STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Otter Tail Power Company/Montana-Dakota Case No. Utilities Co. 345kV Transmission Line - PU-24-91 Jamestown to Ellendale Public Convenience & Necessity

TRANSCRIPT OF WORK SESSION October 17, 2024

APPEARANCES

Commissioners Sheri Haugen-Hoffart, Randy Christmann, and Julie Fedorchak

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:
Christopher Hanson, Adam Renfandt

1 COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: Good morning, 2 everyone. This is a Public Service Commission work 3 session so we don't take testimony or anything. We just discuss information that we've received. I'm Randy 4 5 Christmann, joined by Commissioner Sheri Haugen-Hoffart. 6 Commissioner Haugen-Hoffart, this is, of course, 7 your portfolio. 8 Commissioner Fedorchak is tied up on another 9 project, but I believe will be here just very 10 momentarily. 11 I know some -- while this is certainly your 12 portfolio, the OMS portfolio has a big impact on this 13 and I know some of my comments have to do with some OMS 14 things. 15 COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: Uh-huh. 16 COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: So I quess I know I 17 would rather maybe get into my thoughts and comments 18 once she is here, but I think it would be fine if you 19 want to -- if you want to kick it off, kind of a roundup of the case that you might have, either you or staff, 20 21 however you want to proceed, Commissioner. 22 COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: Okay. Thank you, Chair Christmann. 23 Yeah, with this work session, I'm going to frame 24 25 it up this way as the portfolio holder. Based on the

last work session, there were inquiries that we as commissioners had, information that we requested, both from MDU and Otter Tail but then also MISO. So I thought it would be best, and I talked to staff, that Chris is going to summarize some of his communication that he's had with the two utilities.

And then, Adam, I believe I've asked you to go through some of the MISO information that we inquired so we have the foundation of what the inquiries were. And then at any time Randy and I or when Commissioner Fedorchak comes, we might ask for further information. So just to let everybody know how this work session is going to go.

So, Chris, I'll turn it over to you as far as the communication between MDU, Otter Tail, and yourself and the information that we requested.

CHRIS HANSON: Okay. Thank you, Commissioner.

I'm Chris Hanson. I'm Public Utilities Department staff
here with the North Dakota Public Service Commission.

As part of the follow-up, we had some inquiries of Otter Tail and MDU, and Jason Weiers, who's here, was the one that responded on a lot of these. And I have a little bit of follow-up that wasn't in the data request that he followed up with recently that I'll add in here.

So there were basically three questions that we

were asking them specifically coming out of the last work session. The first question was:

"What N-1 events were identified as

justification for the line and which of
these were in North Dakota?" Do you know?
So we were -- so I talked about -- I mentioned
events versus elements. You know, he's talking about,
in the write-up, that there were 40 transmission
elements and 97 transmission elements -- or 40
transmission elements or relieve -- there were thermal
issues and 97 elements during N-1 events. It got a
little conflated between elements and events and stuff
like that.

So Jason did some follow-up on the -- on the question. And I'm going to work off of his follow-up as opposed to the actual response to the question because it's actually more clarifying.

He said: Upon our review of the MISO study results from the Tranche 1 studies, we've identified that the Jamestown to Ellendale 345 kV project in combination with the Big Stone, Alexandria, Cassie's Crossing where Big Oaks 435 kV project relieves thermal loading issues on 56 elements during N-1 events instead of the 40 that was noted in their initial response. Of the 56 events -- or 56 elements that had their thermal

issues relieved with these two projects, eight of those elements were in North Dakota. So like 14 out of the 56 were in North Dakota. Based upon the evaluation of the thermal issues, we've used engineering judgment to conclude that all eight of these transmission elements in North Dakota are likely a direct result of adding the JETx project to the system.

Likewise, a review of the MISO study results from the Tranche 2 studies have identified that the Jamestown to Ellendale and the Big Oaks project -- you know, the Big Stone to Big Oaks project -- relieves voltage issues on 70 transmission elements during N-1 events instead of 97. And of the 70 transmission elements --

COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Excuse me, Chris.

CHRIS HANSON: Sorry?

COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Just one quick second.

Just to bring me up to speed, what are you reading from?

CHRIS HANSON: Well, so Commissioner

Haugen-Hoffart asked that I follow up on some of the responses to the questions that we had for MDU and Otter Tail. And Jason Weiers responded to this about -- and the question was what N-1 events were identified as justification for the line and which of those were in North Dakota.

1	COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Okay.
2	CHRIS HANSON: So we were wondering about how
3	much of the N-1 and the N-1-1s were related to North
4	Dakota. Because the project was noting the project
5	was noting the total amount, but it was a combination of
6	North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota.
7	COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Yeah. Is that
8	something we can all get a copy of or do we have that?
9	CHRIS HANSON: This is docketed.
10	COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: The memo that you're
11	reading from?
12	CHRIS HANSON: Oh, this one I just got this
13	morning.
14	COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Okay.
15	CHRIS HANSON: So I literally was reading it
16	before the meeting so Jason
17	COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Okay. I think it
18	sounds like there's a lot of great information, but it
19	might be easier for us to follow if we had copies of it
20	while you go through it.
21	CHRIS HANSON: Can I take a second to do it?
22	COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Yeah, I think I
23	mean, is that all right, Randy?
24	COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: Sure.
25	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Do you want to go over

that MISO stuff since --1 2 CHRIS HANSON: You go over the MISO stuff. You're the MISO guy. Sorry. 3 4 (Laughter) 5 COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: I will say this, though. The previous work session was two months ago. 6 7 CHRIS HANSON: Yeah, right. COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: So now we're getting 8 9 answers this morning. 10 CHRIS HANSON: Yep. So while Victor's making a 11 copy of that, just to note too that -- to clarify that 12 when they were looking at the N-1 and N-1-1 events, two 13 points to clarify, and that is that that's based upon, 14 like, 10 and 20-year projections. So they're looking at 15 the projected load and they're looking at projected 16 generation growth. And then they're looking at 17 basically these constraints that will cause congestion. 18 So it's a projection of where they think the system will 19 be and where transmission needs to be built out going forward. 20 21 And so the second point to make is when -- on 22 the Ellendale to Jamestown line is that when they're 23 looking at these -- at these issues, these N-1s and these N-1-1s, that's a combination of both the Jamestown 24 25 to Ellendale line and the Big Stone to Big Oaks line.

So it's not just the Jamestown to Ellendale --1 2 COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Sure. CHRIS HANSON: -- in isolation. So it's looking 3 at the -- at the complete thing. 4 5 COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Which are both part of Tranche 1. 6 7 CHRIS HANSON: Right, right. So -- and I guess 8 there's a third thing too that is pointed out, that 9 there's currently a 345 line that runs from Coyote to, I 10 think, Maple -- Maple River that runs through Jamestown. 11 If you think of that as leg one, and if you think -- and 12 then there's currently a line that was built, like, 13 starting, like, in -- or in 2018 that goes from 14 Ellendale to Big Stone and you think of that as leg 15 three, the Jamestown to Ellendale is leg two, the 345 kV 16 circuit, if you want to call it that, and then they're 17 extending Big Stone through Alexandria to -- to Big 18 Oaks, which is approximately in the St. Cloud area of Minnesota. So that -- that's kind of like leg four of 19 this whole thing. 20 21 So we have currently leg one and three, and 22 they're basically adding legs two and four to this 345 23 kV line to get power out of North Dakota and move it 24 into the east. Or I guess power can move both 25 directions but -- so just a little clarification that

the N-1s and N-1-1s are forward-looking. The congestion issues, the N-1s and the N-1-1s are -- those are a combination of both the Big Stone to Big Oaks line and the Ellendale to Jamestown.

And the third thing is that part of the -- when they looked at this project, it was completing this whole, like, loop of lines basically going from -- all the way from the, you know, Coyote up in the coal country into -- well into Minnesota.

So getting back to the N-1s and the N-1-1s, they updated their numbers, like I stated. So to reiterate for Commissioner Fedorchak, you know, instead of -- I lost my place here a little bit.

Instead of 40 transmission elements that were related to thermal, there were actually 56, and they identified eight of those were specifically in North Dakota. So that's 14 percent. So one-seventh. And that would be likely relieved by this line.

And then instead of the 97 that they previously identified, there were 70 transmission elements instead of the 97 that were previously noted. And of the 70, 21 of those were in North Dakota, or about 30 percent of those. And those were the ones related to the voltage.

So, anyways, there's 14 percent of one and 30 percent of the other so there's a representative

portion of the total that were involved.

And in the MISO -- in the MISO response, it actually points out some of the substations, transformers, and lines that would be affected by that specifically where they see the constraints without this being constructed.

So that's kind of in response to the first question which came out of the last working session which was looking at this project and saying, "Well, how much of this was actually within North Dakota jurisdictionally?" That was one of the questions that we had.

And the second question that we had was -COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: So, Chris,
summarize that for me. I mean, they talked about the
project benefits and all these voltage violations and
all that. So when we narrow it down to North Dakota, we
had 17 occurrence -- 17 percent and about 30 percent.

CHRIS HANSON: Right. Of the ones they noted. So they -- they specifically stated that just related to North Dakota there were -- there would have been eight of the thermal and there would have been 21 of the voltage N-1s and N-1 -- you know, N-1 events -- or N-1 elements that would have been located in North Dakota.

COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: Go ahead.

```
COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: Would have been or --
1
2
             CHRIS HANSON: Well, would be.
3
             COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: -- would eventually
     be?
4
             CHRIS HANSON: Okay. Will eventually be.
5
6
             COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: Okay.
7
             CHRIS HANSON: Sorry. Yeah, I know. It gets
8
     confusing because we have current congestion, but there
     is a forward-looking -- the N-1s and N-1-1s are
9
10
     forward-looking. So I will try to state that correctly.
11
     They're projecting that those will be in North Dakota.
12
             COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: So wrap it up as
13
     in a benefit to North Dakota, this line, on how it
14
     addresses this as --
15
             CHRIS HANSON: Well --
16
             COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: I know it's
17
     forward-looking.
18
             CHRIS HANSON: Right.
             COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: And that's one of
19
20
     the things, that this is long-term transmission
21
     planning. So that will --
22
            CHRIS HANSON: Yeah, so --
23
             COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: -- eliminate the
24
     "would have beens"? Or what's the projections on the
25
     future?
```

CHRIS HANSON: Well, I mean -- so it -- these are -- these are elements that they're projecting are going to be constrained based upon Otter Tail and MDU's load growth as well as the projected generation growth. So essentially it's saying, if we grow the generation and we grow the load, where are the constraints going to fall on the transmission side?

