

United States Senate
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

Report of the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission
Presented by
Chairman LeRoy Koppendrayer

February 13, 2006
St. Paul, Minnesota

Mr. Chairman . . .

Natural gas prices, like nearly every other commodity in our economy, are determined by the forces of supply and demand. In my statement today, I am hoping to explain how those forces play out in Minnesota and what the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission is doing to ensure the interests of the Minnesota ratepayers are protected.

According to the Energy Information Administration, annual average wellhead prices for natural gas in 2005 were 45 percent higher than in 2003 and 91 percent higher than in 2000 [*EIA, Annual Energy Outlook, 2006*]. This trend results from the interplay of demand forces that are expected to grow due to increased gas-fired electric generation, and supply sources that are more expensive to develop than in earlier decades.

The cost of supplying natural gas has increased because the most accessible, lowest cost domestic resources have already been developed. Domestic reserves available for future development are not keeping up with forecasted demand, according to the EIA. [*EIA Annual Energy Outlook, 2006*] Therefore, meeting expanding demand must come from more remote, more expensive resources, including importation (particularly, importation of liquefied natural gas).

Minnesota is very familiar with the idea of importing natural gas. Minnesota imports 100% of the natural gas used in the State. At current prices, that amounts to about \$4 billion annually flowing to our primary sources of supply; i.e., Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Canada. While these supply sources have been stable, they too will have to work harder to develop new reserves.

Another factor affecting Minnesota's natural gas supply is pipeline capacity. The vast majority of the gas consumed in Minnesota is transported here via one pipeline company system. Moreover, the primary lines supplying Minnesota are operating at full capacity during the winter months. Obviously, assuring adequate pipeline capacity is critical for assuring adequate gas supplies in any state. It is especially important for a cold weather state that relies on strictly imported natural gas for approximately 60 percent of its heating needs. [*Minnesota Department of Commerce*]

As a nation, it appears that, with advancements in recovery as well as greater importation, natural gas supply will be adequate to meet projected demand well into the 21st Century. However, the need to meet this demand from less accessible resources also means that prices all the more sensitive to changes in demand.

Demand for natural gas is affected by several factors: 1) the general level of economic activity; 2) the relative price of alternative fuels; 3) electric generation; and, of course, 4) weather.

The use of natural gas for electric generation has emerged as a significant new factor in recent years. Projections by the Energy Information Administration show that the share of electricity generation fired by natural gas will increase from 18 percent in 2004 to 22 percent around 2020; surpassing nuclear generation by the end of this decade, and becoming second only to coal as a source of electric generation. [*Attachment A, EIA, Annual Energy Outlook,*

2006]. This increased use of gas will intensify upward pressures on prices. Moreover, competition between electric utilities and gas distribution utilities, especially during the summer electric peaking period, when gas distribution companies are seeking gas for storage, will intensify the volatility of natural gas prices.

Of course, weather is the dominant factor affecting demand for, and therefore, the price of, gas. This stems from the wide-spread use of natural gas for heating homes and businesses. Seasonal weather patterns across the nation have a very clear and direct effect on natural gas prices. [*Attachment B – FERC, Winter 2005-2006 Natural Gas Market Update, January 19, 2006*]

Extreme weather changes, as with destructive hurricanes like Katrina and Rita, have disrupted supply sources in the Gulf region this year. These events fostered a gas price surge that rippled across the country. [*For more information, see FERC, Winter 2005-2006 Natural Gas Market Update, December 15, 2005*] However, most of Minnesota's supply sources are in regions which were out of the path of the storms. Therefore, the effects of the storms in Minnesota were indirect; namely, adding to upward pressure on natural gas prices.

As these comments suggest, the factors that affect natural gas prices are largely beyond the direct influence of state regulators. However, the Minnesota Commission has taken measures to protect Minnesota households against the adverse affects of natural gas price swings, as well as to try to alter the conditions that contribute to the volatility of natural gas prices.

The Commission's primary tool for ensuring all natural gas ratepayers are paying a fair price is the annual review of local distribution companies' gas purchasing practices, known as the Annual Automatic Adjustment process. Under this process, gas distribution companies must file an Annual Automatic Adjustment

report every year. The report is extensive and includes the following:

- A monthly summary of the rate mechanism used to recover fuel costs
- A reconciliation of monthly rate mechanisms with the actual cost of gas purchased
- A report on fuel procurement policies, including a summary of actions taken to minimize cost
- An annual auditor's report
- An annual estimate of future fuel costs

In addition, the Minnesota Department of Commerce prepares a comprehensive review and analysis of the utilities' annual reports for the Commission and provides extensive comment on related topics it believes are important. The Commission's duty is to approve cost recovery for *prudently* acquired gas supplies as well as the pipeline capacity necessary to provide reliable service on the coldest days.

