contract the customer signed with the utility. Utilities keep the rates updated in a [rate book](https://mn.gov/puc/activities/economic-analysis/distributed-energy/net-metering/tariffs-and-rate-books/) (<https://mn.gov/puc/activities/economic-analysis/distributed-energy/net-metering/tariffs-and-rate-books/>).

A **distributed energy resource** (DER), also called **distributed generation** (DG), which includes **rooftop solar systems**, are usually the way that a customer produces more electricity than they use.

The amount that a customer is paid for the extra electricity is known as the **compensation rate**. Utilities provide their compensation rates in their tariffs based on:

- The size of the customer's system.
- The specific costs and retail rates of their utility (updated annually).
- Whether the customer is served by a cooperative, municipal, or public utility.

**Customers with systems under 1 MW** (or 100 kW for cooperative/municipal utility members) will choose their compensation rate based on their system's qualifications:

## How can I calculate my compensation rate?

- Average utility energy Rate for systems under 40 kW AC.
- Simultaneous purchase and sale rate for systems under 1 MW AC (or 40 kW AC for cooperative/municipal utility members).
- Time-of-day rate for systems under 1 MW AC (or over 40 kW but less than 100 kW AC for cooperative and municipal utility members). in which the customer is compensated a set rate based on the time of day their energy is produced and delivered to the electric grid.



## What are my payment options?

The uniform statewide contract lets customers decide if they want to be paid by check, bill credit, or to bank credits for future use, depending on their type of solar array.

**Under 40 kW:** Check or bill credit

**40kW – 1MW:** Check, bill credit, or banking

**1 MW – 20 MW:** Customers can choose to be paid by check, receive a bill credit, or bank kWh credits on their bill for future use. Compensation is negotiable based on the utility's avoided cost.

The uniform statewide contract lets customers decide if they want payment by check or bill credit. For customers with systems between 40 kW AC and 1 MW connected to a public utility, they decide if they want excess bill credits to be banked for later use.

Minnesota utilities provide different compensation rates for customers with qualifying facility (QF) distributed generation.

## Average retail utility energy rate



If you have a rooftop solar system (also called a distributed energy resource or DER) that is less than 40 kW AC, you can choose to get paid at the **average retail utility energy rate** for the extra energy you sell back to the utility. Keep in mind that your monthly billing cycle might not match up exactly with the calendar month because utility billing systems have various cycles. To make it work, the utility might use a bidirectional meter or install two meters and then calculate the difference on your bill. Either way, you get to balance out the electricity you use and the electricity you generate each month.

**Every year, utilities update this rate.** They figure it out for each customer group by taking the total yearly revenue, subtracting the total yearly fixed charges, and dividing the result by the total yearly kWh sales.

$$\text{Average Retail Utility Energy Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Revenue} - \text{Fixed Charges}}{\text{Annual kWh Sales}}$$

This calculation can be found in a utility's annual tariff update or rate book, as described above.

(Public Utilities: Minn. Rules 7835.4013 (<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/7835.4013/>) )

A utility may offer an incentive program for the installation and production of solar energy. Participation in this program may be limited to systems of a certain size or have other restrictions, such as that the amount of the expected production from the solar facility does not exceed 120 percent of the annual on-site energy consumption combined with the size of any subscription the customer might have to a community solar garden.

