

September 28, 2026

New Mexico Public Regulation Commission Nominating Committee

Dear Members of the Nominating Committee:

Thank you for inviting me to complete the Candidate Questionnaire for the Public Regulation Commission Commissioner position. I am pleased to submit my responses for your consideration.

I bring experience developing and evaluating energy infrastructure across New Mexico and the West, including wind, solar, battery storage, transmission-related projects, and utility procurement. At the Alliance for Tribal Clean Energy, I helped Tribal governments assess energy projects, utility service, financing, ownership, and resilience. My earlier engineering and manufacturing work at Intel strengthened the technical and analytical judgment I would bring to the Commission.

As an enrolled member of the Pueblo of Zuni and a rural business owner, I also understand how utility decisions affect customers in daily life. Reliable service supports food storage, drinking water, health, education, and economic opportunity. I would approach the Commissioner's responsibilities with respect for Tribal sovereignty, independence from regulated interests, careful review of the record, and a commitment to explaining decisions clearly.

I appreciate the Committee's consideration and welcome the opportunity to discuss my qualifications.

Sincerely,

Shaun Tsabetsaye

## NMPRC 2026 Candidate Questionnaire

1. Briefly describe your experience with regulatory topics including: utility rate setting, promulgating regulations, broadband regulation, and New Mexico's energy transition.

I bring more than 13 years of energy-sector experience, along with more than a decade in engineering and manufacturing leadership at Intel Corporation. At NextEra Energy Resources, I developed or evaluated more than 5.4 GW of wind, solar, battery storage, and related infrastructure across the West. My work required judgment on interconnection, utility procurement, transmission constraints, project economics, capital budgets, permitting, and risk. At the Alliance for Tribal Clean Energy, I led technical and financial diligence to help Tribal governments evaluate generation, storage, microgrids, utility service, ownership, and financing.

My New Mexico project experience includes the 50 MW Route 66 Solar project in Cibola County, with a 50 MW battery storage project; the 120 MW Buena Vista Energy Center with 50 MW of battery storage in Otero County, serving El Paso Electric; and the 99 MW Borderlands Wind project in Catron County, which supplies Tucson Electric Power. I have also evaluated proposed Navajo Nation solar development in Sandoval County. These projects gave me firsthand experience with how generation, storage, utility agreements, interconnection, land use, and customer needs come together in New Mexico's energy transition.

My New Mexico project experience includes the 50 MW Route 66 Solar project and associated 50 MW battery storage project in Cibola County; the 120 MW Buena Vista Energy Center with 50 MW of battery storage in Otero County, serving El Paso Electric; and the 99 MW Borderlands Wind project in Catron County, which supplies Tucson Electric Power. I have also evaluated proposed solar development involving the Navajo Nation in Sandoval County. This work has shown me how project costs, utility agreements, interconnection, land use, cultural impacts, and reliability must be considered together during New Mexico's energy transition.

I have not served as a commissioner, formal rate-case witness, or rulemaking official. My experience gives me a practical understanding of the engineering, financial, and customer questions underlying rate and investment decisions, and I would approach rulemaking by applying statutory direction, inviting meaningful participation, and testing proposals against the evidence. My direct broadband regulatory experience is more limited. As a rural business operator and a member of the Pueblo of Zuni, however, I understand the difference between service shown as available on a map and connectivity that people can reliably use for work, education, health care, and business.

## 2. What is the "public interest" in the context of utility regulation?

In utility regulation, the public interest means safe, adequate, and reliable service at just and reasonable rates. It requires prudent investment, fair treatment of customers, and a utility financially capable of maintaining its system. A lower bill today offers little protection if deferred maintenance causes outages or substantially higher costs later.

The Case No. 18-00243-UT: BB2 345kV transmission proceeding shows why fair cost allocation matters. PNM proposed an approximately \$85 million project associated in part with service to a large data center customer. The Commission required that customer to pay approximately \$39 million, or 46% of the cost, rather than assigning that portion to retail customers. The question was not simply whether the line should be built, but who would benefit from it and who should pay.

I would bring that discipline to future proposals. When a large customer drives an upgrade, I would examine the benefits to other customers and the risk that projected demand may not materialize. Costs and development risks should be assigned to the parties that cause or can best manage them, while shared costs should reflect demonstrated shared benefits. The Commission's final order should explain how the law and evidence support that allocation. I would apply the same discipline to future proposals without presuming that every shared facility serves only one customer.

