

June 17, 2014

Darrell Nitschke, Executive Secretary
North Dakota Public Service Commission
600 E. Boulevard, Dept. 408
Bismarck, ND 58505



RE: MRES Ten-Year Plan

Dear Mr. Nitschke:

Missouri River Energy Services (MRES) for itself and as agent for Western Minnesota Municipal Power Agency (Western Minnesota) submits this Ten-Year Plan, pursuant to Section 49-22-04 of the North Dakota Century Code.

Enclosed is an original and ten copies of the plan. Notice of the filing has been given to each state agency and officer entitled to notice as designated in section 69-06-01-05 of the North Dakota Administrative Code.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact me at 605-338-4042 or derek.beresch@mrenergy.com.

Sincerely,



Derek Bertsch
Staff Attorney, Legal

Cc: NDPS (10 + Original)
Service List



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Missouri River Energy Services
North Dakota Ten-Year Plan
2014

Submitted to the
North Dakota Public Service Commission

June 17, 2014

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INTRODUCTION

Missouri Basin Municipal Power Agency, doing business as Missouri River Energy Services (MRES), is a not-for-profit, joint-action agency that provides power, energy, transmission, and related services to its 61 member communities in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. All but one of the 61 MRES members have long-term power sales agreements with MRES and also are entitled to receive a wide range of energy-related services. MRES is governed by a 13-member Board of Directors elected by and from its member communities.

Western Minnesota Municipal Power Agency (Western Minnesota) owns fossil-fuel electric generating facilities in Iowa, South Dakota and Wyoming and wind generation in Minnesota. Pursuant to a long-term contract between Western Minnesota and MRES, MRES has exclusive rights to the output of these facilities to meet its power supply obligations to its members.

MRES for itself and as agent for Western Minnesota submits this Ten-Year Plan, pursuant to NDCC 49-22-04. MRES prepared this Ten-Year Plan in accordance with the North Dakota Public Service Commission's (Commission) Guidelines for compliance with the requirements of NDCC 49-22-04.

SECTION A: Existing Energy Conversion Facilities

Currently, the largest MRES generation resources are a 281 MW share of Laramie River Station (LRS), a coal plant located near Wheatland, Wyoming, and the three-unit Exira Station located near Atlantic, Iowa, with a total rating of 140 MW. MRES energy conversion facilities also include the Watertown Power Plant (WPP), an oil-fired combustion turbine located in Watertown, South Dakota, with a summer rating of 48.8 MW. Lastly, MRES operates and purchases output from four wind turbines located just west of Worthington, Minnesota. The rated output of the units totals 3.7 MW.

MRES has no plans to retire any of its existing energy conversion facilities within the next ten years.

SECTION B: Energy Conversion Facilities Under Construction

MRES does not have any energy conversion facilities under construction.

SECTION C: Proposed Energy Conversion Facilities on Which Construction is Intended Within the Ensuing Five Years

MRES does not propose to start construction on any energy conversion facilities in North Dakota within the ensuing five years. MRES is in the process of developing a hydroelectric generating facility at the Red Rock Reservoir on the Des Moines River near Pella, Iowa. The design output of the Red Rock Hydroelectric Project (RRHP) will be approximately 36 MW, but the project will be capable of generating up to 55 MW at certain times of the year when water is plentiful. The RRHP will have generator outlet facilities consisting of a 69 kV transmission line extending 4.4 miles. Parts of the transmission line will be buried (a total of about 0.8 mile or 4,200 feet) and the remainder of which will be overhead. MRES expects construction to begin later in 2014 with the project becoming operational in 2018. A map of the RRHP will be provided upon request.

The RRHP is expected to have only minimal effects on the environment. The license granted by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for construction, operation and maintenance of the RRHP requires a number of measures to protect or enhance water quality, fish and aquatic resources, wildlife, recreation, and cultural resources at the project. These measures will ensure that the project will have only a minimal effect on the surrounding environment.