So if you look at the 345 kV line, a couple quick items to note on that is that -- based upon how that's circuited, that can relieve about -- about 2,000 megawatts of -- I don't know, capacity or -- or production. It can carry about 2,000 megawatts on the line.

And as I recall, and Adam can clarify on this, but MISO also builds their system to be double circuited. So, presumably, then it could carry another set of 2,000-megawatt line. So it, presumably, has about 4,000 megawatts of capacity potential on the line, 2,000 initially and four -- I mean, if they decided down the road to double circuit it, they have that option to do that.

So we create a significant amount of capacity.

I mean, I think the analogy we always use is the interstate highway system. This would create really an enormous amount of capacity, you know, coming in and out

of North Dakota. So then these points of the 115 and the 230 line, 230 lines where a lot of this is going over now, it would relieve a lot of those -- would relieve those lines and would avoid these constraints going forward.

COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: Okay.

CHRIS HANSON: So does that answer your question?

COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: Yep. It did.

CHRIS HANSON: Okay. The second question was:

"Exclusive of the need to get power out of

North Dakota and to feed Ellendale-Big Stone

and the future Big Stone-Sherburne lines,

what other alternatives identified would

have addressed the previously identified

issues for less cost?"

And when -- when they came back -- and basically the way MISO evaluated this is they had six different options, but every single one of these options included Jamestown to Ellendale. So there were six different ways that they tried to get the power from Big Stone into Minnesota and stuff. But as I pointed out, the way you can kind of look at this is Jamestown -- Jamestown to Ellendale is the -- is the missing link between the Coyote to Maple River and the Ellendale to Big Stone.

So every one of these options they looked at included building this line.

they obviously thought this was such a critical part of the infrastructure that -- that all of their options included this. So they didn't really -- they didn't look at other options. This -- I think this was basically something that they felt was pretty self-evident. And they did actually point out different options on, like, the Minnesota side about how to get the power into Minnesota and how to move it around Minnesota, but every one of the options included Jamestown to Ellendale. So they didn't really look at -- I guess you could say they didn't look at other options because I think they felt this was such a critical part of the infrastructure.

The other thing that I would note going to the MISO report is that -- or the MISO response is that they look at these tranches as a whole. And Adam deals with MISO more than I can, but they look at these as a whole. So they don't look at necessarily one project in isolation of the other projects.

As I noted, when they evaluated this project, they evaluated it with the Big Stone to Big Oaks, both of those together, and looked at the constraints, but

they also kind of look at the whole Tranche 1 as kind of one big project. So if -- they point out specifically that if you take one part of the project or one of the projects out, it actually affects the whole -- the whole tranche for the project. So they don't look at these things necessarily in isolation.

So in this case they obviously felt that

Jamestown to Ellendale was a critical piece because they

didn't actually have an option where it didn't include

Jamestown to Ellendale.

So that was my second question.

The third question was:

"Did MISO include the impact of Applied
Digital's operation and future plans as well
as the prospect of generation west of Fargo
in their calculations? If not, have either
of your companies attempted to do this?"

So when they did the studies for Tranche 1, they did not include Applied Digital in those because they -- and the other thing is that -- so they did not include -- the Future 1 models which was used for Tranche 1 was before Applied Digital got up and running and -- but they did -- they did actually include -- they did actually include the 200 megawatts of natural gas generation west of Fargo. So we had the question

specifically about whether it included that in the model. It does.

They also pointed it out that it includes 800 megawatts of solar generation in the mix as well. So they do actually take future generation plans into account on this, but Applied Digital was not included in the initial Tranche 1 analysis.

They did point out, however, that -- that when they did the LRTP Tranche 2 portfolio, which I think we've been having some conversations on lately, that does actually include the impacts of Applied Digital's load and -- and then doesn't say specifically if it's including their -- let's see here. That includes Applied Digital's operation and future plans in those subsequent models in the 2.1.

So they're playing catch-up. You know, they didn't include it in the -- in the study -- in the Future 1 Model which was used for Tranche 1, but it is -- as they go along, it's being included in the future tranches. So the -- I guess the answer to that is that Applied Digital wasn't included, future generation was included.

I would note that, in my memo, that one of -Leif Clark, the engineer on our staff, actually did an
analysis of the 12 months prior to ramp-up of the first

phase of Applied Digital and then looked at the 12 months after it was ramped-up, and he did actually see that it did -- did relieve a significant amount of the congestion on the system as it occurred at that time. So what that did is it reduced the congestion and raised the LMP prices.

And we have the numbers right here. So he found that it reduced the Ellendale 1 and 2, it reduced the MCC, which is the marginal congestion, by 69 percent and 56 percent from before to after. And then he showed that the LMP prices actually increased by 12 percent and 46 percent. So as you relieve congestion, it allows the power to flow more freely over the -- over and it -- and it levelizes the LMP prices.

So if you look at a map -- like Victor was showing me yesterday, if you look at a map of North Dakota, when it's constrained we have excess production on windy days so the prices are sometimes zero or even -- maybe even negative and -- but that gets constrained so that it can't -- and then you look east of that constraint into Minnesota and the prices are higher. So as you remove the constraint, it levelizes the prices. So the -- so as you remove the congestion, the LMP prices should -- will probably, on average, come up. That's the expectation.

```
COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: For North Dakotans.
1
2
             CHRIS HANSON: For North Dakotans, right. So --
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Another great benefit
3
     of transmission for us.
4
             CHRIS HANSON: Yeah, for customers. But then --
5
     yeah. So that was the three responses that we had from
6
7
     them.
8
             COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: On that, though, when
9
     those LMP prices go so low, negative, or even if it's 5
10
     or $10, when those come up, it's because energy is
11
     flowing, meaning it's getting somewhere else and lower
12
     there and so --
13
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Yes.
14
             COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: -- it somewhat
15
     balances out.
16
             CHRIS HANSON: Correct.
17
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: So that's the goal.
18
             COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: Yeah.
             CHRIS HANSON: Well, and it's pointed out too
19
20
     that, yeah, for a consumer, then it means they're not
21
     getting super-uber low prices, which is like what
22
     Applied Digital is saying why they located where they're
23
     at, is because they're getting this super low energy
24
     price, but the other thing it does as it levelizes
25
     prices is that it, theoretically, but I think logically,
```

```
would mean that it should provide a more incentive for
1
2
     our thermal to produce as well. You know, when the
3
     prices get depressed to the point where the coal gets
4
     interrupted or the gas gets interrupted, if those prices
5
     levelize more, it should provide a better environment
6
     for them to operate on a more consistent basis as well
7
     too. So it's a trade-off on things so...
8
             So that's -- those are the basic questions that
9
     we had.
10
             We also had the MISO response. I think I'd read
11
     my summary of that so then I don't have to go through
12
     the --
             COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: Are you going to
13
14
     go through that or is Adam?
15
             CHRIS HANSON:
                            Adam --
16
             UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible).
17
             CHRIS HANSON: Adam would prefer I did that.
18
             So the MISO response, I'll just kind of read
19
     from the memo. And I apologize, we just got this the
20
     day before yesterday, and late in the day or something
21
     like that. So this is a pretty quick turnaround on
22
     things.
23
             So I said, as a result of this session, we sent
24
     a request to MISO to explain the benefits to address the
25
     key reliability and economic benefits of the project.
```

In response, we received a letter from Jeremiah Doner, the director of cost allocation with MISO, on October 14 addressing the justification and benefits of the project. He states that this project will remedy the N-1 and N-1-1 issues noted in the previous memo and he identifies the elements that are projected to be affected by thermal overload and voltage issues. As I noted, these N-1 and N-1-1 events and elements are projected -- oh, the MISO report? Sorry -- are projected based on each company's long-term forecasts of load and generation growth. Essentially, they're projected overloading the lines, transformers, and substations that could result in customer outages. So they're reliability issues.

Mr. Doner further notes that in not constructing that -- this -- or, sorry, I did not write this right -- that not constructing this project -- I got a double negative here, but essentially he noted that -- that -- sorry, I apologize for that -- that not constructing this project would affect the entire Tranche 1 because it's a critical element of it.

Obviously, we're moving power out of North

Dakota. So, you know, you could probably argue that
this was one of the more critical elements of the whole

Tranche 1, is the ability to move -- to not have this

power get constrained into North Dakota. I also point out that he was the one that pointed out about how this is kind of basically a leg in the line of the Coyote to Maple River and the Ellendale to Big Stone lines. So this connects up those lines.

I pointed out how they looked at five alternatives to this but all six -- all proposals included the Jamestown to Ellendale line. So he does say too -- Mr. Doner identifies that these projects will provide more reliable and efficient delivery of energy from low-cost, regionally sited generators. He further notes that this build-out will, quote, "allow for the continued interconnection of new generation resources in areas that offer higher capacity factors for intermittent resources, such as wind generation."

So he basically called out that -- that they see that this is an opportunity to connect up more wind generation. In other words, it creates additional capacity for the wind to be transmitted from North Dakota eastward.

I said additionally -- oh, no. Then I got into basically the response I just talked about. So, you know, essentially he's saying it's critical, it -- it's critical to the Tranche 1. They see it as an opportunity to get more generation resources out of

North Dakota, but they specifically did call out more wind -- intermittent wind resources as part of that.

And that was basically his response.

And then also in there, in the MISO letter, he talks about the specific elements that are being affected and lines. Like I said, the transformers, substations, and lines that are being affected by the forecasted N-1 and N-1-1s. So that's -- that's kind of the MISO letter in a nutshell.

COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: Adam, do you have anything else to add?

ADAM RENFANDT: Just to say that I think we have to realize that this is -- we're dealing with generation futures that are projected in what, 2042? So this was based on Future 1. Each year we up -- or each tranche prior to the LRTP process, MISO updates that generation profile based on member plans and IRPs and such. So now we have Future 1-A in which MISO then reassesses what benefits come out of connecting both Tranche 1 as well as, in this case, Tranche 2.1.

