Before the
Illinois Commerce Commission
2018-2019 Winter Preparedness Policy Session
Monday, November 26, 2018
Chicago, Illinois

Met pursuant to notice at 10:45 A.M. at
160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Present:
Brien J. Sheahan, Chairman
Sadzi M. Oliva, Commissioner
John R. Rosales, Commissioner
D. Ethan Kimbrel, Commissioner (via video conference)
Anastasia Palivos, Acting Commissioner

Sullivan Reporting Company, by
Brad Benjamin, CSR
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RTO PRESENTATIONS BY:

MR. BRIAN LINN, Senior Trainer, State and Member Training, PJM

MR. BOB KUZMAN, Director, Regulatory Affairs of Central Region, MISO

COMBINED UTILITIES PRESENTATIONS

MR. THOMAS SMITH, Manager, Gas Supply, Peoples Gas and North Shore Gas

MS. KRISTOL SIMMS, Director, Energy Efficiency & Innovation, Ameren Illinois

MS. ELLEN RENDOS, Director, Credit, Collections and Remittance, Nicor Gas

MODERATOR:

MR. JIMMIE ZHANG, Legal and Policy Advisor
CHAIRMAN SHEAHAN: All right. Looks like we're ready to get started. This morning is a good day to have a Winter Preparedness report.

I'll call our meeting to order. Commissioners Rosales, Oliva, and Acting Commissioner Palivos are with me in Chicago. Commissioner Kimbrel is in Springfield. We have a quorum.

I would just remind our speakers that a court reporter is present. A transcript of this hearing will be available on the Commission's website.

With that, I am happy to turn things over to Jimmie who will MC the rest of the session.

MODERATOR ZHANG: Good morning, everyone. It's my pleasure to conduct this policy session to address the issue of winter preparedness, 2018, 2019.

Like our previous policy sessions on winter preparedness, representatives of regional transmissions organizations in Illinois distribution companies are here to assure the Illinois consumers and the Commission that our winter demands can be met.
The series of presentations from representatives cover topics such as weather forecasting, resource adequacy, gas supply availability, and financial system programs helping consumers.

I'm very excited to hear from our representatives about the development processes implemented to meet the needs of Illinois and address any issues the consumers may have.

So up first, we have Bob Kuzman from MISO to represent the RTOs.

MR. KUZMAN: Good morning, everybody, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee. I will tell you leadoff that MISO is prepared for winner; I am not. So it was an interesting drive up this morning, but we made it.

First, I'd like to thank you, and I'll keep within my five minutes, and hopefully PJM will catch up with their second half.

Just to give you a brief update, MISO provides -- ensures reliability insurance across the footprint in 15 states and part of Manitoba. We have
offices located in Eagan, Minnesota; Carmel, Indiana; and Little Rock, Arkansas. And you can see I just added, just for your reference, the market capacity. As you can see, it's starting to change more and more. So, obviously, what is being held this afternoon and today on gas preparedness is something very important to MISO. And we're working to coordinate with -- as we'll see in another slide -- coordinating with our gas operators to make sure we ensure reliability throughout the winter months.

The Winter 2018/2019 is forecast to be warmer than normal in much of the central and south regions of MISO. Higher than average winter temperatures are expected throughout our footprint, which is a good thing.

You can see MISO-wide range reserve margin is at 17 percent. Our projected reserve margin for the winter is 36 percent. We calculate that by removing any resources and reserves from our known outages that we may have, which gives us between a 5.6 to 20.1 percent margin -- reserve margin. And we took, like, that -- using what RTOs
and other people have provided us to find out what will be down for repairs or out for repairs.

We're working -- and I'll show another slide -- working with RTOs and also our generators to help on outage coordination. We're seeing more and more issues in the -- not so much in the summer months, in the winter months, but we're seeing more so in the months of March, April, and May, and the shoulder months of September and October when we're having unseasonably warm weather and planned outages. But I'll talk a little bit more about that in this slide coming up.

Winter does propose some problems for MISO, but we're working with RTOs and our generators, and we're here to meet all demand needed for our 2018/2019 season.

