

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
STATE OF MISSOURI

FILED²
NOV 09 2001

Missouri Public
Service Commission

In the matter of the Joint Application of Union)
Electric Company and Gascosage Electric)
Cooperative for an order approving a change in)
electric supplier for certain Union Electric)
Company customers for reasons in the public)
interest; authorizing the sale, transfer, and)
assignment of certain electric distribution facilities,)
substations, and easements from Union Electric)
Company to Gascosage Electric Cooperative; and)
approving the First Amendment to the Existing)
Territorial Agreement between Union Electric)
Company and Gascosage Electric Cooperative)

Case No. EO-2002-178

**OPPOSITION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS LOCAL 148
TO JOINT MOTION TO OPPOSE INTERVENTION
(COMPLETE)**

Comes now intervenor-applicant International Union of Operating Engineers
Local No. 148, AFL-CIO ("OE Local 148"), and states in opposition to joint applicants'
motion to oppose OE Local 148's intervention here as follows:

Background

This matter involves an Application submitted to the Missouri Public Service
Commission ("Commission") by Union Electric Company, d/b/a AmerenUE
("AmerenUE"), and Gascosage Electric Cooperative ("Gascosage") for: (1) approval of a
change in the electric supplier for certain AmerenUE customers in and around the Cities
of Brumley and Ulman from AmerenUE to Gascosage; (2) authorization of the sale,
transfer, and assignment of certain electric distribution facilities, easements, and
substations from AmerenUE to Gascosage; and (3) approval of an amendment to an
existing territorial agreement that was approved by the Commission by Report and Order

in Case No. EO-98-279 (the "First Amendment" and the "Territorial Agreement," respectively).

The Application at issue was filed on October 10, 2001. Thereafter, on October 19, 2001, OE Local 148 applied to intervene here. As support for its motion, OE Local 148 alleged, inter alia, that it was a labor organization that "represents for purposes of collective bargaining approximately 1000 of AmerenUE's employees in 'physical' classifications, both in-plant and outside, including employees who may be directly affected by the proposed transaction" and that it sought permission to intervene here "pursuant to 4 CSR 240-2.075." (OE Local 148's Intervention Application, ¶¶ 2 and 8) OE Local 148 further alleged:

As the exclusive collective bargaining representative of certain of Union Electric's non-managerial, non-professional employees, OE Local 148 and the employees it represents have interests in this proceeding which are clearly different from those of the general public. Where the public's interests here are concentrated in the dependable delivery of electricity and related products and services at a reasonable cost, OE Local 148 and the employees it represents are additionally concerned with the impact the proposed transactions could have on jobs and other terms and conditions of employment. These separate interests could be adversely affected by a final order arising from the case. [Emphasis supplied]

(OE Local 148's Intervention Application, ¶ 9)¹

¹ The emphasis is supplied because, at page 2 of Applicants' Motion here, they purport to quote from paragraph 9 of OE Local 148's Intervention Application, but omit the word "additionally," as well as the introductory phrase, "[w]here the public's interests here are concentrated in the dependable delivery of electricity and related products and services at a reasonable cost..." OE Local 148 respectfully suggests that Applicants' misquotation materially changes the meaning of the actual allegation.

On October 26, 2001, Applicants filed their Joint Motion To Oppose Intervention Of Operating Engineers Local 148.² In that Motion, they argue that the Commission should deny OE Local 148's Intervention Motion because the stated interests of the intervenor-applicant are too remote and contingent to create a right to intervene and because "the Commission cannot remedy by law the issues alleged by IUOE Local 148 in a proceeding that is also ill suited to resolve labor disputes." (Applicants' Motion, ¶5) AmerenUE and Gascosage further assert that, since OE Local 148 and the employees it represents "can only speculate as to the impact of this transaction," the request to intervene should be denied. (Applicants' Motion, ¶7)

Argument

Applicants note, correctly, that the Commission here must examine the "public interest" in deciding this case. In making this argument, Applicants appear to assume that the interests of OE Local 148 and the employees it represents are wholly unrelated to those of the general public. However, the fact that OE Local 148 and the employees it represents have concerns that are supplemental to those of the constituency represented by the Public Counsel, does not mean that those additional interests are irrelevant or antithetical to the interests of the affected consumers.