The public interest also requires independence, meaningful participation, and an order that explains how the evidence supports the result. Short-term bill levels can conflict with long-term reliability, resilience, or capital needs. Cost, benefit, and risk may fall on different customer classes or generations. A Commission order should connect the governing law and record evidence to its findings and remedy. The public interest for utility regulation includes looking after safety, welfare, and rights of the general public over the commercial desires of the utilities they oversee. However, the need for grid stability is also equally important in the long run.

The principle I would bring to similar cases is to examine who drives the need for an upgrade, who benefits from it, and who bears the risk if the projected demand does not materialize. Large customers should pay an appropriate share of facilities built to serve them. Other customers should pay only for benefits the evidence shows they receive. Most importantly, the project risk belongs with the developer, not the ratepayer.

## 3. How much transparency should the Commission provide the public into their deliberations and the bases for their decisions?

The Commission should make its proceedings, evidence, public participation opportunities, and final reasoning as accessible as the law permits. A customer should be able to understand what was requested, what the parties disputed, and why the

Commission decided as it did. Clear orders are essential because they make decisions accountable and reviewable.

Transparency must operate within the legal rules governing confidential information, customer privacy, protected infrastructure information, and adjudicatory proceedings. There should be an allowance that commissioners have a "deliberative process" without public observers to debate candidly and explore potentially unpopular or experimental solutions before arriving at a final consensus. Once decisions are made, the decision need to be made public with the rationale behind the decision. I would presume that commissioners can deliberate privately whenever candid discussion would be useful. Any closed discussion must have a lawful basis. In general, I favor accessible public meetings and hearings, useful electronic records, and decisions that address the material arguments raised by the parties.

4. New Mexico has 23 distinct sovereign Native American tribes within its borders. Please explain your familiarity with the State - Tribal relationship with an emphasis on how this relationship is applicable to utilities including power generation, rights-of-way, and alternative energy?

I am an enrolled member of the Pueblo of Zuni, a fluent Zuni speaker, and a lifelong New Mexican. I grew up on the Zuni reservation and have worked with Tribal governments on energy development, cultural resources, rights-of-way, and community benefits. That experience has taught me to begin with the Nation's sovereignty and the particular land, project, and legal authorities involved. State regulatory jurisdiction cannot simply be assumed to extend onto Tribal lands. Meaningful government-to-government engagement should begin while a project can still change.

Tribal sovereignty in New Mexico predates both the U.S. Constitution and New Mexico statehood. The state cannot assume unilateral regulatory authority over the 23 sovereign Native Nations, Tribes, and Pueblos with lands in New Mexico: 19 Pueblos, the Navajo Nation, and three Apache Tribes. Their government-to-government relationship is shaped by federal and Tribal law, applicable state law, including the State-Tribal Collaboration Act, and negotiated intergovernmental compacts. The scope of state authority must be determined for each issue and project.

The New Mexico Public Regulation Commission, generally lacks jurisdiction over energy infrastructure owned or operated by tribes on tribal land. Some tribes exercise full energy sovereignty by establishing their own independent utilities. As examples, the Acoma Pueblo Tribal Utility Authority and the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority operate independently of state utility rules, set their own rates, and manage their own infrastructure.

When state-regulated investor-owned utilities like PNM or rural electric cooperatives serve tribal members, they must navigate tribal business licensing requirements,

consumer protection laws, and tribal employment rights ordinances (TERO) enforced by the respective tribal governments.

For Rights-of-Way (ROW) and Easements, dual approval is required. Neither the state of New Mexico nor private utility companies can use eminent domain to condemn tribal trust lands. To build power lines, natural gas pipelines, or fiber-optic cables across tribal land, utilities must negotiate directly with the tribal government to obtain legal consent. Because tribal land is held in trust by the federal government, any negotiated ROW agreement must also be reviewed and approved by the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

Tribes in New Mexico are advancing energy projects through federal funding, utility partnerships, and their own priorities. The Pueblo of Santa Ana's planned community solar project is an example. Supported by a Bureau of Indian Affairs Tribal Electrification Grant, the system is expected to generate approximately 12.6 million kWh annually and provide bill credits to participating community members. The project illustrates the potential for locally controlled energy infrastructure, including future microgrid capabilities where the design supports them. Picuris Pueblo's 1 MW solar array offers another model: it is interconnected with Kit Carson Electric Cooperative under a long-term power purchase agreement, generating revenue for the Pueblo.

