

-
-
-

26-05007

Public Utilities Commission of Nevada
Electronic Filing

Submitted: 10/16/2026 11:54:41 AM

Reference: 8e5439f8-3998-434c-991b-e21608d67562

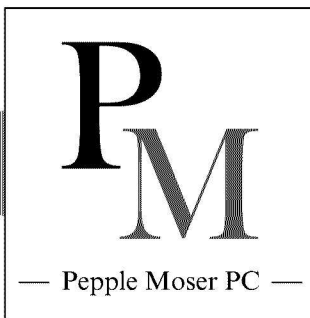
Payment Reference: 4c-991b-e21608d67562

Filed For: Microsoft Corporation

In accordance with NRS Chapter 719,
this filing has been electronically signed and filed
by: /s Anna Congdon

By electronically filing the document(s),
the filer attests to the authenticity of the electronic signature(s) contained therein.

This filing has been electronically filed and deemed to be signed by an authorized
agent or
representative of the signer(s) and
Microsoft Corporation



October 16, 2026

Trisha Osborne
Assistant Commission Secretary
Public Utilities Commission of Nevada
1150 East William Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Re: Joint Application of Nevada Power Company, d/b/a NV Energy and Sierra Pacific Power Company, d/b/a NV Energy for Approval of their 2027-2046 Integrated Resource Plan, 2027-2029 Action Plan, and 2027-2029 Energy Supply Plan.
Docket No. 26-05007

Dear Ms. Osborne,

Please find enclosed the Prepared Rebuttal Testimony of Mark Garrett on behalf of Microsoft Corporation in the above-referenced docket.

If you have any questions regarding this filing, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

/s/ Anna V. Congdon

Anna V. Congdon

Legal Assistant

Pepple Moser, P.C.

1500 S.W. First Avenue, Suite 980

Portland, Oregon 97201

anna@pepplemoser.com

503.883.8689

Enclosure

PEPPLE MOSER, P.C.
1500 S.W. First Avenue, Suite 980
Portland, Oregon 97201
503.883.8689

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF NEVADA

Joint Application of Nevada Power Company, d/b/a
NV Energy and Sierra Pacific Power Company,
d/b/a NV Energy for Approval of their 2027-2046
Integrated Resource Plan, 2027-2029 Action Plan,
and 2027-2029 Energy Supply Plan.

Docket No. 26-05007

**PREPARED REBUTTAL
TESTIMONY OF MARK E. GARRETT
ON BEHALF OF MICROSOFT CORPORATION
RELATED TO LARGE LOAD TARIFF AND/OR AGREEMENT PROPOSALS**

October 16, 2026

**TABLE OF CONTENTS TO THE
PREPARED REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF MARK E. GARRETT**

I.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
II.	COMMENTS RESPONSIVE TO LARGE-LOAD TARIFF/AGREEMENT TESTIMONY	2
III.	CONCLUSION	9

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 **Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME.**

3 A. My name is Mark E. Garrett.

4 **Q. ARE YOU THE SAME MARK E. GARRETT WHO PREVIOUSLY FILED**
5 **TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF MICROSOFT¹ IN THIS PROCEEDING?**

6 A. Yes.

7 **Q. WHAT MATERIALS HAVE YOU REVIEWED IN PREPARING THIS**
8 **TESTIMONY?**

9 A. In preparing this testimony, I reviewed:

- 10 • The Supplemental Direct Testimonies of Kimberly Burakowski, Adam Danise, and
11 Anne-Marie Preisach on behalf of Commission Staff;
- 12 • The Responsive and Supplemental Direct Testimonies of Justin Bieber on behalf
13 of ADS; Therese Kerfoot on behalf of EdgeCore; Dennis Bartlett on behalf of Fleet;
14 Carolyn Berry on behalf of Google; Wes Swenson on behalf of Novva; Paul
15 Augustine on behalf of Prologis; and Jaime McGovern on behalf of Walmart Inc.
16 (“Walmart”);
- 17 • The letter in response to Procedural Order No. 4 filed by BCP; and
- 18 • The Rebuttal Testimonies of Shawn EliceGUI, Misha Pascal, Samantha Prest, and
19 Janet Wells on behalf of NV Energy related to large-load tariff/agreement issues.

20 **Q. PLEASE BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY.**

21 A. The purpose of my testimony is to comment on other parties’ testimony regarding large-
22 load tariff/agreement proposals and to provide to the Commission my recommendations
23 for next steps.

