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PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

SCHEDULE RMS-1 CASE NO. EM-97-515

## BEFORE THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION DOCKET NO. EC97- -000

REGARDING THE MERGER OF
WESTERN RESOURCES, INC.
AND
KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF DR. ROBERT M. SPANN

ON BEHALF OF
WESTERN RESOURCES, INC.
AND
KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

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## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BEFORE THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Western Resources, Inc. and	)		
Kansas City Power & Light Company	)	Docket No. EC97	000

## OF ROBERT M. SPANN

## Vice President Charles River Associates Incorporated

## **ON BEHALF OF APPLICANTS**

1 ]	[.	<b>INTRODUCTION AND QUALIFICATIONS</b>

- 2 Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
- 3 A. My name is Robert M. Spann. My business address is Charles River Associates
- Incorporated, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 750 North, Washington,
- 5 DC 20004.
- 6 Q. BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED?
- 7 A. I am a Vice President of Charles River Associates Incorporated, an economics
- 8 consulting firm with offices in Washington, DC; Boston, MA; and Palo Alto, CA.
- 9 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND
- 10 PRIOR WORK EXPERIENCE.
- 11 A. I received both my Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Economics from North
- 12 Carolina State University in 1970. I received my Ph.D. in Economics, with a
- co-major in Statistics, from the same university in 1973. While doing graduate

work at North Carolina State, I taught courses in the principles of economics. I was also the recipient of a National Science Foundation Fellowship and a Resources for the Future Dissertation Fellowship. I have served on the faculties of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Montana State University, the University of Chicago, and George Washington University. I have taught courses in econometrics, economic theory, applied microeconomics, and regulatory economics.

During the period 1975-1989, I was a Principal of ICF Incorporated, a Washington, DC, consulting firm. I have been actively involved as a consultant in the areas of energy, utility, and antitrust economics since 1972. During the last 25 years, I have performed consulting assignments for state regulatory bodies, federal government agencies, regulated utilities, energy companies, and utility consumers. I have testified before state and federal regulatory bodies and courts on numerous occasions. I also have assisted in the competitive analysis of mergers in a wide range of industries including banking, glass containers, natural gas, utilities, and frozen foods for presentation to the Department of Justice (DOJ) and Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

I am a member of both the American Economic Association and the American Statistical Association, and an associate member of the American Bar Association Section on Antitrust.

I have published numerous articles on regulatory economics in professional journals. Exhibit (RMS-1) is my résumé.

Q. HAVE YOU ANALYZED OR TESTIFIED REGARDING MARKET

POWER IN OTHER RECENT PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING ELECTRIC

3 UTILITIES?

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Yes. In August of 1997, I filed testimony at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC, or the Commission) regarding the competitive effects of the Long Island Power Authority acquiring Long Island Lighting Company's transmission and distribution assets, as well as certain other assets. In March of 1997, I filed testimony at both FERC and the New York Public Service Commission on behalf of Long Island Lighting Company regarding the competitive effects of the proposed business combination of Long Island Lighting Company and the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. I filed testimony at FERC in February 1997 on behalf of Duke Power Company and PanEnergy Corp. regarding the competitive effects of their proposed merger. I testified at FERC in 1996 on behalf of Southwestern Public Service (SPS) and Public Service Company of Colorado (PSCo) regarding the competitive effects of their proposed merger. I also testified in 1996 on behalf of SPS and PSCo in merger-related proceedings in Texas, and I filed testimony in New Mexico regarding the competitive effects of their proposed merger. I filed testimony at FERC in 1996 as part of Western Resources' application for approval of its acquisition of Kansas City Power & Light. In 1995, I analyzed market power for Duke Power Company and for PSCo in connection with their applications to FERC in support of marketbased rates. Also in 1995, I testified regarding antitrust issues on behalf of Texas Utilities Electric Company in a complaint proceeding before the Public Utility

- 1 Commission of Texas. In 1994, I filed testimony at FERC on behalf of
- Washington Water Power and Sierra Pacific Power Company regarding the
- 3 competitive effects of their proposed merger.

## 4 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS

### 5 **PROCEEDING?**

- 6 A. I have been asked by Western Resources and KCPL ("Applicants") to conduct an
- 7 economic analysis of the competitive effects of their proposed merger. In
- 8 addition to my direct testimony and exhibits, I have also prepared a substantial
- 9 amount of material that has been provided on CD-ROM. This information
- includes electronic versions of all of my exhibits and supporting databases, as
- well as system load and lambda data from Form 714 filings and the 1997
- Southwest Power Pool (SPP) peak transmission assessments. This information is
- being provided in response to the data requirements of Appendix B of the Merger
- 14 Policy Statement.

## 15 II. <u>SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY</u>

- 16 A. Overview of Approach and Conclusions
- 17 Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE THE ANALYSIS YOU HAVE CONDUCTED.
- 18 A. I have analyzed the competitive effects of the proposed merger following the
- approach outlined by FERC in its Order No. 592, Merger Policy Statement
- 20 Establishing Factors the Commission Will Consider in Evaluating Whether a
- 21 Proposed Merger Is Consistent with the Public Interest (Merger Policy
- 22 Statement). In its Merger Policy Statement, the Commission states that it has
- 23 adopted the Department of Justice/Federal Trade Commission Merger Guidelines

(Merger Guidelines) as the analytical framework for evaluating the effects of a merger on competition. Thus, I also have drawn on my understanding of the Merger Guidelines in performing my analysis.

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The Merger Policy Statement screen analysis involves evaluating market concentration as measured by the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index ("HHI") and changes in market concentration due to a merger for the relevant geographic market. If the post-merger level of market concentration (post-merger HHI) and the change in market concentration are below specified threshold or "safe harbor" levels, the merger is deemed to have no adverse effect on competition, and no further analysis is required.

## 11 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE GENERALLY WHERE THE APPLICANTS OPERATE.

Western Resources operates a utility system in the eastern half of Kansas. KCPL operates a utility system in Kansas City, Missouri; east-central Kansas; and central Missouri. Both Western Resources and KCPL are members of the Southwest Power Pool (SPP). Members of the SPP include utilities in Kansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and parts of Texas and Mississippi. Western Resources and KCPL sell wholesale power to entities throughout the SPP. Both merging parties also sell wholesale power to Union Electric Company (Union), which is located in eastern Missouri. Union is part of the MidAmerican Interconnected Network (MAIN). Union sells power to wholesale customers of the merging parties. The merging parties sell some power in the Mid-Continent

Area Power Pool (MAPP), the reliability council that includes Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and parts of Montana, Wisconsin, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. However, power generally flows from north to south in this region, and MAPP utilities are competitors to the merging parties more than they are customers of the merging parties. Finally, the merging parties sell significant amounts of wholesale power to power marketers, who resell that power to other utilities in the SPP as well as to neighboring reliability councils. Exhibit (RMS-9), page 1 of 2, is a map showing the service areas of wholesale utility customers of the merging parties.

## Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR CONCLUSIONS.

A.

Based on my analysis of this merger using the approach outlined in the Merger Policy Statement and in the Merger Guidelines, I conclude that the proposed merger of Western Resources and KCPL does not raise any competitive concerns. My conclusions from the formal analysis are reinforced by an examination of the nature of competition in the relevant geographic market.

Entities directly interconnected with the merging parties have purchased power from as far east as Carolina Power and Light and Kentucky Utilities, as far south as Louisiana, as far southwest as the Texas Panhandle, and as far north as Minnesota. One Tier 1 entity to both merging parties, Union, and one Tier 2 entity, Entergy, which is a major customer of the merging parties, are interconnected with the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and purchase significant amounts of power from TVA.

The merging parties face numerous competitors. Many wholesale customers of the merging parties can substitute their own generation for purchases from the merging parties. Many members of the SPP can purchase power from any other SPP member by incurring one or two wheeling charges. Several members of the SPP have significant interconnections with other reliability councils.

## B. Overview of Methodology

## 8 Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE THE METHODOLOGY YOU FOLLOWED IN

9 YOUR FORMAL ANALYSIS.

Α.

The major elements of the analysis outlined in Appendix A to the Merger Policy Statement are as follows: 1) define the relevant product market(s); 2) define the relevant geographic market; 3) analyze concentration in these markets by calculating market shares, the HHI, and the change in the HHI occasioned by the merger and comparing these results to thresholds set forth in the Merger Guidelines and adopted in the Merger Policy Statement; and 4) address other considerations and remedial measures if necessary (Merger Policy Statement, Appendix A, pp. 1-24). I implemented each of these steps.

## C. Product Market

## 19 Q. WHAT IS THE RELEVANT PRODUCT MARKET?

20 A. The relevant product is non-firm and short-term firm energy. As I explain later in
21 my testimony, there is no need to measure concentration in long-term capacity. If
22 a firm is unable to exercise market power in the short run, it will be unable to

exercise market power in the longer run. Focusing the analysis on non-firm and short-term firm energy is consistent with FERC's methodology in *Ohio Edison*(Docket Nos. EC97-5-000).

### D. Geographic Market

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#### 5 Q. HOW DID YOU DEFINE THE RELEVANT GEOGRAPHIC MARKET?

A. I have calculated HHIs using two different approaches to geographic market definition. Under my first approach I define the relevant regional geographic market. In the second I treat individual customers as distinct "markets." In my opinion, the first approach is the appropriate method for analyzing this merger.

As I discuss below, the second approach -- treating destination utilities as if they were antitrust markets -- does not reflect the realities of today's wholesale power markets.

## Q. WHY HAVE YOU PRESENTED HHIS BASED ON THESE TWO APPROACHES?

In the past, when analyzing the competitive effects of electric utility mergers, the Commission sometimes has treated individual destination utilities as distinct geographic markets. While this may have been appropriate in the past, recent changes in wholesale power markets -- brought about largely in response to FERC's Order No. 888 -- have significantly diminished the usefulness of this approach. Specifically, open transmission access and greatly increased trading in electricity by both utilities and power marketers mean that it is now possible and

more economically appropriate to follow the approach to market definition set forth in the Merger Guidelines.

Under the Merger Guidelines,

Absent price discrimination, the Agency will delineate the geographic market to be a region such that a hypothetical monopolist that was the only present or future producer of the relevant product at locations in that region would profitably impose at least a "small but significant and nontransitory" increase in price, holding constant the terms of sale for all products produced elsewhere. That is, assuming that buyers likely would respond to a price increase on products produced within the tentatively identified region only by shifting to products produced at locations of production outside the region, what would happen? If those locations of production outside the region were, in the aggregate, sufficiently attractive at their existing terms of sale, an attempt to raise price would result in a reduction in sales large enough that the price increase would not prove profitable, and the tentatively identified geographic area would prove to be too narrow. (Merger Guidelines, §1.21)

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Following the standards outlined in the *Merger Guidelines*, the relevant geographic market should be defined as the region that includes the capacity that constrains the ability of the merged entity to increase prices. Relevant geographic markets tend to be regional in scope. Individual destination utilities will be distinct geographic markets only if it can be shown that the merged entity could engage in price discrimination and target specific buyers for price increases. Systematic and sustained price discrimination is unlikely in the post-Order No. 888 world. However, at the request of the Applicants, I calculated HHIs based on

As noted above, the Commission states in the Merger Policy Statement that it has adopted the analytical framework laid out in the DOJ/FTC Merger Guidelines.

individual destination utilities. Appendix 1 to my testimony discusses the principles relevant to geographic market definition and provides several illustrative examples.

## 4 Q. DID YOU CONSIDER WHETHER INDIVIDUAL BUYERS COULD BE

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## TARGETED FOR PRICE INCREASES BY THE MERGED COMPANY?

Yes. I considered whether the merged firm could raise prices to some buyers but not to others. While such price discrimination (i.e., targeted price increases) may have been possible in the past, it is unlikely today. Order No. 888 substantially increased transmission access. As my testimony explains, the increased transmission access and the increased trading in electricity that have occurred in the last year have reduced significantly any ability utilities might have once had to selectively increase prices to individual buyers. In many cases, when Western Resources or KCPL sells power, the buyer is a power marketer and the seller does not know the ultimate purchaser of the power. Entities purchasing power from Western Resources have altered the delivery points during the course of a transaction. When Western Resources or KCPL offers to sell power on the Continental Power Exchange (discussed in more detail below), it does not know the potential buyer's identity until after an offer to sell is accepted. If the merged entity attempted to selectively increase prices to some buyers, power marketers and/or customers of the merged entity whose prices were not increased would simply resell power purchased from the merged entity to the buyer whose prices

had been increased. Such arbitrage possibilities substantially reduce or eliminate the ability of firms to engage in selective price increases.

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Power marketers have grown very rapidly. Sales by power marketers increased eight-fold from 1995 to 1996. Total sales by power marketers in the second quarter of 1997 (216 million MWH) almost equaled total sales by power marketers for the entire year in 1996 (see *Power Markets Week*, August 18, 1997, pp. 1,7). I discuss this point in greater detail later in my testimony.

In light of these facts, I have determined that the geographic market relevant to the analysis of the proposed merger is regional in scope, and I have consequently calculated HHIs in that regional market. I believe this is the most economically appropriate way to analyze concentration in this case, and most of my testimony focuses on those calculations.

- Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE REGIONAL MARKET YOU BELIEVE IS
  RELEVANT FOR THE ANTITRUST ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED
  MERGER.
- Defining the relevant geographic market involves determining the customers that
  might be affected by the merger and the suppliers that compete with the merging
  parties to serve those customers. The merging parties sell wholesale power
  primarily to customers in the SPP and also to Union. Union is in the Eastern
  Missouri portion of MAIN. These are the customers that might be affected by the
  merger.

