Staff's Investigation of Matters Concerning the Rush Island Energy Center

Hearing before:

Judge Morris Woodruff

August 17, 2022



Raising the Bar!

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION STATE OF MISSOURI
TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS On-the-Record Presentation
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Missouri Public Service Commission 200 Madison Street, Room 310 Jefferson City, MO 65102
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In the Matter of Staff's) Investigation of Matters) Concerning the Rush Island) File No. EO-2022-0215 Energy Center Belonging to) Union Electric Company) d/b/a Ameren Missouri)
MORRIS WOODRUFF, Presiding CHIEF REGULATORY LAW JUDGE
RYAN A. SILVEY, Chairman JASON R. HOLSMAN, Commissioner GLEN KOLKMEYER, Commissioner
Stenographically Reported By: Beverly Jean Bentch, RPR, CCR No. 640
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Page 4 1 The following proceedings began at 11:10 a.m. 2 JUDGE WOODRUFF: Let's go ahead and get 3 started then. Welcome this morning. This is an On-the-Record proceeding in File No. EO-2022-0215, which 4 5 is an Investigation of Matters Concerning the Rush 6 Island Energy Center Belonging to Union Electric Company 7 d/b/a as Ameren Missouri. We're here today for this On-the-Record 8 9 proceeding, which the Commission has asked Ameren to 10 And we will begin by first of all welcoming appear. Ameren Missouri. We'll take an entry of appearance from 11 12 Ameren and then you can explain who else is here for 13 Ameren. MS. TATRO: Good morning. My name is Wendy 14 15 Tatro, 1901 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63103. I have with me today Senior Director Andrew Meyer, 16 17 Director of Corporate Analysis Matt Michels, and 18 Director of Regulatory Steve Wills. 19 JUDGE WOODRUFF: And I see Staff Counsel is 20 here. 21 MR. THOMPSON: Thank you, Judge. Kevin Thompson for the Staff of the Missouri Public Service 2.2 23 Commission, Post Office Box 360, Jefferson City, 24 Missouri 65102. 25 JUDGE WOODRUFF: For Public Counsel.

Page 5

1 MR. WILLIAMS: Nathan Williams appearing on 2 behalf of the Office of the Public Counsel and the 3 public, and I've provided my information to the court 4 reporter.

JUDGE WOODRUFF: Thank you. And the purpose 5 6 of this proceeding is to allow the Commissioners an 7 opportunity to ask questions of Ameren. We're going to 8 start with a presentation from Ameren. Following that we'll allow questions from the Commissioners. 9 This is 10 not a contested case. It's an investigation. So there 11 will be no cross-examination questions from the parties. 12 MS. TATRO: Your Honor, do you want him at the witness chair or to talk from here? I'm just not sure 13 how you want this to work. 14

JUDGE WOODRUFF: I think it would be best if you have people come up to the witness, or the podium, as you'd like to make presentations. I'm told the podium would be the place to go. Thank you.

19 MR. MEYER: Good morning.

20 JUDGE WOODRUFF: Good morning.

21 MR. MEYER: Andrew Meyer, Ameren Missouri. So 22 I'm here to address the questions in the Rush Island 23 order. I'm going to skip -- perfect, got it. I figured 24 the best place to begin would be with the most recent 25 capacity information offered by MISO which was the OMS Page 6
survey results. This chart that's being displayed is
directly from that presentation, and what it's showing
is a 2023 capacity deficiency, a forecasted deficiency
for MISO Zone 4 Illinois, Zone 5 Missouri, and Zone 6
Indiana.

6 Particularly note Zone 5 is the Missouri 7 served portion of MISO where Ameren Missouri's electric 8 service load resides. The key takeaway when looking at 9 this slide and considering a deficiency is that Ameren 10 Missouri responded to this survey and we demonstrated 11 sufficient capacity to meet Ameren Missouri's 12 obligations in the survey results.

Same approach was taken in the MISO Planning 13 Resource Auction that took place in April for this 14 15 current planning year. Ameren Missouri demonstrated sufficient capacity in that auction to meet all of our 16 obligations there too. So while this chart shows a 17 18 deficiency in Missouri, it theoretically would not exist 19 if MISO presented the data in a slightly different 20 fashion. What I'm getting at there is part of the 21 Ameren Missouri generation fleet is simple cycle combustion turbine peakers, which we'll discuss a lot 2.2 23 throughout this presentation. They reside in Illinois. 24 And so MISO reflects them in the Zone 4 25 resource numbers. And so if you shuffle the deck

slightly differently and you actually showed, you know,
 those units which are pseudo tied into the Ameren
 Missouri balancing authority as Missouri resources, Zone
 5 would show sufficient capacity and Zone 4 would be
 even shorter. So it's all in the presentation of how
 they slice the data essentially.

