

MISO Update

Missouri Public
Service
Commission

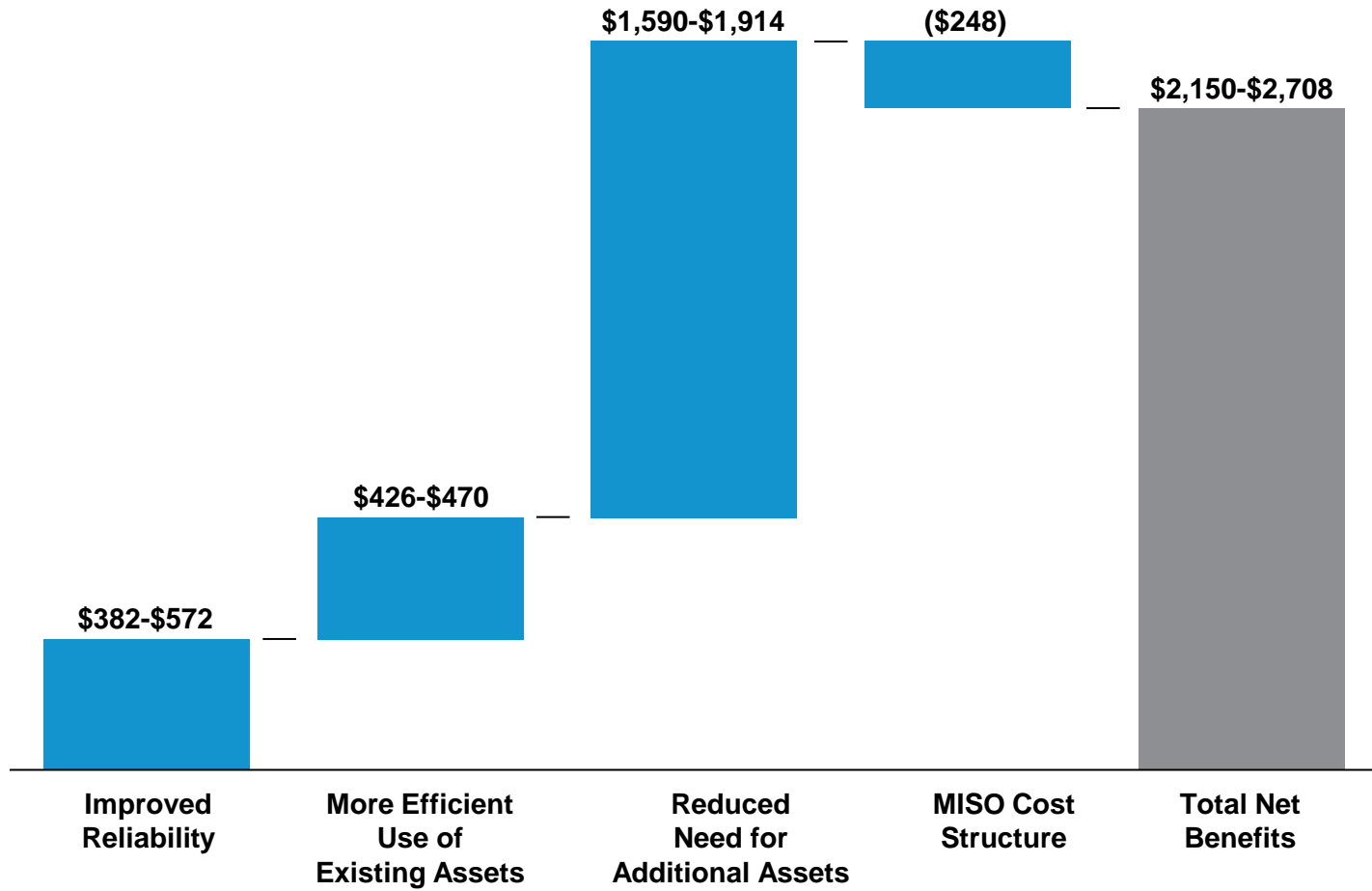
January 25, 2012

Discussion Overview

- 2011 Value Proposition: \$2.2 - \$2.7 billion in net delivered benefits
- Environmental regulations pose a serious threat to the deliverability of reliable, low-cost energy
 - Plant closings will reduce the reserve margins below reliable levels
 - Significant investment (\$31 Billion) is required to retrofit or replace resources
 - Fuel mix change will increase price and price volatility
 - Outage of 61 GW of resources
- To mitigate these impacts three key actions are required
 - Revise existing tariff and procedures – retirement analysis; outage coordination
 - Construct sufficient transmission to allow delivery of available resources
 - Eliminate administrative / seams barriers to delivery of available resources