Under the DOJ/FTC Merger Guidelines, the relevant geographic market I 2 for purposes of analyzing a merger should be defined to include the capacity 3 owned by others that constrains the ability of the merged entity to increase prices. 4 This means that the relevant geographic market should be defined to include the 5 capacity that might supply additional output if the merged entity reduced output 6 and attempted to increase prices. At a minimum, for purposes of analyzing this 7 merger, the suppliers in the relevant market must include all of the other entities that own generating capacity in the SPP. In addition, Union can substitute its own 8 generation for purchases from the merging parties. Union also sells power to 9 10 other customers of the merging parties. Capacity owned by Union constrains the 11 ability of the merging firms to raise prices and, thus, is part of the relevant market. Utilities in MAPP own low-cost coal capacity and sell power to customers of the 12 13 merging parties in the SPP. Capacity owned by utilities in MAPP competes with 14 the merging parties and is also part of the relevant market, subject to transmission availability between MAPP and the SPP. TVA sells significant amounts of power 15 to two major customers of the merging parties, and its capacity constrains prices 16 17 in the relevant market. In 1996 TVA's sales of non-firm and short-term firm 18 power in the SPP/Union area exceeded the combined sales of non-firm and short-19 term firm power by the Applicants. TVA's capacity is part of the relevant market. The Southern Company (Southern) is a Tier 2 entity to many of the utilities that 20 are directly interconnected with the merging parties. 21 In 1996, Southern 22 Company's sales to Entergy were about three times as large as KCPL's sales to 23 Entergy. Entergy was one of KCPL's ten largest customers of non-firm and short-

- term firm power in 1996. As I describe in more detail below, I report HHI statistics both with and without inclusion of capacity from TVA and Southern.
- Q. HAVE YOU ALSO ANALYZED CONCENTRATION TREATING
  INDIVIDUAL CUSTOMERS AS DISTINCT GEOGRAPHIC
  "MARKETS"?
- A. Yes. At the request of the Applicants, I have calculated HHIs assuming that individual destination utilities are relevant antitrust markets. The results of those calculations are presented in Exhibit \_\_\_(RMS-25). However, I do not believe that the destination utility analysis should be used to evaluate the competitive effects of the proposed merger. Destination utilities are too narrow to be considered relevant antitrust markets.
- 12 Q. DO YOUR CONCLUSIONS CHANGE IF YOU TREAT INDIVIDUAL CUSTOMERS AS DISTINCT GEOGRAPHIC "MARKETS" RATHER 13 14 THAN ANALYZING THE REGIONAL MARKET YOU HAVE DEFINED? 15 Α. No. Using either approach to market definition, it is clear that the proposed 16 merger poses no threat to competition. I have calculated HHIs for the relevant regional geographic market using numerous alternative measures of capacity. The 17 overall conclusion from those calculations is that the Applicants have a small 18 19 share of a broad market. In virtually all cases, the post-merger HHIs indicate that 20 the market is either moderately concentrated or unconcentrated. The changes in 21 the HHIs are generally within the range for which no further antitrust analysis is 22 required.

In most cases, the level of the post-merger HHI and the change in the HHI for each individual destination "market" are well within the safe-harbor limits of the *Merger Policy Statement*. In almost all cases, the post-merger HHIs indicate that the market is either moderately concentrated or unconcentrated. In the instances in which the change in the HHI exceeds the safe-harbor levels, other factors clearly indicate that this merger raises no competitive concerns. More importantly, as I discuss in more detail below, individual destination utilities are too narrow to be relevant antitrust markets in today's electric market. The results for destination markets are shown in Exhibit \_\_\_(RMS-25). The details of the calculations are contained in my workpapers, supplied on CD-ROM with this testimony.

### E. Analysis of Concentration

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- 13 Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR ANALYSIS OF CONCENTRATION
  14 BASED ON TOTAL CAPACITY.
  - I analyzed concentration for a number of different types of capacity. The first measure I examined was total capacity. Total capacity in the relevant regional market as just defined is at least 76,279 MW. This amount excludes capacity from TVA and Southern. It includes only a small amount of capacity from MAPP and the southwestern part of the SPP because of transmission limitations.

Western Resources owns 5,333 MW of generating capacity while KCPL owns 3,134 MW of generating capacity. Western Resources' share of the total capacity of the SPP plus Union plus the capacity of MAPP I included in the

market is 7.0 percent and KCPL's share is 4.1 percent. The post-merger market

share of the combined entity is 11.1 percent; the change in the HHI is 57.2

Including TVA and Southern capacity would result in an even lower change in the

HHI.

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The post-merger HHI for total capacity in the relevant market is 1,399.

These calculations are shown in Exhibit (RMS-15). The level of this post-merger HHI combined with a change in the HHI of 57 is well within the safe-harbor provisions of the *Merger Policy Statement* and the DOJ/FTC *Merger Guidelines*. This means that the merger is unlikely to adversely affect competition, and no further analysis is required.

## Q. DID YOU CONSIDER THE EFFECT OF THE MERGER ON ANY SPECIFIC COMPONENTS OF TOTAL CAPACITY?

- 13 A. Yes. I also have considered the impact of the merger based on baseload capacity

  14 versus peaking capacity.
- 15 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR ANALYSIS OF CONCENTRATION FOR
  16 BASELOAD CAPACITY.
- 17 A. Coal-fired plants represent about 45 percent of total capacity in the market
  18 consisting of the SPP, Union, and the constrained amount of MAPP capacity I
  19 include. Nuclear plants account for about 7 percent of total capacity in that
  20 market. The vast majority of the remaining 48 percent is gas-fired. A substantial

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> As discussed below, the change in the HHI due to a merger is computed as two times the product of the merging firms' market shares. Two times the product of 7.0 percent and 4.1 percent is approximately 57.

amount of wholesale power market activity in the SPP involves utilities that own baseload coal or nuclear capacity selling power to other entities that have significant amounts of gas-fired capacity when coal-fired capacity is available to displace generation from higher-cost, gas-fired capacity. During off-peak periods and during lower load hours of peak periods, coal-fired capacity can be the marginal generation source in the SPP, and so it is coal-fired capacity that determines prices during those time periods. As a result, one possible concern might be that if the merger substantially increased the concentration of ownership of such capacity, it might lead to price increases. These price increases would be most likely to occur, if they occurred at all, during off-peak hours or under lighter load conditions.

I have calculated the change in the HHI due to this merger as well as the post-merger HHI based on baseload coal and nuclear capacity in the relevant geographic market. The post-merger HHI is 1,210. See Exhibit\_\_\_(RMS-16). This post-merger HHI is in the lower end of the moderately concentrated range. The change in the HHI is 122. Viewed in context, the magnitude of this increase is of no practical significance. The *Merger Guidelines* consider levels of the HHI and changes in the HHI just above and just below the safe-harbor levels to have the same competitive significance. A change in the HHI of just over 100, in a market with a post-merger HHI at the lower end of the moderately concentrated range, indicates that the merger raises no competitive concerns. More importantly, these calculations are for baseload or off-peak capacity. It is under these conditions that supply is most elastic, i.e., there is the most capacity

available to respond to and defeat an attempt by the merged entity to increase prices. Finally, these calculations exclude coal-fired and nuclear capacity owned by TVA and Southern that might deliver output to the SPP or Union. Including TVA and/or Southern capacity would result in even lower changes in the HHI due to this merger. The HHI calculations for baseload capacity present no cause for concern.

A.

## Q. DID YOU ANALYZE THE EFFECTS OF THE MERGER ON PEAKING 8 CAPACITY?

Yes. I also analyzed concentration in the ownership of peaking capacity. Another concern that might be raised is whether the merger would substantially increase the concentration of ownership of peaking capacity, leading to price increases during peak periods. This is not an issue in this merger. KCPL does not have any economic peaking capacity, and so the change in the HHI based on peaking capacity due to this merger is zero. KCPL has 503 MW of very high-cost, older combustion turbine capacity. Although KCPL's total capacity of 3,134 MW exceeds its 1996 peak demand of 2,987 MW, 503 MW of this capacity are not economic.<sup>3</sup> As a result, KCPL has substantial net purchases of capacity at the time of its peak. This means that KCPL's peaking capacity should be given zero weight in the HHI calculations. As noted in the Appendix (p. 8) of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The 503 MW of capacity are at two plants, Northeast and Grand Avenue. Northeast is a gas-turbine plant; Grand Avenue is a steam-turbine plant. The Northeast plant ran for a total of 7 hours in 1996 and the Grand Avenue plant ran for 42 hours. Northeast had energy costs of over 50 mills per KWH in 1996, and Grand Avenue's costs were approximately 80 mills per KWH.

Department of Justice Comments in Docket No. RM96-6-000, "[G]eneration resources should be assigned market shares of zero if it can be established that they would have marginal operating cost far in excess of foreseeable prevailing prices."

### 5 Q. WHAT OTHER MEASURES OF CAPACITY DID YOU ANALYZE?

I have also calculated the post-merger HHI and the change in the HHI due to the merger for the relevant geographic market based on economic capacity and marginal economic capacity. Economic capacity is all capacity from which output could be delivered to the market at a cost less than or equal to the market price. Marginal economic capacity is capacity with costs near the market-clearing price. It represents the additional capacity that would become economic if prices were to increase slightly. This is capacity that might respond to price increases and so limits the ability of any one supplier to increase prices. The level of the post-merger HHI and the change in the HHI are generally within the safe-harbor range under the *Merger Policy Statement*. This means that the merger has no adverse effect on competition and no further analysis is required. See Exhibit

\_\_(RMS-21) and Exhibit \_\_(RMS-23).

## F. Other Considerations/Remedial Matters

- 19 Q. DID YOU ADDRESS OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OR ANALYZE
- **REMEDIAL POSSIBILITIES?**

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A. No, I did not. My analysis demonstrates that the merger poses no threat to competition in the relevant geographic market; thus, there is no need to address measures that mitigate adverse effects on competition.

#### 1 III. OVERVIEW OF ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK AND RESULTS

- 2 Q. HOW IS YOUR DISCUSSION OF THE FRAMEWORK FOR
- 3 ANALYZING MERGERS ORGANIZED?
- 4 A. I first will discuss the framework used for analyzing a merger under the
- 5 DOJ/FTC's Merger Guidelines and FERC's Merger Policy Statement. I then will
- 6 apply that analytical framework to the facts of this merger.
- 7 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE
- 8 COMPETITIVE EFFECTS OF A MERGER OR A SIMILAR BUSINESS
- 9 COMBINATION?
- 10 A. The purpose of the analysis is to determine whether the merger would create or enhance market power and, as a result, have an adverse effect on competition.
- 12 Q. WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY THE TERM "MARKET POWER"?
- 13 A. The Merger Guidelines define market power as the ability of a firm profitably to
- maintain prices above competitive levels for a significant period of time (Merger
- 15 Guidelines, §0.1). I adopt this definition.
- 16 Q. HOW IS THIS CONCEPT UTILIZED IN ANALYZING THE EFFECTS
- OF A MERGER ON COMPETITION?
- 18 A. One attempts to determine whether or not the merged firm would be able to
- increase prices to customers in situations in which neither merging entity, absent
- the merger, would have such an ability.
- The focus of an analysis of the competitive effects of a merger is on how
- the proposed merger would change the alternatives available to buyers and sellers
- and what, if any, adverse competitive consequences likely would result from those

changes. Thus, the focus of the analysis is on markets in which the merging parties are actual or potential competitors. The goal of the analysis is to determine whether competition among sellers would be significantly reduced and, ultimately, whether there is a likelihood that customers would be harmed as a result.

For example, if two merging firms both sell output to some of the same buyers, a merger might eliminate one of the competitive alternatives available to those buyers. If the two merging parties, plus one other firm, were the only options available to buyers both pre- and post-merger, the merger would reduce the number of options available to the buyers from three to two, which could have an adverse effect on competition. On the other hand, if customers of the two merging parties had numerous alternatives to the merging parties, eliminating only one of those suppliers as a result of a merger would have little or no adverse effect because each buyer would still have numerous competitive options following the merger. The effect of mergers in situations between these two extremes depends on a more detailed analysis of the data.

A very different example would be a market in which the two merging parties are not actual or potential competitors to each other before the merger. In this case, the merger would not have an adverse effect on buyers because there would be no change in the number of competitive alternatives available to them. The focus of a merger analysis is on the *changes* that result from the merger. If a

merger does not decrease competitive alternatives, a merger cannot have any adverse effects on competition.

## 3 Q. HOW DID YOU ANALYZE THE COMPETITIVE EFFECTS OF THE

### 4 PROPOSED MERGER?

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A.

As I noted earlier, I followed the steps outlined in Appendix A to the Merger 5 A. 6 Policy Statement. These are: 1) define the relevant product market(s); 2) define the relevant geographic market; 3) analyze concentration in these markets by 7 8 calculating market shares, the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI), and the change in the HHI occasioned by the merger, and comparing these results to thresholds set forth in the Merger Guidelines and adopted in the Merger Policy Statement; 10 and 4) address other considerations and remedial measures if necessary (Merger П 12 Policy Statement, Appendix A, pp. 1-24).

## 13 Q. HOW DOES ONE DETERMINE THE RELEVANT MARKET FOR THE 14 PURPOSE OF THIS TYPE OF ANALYSIS?

The first step in defining the market is to identify the products as to which the two merging firms are competitors prior to the merger, and the geographic areas in which they compete. Next, one determines all of the other suppliers that compete for the same business. Competitors include both current competitors and firms that would sell output in competition with the merging parties at prices slightly higher than current market prices.

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The objectives are to delineate the product and geographic markets in which the two firms are competitors absent the merger, and to identify competing suppliers that may limit the ability of the merged entity to increase prices.