Local distribution companies have a variety of tools for acquiring gas supplies. These include: the spot market, withdrawal of gas put into storage during the summer, index priced supplies, and fixed price markets. In addition, local distribution companies are now using financial contracts (futures and options) to reduce the risks associated with volatile gas price swings. However, because factors affecting all of these markets can change quickly from one year to the next (e.g., due to weather), the lowest cost strategy in one year might produce quite different results when conditions change. That is why the Annual Automatic Adjustment process oscillates between over-recovery and under-recovery. [*Attachment C, Minnesota Department of Commerce, Report on Annual Automatic Adjustments, 2005*]

The Commission has also approved fixed-bill programs for its two largest LDCs that allows residential consumers to choose between a guaranteed (and probably more

expensive) monthly bill and the normal monthly bill that fluctuates based on the amount and price of the gas used each month.

In addition to the annual review of gas purchasing, the Commission has convened public forums and technical conferences from time to time over the last several years to be briefed on gas price and supply issues. The Commission had one such briefing in the wake of September 11th. Also, in September of 2003, the Commission convened a technical conference on natural gas in conjunction with a proceeding that sought conversion of two existing metro area electric generating plants fueled by coal to natural gas. Finally, just last October, in the midst of the dramatic upward trend in gas prices, the Commission convened a public forum to call on local gas providers and pipeline companies to discuss price and supply adequacy issues heading into the 2005-2006 heating season. All of these sessions, helped the Commission and, we hope, its stakeholders better understand the conditions of those times.

Another very important tool the Commission uses to protect households is the Cold Weather Rule. The Rule protects those households least able to pay rising natural gas prices by restricting disconnection of their primary heat source from October 15th through April 15th. The Rule offers various options to address the varying circumstances of the household involved. [*Attachment D, Office of Consumer Affairs, Minnesota Public Utilities Commission*] However, under each option the following requirements apply:

- If a customer is subject to disconnection, the utility must provide the customer a Cold Weather Rule packet explaining protections available and sources of financial and weatherization assistance.
- If the utility and consumer reach a mutual agreement on a payment plan, the process is over. If not, the utility or the

customer can appeal to the PUC. During the appeal, the customer is provided heat until a decision is made.

- All household income requirements are based on total household income of all persons residing in the household excluding amounts received from Energy Assistance. The total household income must be less than 50 percent of the state median income.

The Cold Weather Rule covers a large number of Minnesota households. All gas and electric utilities regulated by the Commission must follow the rule. These companies have over 2.2 million residential accounts. Although municipal utilities and cooperative associations are not rate regulated at the state level, they are required to follow customer service requirements similar to the Cold Weather Rule. These organizations serve approximately 825,000 residential customers. Delivered fuel providers, i.e., fuel oil, propane, and firewood, are not covered by any formal cold weather law in Minnesota.

An important part of administering the Cold Weather Rule is outreach. Each fall, as the heating season approaches, staff members from our Consumer Affairs Office meet with utilities, community organizations, basically, anyone who will listen, to explain the program and answer their questions. Also, utilities are required to send Cold Weather Rule applications to each residential customer at the on-set of the heating season.

In addition, the Commission's Consumer Affairs Office has partnered with the Minnesota Department of Commerce to better coordinate the Cold Weather Rule with the closely related Energy Assistance Program. This joint effort combined the application processes for the two programs and automated communications with affected utilities. This streamlining effort has saved money and greatly increased exposure of the Cold Weather Rule to eligible households. For example, requests for Cold Weather Rule

protection increased by a factor of four after implementing these changes. Going forward, the Commission and Department are researching other programs with matching eligibility criteria to consolidate individual application processes.

Administration of the Cold Weather Rule also involves enforcement. Generally, this has gone smoothly. In fact, the number of appeals has dropped off dramatically since the mid 1990s, due, in part, to greater outreach efforts. As a result, utilities and participants have a better understanding of what's possible and what's not possible under the Rule and the likelihood of unwarranted disconnection is reduced. However, that does not mean the Commission has not had challenges. One such instance occurred prior to last year's heating season.