So I would say that an advantage of what we have in terms of how the Commission can influence that decision, when we look at the type of resources that are assumed in North Dakota, because it's in 2042, this Commission now has the tool, which is an IRP, to

influence what type of resource is preferred. 1 2 So the question is then "What kind of resources 3 hook up into this line" is somewhat dependent on Commission preference as well. And I would say that 4 5 will become even more important for Tranche 2.1 and 2.2. 6 COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: Whose IRP has that 7 800 megawatts of solar in North Dakota that this was 8 based on? 9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'd have to take a 10 look --11 COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: It wouldn't just be one 12 IRP. 13 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. 14 COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: It's collective. 15 look at all the company plans. So some of it might have 16 been specific but -- and they try to argue that there 17 are sort of specific locations, but I think it's -- I 18 don't know. In our analysis, we think MISO's 19 overstating that, how much specificity they're seeing in 20 the IRPs and using some judgment as to what resources 21 are going to end up where in their modeling. 22 CHRIS HANSON: So these are placeholders. And a 23 lot of times these placeholders are a generic technology 24 or technology that doesn't even exist so there's room to 25 pivot.

1 COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: And so how effective 2 is our IRP process if they don't really go by them, they go by whatever placeholders they make up? 3 4 CHRIS HANSON: Well, the placeholder, let's say, for a CT would be -- it would be dispatchable. So they 5 might consider that in one IRP, based on their carbon 6 7 preference, they might consider it powered by hydrogen. COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: I think what Randy's 8 9 getting at is a little broader. They look at the IRPs. 10 And to the extent that IRPs say where stuff is going to 11 be and when, they use that. 12 The problem is a lot of the IRPs aren't that 13 specific. It might be a more general goal. And so they 14 then have to use judgment as to where they think those 15 are going to end up. And so that's step number one. 16 And step number two, we don't have them yet so 17 they haven't been able to use any direction from what 18 we've said because we don't have it. 19 COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: But the companies have 20 them. 21 COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: The companies -- they 22 use the company plans, yep. 23 COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: And so that's what I 24 was wondering --25 COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: And anything that

```
1
     they've announced from the company.
2
             COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: -- whose companies'
3
     TRP would have contained that.
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Well, Otter Tail has
4
     solar. So does Xcel has quite a lot of solar so...
5
             COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: In North Dakota.
6
7
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Well, wherever. It may
8
     or may not be in North Dakota.
             COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: So just for
9
10
     clarification, everyone that's in the MISO, all the
11
     companies have submitted an IRP to MISO?
12
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: No.
             COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: So then how do
13
14
     they base it on -- is it load growth?
15
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: They base it on
16
     whatever IRPs are available.
17
             COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART:
                                           Okay.
18
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Because not every state
19
     does them.
20
             COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: Okay.
21
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: There's a broad
22
     difference between states. Some states have them, some
     states don't have them. Some companies use them,
23
24
     provide them to us like they have over years and they've
25
     just kind of received them. So whatever IRPs they have,
```

they use.

2.2

And then they look at -- it's a -- it's not like a one-set plan. You have to get over this idea that there's, like, one formula for this. It's a bunch of information that they're collecting to try to build this vision of the future as close as they can imagine it to be. So they pull in the IRPs, they pull in any announcements that the companies have made.

Like Xcel has said, "We're shutting down the Sherco units." That's an announcement. They consider that to be firm. They use that. They put that into their -- into their model. And any other company announcement that they have, they plug those in. And then they look at state -- state directives. Minnesota has a law so they assume that the companies in Minnesota have to meet that law and they bake that into their plans. But maybe the companies haven't said how they're going to do it yet so that's where they use some of these placement resources, to make a judgment for, well, Minnesota has to have -- you know, all the companies have to have 30 percent whatever, 30 percent --

COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: Sure.

COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: -- solar by whatever date. And so they plug that into their models. And then the models have to pick -- in the cases where there

aren't specific locations identified yet, the models pick where they think those are going to be.

And so there's a ton of judgment going into these futures. But at the same time transmission planning takes a long time and you can't -- you -- there's no planning for it if you don't do that because it takes so long to develop it and site it and build it that you're always going to be making it based on what you think the future is going to be. So this is the models that they've used for their futures.

And then they have -- you hear them talk about low and -- like the Future 1, Future 2, Future 3.

Future 1 is the most conservative. So that looks at, like, as closely to the state laws, the existing plans of the companies and their IRPs as much as, like, they know to be happening, as close to that as they can predict. So it's the most conservative, the least amount of judgment.

Future 3 is the most amount of judgment. It looks at trends. It looks at, like, okay, the maximum amount of decarbonization, the maximum amount or, you know, a -- not maximum but a larger amount of decarbonization, of EV adaption, higher-demand growth, all of those sorts of things. That's Future 3.

And then Future 2 is kind of right in the

middle.

And so there's this -- all of this discussion on which future you're using for which tranches. And they're constantly looking at, okay --

When we started Future 1, it was like how many years ago, Adam, did we start with Future 1? And --

ADAM RENFANDT: Four. Three, four years.

COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Yeah. Now we've got actuals to plug in to see, like, how are we -- how are we trending? Are we close to Future 1? They're seeing actually that it's trending closer to some of the more aggressive futures. So that's why you see them adopting more aggressive plans for the transmission system.

And that might pivot back because, you know, with demand growth and the reality of the system and the excessive retirements, you might see -- I hope we see companies pulling back and slowing down. And so you might see it going the other way in the next couple of years.

So it's a very iterative approach, but also recognize that, you know, you got to pull the trigger on some things along the way. You can't just constantly plan so...

When I look at this memo from MISO, the one piece that I think is worth pulling out -- well, there's

a few -- there's a few kind of conclusions that I reach, but one piece that I think is worth pointing to is on the bottom of page 2 of the Jeremiah Doner letter, which is the second one back. I don't know if I have the same -- is this a copy that everybody got?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Uh-huh.

COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Okay. So page 2, under "Reliability Benefits."

And, Randy, I see you've highlighted it.

With the second to last paragraph, the last sentence: "Without the JETx project, these reliability issues would still be present on the local area transmission systems in the future and will need to be mitigated by local reliability projects with the costs borne by the local transmission pricing zones."

That's a fancy way of saying one of the benefits of this project is it takes care of these local issues, that if we don't have this bigger project cost allocated to the entire MISO north footprint, we'll be paying for it ourselves, these fixes. Now, they might be smaller, it's not going to be as big of a project, but there still wouldn't be any cost share on those sorts of things.

And I think that that's an important consideration for these. That, and the fact that, you

know, as we see the shrinking capacity availability of dispatchable capacity in the entire MISO footprint right now and the increased demand, is our -- the capacity that North Dakota has is extremely valuable. And this is an outlet for that capacity to places that are going to need it. So it's -- you know, it's a highway for it.

COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: And so I'm so frustrated I don't know what to do with this case.

Because it's like two things merged. And there's never a right place to start to draw a line on something.

My frustration is with the allocation of the costs. We go through these things, and whether it was from way back, the Otter Tail and MDU filings that talked about benefits including distribution of renewable energy, reduced carbon emissions, and landowner payments or what MISO just got into, which benefits is basically getting more renewables on the system so just not going quite as far, it's -- the benefits is largely to the developers, not to North Dakota ratepayers. And to challenge MISO's allocation once we've already approved this CPCN seems backwards and -- so I sort of feel like -- almost that in one effort this should be denied and we should be initiating a FERC case or something.

I don't know how you really fight that

allocation. Because there's this, over \$10 billion, and then the second tranche and the third tranche and the fourth tranche. This is almost -- this tranche is almost \$6 a month for those Otter Tail customers. And I don't know what their customer in Garrison or Fessenden gets out of this. And I don't know what MDU's customer in Williston or Bismarck gets out of this. Theirs is less. It's a little over three, I think. But a FERC case is really expensive too.

And I really feel like what MISO is doing here

-- and I kind of relate back to my old co-op board days,
and I know, a big difference between co-ops and IOUs,
but, you know, if somebody wanted to build a house 10
miles from any of our old facilities, it's some old
copper line that hadn't been used in 40 years, there
would have been some aid to construction. Now when our
-- our team came in over the winter and said, like,
"Okay, here's the area where we're having problems," we
would plan for construction for that summer and maybe
rebuild that area because it was having problems.

But when we asked for what the reliability issues here are, it's not like they're saying, "Oh, well, down there in Enderlin there's just these frequently -- frequent voltage issues and things like that" or "Over at Valley City we've had power shortages

time and time again." We had one in Jamestown that, the way we often work through our evaluations of reliability would probably just fall as major event days on some lines. I don't know that this would have helped that either.

But this isn't really solving any problems that exist. It's solving problems that some developers want to add to the system and that will exist once they add their developments to the system.

And I really view this as MISO eliminating the interconnection charges. We will build this way in advance -- just like my example of the guy that wants to build way out on the old copper line and then our construction crew come in and say, "We can't afford to do that. The aid to construction would be too much. We'll build the fiber out there, and then when he comes, it won't cost so much for him to hook up." Well, but it costs everybody else.

And, to me, that's all we're doing here with -with these -- with this Tranche 1, is eliminating
interconnection charge to developers. And like I say,
we approve this, I don't know how we fight this
allocation at MISO. Because that is really the problem.

If the -- if the developers were paying for this, I don't think I'd have any objection. But I also

-- it's a big battle to initiate a case at FERC. And so some thoughts.

COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Well, I certainly understand your frustration and share a lot of it.

Maybe I've been beat down because I've been at this longer on this particular tranche.

So I have two thoughts. First of all, I think we should -- I would like to talk with our counsel about -- and get a more clear -- clear advice and just discussion of options for our legal paths kind of moving forward. Because I think you raise a good point about what we do here and how it affects future issues.

My real concerns are with Tranche 2. I think that there's more legitimate benefits to -- which I just talked about, on this project and everything in Tranche 1, which is much more focused on future -- on the Future 1 growth scenario, change scenario, which is pretty realistic, I think. So I'm -- I'm more comfortable with Tranche 1. I'm not -- I don't love it and I still would have liked a generate pays component in the cost allocation, but that would have, again, not given them a hundred percent of the cost but a higher share going to the people who are demanding it, but that didn't happen.

So that said, I think there's much more benefits on this -- on this project and these two projects -- or

this project and the whole Tranche 1 for North Dakota.

So I separate them a little bit.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

But I would like to have a discussion with Jack and Brian and probably our FERC advisors on our -- what our paths forward are, because I think we're seeing more and more concerns on Tranche 2 and want to do whatever we can to preserve maximum rights for -- for fighting that one. So that's where I'm at.

COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: And I just want to add one more thing I forgot on my tirade. It also bothers me on this planning, the modeling, now we can see way out into the future all this stuff, within two months --I'll go right to the hour, we can recalculate and come up with even more N-1 and N-1-1 benefits involved here, we can do all that, we can envision 800 megawatts of solar in North Dakota, most of which has never been applied for, we can envision 200 megawatts of natural gas, the company for which is -- has an incentive in place and they're trying to get out of it so -- and not (indiscernible) that is real, real likely at the moment, anytime soon, but it's just too much of a -- too much of a burden to calculate in what already exists. A big user down at Ellendale or -- I mean, that's only been there a year. It would be overwhelming to try to calculate that in.

```
COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Well, I mean, in their
1
2
     defense, those models -- that modeling was occurring
3
     probably three or four years before that came online.
     And those models are -- they are massive.
4
             COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: But this morning we
5
     had adjustments to the (indiscernible) --
6
7
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Well, but those were
8
     already done. Those models were -- those had already
9
     been run and they were just pulling from stuff. I'm
10
     assuming. I don't know but --
11
             CHRIS HANSON: But I think they did note that
12
     the 2.1 on the current tranche, that they had taken into
13
     account the current Ellendale and the projected plans
     from Ellendale into the 2.1 so --
14
15
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Yeah.
16
             CHRIS HANSON: So they do -- they do update
17
     them. But as we've noted before, they don't go
18
     retroactive on these. They don't go back to Tranche
     1 --
19
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Yeah.
20
21
             CHRIS HANSON: -- and say, "Relook at it" so...
22
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Yeah.
23
             ADAM RENFANDT: And you also have to realize
24
     that those contracts could be renegotiated after five
25
     years.
```

```
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: True.
1
2
             COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: Good point.
3
             COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: So, Adam or Julie,
     have you talked within MISO that looking at Tranche 1,
4
5
     if one of the legs is not approved, what that means?
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: Unh-unh.
6
7
             COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: Can you --
             ADAM RENFANDT: I haven't.
8
9
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: It's a package.
10
             ADAM RENFANDT: Yeah.
11
             COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART:
                                           Okay.
12
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: They put it through as
13
     a package and that's the risk of all of these, you know,
14
     projects, is they go to the states then.
15
             COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART:
16
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: And the states --
17
             COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: I was just --
18
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: -- where they're --
19
     where they're being built. Now we won't have any say on
20
     any of the other --
21
             COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: Correct.
22
             COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: -- ones, but this one
23
     is in our territory and with our utilities so yeah. And
24
     it's happened before. It happened. It's -- there's a
25
     line in -- what's the first? I lost the acronym for the
```

first build-out. What was it? 1 2 ADAM RENFANDT: The MVP. COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: MVPs. MVP, the first 3 one or -- I don't -- anyway, one of those MVP lines is 4 5 still in court in Wisconsin. So it's not unprecedented that these projects get tangled up. 6 7 COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: Okay. Did we 8 receive the information that was requested from MDU? CHRIS HANSON: Otter Tail responded for both 9 10 Otter Tail and MDU on the questions. 11 COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: Okay. Thank you. 12 Anybody have anything else? Our legal counsel 13 has been prepped for the questions that have been asked 14 so... I know that with certainty. So --15 COMMISSIONER FEDORCHAK: So in terms of next 16 steps, maybe we can look at getting -- well, we can --17 I'll do what I need to do and talk to you guys about my 18 thoughts on next steps. And then we can all do the same 19 and you guys can decide what the next steps are, I 20 guess. I do think we should try to get this moving, 21 though, and not dilly-dally too much longer. So I will 22 try to do my part to make that happen. 23 COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: Anything else? COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: No. I think I've 24 25 already directed staff.

1	COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: Okay.
2	COMMISSIONER HAUGEN-HOFFART: And I've talked to
3	legal counsel. So we're moving forward.
4	COMMISSIONER CHRISTMANN: Anything else from
5	staff?
6	Okay. This work session is closed. Thanks,
7	everyone.
8	
9	
LO	
L1	
L2	
L3	
L4	
L5	
L6	
L7	
L8	
L9	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIPTIONIST

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA) ss.

I, Lisa A. Hulm, CET-783, a certified electronic transcriber, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, to the best of my professional skills and abilities. I further state that I was not present during these recorded proceedings, and I am only the transcriber of the recorded proceedings.

I further certify that I am not a relative or employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties hereto, nor a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel; nor do I have any interest in the outcome or events of the action.

Dated this date of September 8, 2025.

Lisa A. Hulm
LISA A. HULM, CET-783

The foregoing certification of this transcript does not apply to the reproduction of the same by any means, unless under the direct control and/or direction of the certifying transcriber.

\$	5	advisors [1] - 34:4 affect [1] - 20:20	availability [1] - 30:1 available [1] - 25:16	built [3] - 7:19, 8:12, 36:19
\$10 [2] - 18:10, 31:1	5 [1] - 18:9	affected [4] - 10:4, 20:7, 22:6, 22:7	average [1] - 17:24 avoid [1] - 13:4	bunch [1] - 26:4 burden [1] - 34:22
1	56 [6] - 4:23, 4:25, 5:2, 9:15, 17:10	affects [2] - 15:4, 33:12	В	С
4 row 4:10 0:6 15:1	6	afford [1] - 32:14 aggressive [2] -		
1 [27] - 4:19, 8:6, 15:1, 15:18, 15:21, 15:22,		28:12, 28:13	backwards [1] - 30:21 bake [1] - 26:16	calculate [2] - 34:22, 34:25
16:7, 16:18, 17:8, 20:20, 20:25, 21:24,	6 [1] - 31:4 69 [1] - 17:9	ago [2] - 7:6, 28:6 ahead [1] - 10:25	balances [1] - 18:15	calculations [1] -
22:15, 22:19, 27:12,	09[1] - 17.9	aid [2] - 31:16, 32:15	base [2] - 25:14, 25:15 based [11] - 2:25, 5:3,	15:16 capacity [10] - 12:11,
27:13, 28:5, 28:6, 28:10, 32:20, 33:16,	7	Alexandria [2] - 4:21, 8:17	7:13, 12:3, 12:9,	12:18, 12:22, 12:25,
33:17, 33:19, 34:1,		allocated [1] - 29:18	20:10, 22:15, 22:17, 23:8, 24:6, 27:8	21:14, 21:19, 30:1, 30:2, 30:3, 30:5
35:19, 36:4	70 [4] - 5:12, 5:13, 9:20, 9:21	allocation [6] - 20:2, 30:11, 30:20, 31:1,	basic [1] - 19:8	carbon [2] - 24:6,
1-A [1] - 22:18 10 [2] - 7:14, 31:13	3.20, 3.21	32:23, 33:21	basis [1] - 19:6	30:15
115 [1] - 13:1	8	allow [1] - 21:12	battle [1] - 33:1 beat [1] - 33:5	care [1] - 29:17 carry [2] - 12:12,
12 [3] - 16:25, 17:1,		allows [1] - 17:12 almost [3] - 30:22,	become [1] - 23:5	12:16
17:11 14 [4] - 5:2, 9:17, 9:24,	800 [3] - 16:4, 23:7,	31:3, 31:4	beens [1] - 11:24	case [7] - 2:20, 15:7, 22:20, 30:8, 30:24,
20:3	34:15	alternatives [2] -	benefit [2] - 11:13, 18:3	31:9, 33:1
17 [2] - 10:18	9	13:14, 21:7 amount [9] - 6:5,	Benefits [1] - 29:8	cases [1] - 26:25
2		12:22, 12:25, 17:3,	benefits [12] - 10:16,	Cassie's [1] - 4:21 catch [1] - 16:16
	97 [5] - 4:9, 4:11, 5:13,	27:18, 27:19, 27:21,	19:24, 19:25, 20:3, 22:19, 29:16, 30:14,	catch-up [1] - 16:16
2 [9] - 5:9, 16:9, 17:8,	9:19, 9:21	27:22 analogy [1] - 12:23	30:17, 30:19, 33:14,	certainly [2] - 2:11,
27:12, 27:25, 29:3,	Α	analysis [3] - 16:7,	33:24, 34:14	33:3 certainty [1] - 37:14
29:7, 33:13, 34:6 2,000 [3] - 12:11,		16:25, 23:18	best [1] - 3:4 better [1] - 19:5	Chair [1] - 2:23
12:12, 12:19	ability [1] - 20:25	announced [1] - 25:1	between [5] - 3:15,	challenge [1] - 30:20
2,000-megawatt [1] -	able [1] - 24:17	26:10, 26:13	4:12, 13:24, 25:22,	change [1] - 33:17
12:17 2.1 [5] - 16:15, 22:20,	account [2] - 16:6, 35:13	announcements [1] - 26:8	31:12 big [6] - 2:12, 15:2,	charge [1] - 32:21 charges [1] - 32:11
23:5, 35:12, 35:14	acronym [1] - 36:25	answer [2] - 13:7,	29:21, 31:12, 33:1,	Chris [5] - 3:5, 3:14,
2.2 [1] - 23:5	actual [1] - 4:16	16:20	34:22 Big [19] - 4:21, 4:22,	3:18, 5:15, 10:14
20-year [1] - 7:14 200 [2] - 15:24, 34:17	actuals [1] - 28:9 Adam [9] - 3:7, 12:14,	answers [1] - 7:9	5:10, 5:11, 7:25,	CHRIS [35] - 3:17, 5:16, 5:19, 6:2, 6:9,
2018 [1] - 8:13	14:19, 19:14, 19:15,	anytime [1] - 34:21 anyway [1] - 37:4	8:14, 8:17, 9:3,	6:12, 6:15, 6:21, 7:2,
2042 [2] - 22:14, 22:24	19:17, 22:10, 28:6,	anyways [1] - 9:24	13:12, 13:13, 13:21, 13:25, 14:24, 21:4	7:7, 7:10, 8:3, 8:7,
21 [2] - 9:21, 10:22 230 [2] - 13:2	36:3 ADAM [6] - 22:12,	apologize [2] - 19:19,	bigger [1] - 29:18	10:19, 11:2, 11:5, 11:7, 11:15, 11:18,
230 [2] - 13.2	28:7, 35:23, 36:8,	20:19 Applied [9] - 15:13,	billion [1] - 31:1	11:22, 12:1, 13:7,
3	36:10, 37:2	15:19, 15:22, 16:6,	Bismarck [1] - 31:7	13:10, 18:2, 18:5, 18:16, 18:19, 19:15,
	adaption [1] - 27:23 add [5] - 3:24, 22:11,	16:11, 16:14, 16:21,	bit [3] - 3:23, 9:13, 34:2	19:17, 23:22, 24:4,
3 [3] - 27:12, 27:19,	32:8, 34:9	17:1, 18:22 applied [1] - 34:17	board [1] - 31:11	35:11, 35:16, 35:21,
27:24 30 [5] - 9:22, 9:25,	adding [2] - 5:6, 8:22	approach [1] - 28:20	borne [1] - 29:15	37:9 CHRISTMANN [24] -
10:18, 26:21	additional [1] - 21:18 additionally [1] -	approve [1] - 32:22	bothers [1] - 34:10 bottom [1] - 29:3	2:1, 2:16, 6:24, 7:5,
345 [5] - 4:20, 8:9,	21:21	approved [2] - 30:21, 36:5	Brian [1] - 34:4	7:8, 11:1, 11:3, 11:6,
8:15, 8:22, 12:8	address [1] - 19:24	area [4] - 8:18, 29:12,	bring [1] - 5:18	18:8, 18:14, 18:18, 23:6, 24:1, 24:19,
4	addressed [1] - 13:15	31:18, 31:20	broad [1] - 25:21 broader [1] - 24:9	24:23, 25:2, 25:6,
•	addresses [1] - 11:14 addressing [1] - 20:3	areas [1] - 21:14 argue [2] - 20:23,	build [8] - 21:12, 26:5,	30:7, 34:9, 35:5,
4,000 [1] - 12:18	adjustments [1] - 35:6	23:16	27:7, 31:13, 32:11,	36:2, 37:23, 38:1, 38:4
40 [5] - 4:8, 4:9, 4:24,	adopting [1] - 28:12	assume [1] - 26:15	32:13, 32:16, 37:1 build-out [2] - 21:12,	Christmann [2] - 2:5,
9:14, 31:15	advance [1] - 32:12 advantage [1] - 22:21	assumed [1] - 22:24 assuming [1] - 35:10	37:1	2:23
435 [1] - 4:22	•	assuming [1] - 33.10	building [1] - 14:2	circuit [2] - 8:16,
46 [1] - 17:12	advice [1] - 33:9	attempted [1] - 15:17	builds [1] - 12:15	12:20