## 4 Q. HOW DO YOU MEASURE MARKET CONCENTRATION?

The level of market concentration is measured by computing the HHI. The HHI is the sum of the squared market shares of all of the sellers of the relevant product in the relevant geographic market. The HHI calculation measures the number of sellers and their market shares weighted by their significance in the market. (See Merger Guidelines, §1.5.)

For example, if there are four sellers of the relevant product, with market shares of 10 percent, 50 percent, 5 percent, and 35 percent, respectively, the HHI is 3,850 (10 squared plus 50 squared plus 5 squared plus 35 squared equals 3,850). In this same example, if there had been four equally sized sellers, each with a 25 percent market share, the HHI would be 2,500. If there are four sellers with unequal market shares, the HHI will be greater than 2,500.

The higher the HHI, the greater the degree of market concentration. If there were only one seller of the relevant product, the HHI would be 10,000. If there were 100 sellers of the product, each with a 1 percent market share, the HHI would be 100. If all of the sellers of the product have the same market shares, the HHI is 10,000 divided by the number of sellers. Thus, the HHI measures both the number of sellers and the degree to which some sellers of the product may be significantly larger or smaller than other sellers.

Market shares for a homogeneous product, such as electricity, are calculated using production or generating capacity rather than actual sales.

Generating capacity measures both the ability of firms to sell output and each firm's competitive significance.

## 5 Q. HOW DO YOU COMPUTE THE CHANGE IN THE HHI AS A RESULT

#### 6 **OF A MERGER?**

- 7 The Merger Guidelines (§1.51, fn. 18) describe the mathematical formula used for A. computing the change in the HHI as a result of a merger. This formula states that 8 9 the change in the HHI as a result of a merger is equal to two times the product of 10 the pre-merger market shares of the merging firms. Market concentration after the merger is computed by adding the change in the HHI as a result of the merger to 11 the HHI calculated using pre-merger market shares. For example, if the pre-12 13 merger HHI is 1,500 and two firms with market shares of 5 percent and 7 percent, respectively, are merging, the change in the HHI is 70 (2x5x7=70). The post-14 15 merger HHI is 1,570 (1,500+70=1,570).
- 16 Q. ARE THERE GENERALLY ACCEPTED STANDARDS FOR
  17 INTERPRETING LEVELS OF MARKET CONCENTRATION AND THE
  18 CHANGES IN MARKET CONCENTRATION THAT RESULT FROM A
  19 MERGER?
- 20 A. Yes, there are. The Merger Policy Statement adopts a screening threshold to
  21 determine whether the merger could raise significant competitive concerns and
  22 require further analysis. This screen analysis is based on the Merger Guidelines.

The HHI measures should be compared with the thresholds given in the DOJ Merger Guidelines. The Guidelines address three ranges of market concentration: (1) an unconcentrated post-merger market—if the post-merger HHI is below 1000, the merger is unlikely to have adverse competitive effects regardless of the change in HHI; (2) moderately concentrated post-merger market—if the post-merger HHI ranges from 1000 to 1800 and the change in HHI is greater than 100, the merger potentially raises significant competitive concerns; and (3) highly concentrated post-merger market—if the post-merger HHI exceeds 1800 and the change in the HHI exceeds 50, the merger potentially raises significant competitive concerns; if the change in HHI exceeds 100, it is presumed that the merger is likely to create or enhance market power.\*

\* DOJ Guidelines, at 41,558.

["Merger Policy Statement," Appendix A, p. 16]

In effect, the Merger Policy Statement and the Merger Guidelines state that if both of the two merging firms have a small market share for the same products, the merger is unlikely to have an adverse effect on competition. The greater the number of sellers in the market, post-merger, the less likely it is that any given change in the HHI indicates that the merger will have adverse effects on competition.

- Q. IF THE CHANGE IN THE HHI EXCEEDS THE LEVELS YOU HAVE
  DISCUSSED, DOES THIS MEAN THAT THE MERGER HAS ADVERSE
  EFFECTS ON COMPETITION?
- 27 A. No, not necessarily. The numerical criteria regarding concentration listed above
  28 represent a "safe harbor." Under FERC's Merger Policy Statement, the HHI
  29 levels are used to determine the point at which no further analysis of the merger is
  30 required. If the initial screening analysis indicates that the changes in the HHIs

are within these "safe-harbor" levels, no further analysis of the merger is required.

If the changes in the HHIs exceed these levels, further analysis may be required,
but the merger will not necessarily have an adverse effect on competition.

Similarly, under the DOJ/FTC Merger Guidelines, the change in the HHI is used to determine the conditions under which the DOJ/FTC will decide not to challenge a merger. The agencies' decision to challenge a merger as one that creates or enhances market power is based on both the numerical criteria listed above and additional analyses of other significant market factors. For example, if a proposed merger results in a post-merger HHI exceeding 1,800 and the change in the HHI exceeds 50 points, the antitrust agencies still may decide not to challenge the merger based on an analysis of other factors. These other factors include the potential for lessening competition through coordinated interactions or through unilateral actions, entry conditions, efficiencies that result from the merger, and the financial strength of the merging firms.

It also is worth noting that only on very rare occasions has the FTC or DOJ challenged a merger when the post-merger HHI is under 1,800 or the change in the HHI is less than 200 points. (See the supplemental testimony of Richard Gilbert on behalf of the Applicants in the FERC merger proceedings regarding the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company-Potomac Electric Power Company merger, Docket EC96-10-000; Malcolm B. Coate, "Economics, the Guidelines and the Evolution of Merger Policy," *The Antitrust Bulletin*, Volume XXXVII, No. 4 (Winter 1992), pp. 997-1024; and Malcolm B. Coate, "Merger Enforcement at the

1		Reagan/Bush FTC," in Malcolm B. Coate and Andrew N. Kleit (editors), The
2		Economics of the Antitrust Process, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1996.)
3 4	IV.	WESTERN RESOURCES' AND KCPL'S ACTIVITIES AS BUYERS AND SELLERS OF POWER
5	Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE WESTERN RESOURCES' ELECTRIC UTILITY
6		OPERATIONS GENERALLY.
7	A.	Western Resources operates the KPL and KGE electric utility systems and
8		provides retail electric service to approximately 600,000 customers in 462 Kansas
9		communities. The company also provides wholesale electric sales and
10		transmission service to 64 communities, 3 rural cooperatives, and the Kansas
11		Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. (KEPCo). Western Resources generally serves
12		the eastern half of Kansas but also sells wholesale power to numerous other
13		entities in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana.
14		Western Resources' actual 1996 peak system load was 3,997 MW. The
15		company owns 5,333 MW of generating capacity. Western Resources has 348
16		MW of capacity sales.
17		Additional information concerning the Western Resources utility system is
18		contained in the testimonies of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Dixon.
19	Q.	BRIEFLY DESCRIBE KCPL'S ELECTRIC UTILITY OPERATIONS.
20	A.	KCPL operates a utility system in the city of Kansas City, Missouri, and in the

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surrounding areas of Kansas and Missouri. KCPL's actual 1996 peak system load

was 2,987 MW, and it currently owns generating plants with a total accredited

1		capacity of 3,298 MW. KCPL's utility system and its operations are described in
2		more detail in the testimony of Mr. Branca.
3	Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE THE UTILITIES INTERCONNECTED WITH
4		WESTERN RESOURCES AND KCPL.
5	A.	Exhibit(RMS-2) is a bubble diagram showing the interconnections of the
6		merging parties as well as other entities in the SPP and surrounding regions. The
7		area for each utility is proportional to the generating capacity owned by that
8		entity. Exhibit(RMS-3) lists the utilities (other than transmission-dependent
9		utilities) directly interconnected with Western Resources and KCPL (Tier 1
10		entities) and their total generating capacity.
11		As these two exhibits indicate, the merging parties are interconnected with
12		numerous other entities. Virtually all of the entities that are interconnected with
13		both of the Applicants are interconnected with numerous other entities.
14		Entities directly interconnected with both merging parties include
15		Associated Electric Cooperative (AEC), Empire District Electric Company
16		(Empire), Kansas City Board of Public Utilities (KCBPU), Missouri Public
17		Service (MPS), Omaha Public Power District (OPPD), and Union.
18		Western Resources is directly interconnected with Central and SouthWest
19		Corp. (CSW), Midwest Energy (MWE), Oklahoma Gas and Electric (OKGE), and
20		UtiliCorp (WestPlains Energy-Kansas). These utilities are not directly
21		interconnected with KCPL.
22		KCPL is directly interconnected with City of Independence, Mo.
23		(Independence), Lincoln Electric System (LES), MidAmerica Energy, Nebraska

Public Power District (NPPD), Northern States Power, and St. Joseph Light and Power (SJLP). These utilities are not directly interconnected with Western Resources.

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As Exhibit \_\_\_\_(RMS-2) indicates, TVA is directly interconnected with Union, AEC, and Entergy. Union and AEC are directly interconnected with both merging parties. Entergy, a Tier 2 entity to the merging parties, is a major purchaser of power in the SPP.

Many smaller entities that are directly interconnected with both merging parties also are interconnected with other large purchasers of power that have numerous interconnections. For example, Empire District is interconnected with Entergy as well as both merging parties. Entergy has numerous direct interconnections and, as I discuss in more detail below, Entergy is becoming a regional market hub for wholesale electric transactions. MPS is directly interconnected with Union and to both merging parties. Union is interconnected with numerous entities in the SPP, MAIN, the East Central Area Reliability Coordination Agreement (ECAR), and the South East Reliability Coordination Agreement (SERC).

KCPL, Missouri Public Service (Utilicorp), St. Joseph Light & Power, and Sunflower Electric are in the SPP but also are part of the MAPP Regional Transmission Committee (RTC). The MAPP RTC permits members to provide transmission service to each other at non-pancaked megawatt mile rates that are

- significantly lower than Order No. 888 ceiling rates. Other entities in the SPP can join the MAPP RTC. KCPL currently is part of the MAPP RTC.
- 3 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE OVERALL LEVEL OF PURCHASES AND
- 4 SALES OF WHOLESALE ELECTRICITY BY WESTERN RESOURCES
- 5 AND KCPL.
- Exhibit (RMS-4) contains two tables: one for Western Resources and one for 6 A. 7 KCPL. The tables show the total purchases and total sales of wholesale 8 electricity, separated into non-firm and short-term firm versus long-term firm for 9 each entity. Western Resources is a net seller of long-term firm power as well as 10 non-firm and short-term firm power. KCPL is a net seller of non-firm and short-11 term firm power but is a net purchaser of long-term firm power. Although 12 KCPL's total capacity of 3,134 MW exceeds its 1996 peak demand of 2,987, as I noted earlier, a substantial amount -- 503 MW -- of this capacity is not really 13 economic capacity because it is high-cost capacity. As a result, KCPL has 14 substantial net purchases of capacity at the time of its peak. 15
- 16 Q. PLEASE DISCUSS SALES OF NON-FIRM AND SHORT-TERM FIRM
  17 POWER BY WESTERN RESOURCES AND KCPL.
- A. Exhibit \_\_\_ (RMS-5) shows sales of non-firm and short-term firm power by

  Western Resources and KCPL in 1995 and 1996. The figures reported in this

  exhibit are all sales for resale reported on each company's FERC Form 1, except

  for sales classified as requirements sales, long-term firm sales, or unit power

  sales.

i		The following entities bought non-firm or short-term firm power in 1995
2		from both Western Resources and KCPL:
3		Arkansas Rural Electric Co-op
4		AEC
5		Central & South West
6		Empire District Electric
7		Enron Power Marketing
8		Entergy
9		Kansas City Board of Public Utilities
10		Koch Power Services Marketing
11		Louisville Gas & Electric Marketing
12		Missouri Public Service (Utilicorp)
13		Union Electric
14 15		In 1996, in addition to the entities just listed for 1995, the following firms
16		purchased non-firm and short-term firm power from both Western Resources and
17		KCPL:
18		Aquila Power Corporation
19		Delhi Energy Services
20		Electric Clearinghouse Inc.
21		Federal Energy Services
22		Grand River Dam Authority
23		Louis Dreyfus Electric Power
24		Rainbow Energy Marketing
25		Sonat Power Marketing
26		Valero Power Services
27		Vitol Gas & Electric
28		West Plains Energy (Utilicorp)
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31	Q.	THIS APPEARS TO BE A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER
32		OF COMMON CUSTOMERS OF THE TWO COMPANIES. WHAT
3		ACCOUNTS FOR THIS?
4	A.	The increase in common customers from 1995 to 1996 is indicative of the changes
5		that are occurring in wholesale nower markets. In 1995, the common customers

of Western Resources and KCPL were primarily utilities. In 1996, a substantial number of power marketers were added to this list, reflecting the increased trading that has occurred in wholesale power markets as a result of near-universal open transmission access.

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A.

# Q. WERE THERE ANY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE NATURE OF WESTERN RESOURCES' AND KCPL'S NON-FIRM AND SHORT-TERM FIRM SALES BETWEEN 1995 AND 1996?

There were significant changes in both companies' non-firm and short-term firm sales between 1995 and 1996. These changes reflect the general broadening of markets and increased trading in electricity that have occurred as a result of FERC's open access NOPR and Order No. 888.

The first change was the significant increase in the number of entities purchasing power from both Western Resources and KCPL. As shown in Exhibit\_\_\_(RMS-6), Western Resources' total number of non-firm and short-term firm customers increased from 35 in 1995 to 51 in 1996. Similarly, KCPL's total non-firm and short-term firm customers increased from 30 in 1995 to 42 in 1996. In large part, this is the result of the substantially increased number of power marketers purchasing power from both companies. The number of power marketers purchasing from Western Resources increased from 3 in 1995 to 18 in 1996. The number of power marketers purchasing from KCPL increased from 4 in 1995 to 14 in 1996.