The MISO 2011 Value Proposition

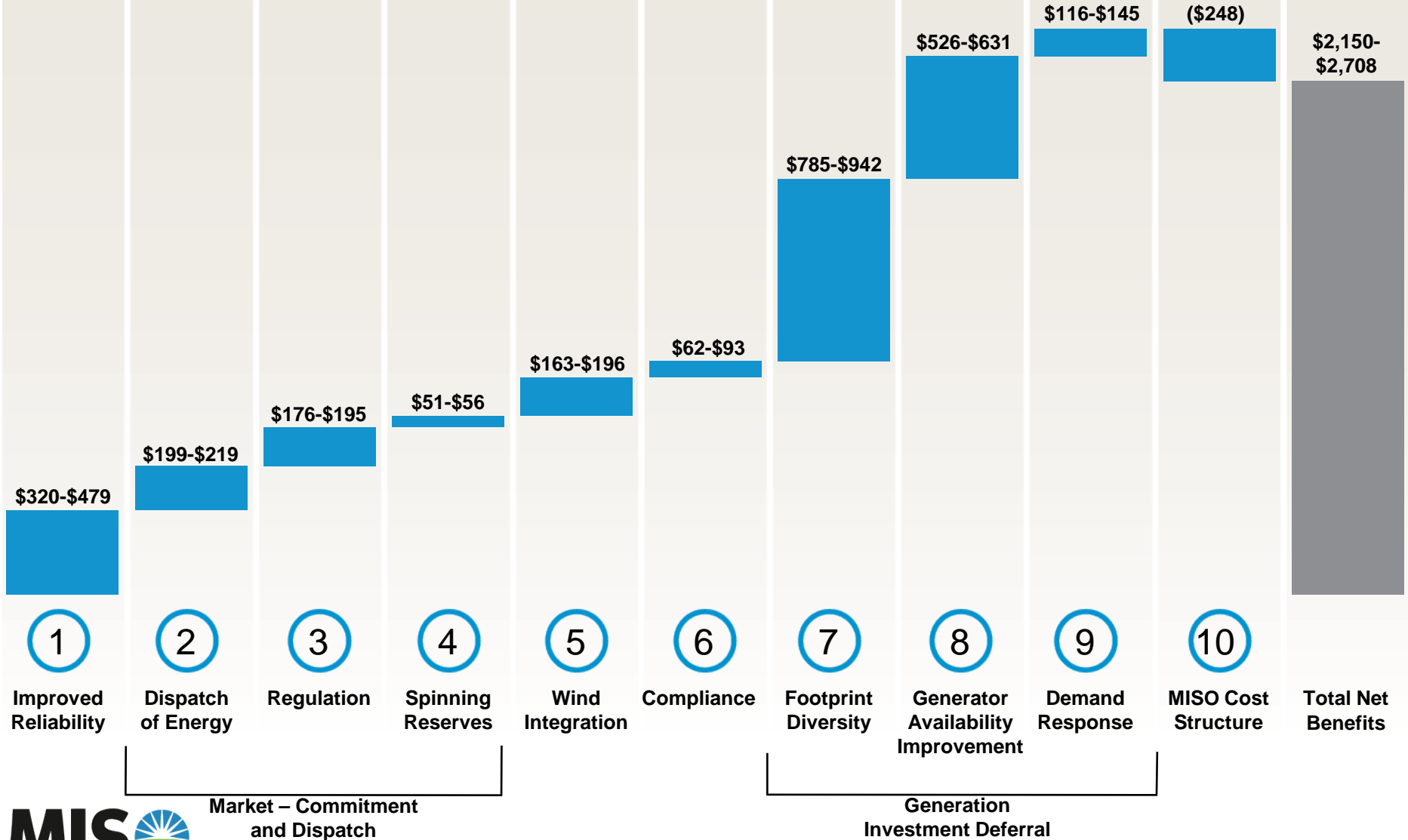
Benefit by Value Driver¹
(in \$ millions)



¹Figures shown reflect annual benefits and costs that can be expected in 2011

The MISO 2011 Value Proposition

Benefit by Value Driver¹
(in \$ millions)