My experience has shown me why Tribal involvement must begin early enough to influence a project. On Borderlands Wind, I engaged Zuni cultural experts whose input helped inform a substantial relocation of the proposed project to avoid cultural and viewshed impacts. I also worked with the Tribal Historic Preservation Offices of Acoma and Laguna on Route 66 Solar, engaged Isleta and Laguna during solar-project permitting for Sky Ranch Solar serving Meta, and assisted Tribal communities evaluating distributed energy and resilience projects.

The Zuni community is at the end of Continental Divide Electric Cooperative's service system, where outages have serious consequences. I understand reliability from the customer's side. At Major Market, my family's Zuni-owned grocery store, an outage interrupts refrigeration, food service, and access to drinking water. In response, we invested in a whole-store propane backup generator and approximately 115 kW of solar generation, and installed two DC fast chargers with support from the New Mexico Department of Transportation.

Those investments have strengthened our business's resilience, but many households do not have the means to make similar upgrades. In multigenerational homes, an extended outage can affect elders, children, and family members who rely on powered medical equipment, heating, or refrigeration. I would bring that practical understanding to the Commission's reliability decisions while respecting Tribal sovereignty and the limits of state jurisdiction.

5. What is your definition of “just and reasonable” rates? Has this definition evolved through the years as the PRC and other commissions expanded the scope of their decisions to embrace more special interests?

To me, just and reasonable rates recover the prudent cost of providing safe and reliable service, allow a reasonable opportunity for the utility to meet its obligations, and allocate costs fairly among the customers who cause or benefit from them. A rate case requires careful examination of the revenue requirement, capital investment, operating expenses, depreciation, financing, cost allocation, and rate design.

The standard has not lost its meaning as technology and policy have changed. The record now includes storage, distributed resources, cybersecurity, emissions requirements, resilience, and new large loads. Those developments make careful evidence and cost allocation more necessary. Affordability matters, especially for households with little room in their budgets, but so do reliability and the long-term consequences of delaying necessary investment. I would resist asking customers to absorb avoidable development or investment risk simply because a proposal promises future benefits.

6. If a utility could justify a 20% increase in its rates, based on its projections of future costs and sales, but it would impose hardship on a certain segment of its customers, how would you reconcile this dilemma? What regulatory options would you consider?

I would first test whether the full increase is justified: the load forecast, proposed capital additions, timing, operating costs, financing, return, and opportunities to reduce or defer costs. “Supported by projections” is a starting point for scrutiny, not the end of it.

If a substantial increase remained necessary, I would examine lawful options supported by the record, including a phase-in, appropriate class allocation and rate design, targeted assistance, payment plans, arrearage management, and energy efficiency measures. I would make the cost of each option visible. Spreading recovery over time can ease an immediate bill shock, but it may add carrying costs; shifting costs between classes requires evidence and a fair rationale.

For a household on a fixed income, a 20% increase can compete with food, medication, and shelter. For a rural business, it can affect staffing and whether the business remains open. I would take those impacts seriously while ensuring the utility can continue to provide safe, reliable service.

7. What is the role of intervenors in Commission adjudications, and do they add value to Commission decisions? If so, how?

Intervenors strengthen Commission decisions by testing utility assumptions, conduct discovery, present evidence, and cross-examining witnesses. They can identify costs and impacts that might otherwise receive too little attention. Organizations such as public interest groups, unions, utility and renewable business entities, etc bring legal, economic, and technical perspectives to proceedings, helping the Commission scrutinize proposed rate increases, assess whether investments are prudent, and evaluate compliance with state law and policy. Tribal governments, businesses, local governments, and consumer advocates may each identify different risks in the same proposal.

In my development work, engineers, attorneys, utilities, consultants, and Tribal representatives have often brought competing evidence to a project decision. The best outcomes came from examining the merits of those differences, rather than counting how many people supported a position. I would welcome meaningful participation while applying the same procedural and evidentiary standards to every party. The Commission must avoid any Ex Parte communications and independently weigh the record and clearly explain its decision.

8. How will you balance implementation of legislative direction with independent regulatory judgment, and what steps will you take to avoid regulatory capture, manage stakeholder influence, and ensure decisions are grounded in evidence and the long-term interests of New Mexico customers?