In the fall of 2004, the Commission's Consumer Affairs Office detected patterns of non-compliance with the Reconnection Plan portion of the Cold Weather Rule by CenterPoint Energy. The Reconnection Plan is available to customers who are disconnected going into the heating season, apply for reconnection, meet income requirements, and pay the current month's bill as well as arrearages in monthly installments of not more than 10% of monthly household income until the end of the heating season. Of particular concern in this case was the continued disconnection of over 1,000 households by CenterPoint Energy as late as December 16th.

The Commission called an emergency hearing to review CenterPoint Energy's compliance with the requirements of the Reconnection Plan. A formal Commission investigation was subsequently initiated and, at the request of the Commission, carried out by the Office of the Attorney General. Fortunately, occupants in many of the disconnected households subsequently were contacted and, when the requirements of the Reconnection Plan were met, service was restored. Furthermore, the Office of

the Attorney General and CenterPoint Energy have recently announced a settlement in principle that, we hope, will address the root causes of the problem.

Finally, the Commission has contributed to the State's efforts to dampen conditions that create volatile natural gas prices. As noted earlier, regulators can't do much about developing new supply; and we certainly can't do a thing about the weather. However, we are pursuing policies to encourage the wise use of natural gas and alternative means of meeting energy needs.

The Department of Commerce (Deputy Commissioner Edward Garvey) has discussed (or will undoubtedly discuss) the state's utility conservation programs. I will just say that this program, known as the Conservation Improvement Program, is the state's primary conservation program for natural gas. The success of the program over the years has put Minnesota among the top six states for energy efficiency measures. This designation comes from the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy. The Conservation Improvement Program is a critical component in the State's strategy for use of critical energy resources.

Besides conservation, the Commission has played a key role in Minnesota's nationally recognized efforts in developing renewable energy. Development of renewable resources helps relieve price pressure on natural gas as well as price volatility by creating alternative fuels for electric generation.

Minnesota has a number of programs that support the development of renewable energy. I will list just a few:

- Renewable energy objective: The REO requires each utility to make a good faith effort to generate or procure renewable energy so that 10 percent of the energy provided to retail

customers in Minnesota by 2015 is generated by eligible renewable technologies.

- Green pricing: This is a voluntary customer choice program that allows electricity consumer to purchase power generated from renewable sources.
- Renewable Energy Tradable Credits: Creating a system to identify and track electricity generated by renewable sources is a necessary condition for the creation of a market for tradable renewable energy credits. Such credits are increasingly needed to satisfy renewable energy or environmental standards. Commissioner Reha of the Minnesota Commission has played a leadership role in fostering the creation of the Midwest Renewable Energy Tracking system.
- Wind energy: Minnesota ranks 4th in terms of installed wind capacity. [*American Wind Energy Association*] This success is the result of a variety of legislative initiatives and agency programs.

And the list goes on. Suffice to say, Minnesota understands the importance of developing renewable energy and is recognized nationally for its leadership in this area. [*Attachment E, Union of Concerned Scientists*]

Minnesota's leadership in the areas of conservation, development of renewable energy, as well as distributed generation was recently recognized nationally when the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) announced that Minnesota was one of six states chosen for the EPA-NARUC Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy project. This project is aimed at exploring approaches that will ensure the full benefits of

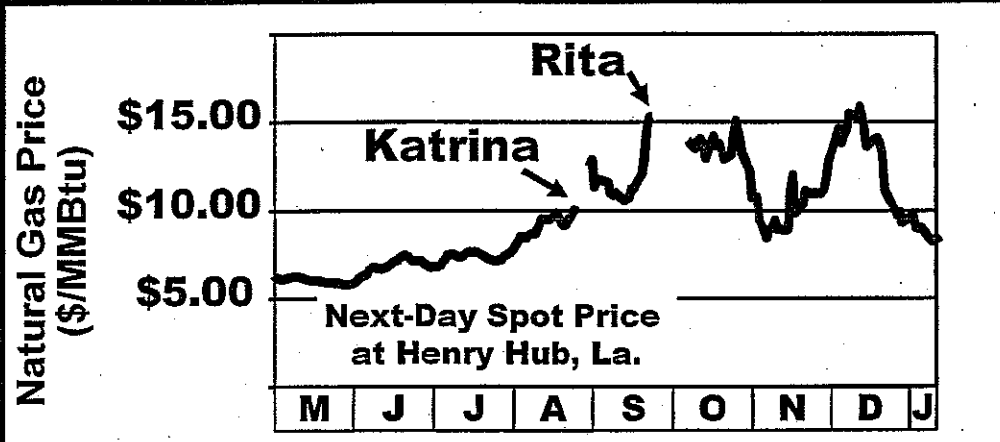
energy efficiency, renewable energy, and clean distributed generation are realized in the electricity policy arena. As noted, strides made in this arena have significant spill-over benefits for the natural gas industry as well. [*Attachment F, Fact Sheet regarding the partnership*]