Market – Commitment and Dispatch

Generation Investment Deferral

¹Figures shown reflect annual benefits and costs that can be expected in 2011

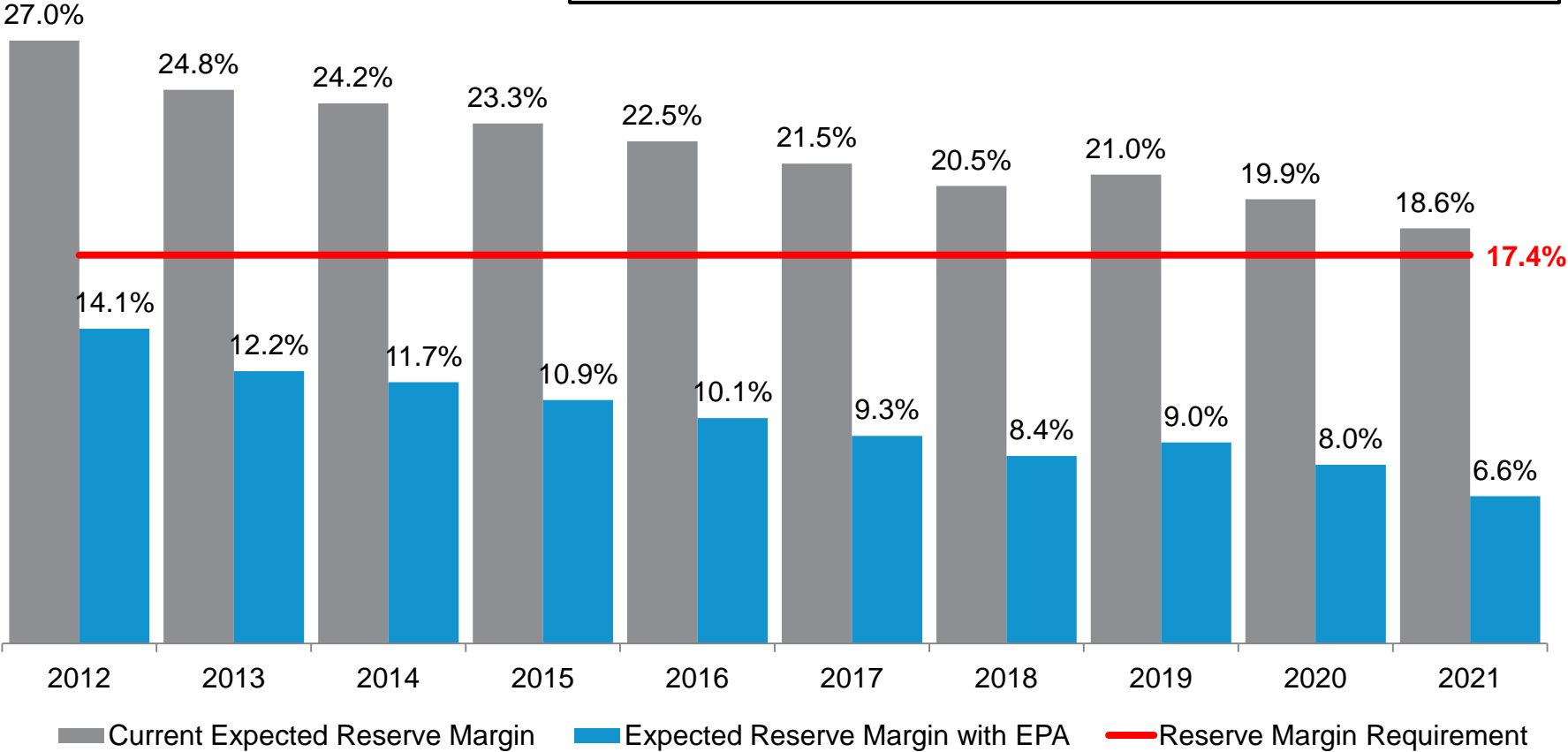
EPA Regulations – MISO has conducted an in-depth study of the regional impacts

- Study considered four regulations:
 - Cross State Air Pollution Rule
 - Mercury and Air Toxics Standards
 - Clean Water Act
 - Coal Combustion Residuals
- 348 Generation Units / 76.5 GW are affected
- 13 GW of capacity is identified as “at risk” with 3 GW likely to retire
 - Capital investment in excess of \$31B required to retrofit and/or replace units
 - Wholesale energy prices will increase \$1 - \$5 / MWh
 - 10 GW of new resources required by 2016 to maintain planning reserve margin