7 Another key aspect of this slide is the units that we're showing on the vertical axis there, UCAP 8 9 megawatts, UCAP again referring to unforced capacity. 10 So MISO calculates a UCAP value for each of our units annually, and in that process it begins with the full 11 12 load generator test and then they look back at the last 36 months and say what was your average forced outage 13 rate, what percentage of time were you unavailable for 14 15 forced outages, and they haircut how much capacity you 16 can sell.

17 So those resource totals you're seeing in that 18 slide and in the next slide we're going to get to are 19 going to reflect that UCAP value. It's pretty 20 significant because in calculating this UCAP, it's a 21 lagging indicator, and I say that and offer this example 22 to explain that.

For planning year 21/22, the Callaway plant had a UCAP value of 1,150 megawatts approximately. So very near its full load capability. But for the most Page 8
1 recent Planning Resource Auction, PRA, it only qualified
2 for 887 megawatts of UCAP. It's a 262 megawatt delta
3 year over year, and that is the result of the
4 eight-month forced outage for generator repairs that we
5 had, you know, late 2021 and rolling into the next year.
6 And so that's why it's a lagging indicator.

7 Callaway is fully available at this point in 8 time, but we're still dealing with that UCAP haircut 9 from an outage that happened in the past. Not only was 10 our UCAP value for Callaway reduced for this planning 11 year, but it will be for two more years because of that 12 36-month forced outage rate calculation. So a key 13 consideration there.

There's a few other, you know, key items here 14 15 about capacity position modeling. So in June, Ameren filed a change in the preferred plan or the IRP. And if 16 17 you looked, you know, through that information in the 18 workpapers there were capacity position slides by season 19 summer and winter. What you saw was a slightly long 20 summer capacity position and a slightly short winter 21 capacity position. So the charts that we're going to 2.2 talk about, they get to relatively the same conclusion but the numbers are pretty different in terms of how 23 we're adding up the resources and what we factored into 24 25 the load and what's not.

Page 9 The first difference again is to address the 1 2 order when are we going to have to procure capacity. We 3 will be procuring on this MISO basis, which is on the UCAP construct, and so again that's a lagging indicator. 4 5 It also results in some shifting of accreditation values. So if you have units that are largely 6 7 unavailable in the winter, well, that gets all averaged in to this annual UCAP number. So it reflects that 8 haircut in the summer. So there's some accreditation 9 10 shifting that's happening there too.

11 And then for the IRP if you're trying to 12 reconcile those charts, the IRP really reflects the 13 installed capacity of each of the generators. The only 14 time that we make adjustments of that is for the 15 renewables. So those adjustments again we'll discuss 16 later on, but we default back to the MISO accreditation 17 values.

18 So if you have a wind resource in MISO, the 19 MISO class average accreditation is only about 14 20 percent of it can be counted as capacity. The other 86 21 percent is not. For solar, it's like a 50/50 split. So 22 that adjustment is made in the IRP filing. Then we 23 reflect that for some of the purposes in the later 24 discussion.

25

Just one more disclaimer on some of these

Page 10 The load forecast also differs 1 modeling differences. 2 somewhat from the load we have in the IRP, because when 3 we're submitting data to MISO for Module E purposes, the load forecast is a coincident peak. And so we still go 4 through and develop a normalized peak load forecast, and 5 we're a summer peaking utility so that would be our peak 6 7 load, and then MISO provides us a day to which all the utilities tie out. 8

9 And so the coincident peak forecast is 10 generally lower than the non-coincident peak forecast 11 which reflects the diversity of the 15-state MISO 12 footprint and generally reflects that every load is not 13 peaking at the same time. So a little bit difference 14 there as well.

15 Then jumping to the heart of the question here 16 of, you know, how are we going -- the issue of securing 17 capacity really in regards to planning obligations. So 18 the chart we have here illustrates Ameren Missouri's 19 position and MISO's PRA, you know, for the planning year 20 that just cleared and the next several years what our 21 position is going to look like.

What's being reflected here is based on MISO's current construct which is an annual construct. You clear for the full planning year. I think we're all aware that MISO has filed with FERC to make some changes to this construct. They want to break it into seasons, and they've also proposed some changes to how the units get accredited, how much capacity you can sell for any given unit. But not knowing when or if FERC is going to approve that, we thought it prudent to reflect the rules as they exist today.

7 So the available UCAP that you're seeing in 8 the bars here, all the current resources are in the dark 9 For planning year 23/24 and 24/25, we've broken blue. 10 out the Rush Island units to show in the light blue to highlight their participation in the auction. And in 11 12 the later years we've included some additional green shading which represents the renewable, essentially all 13 solar projects that Ameren Missouri has proposed to 14 15 bring on line in advance of 2025.