Total sales (in MWH) to power marketers increased substantially -- 150 percent in the case of KCPL and 3,600 percent in the case of Western Resources.

In 1996, sales to power marketers accounted for about 25 percent of Western Resources' total non-firm and short-term wholesale sales.

A comparison of the top ten customers in 1995 and 1996 also indicates a significant shift in the nature of wholesale transactions during this period. Exhibit \_\_\_\_\_ (RMS-7) consists of four pages. The first two pages show the ten largest purchasers of non-firm and short-term firm power from Western Resources in 1995 and 1996, respectively. The last two pages show similar information for KCPL.

Three of Western Resources' top ten customers for non-firm and short-term firm power were power marketers in 1996. In 1995, none of Western Resources' top ten customers were power marketers. In 1995, only one of KCPL's top ten customers for non-firm and short-term firm power was a power marketer. In 1996, two power marketers were among KCPL's top ten customers, and their purchases had increased substantially. Moreover, Entergy (a Tier 2 entity to KCPL) was not among KCPL's top ten customers in 1995 but was in 1996.

# Q. WHY ARE THESE CHANGES BETWEEN 1995 AND 1996 IMPORTANT

# TO YOUR ANALYSIS?

A.

These changes are important for two reasons. First, they show the general broadening of markets and trading that have occurred in response to widespread open transmission access. Second, the substantial amount of transactions with

power marketers reduces the likelihood that individual customers can be targeted for price increases. If the merged entity attempted to increase prices to some customers but not to others, power marketers could simply resell power they are already purchasing to the customers whose prices were increased. The ability of large traders to take advantage of such arbitrage possibilities reduces the likelihood of price discrimination and targeted price increases. Targeting individual customers for price increases is possible only when sellers can prevent buyers whose prices are not increased from reselling output to customers whose prices are increased. Western Resources and KCPL make significant sales to power marketers whose primary business is buying and reselling electricity. This reduces the likelihood of targeted price increases to individual utility customers.

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- 12 Q. PLEASE DISCUSS WESTERN RESOURCES' AND KCPL'S SALES OF
  13 LONG-TERM FIRM POWER.
- A. Exhibit (RMS-8) shows Western Resources' and KCPL's sales of long-term firm power in 1995 and 1996. Virtually all of the long-term firm sales by both parties are requirements sales, pursuant to FERC-approved contracts that will not change as a result of the merger.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> This point is discussed in more detail in Appendix 1 attached to my testimony.

l	V.	APPLICATION OF MERGER POLICY STATEMENT AND MERGER				
2		<b>GUIDELINES TO THE WESTERN RESOURCES-KCPL MERGER</b>				
3 4		A. Overview				
5	Q.	HAVE YOU CONDUCTED AN ANALYSIS OF THIS MERGER USING				
6		THE METHODOLOGY DESCRIBED IN THE MERGER POLICY				
7		STATEMENT AND MERGER GUIDELINES?				
8	A.	Yes, I have. My analysis follows the procedures outlined in Appendix A to the				
9		Merger Policy Statement and the DOJ/FTC Merger Guidelines.				
10	Q.	HOW IS YOUR TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF				
11		THE MERGER POLICY STATEMENT AND MERGER GUIDELINES				
12		ORGANIZED?				
13	A.	The organization of this section of my testimony generally follows the steps				
14		outlined in the Merger Policy Statement and DOJ/FTC Merger Guidelines.				
15		First I define the product or products to be analyzed. This is relatively				
16		straightforward. I will analyze near-term wholesale markets.				
17		Next, I determine the scope of the relevant geographic market. Because				
18		FERC has stated in its Merger Policy Statement that it has adopted the DOJ/FTC				
19		Merger Guidelines, I utilize the Merger Guidelines approach to market definition.				
20		As I explain, defining the relevant geographic market involves determining the				
21		competitors to the merging firms, or the identity of other suppliers and/or owners				
22		of electric-generating capacity that place significant limits on the ability of the				
23		merged firm to increase prices.				

Finally, I present calculations of the post-merger HHI and changes in the HHI for the relevant geographic market using several different measures of capacity. The capacity measures I analyze are total capacity, baseload coal and nuclear capacity, uncommitted capacity, economic capacity, and marginal economic capacity. These capacity measures are discussed in more detail in the part of this section that describes the HHI calculations.

#### B. Product Markets Analyzed

LONG-TERM CAPACITY?

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#### Q. 8 WHAT PRODUCT MARKETS DID YOU ANALYZE?

A. I analyzed near-term wholesale power markets. In performing this analysis I focused on non-firm and short-term firm wholesale power. This is consistent with the products analyzed in FERC's recent Ohio Edison Order. There is no need to analyze long-term capacity markets. If a firm is unable to exercise market power in the short run, it will be unable to exercise market power in the long run. In the long run, entry will prevent price increases. Hence, it is appropriate to focus the analysis of a merger on the near-term impacts of the merger.

#### Q. WHY DID YOU NOT COMPUTE CONCENTRATION MEASURES FOR 16

18 A. I concluded that it was not necessary to analyze concentration for long-term capacity because, absent barriers to entry, in the long run any attempt to increase prices above the competitive level would attract entry. These new entrants would produce increased output, which reduces prices.

> The results of my analysis for near-term power markets also indicate that it is not necessary to analyze long-term capacity markets. The results of that

analysis show that the merged entity will be unable to exercise market power in the short run. If it is not possible to raise prices in the short run, it also will not be possible to raise prices in the long run when, in addition to competition from existing generators, there is competition from new entry.

### 5 Q. HAVE YOU CONSIDERED WHETHER THERE ARE ANY BARRIERS

### 6 TO ENTRY INTO THE MARKET FOR LONG-TERM CAPACITY THAT

### WOULD AFFECT YOUR CONCLUSION?

- A. Yes, I considered this issue and concluded that there are no barriers to entry into the market for long-term capacity. Numerous firms can and do build power plants. Open-access transmission is available in the SPP for generation from power plants built by both utilities and other entities.
- 12 C. Relevant Geographic Market

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# 13 Q. WHAT IS THE RELEVANT GEOGRAPHIC MARKET FOR PURPOSES

#### 14 OF EVALUATING THIS MERGER?

As I discuss below, the changes in wholesale electric markets that have resulted from FERC's open-access transmission policies are such that relevant geographic markets are now regional in scope, not limited to individual destination utilities. For purposes of evaluating this merger, the customers in the relevant geographic market are purchasers of wholesale power in the SPP plus the eastern Missouri portion of MAIN, or the Union control area. The suppliers in this relevant market include, at a minimum, all entities owning capacity in the SPP, Union, and entities in MAPP that currently sell power or could begin selling power in response to a small price increase in the SPP or to Union. I have also included TVA as a

supplier in the relevant market because TVA sells significant amounts of power to two major customers of the merging parties -- Entergy and Union. These sales in aggregate exceed the combined non-firm and short-term firm power sales by the Applicants to all buyers. TVA is discussed in more detail later in my testimony. I present HHI calculations that show the effects of either including or excluding TVA. I also present HHI calculations that show the effects of including or excluding Southern from the relevant market.

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I present HHIs both excluding and including Southern for the following reasons. An examination of transaction data shows that Southern did not make significant purchases from or sales to many SPP members other than Entergy in 1995 or 1996. However, the relevant geographic market should be defined to include all of the capacity that can impose a meaningful constraint on the ability of the merged firm to raise prices. This means that the relevant test is not whether a particular firm has made substantial sales to particular customers in the past, but whether it could increase its sales into the market in response to a price increase. Southern certainly fits this criterion for inclusion in the market. I also note that where I have included Southern, I have only included its economic capacity, i.e., capacity that could be sold into the market at current prices. Finally, although the data indicate that in 1996 Southern's sales within the SPP were only to Entergy, those sales are not insignificant. In 1996 Entergy was one of KCPL's ten largest customers. Southern's sales to Entergy were three times as large as KCPL's sales to Entergy.

The conclusions are the same whether TVA and/or Southern are included or excluded from the market.

### 3 Q. HOW IS YOUR DISCUSSION OF THE RELEVANT GEOGRAPHIC

### 4 MARKET ORGANIZED?

A.

A.

First I explain the *Merger Guidelines* concept of a relevant geographic market.

Defining the relevant geographic market involves determining the competitors to the merging firms and identifying other suppliers and/or owners of electric generating capacity that place significant limits on the ability of the merged firm to increase prices. Then, in order to determine the competitors to the merging firm, I examine where the merging firms sell power, who else sells power in that same area, and where the power flows in the area in which the merging firms operate. Finally, I discuss the relevant geographic market and the identity of the suppliers in that market. The capacities of these suppliers are then used to compute HHIs in the next section of my testimony.

# 15 Q. HOW ARE MARKETS DEFINED IN THE MERGER GUIDELINES 16 METHODOLOGY?

Under the DOJ/FTC Merger Guidelines, the relevant market for purposes of analyzing a merger should include the capacity owned by others that constrains the ability of the merged entity to increase prices. This means that the relevant market should be defined by identifying the capacity that currently competes with the merging parties and/or capacity that might supply additional output if the merged entity attempted to increase prices. Under the Merger Guidelines,

- markets are defined as groups of producers or suppliers, not as individual buyers
- or customers. Relevant wholesale electric markets tend to be regional in scope.
- Individual buyers or individual groups of customers generally do not constitute
- 4 relevant geographic markets.

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- 5 Q. ARE THERE INSTANCES IN WHICH INDIVIDUAL DESTINATION
- 6 BUYERS OR GROUPS OF CUSTOMERS MAY CONSTITUTE
- 7 RELEVANT GEOGRAPHIC MARKETS?
  - A. Individual buyers or individual groups of customers constitute separate relevant
- geographic markets only if the merged entity can engage in price discrimination
- and target specific buyers or groups of customers for price increases.<sup>5</sup> Open-
- access transmission, accompanied by increased trading in electricity and the
- ability of buyers to engage in arbitrage, has reduced significantly the ability of
- utilities to selectively increase prices and engage in price discrimination.
- 14 Q. WOULD AN ANALYSIS FOCUSING ON SUCH INDIVIDUAL
- DESTINATION "MARKETS" REFLECT CONDITIONS IN TODAY'S
- 16 **ELECTRICITY MARKET?**
- 17 A. No. Analyzing individual destination utilities as separate antitrust markets
- ignores two important facts of the post-Order 888 world. First, absent
- 19 transmission constraints that actually limit otherwise economic transactions from
- occurring, prices at any two destination utilities cannot differ by more than the
- transmission costs between those two points for any sustained period of time.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See Merger Guidelines, §2.1.

	markets ignores the fact that electricity can be resold. Sustained and systematic				
	price discrimination is unlikely when sellers of a product cannot prevent resale of				
	that product.6				
Q.	IS YOUR APPROACH TO DEFINING RELEVANT ANTITRUST				
	MARKETS BASED ON THE IDENTITY OF COMPETING SUPPLIERS				
	(OR POINTS OF PRODUCTION) RATHER THAN ON INDIVIDUAL				
	BUYERS CONSISTENT WITH GENERALLY ACCEPTED ECONOMIC				
	PRINCIPLES?				
A.	Yes, it is. Gregory Werden, an economist at the Department of Justice Antitrust				
	Division, has authored numerous articles in scholarly journals discussing market				
	definition. In a 1993 article in the Antitrust Bulletin, Dr. Werden stated:				
	Under the Guidelines, markets are initially delineated under the				
	assumption that price discrimination is not possible, and in doing				
	so markets are delineated on the basis of points of production,				
	rather than points of consumption. The Guidelines' approach				
	better focuses the analysis on the real issue of identifying the				
	important competitors of the merging firms. If price				
	discrimination is possible, the Guidelines permit the delineation of				
	additional markets by identifying groups of customers that could				
	be discriminated against.				
	[Gregory Werden, "Market Delineation Under the Merger				
	Guidelines: A Tenth Anniversary Retrospective," Antitrust				
	Bulletin, Fall 1993, pp. 541-42.]				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> This point is well established in economics textbooks. See, for example, Browning, Edward K. and Jacqueline M. Browning, *Microeconomic Theory and Applications*, Second Edition, 1986, pp. 387-388; or Glahe, Fred R. and Dwight R. Lee, *Microeconomics: Theory and Applications*, 1981, pp. 305-306.

I		As Dr. Werden explains, the DOJ/FTC approach of identifying suppliers is				
2		appropriate when price discrimination is absent, as generally is the case in today's				
3		electricity market.				
4	Q.	Q. ARE YOU AWARE OF PRIOR CASES IN WHICH FERC HAS DEFINED				
5		THE RELEVANT MARKET TO BE A REGION OR GROUP OF				
6		PRODUCERS, RATHER THAN INDIVIDUAL BUYERS?				
7	A.	Yes, I am. In its order approving the Baltimore Gas and Electric-Potomac				
8	Electric Power Company merger, Docket No. EC96-10-000, the FERC adopted					
9		the Pennsylvania-Jersey-Maryland (PJM) power pool as the relevant market. In				
10		the Primergy case, Docket No. EC95-16-000, FERC's analysis of the relevant				
11		geographic market focused on the Wisconsin-Upper Michigan System (WUMS).				
12		In its recent order (July 30, 1997) in the Atlantic Electric-Delmarva merger,				
13		Docket No. EC97-7-000, the geographic market analyzed was PJM.				
14	Q.	HOW DID YOU IDENTIFY THE COMPETITORS TO THE MERGING				
15		FIRMS?				
16	A.	I first determined where the merging firms sell wholesale power. Next, I				
17		identified other suppliers who own capacity in the same areas where the merging				
18		firms sell wholesale power. Finally, I examined power flows in the area in which				
19		the merging firms sell wholesale power.				
20	Q.	WHERE DO THE MERGING FIRMS SELL WHOLESALE POWER?				
21	A.	Exhibit(RMS-5) and Exhibit(RMS-8) list all of the entities that purchased				
22		wholesale power from Western Resources or KCPL in 1995 and 1996. Exhibit				

\_\_\_\_\_(RMS-9) is a map that shows the general areas where the merging parties sold power in 1996. Page I shows the service areas of entities that purchased power from the merging parties. Page 2 shows the service areas of the merging firms and their wholesale customers, as well as the service areas of utilities that sold power to wholesale customers of either Western Resources or KCPL.