The Legislature establishes the Commission's authority and policy direction. A commissioner's duty is to implement that direction faithfully while independently deciding the facts and applying the law in each proceeding. Independence should be visible in how a commissioner works, including disclosing relevant interests, observing recusal and communication rules, giving parties a fair opportunity to participate, testing evidence consistently, and explaining decisions.

My career has included work with developers, utilities, Tribal governments, and community organizations. Those relationships provide useful knowledge, but they cannot determine an outcome. I would remain willing to hear from affected people through appropriate channels and would decide contested matters on the record. New Mexico law expressly requires commissioners to be independent of regulated industries and provides for recusal when impartiality is at issue.

9. What can the Commission do to promote universal access to broadband?

Universal access means more than a line on a coverage map. Service must be available where people live and work, affordable to use, reliable enough for school, health care, business, and public services, and supported by the equipment and skills needed to use

it. In Zuni and other rural communities, advertised availability can differ substantially from usable service inside a home or business.

My direct experience is with connectivity as a customer, business operator, remote professional, and supporter of community education programs, rather than with carrier-rate regulation. Within its statutory authority, the Commission should administer the State Rural Universal Service Fund carefully, require useful reporting and accountability for supported service, and coordinate with the state broadband office and Tribal governments. Tribal participation is particularly important for accurate mapping, siting, rights-of-way, and understanding where service fails in practice. New Mexico's universal-service rule includes broadband access in unserved and underserved areas.

10. How should the PRC approach resource adequacy and reliability planning, including the role of firm resources, demand-side resources, and regional coordination to ensure reliable and affordable service?

I would ask whether a utility's portfolio can serve customers during peak demand, extreme weather, equipment outages, and periods of low wind or solar output. The analysis should test realistic load growth and resource performance, including the contribution and limitations of firm generation, storage, demand response, energy efficiency, distributed resources, and transmission access. A resource that is inexpensive on an average day may be costly if it is unavailable during the hours of greatest need.

I would also examine the value of regional coordination and imports, alongside the risk that neighboring systems may face the same emergency simultaneously. Planning should compare credible portfolios, identify the costs of reliability, and revisit assumptions as demand and technology change. New Mexico's integrated resource planning rule requires utilities to demonstrate how resource choices respond to changes in supply and demand, a useful discipline for Commission review.

Resource adequacy means having enough dependable capacity to serve customers during peak demand, extreme weather, equipment outages, and periods of low wind or solar output. As PNM proposes to exit the Four Corners Power Plant, the Commission should test whether replacement resources will be available when needed, rather than treating nameplate capacity as guaranteed capacity. PNM's proposed 2029–2032 portfolio includes wind, solar, battery storage, and a limited amount of natural gas generation; each component and the portfolio as a whole must be evaluated on the evidence before the Commission.

I would support competitive, all-source comparisons that fairly assess firm generation, geothermal where technically viable, storage of different durations, and demand-side resources. Aggregated customer batteries, demand response, efficiency, and other

distributed resources can reduce peak demand and defer the need for new generation or grid upgrades. Their contribution must be measured against performance during critical hours, dispatchability, duration, customer participation, and cost. The Commission could also examine whether distribution planning and grid visibility allow utilities to use those resources effectively. New Mexico's integrated resource planning rule provides a framework for comparing how resource choices perform as supply and demand change.

Regional transmission and market coordination can expand access to resources and share costs, but imports should be tested against the possibility that neighboring systems face the same emergency. I would compare credible portfolios for reliability, total customer cost, emissions requirements, and performance under stressful conditions, then revisit the assumptions as loads and technologies change. The goal is a diverse, affordable system that remains dependable through New Mexico's energy transition.

11. What is the role of the Commission in protecting existing customers from the high demands placed by data centers on the electric grid?

Large data centers can bring investment and jobs to New Mexico, but their electricity demand may also require substantial new generation, substations, and transmission. The Commission should require credible, independently tested load forecasts and determine which costs are caused by a large customer, which investments benefit the broader system, and who bears the risk if the expected demand does not materialize.

A data center may delay construction, use less power than projected, or close before dedicated facilities are fully paid for. To protect existing customers from those stranded costs, I would examine measures supported by the record, such as upfront contributions or financial security, minimum payment obligations, dedicated-facility charges, early termination provisions, and construction staged to demonstrate demand. The terms should be enforceable and proportionate to the risk; they should not presume that every shared grid investment benefits only the data center.

