Exhibit No.:								
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Issue(s): Asbury Retirement Witness: Shaen T. Rooney

Type of Exhibit: Surrebuttal Testimony Sponsoring Party: The Empire District

Electric Company

Case Nos.: EO-2022-0040; EO-2022-0193 Date Testimony Prepared: May 2022

Before the Public Service Commission of the State of Missouri

Surrebuttal Testimony

of

Shaen T. Rooney

on behalf of

The Empire District Electric Company d/b/a Liberty

May 2022



SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF SHAEN T. ROONEY THE EMPIRE DISTRICT ELECTRIC COMPANY BEFORE THE MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION CASE NOS. EO-2022-0040 and EO-2022-0193

1	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
2	A.	My name is Shaen T. Rooney. My business address is 602 Joplin Street, Joplin,
3		Missouri 64801.
4	Q.	Are you the same Shaen T. Rooney who provided Direct Testimony in Case No.
5		EO-2022-0193 (Asbury) on behalf of The Empire District Electric Company d/b/a
6		Liberty ("Liberty" or the "Company")?
7	A.	Yes.
8	Q.	What is the purpose of your Surrebuttal Testimony in these now consolidated
9		proceedings?
10	A.	I respond to the rebuttal testimony of Office of the Public Counsel ("OPC") witnesses
11		Geoff Marke and John Robinett. I specifically respond to their testimony regarding
12		reasons for the retirement of Asbury and the effects on the unit's efficiency due to
13		changes to Asbury's operation mode.
14	Q.	On page 26 of his Rebuttal Testimony, Dr. Marke accuses the Company of
15		"stranding an efficient baseload asset with fifteen years remaining life so that it
16		could utilize Asbury's SPP interconnection lines for its intermittent North Fork
17		Ridge Wind Farm." Does this statement accurately portray the facts and the
18		Company's decision making?
19	A.	No, it does not. First it is a mischaracterization to say that Asbury was an efficient
20		asset. As explained in the Direct Testimony of Company witness Aaron Doll, Asbury
21		had been losing money in the market and was not forecasted to become economic in

the future. Liberty did what any prudent utility would do – it examined market conditions, conducted an analysis of the economics of the unit under those conditions, and then made decisions based on that data. Additionally, as explained in Commission Case Nos. EO-2018-0092 and EA-2019-0010, Empire based its decision to retire Asbury and build wind on an extensive economic analysis (the "Generation Fleet Savings Analysis" or "GFSA") that was vetted with this Commission in Case Nos. EO-2018-0082 and EA-2019-0010. The GFSA factored in not just fuel savings, but also savings from future capital expenditures at Asbury, including an approximately \$20 million expenditure to convert Asbury's ash handling system to one that was compliant with the U.S. EPA's Effluent Limitations Guidelines rule, as further discussed by Company witness Landoll in his surrebuttal testimony. The reduction in the risk that North Fork Ridge's interconnection would trigger the construction of network upgrades was simply a co-benefit to customer savings. On page 26, Dr. Marke describes Asbury as "one of the most efficient and environmentally sound coal plants in the country". Do you agree with this statement? Not at all. As stated in the Rebuttal Testimony of OPC witness Robinett "[t]he heat rate is a measure of generating station thermal efficiency, generally expressed in Btu per net kilowatt-hour (Btu/KWh)¹." Based on heat rate, Asbury was the least efficient coal plant in Liberty's fleet. See the graphic below to compare the heat rate of Asbury with Iatan 1, Iatan 2, and Plum Point. I cannot reconcile how it could be one of the most efficient coal plants in the country, as alleged by OPC, as it was the least efficient coal

plant in the Company's fleet.