Page 1 of the exhibit shows that the merging parties have sold power throughout the middle of the country including the SPP and MAPP regions. However, utilities in MAPP tend to act more as competitors than as customers of the merging parties. Page 2 of the exhibit shows that wholesale customers of the merging parties have purchased power from as far east as Kentucky, as far south as Louisiana, as far southwest as the Texas Panhandle, and as far north as Minnesota.

Exhibit (RMS-10) shows the 1995 and 1996 purchases of non-firm and short-term firm power by customers of the merging parties. These data were used to prepare page 2 of Exhibit (RMS-9). That exhibit also indicates the large number of other suppliers to the wholesale customers of the merging parties.

Q. WHY IS THE LOCATION OF CUSTOMERS OF THE MERGING PARTIES AND OTHER SELLERS TO THOSE SAME CUSTOMERS

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Note that the data in Exhibit \_\_\_(RMS-10) are taken from the Forms 1 filed with FERC by the utilities. Since only investor-owned utilities file Form 1, Exhibit \_\_\_(RMS-10) shows fewer customers than Exhibit \_\_\_(RMS-5) or Exhibit \_\_\_(RMS-6).

#### IMPORTANT FOR DETERMINING THE RELEVANT GEOGRAPHIC 1 2 MARKET?

Any supplier that owns generating capacity in the same general area in which the 3 A. merging parties are sellers of power is a competitor to the merging parties. Similarly, capacity owned by customers of the merging parties is an alternative source of supply to capacity owned by the merging parties. Finally, other entities that have sold or can sell power to customers of the merging parties are competitors to the merging parties.

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- 9 Q. YOUR EXHIBITS (RMS-5) AND (RMS-6) INDICATE THAT BOTH 10 WESTERN RESOURCES AND KCPL MADE SIGNIFICANT SALES TO 11 POWER MARKETERS. DID POWER MARKETERS ALSO MAKE SIGNIFICANT SALES IN THE SPP? 12
  - Yes, they did. In 1996, power marketers sold 11.1 million MWH in the SPP. Of this amount, 6.8 million MWH were sales to utilities and 4.3 million MWH were sales to other power marketers (see Power Markets Week, April 21, 1997, pp. 1,7). To put this amount in perspective, the combined non-firm and short-term firm sales by KCPL and Western Resources were 7.5 million MWH in 1996 (see Exhibit (RMS-6)). In the aggregate, KCPL and Western Resources sold 1.5 million MWH to power marketers and 6.0 million MWH to other utilities (including each other). Aggregate sales of non-firm and short-term firm power by both merging parties to utilities were less than aggregate sales by power marketers to utilities in the SPP. If I eliminate sales to Union (which is in MAIN), the combined Western Resources and KCPL 1996 sales of non-firm and short-term

firm power to utilities in the SPP totaled 4.7 million MWH -- or about 30 percent less than sales by power marketers to utilities in the SPP.

A.

Exhibit\_\_\_(RMS-10) shows that all customers of Western Resources and KCPL that identify specific customers on FERC Form 1 made some purchases from power marketers in 1996. I also have examined sales by power marketers to other customers of Western Resources. Reports filed by power marketers at FERC indicate some sales by power marketers to smaller entities such as the Kansas City Board of Public Utilities, Kansas Municipal Energy Agency, and Midwest Energy.

# Q. ARE THERE ANY OTHER FACTORS THAT LIMIT THE ABILITY OF THE MERGED FIRM TO TARGET INDIVIDUAL CUSTOMERS FOR PRICE INCREASES?

Yes. There are two such factors. First, both Western Resources and KCPL, as well as many other utilities in this area, are members of the Continental Power Exchange (CPEX). The CPEX is a computerized one-hour-ahead electricity market. CPEX members seeking to sell electricity input offers to sell into a computer. These offers show up on the computer screens of other CPEX members. Buyers do not know the identity of the sellers until after a transaction is agreed upon. The fact that the identities of both buyers and sellers are not known until after the transaction is agreed upon reduces the likelihood of targeting individual buyers for price increases.

1	The second factor is the MAPP RTC that I mentioned earlier. KCPL, St			
2	Joseph Light & Power, Missouri Public Service, and Sunflower Electric are par			
3	of the MAPP RTC. A utility in the SPP can join the MAPP RTC. The MAPP			
4	RTC transmission rate is a megawatt mile rate that is substantially less than the			
5	Order 888 ceiling rates. A utility joining the MAPP RTC can purchase power			
6	from any other MAPP RTC member at lower transmission charges than it would			
7	pay if it were not a MAPP RTC member. This provides an option to entities in			
8	the northern SPP that substantially lowers transmission costs of purchasing power			
9	from MAPP RTC members. The presence of such an option limits the ability of			
10	the merged entity to target individual customers for price increases.			
11 <b>Q.</b>	PREVIOUSLY YOU MENTIONED THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF			
12	POWER MARKETERS. ARE THERE ANY EXAMPLES OF SMALLER			
13	ENTITIES FORMING ALLIANCES WITH POWER MARKETERS?			
14 A.	Yes, there are. KCBPU has formed an alliance with Aquila Energy. Aquila			
15	Energy is the sixth-largest power marketer in the country. According to a story in			
16	the June 23, 1997, issue of Electric Utility Week:			
17 18 19 20	The Kansas City, Kansas Board of Public Utilities [BPU] and UtiliCorp United unit Aquila Energy announced a strategic alliance June 18 that initially will focus on power sales and purchases.			
21 22 23	Specifically, BPU will work with Aquila Power Marketing, a high-volume marketer that operates a trading floor in the Kansas City area.			
24 25 26 27 28	"As technology and deregulation change the energy world, we are looking to alliances like this one with Aquila Energy to improve revenues and reduce costs, while at the same time providing our customers with all types of services they want and need. This			

1		arrangement serves as an umbrella under which the two companies				
2		can do a variety of things that are in our best interest," said E. Leon Daggett, BPU general manager.				
4		33 7				
5		V.J. Horgan, Aquila Energy senior vice president, said, "What we				
6		are bringing to BPU is a nationwide capability to buy and sell				
7		electric power. As energy deregulation continues to evolve,				
8		alliances like this one with Kansas City, Kansas will spread the				
9 10		benefits to all customers."				
11	Q.	WHY DID YOU EXAMINE THE WHOLESALE TRANSACTIONS AND				
12		POWER FLOWS IN THE REGION IN WHICH THE MERGING				
13		PARTIES OPERATE?				
14	A.	Examining power flows within a region together with the purchase and sales data				
15		I described previously helps to identify the pattern of transactions. Only investor-				
16		owned utilities are required to file FERC Form 1. This means that often one				
17		cannot obtain detailed data on sales by many public power entities. Both				
18		investor-owned utilities and public power authorities that operate control areas are				
19		required to file scheduled interchange data as part of their Form 714 filings. The				
20		Form 714 provides data on the pattern of transactions that augment the FERC				
21		Form 1 data I discussed earlier.				
22	Q.	WHAT POWER FLOW DATA DID YOU ANALYZE?				
23	A.	I analyzed scheduled receipts and deliveries of power between control areas as				
24		reported on Form 714. Control areas report scheduled receipts from and				
25		deliveries to adjacent control areas on Form 714.				
26		Receipts of energy and deliveries of energy in this analysis are not				
27		necessarily the same as purchases and sales of energy. Two factors lead to a				
28		difference. First, some utilities have power plants in their control areas that are				

owned by other utilities. For example, UtiliCorp owns 345 MW (16 percent) of the Jeffrey Energy Center in the Western Resources control area. Similarly, KCPL owns 581 MW (47 percent) of the Wolf-Creek Nuclear Unit in the Western Resources control area. The deliveries of UtiliCorp's energy from its ownership share of the Jeffrey Energy Center are recorded as deliveries of energy from the Western Resources control area, or exports of energy. Second, transmission transactions count as both a receipt and a delivery. For example, if Western Resources is providing transmission service for a sale of energy from Omaha Public Power District (OPPD) to CSW, this will be recorded as a scheduled receipt of energy by Western Resources from OPPD and a scheduled delivery of energy by Western Resources to CSW.

Α.

The first step in my analysis was to determine which control areas were net exporters of energy and which control areas were net importers of energy. For simplicity, I refer to this analysis as an import/export analysis.

# 15 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE RESULTS OF YOUR IMPORT/EXPORT 16 ANALYSIS.

Exhibit. \_\_\_\_ (RMS-11) lists control areas that were net exporters of energy (scheduled deliveries of energy exceeded scheduled receipts) and control areas that were net importers of energy (scheduled deliveries of energy were less than scheduled receipts). This exhibit shows the volume of net exports for the exporting control areas and the volume of net imports for the importing control

l		areas. The Form 714 data for 1996 are not available for all utilities. I show 1995			
2	data for all of these utilities; I show 1996 data where available.				
3	Western Resources and KCPL both are net exporters of power on an				
4	annual basis. Exhibit (RMS-11) also shows that MAPP utilities such as				
5		NPPD and OPPD are substantial net exporters of power. Entergy, Union, Empire			
6		District and CSW's SPP utilities are substantial net importers of power.			
7	Q. DID YOU PERFORM ANY ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS OF SCHEDULE				
8		INTERCHANGES BETWEEN CONTROL AREAS?			
9	A.	Yes, I did. I also analyzed scheduled interchanges for Western Resources, KCPL,			
10	Entergy, Union, AEC, CSW, and OKGE. 1996 data show that Entergy and Union				
11	are large net importers; power flows from the merging parties toward Union,				
12	CSW, and OKGE; and power flows from Union, OKGE, and, in 1995, CSW,				
13	towards Entergy. This is shown in Exhibit (RMS-12). Schedule 1 of Exhibit				
4		(RMS-12) contains 1995 data, while Schedule 2 contains 1996 data.			
.5	Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE THE SCHEDULED INTERCHANGES OF THESE			
6		CONTROL AREAS.			
7	A.	The general pattern is that power flows from the north to the south and, to a lesser			
8		degree, to the east (or towards Union). The data also show that a substantial			
9		amount of power flows through AEC and also Union, from MAPP to the southern			
0		portion of the SPP. Power flows south towards Entergy east towards Union and			

also from Union to Entergy.

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KCPL exports a significant amount of power to Union, SJLP, City of Independence, and Empire. KCPL imports power from MidAmerican Energy and NPPD. The power flow from KCPL to Empire also reflects Empire's ownership share in the Iatan plant, which is located in KCPL's control area. Western Resources is a significant net exporter to UtiliCorp, CSW, and OKGE. Utilicorp owns both MPS and West Plains. The exports to UtiliCorp reflect, in part, the fact that MPS and WestPlains own interests in the Jeffrey Energy Center, which is located in Western Resources' control area.

Q.

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MAPP utilities generally export power to Western Resources, KCPL, AEC, and Union. AEC and Union are net exporters to Entergy.

Entergy imports power from AEC, Empire, OKGE, TVA, and Union. Several of the utilities, which are net importers of power from one or both merging parties, are net exporters of power to Entergy. Although Union is a net importer, it has significant net exports to Entergy. Similarly, in 1995 Empire and CSW -- which were net importers -- were net exporters to Entergy.

# WHAT DID YOU CONCLUDE FROM YOUR ANALYSIS OF NET POWER FLOWS BETWEEN CONTROL AREAS IN THIS REGION?

The power flow data indicate that wholesale electric power market activity in this region tends to focus toward the Entergy system. Entergy tends to be a regional "hub." The level and pattern of regional wholesale prices are strongly influenced by economic activity at such regional "hubs." The data show large net flows of power into the Entergy system. Many systems that are importing power (such as Empire, AEC, and Union) tend also to export power to Entergy. Entities

1	interconnected with one or both of the merging parties that import from one or
2	both of the merging parties such as AEC, OKGE, CSW, Union, and Empire
3	tend to be net exporters of power to Entergy.

# 4 Q. WHY DOES POWER FLOW FROM THE NORTH TO THE SOUTH IN

### 5 THE SPP?

A.

There is a substantial amount of low-cost, coal-fired capacity available to the north of the merging parties in MAPP. Utilities to the south of the merging parties have higher-cost generation than do entities in the Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri area.

Exhibit \_\_\_\_\_ (RMS-13) shows the average cost of coal purchased by various utilities in MAPP (Nebraska and Iowa), the northern part of the SPP (Kansas and Missouri), and the southern part of the SPP (Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana). The average cost of coal delivered to power plants in Nebraska and Iowa is about ten cents per million BTU less than the average cost of coal delivered to power plants in Kansas and Missouri. The average cost of coal delivered to power plants in Kansas and Missouri is about 35 cents per million BTU less than the average cost of coal delivered to power plants in Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana. At a typical heat rate of 10,500 BTU per KWH for a large coal unit, a lower coal cost of ten cents per MMBTU translates into about 1.0 to 1.1 mills/KWH (\$1.00 to \$1.10 per MWH) lower marginal generation costs.