I would also assess whether the utility can serve the new load without compromising reliability or imposing unjustified costs on other customers. Proposals involving on-site generation or microgrids deserve careful review of their grid connections and effects within the Commission's jurisdiction. The BB2 transmission case illustrates the central principle: when a large customer drives an investment, the Commission must examine the evidence and assign that customer an appropriate share of its cost and risk.

The PRC should have oversight of Microgrid and Behind-the-Meter, non-traditional self-supply projects to ensure they do not create legal loopholes that bypass reliability metrics or environmental mandates.

12. What would be the major issues surrounding natural gas utilities in the future? Should gas utilities invest today in new infrastructure that can become stranded, before its expected end date, when many energy consumers are projected to switch from natural gas to electricity in the future?

Gas utilities must maintain safe, reliable service while managing aging infrastructure, methane leaks, and uncertainty about future demand. I would assess each proposed investment on its merits. A utility should document the condition of the asset, the safety or capacity need, feasible alternatives, expected demand, cost, useful life, and the risk that customers could be paying for an underused asset decades from now.

A corroded main with active leaks may warrant prompt replacement even if long-term gas demand declines. A major expansion based on projected growth requires a stronger showing. I would test several demand scenarios and consider targeted repairs or replacements, the timing of construction, and depreciation approaches that fairly allocate costs between current and future customers. I would also scrutinize whether a utility's financing or ownership structure creates pressure to favor near-term returns over prudent long-term investment.

I would also test the assumption that a significant share of households will switch rapidly from natural gas to electric heating. The pace of conversion depends on appliance and installation costs, the condition of existing homes, available assistance and rebates, and whether households can afford necessary electrical upgrades. I would examine actual program participation, especially among low- and moderate-income customers, before relying on projected conversions to justify or reject a long-lived gas investment. Winter reliability also matters: electric resistance heaters can place substantially greater demand on the grid than efficient heat pumps, while prolonged cold can strain generation, storage, and transmission at the same time. The Commission should evaluate those conditions with New Mexico-specific evidence and maintain dependable heating options, including natural gas where it remains necessary for safety and resilience.

My guiding question would be whether the proposed investment is needed to protect people and provide dependable service at a reasonable cost under a credible range of futures. That approach allows necessary safety work to proceed while limiting the risk of avoidable, long-term costs for future ratepayers.

13. How should the PRC evaluate and oversee utility proposals related to distributed resources, non-wires alternatives, and performance-based mechanisms so that customers receive the benefits of innovation and competition rather than bearing unnecessary cost or risk?

I would begin with a clearly defined system need and compare conventional construction, distributed resources, and non-wires alternatives on a consistent basis. That comparison should include total customer cost, location, timing, reliability, avoided

infrastructure, interconnection, cybersecurity, useful life, and the risk that forecast demand or resource performance will differ from expectations. A less expensive proposal is valuable only if it meets the need when customers require it.

The same discipline should apply to transmission constraints. Dynamic line ratings, advanced power-flow control, and transmission switching can make better use of existing lines; reconductoring with advanced conductors can increase their capacity. The Department of Energy has documented substantial potential from these approaches, and federal transmission-planning rules call for their consideration. I would examine whether they can safely and cost-effectively address a specific constraint before customers pay for a larger expansion. Their actual value depends on the line, operating conditions, and system studies.

My work with Tribal energy projects, distributed solar and storage, backup generation, EV charging, and customer-side resilience has shown me how much a resource's value depends on where it is located and how it operates. If a utility proposes a microgrid or similar resilience pilot, I would want clear measures of outage performance and net customer benefit before approving broader deployment.

The Commission should examine whether utility ownership, Tribal or customer ownership, third-party service, or aggregation offers the best value under applicable law. Traditional cost-of-service regulation can favor capital investment, so utilities should have a fair reason to consider qualified alternatives. I would evaluate incentives and risks on the record rather than presume that a contracted service warrants the same return as owned infrastructure. Third-party providers and virtual power plant aggregators should have a fair opportunity to compete, with appropriate access to grid information and protections for security and privacy.

14. Per NMSA 1978 Section 62-19-5 please provide the following:

- a. Do you hold a baccalaureate degree from an institution of higher education that has been accredited by a regional or national accrediting body?

**Yes. I hold a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering from the University of New Mexico.**

(If you hold a professional license or a post-graduate degree, skip to subsection b.)