circuited [2] - 12:10, 12:16 City [1] - 31:25 clarification [2] - 8:25, 25:10 clarify [3] - 7:11, 7:13, 12:14 clarifying [1] - 4:17 Clark [1] - 16:24 clear [2] - 33:9 close [3] - 26:6, 27:16, 28:10 closed [1] - 38:6 closely [1] - 27:14 closer [1] - 28:11 Cloud [1] - 8:18 **co**[2] - 31:11, 31:12 co-op [1] - 31:11 co-ops [1] - 31:12 **coal** [2] - 9:8, 19:3 collecting [1] - 26:5 **collective** [1] - 23:14 combination [4] -4:21, 6:5, 7:24, 9:3 comfortable [1] -33:18 coming [2] - 4:1, 12:25 comments [2] - 2:13, 2:17 commissioners [1] -3:2 communication [2] -3:5, 3:15 companies [11] -15:17, 24:19, 24:21, 25:11, 25:23, 26:8, 26:15, 26:17, 26:20, 27:15, 28:17 companies' [1] - 25:2 company [5] - 23:15, 24:22, 25:1, 26:12, 34:18 company's [1] - 20:10 **complete** [1] - 8:4 completing [1] - 9:6 component [1] - 33:20 concerns [2] - 33:13, 34:6 conclude [1] - 5:5 conclusions [1] - 29:1 conflated [1] - 4:12 confusing [1] - 11:8 congestion [8] - 7:17, 9:1, 11:8, 17:4, 17:5, 17:9, 17:12, 17:23 connect [1] - 21:17 connecting [1] - 22:19 connects [1] - 21:5 conservative [2] -27:13, 27:17 consider [3] - 24:6,

24:7, 26:10 consideration [1] -29:25 consistent [1] - 19:6 constantly [2] - 28:4, 28:22 17:17, 17:19, 21:1 constraint [2] - 17:21, 17:22 constraints [5] - 7:17, 10:5, 12:6, 13:4, 14:25 constructed [1] - 10:6 constructing [3] -20:15, 20:17, 20:19 construction [4] -31:16, 31:19, 32:14, 32:15 consumer [1] - 18:20 contained [1] - 25:3 continued [1] - 21:13 contracts [1] - 35:24 conversations [1] -16:10 copies [1] - 6:19 copper [2] - 31:15, 32:13 copy [3] - 6:8, 7:11, 29:5 correct [2] - 18:16, 36:21 correctly [1] - 11:10 cost [8] - 13:16, 20:2, 21:11, 29:18, 29:22, 32:17, 33:20, 33:22 costs [3] - 29:14, 30:12, 32:18 counsel [3] - 33:8, 37:12, 38:3 **country** [1] - 9:9 **couple** [2] - 12:8, 28:18 course [1] - 2:6 court [1] - 37:5 Covote [4] - 8:9, 9:8, 13:25, 21:3 **CPCN** [1] - 30:21 create [2] - 12:22, 12:24 creates [1] - 21:18 crew [1] - 32:14 critical [7] - 14:4,

14:16, 15:8, 20:21,

20:24, 21:23, 21:24

Crossing [1] - 4:22

current [3] - 11:8,

customer [3] - 20:13,

customers [2] - 18:5,

35:12, 35:13

31:5, 31:6

CT [1] - 24:5

constrained [4] - 12:3,

Dakota [33] - 3:19, 4:5, 5:2, 5:3, 5:6, 5:25, 6:4, 6:6, 8:23, 9:17, 9:22, 10:10, 10:17, 10:21, 10:24, 11:11, 11:13, 13:1, 13:12, 17:17, 20:23, 21:1, 21:20, 22:1, 22:24, 23:7, 25:6, 25:8, 30:4, 30:20, 34:1, 34:16 Dakotans [2] - 18:1, 18:2 dally [1] - 37:21 data [1] - 3:23 date [1] - 26:24 days [3] - 17:18, 31:11, 32:3 dealing [1] - 22:13 deals [1] - 14:19 decarbonization [2] -27:21, 27:23 decide [1] - 37:19 decided [1] - 12:19 decision [1] - 22:23 defense [1] - 35:2 delivery [1] - 21:10 demand [3] - 27:23, 28:15, 30:3 demanding [1] - 33:23 denied [1] - 30:23 **Department** [1] - 3:18 **dependent** [1] - 23:3 depressed [1] - 19:3 develop [1] - 27:7 developers [4] -30:19, 32:7, 32:21, 32:24 developments [1] -32:9 difference [2] - 25:22, 31:12 different [3] - 13:18, 13:20, 14:9 **Digital** [6] - 15:19, 15:22, 16:6, 16:21, 17:1, 18:22 **Digital's** [3] - 15:14, 16:11, 16:14 dilly [1] - 37:21 dilly-dally [1] - 37:21 direct [1] - 5:6

directed [1] - 37:25

direction [1] - 24:17

directions [1] - 8:25

directives [1] - 26:14

director [1] - 20:2

discuss [1] - 2:4

31:4

D

discussion [3] - 28:2, 33:10, 34:3 dispatchable [2] -24:5, 30:2 distribution [1] -30:14 docketed [1] - 6:9 done [1] - 35:8 Doner [4] - 20:2, 20:15, 21:9, 29:3 double [3] - 12:15, 12:20, 20:17 down [7] - 10:17, 12:19, 26:9, 28:17, 31:23, 33:5, 34:23 draw [1] - 30:10 during [3] - 4:11, 4:23, 5:12

Е

easier [1] - 6:19

east [2] - 8:24, 17:20 eastward [1] - 21:20 economic [1] - 19:25 effective [1] - 24:1 efficient [1] - 21:10 effort [1] - 30:23 eight [4] - 5:1, 5:5, 9:16, 10:21 either [3] - 2:20, 15:16, 32:5 element [1] - 20:21 elements [20] - 4:7, 4:9, 4:10, 4:11, 4:12, 4:23, 4:25, 5:2, 5:5, 5:12, 5:14, 9:14, 9:20, 10:24, 12:2, 20:6, 20:8, 20:24, 22:5 eliminate [1] - 11:23 eliminating [2] -32:10, 32:20 Ellendale [21] - 4:20, 5:10, 7:22, 7:25, 8:1, 8:14, 8:15, 9:4, 13:12, 13:20, 13:24, 13:25, 14:13, 15:8, 15:10, 17:8, 21:4, 21:8, 34:23, 35:13, 35:14 Ellendale-Big [1] -13:12 emissions [1] - 30:15 end [2] - 23:21, 24:15 Enderlin [1] - 31:23 energy [4] - 18:10, 18:23, 21:10, 30:15 engineer [1] - 16:24 engineering [1] - 5:4 enormous [1] - 12:25 entire [3] - 20:20,

29:19, 30:2 environment [1] - 19:5 envision [2] - 34:15, 34:17 essentially [4] - 12:5, 20:11, 20:18, 21:23 EV [1] - 27:23 evaluated [3] - 13:18, 14:23, 14:24 **evaluation** [1] - 5:3 evaluations [1] - 32:2 event [1] - 32:3 events [11] - 4:3, 4:7, 4:11, 4:12, 4:23, 4:25, 5:13, 5:23, 7:12, 10:23, 20:8 eventually [2] - 11:3, 11:5 evident [1] - 14:9 example [1] - 32:12 excess [1] - 17:17 excessive [1] - 28:16 exclusive [1] - 13:11 excuse [1] - 5:15 exist [3] - 23:24, 32:7, 32:8 existing [1] - 27:14 exists [1] - 34:22 expectation [1] -17:25 expensive [1] - 31:9

F

explain [1] - 19:24

extent [1] - 24:10

extending [1] - 8:17

extremely [1] - 30:4

facilities [1] - 31:14 fact [1] - 29:25 factors [1] - 21:14 fall [2] - 12:7, 32:3 fancy [1] - 29:16 far [2] - 3:14, 30:18 Fargo [2] - 15:15, 15:25 FEDORCHAK [42] -5:15, 5:17, 6:1, 6:7, 6:10, 6:14, 6:17, 6:22, 8:2, 8:5, 18:1, 18:3, 18:13, 18:17, 23:11, 23:14, 24:8, 24:21, 24:25, 25:4, 25:7, 25:12, 25:15, 25:18, 25:21, 26:23, 28:8, 29:7, 33:3, 35:1, 35:7, 35:15, 35:20, 35:22, 36:6, 36:9, 36:12, 36:16, 36:18, 36:22, 37:3, 37:15