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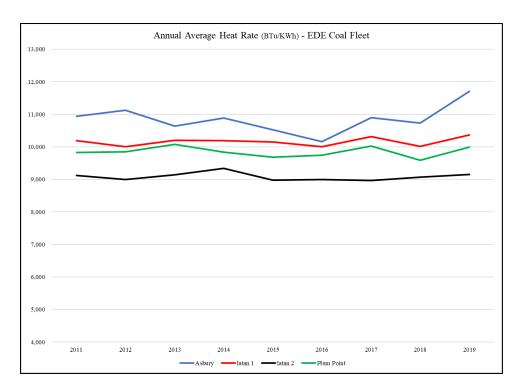
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23

Q.

A.

¹ Rebuttal Testimony of John Robinett. File No. EO-2022-0193, p. 17, line 10.



Q.

OPC witnesses Marke and Robinett state several times that the efficiency of Asbury was disregarded in the years after 2017. For instance, on page 28, lines 4-6 of his Rebuttal Testimony, Dr. Marke says "Asbury was an extremely efficient unit; it only became less efficient as Liberty decided efficiency no longer mattered." On page 30, lines 21-22, he goes on to say that, "Asbury was an extremely efficient unit until the Company decided that it wouldn't be by changing how it operated Asbury." On page 21, lines 11-12 of Mr. Robinett's Rebuttal Testimony, he says that, "Liberty in 2018 decided efficiency was less of a concern and adjusted how it operated the unit." Are these statements reflective of the facts and the Company's view of the importance of plant efficiency, especially with respect to the Asbury Power Plant?

13 A.14

and are the witnesses' opinion presented without any factual basis or empirical evidence. In 2017 and 2018, as the Plant Operations Manager, I was involved in

No, these statements are not consistent with the Company's view of plant efficiency

preparing a business plan and scorecard for the Asbury Plant. This involved a goal-setting session where plant management personnel developed a set of plant goals – including heat rate – to be tracked. Progress to goal targets were discussed in monthly results meetings attended by the entire plant staff to prompt collaborative approaches to improvement. This goal setting and tracking process continued in 2019, even after I had left my position at the plant.

A.

Q.

Beginning on page 19, line 21 and continuing on page 20, lines 1-2, of his Rebuttal Testimony, Mr. Robinett states that when monthly heat rate data is plotted for Unit 1, "it becomes evident from the graph that starting in 2018 the Asbury unit's efficiency begins to vary and decrease as its heat rates fluctuated more and increased in value." Did changes to Asbury's mode of operating result in a marked degradation in Asbury's performance?

It did not. This is another mischaracterization by OPC. Mr. Robinett is correct that the variability of the unit's monthly heat rate increased, but looking at a short-term measure of a single metric is not a good ruler to judge overall unit performance. The changes made to Asbury's mode of operations did not preclude the unit from operating as it had previously, but instead enabled it to also operate under market conditions where it had not been competitive previously. When market conditions supported it, Asbury continued to operate much as it had historically. These longer duration generating runs helped to moderate the impact on heat rate that was sometimes observed in months where significant cycling duty was called for. This can be seen in Table 1 below, which shows the annual heat rate and unit starts for Asbury Unit 1 from 2015 to 2019.

Table 1: Asbury Unit 1 Heat Rate and Unit Starts by Year

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Heat Rate (Btu/kWh)	10,524	10,165	10,903	10,733	11,042
Unit Starts	11	10	11	34	26

2 Q. What does this data show?

A. In contrast to what Mr. Robinett alleges, a review of the annual heat rate data demonstrates that Asbury operated more efficiently in 2018 than it did in 2017. And while the heat rate in 2019 was higher than in previous years, the increase of 1.27% over the 2017 (pre-cycling) heat rate while the number of annual starts more than doubled was less than the 7.26% increase between 2016 and 2017, when the number of annual starts was virtually unchanged. This reflects that changes made to make the unit more competitive in a wider range of market conditions did not result in a decrease in efficiency outside of the range of normal variations in the heat rate, when properly calculated on an annual basis.

12 Q. Does this conclude your Surrebuttal Testimony at this time?

13 A. Yes.

VERIFICATION

I, Shaen T. Rooney, under penalty of perjury, on this 27th day of May, 2022, declare that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Shaen T. Rooney