

Exhibit No.:
Issue: Production Cost Model
Witness: Tom Y. Lin
Sponsoring Party: MoPSC Staff
Case Nos.: EM-96-149

MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
UTILITY OPERATIONS DIVISION

UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY
CASE NO. EM-96-149

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY
OF
TOM Y. LIN

Jefferson City, Missouri
May, 1996

Denotes Highly Confidential Information

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Exhibit No. 6
Date 9-5-96 Case No. EM-96-149
Reporter KF

1 REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

2 OF

3 TOM Y. LIN

4 UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY

5 CASE NO. EM-96-149

6
7 Q. Please state your name and business address.

8 A. My name is Tom Y. Lin and my business address
9 is 301 West High Street, Jefferson City, Missouri, 65101.

10 Q. By whom are you employed and in what
11 capacity?

12 A. I am employed by the Missouri Public Service
13 Commission (MPSC or Commission), as a Staff engineer in the
14 Engineering Section of the Utility Operation Division's
15 Energy Department.

16 Q. Please describe your educational and
17 professional background.

18 A. I received a Bachelor of Engineering degree
19 in Mechanical Engineering from Nanjing Institute of
20 Technology (now Southeast University), China, in July, 1983.
21 After graduation in 1983, I worked for Fujian Testing and
22 Research Institute for Electric Power, a division of Fujian
23 Provincial Electric Power Industry Bureau as a mechanical
24 engineer for seven years. During that time, I was
25 responsible for developing, designing, modifying, testing
26 and performing computer simulation programs, boiler
27 efficiency and heat rate tests, and various projects in

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1 Fujian Power Plants. I then pursued an advanced degree in
2 America and graduated from the University of Oklahoma with
3 a Master of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering in
4 August of 1993. I began my employment with the Commission
5 in August 1994.

6 Q. What is the purpose of your rebuttal
7 testimony?

8 A. The purpose of my rebuttal testimony is to
9 respond to the testimony of Union Electric Company (UE)
10 witness Maureen A. Borkowski regarding electric production
11 cost savings associated with the merger based on the Joint
12 Dispatch Agreement (JDA).

13 Q. What are the electric production cost savings
14 associated with the merger?

15 A. The electric production cost savings are
16 those savings attributable to the joint dispatch of UE and
17 Central Illinois Public Service Company (CIPS) generation
18 and transmission resources on a single system basis after
19 the merger compared to the electric production costs of UE
20 and CIPS on a stand alone dispatch basis as if there were no
21 merger.

22 Q. How much in electric production cost savings
23 was estimated by UE on the basis of joint dispatch?

24 A. UE estimated that approximately \$84 million
25 in cost savings would result over the ten-year period from

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1 1997 to 2006. Approximately \$74 million of the savings
2 result from energy costs, which are calculated through
3 production cost model simulations, and an additional \$10
4 million in savings is due to operational savings from
5 coordinating maintenance schedules of both UE and CIPS over
6 the same period. On April 19, 1996, UE updated the
7 additional savings value from \$10 million to approximately
8 **_____** which included the savings of coordinating
9 maintenance schedules, sharing of non-spinning reserves,
10 improved heat rates, some operation and maintenance (O&M),
11 system analysis software consolidation, and other savings in
12 UE and CIPS electric production costs after the merger.

13 Q. What percentage is the \$74 million savings
14 estimate of the total fuel costs for the combined UE and
15 CIPS system over the ten-year period from 1997 to 2006?

16 A. In response to the Commission Staff's
17 (Staff's) Data Request (DR) #1, UE stated that the fuel
18 costs in its production cost model run from 1997 to 2006,
19 were approximately **_____**. Thus, the \$74 million
20 savings from joint dispatch represents approximately
21 **_____** of the total fuel costs over the ten-year period.

22 Q. What is the JDA?

23 A. It is a written agreement that specifies how
24 UE and CIPS intend to operate their combined system
25 generating units and transmission facilities to meet load

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1 requirements. UE and CIPS would unite their generating
2 resources and transmission facilities on a single control
3 area basis, through the centralized, economic commitment and
4 dispatch of the combined system's generating resources
5 (including off-system purchases) to serve the combined
6 system load requirements and sale obligations.

7 Q. What is your responsibility in this case with
8 regard to the determination of the joint dispatch savings?

9 A. I am responsible for 1) evaluating the joint
10 dispatch savings, which were calculated by UE by a
11 computerized production cost model simulation, and 2)
12 reviewing and assessing the reasonableness of input data
13 used in Staff's model. The input data includes each
14 generating unit's fuel prices, heat rates, variable O&M,
15 maintenance outage schedules, and forced outage rates, as
16 well as UE and CIPS native system loads over a ten-year
17 period from 1997 to 2006. The purchased power data was
18 obtained from Staff witness, David Elliott.

19 Q. How did you calculate the joint dispatch
20 savings?

21 A. I ran the production cost model for three
22 different simulations. The first two simulations assumed
23 that the UE and CIPS generating systems would be operated as
24 stand alone systems. The third simulation assumed that the
25 combined generation resources of the two systems would be

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1 operated as a single system. Annual energy (or fuel) costs
2 for the three simulations were collected. The UE and CIPS
3 stand alone system simulation results were added together
4 and compared to the results for the combined UE and CIPS
5 system operation simulation. The difference in the two
6 results was identified as joint dispatch savings excluding
7 other savings mentioned above.

8 Q. What savings from joint dispatch did you find
9 in this case?

10 A. I found that the joint dispatch savings would
11 be approximately \$91 million excluding **_____**
12 mentioned above over the period, from 1997 to 2006.

13 Q. What is the percentage of the joint dispatch
14 savings calculated by the Staff compared to the total fuel
15 costs in the UE and CIPS combined system over the ten-year
16 period from 1997 to 2006?