Fedorchak [3] - 2:8,

3:11, 9:12 feed [1] - 13:12 felt [3] - 14:8, 14:15, 15:7 FERC [4] - 30:24, 31:8, 33:1, 34:4 Fessenden [1] - 31:5 few [2] - 29:1 fiber [1] - 32:16 fight [2] - 30:25, 32:22 fighting [1] - 34:7 filings [1] - 30:13 fine [1] - 2:18 firm [1] - 26:11 first [7] - 4:2, 10:7, 16:25, 33:7, 36:25, 37:1, 37:3 five [2] - 21:6, 35:24 fixes [1] - 29:20 flow [1] - 17:13 flowing [1] - 18:11 focused [1] - 33:16 **follow** [6] - 3:20, 3:23, 4:14, 4:15, 5:20, 6:19 follow-up [4] - 3:20, 3:23, 4:14, 4:15 followed [1] - 3:24 footprint [2] - 29:19, forecasted [1] - 22:8 forecasts [1] - 20:10 forgot [1] - 34:10 formula [1] - 26:4 forward [9] - 7:20, 9:1, 11:9, 11:10, 11:17, 13:5, 33:11, 34:5, 38:3 forward-looking [4] -9:1, 11:9, 11:10, 11:17 **foundation** [1] - 3:9 four [6] - 8:19, 8:22, 12:19, 28:7, 35:3 fourth [1] - 31:3 frame [1] - 2:24 freely [1] - 17:13 frequent [1] - 31:24 frequently [1] - 31:24 frustrated [1] - 30:8 frustration [2] - 30:11, 33:4 future [15] - 11:25, 13:13, 15:14, 16:5, 16:14, 16:19, 16:21, 26:6, 27:9, 27:19, 28:3, 29:13, 33:12,

33:16, 34:12

Future [14] - 15:21,

16:18, 22:15, 22:18,

27:12, 27:13, 27:24,

27:25, 28:5, 28:6,

28:10, 33:16 futures [4] - 22:14, 27:4, 27:10, 28:12

G

Garrison [1] - 31:5 gas [3] - 15:24, 19:4, 34:18 general [1] - 24:13 generate [1] - 33:20 generation [15] - 7:16, 12:4, 12:5, 15:15, 15:25, 16:4, 16:5, 16:21, 20:11, 21:13, 21:15, 21:18, 21:25, 22:13, 22:16 generators [1] - 21:11 generic [1] - 23:23 given [1] - 33:21 goal [2] - 18:17, 24:13 great [2] - 6:18, 18:3 grow [2] - 12:5, 12:6 growth [8] - 7:16, 12:4, 20:11, 25:14, 27:23, 28:15, 33:17 guess [6] - 2:16, 8:7, 8:24, 14:14, 16:20, 37:20 guy [2] - 7:3, 32:12

Н

HANSON [35] - 3:17,

5:16, 5:19, 6:2, 6:9,

guys [2] - 37:17, 37:19

6:12, 6:15, 6:21, 7:2, 7:7, 7:10, 8:3, 8:7, 10:19, 11:2, 11:5, 11:7, 11:15, 11:18, 11:22, 12:1, 13:7, 13:10, 18:2, 18:5, 18:16, 18:19, 19:15, 19:17, 23:22, 24:4, 35:11, 35:16, 35:21, 37:9 Hanson [1] - 3:18 Haugen [3] - 2:5, 2:6, 5:20 **HAUGEN** [27] - 2:15, 2:22, 10:14, 10:25, 11:12, 11:16, 11:19, 11:23, 13:6, 13:9, 19:13, 22:10, 25:9, 25:13, 25:17, 25:20, 26:22, 36:3, 36:7, 36:11, 36:15, 36:17, 36:21, 37:7, 37:11, 37:24, 38:2 Haugen-Hoffart [3] -2:5, 2:6, 5:20

HAUGEN-HOFFART

[27] - 2:15, 2:22, 10:14, 10:25, 11:12, 11:16, 11:19, 11:23, 13:6, 13:9, 19:13, 22:10, 25:9, 25:13, 25:17, 25:20, 26:22, 36:3, 36:7, 36:11, 36:15, 36:17, 36:21, 37:7, 37:11, 37:24, 38:2 hear [1] - 27:11 helped [1] - 32:4 higher [4] - 17:21, 21:14, 27:23, 33:22 higher-demand [1] -27:23 highlighted [1] - 29:9 highway [2] - 12:24, 30:6 Hoffart [3] - 2:5, 2:6, 5:20 HOFFART [27] - 2:15, 2:22, 10:14, 10:25, 11:12, 11:16, 11:19, 11:23, 13:6, 13:9, 19:13, 22:10, 25:9, 25:13, 25:17, 25:20, 26:22, 36:3, 36:7, 36:11, 36:15, 36:17, 36:21, 37:7, 37:11, 37:24, 38:2 holder [1] - 2:25 hook [2] - 23:3, 32:17 hope [1] - 28:16 hour [1] - 34:13 house [1] - 31:13 hundred [1] - 33:22

hydrogen [1] - 24:7

idea [1] - 26:3 identified [9] - 4:3, 4:19, 5:9, 5:23, 9:16, 9:20, 13:14, 13:15, 27:1 identifies [2] - 20:6, 21:9 imagine [1] - 26:6 impact [2] - 2:12, 15:13 impacts [1] - 16:11 important [2] - 23:5, 29:24 inaudible) [1] - 19:16 incentive [2] - 19:1, 34:18 include [8] - 15:9, 15:13, 15:19, 15:21, 15:23, 15:24, 16:11, 16:17

included [10] - 13:19,

14:1, 14:6, 14:12, 16:1, 16:6, 16:19, 16:21, 16:22, 21:8 includes [2] - 16:3, 16:13 including [2] - 16:13, 30:14 increased [2] - 17:11, 30:3 indiscernible [2] -34:20, 35:6 influence [2] - 22:22, information [8] - 2:4, 3:2. 3:8. 3:11. 3:16. 6:18, 26:5, 37:8 infrastructure [2] -14:5, 14:16 initial [2] - 4:24, 16:7 initiate [1] - 33:1 initiating [1] - 30:23 inquired [1] - 3:8 inquiries [3] - 3:1, 3:9, 3:20 instead [6] - 4:23, 5:13, 9:12, 9:14, 9:19, 9:20 interconnection [3] -21:13, 32:11, 32:21 intermittent [2] -21:15, 22:2 interrupted [2] - 19:4 interstate [1] - 12:24 involved [2] - 10:1, 34:14 IOUs [1] - 31:12 IRP [7] - 22:25, 23:6, 23:12, 24:2, 24:6, 25:3, 25:11

iterative [1] - 28:20

IRPs [9] - 22:17,

26:7, 27:15

14:22, 15:6

isolation [3] - 8:3,

issues [16] - 4:11,

4:23, 5:1, 5:4, 5:12,

7:23, 9:2, 13:16,

20:5, 20:7, 20:14,

31:24, 33:12

items [1] - 12:9

29:12, 29:17, 31:22,

23:20, 24:9, 24:10,

24:12, 25:16, 25:25,

Jack [1] - 34:3 Jamestown [16] -4:20, 5:10, 7:22, 7:24, 8:1, 8:10, 8:15, 9:4, 13:20, 13:23, 14:13, 15:8, 15:10, 21:8, 32:1

Jason [4] - 3:21, 4:14, 5:22, 6:16

Jeremiah [2] - 20:1, 29:3

JETx [2] - 5:7, 29:11
joined [1] - 2:5
judgment [7] - 5:4, 23:20, 24:14, 26:19, 27:3, 27:18, 27:19

Julie [1] - 36:3
jurisdictionally [1] - 10:11
justification [3] - 4:4, 5:24, 20:3

Κ

key [1] - 19:25 kick [1] - 2:19 kind [15] - 2:19, 8:19, 10:7, 13:23, 15:1, 19:18, 21:3, 22:8, 23:2, 25:25, 27:25, 29:1, 31:11, 33:10 kV [5] - 4:20, 4:22, 8:15, 8:23, 12:8

L

landowner [1] - 30:16 largely [1] - 30:19 larger [1] - 27:22 last [5] - 3:1, 4:1, 10:8, 29:10 late [1] - 19:20 lately [1] - 16:10 Laughter [1] - 7:4 law [2] - 26:15, 26:16 laws [1] - 27:14 least [1] - 27:17 leg [6] - 8:11, 8:14, 8:15, 8:19, 8:21, legal [3] - 33:10, 37:12, 38:3 legitimate [1] - 33:14 legs [2] - 8:22, 36:5 Leif [1] - 16:24 less [2] - 13:16, 31:8 letter [4] - 20:1, 22:4, 22:9, 29:3 levelize [1] - 19:5 levelizes [3] - 17:14, 17:22, 18:24 likely [3] - 5:6, 9:18, 34:20 likewise [1] - 5:8 line [24] - 4:4, 5:24. 7:22, 7:25, 8:9, 8:12, 8:23, 9:3, 9:18,

11:13, 12:8, 12:13, 12:17, 12:18, 13:2, 14:2, 21:3, 21:8, 23:3, 30:10, 31:15, 32:13, 36:25 lines [12] - 9:7, 10:4, 13:2, 13:4, 13:13, 20:12, 21:4, 21:5, 22:6, 22:7, 32:4, 37:4 link [1] - 13:24 literally [1] - 6:15 **LMP** [5] - 17:6, 17:11, 17:14, 17:23, 18:9 load [6] - 7:15, 12:4, 12:6, 16:12, 20:11, 25:14 loading [1] - 4:23 local [4] - 29:12, 29:14, 29:15, 29:17 located [2] - 10:24, 18:22 locations [2] - 23:17, 27:1 logically [1] - 18:25 long-term [2] - 11:20, 20:10 look [22] - 12:8, 13:23, 14:3, 14:7, 14:13, 14:14, 14:19, 14:20, 14:21, 15:1, 15:5, 17:15, 17:16, 17:20, 22:23, 23:10, 23:15, 24:9. 26:2. 26:14. 28:24, 37:16 looked [5] - 9:6, 14:1, 14:25, 17:1, 21:6 looking [13] - 7:12, 7:14, 7:15, 7:16, 7:23, 8:3, 9:1, 10:9, 11:9, 11:10, 11:17, 28:4, 36:4 looks [3] - 27:13, 27:20 loop [1] - 9:7 lost [2] - 9:13, 36:25 love [1] - 33:19 low [5] - 18:9, 18:21, 18:23, 21:11, 27:12 low-cost [1] - 21:11 lower [1] - 18:11 LRTP [2] - 16:9, 22:16

