Program Summary

Today’s wholesale energy and capacity markets are designed to select resources based on principles of operational and economic efficiency without specific regard to resource type. As new technologies and state-level policy decisions drive economic outcomes, some traditional baseload resources have faced retirement before the end of their useful life. Recently, the Department of Energy directed the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to adopt rules requiring RTOs/ISOs with capacity markets to revise their market rules to ensure a reasonable return for certain baseload resources. Panelists will discuss the tension between state policies to promote renewable and lower-carbon generation and the wholesale market’s promotion of generation resources based on operational and economic efficiency. Panelists will also discuss how to move forward in order to capture the operational and economic benefits of current generation resources while simultaneously achieving environmental policy goals.

Speakers

Moderator: Jennifer Moore, Counsel at Katten & Temple LLP
Hon. Colette Honorable, Reed Smith LLP
Brian Granahan, Illinois Power Agency
Jeff Bladen, Midcontinent Independent System Operator
M. Gary Helm, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C
Section 1-75(d-5) of the Illinois Power Agency Act and the IPA’s Zero Emission Standard Procurement Plan

November 1, 2017

Brian Granahan
Chief Legal Counsel
Illinois Power Agency
Background: What is the IPA??

• Created by legislature in 2007, sister agency to Illinois Commerce Commission (state PUC)
  • 20 ILCS 3855 – Illinois Power Agency Act

• Established to prepare procurement plans and conduct procurement events to meet supply requirements of “eligible retail customers” (default supply customer load)
  • 220 ILCS 5/16-111.5 – Illinois Public Utilities Act

• Tasked with implementing state’s renewable energy portfolio standard, including conducting competitive procurement events and administering state renewable energy resources fund
  • 20 ILCS 3855/1-75(c); 20 ILCS 3855/1-56

• Moved to oversight of Executive Ethics Commission in 2011 (away from Governor’s office)

• Illinois House Resolution 1146 – adopted in May 2014
  • “include potential market-based solutions that will ensure that the premature closure of these nuclear power plants does not occur and that the dire consequences to the economy, jobs, and the environment are averted”
  • Which plants were considered at risk?

• HR 1146 Report: Allocation of Responsibility
  • IPA – reliability and capacity
  • IEPA – societal cost of increased GHG emissions
  • ICC – transmission and rates
  • DCEO -- jobs and the economic climate in the affected areas

• “Potential Market Based Solutions” – all four agencies
  • Relying purely on the market and external initiatives to make corrections
  • Establishment of a Cap and Trade Program
  • Imposition of a Carbon Tax
  • Adoption of a Low Carbon Portfolio Standard
  • Adoption of a Sustainable Power Planning Standard
Establishment of the Zero Emission Standard: 2015-2016 timeline (under development)

• House Bill 3293/Senate Bill 1585
  • Introduced in February 2016, shortly after introduction of the “Clean Jobs Bill”; subject matter hearings followed
  • “Low carbon portfolio standard” approach
    • Required purchase of “low carbon energy credits”
    • “LCE” credits derived from renewables, clean coal, and nuclear
    • LCEs to meet 70% of retail customer load, RPS still left in place
    • Rate impact cap (budget) similar to Illinois RPS (~$220 million per year)

• Senate Bill 1585, Amendment 2
  • Introduction of Zero Emission Standard concept
  • 16% of retail sales, only nuclear
  • Compensation set by difference between costs and projected revenues

• Senate Bill 2814
  • First Amendments came in mid-November 2016
  • Combined multiple proposals (some of which not in final version)
  • 10 amendments, passed by ILGA on December 1, 2016

• Bill signed into law December 7, 2016, effective date of June 1, 2017

• Establishes a zero emission standard to support the continued operation of at-risk nuclear facilities (20 ILCS 3855/1-75(d-5))

• Expands and consolidates state renewable energy portfolio standard into a central procurement model (20 ILCS 3855/1-75(c); 220 ILCS 5/16-115D)

• Leverages state renewable energy funds for development of low-income solar incentive program (20 ILCS 3855/1-56)

• Expands and consolidates state energy efficiency portfolio standard (220 ILCS 5/8-103, 8-103A; 220 ILCS 5/16-111.5B)

• Energy crediting for ratepayers subscribed to “community solar” generating facilities (220 ILCS 5/16-107.5(l))

• Smart inverter rebate for distributed generation facilities (220 ILCS 5/16-107.6)
Zero Emission Standard: Overview