17 A. It is approximately **____**.

18 Q. What is the difference of joint dispatch
19 savings, excluding the **_____** additional savings
20 for coordinating maintenance schedules, sharing non-spinning
21 reserves, improved heat rates and other items over the
22 period from 1997 to 2006, between the Staff and UE?

23 A. It is approximately \$16,810,000.

24 Q. Which calculation of the joint dispatch
25 savings between Staff and UE do you believe is more

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1 accurate?

2 A. Since both Staff and UE used projected input
3 data and different production cost models, it is very
4 difficult to determine if one result is more accurate than
5 another. The actual joint dispatch savings will be different
6 from the results of the production cost model run in the
7 projected years, from 1997 to 2006.

8 Although the joint dispatch savings calculated by
9 Staff and UE are different, the conclusions are identical.
10 Based on the production cost model run, the JDA would result
11 in a fuel savings in both Staff and UE analyses.

12 Q. What is a production cost model?

13 A. A production cost model is a computer program
14 used to perform an hour-by-hour chronological simulation of
15 a utility's generation and net power purchase, determining
16 energy costs, fuel consumption, and emissions outputs to
17 meet a utility's "native load."

18 Q. What is meant by the phrase "native load?"

19 A. For purposes of this case, "native load"
20 means the firm load that a utility is obligated to serve. It
21 includes retail, but not wholesale loads.

22 Q. Did you review UE's and CIPS' "native load"
23 data?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Did you modify UE's and CIPS' "native load"

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1 data?

2 A. No, the "native load" data over a ten-year
3 period from 1997 to 2006 used in this analysis is the same
4 as that furnished by UE and CIPS in response to Staff DR's
5 #2901 and 2904.

6 Q. Did you review the projected fuel prices,
7 heat rates, variable O&M, maintenance outage schedules, and
8 forced outage rates of each generating unit?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Did you change any projected fuel prices,
11 heat rates, variable O&M, maintenance outage schedules, or
12 forced outage rates data of any generating unit, which UE
13 and CIPS provided in response to Staff DR's?

14 A. No, the projected fuel prices, heat rates,
15 variable O&M, maintenance outage schedules, and forced
16 outage rates of each generating unit over a ten-year period
17 from 1997 to 2006 used in this analysis were the same as
18 that furnished by UE and CIPS in response to Staff DR's
19 #2901 and 2907.

20 Q. Did you consider similar scenarios to
21 simulate the actual dispatch and system coordinated
22 operations in the production cost model?

23 A. Yes, I did. Under Commission Rule 4 CSR 240-
24 20.080, UE submitted monthly generating unit information.
25 For the UE system, I considered the Callaway nuclear

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1 generating unit and Labadie 1, 2, 3, and 4, Sioux 1 and 2,
2 Rush Island 1 and 2 coal-fired generating units as the "must
3 run" generating units, based on 20.080 data. For the CIPS
4 system, I considered the Coffeen 1 and 2, Newton 1 and 2,
5 and Meredosia 3 coal-fired generating units as the "must
6 run" units, based on CIPS in response to Staff DR's #2901
7 and 2907. "Must run" means that a "must run" unit must be
8 run or dispatched even though other more economic power is
9 available in the production cost model simulations.

10 Q. Did UE's analysis also consider some UE and
11 CIPS owned generating units to be "must run" units in its
12 production cost model run?

13 A. Yes. For the UE system, Meramec 1, 2 and 4
14 coal-fired generating units and other generating units which
15 were the same as Staff used in the production cost model
16 were regarded as the "must run" generating units. For the
17 CIPS system, Coffeen 1 and 2, and Newton 2 coal-fired
18 generating units as well as a Meredosia generating unit
19 (three coal-fired generating units and one combustion
20 turbine were combined as a single Meredosia generating unit
21 in Meredosia plant) were considered as the "must run" units
22 by UE, based on CIPS public information.

23 Q. Why did the Staff not consider Meramec
24 generating units as "must run" generating units?

25 A. For the Meramec generating units, since there

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1 were many reserve shutdowns shown in 20.080 data, these
2 generating units were not considered as the "must run" units
3 in the production cost model.

4 Q. What production cost model did you use?

5 A. I used REAL TIME.

6 Q. What computer program did UE use?

7 A. UE used the EPRI MIDAS computer model.

8 Q. What in your opinion, should the Commission
9 require of UE/Ameren so that the Energy Engineering Section
10 can perform appropriate fuel and energy cost simulation
11 after the merger?

12 A. The following conditions would be necessary:

13 1. UE/Ameren must provide the historical hourly
14 generation, purchase power data, and sales power data
15 required under Commission Rule 4 CSR 240-20.080 in
16 electronic format accessible by a spreadsheet program.

17 2. Acknowledgment and agreement that the
18 Commission may access and require without subpoena the
19 production of all accounts, books, contracts, records,
20 documents, memoranda, papers, and employees of Ameren
21 Corporation and any affiliate or subsidiary of Ameren
22 Corporation.

23 The above language includes access to all data,
24 records and calculations required for the analysis of fuel
25 and energy costs.

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1 It would be detrimental to Missouri ratepayers if
2 the Commission did not have the above information because
3 the Commission's ability to set just and reasonable rates
4 would be impaired.

5 Q. Would you summarize your rebuttal testimony?

6 A. The projected fuel prices, heat rates, O&M
7 costs, maintenance outage schedules, and forced outage rates
8 of each generating unit, as well as native system loads and
9 purchase power data were included in the production cost
10 model run. The joint dispatch savings which were calculated
11 in the simulation amounted to approximately \$91 million.

12 Q. Does this conclude your rebuttal testimony?

13 A. Yes, it does.