M

major [1] - 32:3 map [2] - 17:15, 17:16 Maple [4] - 8:10, 13:25, 21:4 marginal [1] - 17:9 massive [1] - 35:4 maximum [4] - 27:20,

27:21, 27:22, 34:7 MCC [1] - 17:9 **MDU** [7] - 3:3, 3:15, 3:21, 5:21, 30:13, 37:8, 37:10 MDU's [2] - 12:3, 31:6 mean [8] - 6:23, 10:15, 12:1, 12:19, 12:23, 19:1, 34:23, 35:1 meaning [1] - 18:11 means [2] - 18:20, 36:5 meet [1] - 26:16 meeting [1] - 6:16 megawatts [8] -12:11, 12:12, 12:18, 15:24, 16:4, 23:7, 34:15, 34:17 member [1] - 22:17 memo [5] - 6:10, 16:23, 19:19, 20:5, 28:24 mentioned [1] - 4:6 merged [1] - 30:9 middle [1] - 28:1 might [11] - 2:20, 3:11, 6:19, 23:15, 24:6, 24:7, 24:13, 28:14, 28:16, 28:18, 29:20 miles [1] - 31:14 Minnesota [11] - 6:6, 8:19, 9:9, 13:22, 14:10, 14:11, 14:12,

17:21, 26:14, 26:15, 26:20

MISO [34] - 3:3, 3:8, 4:18, 5:8, 7:1, 7:2, 7:3, 10:2, 12:15, 13:18, 14:18, 14:20, 15:13, 19:10, 19:18, 19:24, 20:2, 20:9, 22:4, 22:9, 22:16, 22:18, 25:10, 25:11, 28:24, 29:19, 30:2, 30:16, 31:10, 32:10, 32:23, 36:4

30:20 missing [1] - 13:24 mitigated [1] - 29:14 mix [1] - 16:4 model [2] - 16:2, 26:12

Model [1] - 16:18

MISO's [2] - 23:18,

modeling [3] - 23:21, 34:11, 35:2 models [9] - 15:21, 16:15, 26:24, 26:25, 27:1, 27:10, 35:2, 35:4, 35:8

35:4, 35:8 moment [1] - 34:20 momentarily [1] - 2:10 month [1] - 31:4 months [4] - 7:6, 16:25, 17:2, 34:12 morning [4] - 2:1, 6:13, 7:9, 35:5 most [4] - 27:13, 27:17, 27:19, 34:16 move [4] - 8:23, 8:24, 14:11, 20:25 moving [4] - 20:22, 33:10, 37:20, 38:3 MVP [3] - 37:2, 37:3, 37:4 MVPs [1] - 37:3

Ν

N-1 [14] - 4:3, 4:11, 4:23, 5:12, 5:23, 6:3, 7:12, 10:23, 20:5, 20:8, 22:8, 34:14 **N-1-1** [4] - 7:12, 20:5, 20:8, 34:14 **N-1-1s** [7] - 6:3, 7:24, 9:1, 9:2, 9:10, 11:9, 22:8 **N-1s** [6] - 7:23, 9:1, 9:2, 9:10, 10:23, 11:9 narrow [1] - 10:17 natural [2] - 15:24, 34:17 necessarily [2] -14:21, 15:6 need [4] - 13:11, 29:13, 30:6, 37:17 needs [1] - 7:19 negative [3] - 17:19, 18:9, 20:18 never [2] - 30:9, 34:16 new [1] - 21:13 next [4] - 28:18, 37:15, 37:18, 37:19 north [1] - 29:19 North [34] - 3:19, 4:5, 5:2. 5:3. 5:6. 5:25. 6:3. 6:6. 8:23. 9:16. 9:22, 10:10, 10:17, 10:21, 10:24, 11:11, 11:13, 13:1, 13:12, 17:16, 18:1, 18:2, 20:22, 21:1, 21:19, 22:1, 22:24, 23:7, 25:6, 25:8, 30:4, 30:19, 34:1, 34:16 note [5] - 7:11, 12:9, 14:17, 16:23, 35:11 noted [8] - 4:24, 9:21, 10:19, 14:23, 20:5, 20:8, 20:18, 35:17 **notes** [2] - 20:15, 21:12

noting [2] - 6:4, 6:5

number [2] - 24:15, 24:16 numbers [2] - 9:11, 17:7 nutshell [1] - 22:9

0

Oaks [7] - 4:22, 5:10, 5:11, 7:25, 8:18, 9:3, 14:24 objection [1] - 32:25 obviously [3] - 14:4, 15:7, 20:22 occurred [1] - 17:4 occurrence [1] - 10:18 occurring [1] - 35:2 October [1] - 20:3 offer [1] - 21:14 often [1] - 32:2 old [4] - 31:11, 31:14, 32:13 OMS [2] - 2:12, 2:13 once [3] - 2:18, 30:21, 32:8 one [36] - 3:22, 5:17, 6:12, 8:11, 8:21, 9:17, 9:24, 10:11, 11:19, 13:19, 14:1, 14:12, 14:21, 15:2, 15:3, 16:23, 20:24, 21:2, 23:11, 24:6, 24:15, 26:3, 26:4, 28:24, 29:2, 29:4, 29:16, 30:22, 32:1, 34:8, 34:10, 36:5, 36:22, 37:4 one-set [1] - 26:3 one-seventh [1] - 9:17 ones [3] - 9:23, 10:19, 36:22 online [1] - 35:3 op[1] - 31:11 operate [1] - 19:6 operation [2] - 15:14, 16:14 opportunity [2] -21:17, 21:25 opposed [1] - 4:16 ops [1] - 31:12 option [2] - 12:20, 15:9 options [9] - 13:19, 14:1, 14:5, 14:7, 14:10, 14:12, 14:15, Otter [10] - 3:3, 3:15, 3:21, 5:21, 12:3, 25:4, 30:13, 31:4, 37:9, 37:10 ourselves [1] - 29:20

outages [1] - 20:13

outlet [1] - 30:5 overload [1] - 20:7 overloading [1] -20:12 overstating [1] - 23:19 overwhelming [1] -34:24

Ρ

package [2] - 36:9, 36:13 page [2] - 29:3, 29:7 paragraph [1] - 29:10 part [8] - 3:20, 8:5, 9:5, 14:4, 14:16, 15:3, 22:2, 37:22 particular [1] - 33:6 paths [2] - 33:10, 34:5 paying [2] - 29:19, 32:24 payments [1] - 30:16 pays [1] - 33:20 people [1] - 33:23 percent [13] - 9:17, 9:22, 9:24, 9:25, 10:18, 17:9, 17:10, 17:11, 17:12, 26:21, 33:22 phase [1] - 17:1 pick [2] - 26:25, 27:2 piece [3] - 15:8, 28:25, 29:2 pivot [2] - 23:25, 28:14 place [3] - 9:13, 30:10, 34:19 placeholder [1] - 24:4 placeholders [3] -23:22, 23:23, 24:3 placement [1] - 26:19 places [1] - 30:5 plan [3] - 26:3, 28:23, 31:19 planning [4] - 11:21, 27:5, 27:6, 34:11 plans [10] - 15:14, 16:5, 16:14, 22:17, 23:15, 24:22, 26:17, 27:14, 28:13, 35:13 playing [1] - 16:16 pluq [3] - 26:13, 26:24, 28:9 point [8] - 7:21, 14:9, 15:2, 16:8, 19:3, 21:1, 33:11, 36:2 pointed [6] - 8:8, 13:22, 16:3, 18:19, 21:2, 21:6 **pointing** [1] - 29:2 points [3] - 7:13, 10:3,