Outage coordination is the most significant short-term challenge

Expected retirements would immediately put MISO region below estimated resource margin requirements

- Simultaneous outages required to retrofit or replace 61 GW
- \$1 - \$5 per MWh energy cost increase; \$31B capital cost



MISO generation retirement process is not designed to accommodate significant short-term retirements

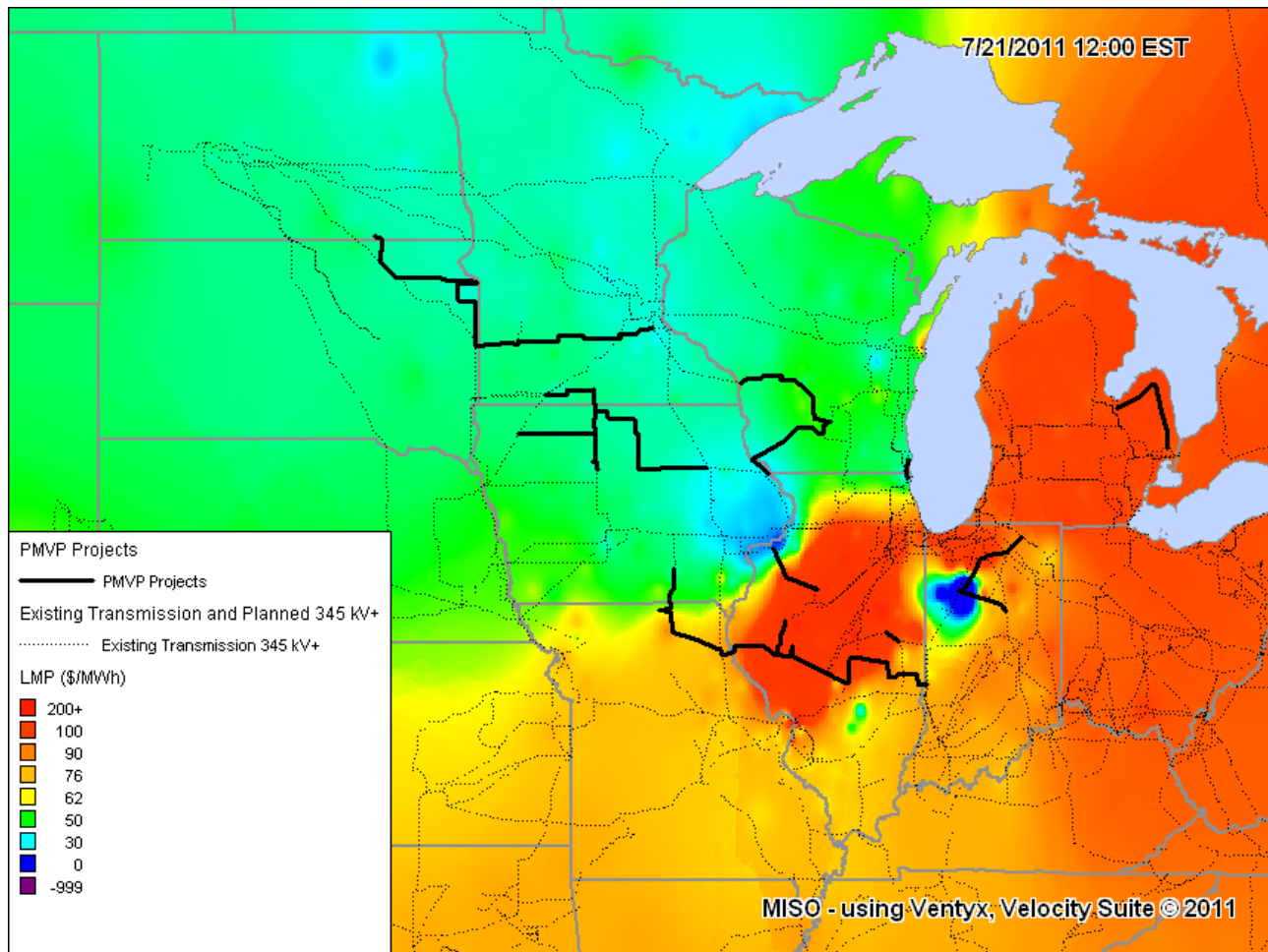
Existing process for generator retirements