¹ The acronyms defined in my direct and responsive and supplemental direct testimony have the same meaning in this testimony.

II. COMMENTS RESPONSIVE TO LARGE-LOAD TARIFF/AGREEMENT TESTIMONY

3 **Q. PLEASE PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF YOUR RESPONSE TO TESTIMONY**
4 **RELATED TO LARGE-LOAD TARIFF/AGREEMENT ISSUES.**

5 A. Once again, I was struck by the similarities among the majority of the parties commenting
6 in this proceeding. Most parties continue to express concern about provisions of the
7 LLESA, including their lack of clarity, and to demonstrate the need to consider alternative
8 ways of identifying, tracking and assigning cost recovery responsibility and determining
9 service obligations for large-load customers' loads. Staff and other parties continue to
0 advocate for further Commission proceedings with respect to large-load tariff
1 development. NV Energy itself "recognize[d] that a tariff schedule may ultimately provide
2 a standardized vehicle for large-load service and that further investigation may be useful
3 as market conditions, technologies, customer-supplied options, and Commission policy
4 develop."² The table below lists the large-load tariff/agreement items on which I saw a
5 high degree of overlap.

Items	Testimony Reference
There are significant concerns and questions with multiple aspects of the LLESA, including whether the LLESA sufficiently protects ratepayers, appropriately ensures service, is non-discriminatory, and avoids duplication of costs.	Burakowski (Staff), pp. 1-3; Danise (Staff), p. 2; Preisach (Staff), p. 2; Bartlett (Fleet), pp. 3–5, 22; Berry (Google), pp. 3–16; Swenson (Novva), pp. 2–3, 10; Augustine (Prologis), pp. 12–15; BCP Letter, pp. 1–2.
The Commission should approve a new large-load tariff for large-load customers.	Burakowski (Staff), p. 1; Danise (Staff), p. 2; Preisach (Staff), p. 2; Bartlett (Fleet), pp. 23–24; Berry (Google), pp. 3–6; Swenson (Novva), p. 10; Augustine (Prologis), pp. 16–19; BCP Letter, p. 2.

² NV Energy, Wells-Rebuttal at 8.

Some “bridge” may need to be considered to get from where things stand now to a new large-load customer tariff.	Bartlett (Fleet), pp. 14–15; Berry (Google), p. 5; Swenson (Novva), pp. 8–9; Augustine (Prologis), pp. 14–15, 23–25; BCP Letter, p. 2.
---	--

Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY COMMENTS WITH RESPECT TO STAFF’S SUPPLEMENTAL DIRECT TESTIMONY REGARDING PROCEDURAL ORDER NO. 4?

A. Yes. Notwithstanding the fact that Staff complied with Procedural Order No. 4 and identified possible changes that could be made to the LLESA form, Staff continues to reiterate that the Commission should deny NV Energy’s proposed form LLESA and open an investigation to establish a ratepayer protection mechanism.³ Staff’s insistence that the LLESA should not be approved even with the changes Staff identified makes clear that the alternative provisions proffered by Staff in response to the directive in Procedural Order No. 4 should not be interpreted as changing Staff’s position that the form LLESA is not fit for approval.

Moreover, implementing the alternative provisions Staff provided in response to Procedural Order No. 4 is simply not necessary for the Commission to keep moving the IRP proceeding forward. In my October 2nd testimony, I noted that if the Commission believes that it needs something like the LLESA to serve as a “bridge” to a ratepayer protection mechanism, the Commission could approve the LLESA form in concept just as evidence of each large-load customer’s commitment to the load levels contained therein and to financial responsibility for the costs necessary to serve those load levels.⁴

³ See, Staff, Burakowski-Supplemental Direct at 1; Staff, Danise-Supplemental Direct at 2; Staff, Preisach-Supplemental Direct at 2.

⁴ Microsoft, Garrett-Supplemental Direct at 17-18.

1 Remaining details can be addressed in a subsequent proceeding dedicated to the topic. I
2 continue to hold this view.

3 Staff also noted that they appreciate the RPT proposal and believe there is merit in
4 it, and Staff expressed concern about the ability to practically implement the RPT in a
5 short time period.⁵ I appreciate Staff's comments, and it is important to note that there is
6 time to address these issues. Based on NV Energy's filings, the resources identified in
7 the IRP to serve large-load customers are not expected to be operational until June 2030
8 at the earliest.⁶ This means there is time to finalize RPT review and analysis and make it
9 available for use by large-load customers.