SECTION D: Proposed Energy Conversion Facilities During the Next Ten-Year Time Period

Other than the RRHP noted in Section C, MRES has no other proposed energy conversion facilities as defined by Chapter 49-22-03 of the North Dakota Century Code.

MRES continues to evaluate opportunities for additional renewable resources to ensure continuing compliance with the Renewable Energy Objective goals of North Dakota and South Dakota and the requirements of the Minnesota Renewable Energy Standard.

SECTION E: Existing Transmission Facilities (Electric)

MRES is participating in the CapX2020 Fargo-St. Cloud transmission line project.¹ The Fargo-St. Cloud project is a 345 kV transmission line being built between the new Quarry Substation northwest of St. Cloud, Minnesota, and the new Bison Substation west of Fargo, North Dakota. Some facilities have been constructed, but are not yet operational. About 34.9 miles of the Fargo-St. Cloud project will be in North Dakota.

Additional information can be found at www.capx2020.com.

SECTION F: Existing Transmission Facilities (Pipeline)

Not applicable to MRES.

SECTION G: Proposed Transmission Facilities on Which Construction is Intended Within the Ensuing Five Years (Electric)

As discussed in Section E, MRES is participating in the CapX2020 Fargo-St. Cloud transmission line project. Although some facilities have been constructed, the line has not yet been placed into service. Construction is expected to be completed in 2015. The participation of MRES in the CapX2020 transmission initiative is described in more detail in Section J.

SECTION H: Proposed Transmission Facilities on Which Construction is Intended Within the Ensuing Five Years (Pipeline)

Not applicable to MRES.

SECTION I: Proposed Transmission Facilities During the Next Ten-Year Period (Electric and Pipeline)

See response to Section G.

¹ MRES held rights to as much as 11% of the Fargo Project. MRES chose to assign its rights to Western Minnesota Municipal Power Agency (Western Minnesota). While Western Minnesota will be the owner of the 11% share of CapX Fargo Phase 1, it will continue to be associated with MRES and the overall utility operations are unchanged.

SECTION J: Regional Coordination

MRES closely coordinates its transmission planning with other organizations to ensure cost-effectiveness and electric-service reliability in the region. MRES is a member of and participates directly in several regional entities:

- The Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO), which administers a tariff providing for regional transmission services, energy and ancillary services markets, and resource adequacy requirements. MISO also has responsibilities for regional transmission planning, coordination, and expansion. MRES is a transmission owning member and market participant. MISO conducts Subregional Planning Meetings (SPMs) four times each year to provide a forum for coordination and discussion of transmission issues and proposed projects among utilities and other interested stakeholders. MISO's transmission expansion plans (MTEP-2013 being the most-recent approved plan) are also available at their web site under the "Planning" tab and contained in the "Transmission Expansion Planning (MTEP)" link. Further information about MISO is available on-line at www.misoenergy.org.
- The Midwest Reliability Organization (MRO), a non-profit organization of regional utilities established to develop regional reliability standards and ensure compliance with standards of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) as well as its own. Further information about MRO is available on-line at www.midwestreliability.org and about NERC at www.nerc.com.
- The Mid-Continent Area Power Pool (MAPP), which has historically provided resource pooling and transmission coordination functions for its members across a large part of the upper Midwest. For MRES and other MISO members, these functions have largely been transitioned to MISO, however MRES continues to participate in MAPP to support needed activities associated with other MRES facilities that remain outside of MISO. Further information about MAPP is available on-line at www.mapp.org.
- The Minnesota Transmission Owners (MTO) group, a consortium of 16 sponsoring utilities and three participating government agencies, fulfills the utilities statutory obligations for transmission planning in the state of Minnesota. These obligations include the development of the Minnesota Biennial Transmission Plan, as well as studies associated with meeting the Minnesota Renewable Energy Standard (RES) requirements. Further information about the MTO group is available at www.minnelectrans.com.
- The Southwest Power Pool (SPP), which administers a tariff providing for regional transmission services, energy and ancillary services markets, and resource adequacy requirements. SPP also has responsibilities for regional transmission planning, coordination, and expansion. MRES is a financial-only market participant in the SPP Integrated Market and is considering becoming an SPP transmission owning member in the October 2015 timeframe.
- CapX2020, a joint initiative of eleven regional transmission utilities to develop a long-range vision and transmission expansion projects to ensure that load in the

region can be served reliably, provide outlet capability for renewable and other generation additions and support regional reliability of the transmission system. MRES is participating in two of the CapX2020 projects— Fargo-St. Cloud and Brookings County-Hampton. The following is a description of the CapX2020 345 kV and 230 kV projects:

- The **Hampton – Rochester - La Crosse 345 kV Project** is an approximately 140-mile transmission line project between the southeast corner of the Twin Cities, connecting to a new substation in north Rochester, continuing eastward crossing the Minnesota River near Alma, Wisconsin and continuing south in Wisconsin to La Crosse, Wisconsin. This project also includes a new 161 kV transmission line between the new North Rochester Substation and the existing North Hills substation in northwest Rochester. The project in-service date is late 2015.
- The **Fargo - Monticello 345 kV Project** is an approximately 240-mile, 345 kV transmission line between Fargo, North Dakota and Alexandria, Monticello and St. Cloud, Minnesota. The 28-mile Monticello – St. Cloud portion of this project has been energized. The approximately 178-mile section between St. Cloud, Minnesota and the Minnesota/North Dakota border near Fargo, North Dakota is currently under construction.
- The **Brookings County – Hampton 345 kV Project** is an approximately 240-mile, 345 kV transmission line between Brookings County, South Dakota and the southeast corner of the Twin Cities. This project includes a 25-mile, 345 kV segment from the Lyon County substation near Marshall, Minnesota to a new Hazel Creek Substation in the Granite Falls area, a six-mile, 230 kV transmission line from Hazel Creek to the Minnesota Valley Substation in Granite Falls and a 5-mile 115 kV transmission line from Cedar Mountain substation to the Franklin substation. Construction was completed in 2013 on the first phase between the Lyon County, Cedar Mountain and Helena substations and is scheduled to be energized in 2014. The expected in-service date for this project is 2015.
- The **Bemidji - Grand Rapids 230 kV Project** is a 68-mile, 230 kV transmission line project from the Wilton substation near Bemidji, Minnesota to the Boswell substation near Grand Rapids, Minnesota. The project was energized and placed into service on September 17, 2012.

CapX2020 and the MTO group have engaged in several planning studies that will provide an updated vision of the transmission system to meet needs further into the future. The studies were closely coordinated with MISO, neighboring transmission owning utilities and a diverse group of stakeholders formalized as the Technical Review Committee. MISO also has numerous studies underway with similar objectives, but that consider a broader geographic area. MRES and the CapX2020 utilities actively participate in these studies. The studies listed below were intended to provide a roadmap for cost effective transmission expansion that will integrate well

with future scenarios, meet future needs and provide flexibility for changing conditions.

- Facilities Study: Manitoba Hydro TSR 500 kV Option 1: This study was commissioned by MISO to evaluate a transmission design alternative for adding 1100 MW of hydro generation from Manitoba, Canada to the Upper Midwest U.S. The study results were issued in May 2010 and are available through MISO.
- MISO Hydro-Wind Synergy Study: MISO conducted a study to determine the energy market impacts of increased levels of Canadian hydropower with MISO wind generation. The synergy between wind and hydro was explored in great detail along with the cost savings of increasing energy delivered into MISO. This synergy study was conducted under full MISO stakeholder review and completed in June 2013.
- Northern Area Study: MISO performed a regional study of the northern tier of its system to examine Manitoba Hydro exports, possible generation retirements, load growth and reliability needs. The study area includes Manitoba, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The final study report was published in June of 2013.

Further information about CapX2020, the proposed projects, and studies are available on-line at www.capx2020.com and www.minnelectrans.com.

MRES has no other recommended measures for regional coordination beyond the activities described here in Section J.