I'll keep to my five minutes, Jimmie. I promised I would.

What have we done to get there? As we talked a little bit about the gas and elec. coordination and winter fuel surveys further increase gas awareness and situational awareness with our gas
providers and with our generators. We have done winterizing guidelines, workshops, drills, and fuel surveys. We have enhanced our tools and processes to make sure we have enough reserve for procurement if necessary.

What have we learned from lessons learned? I think that's the most important thing that we can take away from preparing for this winter. We had some events in January of last year, and also a few in this year where we've declared emergencies.

What have we taken away from that? We have created a new capacity of advisory communications to increase situational awareness between other RTOs and our friends and neighbors. We've improved our communication with those neighbors, provided greater awareness. And we've also implemented new regional dispatch transfer constraints so that we can move electricity between MISO, PJM, MISO, SPP, and TVA with not putting anybody else at risk for reliability. I think that very important. That's one of the lessons learned we did from the January event.
We've been proactive engaging with our generators and transmission owners to identify outages. We're working on that presently, now, and hope to have a filing here coming up in the next several months dealing with outage coordination, giving MISO a little bit more view into what is going to be out and when so we can coordinate that much better. That will save both on declaring emergencies, and also preparing ourselves not only for the winter, but also summer preparedness. Look for a filing coming up soon in that -- at FERC.

We've also clarified our roles with public appeal requests. We've had to do that once or twice. So we have instituted a new awareness so that people know that it's coming before it comes. No one likes surprises, including commissioners or governors. So we have worked on our communication and public appeal request.

That's all I have for our presentation. MISO stands ready for the 2018/2019 winter season.

MODERATOR ZHANG: All right. Thank you for
MR. KUZMAN: Not a problem.

I've also included a couple other things in the appendix for Staff if need be.

MODERATOR ZHANG: Yeah. Absolutely. All the slides are going to be posted on there.

So thanks --

MR. KUZMAN: Thank you.

MODERATOR ZHANG: -- so much for --

(Applause.)

MODERATOR ZHANG: So up next, we're going to have the utilities. I'm just going to switch the name cards.

(Brief pause.)

MODERATOR ZHANG: So representing the utilities, we have Thomas Smith from Peoples and North Shore Gas, Kristol Simms from Ameren Illinois, and Ellen Rendos from Nicor Gas.

So whenever you guys are ready, I'll let you guys allocate the 20 minutes however you want.

MR. SMITH: Thanks.
Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Thomas Smith, and I am the manager of gas supply for Peoples Gas and North Shore Gas. I want to thank you for the opportunity to share the Illinois LDC perspectives on the gas --

CHAIRMAN SHEAHAN: Mr. Smith, would you turn your mic on, please, and pull it a little closer to you.

MR. SMITH: Thank you. I got it.

The strategies and plans presented today are generally indicative of these Illinois utilities: Ameren, MidAmerican, Nicor, North Shore, and Peoples Gas.

Our primary objective is to provide safe, reliable, reasonably priced supply for our customers. Gas supply acquisition and price hedging and nearly complete for this winter, and storage injections are on schedule. We expect customer usage this winter season comparable to last year.

75 percent of the annual customer usage typically occurs during the heating season. Natural gas usage is highly dependent on temperature.
Last winter was colder than normal, following consecutive warm winters. November temperatures so far this year have been significantly colder than normal although weather forecasts like we just saw indicate potential for temperatures to moderate in December and even be warmer than normal throughout the rest of the winter.

We expect higher prices this winter compared to last year. Current natural gas futures prices are significantly higher than last winter. Low national storage inventories have caused futures prices to become volatile in reaction to changes in weather forecasts. Hedging, storage, and other factors will help mitigate rate impacts from higher prices this winter.

100 percent of our gas supply requirements for winter periods is purchased under firm contracts from reliable, credit-worthy producers and marketers. We use a mixture of baseload purchases with monthly index pricing and peaking supply purchases with daily index pricing.

Our firm interstate pipeline capacity
is secured to measure market hubs and/or production basins under long-term contracts.