16 So generally those renewables are justified 17 just based on their energy market contributions, but 18 based on current rules they will get a 50 percent 19 capacity accreditation. So they'll be an ancillary 20 benefit if they are available to operate or to market 21 into those auctions.

But for planning year 22/23, we demonstrated sufficient capacity to meet our planning reserve margin requirement and we utilize both Rush Island units to do so. Before the auction we had discussed with MISO's

Page 12 IMM, the Independent Market Monitor, about Rush Island 1 2 participation. That discussion is really required by the tariff for any unit with sort of uncertain standing. 3 The IMM came to the conclusion that it was appropriate 4 5 to utilize Rush Island units as resources in the auction for us to sell it essentially. So in advance of the 6 7 next two PRAs, Ameren will repeat that process. 8 Arguably it's still uncertain standing as we work 9 through this system support resource contract that we 10 have for Rush Island, but we will have the same conversation with the IMM and we would expect similar 11 conclusions. 12

For planning year 24/25, Ameren does expect 13 that the 8th Circuit Federal Court will issue an order 14 about the NSR litigation. That order will probably say 15 that Rush Island is planning to retire in 2024, although 16 17 we know that some of the transmission reliability 18 projects that need to be done in order for retire may 19 extend into 2025. So there's a good probability that we 20 will have to have a conversation about extending that to 21 some extent. If the Rush Island units remain available 2.2 to that point, then likely they would be utilized as 23 resources for all of the planning year 24/25 capacity 24 auction.

25

Going out to the last two bars, planning year

Page 13 25/26 when Rush is retired, you'll notice that the dark 1 2 blue bar steps up some. And what that reflects is the 3 Callaway UCAP value recovers. So it's being held down 4 for three years because of the extended outage, but it 5 will recover after that point. Same thing for Taum Sauk II which also had an extended forced outage which is 6 7 currently impacting its UCAP accreditation but it will 8 step up in that time frame as well.

There's a few other changes embedded in that 9 10 dark blue there. Modest growth of the business demand response program is anticipated. And then you notice 11 12 the green bars there offer some detail of what those represent. Ameren's proposed 800 megawatts of solar 13 being commercially operable by 2025. The expectation 14 that we're modeling here is that 350 megawatts of it 15 would be available for planning year 24/25, which at a 16 17 50 percent accreditation would get you 175 megawatts of 18 capacity, and then for planning year 26/27 we're showing 19 all 800 which represents 400 megawatts of capacity.

And then finally on this chart the load curve. And so the load curve that we submit to MISO for Module E purposes reflects current amounts of energy efficiency reductions, you know, that we've already realized. So in the next evolution of MIEAA we may see growth in some of the energy efficiency programs that we have. If that

1	Page 14 happens, all that would do is bend down that demand
2	curve such that we have it would be easier to
3	demonstrate that we're meeting our obligations.
4	Pivoting to the next question in the order
5	about real time load obligations and stressor events. I
6	just All this slide is intended to do is acknowledge
7	that Ameren Missouri takes a very proactive approach to
8	our generation fleet prep. And the bullets provide some
9	but not all of the actions that we take to respond to
10	system conditions. But we are continually monitoring
11	the system and trying to plan accordingly such that our
12	generation is available during these peak events.
13	I'm going to jump right to the heart of the
14	question here though about a stressor event. So I
15	started with winter. A winter peak load event is
16	arguably more stressful than a summer peak load event.
17	On this chart you're going to see that last year during
18	Winter Storm Uri Ameren Missouri set a new retail load
19	winter peak. So that's for a full integrated hour a
20	retail load averaged just over 6,600 megawatts. And
21	when you think of that load, I mean, what that actually
22	represents is for capacity purposes you would use
23	normalized weather approach to forecast a peak load and
24	then you would apply a reserve margin to it of whatever
25	appropriate percentage. That 6,600 really represents

25

Page 15 That's what we 1 the peak load plus the reserve margin. 2 saw on that day when it was so bitter cold. And so the stacked bar chart, the waterfall stacked bar chart here 3 is the resources that we expect to have to meet that 4 5 load if we see it again on such a cold day. The values that we have listed for the units 6 7 here, it's not -- they're not installed capacity like we talk about in the IRP, it's not UCAP like we talk about 8 for the MISO auction. What those values are are the 9 10 true capability expectations of what Callaway or any other resource there will be able to get to on that day 11 12 with those ambient temperatures. So it's the best reflection of reality for that actual stressor event day 13 Those rates change by season obviously. 14 that we have. There's just one difference here that I should 15 highlight before we get into it which is the renewables. 16 17 So the second piece of the bar says wind and solar 18 capacity and then you also see wind and solar balance 19 out in the far right. So what we've done there again is 20 divided it up by the MISO accreditations. So if you 21 have 800 megawatts of wind, you would expect 14 percent 2.2 of it to actually be operating that day, the other 86 23 percent depends on circumstances and wind production on 24 that day.