SECTION K: Environmental Information

Environmental sensitivity is a basic component of the MRES mission, and compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements applicable to generation resources and future transmission facilities is a priority. MRES staff actively monitors the myriad of continually changing federal, state and regional standards, environmental laws and regulations to identify pending and new requirements. To ensure comprehensive coverage of issues, we actively collaborate with several engineering and legal professional consultants, as well as state and national industry associations. In addition, MRES manages operations of its resources to ensure that the generating plants are in compliance with current and known future requirements.

In particular, existing requirements of, and proposed changes to, the Clean Air Act (CAA) are a focus of operational and regulatory compliance for the various generating resources upon which MRES relies for power supply. Each MRES resource unit is affected differently, based on the individual characteristics of the facility and its fuel source. Like others in the electric utility industry, MRES is concerned about the compressed time frame during which

the EPA is scheduled to undertake and implement major changes to the CAA. We are closely following developments to assess whether additional control technology that might be required is commercially available, the necessary capital investment that might be associated with additional controls, and the potential consequences of operational changes required for compliance. The continuing uncertainty regarding the actual regulations applicable to the industry, as well as the available means to respond imposes a continuing level of uncertainty.

Regular topics of discussion that are monitored closely are matters of Regional Haze, 316(b) cooling water structure (impingement/entrainment), the Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction (SSM) Rules, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for CO₂ from new plants, NSPS for CO₂ from existing coal plants (pre-publication activity), the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule formerly the Clean Air Interstate Rule (Transport Rule), Mercury and Air Toxics Standards, rules relating to the operation of Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE Rules), the 2008 Ozone Standard, PM 2.5, coal ash, Waters of the United States proposed rulemaking, and others. MRES also has participated in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission/North American Electric Reliability Corporation forum on reliability. We are also actively involved in proceedings before the Surface Transportation Board regarding service by the BNSF Railway to Laramie River Station (LRS)² in eastern Wyoming. The case involves the rates charged for deliveries and delivery service to the plant.

Of these, two regulations have the potential to make a significant impact on operations for MRES and Western Minnesota Municipal Power Agency (Western Minnesota), the owner of the generating facilities from which MRES receives its capacity. The EPA's final rule for Wyoming Regional Haze was published in the Federal Register on January 30, 2014. EPA partially approved and partially disapproved Wyoming's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Specifically, it rejected the settlement between the Missouri Basin Power Project (MBPP) Participants, owners of Laramie River Station (LRS), and the State of Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, and imposed a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) for LRS. Specifically, the FIP a) imposes NO_x emissions limits of 0.07 lb/MMBtu (30 day rolling average), b) applies to all three units, and c) requires the installation of Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) technology, in addition to low-NO_x burners and overfire air. The difference in visibility improvement for the FIP's SCRs versus the SIP's SNCRs is less than one deciview (a deciview is the lowest measurable increment perceptible by the human eye).

The estimated cost to Western Minnesota of installing SCRs on all three units is \$123 million, compared to \$17 million for Selective NonCatalytic Reduction (SNCR) technology called for under the SIP. LRS will have five years to comply with the NO_x emission limits by March 2019. In response to the final rule, the MBPP participants have appealed the decision to the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals. They have also filed with EPA a motion for

² Basin Electric Power Cooperative is responsible for the operation of the coal-fired Laramie River Station (LRS) on behalf of all the co-owners. However, MRES (for itself and as agent of Western Minnesota, which owns an interest in LRS) actively participates in management decisions through the Engineering & Operations Committee and the Management Committee. MRES, both in conjunction with the LRS co-owners and independently, also assesses the possible impact of potential regulatory changes on LRS.

reconsideration. Finally, MBPP is also evaluating the steps necessary for compliance with the final rule.