Our owned and contracted storage is at planned levels. Illinois utilities target 30 to 50 percent of normal winter gas supply to be provided from storage.

Our price hedging plans for the winter of '18 and '19 is complete. Hedge plans of the Illinois utilities target 50 to 75 percent of normal winter demand. Financial and physical hedge transactions executed over a 12-to-36-month horizon prior to winter allow us to layer in our hedge positions to dollar-cost-average our portfolios.

Natural gas storage inventories nationally are at the lowest level since 2005. Working gas in storage is a little over 3,200 Bcf as of the end of the injection season. That's 520 Bc -- 528 Bcf less than last year and 601 Bcf below the five-year average.

While storage is low nationally, the LDCs in Illinois have filled their storage to planned levels, which typically means filling most services
near capacity at some point during -- between October and December.

There's a lot of information on this slide, mostly about prices. The line graph in the middle shows the spikes from past major events. In the top left, you can see Hurricane Katrina's effect; the high oil prices, and then we had the recession along with the shale gas revolution, which led to less of a spike in the polar vortex; and now you see the red spike from this winter.

As you can see by the remainder of the red line, that the current future prices remain near $3 for next 10 years. Excuse me.

The bar graph in the upper right-hand shows the spike for this winter, when on October 31st, when the price was $3.18 for the winter, to November 19th, when the price was $4.29 cents for the winter. It's currently still trading over $4 this morning.

And then, lastly, the chart along the bottom shows the average winter price is $1.32 higher than last year, almost 45 percent higher. And, as of
this morning, that number is down slightly, even with
the storm we all had to deal with today.

This slide shows the actual winter
'17/'18 system send-out for the Illinois LDCs and
highlights the challenges we face with substantial
load swings during the winter season, moving almost
7.5 million on our coldest day to just under 2.2
million on our warmest day, with an average of 4
million.

While last year's peak was only 7.5
million, our peak day plan is for almost 10 million
for all the Illinois LDCs. A little less than half
of that comes from pipeline transportation and leased
storage. The other half comes from our on-system,
company-owned storage and third-party deliveries.

That completes the LDC perspective on
gas supply. I don't know if I'm taking questions
now. Later?

CHAIRMAN SHEAHAN: Mr. Smith, what do you
attribute the spike in the commodity price for this
winter to?

MR. SMITH: Mostly the weather. All summer
long we knew that storage was low nationally and it was a threat, but, you can see by some of the graphs, the prices never really fluctuated. But once we got to November and we actually saw weather across the entire country -- in Illinois, we're 40 percent colder than normal. Last year, we were about 30 percent colder than normal, so we're even colder than last year. But the weather is what put the fear into everybody, and that's what led to the prices spiking.

CHAIRMAN SHEAHAN: And when you hedge, do you hedge in terms of quantity and price, or are you not hedging on price?

MR. SMITH: No, we are -- we are looking at that. We have a -- for Peoples Gas -- I can speak for Peoples Gas and North Shore. We have a time-driven plan to where we get to set amount of volume each month. We start 18 months out earlier, and then we execute those plans. But we do have a contingency to where, if price was low enough, we could accelerate it. But it's mostly time driven.

COMMISSIONER ROSALES: So, Mr. Smith, can you explain again why is the storage so low this year,
coming into the year.

MR. SMITH: The storage is so low mostly because of the increase in gas-fired generation -- we had record gas generation all summer long -- and exports. We export almost -- almost 10 percent of our daily production is exported between LNG and exports to Mexico. We export almost 10 Bcf a day, and we are producing -- record production all summer long is what kept prices low. We produce about 80 perc- -- 80 Bcf a day, and we export about 10 of that. But it's the exports along with the gas-fired generation all summer.

Production probably would have kept up with normal November weather, but with the cold November weather, that sent the signal that if the winter ends up cold, we could run out of gas by the end winter nationally. The LDCs won't. We have filled our storage to our levels.

COMMISSIONER ROSALES: So I'm sure the question would come up, why would we export if we're at a point where we might be running out of gas?