• Built off model used for state RPS
  • ZECs as opposed to RECs (20 ILCS 3855/1-10)
    • ZECs decoupled from underlying energy, not connected to capacity obligations
  • IPA develops plan for how to conduct competitive procurement, how to apply criteria used to select winning facilities (20 ILCS 3855/1-75(d-5)(1)(C))
  • Target procurement quantity set at 16% of retail sales (average of select years’ RPS targets)
    • Contracts to be for all ZECs produced by facilities, however
  • IPA conducts competitive procurement process consistent with requirements of Section 16-111.5 of the Public Utilities Act

• 10-year contracts for delivery of ZECs from zero emission facilities (20 ILCS 3855/1-75(d-5)(1))
  • Contracts developed by IPA’s Procurement Administrator (in consultation with Agency, utilities, ICC staff, Procurement Monitor)
  • Utilities serve as counterparty to contract
  • Facilities commit to stay open over life of the contract
  • Rate impact may limit ZEC payments in a given year (20 ILCS 3855/1-75(d-5)(2))
    • 1.65% * (2008-2009 Rate for Eligible Retail Customers) * prior year’s kWh to all retail customers
    • Total for current delivery year across three utilities: $234,827,816
    • Treatment of admin costs, carry-over of unpaid/banked ZECs
Zero Emission Credit Prices
(20 ILCS 3855/1-75(d-5)(1)(B))

• Set through statutory formula, set once per delivery year
• Baseline is social cost of carbon ($16.50/megawatt hour, increases $1 per year starting in 2023)
• Baseline Market Price Index: $31.40/MWH
• Market Price Index: Sum of projected energy prices/capacity prices
  • Energy Prices: energy forward prices for each month averaged for each trade date during the calendar year immediately preceding that delivery year to produce a single energy forward price for the delivery year
  • Capacity Prices: 50% MISO PRA price; 50% PJM BRA price*
• Market Price Index for 2017-2018 delivery year: $31.21/MWH
• Price adjustment downward: determined by amount by which the Market Price Index for the applicable delivery year exceeds the Baseline Market Price Index
  • Market prices (energy/capacity) rise, ZEC prices fall
  • Not directly connected to actual facility revenues, however
  • No downward adjustment in current delivery year (unclear for future years)
Zero Emission Standard Procurement Plan (20 ILCS 3855/1-75(d-5)(1)(C))

• Published for public comment within 45 days after effective date of the Act
  • Published for comment July 11, 2017
  • 10-day comment period: July 21, 2017

• Filed with Illinois Commerce Commission for approval within 60 days after effective date (July 31, 2017)
  • Initial intervenors: Staff, Exelon, ComEd, Ameren Illinois

• “If the Commission determines that the plan will result in the procurement of cost-effective zero emission credits, then the Commission shall, after notice and hearing, but no later than 45 days after the Agency filed the plan, approve the plan or approve with modification.” (20 ILCS 3855/1-75(d-5)(1)(C))

• Commission Approval: September 11, 2017
Selection of Winning Facilities

• 20 ILCS 3855/1-75(d-5)(1)(C): “shall provide that winning bids shall be selected based on public interest criteria that include, but are not limited to, minimizing carbon dioxide emissions that result from electricity consumed in Illinois and minimizing sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and particulate matter emissions that adversely affect the citizens of this State. In particular, the selection of winning bids shall take into account the incremental environmental benefits resulting from the procurement, such as any existing environmental benefits that are preserved by the procurements held under this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly, including the preservation of zero emission facilities” and would cease to exist if the procurements were not held

• Plan shall “shall also describe in detail how each public interest factor shall be considered and weighted in the bid selection process to ensure that the public interest criteria are applied to the procurement and given full effect” (Id.)
Selection of Winning Facilities (cont.)

• Minimizing CO₂ from electricity consumed in Illinois (25%)
  • Distinct treatment—not CO₂ emissions into Illinois
  • Illinois a (significant) net exporter of electricity, so then what?
  • Capacity imports (MISO vs. PJM) as a proxy
  • Replacement generation assumption (contested issue)

• Airborne pollutants (NOx, SO₂, particulate matter) (25% each)
  • Estimate the likely location of the replacement generation;
  • Determine the emissions intensity for each pollutant by state providing the replacement generation, (state average emission rate for each pollutant divided by the RTO average emissions rate for that pollutant associated with the replacement generation mix);
  • Adjust the emissions intensity for each pollutant by state providing replacement generation based on wind direction and distance factors;
  • Multiply the adjusted emissions intensity for each pollutant for each state providing replacement generation by the share of replacement generation provided by that state; and
  • Sum the state-specific results from every state providing replacement generation to obtain the Emissions Scoring Metric for that pollutant
Selection of Winning Facilities (cont.)