Exhibit \_\_\_ (RMS-13) also shows that the percent of fossil steam capacity (i.e., total capacity less hydro and nuclear) that is gas-fired is higher in the

southern part of the SPP than in the northern part of the SPP or in MAPP. The cost of gas delivered to power plants in dollars per MMBTU exceeds the cost of coal delivered to power plants. The heat rates for gas and coal-fired steam-generating stations are similar.

The cost differentials discussed above mean that, during most hours of the year, power generally flows from north to south and east in the SPP.

# Q. HAVE YOU EXAMINED ANY OTHER DATA THAT ARE CONSISTENT WITH YOUR OPINION THAT THE RELEVANT GEOGRAPHIC

## MARKET IS REGIONAL IN SCOPE?

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A.

Yes, I have. *Power Markets Week*, a McGraw-Hill publication, publishes daily, weekday electricity prices for different regions of the country and for widely traded contracts such as "Into Entergy." I examined prices for transactions in the SPP, MAIN, TVA, MAPP, and Into Entergy. "Into Entergy" transactions refer to transactions in which the seller has satisfied its obligations to the buyer if the seller delivers the power to any Entergy interface.

If wholesale power markets are broad regions rather than individual destination utilities, one would expect electricity prices at different locations move together. If two locations were not in the same market, prices in those two locations would not necessarily move together. I should note that price relationships such as those I will discuss below can be used as a consistency check with other data (such as power flows and actual transactions) that indicate markets

are broad. By themselves, they do not "prove" or "disprove" whether or not two locations are part of the same market.

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Page 1 of Exhibit \_\_\_\_(RMS-14) lists the price series I examined, the number of observations, and the beginning date of the data series in my analysis. I used a full year of data, where available. Two series, TVA prices and Into Entergy, were not available for a full year. In these two cases, I used all of the data that were available.

Pages 3 through 7 of Exhibit \_\_\_\_(RMS-14) are graphs of the SPP price versus prices at Entergy, TVA, SERC, MAIN and MAPP.<sup>8</sup> As these five graphs show, all of these prices move together.

This graphical information can be summarized by computing the correlation coefficients between various pairs of prices. A correlation coefficient measures the degree to which two variables are related. If two variables always move in lock step, the correlation coefficient will be one. If there is no relation between two variables and they move independently of each other, the correlation coefficient is zero. The square of the correlation coefficient is a measure of how much of the variation in one variable is "explained" by the other. For example, a correlation coefficient of .9 between two variables can be interpreted as meaning

<sup>8</sup> I should note that the SPP price includes all transactions in the SPP. Thus, it includes the transactions at Entergy that are in the Into Entergy price index. This means that the chart of SPP prices versus Into Entergy prices may overstate the closeness of prices at Entergy versus the rest of the SPP.

that 81 percent (.9 times .9) of the variation in one variable is "explained" by movements in the other variable.

Page 8 of Exhibit \_\_\_\_(RMS-14) shows the correlations between various pairs of prices. Page 9 shows the correlations between changes in prices, or the correlation coefficient for first differences, or the daily change in prices. For example, the correlation coefficient of .9708 for TVA and Into Entergy at page 9 means that the correlation between the daily change in price at TVA (today's price less yesterday's price) and the daily change in price at Entergy is .97.

Overall, the data show a high correlation in prices across various regions. The correlation between the first differences in MAPP prices and prices in other regions is somewhat lower than the other pairs. This probably reflects transmission constraints, which I discuss below and, subsequently, incorporate into my analysis.

The rest of the price correlations tend to be very high and consistent with the concept that wholesale power markets are broad regions. For example, the correlation coefficient of .89 for the changes in MAIN and SPP prices means that about 79 percent of the variability in the daily change in MAIN prices can be "explained" by variability in the daily change in the SPP prices (.89 squared is .79). Similarly, the correlation coefficient of .80 for changes in SPP prices and SERC prices means that about 64 percent of the variation in changes in the daily SPP price can be "explained" by variations in the daily change in the SERC price.

Page 11 of Exhibit \_\_\_\_(RMS-14) shows, for each pair of prices, the percent of the time that the two prices differed by less than 4 mills per KWH. This amount is about equal to one or two "wheels." If two locations are in the same market, one would not expect prices to differ by more than transmission costs and losses for any sustained periods of time. Prices at two locations should differ by less than transportation costs a high percentage of the time.

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This is generally what one observes. For example, prices in the SPP are within 4 mills of prices at TVA 87 percent of the time. Prices in the SPP are within 4 mills of prices in the MAIN 79 percent of the time.

Page 10 is identical to page 11, except for the fact that it calculates the percent of the time that a pair of prices were within two mills of each other. Prices in the SPP were within two mills of SERC prices 64 percent of the time, were within two mills of TVA prices 77 percent of the time, and were within two mills of MAIN prices 56 percent of the time.

These data are consistent with the concept that markets are broad regions. There are, of course, other factors that contribute to a relationship between prices in different regions. For example, weather is correlated among regions and will result in some price correlation even if two locations are not part of the same market. However, the fact that one observes both high correlations among regions and small differences in prices between regions a substantial percent of the time is consistent with the other data I have examined, which indicate that relevant markets are broad regions, not individual destination utilities.

#### D. **HHIs Based on Total Capacity**

#### 2 Q. WHY DID YOU CALCULATE THE HHI BASED ON TOTAL

#### CAPACITY? 3

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A. 4 Total capacity measures the competitive significance of each of the suppliers in the relevant market. Depicting concentration in the ownership of total capacity is 5 6 the most straightforward way of presenting market-share data for purposes of a 7 competitive analysis. Moreover, unless different suppliers have very different mixes of capacity or very different reserve margins, calculations of market 8 9 concentration based on total capacity will generally produce the same or similar 10 results as calculations of market concentration based on other measures of capacity. 11

#### Q. 12 WHAT SUPPLIERS DID YOU INCLUDE IN THE RELEVANT MARKET?

I included all entities in the SPP, Union, and all MAPP utilities that sell into the SPP. I have assumed that Union and CIPSCo are merged. (The FERC ALJ has recommended approval of the merger, and state regulatory authorities have already given their approval.) This is a very conservative definition of the suppliers in the relevant market. I have excluded TVA and Southern. TVA is interconnected with Union, AEC, and Entergy. TVA sells power to Entergy and Southern sells significant amounts of power to Entergy. Southern is directly interconnected with Entergy, it is a Tier 2 entity to many of the utilities in the SPP. Later, in my discussion of economic and marginal economic capacity, I include some capacity from TVA and Southern.

# 1 Q. DID YOU INCLUDE ANY TRANSMISSION CONSTRAINTS IN YOUR

### 2 CALCULATIONS?

Yes, I did. The transmission constraints that one includes in the analysis should be 3 Α. 4 those constraints that are most likely to be encountered and most likely to 5 influence economic activity in the relevant wholesale electric market. There are two such transmission limits that I have included in my analysis.9 First, I have 6 limited the aggregate capacity of MAPP utilities to 1,200 MW.10 This is the 7 summer transfer capability between MAPP and the SPP. Second, I have limited 8 9 SPS's capacity to the rest of the SPP to 300 MW. This is the transfer capacity 10 from SPS to the rest of the SPP.11

# 11 Q. WHY DID YOU LIMIT THE AGGREGATE CAPACITY OF MAPP 12 UTILITIES TO 1,200 MW?

As I indicated earlier, there is a substantial amount of low-cost, coal-fired capacity in MAPP that competes with capacity within the SPP. In addition, several SPP

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> In the late summer. 1997, there were north to south and some east to west transmission binding constraints encountered in the SPP. These transmission limits curtailed transactions. As discussed by Mr. Dixon, these curtailments were primarily the result of severe storm damage to a 345 KW line connecting Western Resources and OKGE. In addition, Public Service of Oklahoma requested line-loading relief several times in the summer of 1997 due to sudden loss of generation and overloaded facilities. As discussed in Mr. Dixon's testimony, the line between Western Resources and OKGE was returned to service on September 13, 1997. Hence, I have not included any additional constraints in my analysis.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> See Exhibit A-1-1, 1997 Main Summer Transmission Assessment Including MAIN-ECAR-TVA and MAIN-MAPP-SPP Interregional Appraisals.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> See Direct Testimony of David T. Hudson on behalf of Applicants, in the Public Service Company of Colorado-Southwestern Public Service Company merger proceedings, Docket EC96-2-000, at page 10.

utilities have joined the MAPP RTC. Thus, the amount of coal-fired capacity in

MAPP that can actually reach the SPP is important in the analysis.

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In order to determine if transmission constraints were limiting power flows from MAPP to the SPP, I examined the frequency with which schedules between MAPP and the SPP were reduced due to transmission constraints in MAPP.

MAPP has a procedure known as "line-loading relief" that can be implemented whenever flows on individual interfaces or transmission lines exceed certain limits. When MAPP implements line-loading relief procedures, all schedules within MAPP can be reduced to the extent that flows on the line or interface may be affected.

In 1996, there were about 1,700 hours in which MAPP line-loading relief procedures resulted in schedule reductions from MAPP to the SPP. In all but 70 hours, the schedule reductions were due to other flows in MAPP. There were only 70 hours in 1996 in which excessive flows between MAPP and the SPP led to reductions in schedules.

# 17 Q. WHY DID YOU LIMIT SPS'S TRANSFER CAPACITY TO THE REST OF 18 THE SPP TO 300 MW?

- 19 A. The 300 MW limit from SPS to the rest of the SPP reflects the weak
  20 interconnections between SPS and the SPP.
- Q. DID YOU INCLUDE ANY TRANSMISSION CONSTRAINTS THAT ARE
  NOT BINDING?

No, I did not include any transmission constraints that were not binding for other 1 A. 2 than short durations or under extraordinary circumstances. If power flows generally are less than available transfer capability, and there is no reason to 3 believe that the merger will change this fact, then the economics of the transaction, not transmission constraints, determine power flows. The approach I 5 6 have taken properly distinguishes between those transmission limits that have 7 actually constrained the ability of customers to reach alternative suppliers and 8 those that do not.

# 9 Q. WHAT ARE THE RESULTS OF YOUR HHI CALCULATIONS FOR 10 TOTAL CAPACITY?

A. 11 The pre- and post-merger HHIs and the change in the HHI for the relevant market 12 are shown in Exhibit (RMS-15). The post-merger HHI is 1399. The change in 13 the HHI due to the merger is 57. This calculation is overly conservative because it excludes capacity from TVA and Southern. Had I included capacity from TVA 14 15 and/or Southern, the change in the HHI would have been even smaller. The level 16 of this post-merger HHI and the change in the HHI are well within the safe-harbor 17 provisions of the Merger Policy Statement and the Merger Guidelines. This means that the merger has no adverse effect on competition and no further 18 19 antitrust analysis is required.

# E. HHIs for Baseload Coal and Nuclear Capacity

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# Q. WHY DID YOU CALCULATE THE HHI BASED ON COAL AND NUCLEAR CAPACITY?

A. Coal-fired plants represent about 37 percent of total SPP capacity and natural gasfired plants about 49 percent of SPP capacity. Nuclear plants account for about 4 percent of capacity in the SPP. A substantial amount of wholesale power market activity in the SPP consists of sales from utilities that own coal or nuclear capacity to utilities that have significant amounts of gas-fired capacity when such coal-fired and nuclear capacity is available to displace generation from highercost, gas-fired capacity. During off-peak periods and lower load hours during peak periods, coal-fired capacity can be the marginal generation source in the SPP, and it is coal-fired capacity that determines prices during those time periods. Thus, one potential concern is that a single entity controlling a substantial portion of the coal-fired and nuclear capacity in the geographic market (or a merger that would substantially increase the concentration of ownership of coal and nuclear capacity) might lead to price increases. These price increases would be most likely to occur, if they occurred at all, in off-peak or under lighter load conditions. Q. WHAT ARE THE HHIS AND THE CHANGE IN THE HHI BASED ON COAL-FIRED AND NUCLEAR CAPACITY IN THE RELEVANT MARKET? This calculation is shown in Exhibit (RMS-16). I have used the same suppliers Α. and same transmission constraints as used for total capacity in Exhibit (RMS-15). The post-merger HHI is 1,210; the change in the HHI is 122. This is a postmerger HHI that is at the low end of the moderately concentrated range. The Merger Guidelines consider HHI levels and changes in the HHI just above and

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just below the safe-harbor levels as having the same competitive significance. A

change in the HHI of only slightly more than 100 in a market with a post-merger HHI at the very lower end of the moderately concentrated range indicates a merger that raises no competitive concerns. Moreover, this calculation is overly conservative because it includes no TVA or Southern capacity. Had I included capacity from TVA and/or Southern, the change in the HHI would have been even lower. As I indicated earlier, TVA is a Tier 1 entity and sells significant amounts of power to Entergy and also to Union. Southern is directly interconnected with Entergy and is Tier 2 to many SPP utilities and to Union. Thus, this merger should be considered within the safe-harbor range and no further analysis is required.

# F. HHIs Based on Peaking Capacity

# Q. WHY DID YOU CALCULATE THE HHI BASED ON PEAKING

CAPACITY?

A.

Another concern that might be raised is that a single entity controlling a substantial portion of the peaking capacity within a defined geographic market, or a merger that substantially increases the concentration of ownership of peaking capacity, might lead to price increases. If a single utility or a small number of utilities controlled substantially all of the peaking capacity within a relevant geographic market, they might be able to profit by withholding small amounts of capacity and spiking prices upward. In its *Merger Policy Statement*, FERC noted that "peak periods may be more problematic than other periods, because the opportunity to exercise market power likely would lead to significantly higher prices during those hours" (*Merger Policy Statement*, Appendix A, p. 18).