- Owner must notify MISO of intent to retire/mothball
- MISO evaluates potential for reliability impacts; local reliability issues, not resource adequacy issues
- If reliability issues are identified
 - MISO attempts to solve with transmission
 - OR
 - MISO designates unit(s) as a System Support Resource (SSR) and MISO tariff compensates unit to stay on line

Mitigation actions under consideration with stakeholders

- Work with membership to collect current compliance plans
- Make tariff revisions
 - Clarify exclusion of generator investment costs from recoverable costs
 - Address resource adequacy reliability impacts of high volume retirements/suspensions
 - Clarify studies that can be performed and unit obligations to abide by decisions
- Refine scenario analysis to understand planning implications

The elements of the Multi-Value Project (MVP) portfolio work together with existing lines to relieve constraints, enabling the efficient delivery of low cost energy throughout the region

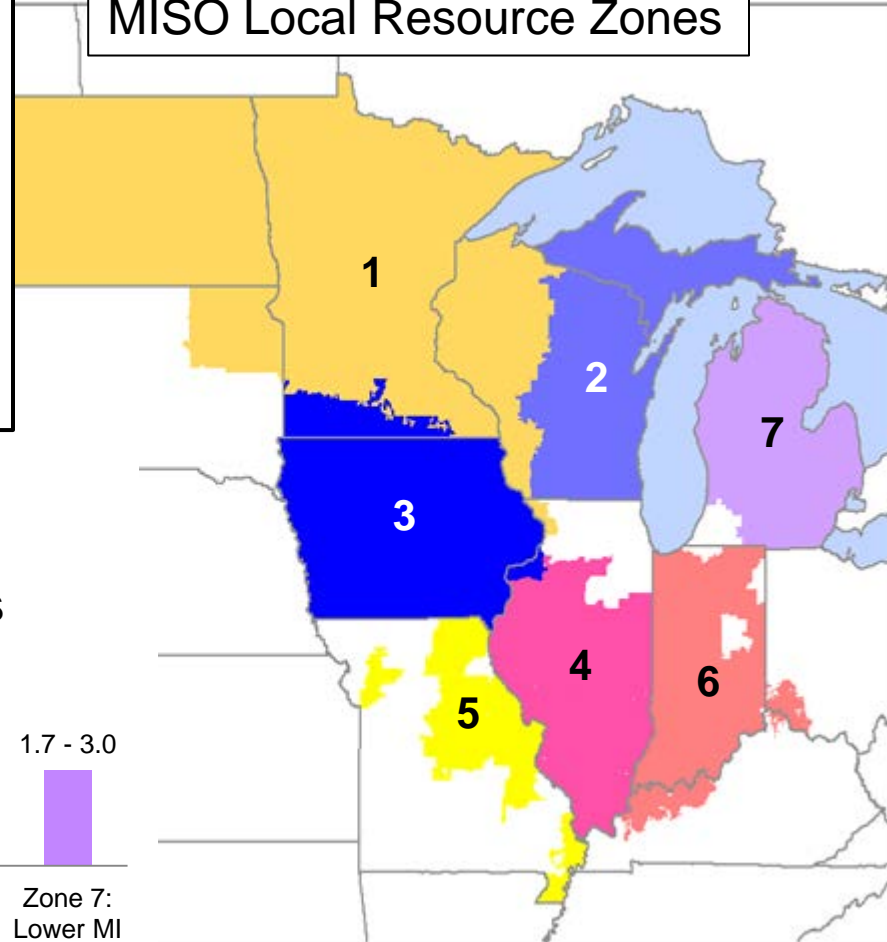


The MISO Board approved the Multi-Value Project portfolio on December 8, 2011

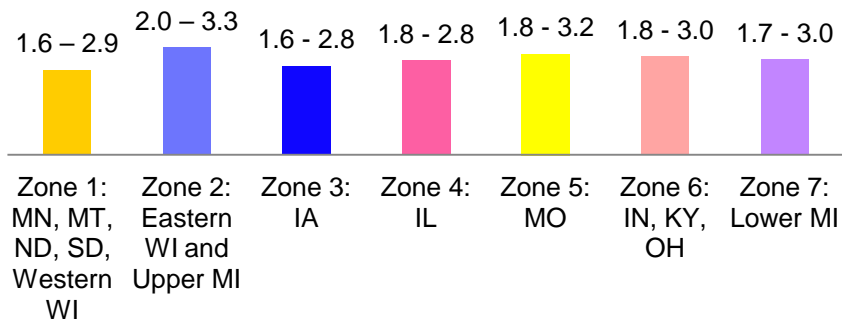
Multi-Value Project Portfolio

- Total net benefit of \$6.7 to \$32.8 billion over a 20 – 40 year life
- Provides annual value of \$1.3 B vs. cost of \$0.6 B
- Total portfolio construction cost of \$5.2 billion
- 17 elements in the MVP portfolio
- Resolves 650 elemental reliability issues