So there's two key takeaways from the slide.

Page 16 1 First we need Rush Island to cover that load, you know, 2 currently, currently. And so there will be a gap to address when Rush Island retires or in advance of Rush 3 Island's retirement rather. The second key takeaway --4 5 The answer to that is related to the second key takeaway which is the combustion turbine fleet. We showed a CTG 6 7 fleet there. It shows 466 megawatts in that bar. That 8 CTG fleet is really on an installed capacity basis 9 closer to 2,700 megawatts. So there's a significant availability haircut going on there. 10

11 The issue that we run into during severe cold 12 weather is the natural gas pipelines require very strict adherence to their tariff rules and they also issue 13 operational flow orders, or OFOs, both of which reduce 14 our availability of our combustion turbine fleet. 15 So when it's severely cold, the pipelines require that gas 16 17 can only be scheduled on firm transportation contracts and much of the CTG fleet that we have is served by 18 19 interruptible transportation on the gas pipelines.

20 So the logical question is can't Ameren go buy 21 more FTE or firm transport, but the second pipeline 22 action is what makes that simple answer impractical. 23 It's the pipeline OFOs that require us to ship a 24 rateable volume of gas across all 24 hours of the day. 25 And this is not how MISO would want to utilize the Page 17
units, nor can all these units actually run for that
full 24-hour window.

The way MISO would like to deploy these simple 3 cycle CTGs on these cold days is they want to turn them 4 5 on for three hours, four hours on that bitter cold morning and then shut them off and they want to turn 6 7 them on again late in the evening to catch that lighting 8 load as the load bumps up again in the winter. It's the pipelines on these severely cold days are already maxed 9 10 out. So from their perspective they just see that 11 Ameren wants to flow a big slug of gas for three hours 12 in the morning and three hours in the evening and they simply cannot accommodate it. So we really have no 13 choice but to make the units unavailable because we 14 15 couldn't flow the gas if we wanted to even with firm 16 transport.

17 So back to the first question of the fact that Rush Island is needed to meet that level of winter load. 18 19 Ameren is exploring some internal projects intended to 20 address the winter resource availability. So there's 21 two projects. We're studying restarting the existing 2.2 idled equipment for dual fuel capability at our Peno 23 Creek Combustion Turbine Energy Center. There's four What that means is they normally run on 24 units there. 25 natural gas, but this would allow for them to run on

fuel oil as well. So if you can't get the gas on a cold day, you're running on fuel oil. We can typically keep one of those four units available on gas during the severely cold weather. So this would allow us to regain the use of the other three units on fuel oil during those days to help meet that load.

7 The other option that we're analyzing right 8 now is installing dual fuel capability at Audrain Energy So Audrain Energy Center is eight units all 9 Center. 10 simple cycle combustion turbines roughly, you know, 80 In the winter they could probably maybe 11 megawatts. 12 reach closer to 90 megawatts with the ambient temperatures being down. So that would add another 700 13 megawatts of oil-fired capability to meet the load on 14 15 these critically cold days. But that option will require a review of the current operating permit, and I 16 17 believe the operating permit only allows them to operate 18 on natural gas.

19 So pivoting to the summer. We just recently 20 set a retail load peak here last month. So on July 5 21 temperatures were 101 or reached a high of 101. And we 22 saw our retail load exceed 7,000 megawatts, 7,068, I 23 believe, you know, for a fully integrated hour. So the 24 question is how are we going to serve that load in the 25 summer of 2023 or beyond, right, because in the summer

Page 19 1 of 2023 we won't have Meramec. Go out a couple more 2 years summer of 2025 we may not have Rush Island. So 3 those resources will be removed here. But using the same stacking of generation, hopefully where your focus 4 5 narrows to is again on the CTG fleet because those are 6 our peakers fleet that we run during these critical 7 times.