That is particularly true in a case such as the present one, where the Application reveals that Gascosage's ability to properly serve the customers and territory at issue will be dependent on the completion of several projects, including:

² By separate motion also filed on October 26, 2001, Applicants ask the Commission to deny the Intervention Motion filed by International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1455, AFL-CIO ("IBEW Local 1455"). The previous day, Applicants had apparently filed a similar motion in which they combined and confused the names of the two unions. OE Local 148 assumes the instant Motion and the motion opposing IBEW Local 1455's intervention were meant to supercede the initial motion.

(1) Sho-Me Power Cooperative, Gascosage's transmission cooperative, plans to build a 69kV transmission line from its existing Montreal substation to Brumley.

(2) The Equiline pump station will be connected to Sho-Me Power's existing 69kV grid.

(3) Gascosage plans to build a three-phase distribution line north from Brumley through Ulman to Highway 17.

(4) Sho-Me Power has future plans to "loop" the Brumley Substation and the Iberia Substation.

(5) Gascosage plans to replace approximately 700 poles that have deteriorated over time.

Further, Gascosage will have to hire (and train) linemen, and presumably other employees to correct service problems, to answer customer outage calls, to conduct business transactions, and to perform all the other functions currently performed by AmerenUE's employees.

No information is provided concerning how these additional expenses will be financed, how long the "planned" construction and hiring/training will take, or the extent to which Gascosage has the resources to accomplish all this, except the acknowledgment that, "without the revenue from the transferred customers, Gascosage and Sho-Me could not afford to make these system improvements." (Application p. 8) In fact, the proposed new paragraph 16 to the "Territorial Agreement" states that, "[t]he parties recognize that the Cooperative will have to construct extensive facilities to serve customers in the New Area," and provides procedures in the event Gascosage cannot serve a structure.

(Application Exhibit 2, pp. 2-3)

The employees who, on a daily basis, work with and service the assets and customers proposed to be transferred have first-hand knowledge of the current system's shortcomings. Their evidence could be relevant to Commission evaluations of effectiveness and feasibility of Gascosage's proposals, matters clearly within even the most narrow definition of the "public interest." Additionally, if these experienced employees are eliminated, service to both assets and customers could suffer. Thus, in the process of trying to protect their supplemental interests, the intervenor-applicants could also be aligned with and further the discussion concerning customer interests.

On a more basic level, OE Local 148 submits that the employees it represents who work in this area are part of the "public" whose interests are at issue here. Although Missouri cases are not replete with descriptions of what constitutes the "public interest," see, e.g., Collins v. Public Service Commission, 293 S.W.2d 345, 349-51 (Mo banc 1956), OE Local 148 submits that the "public interest" protected by Sections 393.106.2 and 394.312.4, RSMo (2000), must be sufficiently broad to include the interests of those who earn their livelihoods in the area affected, by using and servicing the assets and serving the customers proposed to be transferred. Based on the bald statement that "[n]o member of IUOE Local 148 will be laid off," Applicants argue that any impact of the proposed transaction on any of these employees is totally speculative. However, it is fact, not speculation, that these employees will lose the work associated with the assets and customers proposed to be transferred if the Application is approved. Even if the affected employees are all able to remain fully employed by AmerenUE, which is not at all a certainty, they will presumably have to perform different, perhaps less desirable,

work. On the whole, there will be less work for AmerenUE's employees to perform.

Unless one is of the leisure class, this is an adverse impact.³

OE Local 148 and the employees it represents have the additional concern that the Contract for Purchase and Sale of Distribution Facilities (the "Sale Contract") permits Gascosage to have access to the assets at issue prior to closing and provides that Gascosage shall indemnify and hold AmerenUE harmless from all liabilities by reason of any injury to or death of any AmerenUE employee. As a practical matter, if any such employee were injured or killed, and AmerenUE and Gascosage disputed coverage of the indemnification clause, the employee (or his family) could be left without medical treatment or death compensation.⁴ Thus, contrary to Applicants' assertions that OE Local 148 and the employees it represents have no real interest in this case, Applicants' own papers filed with the Commission purport to alter those employees' standing with their employer.