- i. Do you have at least ten years of professional experience in an area regulated by the commission or in the energy sector and involving a scope of work that includes accounting, public or business administration, economics, finance, statistics, policy, engineering or law? Please detail how your work experience meets this requirement, including noting the specific number of years in each relevant role.
- b. Do you hold a professional license or a post-graduate degree from an institution of higher education that has been accredited by a regional or national accrediting body in an area regulated by the commission, including accounting, public or business

administration, economics, finance, statistics, policy, engineering or law?

I hold an Executive MBA from the University of New Mexico.

- i. Do you have at least ten years of experience within the field in which you hold your license or post-graduate degree? Please detail how your work experience meets this requirement, including noting the specific number of years in each relevant role.

I hold an Executive MBA (University of New Mexico, 2015) and a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering (University of New Mexico, 2004). My professional experience includes more than ten years of engineering and manufacturing leadership at Intel, followed by senior energy-development roles at NextEra Energy Resources, Larson & Toubro, Hawthorne Renewable Energy, and the Alliance for Tribal Clean Energy. I also advised the Pueblo of Zuni on renewable-energy and utility matters through Red Mountain Energy Partners. The positions shown above sometimes overlap; I have identified those periods so that my experience is evaluated accurately.

| Role                                                                          | Dates                    | Approximate duration | Relevant work                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NREL & Sandia National Laboratories   Engineering Project Leader / Researcher | Summer 2003              | About 3 months       | DOE Summer internship; Technical work to advise the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority's renewable-energy program; assessed rural solar and wind systems and developed maintenance procedures.                                                                                                                  |
| Intel Corporation   Engineering and Manufacturing Leadership                  | January 2006 – July 2016 | 10 years, 7 months   | Applied engineering, statistical analysis, process control, and operational leadership in semiconductor manufacturing, including technologies used in computers and data centers. Relevant to the engineering and management qualification; Intel is not listed here as utility or energy-sector employment. |
| Red Mountain Energy Partners   Renewable Energy Engineering Consultant        | January 2012 – July 2014 | 2 years, 7 months    | Advised the Pueblo of Zuni on renewable-energy feasibility, interconnection, power-purchase proposals, financing, ownership, and load analysis; supported Tribal utility-authority operations. Overlaps with                                                                                                 |

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                              |                              |                         | Intel.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| NextEra Energy Resources   Senior Project Manager, Development & Tribal Relations            | September 2016 – March 2023  | About 6 years, 7 months | Developed and evaluated utility-scale wind, solar, storage, and supporting infrastructure; exercised judgment on interconnection, budgets, permitting, project economics, and risk.                                                                |
| Larson & Toubro, Ltd.   Senior Business Development Manager                                  | June – October 2023          | About 5 months          | Led owner-engineering and program-management pursuits for Tribal energy infrastructure, including technical scopes, grant strategy, commercial targets, design, and implementation planning. Overlaps with the Alliance dates shown on the résumé. |
| Alliance for Tribal Clean Energy   Head of Tribal Technical Assistance & Project Development | June 2023 – August 2026      | About 3 years, 3 months | Directed technical and financial diligence for Tribal energy projects and advised on generation, storage, microgrids, utility formation, interconnection, financing, and resilience.                                                               |
| Hawthorne Renewable Energy   Director of Development                                         | October 2023 – February 2024 | About 5 months          | Led solar and storage development planning, budgeting, grid-capacity review, permitting, risk analysis, and Tribal consultation. Overlaps with the Alliance.                                                                                       |

c. Do you have a financial interest in a public utility in New Mexico or elsewhere?

**No. I do not have a financial interest in a public utility in New Mexico or elsewhere.**

d. Have you been employed by a commission-regulated entity at any time during the last two years?

**No. I have not been employed by an entity regulated by the New Mexico Public Regulation Commission during the two years preceding a potential appointment.**

e. Do you agree that you will give your entire time to the business of the commission and will not pursue any other business or vocation or hold any other office for profit?

**Yes. If appointed, I will devote my entire time to the business of the Commission and will not pursue another business or vocation or hold another office for profit.**

**Before assuming office, I would resolve my active roles and responsibilities with Major Market as required by law.**

15. The two sitting PRC Commissioners are registered to vote with the Democratic Party and Republican Party. The New Mexico Constitution requires that no more than two PRC Commissioners can be registered to vote with the same political party. Please state your registered party affiliation.

**I am registered to vote with the Democratic Party**