MR. SMITH: Well, the exports come from the
producers, and I'm sure they're following the price. They get more money to export it.

COMMISSIONER ROSALES: I see. Thank you.

MR. SMITH: You're welcome.

MS. SIMMS: If there are no more questions, I'll go ahead and get started.

My name is Kristol Simms. I'm with Ameren Illinois. Today, I'll be presenting on the winter energy efficiency issues on behalf of all the gas utilities, including Ameren Illinois, Peoples Gas, North Shore Gas, Nicor Gas, and MidAmerican.

So in the past, we have presented about the way the programs are delivered to customers as well as communication. Today, we'll focus primarily on topics that have been elevated with the new FEJA legislation including serving low-income customers, public sector customers as well as workforce development through the energy efficiency programs.

And so to start, low-income customers: with FEJA, this is the first year that the utilities directly serve low-income customers. They
used to be served by DCEO. All of the utilities tonight are partnering with community-based organizations to reach these low-income customers. Ameren Illinois has elected to serve customers up to 300 percent poverty, which means a family of four could make up to 70-or $75,000 a year and still be qualified for our income-qualified programs.

We serve those customers because we think these are folks who maybe make decisions between, you know, music lessons or car repairs and medicine or food at home when they have to pay higher energy bills. The other utilities also serve low-income customers, usually up to 200 percent poverty.

Ameren Illinois did some customer outreach events this year, reaching over 3,000 customers when we partnered bill-pay granting where we offered customers $150 grants to help them get caught up on past due bills, which was Ameren Illinois money. And we coupled that with energy efficiency education tips and outreach to help them learn how to save energy at home in additional to
receiving the grants.

Peoples Gas and North Shore Gas have also offered similar programs. Partnered with ComEd, they have hosted community outreach and open houses in different communities in the Chicago area offering tips and tools for customers to save energy and save money on the utility bills. They've reached more than 500 customers attending these events.

Nicor Gas also serves up to 200 percent poverty for customers with energy efficiency. They partner with an organization called Urban Efficiency, which is a diverse community engagement contractor. They help Nicor Gas reach out to customers and supply energy-saving kits to those customers.

MidAmerican partners with Project Now, which is a Community Action Agency in the Quad Cities area. With that organization, they educate customers about energy-saving tips. They also offer some energy upgrades to buildings that are owned by Project NOW, which is the Community Action Agency.

Again, this year is the first year
that the utilities serve public sector customers. Those used to be served by DCEO. Public sector customers under the include community colleges, municipal-and-state-owned buildings, as well as public schools and libraries.

Ameren Illinois has taken an approach where we partner outreach at the municipal facilities with cross-promotion of energy efficiency programs. So if we're at a library offering education and outreach to customers and the general public, we also talk to the facilities manager about making upgrades at that particular building so they can participate in the business programs. We think this helps elevate the message of energy efficiency.

MidAmerican has also incorporated public sector customers throughout their portfolio. And Peoples Gas and North Shore Gas have partnered with ComEd, and they held an energy efficiency expo in the Chicagoland area. Notable, they had over 400 attendees at this event. They were able educate a number of different municipal organizations about energy efficiency programs and incentives that both
their constituents can take advantage of, as well as
the municipalities and different public sector
entities can take advantage of as well.

Finally, I wanted to cover our
workforce development efforts under FEJA. So Peoples
Gas and North Shore Gas have been developing a
methodology to track jobs that are produced in the
energy efficiency field with these energy efficiency
programs, placing an emphasis on diverse suppliers
and jobs for diverse candidates. MidAmerican also
has recently issued an RFP, which emphasizes finding
diverse suppliers and vendors for their energy
efficiency portfolio.

Workforce development and economic
impact is a key part of Ameren Illinois' program. We
offer a variety of different things including
scholarships, internships, and in-depth business
support for local and diverse businesses that are
doing energy efficiency work.

Nicor Gas also has a strong focus on
finding diverse vendors and contractors. Two of the
ones that they want to highlight are resource
innovations as well as urban efficiency, which is helping them reach low-income and diverse communities.