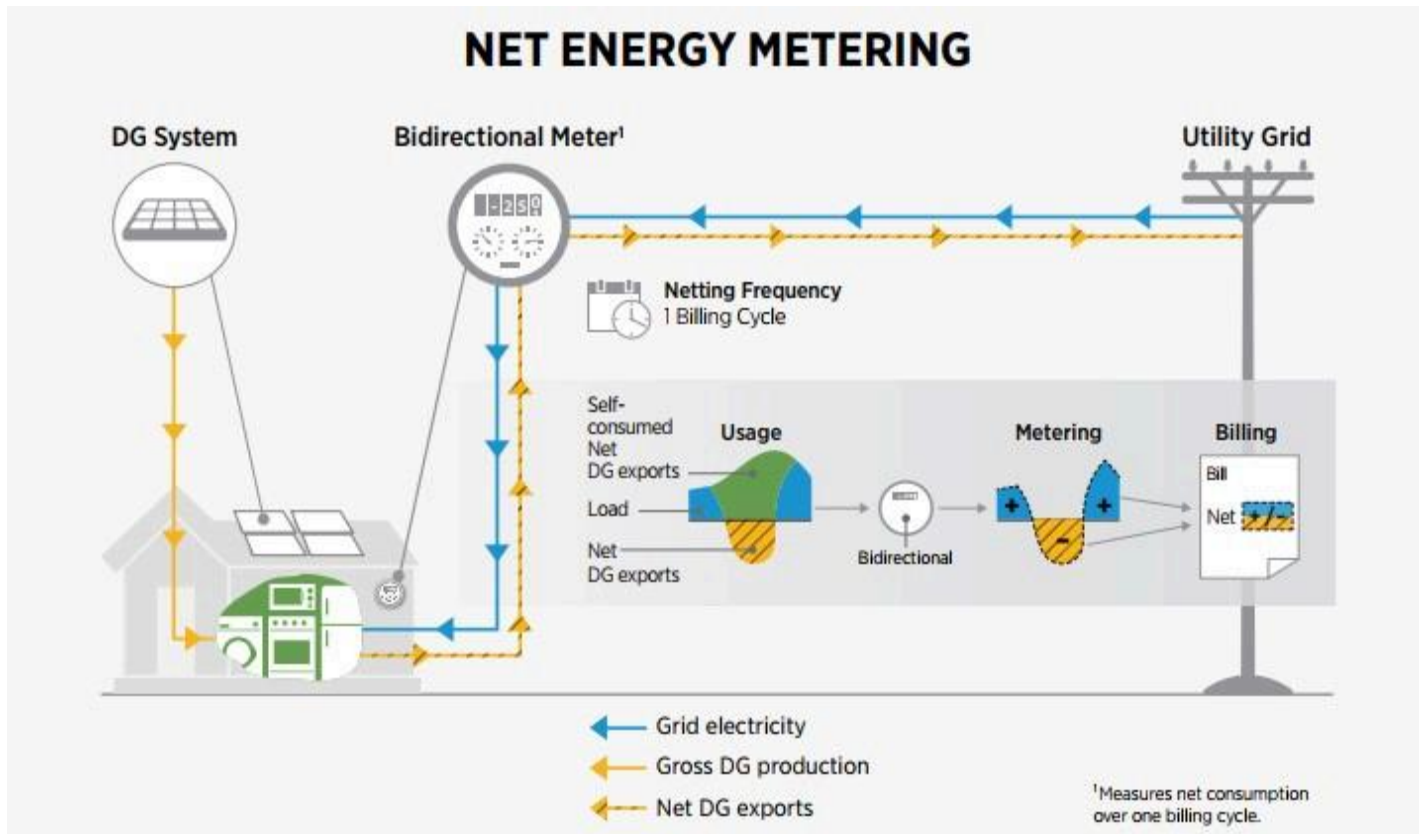
## Simultaneous purchase and sale billing rates