Conclusion:

Figure 5. Electricity Generation by Fuel, 1980-2030 (billion kilowatthours)

	Coal	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Nuclear	Rnwble/other	Total	% Natural Gas	
1980	1161.562	245.9942	346.2399	251.1156	284.6883	2289.6	15%	
	1203.203	206.4208	345.7772	272.6735	269.8987	2297.9732	15%	
	1192.004	146.7975	305.2597	282.7732	317.5378	2244.3722	14%	
	1259.424	144.4986	274.0985	293.6771	341.7472	2313.4454	12%	
	1341.681	119.8079	297.3936	327.6335	332.9496	2419.4656	12%	
	1402.128	100.2023	291.946	383.6907	295.035	2473.002	12%	
	1385.831	136.5849	248.5084	414.0381	305.5081	2490.4705	10%	
	1463.781	118.4926	272.6208	455.2704	265.1226	2575.2874	11%	
	1540.653	148.8996	252.8007	526.973	238.0851	2707.4114	9%	
	1583.779	164.518	352.6289	529.3547	325.3326	2955.6132	12%	
	1594.011	126.6211	372.7652	576.8617	357.2381	3027.4971	12%	
	1590.623	119.7516	381.553	612.5651	357.7735	3062.2662	12%	
	1621.206	100.1542	404.0744	618.7763	326.8578	3071.0687	13%	
	1690.07	112.7882	414.9268	610.2912	356.7073	3184.7835	13%	
	1690.694	105.901	460.2187	640.4398	336.6609	3233.9144	14%	
	1995	1709.426	74.55406	496.0579	673.4021	384.7981	3338.23816	15%
1795.196		81.41123	455.0556	674.7285	422.9577	3429.34903	13%	
1845.016		92.55487	479.3987	628.6442	433.6361	3479.24987	14%	
1873.516		128.8002	531.2571	673.7021	400.4241	3607.6995	15%	
1881.087		118.0608	556.3961	728.2541	398.959	3682.757	15%	
1966.265		111.221	601.0382	753.8929	356.4786	3788.8957	16%	
1903.956		124.8802	639.1291	768.8263	294.9461	3731.7377	17%	
1933.13		94.56739	691.0057	780.0641	351.2509	3850.01809	18%	
1973.737		119.4056	649.9075	763.7327	363.2168	3869.9996	17%	
1976.333		117.591	699.6097	788.5556	358.7669	3940.8562	18%	
2004	2040.913	115.4264	751.8189	774.0726	375.8663	4058.0972	19%	
	2053.946	109.7433	722.1852	787.3575	417.4477	4090.6797	18%	
	2090.634	99.4194	725.8341	805.575	449.3746	4170.8371	17%	
	2134.022	99.98054	754.6882	806.8735	453.6913	4249.25554	18%	
	2190.444	102.454	750.6163	808.3152	459.4001	4311.2296	17%	
	2217.555	104.8182	773.8234	808.6948	475.7432	4380.6346	18%	
	2230.314	104.1582	813.4306	809.7852	475.3756	4433.0636	18%	
	2261.083	107.4043	874.5002	810.7452	472.8003	4526.533	19%	
	2263.503	106.4061	930.3772	811.0017	478.0052	4589.2932	20%	
	2270.726	107.783	972.3061	818.1606	483.4392	4652.4149	21%	
	2015	2277.48	104.0893	1018.003	829.4448	490.859	4719.8761	22%
		2304.385	103.7832	1049.787	842.6063	498.6478	4799.2093	22%
		2341.738	103.6529	1066.696	856.8495	503.2932	4872.2296	22%
		2388.54	103.2758	1085.577	865.8569	504.6904	4947.9401	22%
2433.577		106.1605	1103.337	870.3209	508.995	5022.3904	22%	
2504.786		106.6799	1102.762	870.698	515.1523	5100.0782	22%	
2572.9		106.8029	1102.939	870.698	518.6944	5172.0343	21%	
2652.576		106.8846	1091.721	870.698	525.6105	5247.4901	21%	
2729.935		105.9052	1085.289	870.698	529.6313	5321.4585	20%	
2817.129		107.0319	1078.153	870.698	536.4583	5409.4702	20%	
2896.088		108.1568	1069.813	870.698	539.0564	5483.8122	20%	
2984.825		111.5103	1059.032	870.698	545.4047	5571.47	19%	
3084.922		113.3243	1040.018	870.698	548.3367	5657.299	18%	
3194.04		114.0298	1019.134	870.698	552.3258	5750.2276	18%	
3302.396	114.4383	993.7275	870.698	554.2954	5835.5552	17%		
2030	3380.674	114.6741	992.7706	870.5909	559.1335	5917.8431	17%	