8 So we've broken the CTG fleet up into two 9 different boxes here. The distinction that's being made 10 is that a portion of the fleet, 1,581 megawatts of CTGs is available for normal economic commitment. 11 So MISO, 12 we'll just look at their offered price and turn them on as needed. The second grouping of CTGs, roughly 1,200 13 megawatts, is only available for emergency commitments, 14 and that is because those units reside in Illinois and 15 their availability has been limited by the emissions 16 17 restrictions of the Illinois Clean Energy Jobs Act, 18 CEJA. So those Illinois CTGs are subject to limits on 19 emissions which include CO2 and NOx equal to their unit specific average from 2018 to 2020. And we're going to 20 21 have to manage to those emissions restrictions through 22 2029. At that point, further reductions to emissions 23 will be required stepping from 2030 out through 2040. What that will result in is closing of Venice Energy 24 25 Center in 2029. And we may see further operating

Page 20 restrictions on the other CTGs and they will ultimately 1 2 -- those four other Illinois CTG sites will likely be 3 closed by 2040. But in the CEJA law there's a provision that these CTGs may be allowed to exceed these Illinois 4 5 emissions limits in order to maintain reliability of the 6 electric system. So what that means is that 1,200 7 megawatts of Illinois CTGs again is offered for 8 emergency use only.

9 MISO has to issue an emergency declaration and 10 advance through the steps in their emergency procedure 11 until they get to the point that they can deploy 12 emergency resources and turn on all those units. So in this chart, again, you can see that we have sufficient 13 resources that are economically available to meet that 14 15 summer stressor event load, but there's another 1,200 megawatts of CTGs and currently another 140 megawatts of 16 17 demand response programs that MISO would only get to 18 deploy if they declared an emergency and hit the right 19 procedural step.

The demand response may be turned on also by the company if we meet a percentage of load trigger as well. So it may be operating regardless.

23 So the order asked about stressor events on 24 both Ameren and MISO's systems. So if we're pivoting to 25 the MISO-declared emergencies, after this year's PRA

Page 21 1 results were announced, there were several public 2 warnings of the increased likelihood of emergency events. And this chart was published by MISO in their 3 summer readiness materials shortly after the PRA results 4 were announced. And it offers a slightly different 5 perspective about the deficiency that MISO is seeing. 6 7 So before I discuss the chart, I'll just level 8 set here in recent years we've seen MISO declare six to 9 seven maximum generation events a year. That's up. 10 Prior to 2016, I'd say they were relatively rare, but in 11 recent years it has gone up. They're generally caused 12 by a combination of extreme weather, high electric load, and sometimes load generator availability which can 13 include low availability of renewables due to lack of 14 15 fuel, wind, solar. But focusing on the July information, the 16 middle bar of this chart, MISO offers two load 17 18 forecasts. There's the probable load forecast of 124 19 gigawatts and then there's a high load scenario of 131 20 The bar chart represents generation qiqawatts. 21 available economically that MISO can turn on via their

normal processes to meet that load, 119.2 gigawatts of resources. Once they reach that point where they've deployed all those, they will step into their maximum generation emergency event. And once they've reached a

	Page 22
1	certain step of that procedure, it will unlock the units
2	offered for emergency use only which is the 10.8
3	gigawatts reflected in the brown shading. In that 10.8
4	gigawatts, that includes Ameren Missouri's 1,200
5	megawatts of Illinois CTGs, it includes the 140
б	megawatts of demand response that you'd see that's
7	available for summer peak events. And so those would
8	only be deployed at that time.
9	Tying those loads that MISO is modeling there
10	back to the July 5 retail peak that Ameren Missouri just
11	set, the MISO peak load on July 5 was 115.9 gigawatts.
12	And MISO had issued a conservative ops declaration but
13	it did not reach the point of a maximum gen event. And
14	so those resources were not unlocked on that day.
15	And then just to offer a little more context
16	about those loads that MISO is planning for. The MISO
17	all-time peak load was 127 gigawatts which they saw back
18	in 2011. The MISO topology looked fairly different at
19	that time. There was no Entergy and Duke Ohio was still
20	a member of MISO. Quite a different context when you
21	consider the loads that they're planning for here in
22	terms of summer readiness. And that's all of the

23 prepared remarks.

24 JUDGE WOODRUFF: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, do 25 you have questions?

Page 23 Thank you. 1 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Appreciate that. 2 I do have a couple questions. Forgive me if I bounce 3 around. 4 OUESTIONS 5 BY CHAIRMAN SILVEY: 6 Let's go back to page 6 real quick. 0. So you 7 had mentioned here that these numbers are the most 8 accurate, not nameplate, not accredited but the most -so how are those numbers arrived at? 9 10 So Ameren develops a seasonal capability table Α. every year where the engineers will look at ambient 11 12 temperatures in the unit and say this is the expectation for unit production based on those temperature 13 scenarios. So it's an engineering analysis based on 14 15 expected conditions for those months. 16 0. Okay. And then on page 8 just the last one 17 there you were talking about in real time being able to 18 unlock the emergency capacity. What is that process? 19 How long does that take? Are we talking hours? Are we 20 talking days? 21 Α. Generally when MISO is issuing emergency 2.2 declarations, I mean, they can see critical days coming 23 a few days in advance. So we may see a MISO conservative ops declaration. 24 We may see MISO issue a 25 hot weather alert, and then they'll step into a maximum