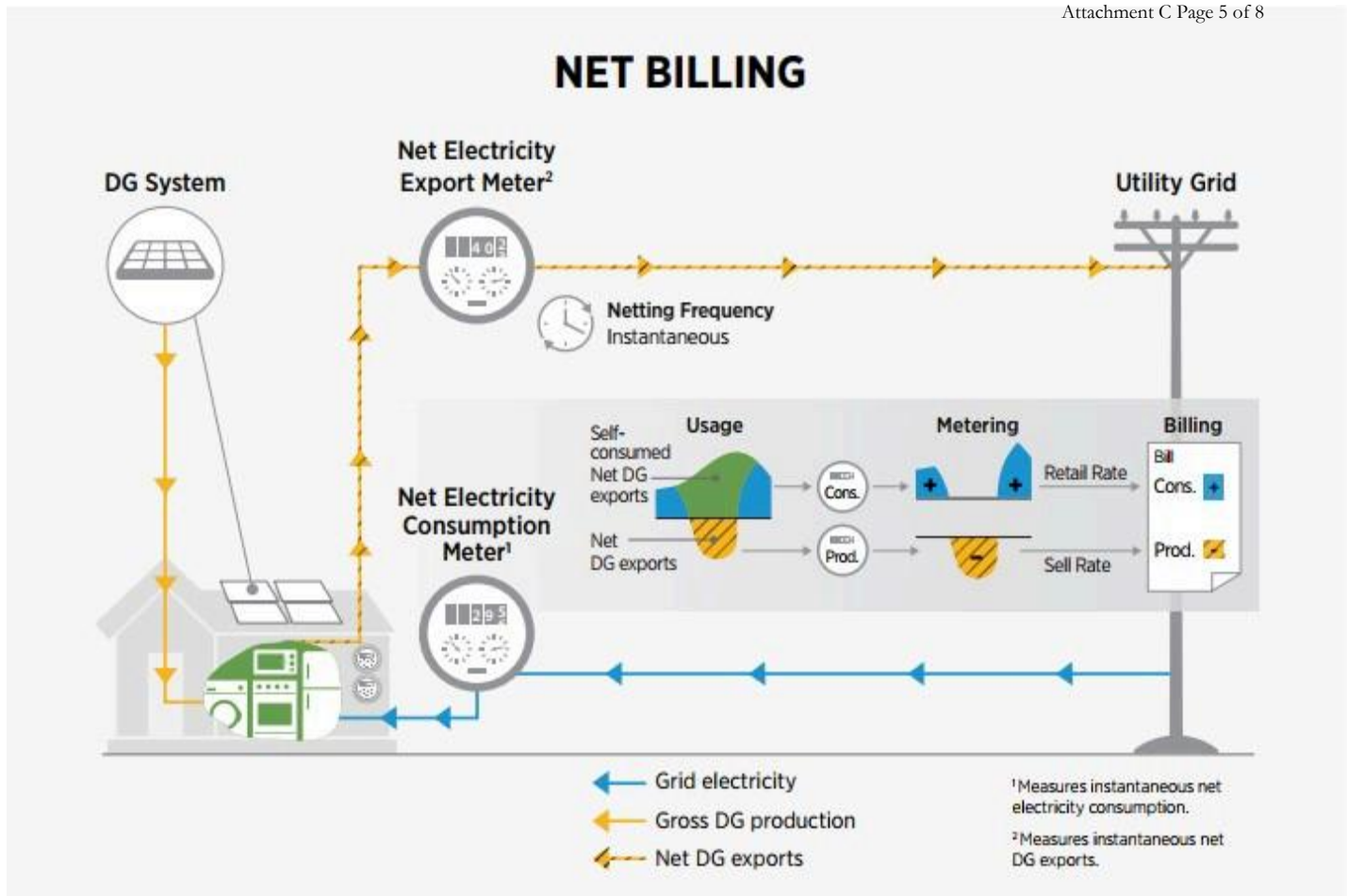
If your solar power system is under 40 kW AC for cooperative or municipal utility customers, and 1 MW AC for public utility customers, and you don't qualify for or choose the Average Retail Utility Energy Rate, you might be able to pick the **Simultaneous Purchase and Sale Billing Rate**. This can be based on either a flat rate or on a Time-of-Day rate. There are some rules, though, like your solar facility shouldn't produce more than 120% of the energy you use on-site, combined with any subscription to a Community Solar Garden.