• “take into account the incremental environmental benefits resulting from the procurement . . . and would cease to exist if the procurements were not held”

• Development of a multiplier to apply to pollutant scoring

• Economic Stress Multiplier
  • Ratio of the zero emission facility’s operating costs (expressed in $/MWh), divided by the Base Market Price Index (“BMPI”) of $31.40/MWh adjusted for basis between the BMPI and the facility’s local nodal energy price
  • Cap on the ESM of 1.53 to reflect that at a certain point, a facility’s likelihood of retirement wouldn’t grow further

• Rate-Based Facilities
  • To reflect the ability of rate-based facilities to earn guaranteed returns through a regulatory process, rate-based facilities will be assumed to have revenues equal to their operating cost and thus will have an ESM of 1.0

• Full Formula in Appendix E to IPA ZES Procurement Plan
Current Status of Zero Emission Standard Procurement Process

• Zero Emission Standard Plan approved in September (ICC Docket No. 17-0333)
• Participating facilities submitted info within 14 days of approval
• Contract development process currently underway
  • Follows process in 220 ILCS 5/16-111.5(e)
  • Published for comment then revised
• Procurement event (winning facility selection) in December/January
• Commission approval and public notice under 20 ILCS 3855/1-75(d-5)(1)(C-5)
Section 1-75(d-5) of the Illinois Power Agency Act and the IPA’s Zero Emission Standard Procurement Plan

November 1, 2017

Brian Granahan
Chief Legal Counsel
Illinois Power Agency
Brian.Granahan@Illinois.gov
www.Illinois.gov/ipa
MISO Overview and Current Issues

EBA Panel
November 1, 2017
Geographically, MISO is the largest regional transmission company and independent system operator in North America.

**MISO by-the-numbers**

- High Voltage Transmission: 65,853 miles
- Installed Generation: 177,388 MW
- Peak System Demand: 127,125 MW
- Customers Served: 42 Million

**Mission**

Work collaboratively and transparently with our stakeholders to enable reliable delivery of low-cost energy through efficient, innovative operations and planning.
MISO Markets play a critical role in reliability and cost-effectiveness

**Resource Adequacy**
- Prompt year capacity auction to ensure adequate capacity

**Financial Transmission Rights Market**
- Auction of transmission congestion hedges

**Day-Ahead Energy Market**
- Next day, hourly, financially binding commitment of energy and operating reserves (ancillary services)
  - Daily commitment by 1:30pm with 4pm rerun

**Real-Time Energy Market**
- Dispatch 6,300 units to meet system demand, secure operating reserves and manage congestion
  - Setpoints issued every 4 seconds; dispatch target every 5 minutes

**MISO has a long history of helping to efficiently implement state policies**
The FEJA (Public Act 99-0906) took effect on June 1, 2017; key provisions include:

**Energy Development**
- Initial Forward Procurements to procure new utility-scale wind and new utility-scale solar and brownfield solar
- Development of a Long-Term Renewable Resources Procurement Plan
- Locational Preference Changes for renewable energy credits (RECs) qualifying for the Illinois Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)

**Expanded low-income solar programs**

**Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) program enhancements**

**Zero Emission Credits**
Beginning June 1, 2017, the Illinois Power Authority (IPA) began procuring contracts with nuclear generation facilities that are capable of procuring Zero Emission Credits (ZECs)

- These ZECs will equal 16 percent of the total retail demand across the State

The IPA will select winning bidders based on public interest criteria, outlined in the Zero Emission Procurement Plan

- The Plan was approved by the Illinois Commerce Commission in September 2017

Electric utilities will be assessed a charge associated with procuring ZECs

- All costs incurred by the electric utility shall be recovered from all retail customers in the form of a non-bypassable charge
The DOE says its proposed rule would enhance the resiliency of the electric system by discouraging the retirement of baseload coal-fired and nuclear plants.

- The proposal would allow eligible resources to be compensated for carrying 90-days of on-site fuel supply.
- This could require MISO and other RTOs/ISOs to develop new market rules to support coal and nuclear units that can store large amounts of fuel onsite.

MISO supports efforts to improve grid reliability but filed comments opposing the proposed rule.