10 **Q. DOES THE TESTIMONY YOU REVIEWED REVEAL SOME CONFUSION**
11 **WITH RESPECT TO ASPECTS OF THE RPT?**

12 A. Yes. NV Energy's testimony states, "[p]ooling loads and resources permits the Companies
13 to evaluate changes across customers, available system capability, timing, and resource
14 commitments, rather than *linking each customer to an asset-specific resource in the*
15 *manner contemplated by Microsoft's proposed tariff.*"⁷ Similarly, Google's testimony
16 noted that, "[t]he [RPT] would directly assign the costs of *sole use facilities and assets*
17 *entirely to the large load customer*"⁸

18 The idea that the RPT's direct assignment of costs is associated with specific or
19 sole use of assets is incorrect. Indeed, a key element of the RPT is that it recovers costs of
20 assets which are integrated into NV Energy's system.

⁵ Staff, Preisach-Supplemental Direct at 11.

⁶ See, e.g., Staff, Danise-Supplemental Direct, Attachment AED-1 at 1 (NV Energy response to Staff DR 91, identifying June 2030, June 2031, and June 2032 in-service dates for the proposed Fort Churchill thermal generation additions).

⁷ NV Energy, Wells-Rebuttal at 32 (emphasis added).

⁸ Google, Berry-Supplemental Direct at 16 (emphasis added).

1 The RPT relies upon NV Energy’s existing system planning processes and system
2 operations as the mechanisms that ensure reliable service to all NV Energy customers,
3 including new or expanding large-load customers. The cost assignment provisions in the
4 RPT are not indicative of direct resource assignment. In fact, the way the RPT maintains
5 a whole system approach for service but segregates costs for new assets is one of the key
6 reasons why I believe the RPT is the most ratepayer protective mechanism in this
7 proceeding.

8 **Q. HOW DOES THE RPT PROVIDE BETTER RATEPAYER PROTECTION THAN**
9 **NV ENERGY’S PROPOSED EMBEDDED COST RATE DESIGN APPROACH?**

10 A. Currently, NV Energy’s customers pay for the Company’s system that exists today through
11 embedded cost rate design applied across all assets in the system. In other words, under
12 NV Energy’s current approach, no customer can verify that they pay rates based upon the
13 costs they impose on the system, because NV Energy does not identify and track costs
14 based upon specific assets. This is not unique to NV Energy or Nevada, and it has not
15 necessarily been a serious flaw in the past when it may have made sense to “dump” clusters
16 of costs into revenue requirement “buckets” that approximated the costs of serving large
17 groups of similarly situated customers who only gradually increased their demands on NV
18 Energy’s system.

19 However, this approach is not well suited to the current situation, in which NV
20 Energy’s system will need to be expanded quickly with many new assets as new large loads
21 are added. Rather than continuing to use the existing methodology of including the costs
22 for all assets in the company’s revenue requirement and then divvying them up among NV
23 Energy’s various customer classes, the RPT seeks a more granular approach for
24 identifying, tracking, and assigning large-load customer costs in recognition of the “step

1 change” in the volume and pace of resources⁹ NV Energy needs based on large-load
2 applications.

3 That is, the RPT starts from the premise that extra care, attention, and transparency
4 is needed at the outset to ensure that NV Energy’s body of ratepayers do not pay for, i.e.
5 do not subsidize, any assets that would not be included in NV Energy’s system today “but
6 for” the existence of large-load customers. As years of hotly contested cost-allocation
7 phases of GRC proceedings have shown, it is impossible to perfectly assign system costs
8 to those that cause them between one set of customers and another if those costs are not
9 identified at the outset and tracked through the life of the assets. I do not believe that
10 simply designating large-load customers as a class will solve that persistent difficulty,
11 especially when costs to serve any one specific large-load customer can vary drastically
12 from the cost of serving another large-load customer.

13 All that is known and verifiable today is what NV Energy’s system looks like in
14 the present moment, prior to the arrival of the “step change” in new large-loads, and the
15 accompanying resources needed to serve them. Rather than leaving allocation of system
16 costs up for debate with varying minimum demand and energy requirements and other
17 complicated calculations that do not clearly demonstrate cost causers are paying for costs
18 they cause, the RPT seeks to address the issue clearly at the outset, before any new asset
19 comes into NV Energy’s system.

20 However, identifying, tracking, and allocating asset costs is not intended to change
21 the way NV Energy uses its system to serve its customer base as a whole. If a large-load
22 customer brings a new resource to the system, or if NV Energy procures or constructs a

⁹ NV Energy, Wells-Rebuttal at 31.