The rates you get can be figured out in different ways, depending on the utility:

1. Your compensation is based on the extra electricity you generate after subtracting what you used that month. This is called **net metering**.
2. Your compensation is based on all the electricity you send to the utility after using some for yourself instantly. This is sometimes called **net billing**.

The following diagrams may be helpful in illustrating the differences between net metering and net billing.





Source: [National Renewable Energy Laboratory \(https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy18osti/68469.pdf\)](https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy18osti/68469.pdf)

The simultaneous purchase and sale billing rates let customers get paid if their rooftop solar power system, also known as a distributed energy resource (DER), provides a certain kind of reliable energy called **firm power**. To be firm power, the DER must deliver energy to the utility with at least a 65 percent capacity during peak times in the billing period. The capacity is based on the DER's maximum power delivered to the utility during the billing period. Customers still buy electricity from the utility at their usual rate.

The utility sets the simultaneous purchase and sale billing rate (both flat rate and time-of-day rate) based on the average energy costs shown in the utility's yearly tariff filing. The capacity rate is the utility's net yearly avoided capacity cost per unit of energy averaged over all hours. More details are in [Minn. Rules 7835.4014 \(https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/7835.4014/\)](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/7835.4014/).

**Time-of-day rates** (also known as "time of use" rates) recognize that electricity is valued at different amounts at different times throughout the day. Most customers have a fixed rate regardless of the time, but time-of-day rates have higher rates during the day and lower rates at night. This rate needs a special meter to track when the energy is used. It is divided into on-peak and off-peak costs based on the utility's Schedule A filed in the utility's yearly tariff update. The capacity is based on avoided capacity cost averaged over on-peak hours. More details are in [Minn. Rules 7835.4015 \(https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/7835.4015/\)](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/7835.4015/).

The simultaneous purchase and sale billing rates for solar power are usually less than the average retail utility energy rate. But even if a customer qualifies for the average rate, they can still choose the lower simultaneous purchase and sale billing rate, especially if they use more electricity than they generate and own an electric car which can be recharged at a lower rate at night under a time-of-day rate..

## Additional considerations

### Banking kilowatt hour production

Public utilities may allow a solar system of at least 40 kW AC, but less than 1 MW AC, to "bank" production credits. For cooperative and municipal utilities, the DER must be less than 40 kW AC. The DER must abide by applicable utility tariff restrictions and not be on the Value of Solar tariff rate. Banking credits are like net metering under the Simultaneous Purchase and Sale Billing Rate, but on a yearly basis. Customers can choose to bank bill credits under the Time-of-Day rate as well. The utility's tariff will have more details for either option. At the end of the year, excess credits are treated differently for public utility customers (paid at the avoided cost rate) and cooperative and municipal utility customers (canceled with no extra pay). (Minn. Stat. 216B.164; (<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/216B.164>), Subd. 3a for public utilities and Subd.3(f) for cooperative and municipal utilities.)

### Correctly sizing the DER system

For customers looking to set up a distributed energy resource (DER) system larger than 40 kW or earn compensation from their utility for the electricity they make, there's a limit on the eligible size. This limit is set at 120% of the energy used on the property or meter. If you have multiple properties or meters, you can explore options like meter aggregation (explained in Minn. Stat. 216B.164 (<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/216B.164>), Subd.4c).

If a customer planning a DER system also participates in a community solar garden (CSG) subscription, that subscription is included in the limit of no more than 120% of the average yearly consumption (refer to Minn. Stat. 216B.1641 (<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/216B.1641>), Subd. 1(b)).

### Meter aggregation

In Minnesota, customers can combine the energy usage of several meters and use the electricity generated by their DER system for those meters in the sequence they prefer. However, there's a condition: the meters must be on adjacent properties owned by the same customer. Some utilities may also mandate that the meters all have Time-of-Day rates or none of them have Time-of-Day rates (explained in Minn. Stat. 216B.164; Subd. 4a (<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/216B.164>)).