As this discussion should clearly demonstrate, OE Local 148 does not seek any Commission involvement in labor-management relations or in disputes under the union's collective bargaining agreement with AmerenUE. Contrary to Applicants' assertions, OE

³ OE Local 148 notes that 4 CRS 240-2.075(4) requires that an intervenor-applicant show only that he may be adversely affected by a final order arising from the case, not that he will be so affected.

⁴ Even if there were no coverage dispute, presumably Gascosage would control the defense of the employee's claim and make treatment and payment decisions. At the very least, Gascosage would not have any incentive to treat an AmerenUE employee with any loyalty or consideration.

Local 148 fully understands that, in general, the Commission's authority in such areas is limited.⁵ It does not follow from this, however, that the Commission should not consider any adverse impact the proposed transaction could have on those members of the public who are currently performing the work of servicing the assets and customers proposed to be transferred, or that the Commission should not consider the effect of the loss of those experienced employees on such service.

The cases cited by Applicants to support denial of intervention are clearly distinguishable from the present situation. In UtiliCorp United, Inc., Case No. GO-2001-249, Missouri Gas Energy ("MGE") attempted to intervene in a case opened to investigate allegations that UtiliCorp had engaged in improprieties intended to increase profits at the expense of Missouri ratepayers. The Staff of the Commission ("Staff") opposed intervention on the grounds that: (1) the case was an exercise of police powers by the State of Missouri in vindication of purely public rights; (2) confidentiality concerns were paramount because several state commissions were conducting a coordinated investigation of UtiliCorp's conduct; and (3) the interests urged by MGE were too remote and contingent to support intervention. In Union Electric Company, d/b/a AmerenUE, Case No. EA-2000-37, AmerenUE sought PUHCA findings in connection with a proposed transfer of the generating assets of the company's Illinois-based affiliate. The Commission denied the untimely intervention application of the Missouri Industrial Energy Consumers ("MIEC") on grounds that: (1) the possibility that

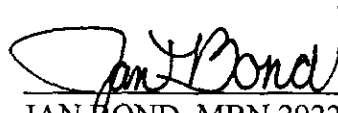
⁵ See, e.g., Section 386.315, RSMo (2000), which provides in pertinent part, "In establishing public utility rates, the commission shall not reduce or otherwise change any wage rate, benefit, working condition, or other term or condition of employment that is the subject of a collective bargaining agreement between the public utility and a labor organization."

the case could impact the rates, terms, and conditions under which MIEC's members received electrical service was too indirect to create a right of intervention; (2) any change in such rates, terms, or conditions would require additional AmerenUE filings with the Commission, in which matters MIEC could participate; and (3) the present parties had reached a settlement, and granting the untimely request would create harm and delay, without giving any real protection to MIEC's members.

The situation in the present case is materially different. Here, OE Local 148 has applied to intervene at the very beginning of the case under circumstances in which bargaining unit work will be lost if the proposed transaction is approved. Thus, certain members of the public, i.e., the employees who service the assets and customers at issue, will no longer have that work to perform. These are concerns that are concrete and immediate, which do not disappear merely because the employees may not lose their jobs the day after the Commission decides this case.

Having said all this, OE Local 148 wishes to emphasize that its request to participate as a party does not mean that the union will automatically oppose the transaction or try to force meaningless litigation. As is set forth in the Intervention Application, OE Local 148 does not yet have sufficient information to determine what position it will take in this case. However, OE Local 148 believes its inclusion to obtain that information and, if necessary, to protect the interests identified here is appropriate under the statutes and rules governing the Commission. OE Local 148 thus respectfully

urges the Commission to deny Applicant's Motion and to grant the Intervention Application.



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this 8th day of November, 2001.