Nicor also has a couple different programs. They want to highlight their Career Academy, which is a six-week job readiness program to help prepare students for entry-level work in the utility industry, as well as their Construct Program, which is a nine-week training program, which addresses basic skills in math and English as well as fundamentals in construction, skills to help get people generally ready for work in the energy efficiency sector.

So those are the main topics we wanted to try to highlight today, and I'm happy to answer any questions.

COMMISSIONER ROSALES: The Construct Program, where is that? Where do you have that organized at?

MS. SIMMS: So that's a Nicor Gas program. I think it's in the Chicagoland area.

Anybody know the specifics?

(No response.)
MS. SIMMS: Okay. It's a Nicor Gas program in the Chicago area. Sorry.

COMMISSIONER ROSALES: All right. Do you want to give me some more information on that later on?

MS. SIMMS: I'm sorry?

COMMISSIONER ROSALES: Can you give us some more information on that later on?

MS. SIMMS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ROSALES: Thank you.

MS. SIMMS: Sorry.

MS. RENDOS: Good morning. My name is Ellen Rendos, and I'm with Nicor Gas, and I'm pleased to be here today, on behalf of Nicor Gas, MidAmerica -- whoops -- Ameren Illinois, Peoples Gas, and North Shore Gas, about our customer service and outreach initiatives in advance of the winter heating season. Today's presentation will focus on three themes of Winter Preparedness, communications and outreach: First of all, financial assistance, which includes programs and support for low-income customers; customer outreach, which includes some of
the communication channels used to educate our
customers; and customer safety such as winter safety,
advice, and support.

Although we won't review it in this presentation, Kristol just covered energy efficiency, which is important to note that it's a cornerstone for winter communications and outreach and should be considered a fourth theme.

The first theme we'll cover is financial assistance. Illinois natural gas utilities receives $172.2 million for LIHEAP for the 2019 program year. While we're receiving only a million dollars more than last year, the benefits to our customers have been increased by 23 percent. Illinois, this year, ranked third in federal funding levels, just behind New York and California.

The program for both PIPP and LIHEAP started on October 1st, the same as last year, and we've received 100 percent of these funds. The State of Illinois anticipates assisting approximately 370,000 LIHEAP recipients and 30,000 PIPP households for a total of 400,000 customers, and we expect 3,000
households will need weatherization.

In addition to LIHEAP and PIPP, Illinois natural gas companies have their own financial assistance programs to support customers with natural gas heating costs. These programs cast a wider net than LIHEAP, whose income guidelines is at or below 150 percent of the federal poverty level. The natural gas utility programs are at or below 250 percent of federal poverty level or up to 300 percent for crisis and veterans. So this means they can help a lot more people.

The total funds distributed by the gas companies year-to-date in 2018 is approximately 3.7 million.

The utilities have successfully been working on increasing funds distributed through their company programs. This year, Peoples Gas removed the requirement that customers make a matching payment prior to receiving a Share the Warmth grant, which more than tripled the number of grants awarded in 2018 from 2017.

Some other examples: Ameren Illinois
Cares winter outreach events, they completed four in March, helping 2,100 customers with over $300,000. And they completed an additional three in September, with 1,300 customers and almost $200,000. Additionally, Ameren Cares grants of 750,000 are given directly to agencies to fund their own -- programs of their own design.

Nicor Gas also expanded its Sharing Program to provide additional assistance to veterans and customers in crisis situations, up to the 300 percent poverty level. Customers eligible for Sharing also now receive a full grant amount of 400 or $500 towards their gas bills.

Moving on to customer outreach, customer education about these financial assistance programs are a priority for each of the utilities year round, but especially ahead of the winter months. All of the Illinois natural gas companies utilize a variety of communication channels to educate customers about financial assistance and make information as accessible as possible for them. Some of the communication channels and messaging regarding
financial assistance include web, print, media, and social media.

In addition, we are also involved in numerous utility resource and energy assistance fairs and events to educate and advocate for communities who might not otherwise have knowledge of available service or financial assistance options.