### 1 Q. IS CONTROL OF PEAKING CAPACITY AN ISSUE IN THIS MERGER?

- 2 A. Control of peaking capacity is not an issue in this merger. The change in the HHI based on peaking capacity due to this merger is zero because KCPL does not have 3 4 any economic peaking capacity. As noted earlier, KCPL has 503 MW of very high-cost, older combustion turbine capacity. Although KCPL's total capacity of 5 6 3,134 MW exceeds its 1996 peak demand of 2,987 MW, 503 MW of this capacity 7 are not really economic capacity because they are high-cost capacity. As a result, 8 KCPL has substantial net purchases of capacity at the time of its peak. This means that zero weight in HHI calculations should be given to KCPL's peaking 9 10 capacity. As noted in the Appendix (p. 8) of the Department of Justice Comments 11 in Docket No. RM96-6-000, "[G]eneration resources should be assigned market 12 shares of zero if it can be established that they would have marginal operating cost 13 far in excess of foreseeable prevailing prices."
- 14 G. HHIs Based on Uncommitted Capacity
- Q. WHY DID YOU EXAMINE THE HHI BASED ON UNCOMMITTED

  CAPACITY?
- In prior merger and market-power cases, FERC has used uncommitted capacity as
  a measure of the ability of firms to sell power on a year-round basis.

  Uncommitted capacity is defined as a utility's total capacity less its peak demand and required reserves.
- Q. WHAT IS THE CHANGE IN THE HHI BASED ON UNCOMMITTED

  CAPACITY?

- 1 A. This merger results in no change in the HHI for uncommitted capacity. Because
  2 the change in the HHI is zero, there is no need to calculate the level of the post3 merger HHI.
- Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY THIS MERGER RESULTS IN NO CHANGE IN
   HHI FOR UNCOMMITTED CAPACITY PROPERLY MEASURED AND
   DEFINED.
- Western Resources has uncommitted capacity that can be economic for sales in the market. Its total capacity forecast for 1998 is 5,319 MW; its 1998 forecast peak demand is 4,041 MW. Western Resources also has net firm contract sales of 364 MW. Assuming a 15 percent reserve margin of 606 MW, this results in uncommitted capacity of 308 MW.

KCPL's 1998 forecast peak demand is 3,125 MW and its forecast capacity is 3,298 MW. This total includes 503 MW of very high-cost, older combustion turbine capacity. Although KCPL's forecast capacity of 3,298 MW exceeds its forecast peak demand, 503 MW of this capacity are not economic capacity because they are high-cost capacity. As a result, KCPL makes substantial net purchases of capacity at the time of its peak. KCPL is also a net purchaser of firm long-term capacity -- in part to meet its peaking requirements. Because KCPL effectively has no uncommitted capacity, the merger leads to no change in the HHI for uncommitted capacity.

1	н.	HHIs Based on Economic	Capacity
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# 2 Q. WHY DID YOU CALCULATE THE PRE- AND POST-MERGER HHIS

### 3 AND CHANGE IN THE HHI BASED ON ECONOMIC CAPACITY?

- A. Economic capacity is the total amount of capacity owned by suppliers to the relevant market from which output can be delivered to a market point at a cost less than or equal to a given market price. FERC has stated that economic capacity "is the most important measure because it determines which suppliers may be included in the geographic market" (Merger Policy Statement, Appendix A, p. 10).
  - I calculate economic capacity at different market-price levels. Different price levels are reflective of different load and market conditions. Low prices represent off-peak conditions; high prices represent peaking conditions.

# Q. WHAT SUPPLIERS DID YOU INCLUDE IN YOUR ECONOMIC CAPACITY ANALYSIS?

- I included all of the suppliers that I included in the total capacity, baseload capacity, peaking capacity, and uncommitted capacity analyses. In addition, I included capacity from TVA and the Southern Company. However, to test the sensitivity of the results to inclusion of Southern and TVA, I also calculated HHIs excluding Southern and then excluding both Southern and TVA.
- 20 Q. WHY IS TVA INCLUDED IN THE RELEVANT GEOGRAPHIC
  21 MARKET?

TVA is included in the relevant geographic market because generating capacity owned by TVA constrains the ability of the Applicants to increase prices. TVA also can provide power directly to entities that had exchange agreements with TVA in 1957. These entities (or their current owners) include CINergy, Duke, CP&L, Union, Entergy, CIPSCo, Illinois Power, Louisville Gas and Electric, Kentucky Utilities, East Kentucky Cooperative, and the Southern Companies. The result of such provision of power by TVA is that third-party generation that might otherwise be sold to these entities is available for sale to other customers in the geographic market. Moreover, when one of these entities is purchasing from TVA, such a transaction increases the likelihood that the purchasing entity has capacity available for sale in the market.

A.

Entergy and Union can and do purchase power from TVA. In 1996, TVA was one of the largest suppliers of non-firm and short-term firm power to Entergy. Purchases from TVA accounted for 36 percent of Entergy's non-firm and short-term firm purchases. TVA was the seventh-largest supplier of non-firm and short-term firm power to Union and accounted for about 6 percent of Union's purchases. In 1996, TVA sold 8,104,243 MWH to Entergy and sold 521,545 MWH to Union Electric, for total sales in the SPP/Union area of 8,625,788 MWH [see Exhibit \_\_\_(RMS-10)]. In 1996 Western Resources sold 3,846,384 MWH of non-firm and short-term firm power and KCPL sold 3,666,691 MWH of non-firm and short-term firm power. Non-firm and short-term firms sales by both Applicants totaled 7,513,075 MWH [see Exhibit \_\_\_(RMS-5)]. This means that TVA's sales of non-firm and short-term firm power in the SPP/Union area of

- 1 8,625,788 MWH exceeded the combined non-firm and short-term firm sales by 2 the Applicants of 7,513,075 MWH.
- 3 Q. WHY DID YOU CONDUCT SENSITIVITY ANALYSES INCLUDING
- 4 THE SOUTHERN COMPANY IN THE RELEVANT GEOGRAPHIC
- 5 MARKET?
- 6 A. The Southern Company accounted for about 2 percent of Entergy's purchases in 7 1996. There are strong interconnections from Southern and TVA to Entergy. All SPP entities interconnected with Entergy are Tier 2 entities to the Southern 8 9 Company. In 1996 Southern sold to Entergy but I did not find sales by Southern to Union or other SPP members. Southern's sales to Entergy are not insignificant. 10 In 1996 Southern sold 477,810 MWH to Entergy. Entergy is one of KCPL's ten H 12 largest customers. KCPL sold 161,070 MWH to Entergy, or about one-third the 13 amount sold by Southern. I show HHI calculations with and without Southern as a supplier to the relevant market. I similarly show HHI calculations both 14 15 including and excluding TVA. The results of the calculations are shown in Exhibit (RMS-21). 16

## 17 Q. HOW DID YOU IMPLEMENT THE ECONOMIC CAPACITY TEST?

I calculated the marginal operating cost of each generating unit in the SPP and in
Union's control area as well as the generating units that might supply power into
the SPP or Union in competition with the Applicants. For each entity in the SPP,
I added that entity's ceiling transmission rate to its border. I also include losses
when I calculate ceiling transmission rates. For entities outside the SPP/Union
area, I added transmission charges to the nearest SPP utility. This calculation

results in each unit's delivered costs to the SPP/Union area. The market shares and measures of market concentration for the regional market were computed at different delivered price levels.

An alternative calculation, which I have also performed, would be to recognize that Entergy is becoming a regional hub. Power usually flows from north to south within the SPP. It is economic activity at regional market hubs that strongly influences prices throughout the region. This means that market concentration should be calculated on the basis of economic capacity delivered to a market hub, or in this case, Entergy. I have calculated economic and marginal economic capacity based on delivered costs to the Entergy border.

Finally, I show HHI calculations in which I do not add transmission charges to the fuel costs of capacity within the SPP area, but do add transmission charges to the fuel cost of capacity outside of the SPP. This calculation would reflect the concept that output capacity outside the SPP area incurs an additional wheeling charge (relative to capacity within the SPP area) in order to reach buyers within the SPP/Union area.

In order to calculate economic capacity, a substantial amount of data is required. Those data include estimates of market prices in the SPP, the capacity and fuel costs of each generating unit owned by each supplier, and transmission rates for each supplier. Each of these data items is discussed separately.

Q. DID YOU ACCOUNT FOR THE FACT THAT THE RELEVANT PRODUCTS MAY BE DIFFERENTIATED BY TIME?

Yes, I did. The *Merger Policy Statement* notes that, because buyers cannot store electricity, products may be differentiated by time. As a consequence, peak and off-peak energy may be distinct products (*Merger Policy Statement*, Appendix A, p. 4). I have taken this into account by measuring economic capacity and marginal economic capacity at different market price levels. Different price levels reflect different load and market demand conditions. Low prices represent off-peak conditions; high prices represent peaking conditions.

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A.

In general, measuring capacity and HHIs at different price levels better reflects different market conditions, compared to using arbitrary time periods that can actually include a variety of market conditions. For example, one could define a "Summer Peak" time period as the hours of noon to 7 p.m. between May 15 and September 15. This time period will actually include a wide range of load and market conditions. If the temperature is in the 90s, loads will be at or near peak conditions. Conversely, temperatures can fall into the 60s during this same time period, making load levels more similar to Spring/Fall or off-peak conditions. Thus, I have chosen to measure economic and marginal economic capacity at different price levels to understand concentration under different load conditions.

# Q. WHAT PRICE LEVELS DID YOU UTILIZE IN YOUR ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC CAPACITY?

A. I have calculated economic capacity at delivered prices of 14, 20, 25, and 35 mills per KWH. I have chosen 14 mills to represent off-peak conditions. The price of 20 mills reflects typical daily weekday conditions. Based on the data I have

transactions in the SPP. It also is near or slightly above the average price for nonfirm and short-term firm power sold by the Applicants. The price of 20 mills also
is at or near the average prices paid for non-firm and short-term firm power by
customers in the region. See Exhibit \_\_\_(RMS-19) and Exhibit \_\_\_(RMS-20).
The data I have examined suggest that 25 mills and 35 mills are reasonable prices
to use to reflect capacity that would be economic at peak conditions.

#### 8 Q. WHAT DATA DID YOU EXAMINE IN ORDER TO DETERMINE

WHICH PRICES TO USE IN YOUR ECONOMIC CAPACITY

#### ANALYSIS?

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I examined actual spot market prices for both Continental Power Exchange transactions and the spot market prices reported by *Power Markets Week*. In addition, I examined the prices at which both Western Resources and KCPL sold power and examined the prices paid by buyers.

#### 15 Q. WHAT IS THE CONTINENTAL POWER EXCHANGE?

A. The Continental Power Exchange (CPEX) is a computerized, one-hour-ahead trading market. CPEX members can place offers to sell power into a computer system up to 20 minutes before the hour that the transaction is due to occur. The computer system then, for each offer to sell, calculates delivered prices to buyers by adding in transmission costs, and these offers appear as offers for the sale of power on the screens of buyers. Buyers can then choose whether or not to accept the offers they see on the computer terminals in their operation or trading centers.

The Energy Daily publishes daily minimum, maximum, and average 1 prices for CPEX transactions. Exhibit (RMS-17) is a map showing the 2 3 control areas that are members of CPEX. Both Western Resources and KCPL, as well as other utilities in this region, are members of CPEX. Prices published by 4 5 Energy Daily are for hourly transactions between 7:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. 6 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE POWER MARKETS WEEK DATA YOU 7 EXAMINED. 8 A. Power Markets Week is a publication of McGraw-Hill. It publishes an index of spot-market prices during the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. on weekdays for 9 10 various regions in the country. The SPP is one region for which transaction prices 11 are reported. In January of 1997, Power Markets Week began quoting prices on 12 an "Into Entergy" basis. 13 The Power Markets Week prices are for pre-scheduled transactions. The 14 reported price for each day is based on transactions made the previous weekday 15 for delivery that day. For example, the price reported for Tuesday, April 22, 1997, is based on transactions pre-scheduled on Monday, April 21, 1997, for 16 17 delivery on Tuesday, April 22, 1997. WHAT WAS THE RESULT OF ANALYZING THE CPEX AND THE 18 Q. 19 **POWER MARKETS WEEK TRANSACTIONS PRICES?** Exhibit \_ (RMS-18), page 1 of 2, shows the cumulative frequency distribution 20 A. 21 of the minimum daily CPEX prices, maximum daily CPEX prices, and average

daily CPEX prices. Exhibit (RMS-18), page 2 of 2, shows the frequency I distribution of average daily prices reported by Power Markets Week for the SPP. 2 The cumulative frequency distribution of CPEX prices indicates, for 3 4 example, that the average daily price is at or below 16 mills/KWH for 24 percent 5 of the days of the year, and is at or below 20 mills/KWH for 56 percent of the 6 days. The maximum daily price is at or below 20 mills/KWH one-quarter of the days. The average daily price is 14 mills or less for only 8 percent of the days of 7 8 the year, and exceeds 25 mills on about 20 percent of the days of the year. The 9 maximum daily CPEX price is less than 40 mills/KWH for about 85 percent of the days of the year. 10 11 The cumulative frequency distribution of SPP average daily prices, as 12 reported in Power Markets Week, is similar to that reported by CPEX. The 13 average daily SPP price reported by Power Markets Week is 16 mills/KWH or less for only 8 percent of the days of the year, and exceeds 35 mills/KWH for only 14 15 6 percent of the hours of the year. The median SPP price is about 19 mills. Q. PLEASE DISCUSS YOUR ANALYSIS OF THE PRICES PAID BY 16 17 BUYERS OF NON-FIRM AND SHORT-TERM FIRM POWER.

Exhibit \_\_\_\_ (RMS-19) shows, for each Tier 1 entity to either merging party that files a FERC Form 1 and also for Entergy, the prices that entity paid to individual sellers for non-firm and short-term firm power in 1995 and 1996.