1 new resource for large-load customers, NV Energy must include those resources in its IRP
2 processes to determine whether it has sufficient resources, collectively, to reliably serve its
3 entire customer base, including reserve margin.

4 The RPT addresses Staff's concern that no costs should "bleed"¹⁰ to other
5 customers by specifying that no cost of a new Customer-Caused Asset will be paid for by
6 non-large-load customers unless and until the Commission affirmatively decides that non-
7 large-load customers will benefit from use of that asset. Many of Staff's conditions on
8 near-term approval of the LLESA as a bridge mechanism appear intended to ensure there
9 is no cost shifting between large-load customers and non-large-load customers, including
10 in day-to-day operations.¹¹ The RPT accomplishes this objective for new assets by
11 requiring NV Energy to identify, track, and allocate costs of new assets caused by a large-
12 load customer. Embedded service costs can be analyzed in a separate proceeding to
13 determine the components that are providing benefit to new large-load customers, without
14 "double charging" those customers for costs they pay through the RPT.¹² Consequently, I
15 believe that, among the options discussed in this proceeding, the RPT best protects all
16 customers from inappropriate cost shifting.

17 **Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY COMMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THE TESTIMONY**
18 **FILED REGARDING MINIMUM DEMAND AND ENERGY PROVISIONS?**

19 A. Yes. I found the parties' positions with respect to proposed minimum demand and energy
20 provisions to be illuminating as they relate to the framework the Commission should use
21 for a new ratepayer protection mechanism. With respect to positions on a proposed

¹⁰ Staff, Preisach-Supplemental Direct at 2, 4.

¹¹ See, e.g., Staff, Burakowski-Supplemental Direct at 2 (requiring reconciliations and recalculations of the Long-Term Energy Rate in the LLESA).

¹² See, Microsoft, Garrett-Direct at 23.

1 minimum demand charge, the various percentages proposed were zero percent,¹³ 60
2 percent rising to 85 percent,¹⁴ 70 to 80 percent,¹⁵ 80 percent,¹⁶ and 90 percent.¹⁷ The very
3 range of these percentages casts substantial doubt upon whether it could be just and
4 reasonable to rely upon a minimum demand percentage as a useful measure for ensuring
5 recovery of costs caused.

6 NV Energy's statement of support for its proposed 90 percent level was "[a] 90
7 percent minimum produces *more consistent and predictable revenue* from customers
8 whose requested ramps drive resource commitments," than the other options.¹⁸ This is one
9 of the fundamental concerns with the minimum demand concept—it creates consistent and
10 predictable *revenue* for the utility while obscuring whether *costs* are actually being
11 recovered from, and only from, the individual large-load customer that caused them. In
12 addition, the inability to distinguish the cost-causation impact between the varying
13 percentages is concerning. NV Energy noted that "a customer whose load materializes in
14 magnitude and timing closer to its forecasted request would be penalized if lower
15 minimums were approved because the lower billing determinants would require a higher
16 rate to provide the necessary CIAC receipts, and that customer would pay the higher rate
17 on actual demand above the reduced minimum."¹⁹ That in conjunction with the fact that
18 customers are allowed to reduce their maximum demand levels²⁰ provides no comfort that

¹³ Microsoft, Garrett-Direct at 4-5; PowerHouse Reno, McCausland-Direct at 17-18.

¹⁴ BCP, Morton-Direct at 32, Exhibit PAM-9 at 3.

¹⁵ Google, Berry-Direct at 13.

¹⁶ Prologis, Ye-Direct at 8-9.

¹⁷ NV Energy, Wells-Rebuttal at 18-19.

¹⁸ *Id.* at 18 (emphasis added).

¹⁹ *Id.* at 18-19.

²⁰ See NV Energy, Exhibit Wells-Direct-2 at 14; see also, BCP, Morton-Direct at 19-21, Exhibit PAM-5 at 11-12.

1 costs will be paid by those who cause them, and only those who cause them, throughout
2 the life of an asset.