- MISO already works with stakeholders to assure reliability and resiliency.
- MISO’s existing reliability processes are designed to compliment state policies.
- The expedited period for consideration does not allow sufficient time for appropriate review, increasing the likelihood of unintended consequences.
- The report identifies no imminent reliability or resiliency issues.
Capacity & Energy Markets in PJM

M. Gary Helm
Lead Market Strategist
PJM Interconnection

EBA Energizer
November 1, 2017
### Key Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member companies</td>
<td>1,000+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Millions of people served</td>
<td>65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peak load in megawatts</td>
<td>165,492</td>
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<tr>
<td>MW of generating capacity</td>
<td>176,569</td>
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<td>Miles of transmission lines</td>
<td>82,546</td>
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<td>2016 GWh of annual energy</td>
<td>792,314</td>
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<td>Generation sources</td>
<td>1,304</td>
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<td>Square miles of territory</td>
<td>243,417</td>
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<td>States served</td>
<td>13 + DC</td>
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21% of U.S. GDP produced in PJM

As of 2/2017
Focus

Delivers Robust Reliability

Delivers Operational Diversity

Delivers Regional Infrastructure Planning

Sustained Reliability at Least Cost
Value Proposition

Total Annual PJM Value: $2.8 to 3.1 billion

- Grid Services: $100 million savings
- Reliability: $475 million savings
- Integrating More Efficient Resources: $600 million savings
- Energy Production Costs: $525 million savings
- Generation Investment: Savings of $1.1 to $1.4 billion
Declining Electricity Demand Growth

PJM RTO Summer Peak Demand Forecast

Load (MW)

- 2013 Load Forecast
- 2014 Load Forecast
- 2015 Load Forecast
- 2016 Load Forecast
- 2017 Load Forecast

Year


190,000 180,000 170,000 160,000 150,000 140,000 130,000 120,000
Efficient Entry and Exit

Retired: 21,000 MW (2010-2016)
Pending Retirements: 5,100+ MW (through 2020)
New Nameplate Capacity: 22,700+ MW (2010-2016)
Potential Impacts to Reliability
Evolving Supply Curve

Price ($/MWh)

$1,000
$900
$800
$700
$600
$500
$400
$300
$200
$100
$0

Quantity (MW)

20,000
40,000
60,000
80,000
100,000
120,000
140,000
160,000
180,000


Supply Curve (2010)
Supply Curve (2011)
Supply Curve (2015)
Supply Curve (2016)
Today: Only flexible units allowed to set price

Alternative: Any unit needed can set price

Inflexible unit offer: 100 MW @ $40
Flexible unit offer: $20 + $0.1/MW
With more than 18 years of management experience in the energy sector, Jeff Bladen serves as the executive director of market services for MISO. In this role, Mr. Bladen oversees the Market Services division where he is responsible for the strategic direction of MISO’s markets including the design and the development of new products and market mechanisms to enhance the MISO marketplace.

Prior to MISO, Mr. Bladen served as the head of department and leader of DNV GL Energy’s (formerly KEMA) Markets, Policy & Strategy Development practice for North America. In this position, Jeff focused on market issues, government policy and market design challenges for DNV GL Energy’s wholesale and retail energy practice. Before joining DNV GL, Mr. Bladen served as a market strategy leader at PJM Interconnection where he managed PJM’s market strategy subdivision directly overseeing departments focused on new market design, retail markets, demand response, alternative and renewable resources, and market economic analysis. Mr. Bladen also served as an original employee at New Energy Ventures where he helped to build one of the most successful competitive retail electricity businesses in North America.

Mr. Bladen holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the Maxwell School of Public Affairs at Syracuse University and a Masters of Business Administration from the Stern School at New York University.
Colette is a member of Reed Smith’s Energy and Natural Resources Group resident in the Washington, D.C. office. Colette is a highly regarded policy maker in domestic and international energy sectors. Colette recently served as Commissioner at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). She was nominated by President Barack Obama in August 2014, and unanimously confirmed by the U.S. Senate in December 2014 for a term that expired in June 2017. At FERC, Honorable focused on reliability oversight of the bulk power system, cyber and physical security, oversight of wholesale markets, transmission planning and cost allocation in regional transmission organizations, gas-electric coordination, renewables integration, energy storage integration and valuation, enforcement, ratemaking, infrastructure development, and enforcement matters. Colette joined the FERC from the Arkansas Public Service Commission (PSC), where she served since October 2007, and led as Chairman from January 2011-January 2015.

As Chairman of the PSC, Colette oversaw an agency with jurisdiction over 450 utilities and approximate annual revenues of US$5 billion. She was charged with ensuring safe, reliable and affordable retail electric service. During her tenure, Arkansas led the South and Southeast in comprehensive energy efficiency programs, and electric rates were consistently among the lowest in the nation. These appointments culminated in nearly ten years of regulatory experience in key leadership roles.