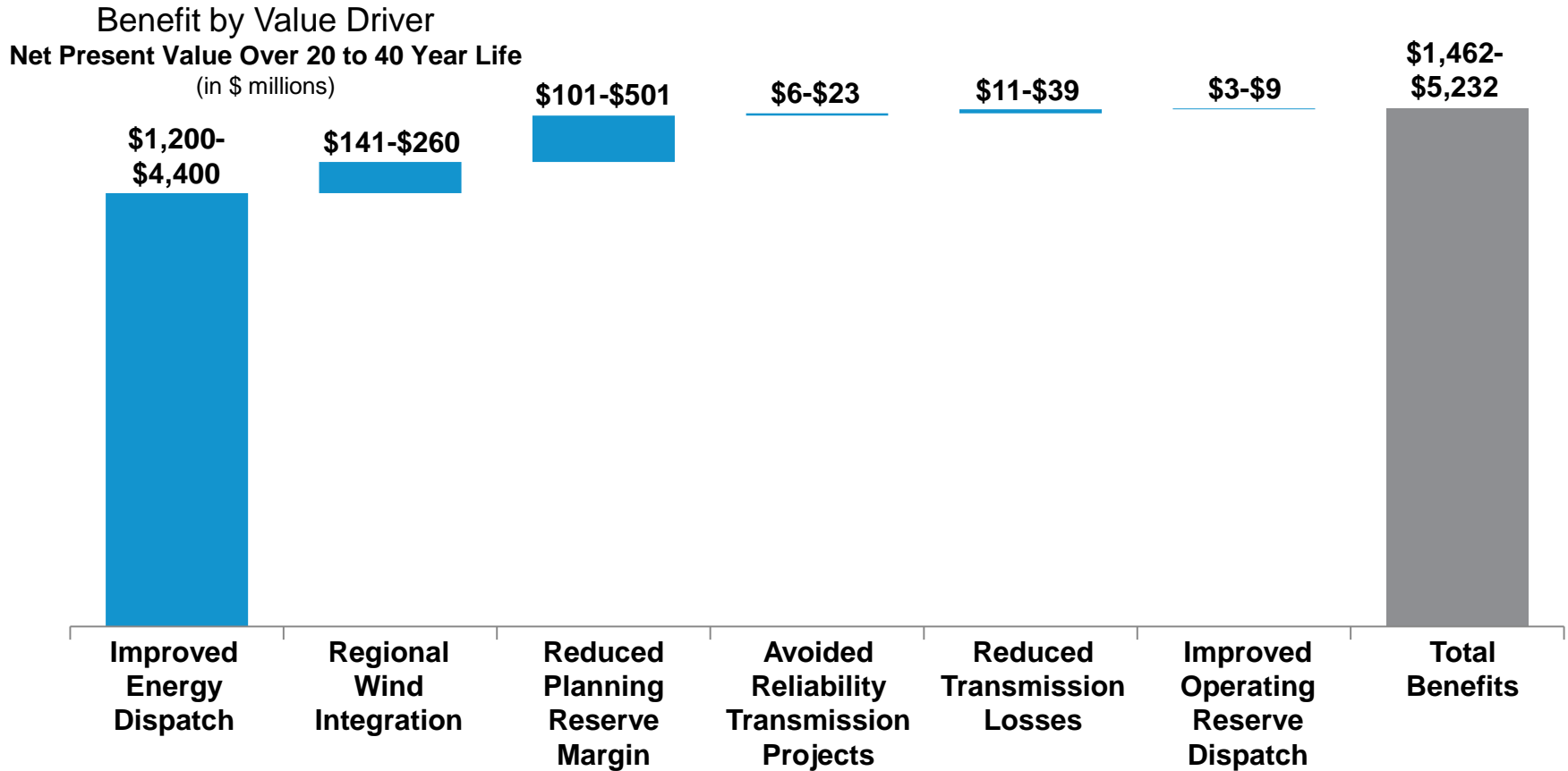
MISO Local Resource Zones



Benefit/Cost Ratio Ranges Local Resource Zones



Multi-Value Projects - Benefits to Missouri



Projects will also create thousands of jobs for Missouri

- 1,600 – 3,800 direct (construction) jobs
- 2,700 – 7,000 total jobs including construction, supplier and other downstream opportunities