Second, the EPA's NSPS for CO₂ from existing coal plants has the potential to significantly impact LRS, MRES and Western Minnesota. On June 2, 2014, EPA proposed rules for regulating carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from existing power plants under section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act. The proposed rules are in the form of federal emission guidelines that establish a detailed framework according to which each state must adopt enforceable measures and requirements for reducing CO₂ emissions from existing power plants within the particular state. The proposed EPA rule follows an earlier proposal to set CO₂ performance standards for new power plants, which was issued this past January; both EPA rules are collectively part of the Obama Administration's Climate Action Plan. EPA's rule proposal aims to reduce CO₂ emissions from existing fossil-fueled power plants by 30 percent from 2005 levels by 2030. The proposed reduction is to be achieved by states meeting state-by-state CO₂ "goals," which are developed through a series of "building blocks" representing a state's "best system of emission reduction." Three of the building blocks used for setting the states' targets rely on outside-the-fence measures for reducing CO₂ – such as dispatching natural gas combined cycle units with higher capacity levels than coal generating capacity, increased use of renewables and non-emitting generation, and implementation of end-use energy efficiency measures.

According to the proposal, the CO₂ goals are met by the states through state-designed (and implemented) plans that can employ a variety of means to reduce CO₂, e.g., improved efficiency at affected units, fuel switching, as well as beyond-the-fence measures such as demand-side energy efficiency, conservation, or a cap-and-trade program, among others. The current schedule requires EPA to finalize the rule in June 2015 and then for states to submit plans implementing the federal emission guidelines by June 30, 2016. If additional time is needed, EPA proposes that states could receive an additional year to complete the submittal (June 30, 2017). States also could receive a two-year extension if they elect to implement the guidelines on a regional basis through a multi-state plan.

On the same day EPA released its proposed rules for regulating CO₂ from existing plants, it also released its proposed rule for modified and reconstructed sources as well. The proposed rules are in the form of unit-specific emission limits for modified or reconstructed sources. It is possible that existing units could be reclassified as modified or reconstructed based on activities undertaken to comply with the proposed rule relating to existing plants. As with the rule on existing power plants, at this time it is not possible to determine the impact on LRS, MRES or Western Minnesota of the modified and reconstructed rule.

MRES is undertaking a systematic analysis of both of the proposed rules to understand the scope and impact that may potentially be possible given various state implementation plans, and anticipates utilizing special environmental counsel to assist in this undertaking. MRES intends to work with regulators and stakeholders in each of its affected states – Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming – to develop a flexible and workable set of state implementation plans that achieve the various state goals established by the EPA in the proposed rule. While MRES has serious concerns about the workability of the

proposed rule, as well as the cost to consumers, MRES will actively engage in the process as states develop plans for compliance.

SECTION L: Projected Demand for Service

Projected Demand.

MRES forecasted peak demands and energy requirements are provided in Exhibit 2.

Manner and Extent of Meeting Projected Demand.

MRES continues to assist its members with implementing their Demand-Side Management (DSM) and conservation activities. For MRES members in Minnesota, this means continuing to pursue DSM measures in support of meeting the Minnesota Conservation Improvement Program (CIP) requirements.

Wind or other renewable resources will continue to be obtained to meet the Minnesota Renewable Energy Standard (RES). In addition, the MRES Board has set a goal of meeting any renewable energy objectives established in the other states with MRES members.

MRES identified the need for additional capacity in its 2011-2025 Integrated Resource Plan filed with the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission in July 2010. In 2011, MRES agreed to a long-term purchase power contract with WPPI Energy for approximately 33 MW of output from the Point Beach Nuclear Plant (Point Beach) located near Two Rivers, Wisconsin. The addition of the long-term contract for capacity and energy from Point Beach, and the development of the Red Rock Hydroelectric Project are consistent with MRES plans to implement the additional capacity by the time it is needed.

MRES will continue to investigate potential purchases of base-load capacity to the extent it can reduce costs and maintain the adequacy and reliability of power supply.

Load Centers.

MRES furnishes wholesale electricity to member communities in the states of Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Fifty-seven of the sixty-one members receive power under the long-term Power Sale Agreement (S-1 Agreement). All of the MRES S-1 members receive hydroelectric preference allocations from the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) and have purchase power agreements with WAPA for power and energy from those allocations. Under the S-1 Agreement, MRES has the obligation to provide all the supplemental power needs of those members. One S-1 member, Marshall, Minnesota, also receives a portion of its power supply from another supplier until 2016.