# Renewable energy credits and solar renewable energy credits

Renewable energy credits (RECs) and solar renewable energy credits (SRECs) show the "value" of the environmental benefits linked to eligible renewable energy production. Each REC equals one MW-hour (1,000 kW hours) of energy, and owners can sell or trade them. To measure the RECs or SRECs produced by a DER system, a production meter is needed.

Utilities use RECs and SRECs to meet renewable energy or solar energy standards, such as Minnesota's [Renewable Energy Standard \(https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=216B.1691#stat.216B.1691.2a\)](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=216B.1691#stat.216B.1691.2a) and [Solar Energy Standard \(https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=216B.1691#stat.216B.1691.2f\)](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=216B.1691#stat.216B.1691.2f). Some individuals and companies buy RECs to support renewable energy or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In Minnesota, customers own the RECs or SRECs from their DER system unless they've agreed to sell or transfer them. Some utility programs may include a condition where the ownership of RECs or SRECs is transferred to the utility. Customers might have the option to sell RECs or SRECs to the utility or, for systems under 40 kW, install, at their expense, a production meter to measure the RECs/SRECs produced.

## Distributed generation customer charges or fees

Cooperative and municipal utilities may impose a fee on distributed generation customers to recover fixed costs not covered by the customer's regular retail billing arrangement. Customers with this fee in place can reach out to their utility to understand how these fees are calculated (see [Minn. Stat. 216B.164 \(https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/216B.164\)](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/216B.164) Subd. 3(a)).

Public utilities, on the other hand, are not allowed to charge fixed recovery fees to distributed generation customers, apart from the fixed fees imposed on their regular retail customers. However, customers installing distributed generation may still notice a new charge on their bill to cover additional costs associated with serving their distributed generation facility. These costs include metering fees, which account for reprogramming the customer's existing meter to measure exported energy to the grid, or the added cost of a production meter if necessary. The Commission reviews and approves the utilities' cost calculations for these charges. The charges are outlined in the rate schedule chosen by the customer during their DER system installation, but they are subject to change with Commission approval (refer to [Minn. Stat. 216B.164, Subd. 3 \(https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/216B.164\)](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/216B.164)).

**Learn more about your utility bill (<https://mn.gov/puc/consumers/yourbill/>)**

**Learn more about distributed energy (<https://mn.gov/puc/activities/economic-analysis/distributed-energy/>)**

## Solar Disputes

The Minnesota Public Utilities Commission's Solar Interconnection Ombudsperson investigates interconnection disputes and responds to interconnection-related inquiries. The ombudsperson is not an advocate. They review information from the consumer and the electric utility, identifying issues and seeking resolution.

**Learn more about our Solar Ombudsperson (<https://mn.gov/puc/activities/economic-analysis/distributed-energy/disputes/>)**

If you have a complaint about a solar interconnection, please fill out our Solar Interconnection Complaint and Inquiry Form.

**Solar Dispute Form (<https://mn.gov/puc/activities/economic-analysis/distributed-energy/disputes/solar-disputes-form/>)**

Disclaimer: This webpage is intended as an informational-only, general overview of some key Minnesota statutes, rules and Commission Orders related to customer-sited distributed generation. The information on this page does not represent a Commission interpretation of said statutes, rules and orders.



# MINNESOTA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION



## Statutes & Rules

[Contract & Terms](#)

[./\(/puc/activities/economic-analysis/distributed-energy/contracts-terms/\)](#)

[Net Metering & Compensation](#)

[./\(/puc/activities/economic-analysis/distributed-](#)

[energy/net-metering/\)](#)

[Stakeholders & Resources](#)

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[Interconnection](#)

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[Accessible Version of Federal and State Size Limits Graphic \(/puc/assets/Accessibility%20Version%20-%20Federal%20and%20State%20Size%20Limits%20Graphic\\_tcm14-347214.docx\)](#)

[Minn. Stat. 216B.1611 \(https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=216B.1611\)](#) : Interconnection of On-Site Distributed Generation. Requires the establishment of statewide interconnection procedures, the process by which Distributed Generation is connected to the electrical grid.