Colette is past president of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, where she focused on pipeline safety, reliability, resilience, fuel diversity, and workforce development. She has testified before Congress on multiple occasions on a range of energy issues.

Prior to joining the Arkansas PSC, Colette served as chief of staff to the Arkansas Attorney General and as a member of the governor's cabinet as Executive Director of the Arkansas Workforce Investment Board. Her previous employment includes service as a consumer protection and civil litigation attorney, and as a senior assistant attorney general in Medicaid fraud before serving as an adjunct professor at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock School of Law and Special Judge of the Pulaski County Circuit Court.

Colette is an Ambassador for the Clean Energy Education and Empowerment Initiative, an effort co-led by the U.S. Department of Energy and the MIT Energy Initiative, formed under the auspices of the International Clean Energy Ministerial. She has also held previous appointments to the National Petroleum Council and served as Chair of the Department of Transportation’s Joint Technical Advisory Committee for the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. A native of Arkansas, she is a graduate of the University of Memphis and received a Juris Doctor from the University of Arkansas at Little Rock School of Law.

**Honors and Awards**
- 2017 American Association of Blacks in Energy James E. Stewart Award
- 2016 Women's Foundation of Arkansas Inaugural Woman in Public Service Award
- 2016 Alumnus of the Decade by the UALR William H. Bowen School of Law
- 2015 National Bar Association Congressional Black Caucus Leadership Award
- 2014 Induction into the Arkansas Black Hall of Fame
• 2013 Just Communities of Arkansas Humanitarian Award

Professional and Community Affiliations
• Past President of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
• Member of the Energy Bar Association
• Member of the National Bar Association
• Member of the Women's Council on Energy and the Environment
• Member of Sustaining and Training African American Attorneys at Reed Smith (STAARS)
• Member of the Women's Initiative Network (WINRS)
• Member of the Advisory Council at the Electric Power Research Institute
Jennifer Moore has twenty years of experience in regulatory advocacy. Jennifer litigates a wide range of regulatory proceedings involving rate cases, regulatory approval of asset sales, reorganizations, rulemakings, affiliate transactions, energy efficiency plans, energy procurement, resource planning, generation siting, ratemaking principles, and reconciliations for cost recovery riders.

Additionally, Jennifer has experience in complex commercial transactions involving asset purchase agreements, facility construction agreements, pole attachments, telecommunications agreements, and communication tower leases.

Prior to joining Katten & Temple, Jennifer was in-house counsel for MidAmerican Energy Company. Jennifer also served as in-house counsel to Alliant Energy Corporate Services.

**Education:**

B. A., University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, Political Science with Honors, English minor.
Admitted:
Illinois
Iowa

Practice Focus:
Regulatory Advocacy
Public Utility Regulation
Commercial and Contract Law

Professional Experience

- Lead attorney or co-counsel on many electric, natural gas and water utility rate cases. (Iowa Utilities Board Dockets RPU-2-3/RPU-02-8; RPU-02-7, RPU 2012-0001 and RPU-2013-004; Illinois Commerce Commission Dockets 03-0676/03-0677; 09-0312 and 14-0066; Minnesota Public Utilities Commission Docket GR-05-748; South Dakota Public Utilities Commission Dockets EL14-072 and NG14-005; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Dockets ER-06-587 and ER06-1518)
- Lead attorney or co-counsel for developing and implementing the company’s strategy for obtaining regulatory approval of asset sales. (Illinois Commerce Commission Dockets 05-0724, 05-0835, 05-0836, and 07-0246; Minnesota Public Utilities Commission Dockets E-001/PA-05-1272 and E001/PA-07-540)
- Lead attorney for the approval of energy efficiency plans in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota
- Lead attorney for the regulatory approval of the reconciliation of revenues under various rider mechanisms, including energy efficiency costs, transmission costs, fuel costs, gas costs and environmental cost recovery related to the clean-up of former manufactured gas plant sites
- Lead attorney for several rulemakings including rules adopting electrical safety standards for pole attachments, filing requirements for rate case expenses, and changes to customer eligibility requirements for service, deposits, payment practices, and disconnection of service

Professional Associations:
Iowa Bar Association
Energy Bar Association

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**Today’s Regional Electric Markets and the Impact of State and Federal Policies to Prioritize Resources**

**November 1, 2017**  
Polsinelli PC

**ATTENDEES LIST**

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<td>Arshak Zakarian</td>
<td>UC Hastings College of the Law</td>
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