MRES also supplies a portion of the needs for Atlantic, Iowa, and Hutchinson, Minnesota. The City of Pella, Iowa, is the only all-requirements power supply member of MRES.

Fuel Sources and Transportation.

Laramie River Station burns Powder River Basin sub-bituminous coal that is transported to the plant by rail.

Exira Station has three combustion turbines used for peaking purposes. These units use natural gas as their primary fuel and No. 2 fuel oil as a back-up fuel. Natural gas is transported to the plant by pipeline and fuel oil is transported by truck.

The Watertown Power Plant is an electric power generating facility utilizing a simple cycle combustion turbine that uses No. 2 fuel oil. The fuel oil is transported to the plant by truck.

Exhibit 1

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration Form EIA-767

(Forms supplied upon request.)

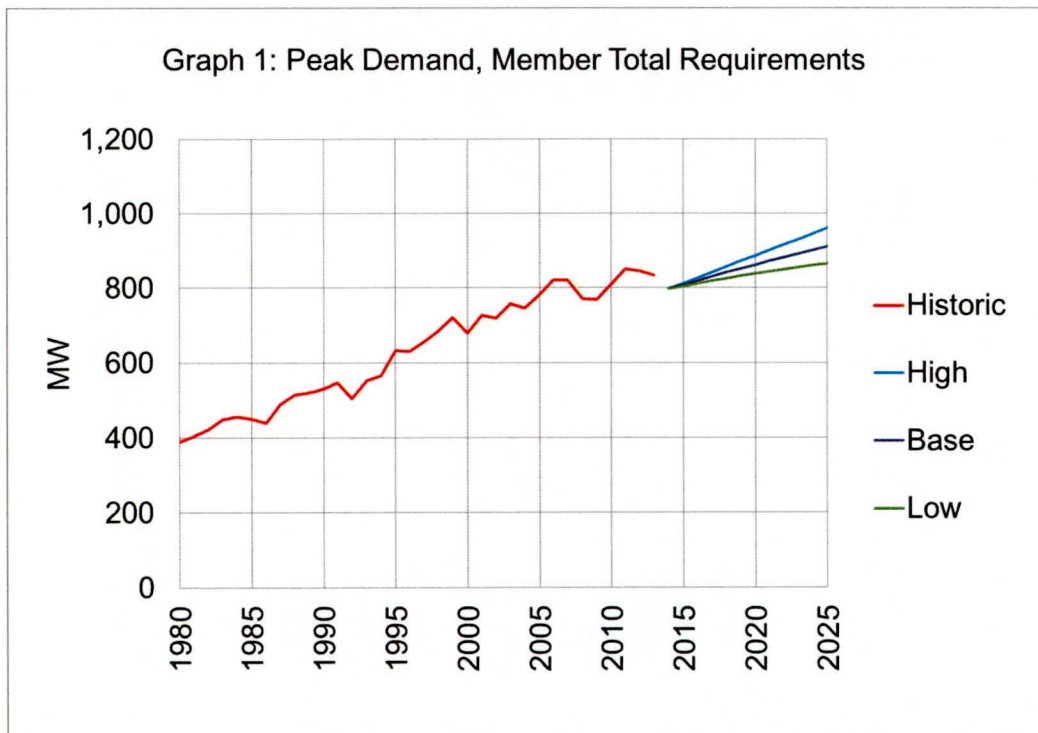
Exhibit 2

Projected Load Growth
and
Forecast Methodology

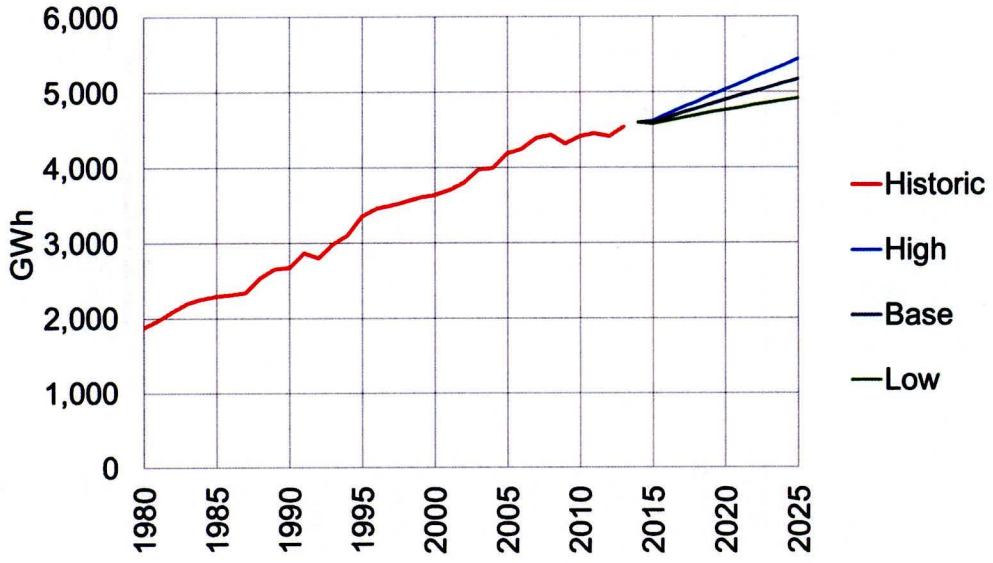
Demand and Energy Forecasts

MRES created load forecasts for the total load of each of its S-1 members and Atlantic, Iowa. These forecasts are of the expected loads assuming normal weather, before any Conservation Improvement Program (CIP) reduction efforts or any additional Demand-Side Management (DSM) programs. (Many members have some level of DSM already in place due to their previous efforts.) DSM and CIP effects on the loads are calculated in a later step of the planning process to enable load and DSM forecasting to be separately evaluated on an ongoing basis.

The total loads for the 57 S-1 members and Atlantic are expected to increase from a historic peak of 851 MW in the summer of 2011, to 912 MW in the summer of 2025. Below are graphs of the total historic and forecast load, in terms of annual peak and annual energy requirements.