Gas Prices Respond to Colder U.S. Weather



SOURCE:
Intercontinental
Exchange

ATTACHMENT C

Percent Over-Recovery/(Under-Recovery) FYE96 through FYE05

<u>Utility</u>	<u>1995-</u> <u>1996</u>	<u>1996-</u> <u>1997</u>	<u>1997-</u> <u>1998</u>	<u>1998-</u> <u>1999</u>	<u>1999-</u> <u>2000</u>	<u>2000-</u> <u>2001</u>	<u>2001-</u> <u>2002</u>	<u>2002-</u> <u>2003</u>	<u>2003-</u> <u>2004</u>	<u>2004-</u> <u>2005</u>	<u>10yr-</u> <u>Ave</u>	<u>2004-</u> <u>2005</u> ⁵ <u>Cum.</u>
GMG								13.98	(5.60)	(2.42)	1.99	(3.75)
Great Plains												
Crookston	Not Available		2.03	(8.21)	0.29	(2.66)	(0.32)	0.38	2.91			
North-4	Not Available		(0.65)	(3.99)	(0.60)	(2.57)	0.73	1.80	4.06			
North ⁶									1.52	(1.94)	(0.70) ⁷	(2.16)
South	3.64	0.03	0.48	5.59	4.15	5.04	2.37	8.06	4.38	(0.92)	3.28	(0.59)
Interstate Gas	2.28	(7.32)	(7.28)	4.13	(1.74)	(1.70)	(2.20)	(0.85)	(2.96)	(2.36)	2.00	(2.67)
NMU	7.08	(7.29)	(4.48)	0.31	1.69	5.37	5.80	2.39	(0.24)	2.60	1.32	2.17
Peoples												
Northern	4.00	1.46	2.22	(1.51)	(0.07)	3.26	8.44	0.65	(0.66)	2.46	2.03	1.89
Great Lakes	3.13	(5.47)	7.51	(2.61)	0.67	3.35	(5.28)	(3.44)	5.78	2.07	0.91	2.59
Viking	(8.54)	(0.68)	2.40	(6.40)	0.78	2.14	0.06	(2.41)	3.80	3.56	-0.53	3.95
CenterPoint Energy												
Northern	3.59	1.29	(2.38)	(2.60)	(3.26)	0.54	(0.94)	0.42	0.52			
Viking	11.27	6.48	0.25	4.34	(3.63)	(0.24)	(1.66)	1.94	(0.79)			
Consolidated										(0.61)	0.15 ⁸	(0.58)
Xcel Gas	3.59	0.32	(4.49)	(4.44)	(3.76)	(3.82)	(2.30)	2.73	(1.23)	(1.77)	(1.52)	(2.05)

ATTACHMENT D

Cold Weather Rule Options:

1. **Payment Schedule:** This option is available to a customer at any income level. The customer must pay any outstanding bill plus the current bills through next October 15 (unless the customer and the utility agree on a different date) under the plan. These installments need not be equal each month, but may be based on other factors such as lump sum payments or payments that reflect expected income.

2. **Inability to pay:** This option is available to an income-qualified, heat-affected residential customer that establishes a payment schedule for the remainder of the heating season. Customers who are fully paid up or making reasonably timely payments under a payment schedule as of October 15 qualify for the greatest protection. Customers who have fallen behind on their payments also qualify for some protections.

3. **Ten Percent Plan:** This option is available to those who meet income requirements, pay 10% of their monthly household income, OR the full amount of the current bill, whichever is less. If the customer misses a payment, they may be disconnected. Missing a payment may subject the customer to disconnection of service.

4. **Reconnect Plan:** This option is available to customers who are disconnected as of October 15, apply for reconnection under this plan, meet income requirements, pay the current month's bill AND arrearages in monthly installments of not more than 10% of the monthly household income arrangements negotiated to retain service.