13:1

29:14, 33:25, 36:14, 29:22 portfolio [5] - 2:7, relate [1] - 31:11 S 37:6 2:12, 2:25, 16:9 related [4] - 6:3, 9:15, sounds [1] - 6:18 proposals [1] - 21:7 South [1] - 6:6 portion [1] - 10:1 9:23, 10:20 scenario [2] - 33:17 specific [5] - 22:5, potential [1] - 12:18 prospect [1] - 15:15 Reliability [1] - 29:8 second [9] - 5:17, power [9] - 8:23, 8:24, provide [4] - 19:1, reliability [6] - 19:25, 23:16, 23:17, 24:13, 6:21, 7:21, 10:13, 13:11, 13:21, 14:11, 19:5, 21:10, 25:24 20:14, 29:11, 29:14, 27:1 13:10, 15:11, 29:4, 17:13, 20:22, 21:1, Public [3] - 2:2, 3:18, 31:21, 32:2 specifically [8] - 4:1, 29:10, 31:2 31:25 3:19 reliable [1] - 21:10 9:16, 10:5, 10:20, see [13] - 10:5, 16:13, powered [1] - 24:7 pull [3] - 26:7, 28:21 15:2, 16:1, 16:12, relieve [6] - 4:10, 17:2, 21:16, 21:24, 12:10, 13:3, 13:4, predict [1] - 27:17 pulling [3] - 28:17, 28:9, 28:12, 28:16, prefer [1] - 19:17 28:25, 35:9 17:3, 17:12 **specificity** [1] - 23:19 28:18, 29:9, 30:1, preference [2] - 23:4, put [2] - 26:11, 36:12 relieved [2] - 5:1, 9:18 speed [1] - 5:18 34:11 relieves [2] - 4:22, St [1] - 8:18 24.7 seeing [3] - 23:19, preferred [1] - 23:1 Q 5:11 staff [6] - 2:20, 3:4, 28:10, 34:5 prepped [1] - 37:13 Relook [1] - 35:21 3:18, 16:24, 37:25, self [1] - 14:9 38:5 present [1] - 29:12 remedy [1] - 20:4 questions [6] - 3:25, self-evident [1] - 14:9 start [2] - 28:6, 30:10 preserve [1] - 34:7 remove [2] - 17:22, 5:21, 10:11, 19:8, sent [1] - 19:23 started [1] - 28:5 presumably [2] -17:23 37:10, 37:13 sentence [1] - 29:11 renegotiated [1] starting [1] - 8:13 12:16, 12:17 quick [3] - 5:17, 12:9, separate [1] - 34:2 35:24 state [5] - 11:10, pretty [3] - 14:8, 19:21 **Service** [2] - 2:2, 3:19 renewable [1] - 30:15 25:18, 26:14, 27:14 19:21. 33:17 quite [2] - 25:5, 30:18 session [9] - 2:3, 2:24, renewables [1] states [6] - 20:4, previous [2] - 7:6, quote [1] - 21:12 3:1, 3:12, 4:2, 7:6, 20:5 30:17 25:22, 25:23, 36:14, 10:8, 19:23, 38:6 RENFANDT [6] -36:16 previously [3] - 9:19, R set [2] - 12:17, 26:3 22:12, 28:7, 35:23, step [2] - 24:15, 24:16 9:21, 13:15 seventh [1] - 9:17 steps [3] - 37:16, 36:8, 36:10, 37:2 price [1] - 18:24 share [3] - 29:22, 37:18, 37:19 report [2] - 14:18, 20:9 prices [12] - 17:6, raise [1] - 33:11 33:4, 33:22 still [4] - 29:12, 29:22, 17:11, 17:14, 17:18, representative [1] raised [1] - 17:5 **Sherburne** [1] - 13:13 9:25 33:19, 37:5 17:21, 17:22, 17:24, ramp [1] - 16:25 **Sherco** [1] - 26:10 18:9, 18:21, 18:25, request [2] - 3:23, **Stone** [12] - 4:21, 5:11, ramp-up [1] - 16:25 **Sheri** [1] - 2:5 19:3, 19:4 19:24 7:25, 8:14, 8:17, 9:3, ramped [1] - 17:2 **shortages** [1] - 31:25 pricing [1] - 29:15 requested [3] - 3:2, 13:12, 13:13, 13:21, ramped-up [1] - 17:2 showed [1] - 17:10 problem [2] - 24:12, 3:16, 37:8 13:25, 14:24, 21:4 Randy [4] - 2:4, 3:10. showing [1] - 17:16 Stone-Sherburne [1] resource [1] - 23:1 6:23, 29:9 shrinking [1] - 30:1 13:13 problems [4] - 31:18, resources [8] - 21:13, Randy's [1] - 24:8 31:20, 32:6, 32:7 21:15, 21:25, 22:2, **shutting** [1] - 26:9 studies [3] - 4:19, 5:9, ratepayers [1] - 30:20 proceed [1] - 2:21 22:23, 23:2, 23:20, **side** [2] - 12:7, 14:10 15:18 rather [1] - 2:17 significant [2] - 12:22, process [2] - 22:16, 26:19 **study** [3] - 4:18, 5:8, reach [1] - 29:1 17:3 16:17 24:2 responded [3] - 3:22, read [2] - 19:10, 19:18 single [1] - 13:19 stuff [7] - 4:12, 7:1, 5:22, 37:9 **produce** [1] - 19:2 reading [3] - 5:18, response [10] - 4:16, site [1] - 27:7 7:2, 13:22, 24:10, production [2] -6:11, 6:15 sited [1] - 21:11 34:12, 35:9 4:24, 10:2, 10:7, 12:12, 17:17 real [3] - 33:13, 34:20 six [3] - 13:18, 13:20, **submitted** [1] - 25:11 14:18, 19:10, 19:18, profile [1] - 22:17 realistic [1] - 33:18 21:7 subsequent [1] project [28] - 2:9, 4:20, 20:1, 21:22, 22:3 reality [1] - 28:15 4:22, 5:7, 5:10, 5:11, responses [2] - 5:21, slowing [1] - 28:17 16:15 realize [2] - 22:13, substations [3] - 10:3, 6:4, 9:6, 10:9, 10:16, 18:6 **smaller** [1] - 29:20 35:23 result [3] - 5:6, 19:23, **so..** [5] - 19:7, 25:5, 20:13, 22:7 14:21, 14:23, 15:2, really [10] - 12:24, 20:13 28:23, 35:21, 37:14 summarize [2] - 3:5, 15:3, 15:5, 19:25, 14:6, 14:13, 24:2, results [2] - 4:19, 5:8 solar [6] - 16:4, 23:7, 10:15 20:4, 20:17, 20:20, 30:25, 31:9, 31:10, **summary** [1] - 19:11 29:11, 29:17, 29:18, retirements [1] - 28:16 25:5, 26:23, 34:16 32:6, 32:10, 32:23 29:21, 33:15, 33:25, retroactive [1] - 35:18 solving [2] - 32:6, summer [1] - 31:19 reassesses [1] - 22:18 34:1 review [2] - 4:18, 5:8 32:7 super [2] - 18:21, rebuild [1] - 31:20 projected [9] - 7:15, rights [1] - 34:7 **sometimes** [1] - 17:18 18:23 recalculate [1] - 34:13 12:4, 20:6, 20:9, somewhat [2] - 18:14, super-uber [1] - 18:21 risk [1] - 36:13 receive [1] - 37:8 20:10, 20:12, 22:14, 23:3 **system** [10] - 5:7, River [3] - 8:10, 13:25, received [3] - 2:4, 35:13 7:18, 12:15, 12:24, somewhere [1] -21:4 20:1, 25:25 projecting [2] - 11:11, 17:4, 28:13, 28:15, road [1] - 12:20 18:11 recently [1] - 3:24 12:2 30:18, 32:8, 32:9 room [1] - 23:24 soon [1] - 34:21 recognize [1] - 28:21 **projection** [1] - 7:18 **sorry** [6] - 5:16, 7:3, systems [1] - 29:13 roundup [1] - 2:19 reduced [4] - 17:5, projections [2] - 7:14, run [1] - 35:9 11:7, 20:9, 20:16, 17:8, 30:15 11:24 running [1] - 15:22 20:19 regionally [1] - 21:11 projects [8] - 5:1, sort [2] - 23:17, 30:22 runs [2] - 8:9, 8:10 reiterate [1] - 9:11 14:22, 15:4, 21:9, sorts [2] - 27:24,

Т

Tail [10] - 3:3, 3:15, 3:21, 5:22, 12:3, 25:4, 30:13, 31:4, 37:9, 37:10 talks [1] - 22:5 tangled [1] - 37:6 team [1] - 31:17 technology [2] -23:23, 23:24 term [2] - 11:20, 20:10 terms [2] - 22:22, 37:15 territory [1] - 36:23 testimony [1] - 2:3 theirs [1] - 31:7 theoretically [1] -18:25 thermal [8] - 4:10, 4:22, 4:25, 5:4, 9:15, 10:22, 19:2, 20:7 they've [3] - 25:1, 25:24, 27:10 third [4] - 8:8, 9:5, 15:12, 31:2 thoughts [4] - 2:17, 33:2, 33:7, 37:18 three [7] - 3:25, 8:15, 8:21, 18:6, 28:7, 31:8, 35:3 tied [1] - 2:8 tirade [1] - 34:10 together [1] - 14:25 ton [1] - 27:3 tool [1] - 22:25 total [2] - 6:5, 10:1 trade [1] - 19:7 trade-off [1] - 19:7 tranche [8] - 15:5, 22:15, 31:2, 31:3, 33:6, 35:12 Tranche [23] - 4:19, 5:9, 8:6, 15:1, 15:18, 15:22, 16:7, 16:9, 16:18, 20:20, 20:25, 21:24, 22:19, 22:20, 23:5, 32:20, 33:13, 33:15, 33:19, 34:1, 34:6, 35:18, 36:4 tranches [3] - 14:19, 16:20, 28:3 transformers [3] -10:4, 20:12, 22:6 transmission [16] -4:8, 4:9, 4:10, 5:5, 5:12, 5:13, 7:19, 9:14, 9:20, 11:20, 12:7, 18:4, 27:4, 28:13, 29:13, 29:15 transmitted [1] - 21:19

trending [2] - 28:10,

28:11 trends [1] - 27:20 tried [1] - 13:21 trigger [1] - 28:21 true [1] - 36:1 try [6] - 11:10, 23:16, 26:5, 34:24, 37:20, 37:22 trying [1] - 34:19 turn [1] - 3:14 turnaround [1] - 19:21 two [11] - 3:6, 5:1, 7:6, 7:12, 8:15, 8:22, 24:16, 30:9, 33:7, 33:25, 34:12 type [2] - 22:23, 23:1

U

uber [1] - 18:21 under [1] - 29:7 unh [2] - 36:6 unh-unh [1] - 36:6 UNIDENTIFIED [6] -6:25, 19:16, 23:9, 23:13, 29:6, 36:1 units [1] - 26:10 unprecedented [1] -37:5 **up** [28] - 2:8, 2:25, 3:20, 3:23, 3:24, 4:8, 4:14, 4:15, 5:18, 5:20, 9:8, 11:12, 15:22, 16:16, 16:25, 17:2, 17:24, 18:10, 21:5, 21:17, 22:15, 23:3, 23:21, 24:3, 24:15, 32:17, 34:14, 37:6 update [1] - 35:16 updated [1] - 9:11 updates [1] - 22:16 user [1] - 34:23 **Utilities** [1] - 3:18 utilities [2] - 3:6, 36:23

V

Valley [1] - 31:25 valuable [1] - 30:4 versus [1] - 4:7 Victor [1] - 17:15 Victor's [1] - 7:10 view [1] - 32:10 violations [1] - 10:16 vision [1] - 26:6 voltage [6] - 5:12, 9:23, 10:16, 10:23, 20:7, 31:24

W

wants [1] - 32:12

ways [1] - 13:21 Weiers [2] - 3:21, 5:22 west [2] - 15:15, 15:25 whole [9] - 8:20, 9:7, 14:19, 14:20, 15:1, 15:4, 20:24, 34:1 Williston [1] - 31:7 wind [5] - 21:15, 21:17, 21:19, 22:2 windy [1] - 17:18 winter [1] - 31:17 Wisconsin [1] - 37:5 wondering [2] - 6:2, 24:24 words [1] - 21:18 worth [2] - 28:25, 29:2 wrap [1] - 11:12 write [2] - 4:8, 20:16 write-up [1] - 4:8

X

Xcel [2] - 25:5, 26:9

Υ

year [2] - 22:15, 34:24 years [7] - 25:24, 28:6, 28:7, 28:19, 31:15, 35:3, 35:25 yesterday [2] - 17:16, 19:20 yourself [1] - 3:15

Ζ

zero [1] - 17:18 **zones** [1] - 29:15