Graph 2: Annual Energy, Member Total Requirements



STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF THE FILING OF A
TEN-YEAR PLAN BY MISSOURI RIVER
ENERGY SERVICES

CASE NO. PU-14-____

NOTICE OF FILING TEN-YEAR PLAN

Please take notice that on June 17, 2014, Missouri River Energy Services filed a Ten-Year Plan with the North Dakota Public Service Commission in accordance with Section 49-22-04 of the North Dakota Century Code and Chapter 69-06-02 of the North Dakota Administrative Code.

Dated this 17th day of June, 2014.

MISSOURI RIVER ENERGY SERVICES

By



Derek Bertsch
Staff Attorney, Legal
Missouri River Energy Services
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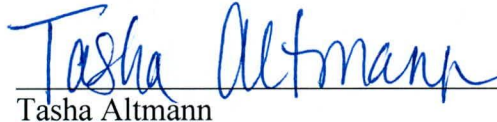
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF THE FILING OF A
TEN-YEAR PLAN BY MISSOURI RIVER
ENERGY SERVICES

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE
CASE NO. PU-14-___

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

I, Tasha Altmann, being first duly sworn, depose and state that on the 17 day of June, 2014, I served a true and correct copy of the **Ten-Year Plan**, on behalf of Missouri River Energy Services, to the North Dakota Public Service Commission, 600 E. Boulevard, Dept. 408, Bismarck, ND 58505-0480, by depositing the same in the US Mail at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.


Tasha Altmann

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 17 day of June, 2014


Geraldine Shumaker

My commission expires:

Geraldine Shumaker
Notary Public, South Dakota
My Commission Expires Nov. 16, 2018