[September 28, 2004 Order \(http://mn.gov/puc-stat/documents/puc\\_pdf\\_orders/009846.pdf\)](#) : Minnesota's Statewide Interconnection Process and Technical Requirements. Describes Minnesota's current interconnection procedures for distributed energy resource. These procedures are in the process of being updated in Docket No. 16-521.

[Minn. Stat. 216B.164 \(https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/216B.164\)](#) : Cogeneration and Small Power Production. State law governing matters related to qualifying facilities (QF) distributed generation, including Net Metering, the Value of Solar, and dispute resolution.

[Minn. Rules 7835 \(https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/7835/\)](#) : Cogeneration and Small Power Production Rules. Commission rules implementing Minn. Stat. 216B.164.

Note: Some municipal and cooperative utilities have elected to assume Commission jurisdiction as allowed by state law, which means they have adopted their own rules addressing Minn. Stat. 216B.164. [1]

[\(file:///C:/Users/cjohnson/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/Temporary%20Internet%20Files/Content.Outlook/CS7QX3H8/CLEAN%20FINAL%20WEBPAGE%20DRAFT%20207-11-18.docx#\\_ftn1\)](#)

[1]

[\(file:///C:/Users/cjohnson/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/Temporary%20Internet%20Files/Content.Outlook/CS7QX3H8/CLEAN%20FINAL%20WEBPAGE%20DRAFT%20207-11-18.docx#\\_ftnref1\)](#) A list of Cooperatives who have passed a resolution and rules assuming authority for distributed generation (Minn. Stat. 216B.164) is available in Docket No. Year "17" – Number "487". Customers of these cooperatives should refer to their local cooperative for relevant rules

*Disclaimer: This webpage is intended as an informational-only, general overview of some key Minnesota statutes, rules and Commission Orders related to customer-sited distributed generation. The information on this page does not represent a Commission interpretation of said statutes, rules and orders.*



# Net Metering

## Minnesota Solar Rebates And Incentives

<b>Program</b>	<b>Net Metering</b>
<b>Category</b>	Regulatory Policy
<b>Implementing sector</b>	State
<b>Last Update</b>	02/27/2025 - 12:00
<b>State</b>	<u>Minnesota</u>
<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://mn.gov/puc/activities/economic-analysis/distributed-energy/net-metering/">https://mn.gov/puc/activities/economic-analysis/distributed-energy/net-metering/</a>
<b>Technologies</b>	<u>Solar Photovoltaics</u>
<b>Sectors</b>	<u>Residential</u>

Minnesota's net metering law, enacted in 1983, applies to all investor-owned utilities, municipal utilities, and electric cooperatives.

Minnesota has also finalized a methodology for a value of solar tariff in lieu of a net metering billing mechanism; however, no utility has elected to implement such an alternative tariff as of November 2015.

### System Size

Customers with "qualifying facilities"\* less than 1,000 kilowatts (kW) in capacity at investor-owned utilities and less than 40 kW in capacity at municipal utilities and electric cooperatives are eligible for net metering.

Investor-owned utilities may require customers with a net-metered facility of 40 kW or greater to limit total generation capacity to 120% of the customer's on-site annual electric consumption for solar PV and other distributed generation systems, and to 120% of customer's on-site maximum electric demand for wind generation systems.

### Aggregate Cap

There is no aggregate cap limiting the total amount of systems eligible for net metering. However, an investor-owned utility may request the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission (MPUC) limit net metering once net-metered generation has reached 4% of the utility's annual retail electricity sales. The MPUC has authority to limit the cumulative generation of net metered facilities "only if it determines that additional net metering obligations would cause significant rate impact, require significant measures to address reliability, or raise significant technical issues."