Page 24 generation alert, which really doesn't unlock any 1 2 actions, then a maximum generation warning, and then a maximum generation event which is where the real key 3 steps in their emergency procedures take place. And so 4 5 generally they would only be in that event stage for the 6 critical hours of the day where they're short capacity. 7 So it's within the operating day that we're talking Those resources there like Ameren Missouri's 8 about. 9 1,200 megawatts of CTGs, they can all be on line between 10 ten and thirty minutes and operate, you know, from that perspective. So it's truly a real time response. 11 12 0. Back on slide three, second bullet point there, how is that reflected in Ameren's IRP? 13 So the bullet referencing the IRP utilizes 14 Α. installed capacity, is that? 15 16 I was thinking about the one with after Rush 0. 17 retires. 18 MR. MICHELS: I'm having trouble telling which 19 bullet you're referring to. 20 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Second main bullet point. 21 MR. MICHELS: Okay. Got it. 22 MR. MEYER: So the question is after Rush 23 retires -- the comment is after Rush retires, we will be very near flat in our capacity position modeling. 24 Matt can speak to the IRP position modeling. But for the 25

Page 25 MISO PRA, those 1,200 megawatts of CTGs that are offered 1 2 for emergency use only are still allowed to qualify as 3 capacity resources. So they participate in the PRA as So we're still counting them as capacity to meet 4 well. 5 that peak load on those stressor events. BY CHAIRMAN SILVEY: 6 7 Q. And then given the Illinois legislation, 8 you're expected to continue to have access to them, just not full access to those gas plants in Illinois; is that 9 10 what I heard? Α. Their operation is limited based on their 11 historic emissions, and the window of which they 12 baseline historic emissions 2018, '19, and '20, some of 13 those units didn't have a significant amount of run 14 So going forward they're capped at that level. 15 time. And so yes, we'll be managing to those emissions levels 16 17 which correlate into run time hours really for the remainder of these units lives. 18 19 Okay. And then -- which one was that. 0. Sorry. 20 So you said that you expect Rush Island to continue 21 operating through early '24. Is that based on the 22 current litigation like what you expect to be the resolution or? 23 That comment was based on after reading the 24 Α. 25 MISO Y1 study results that identified transmission

Page 26 1 projects that need to be done such as there is no 2 reliability issue when Rush Island retires. And our 3 understanding is that some of these projects may extend all the way through that '24 time frame and possibly 4 into spring of 2025. 5 Okay. I don't think it was in this 6 0. 7 presentation necessarily, but my understanding is, and I 8 think maybe you touched on it though, there's about 9 three projects that need to be completed for Rush to be 10 fully retired? Transmission projects or generation projects? 11 Α. 12 0. The installation of the larger transformer at the Wildwood substation is one. Installation of 13 capacitor bank at the Overton substation. 14 Installation of four static compensators in and around St. Louis. 15 Where are we in that process? Are those being built? 16 17 Are some of them completed? I don't think -- Well, I don't think any of 18 Α. 19 them -- I think they're still in the engineering and 20 procurement phase. I don't know that construction has 21 started on any of them. 22 0. So what is the time horizon for completion, because we don't know the outcome of litigation. 23 We don't know. We think we have some ideas. With that in 24 mind, what is the time horizon for the completion of 25

1 those?

A. Those projects, depending on which one we're discussing, the time horizon will most likely be -- the latest estimate I've seen is sometime into 2025.

Q. Okay. So if Rush has to retire in '24 and those are not completed until '25 but they're necessary for the full retirement, what is the contingency plan then?

9 A. If they're not available to operate as system 10 support resources for MISO's approach, then MISO will 11 have to identify other mitigating measures. I don't 12 know what those would look like right now.

13 Is it just buying more out of the auction? 0. I think in terms of reliability issues 14 Α. 15 impacting Rush's retirement it's more about voltage support in the area of Rush Island and the potential for 16 17 load drop until those transmission upgrades are 18 completed. If you're asking about if Rush has to retire 19 early in 2024 and therefore would not be available to participate as a resource in the 24/25 capacity auction, 20 21 then that would create a short position for us and we would have to go to the market, either the bilateral 2.2 23 market and try to procure capacity in advance of the auction or just carry that short position into the 24 25 auction and we would fill it at the clearing price of

1 the auction.

Q. And then there was -- I'm trying to figure out which slide it was on. We talked about Callaway recovering. If it wasn't able to recover to that full capacity, does that just again go back to the auction or is there another contingency plan if there's another forced outage?

