



Facts About AmerenUE's Commitment to Develop Renewable Energy Resources

AmerenUE has a strong interest in promoting energy independence for Missouri, pursuing a diverse portfolio of generation options that include developing renewable power. UE has a long history of incorporating renewable resources into our generation portfolio, including:

ADDING WIND POWER: In response to the need for expanding renewable resources in our region, during 2007, UE began the process of adding at least 100 megawatts of wind power to its generating portfolio by 2010. Recent legislation will encourage further development of renewable energy resources and generation. On November 4, 2008, voters approved Proposition C which requires the investor owned utilities in Missouri to generate or purchase a percentage of their energy from renewable energy resources. Starting in 2011, two percent of a utility's total retail electric sales are to come from renewable resources increasing to 5 % by 2014, 10% by 2018 and 15% by 2021. These increases restrict any rate increase to consumers to not exceed 1%.

OFFERING OPTIONS TO CUSTOMERS: Responding to customer interest in promoting renewable energy use, UE launched Pure Power™ in 2007, a voluntary renewable credit program for Missouri residential and business customers. Pure Power allows residential customers to voluntarily pay an additional 1.5 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh) to purchase renewable energy credits to encourage development of renewable resources. Residential customers, as well as small, medium and large business customers, can also participate by purchasing 1,000 kWh "blocks" of Pure Power for \$15 per block. The United States Department of Energy (DOE) has named UE's Pure Power™ program the "most successful" New Green Power Program of the year in the fall of 2008. DOE along with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Resource Solutions cited Pure Power as one of the largest green-pricing programs in the Midwest with its nearly 4,000 customers.

RESEARCHING RENEWABLES: UE has over the past two decades researched wind and solar resources, joining with other utilities and academic experts to determine the technical and economic viability of potential wind and solar sites in Missouri. More recently, UE has funded internal studies on the feasibility of using a blend of coal and biomass fuels to produce electricity (biomass energy comes from vegetation, animal wastes and land fill gas). Studies have also been undertaken related to anaerobic digester systems. Today, through the joint state and federal Tall Towers Program, UE is working with other Missouri electric utilities to determine our region's potential for the next generation wind turbines.

INCREASING CAPACITY: We have increased our hydroelectric generation capacity through upgrades at our Osage Plant near the Lake of the Ozarks (online in 1931) and Keokuk Plant in Iowa (which came online in 1913). Plans are to increase capacity even more at those plants in the future.

INCORPORATING RENEWABLES IN FUTURE GENERATION PLANS: We have a robust plan for incorporating renewables into our overall power generation mix—with continued and detailed assessments of prospective regional renewable resources, like hydroelectric, landfill gas, anaerobic digesters plus generation from biomass and wind. Once we identify regional resources with the most technical and economic potential, we will implement a plan for development.

DEALING WITH CHALLENGES RELATED TO RENEWABLES: Across the U.S., development of renewable energy faces regulatory hurdles and resource issues because of the need for large amounts of land and reliance on intermittent natural resources—like wind—that are not reliable for electrical generation purposes. A major issue for renewables is the overall lack of transmission infrastructure to bring wind energy from high wind areas (usually where few people live) to places in and around Missouri where wind is not as prevalent and to cities where electricity demand is greatest. UE filed an Integrated Resource Plan on Feb. 5, 2008, offering more detailed analysis of the impact of these risk factors.