For example, in addition to radio, transit ads, and social media, Peoples Gas and North Shore will partner with aldermen and agencies to hold resource fairs this winter to assist customers with applying for LIHEAP and Share the Warmth grants.

We all continue to provide call center refresher training for employees just prior to the heating season to review the winter rules and processes that change with the winter season. This includes discussions with customers that are struggling to pay their bill and where to refer customers who may need energy assistance.

Call center representatives also offer suggestions and options to help customers manage winter bills and provide information specifically for
Lastly, I'm going to cover customer safety. Safety is a priority for all the Illinois natural gas companies. Educating our customers and raising awareness about additional winter risks of carbon monoxide buildup, ice and snow removal, and fire prevention is extremely important. However, customer safety is not limited to just winter risks. We also want to ensure the security of our customers with utility scams on the rise. We are taking a proactive approach to warning customers about utility billing and payment scams.

Nicor Gas, Ameren Illinois, Peoples Gas, and North Shore Gas continue to be a part of this nonprofit organization, Utilities United Against Scams, along with other utilities nationwide to promote utility scam awareness and decrease impacts to our customers, as these scams tend to move from one area of the country to the next.

Some additional customer outreach examples from the different natural gas utilities include Ameren Illinois with its annual gas -- gas --
fall gas safety flier in all the customer bills in October included scratch-and-sniff gas odor added directly to the fliers to help customers recognize the smell of natural gas.

Nicor Gas included safety inserts in our billing on a quarterly basis in both English and Spanish.

Peoples Gas and North Shore Gas continue to educate customers about what to do if they smell gas. Outreach includes gas sniffer inserts in all the October bills and awareness campaigns via radio, social media, and broadcast television.

MidAmerica [sic] issues press releases to remind customers that winter poses increased risk of CO poisoning and to inform customers on how to prevent CO poisoning and the signs of exposure.

All the communications we've covered today are designed to ensure customers have access to the information they need, when they need it, ahead of the winter season. Our collective efforts to educate customers around available financial
assistance, our ongoing efforts to ensure outstanding customer experience, and our extensive communications around both natural gas and customer safety will help ensure winter preparedness for our customers and communities.

Thank you for your time this morning, and if you have any questions, I can he take those now.

(No response.)

MODERATOR ZHANG: Great. Thank you for the great presentations. Please join me in thanking the utilities.

(Appplause.)

MODERATOR ZHANG: Due to some miscommunication on weather issues, we actually have PJM in the audience.

So, Brian, can you come forward and give your presentation on PJM's perspective on the issues. It will be much appreciated.

MR. LINN: Good morning, Commissioners. Good morning, everyone. I apologize for my trouble getting in today, but I am happy to be here now so we
can run through this stuff.

  I'll run through this very quickly.

  Of course, feel free to stop me and ask any questions if any comes up.

  But overall for this winter, PJM is looking to be in a very good position. We're very confident in our capabilities to handle the conditions that we expect for this winter.

  There is a bit of a scary term on this slide, the "polar vortex." That might give you flashbacks back to 2015 when we had a very bad winter. But the polar vortex kind of refers to weather phenomenon where you get some jet stream weakness, and that kind of allows for very, very cold air to kind of push down into our area.

  So that doesn't necessarily mean we're going to have the 2015 conditions. That term just refers to the weather phenomenon occurring. And that is commonly associated a weak El Niño, and that also, if we move to the next slide, is what we have this year as well.

  Last night and this morning
notwithstanding, we are expecting lower than average precipitation for much of our footprint as well, which does kind of help us weather the storm of winters from the electrical standpoint.

Let's see. Going through some of the numbers here, the -- there's a handful of numbers on this page. The -- I will handle the 50/50 non-diversified because that is kind of weird term. 50/50, all that means is it's our best guess. Our best guess obviously has a equal amount of chance of being a little low and a little high.

What "diversified" means -- "non-diversified" -- excuse me -- is when you have an electrical area as large as PJM or MISO, you can actually get some economy of scale by taking an average of the whole thing, right? Because on a given day, your worst day in ComEd might not be your worst day in Public Service out in Jersey.