ATTACHMENT E

Union of Concerned Scientists – Clean Energy

Minnesota rankings

- ***Biggest Commitment to New Wind:*** First
- ***Biggest Commitment to New Biomass:*** First
- ***Strongest Commitment to Renewables Outside of Electricity Restructuring:*** First
- ***Biggest New Renewables Markets:*** Second, behind Texas
- ***Largest Wind Farm in the World:*** Second, behind Iowa
- ***Most New Renewables as a Share of Total Electricity Sales:*** Third, behind Massachusetts and Connecticut.

ATTACHMENT F

-- Fact Sheet --

EPA and NARUC Announce Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects with Six States

In recent years, states that have aggressively pursued energy efficiency, renewable energy and clean distributed generation are realizing a host of benefits, including reduced natural gas prices, reduced environmental impacts, and economic development. However, there are many more states that can benefit from increased use of these clean energy resources to address growing concerns about reliability, rising customer energy prices, and environmental impacts.

The EPA-State Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) Projects are a joint initiative between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), and individual state utility commissions aimed at exploring approaches that will ensure the full benefits of energy efficiency, renewable energy, and clean distributed generation are realized in the electricity policy arena.

EPA estimates that if all states were to implement comprehensive clean energy-environment policies, the expected growth in demand for electricity could be cut in half by 2025. This would mean savings of over 480 billion kWh of electricity per year, enough to power 42 million households, and a reduction of emissions equivalent to that of 70 million passenger cars, while saving approximately \$35 billion in annual energy costs.

What Kinds of Efforts Will the EPA-State EERE Projects Pursue?

The projects may explore a range of approaches that are expected to result in lower energy bills and improved reliability through encouragement of clean energy resources. Effective approaches may include the following:

Rate Design. Many utilities are regulated in a manner through which they lose revenue if they undertake energy efficiency programs. Pilot efforts will investigate ways to address this unintended consequence through revenue “decoupling” mechanisms combined with performance-based incentives designed to better align utilities’ interests with greater use of energy efficiency.

Resource Planning. There is an opportunity to better recognize the value of clean energy resources more fully in utility resource planning processes. The pilots will be designed to provide key information about the fuel diversity, congestion relief, reliability enhancement and cost-savings benefits that clean energy resources offer to the electricity system over both the short- and long-term.

Transmission and Distribution Planning. Geographically-targeted clean energy resources can provide least-cost solutions to transmission and distribution challenges like load pockets and areas with reliability concerns. The pilots will explore “non-wires” planning

approaches that consider clean energy resources on equal footing with traditional transmission and distribution investments.

What Results Are Expected?

The EPA-State EERE Projects are expected to take one to two years to realize results in terms of changed policies and up to three years before results can be seen in the form of expanded use of clean energy technologies. When implemented, these technologies will lead to lower energy bills, greater electric system reliability, reduced natural gas demand, and reduced air emissions from power plants.

Who Is Involved?

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

EPA works with businesses, organizations, governments, and consumers to reduce emissions of the greenhouse gases that contribute to global climate change by promoting greater use of energy efficient and other cost-effective technologies. EPA estimates that if all states were to implement comprehensive clean energy-environment policies, the expected growth in demand for electricity could be cut in half by 2025. This would mean savings of over 480 billion kWh of electricity per year, enough to power 42 million households, and a reduction of 90 MMTCE, equivalent to the emissions of 70 million passenger cars, while saving approximately \$35 billion in energy costs.

For more information:

<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy>

The National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC)

The National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) is a non-profit organization founded in 1889. Its members include the governmental agencies that are engaged in the regulation of utilities and carriers in the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. NARUC's member agencies regulate the activities of telecommunications, energy, and water utilities.

For more information:

<http://www.naruc.org/>

State Contacts:

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Richard Morgan, Commissioner
District of Columbia Public Service Commission

Carlito P. Caliboso, Chairman
Hawaii Public Utilities Commission

Phyllis Reha, Commissioner
Minnesota Public Utilities Commission

Shirley Baca, Co-Chair
New Mexico Public Regulation Commission

Event Information

Announcement of the Partnerships will be made at a joint session of the **Electricity and Energy Resources & the Environment** committees during NARUC's Winter Committee Meetings being held in Washington, DC, February 13 – 16, 2005, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, 400 New Jersey Avenue, NW.

Joint Committee Session of Electricity and Energy Resources & the Environment

Session Topic:	Energy Efficiency and Demand Response
Date:	February 16, 2005
Time:	10:30 a.m.
Room:	Yorktown/Valley Forge

For more information:

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