8 Α. So again, that UCAP accreditation in the chart 9 on slide four is -- it's a lagging indicator. Callaway 10 has already recovered from the outage. They're capable 11 of full load right now. It's just that through this 12 MISO accreditation process we're being haircut for three additional years into the future and that's how the MISO 13 14 process works. There's a potential that some other unit 15 could have a large forced outage and the haircut show up 16 at a different energy center. If that's the case, then, 17 you know, that would drive us to reduce resources in the 18 auction and potentially short and we'd be looking at the 19 same approaches to procuring capacity in advance of or 20 in the MISO PRA.

Q. Okay. So given that several of these answers
are going back to the PRA and that there's a shortfall
not only in our zone but also footprint wide, are you
confident that that energy will be available in the PRA?
A. I guess if I can rephrase the question. Are

Page 29 you asking if the MISO planning resource auction will 1 2 clear a deficiency again for these planning years? That's very hard to predict. The MISO auction construct 3 is really a feast or famine approach such that if 4 there's sufficient capacity, you know, you generally get 5 a low clearing price until there's not when it clears 6 7 high. There's no mechanism right now for the MISO clearing price to demonstrate a mild or moderate or, you 8 9 know, elevated concern for capacity deficiency. You qo 10 from bottom to the top essentially is how it works. 11 It's very hard to predict where we land in the event 12 like you described. 13 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: All right. Thank you, 14 Judqe. I don't have any other questions at this time. 15 JUDGE WOODRUFF: Commissioner Holsman on line, 16 do you have any questions? 17 COMMISSIONER HOLSMAN: Yes, I do. 18 **OUESTIONS** 19 BY COMMISSIONER HOLSMAN: So it seems like when the original ruling was 20 0. 21 handed down, I read a note that said that had scrubbers 22 been added to this it might have prolonged its life. What was the cost benefit analysis of deciding to retire 23 versus adding the scrubbers and if adding the scrubbers 24 25 would have solved the problem?

Page 30 This is Matt Michels with 1 MR. MICHELS: Yes. 2 Ameren. So the cost benefit analysis that we did demonstrated a benefit of, I believe it was between \$300 3 4 and \$400 million to retiring the units early rather than 5 installing the pollution controls. BY COMMISSIONER HOLSMAN: 6 7 Q. That is significant. Also in one of the 8 briefing that my staff provided for me, it shows that 9 you guys are going to use TVRs potentially. Can you 10 explain a little bit about what those devices might look like and how they might be deployed and what kind of 11 12 impact they would have? I don't know if we have the right person in 13 Α. If you're talking about transient voltage 14 the room. 15 regulators, that may be the Statcom devices that were being discussed earlier to keep the voltage support up 16 in the location of Rush Island. 17 18 MS. TATRO: My apologies, Commissioner. I did 19 not bring one of the engineers. 20 COMMISSIONER HOLSMAN: Okav. That was just 21 one as I was looking through some of the potential 2.2 consequences of retirement the voltage regulation was 23 one of them and I was curious to get more information on that mitigation and what those devices were. 24 25 Commissioner, if you'd like, we MS. TATRO:

Page 31 1 can always supplement the record with an explanation of 2 that. 3 COMMISSIONER HOLSMAN: Okay. Thank you. The Chairman covered most of the questions I 4 5 also had. Those were the two I was curious about. 6 Thank you. 7 JUDGE WOODRUFF: Commissioner Kolkmeyer, did 8 you have any questions? 9 COMMISSIONER KOLKMEYER: Yes -- no, not 10 honestly. The Chairman's questions and Commissioner 11 Holsman's questions pretty well answered my questions on 12 this. So thank you. 13 JUDGE WOODRUFF: I have a couple questions also I'd like to ask. 14 15 OUESTIONS BY JUDGE WOODRUFF: 16 It's about the emergency process in the CTGs 17 0. in Illinois. You indicated that there's a restriction 18 19 based on environmental laws and your air permits I 20 assume. Can you tell me how that emergency process 21 works as far as getting permission from the environmental authorities in Illinois to have to go back 2.2 23 and get advanced permission from them to start using these or is this something that -- explain to me how 24 25 that works.