3 The parties' positions on the minimum energy component of the LLESA are
4 similarly revealing. The form LLESA establishes minimum energy by applying an 80
5 percent load factor to NV Energy's proposed 90 percent minimum demand charge,
6 producing an equivalent 72 percent utilization level.²¹ The parties' positions here range
7 even wider than with those relating to NV Energy's proposed minimum demand charge,
8 with Staff recommending resolution of this issue in another proceeding and several parties
9 preferring a tariff-based approach.²²

10 As discussed in my prior testimony, there is general agreement that a ratepayer
11 protection mechanism should be based on the cost causation principle.²³ A key difference
12 between the RPT and the LLESA is that there is no need to "guess" at what might be
13 appropriate minimum charges because the utility is identifying and tracking the actual costs
14 of the specific assets used to serve the large-load customer. The RPT's approach of
15 determining cost responsibility at the outset, tracking those costs throughout the life of the
16 assets, providing payment for those costs to NV Energy through either security-backed
17 Facilities Payments or an Advance Payment, all with participation by all stakeholders and
18 approval by the Commission, is the most protective method for ensuring costs are properly
19 paid by those who cause them.

20 **III. CONCLUSION**

21 **Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEXT STEPS.**

²¹ NV Energy, Wells-Rebuttal at 19.

²² *Id.* at 21.

²³ Microsoft, Garrett-Supplemental Direct at 2-3.

1 A. I recommend that the Commission include in its Order in this proceeding, the following
2 finding:

- 3 • That any “bridge” approval of the form LLESA shall be considered to be evidence
4 of each large-load customer’s commitment to the load levels contained therein and
5 to their financial responsibility for the costs necessary to serve those load levels,
6 with details to be determined in a subsequent proceeding, and not as approval of
7 the form LLESA as the framework for future arrangements between NV Energy
8 and large-load customers.
9

10 Furthermore, I reiterate my recommendation that the Commission include in its
11 Order in this proceeding, language directing NV Energy to make a compliance filing within
12 sixty (60) days of the Order setting forth a proposed tariff for provision of services to large-
13 load customers to replace the LLESA, which satisfies the following criteria:

- 14 • Contains requirements set forth in a published tariff that is not alterable by bilateral
15 agreement or NV Energy’s unilateral discretion;
16
17 • Follows cost-causation principles with a verifiable asset-based accounting of costs
18 caused using “but for” tests to determine those costs;
19
20 • Ensures NV Energy maintains transparent records of large-load customer costs
21 caused and costs paid;
22
23 • Allows for beneficial reuse of assets if and when the Commission determines such
24 reuse is appropriate based on an approved evidentiary standard;
25
26 • Ensures that the large-load customers are not charged more than once for the same
27 costs; and,
28
29 • Is non-discriminatory.
30

31 I also urge the Commission to complete any subsequent proceeding considering the
32 large-load tariff/agreement proposals within one hundred and twenty (120) days of the
33 issuance of its Order in the instant proceeding, and to direct such proceeding to clarify how
34 Rule 9, any “bridge” mechanism, the RPT, and other tariff mechanisms such as the Clean
35 Transition Tariff, Large Customer Market Price Energy tariff, and Market Price Energy

1 tariff will be implemented. To ensure expediency, I recommend that that next proceeding
2 begin with an approved framework based on the RPT.

3 **Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?**

4 A. Yes.

AFFIRMATION

Pursuant to the requirements of NRS 53.045 and NAC 703. 710, MARK GARRETT, states that he is the person identified in the foregoing prepared testimony; that such testimony was prepared by or under the direction of said person; that the answers and/or information appearing therein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that if asked the questions appearing therein, his answers thereto would, under oath, be the same.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: October 16, 2026

/s/ Mark Garrett
MARK GARRETT

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day served the foregoing **Prepared Rebuttal Testimony of Mark Garrett on behalf of Microsoft Corporation** upon each of the parties on the attached service list in this proceeding via electronic mail.

DATED this 16th day of October, 2026.

/s Anna V. Congdon

Anna V. Congdon
Legal Assistant
Pepple Moser, P.C.

**For PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF NEVADA:**

Donald Lomoljo
Commission
dlomoljo@puc.nv.gov
pucn.sc.puc.nv.gov
Shelly Cassity
Lindsay Rostron
Jesse Panoff
scassity@puc.nv.gov
lrostron@puc.nv.gov
jpanoff@puc.nv.gov

**For BUREAU OF CONSUMER
PROTECTION:**

Michael Saunders
Bureau of Consumer Protection
msaunders@ag.nv.gov
bcpserv@ag.nv.gov

For SIERRA CLUB:

Patrick Woolsey
Joe Halso
Maddie Lipscomb
patrick.woolsey@sierraclub.org
Joe.halso@sierraclub.org
Maddie.lipscomb@sierraclub.org

For EDF POWER SOLUTIONS:

Rachel McMahon
rachel.mcmahon@edf-re.com

For NEVADA ENERGY:

Aaron Schaar
Jennifer Fedinec
Roman Borisov
Trevor Dillard
aaron.schaar@nvenergy.com
jfedinec@nvenergy.com
roman.borisov@nvenergy.com
regulatory@nvenergy.com

For GOOGLE, WALMART:

Justina Caviglia
Shawna Blank
Parsons Behle & Latimer
jcaviglia@parsonsbehle.com
sblank@parsonsbehle.com

For SOLAR UNITED NEIGHBORS:

Julia Hubbard
Shannon Anderson
jhubbard@solarunitedneighbors.org
sanderson@solarunitedneighbors.com

For VOTE SOLAR:

Bradley Heusinkveld
bheusinkveld@votesolar.org

For GOOGLE:

Sydney Henry
sydneyhenry@google.com

For NEVADA GOLD MINES:

Hiliary Wilson
Nevada Gold Mines
Hiliary.wilson@barrick.com

For EARTHJUSTICE:

David Bender
Earthjustice
dbender@earthjustice.org

**For MECP 1 RENO 1, LLC; RENO
POWER NR I, LLC; SV RNO PORPRTY
OWNER 1, LLC (“FLEET”); NOVVA
HOLDINGS, LLC; NOVVA RENO, LLC;
PROTON NLV LLC; PROLOGIS, LP;
NORTH LAS VEGAS POWER, LLC;
AND WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC:**

Curt Ledford
Dakota Councilman
Davison Van Cleve, PC
crl@dvclaw.com
dlc@dvclaw.com

**For SOLAR ENERGY INDUSTRIES
ASSOCIATION:**

Wil Gehl
Kevin Lucas
Solar Energy Industries Association
wgehl@seia.com
klucas@seia.com

For INTERWEST:

Hunter Holman
hunter@interwest.org

**For WESTERN RESOURCE
ADVOCATES:**

George Cavros
Zoe Harrold
Jeff Griffin
Nicolas Oliver
Western Resource Advocates
George.cavros@westernresources.org
Zoe.harrold@westernresources.org
Jeff.griffin@westernresources.org
Nicolas.oliver@westernresources.org

**For NEVADA WORKERS FOR CLEAN
& AFFORDABLE ENERGY (NWCAE):**

Nathan Ring
Monique Rodriguez
Reese Ring Velto, PLLC
nathan@rrvlawyers.com
monique@rrvlawyers.com
Hunter Stern
Hls5@ibew1245.com

**For ADVANCED ENERGY UNITED
(AEU)
SOUTHWEST ENERGY EFFICIENCY
PROJECT (SWEEP):**

Scott Dunbar
Keyes & Fox LLP
sdunbar@keyesfox.com

Brian Turner
Emma Hibbard
Advanced Energy United
bturner@advancedenergyunited.org
ehibbard@advancedenergyunited.org

Courtney Fieldman
Travis Madsen
Southwest Energy Efficiency Project
cfieldman@swenergy.org
tmadsen@swenergy.org

For MGM RESORTS INTERNATIONAL:

Henry Shields
MGM Resorts International
hshields@mgmresorts.com

For NEVADA RESORT ASSOCIATION:

Virginia Valentine
Nevada Resort Association
valentine@nevadaresorts.org

For RENO POWER NR I LLC:

SV RNO Property Owner 1, LLC
Molly.watters@tractcapital.com
legal@fleetdatacenters.com

For CAESARS ENTERPRISE SERVICES:

Jeff Ruskowitz
jruskowitz@caesars.com

By Request:

Fred Voltz
Zebedee_177@yahoo.com

Hallie Fox
McDermott, Will, & Schulte
hfox@mcdermottlaw.com

Carolyn Berry
Bates White
Carolyn.berry@bateswhite.com

Mike Fulkerson
Colovore LLC
fulkerson@colovore.com

Nina Peluso
npeluso@energyfuturesgroup.com

Alma Chao
Josh Gubkin
Redwood Materials
alma@redwoodmaterials.com
Joshgubkin@redwoodmaterials.com

For AMAZON:

Aisling Scott
aiscott@amazon.com
Vidhya Prabhakaran
Anna Fero
Chasity Hendren
Davis Wright Tremaine, LLP
vidhyaprabhakaran@dwt.com
annafero@dwt.com
Chasityhendren@dwt.com

Lucas M. Foletta
Laura K. Granier
Traci N. Cunningham
Kristine A. Roach
Holland & Hart, LLP
lmfoletta@hollandhart.com
lkgranier@hollandhart.com
tncunningham@hollandhart.com
karoach@hollandhart.com