### Additional Fees and Charges

Investor-owned utilities are not permitted to impose a standby charge on net-metered facilities with a capacity of 100 kW or less.

A cooperative electric association or municipal utility may charge an additional fee to recover the fixed costs not already paid for by the customer through the customer's existing billing arrangement.

### Net Excess Generation

Each utility must compensate customers with systems less than 40 kW in size for net excess generation (NEG) at the "average retail utility energy rate," defined as "the total annual class revenue from sales of electricity minus the annual revenue resulting from fixed charges, divided by the annual class kilowatt-hour sales." Compensation may take the form of an actual payment (i.e., check for purchase) for NEG or as a credit on the customer's bill.

For systems sized 40 kW or greater but less than 1,000 kW in size, NEG will be credited at the avoided cost rate. Alternatively, a customer may elect to be compensated in the form of a kWh credit.



### **meter Aggregation**

Investor-owned utilities are required to offer meter aggregation for customers that request it. The meter must be owned or leased by the customer requesting aggregation, and must be located on contiguous property owned by the same customer. The total aggregate of all meters is subject to the same net metering size limitations described above. Utilities must comply with aggregation requests within 90 days. The aggregation of meters only applies to charges that use kWhs as the billing determinant. NEG is credited to the next monthly bill in the form of kWh credits. Utilities may request permission from the MPUC to charge administrative fees for meter aggregation.

### **Renewable Energy Credits**

The customer-generator retains ownership of any RECs associated with the energy generated by a qualifying facility.

### **Community Solar Gardens**

On December 12, 2014, Xcel Energy launched its Solar Rewards Community program pursuant to community solar legislation enacted in Minnesota. Subscribers can purchase subscriptions to a solar garden system developed by a Garden Operator who must have a state certificate of good standing. A garden must always have at least 5 subscribers, of which no single subscriber may have more than a 40% interest, and each subscription must be no less than 200 watts of the system's generating capacity. Subscribers must be retail customers of the utility and located in the same county or a county contiguous to where the facility is located. There is no limit to the number of solar gardens which can be placed on a property, but no single garden can exceed 1 megawatt.

In August 2015, the MPUC approved a settlement agreement between Xcel Energy and a group of solar developers, placing an initial 5-MW cap on co-location for existing solar-garden applications. For applications submitted from September 25, 2015, through September 15, 2016, community solar gardens will be limited to 1 MW at a given site.

Subscribers will receive a credit on their electric bill for the energy produced by the garden. Subscribers are compensated at the applicable retail rate. Community projects may also be eligible for the solar performance based incentives offered by Xcel Energy or the Department of Commerce. The utility that offers the program may own the PV system, or another entity may own the project. Systems may be ground- or roof-mounted, must be located within the utility service territory, and may not exceed system capacity and generation limits that apply to all net-metered systems.

\* The term "qualifying facility" is defined in the federal Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA). It generally includes most renewable energy systems and combined heat and power (CHP) systems.

ADD NEW COMMENT

Find your local solar rebates today! Calculate savings. Compare quotes. Get the best deal.

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## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Marie Horner , hereby certify that I have this day served copies of the foregoing document on the attached list of persons.

xx by depositing a true and correct copy thereof, properly enveloped with postage paid in the United States mail at Minneapolis, Minnesota

xx electronic filing

**DOCKET No.      E002/C-25-435**

Dated this 10<sup>th</sup> day of April 2026

/s/

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Marie Horner  
Regulatory Administrator