But non-diversified means we break it down into those zones and take our best guess for the worst in each area and then add them up. It's a far more conservative guess. The number on this page
reflect that.

You can see that we have our net installed capacity, 185,000 megawatts, or well above what that best guess is, but the number of outages we've accounted for.

And then our interchange, that interchange number, this is done with the OATF study. That is a very, kind of, common study in our industry. You may see those numbers again. That's why that exact number is included on this page.

However, the way they calculate imports and exports is little different. So us and MISO and other entities like us, we have what's referred as pseudo-tied units. So those are units that are actual physically located in areas outside of our normal footprint, but whose capacity is granted to us. They're numbers that count for us. They are our units. The other areas aren't counting them.

So we have over 7,000 megawatts of those units. So even though importing makes it look like we need to bring in, once you bring those
numbers, those units, into the fold, we're actually exporting even at this guess -- guessed amount of about 3,000 megawatts.

Quickly running through this, we have no reliability issues that jumped up for what we normally consider as "N-1." That is everyday running of the systems. You would hope this is the case. And, unsurprisingly, we're not seeing any even of these at the higher load levels.

We will run into off-cost region -- re-dispatch generation to fix the common problems of everyday, certainly in the winter where it is slightly higher loading. Maybe not quite summer levels everywhere, but it is higher loading. And we are able to voltage issues with equipment on the system.

Okay. And then running through here, is a handful more numbers, but a lot of this stuff is saying, "Hey, no reliability concerns. We checked out everything, the 'N-1-1.' Where N-1 is, like, what's the next worst thing to happen? That is another step further, where that's not normal
control, but we do look at it, just to be more conservative. And you can see, even there, only in areas of very weakly connected loads are we even starting to see problems. That's very, very good news.

Lower down, you can see the load levels. We run more than just the 50/50, we have the 90/10 non-diversified. So that's even the 90th percentile, so it's much more closer to the worst case. We still have no issues controlling loads and transmission issues on the system.

And then, as the aforementioned 2015 flashback, the -- kind of the real dangerous polar vortex that made that a household name. Even at that loading level, we shouldn't see anything higher than the 90/10 prediction for this year. We still re-ran it with all the system upgrades and generation that's come in since then; no reliability issues again. So we are looking very, very good for this winter as far as can tell.

These are just a number of other studies we run through. I won't belabor them too
heavily. The Fuel and Emission study is something that's done in high detail by our generation department.

The Cold Weather exercise: for any of you that may be familiar with that, that is actually only for our non-capacity performance units.

But all of our capacity performance units are a change we've been making over the last few years. And going into the future, they are now required to do a whole lot more just to make that capacity performance designation to be ready for winter. And so they're required, and they're all completed as well.

And with that, I won't take any more of your time. If you have any questions, I'd be happy to answer them.

(No response.)

MODERATOR ZHANG: All right. That wraps up our Winter Preparedness --

MR. LINN: You know, I will have one more detail.

Since some of our friends in the gas
industry had mentioned that if the winter was act- -- very, very horrible, we may get low on gas. Especially around this area, ComEd's system has very high capability to import, specifically now -- it's not a whole PJM thing, just from ComEd. So if the worse came to worse and we were limited on what kind of gas generation we could use for electrical-producing power, because it first goes to household heating, of course, I do believe we would be able to handle, even with a limited number of those generators available to us from the gas side, we would be able to import, and still handle all the load in the vicinity with no reliability concerns. So with that -- I apologize.

MODERATOR ZHANG: Perfect. Thank you for that extra information.

Well, that wraps up our Winter Policy Session. Please join me in welcoming [sic] Brian and all the presenters.

(Applause.)

MODERATOR ZHANG: So thank you all for attending. And before I go, just a friendly reminder
that Commissioner Palivos is hosting a Winter Policy Session at 1:00 p.m. today. And if all the presenters can come to the front for a picture. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SHEAHAN: Thank you. Thank you, Jimmie, and we are adjourned.

(Whereupon the above matter was adjourned.)