Page 32 We do not request advanced permission. 1 Α. If 2 MISO steps into an emergency event and issues operating commands for those units, we will respond and then we 3 will document the reason for the start instruction and 4 5 provide that to the Illinois EPA after the fact. 6 Okay. And are there similar restrictions on 0. the CTGs in Missouri? 7 There are not. Outside of the normal air 8 Α. 9 permit limitations that they have. 10 So there's no emergency CTGs in Missouri? 0. They're all offered for MISO's economic 11 Α. No. 12 use. 13 JUDGE WOODRUFF: That's all the questions I 14 have. 15 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Can I have some follow up on that? 16 17 JUDGE WOODRUFF: Sure. 18 **OUESTIONS** 19 BY CHAIRMAN SILVEY: On the Illinois side again, you said you're 20 0. 21 constrained to their historical operating output of emissions? 2.2 23 Uh-huh. Α. And that you don't have to get advanced 24 0. permission; you just do it and then report after the 25

Page 33 So what are the penalties for violating? 1 fact. Like 2 what if there was an event and you ramped up to make 3 sure you met your load and then found out that you'd 4 somehow violated the Illinois statute, what is the penalty for that? 5 6 Α. I don't know that that penalty is clearly 7 defined. It's part of the vaque aspects of the law. So we would report to the Illinois EPA and then we would be 8 awaiting their feedback if they determined that we had 9 10 violated those emissions and then wait to see what they thought the penalty should be. 11 12 0. So follow up. Do those plants serve any Illinois customers or only Missouri customers? 13 They are Ameren Missouri units that are from a 14 Α. 15 MISO settlement perspective electrically pseudo tied into that Ameren Missouri local balancing authority. 16 So 17 they are Ameren Missouri units that they're there to serve Ameren Missouri load. 18 19 So in the event of such an emergency, is it 0. 20 more important to serve the load or is it more important 21 not to violate the emissions standard? 22 Α. We're trusting that if there's a critical 23 decision about whether or not to serve the load, then 24 MISO has progressed into the emergency steps and were 25 operating the units.

Page 34 1 Thank you. CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Okay. 2 MS. TATRO: To put that maybe --3 COMMISSIONER HOLSMAN: Judge, I've got a 4 follow up question. 5 JUDGE WOODRUFF: Go ahead. COMMISSIONER HOLSMAN: No, I didn't want to 6 7 step on -- go ahead and finish that thought. 8 MS. TATRO: I was just going to say maybe to 9 put it a little more directly when we think we need to 10 operate the load or we would lose load, we'll operate 11 the system and then we'll deal with the Illinois EPA 12 after. 13 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Thank you. That's what I 14 was driving at. JUDGE WOODRUFF: Commissioner Holsman. 15 16 MS. TATRO: If we do get penalized, we'll come 17 back to you. 18 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Of course. 19 JUDGE WOODRUFF: Commissioner Holsman. 20 OUESTIONS 21 BY COMMISSIONER HOLSMAN: 2.2 0. I want to go back to the earlier MISO 23 discussion that we came on the heels of this meeting and talk a little bit about what the capacity plan is 24 surrounding renewables and storage. Is this something 25

Page 35 that, you know, we learned that Zone 5 has a 1,200 1 2 megawatt deficit and that storage while limited can make 3 a difference in that capacity. I just wanted to know 4 what your plans were to focus on and ramp up storage capability to help with that shortfall. 5 6 MR. MICHELS: Yes, this is Matt Michels with 7 Ameren again. So storage is something that we have 8 included in our recently updated IRP preferred plan 9 although it's not showing up in the plan until the 2030s 10 largely because of cost. So the costs are pretty 11 expensive right now. We expect those to decline over 12 time and for the technology to improve. That said, if there were some kind of a hole 13 created in our capacity position that we did not expect, 14 15 that would be one of a number of options that we might consider for filling in. 16 17 COMMISSIONER HOLSMAN: Okav. Thank you. JUDGE WOODRUFF: All right. Anything else 18 19 from Commissioners? 20 Ms. Tatro, we had discussed before we went on 21 the record about marking the slides here as an exhibit. 2.2 We'll go ahead and mark them as Exhibit 1, and we will 23 put them in the record and they will be available on 24 EFIS. 25 MS. TATRO: Thank you.

Page 36 1 (COMPANY'S EXHIBIT 1 WAS MADE A PART OF THIS 2 RECORD.) JUDGE WOODRUFF: Anything further from anyone? 3 All right. Then we are adjourned. Thank you all. 4 5 (COMPANY EXHIBIT 1 WAS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION BY THE COURT REPORTER.) б 7 (Thereupon, the proceedings concluded at 11:59 a.m.) 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 2.2 23 24 25

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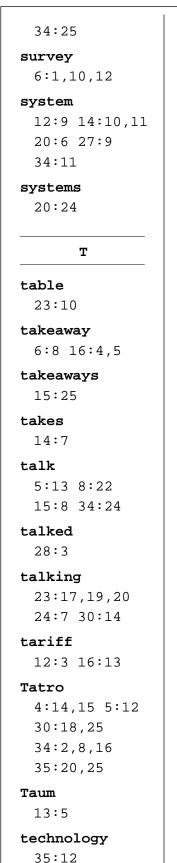
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