Capacity Deliverability Overview

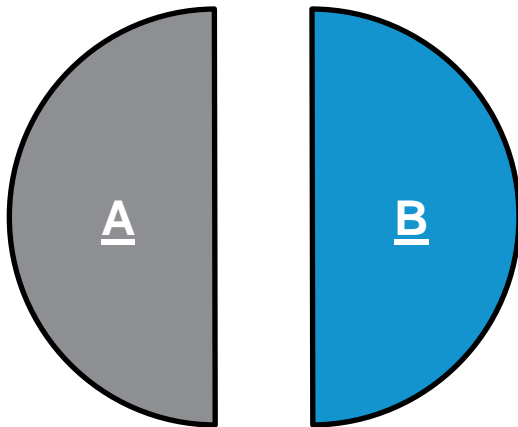
“AS IS”



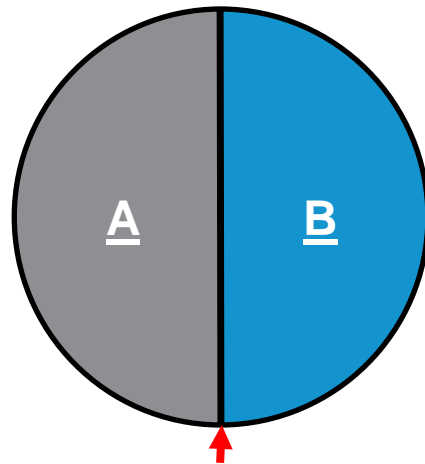
Methodology:

- Simultaneous Deliverability

- Incremental Deliverability



All resources within a single RTO (A or B) loaded at the same time



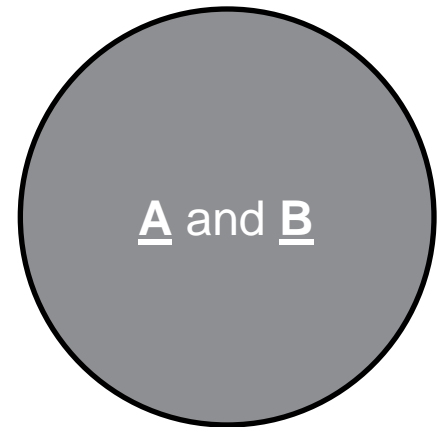
Membership Border / Seam

All resources in “A” loaded then incrementally review those in “B”

“SHOULD BE”



- Simultaneous Deliverability



All resources within AND between RTOs (A and B) loaded at the same time

Preliminary analysis indicates an additional 4,000 – 6,000 MW of capacity transfer capability

- **Reliability** – removal of administrative barriers will provide additional flexibility to deal with required outages
- **Market Efficiency** – common methodologies will allow for the utilization of assets and price convergence at the seam (estimated value - \$1.5B per year)
- **Price Transparency** – price transparency and convergence will assist policymakers and stakeholders as decisions are evaluated
- **Next Steps**
 - FERC technical conference to review the issue
 - MISO and PJM to work towards resolution

Entergy Integration – Full Entergy integration expected by December 2013

- All required regulatory approvals should be in place by Q3 2012
- Market training is underway with Entergy and affected parties
- Technical integration is proceeding on schedule
- MISO exploring assumption of Entergy Independent Coordinator of Transmission role from SPP in November 2012
- Memorandum of Understanding is in place to ensure cost recovery



Conclusion

- MISO worked with OMS to deliver significant value in 2011: \$2.2 - \$2.7 billion
- Environmental regulations are going to have a significant impact on the MISO region and its consumers
 - Reduced reserve margin levels
 - Significant (\$31B) capital investment
 - Increased energy costs (\$1-\$5 per MWh) and volatility
- EPA compliance will require coordinated efforts
 - Outage of 61 GW of resources
 - Multi-Value Projects will reduce the price and reliability impacts
 - Resource deliverability can help ease the transition into EPA compliance
 - To take advantage of resource deliverability, federal regulators should direct regional transmission organizations to eliminate artificial interregional barriers to all resources