#	First Name	Last Name	Email	Organization	Agency	Address	Delivery Method	Alternate Delivery Method	View Trade Secret	Service List Name
1	Sasha	Bergman	sasha.bergman@state.mn.us		Public Utilities Commission	121 7th PI E Ste 350 St. Paul MN, 55101 United States	Electronic Service		Yes	Official 25-435
2	Matthew	Brodin	mbrodin@allete.com	Minnesota Power		30 West Superior Street Duluth MN, 55802 United States	Electronic Service		No	Official 25-435
3	Mike	Bull	mike.bull@state.mn.us		Public Utilities Commission	121 7th Place East, Suite 350 St. Paul MN, 55101 United States	Electronic Service		Yes	Official 25-435
4	John	Coffman	john@johncoffman.net	AARP		871 Tuxedo Blvd. St, Louis MO, 63119-2044 United States	Electronic Service		No	Official 25-435
5	Generic	Commerce Attorneys	commerce.attorneys@ag.state.mn.us		Office of the Attorney General - Department of Commerce	445 Minnesota Street Suite 1400 St. Paul MN, 55101 United States	Electronic Service		Yes	Official 25-435
6	George	Crocker	gwillc@nawo.org	North American Water Office		5093 Keats Avenue Lake Elmo MN, 55042 United States	Electronic Service		No	Official 25-435
7	James	Denniston	james.r.denniston@xcelenergy.com	Xcel Energy Services, Inc.		414 Nicollet Mall, 401-8 Minneapolis MN, 55401 United States	Electronic Service		No	Official 25-435
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9	John	Farrell	jfarrell@ilsr.org	Institute for Local Self-Reliance		2720 E. 22nd St Institute for Local Self-Reliance Minneapolis MN, 55406 United States	Electronic Service		No	Official 25-435
10	Sharon	Ferguson	sharon.ferguson@state.mn.us		Department of Commerce	85 7th Place E Ste 280 Saint Paul MN, 55101-2198 United States	Electronic Service		No	Official 25-435
11	Todd J.	Guerrero	todd.guerrero@kutakrock.com	Kutak Rock LLP		Suite 1750 220 South Sixth Street Minneapolis MN, 55402-1425 United States	Electronic Service		No	Official 25-435
12	Adam	Heinen	aheinen@dakotaelectric.com	Dakota Electric Association		4300 220th St W Farmington MN, 55024 United States	Electronic Service		No	Official 25-435
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16	Alan	Jenkins	aj@jenkinsatlaw.com	Jenkins at Law		2950 Yellowtail Ave. Marathon FL, 33050 United States	Electronic Service		No	Official 25-435
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20	Farid	Khosravi	farid.khosravi@akerman.com	Akerman LLP		999 Peachtree Street NE Suite 1700 Atlanta GA, 30309 United States	Electronic Service		No	Official 25-435
21	Kavita	Maini	kmains@wi.rr.com	KM Energy Consulting, LLC		961 N Lost Woods Rd Oconomowoc WI, 53066 United States	Electronic Service		No	Official 25-435
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23	Erica	McConnell	emcconnell@elpc.org	Environmental Law & Policy Center		35 E. Wacker Drive, Suite 1600 Chicago IL, 60601 United States	Electronic Service		No	Official 25-435
24	Andrew	Moratzka	andrew.moratzka@stoel.com	Stoel Rives LLP		33 South Sixth St Ste 4200 Minneapolis MN, 55402 United States	Electronic Service		No	Official 25-435

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27	Carol A.	Overland	overland@legalelectric.org	Legalelectric - Overland Law Office		1110 West Avenue Red Wing MN, 55066 United States	Electronic Service		No	Official 25-435
28	Generic Notice	Residential Utilities Division	residential.utilities@ag.state.mn.us		Office of the Attorney General - Residential Utilities Division	1400 BRM Tower 445 Minnesota St St. Paul MN, 55101-2131 United States	Electronic Service		Yes	Official 25-435
29	Kevin	Reuther	kreuther@mncenter.org	MN Center for Environmental Advocacy		26 E Exchange St, Ste 206 St. Paul MN, 55101-1667 United States	Electronic Service		No	Official 25-435
30	Ken	Smith	ken.smith@districtenergy.com	District Energy St. Paul Inc.		76 W Kellogg Blvd St. Paul MN, 55102 United States	Electronic Service		No	Official 25-435
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