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For an individual buying utility, the prices reported in these exhibits are the average prices across all transactions in which that seller sold to the indicated

1		buyer. Thus, the prices reflect a mix of transactions in both off-peak and peak
2		periods. Nonetheless, they provide some indication of the overall level of market
3		prices during 1995.
4		The average price paid by these entities in 1995 was 21.58 mills per KWH
5		for Entergy, 23.6 mills per KWH for Empire, and 15.94 mills per KWH for
6		Missouri Public Service.
7		The average price paid by these entities in 1996 was 23.05 mills per KWH
8		for Entergy, 24.04 per KWH for Empire, and 17.29 mills per KWH for Missouri
9		Public Service.
10	Q.	DID YOU ALSO EXAMINE THE PRICES AT WHICH KCPL AND
11		WESTERN RESOURCES SOLD NON-FIRM AND SHORT-TERM FIRM
12		POWER?
13	A.	Yes, I did. Exhibit (RMS-20) consists of KCPL's and Western Resources'
14		1995 and 1996 sales of non-firm and short-term firm power at wholesale, sorted
15		by price received from the buyer.
16		The average price received by Western Resources was 20.0 mills per
17		KWH in 1995 and 19.9 mills per KWH in 1996. The average price received by
18		KCPL was 15.8 mills per KWH in 1995 and 16.59 mills per KWH in 1996.
19		These exhibits also show that more than 90 percent of both Western Resources'
20		and KCPL's sales of non-firm and short-term firm power were to buyers that paid

### Q. DID YOU EXAMINE ANY SYSTEM LAMBDA DATA WHEN YOU WERE CONSIDERING WHAT PRICE LEVELS TO ANALYZE?

A.

A.

Yes. Appendix A, p. 9, of the *Merger Policy Statement* suggests that system lambda may be used as a surrogate for competitive market price. In principle, if reported values for system lambda measured the incremental cost of power, then competitive prices should be close to system lambda plus transmission costs.

However, in my analysis of this merger, there was no reason to use system lambdas, as several alternative measures of market prices were available. The best estimate of market price is actual market price data, not proxies for market prices.

# 11 Q. WERE THERE ANY OTHER REASONS WHY YOU CHOSE NOT TO 12 RELY ON SYSTEM LAMBDAS IN YOUR ANALYSIS OF THIS 13 MERGER?

Yes. Different utilities use different methodologies to calculate the hourly lambdas reported in their Form 714 filings. Thus, an hour-by-hour comparison of system lambdas between different utilities can be misleading. In some cases the hourly system lambda values reported in Form 714 are not the values being observed by system operators at the time buying and selling decisions were being made. Some utilities report system lambdas based on production cost simulations or other after-the-fact modeling. As a consequence, any conclusions based on comparing prices to system lambdas, or based on comparing power flows to system lambdas, are potentially incorrect and misleading. Moreover, as I show in

some examples below, even when different utilities report lambdas on a consistent basis, anomalous results can occur such as sellers reporting higher system lambdas than buyers.

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The fact that different firms report lambdas in different ways became immediately apparent in the course of my analysis. To better understand how lambdas are calculated, I examined the methodologies used by each of the Applicants. There are several potentially important differences in the way the Applicants record lambda data that would make it very difficult to draw conclusions based on any comparisons of their data. The fact that even KCPL and Western employ different methodologies is especially striking when one considers that Western and KCPL operate adjacent control areas and jointly own two plants. It is quite likely that the methodological differences used to report lambdas vary among other utilities, just as they do between Western and KCPL. The instructions on FERC Form 714 appear to give utilities significant latitude in how they calculate and report system lambda. That is, it appears quite likely that different firms could interpret the instructions quite differently. individual utility's own lambda data could be consistent with the instructions on Form 714 and useful if one knew exactly how the data were derived, and yet be inconsistent with data reported by other utilities.

### 20 Q. CAN YOU GIVE SOME EXAMPLES OF DIFFERENT 21 METHODOLOGIES FOR REPORTING LAMBDAS THAT CAN LEAD

### TO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN THE RESULTS ACROSS

#### UTILITIES?

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3 A. Yes. I am aware of several such differences. The most important of these are
4 discussed here. There may be other important differences of which I am not
5 aware.

The first difference is that some utilities report a lambda only based upon the cost of generation from their own units. This is how Western reports its lambda. Other utilities include in their lambda determination both the costs of generation from their own units and purchases from others. For example, when KCPL is purchasing power, it often records the variable cost of the purchase as its lambda. This difference between the purchase price (and so lambda) and the cost of marginal generation can be significant, e.g., if a purchase has been scheduled in advance for any period of time of more than one hour. Decisions to purchase power at a given price are based on expected load and cost conditions at the time the purchase is negotiated. Hourly system lambdas calculated based on generating costs reflect actual loads and generating unit availability in that hour. If there has been a significant, unanticipated change in the load or generating unit availability and capability during the transaction, a system lambda calculated based on purchase power costs may be very different from a system lambda calculated based on that utility's or a neighboring utility's actual marginal generation cost that hour.

During any given hour, an individual utility may be simultaneously engaged in several purchase transactions and several sales transactions, each with different durations (e.g., some lasting one hour, others lasting up to several days). Each of these transactions may have different prices reflecting conditions anticipated at the time the transaction was agreed upon. When a utility buys power for a day or week, the price per KWH may be the same for all hours during which power is being received. If the buying utility includes purchased power costs in its lambda, it may report this constant price as its system lambda for several consecutive hours. A neighboring utility that does not include purchase power cost in its lambda (but is engaged in a similar transaction) would report lambdas that vary from hour to hour.

A second source of differences in system lambdas across utilities occurs because some utilities may report a system lambda based on the cost of the highest-cost unit that was operating and that could supply additional output. Other utilities include in the calculation of system lambda only the cost of generating units on automatic generating control (AGC). The energy management system (EMS) at most utilities calculates an instantaneous lambda based upon the cost of units that are on AGC. The units on AGC are those units or that unit following load on a minute-by-minute basis. KCPL has informed me that, on its system, there often are one or more units that are available to pick up load which, for various reasons, are not on AGC. When this happens, the lambda calculated based on the highest-cost unit running and available to supply

additional output can differ from the lambda calculated based on the cost of the unit or units on AGC.

A third difference in reported lambdas occurs when utilities report a lambda based on after-the-fact determination of incremental generation cost. Neither KCPL nor Western Resources reports the lambda calculated in the EMS system. KCPL examines its generation and load in each hour and calculates a lambda based upon an after-the-fact determination of incremental cost. Western Resources uses a production cost model to estimate lambdas. Such modeling can lead to differences in the methodology for computing lambda and result in differences in the lambda reported on Form 714. Western Resources uses unit availability over the entire month in its production cost model runs to estimate system lambdas. The results of these model runs may or may not reflect actual unit availability and generation on an hourly basis.

KCPL defines the lambda as the marginal cost of the next MWH of output that is not dedicated to spinning reserve. This may differ from the cost of the highest-cost unit actually running. In some cases a utility may be running a high-cost unit such as a combustion turbine (CT) or higher-cost gas unit for voltage support in one part of its control area. When KCPL is in such a situation it would not use that unit's cost as its estimate of system lambda even if that unit is the highest-cost unit running and supplying output. The unit is being run for voltage support, not because it is the optimal unit to supply system load.

It also is possible that the reported system lambda can exceed the cost of the highest-cost unit that is running and not fully loaded. Some units might not be fully loaded in reality, but considered fully loaded because of spinning reserve obligations. In this case KCPL might report the cost of a purchase as its system lambda.

The fact that a number of different methodologies are used by utilities to compute system lambda reported in Form 714-- and in particular the fact that two adjacent companies that jointly owned generating units use very different methodologies -- means that lambda values are not likely to be comparable across different systems.

### Q. CAN YOU ILLUSTRATE SOME OF THESE ISSUES WITH NUMERICAL EXAMPLES?

13 A. Yes. I assume that there are two utilities, A and B, each with four 50 MW units.

14 The units owned by each utility and their marginal generating costs are shown
15 below.

	UTILIT	YA		UTILITY	<b>B</b>
Unit	Capacity (MW)	Cost Mills/KWH	Unit	Capacity (MW)	Cost Mills/KW
A-1	50	12	B-1	50	10
A-2	50	16	B-2	50	15
A-3	50	20	B-3	50	25
A-4	50	30	B-4	50	27

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Assume that Utility A has a load of 120 MW in a given hour and that Utility B has a load of 125 MW in that same hour. Assume that there are no

transmission constraints that limit trading. Further assume that transmission charges are zero.<sup>12</sup>

Finally, assume that each utility must have a unit online, but less than fully loaded to follow minute-by-minute load fluctuations.

In this example, A would operate its units A-1, A-2, and A-3 and sell slightly more than 25 MW to Utility B. Utility B would operate only its units B-1 and B-2. B buys slightly more than 25 MW from A. Utility B's unit B-2 is "on control" and following minute-by-minute load fluctuations. Utility A would generate slightly more than 145 MW and its unit A-3 would be "on control" and following load on a minute-by-minute basis. Utility A sells to Utility B at a price that exceeds 20 mills, but is less than 25 mills. For simplicity, assume A sells to B at a price of 22.5 mills.

If both utilities reported a system lambda based on the highest-cost unit operating and available to meet load, Utility A would report a lambda of 20 mills, or the cost of its unit A-3. This is the highest-cost unit operating on A's system. Utility B would report a system lambda of 15 mills, or the cost of its unit B-2. That unit is the highest-cost unit running on B's system and, in this example, is also the unit load following on B's system.

Note that in this example, B purchased from A to avoid running its unit B-3 which has a cost of 25 mills. This purchase lowered B's total and marginal cost.

<sup>12</sup> The assumption of zero transmission costs simplifies the example without changing the basic point.

After the fact, B reports a lower lambda (15 mills) than does A (20 mills). Thus, one observes the anomalous result that power is flowing from a utility with high lambda (Utility A reports a lambda of 20 mills) to a utility with a low lambda (Utility B reports a lambda of 15 mills). This anomalous result occurs because one is examining utility B's system lambda after the effect of the purchase. The correct comparison is between Utility A's incremental cost of 20 mills and the cost Utility B avoided by purchasing from Utility A, or the 25 mills associated with Utility B running its unit 3.

Alternatively Utility B might report the purchase cost as its lambda. In this case Utility B reports a lambda of 22.5 mills.

Still another alternative would be for Utility B to report a lambda of 25 mills. This is the cost of its unit B-3 and would represent the cost B would incur if it had any significant increase in load. In this example, a significant increase in Utility B's load would require it to start its Unit B-3.<sup>13</sup>

In this example, Utility B's reported lambda could be 15 mills or 22.5 mills depending on whether or not it included purchases in the calculation of its reported lambda. Utility B's reported lambda could be 15 mills or 27 mills depending on whether it reported the highest-cost unit actually running or reported the cost of the unit that would be running if load increased by more than a small amount.

This example illustrates three points. First, whether or not utilities include purchases in their computation of system lambdas can affect the reported lambdas. Second, when a utility is purchasing power to avoid running a higher-cost unit, the lambdas reported based on the highest-cost unit that actually ran on the buying utility's system will be lower than the costs avoided by entering the transaction. In this instance, the system lambda reported by the buying utility may be lower than the selling utility's reported lambda. Finally, the reported system lambda can vary depending on whether the reported lambda value is the cost of the highest-cost unit running, or whether the reported lambda is based on the cost of the next unit that might be run if load increased significantly.

To further complicate the issue, many units burn more than one type of fuel. For example, a unit might burn lower-cost coal up to maybe 90 percent of its rating, but the last 10 percent would be generated on a topping fuel such as gas or oil at a much higher price.

As my previous answer indicated, there are other methodological differences in the computation of system lambda beyond those covered in this example that can also lead to differences in reported system lambdas. As a result, system lambdas reported by different utilities are not likely to be calculated on a consistent basis, and comparisons of lambdas across utilities can be misleading.

Footnote continued from previous page

<sup>13</sup> This last case would be most relevant if Unit 3 were a peaking unit. Peaking units are designed to be started and brought on line quickly. Large steam units cannot be brought on line instantaneously.

#### 1 Q. WHAT TRANSMISSION PRICES DID YOU USE IN YOUR ANALYSIS?

- 2 A. I generally used the Order No. 888 ceiling rates for non-firm transmission plus
- 3 Schedule 1 and 2 ancillary services. For those entities that do not have Order No.
- 4 888 transmission rates but that post tariffs, e.g., TVA and AEC, I used their
- 5 posted ceiling rates. My transmission rate calculations include losses.

#### 6 Q. WHAT DATA DID YOU USE FOR CAPACITY AND FUEL COSTS?

- 7 A. I used EIA Form 860 to obtain data on the capacity, type of fuel burned, and heat
- 8 rate for each unit in my analysis. I obtained plant-specific fuel prices from EIA
- Form 423. I calculated variable cost at each unit as the cost of fuel delivered to
- the plant and burned by that unit multiplied by that unit's heat rate.
- There were some units for which no Form 423 data were available. In
- these instances I used fuel costs reported in FERC Form 1. I also checked the
- accuracy of my database by comparing it to SEC 10Ks, OE-411s, and FERC
- Form 1 power plant data.
- 15 Q. HAVE YOU MADE ANY ADJUSTMENTS TO YOUR CAPACITY DATA
- 16 TO REFLECT LONG-TERM CONTRACTS FOR THE PURCHASE AND
- 17 **SALE OF CAPACITY?**
- 18 A. I examined the types of long-term purchase and sale arrangements included in the
- 19 Applicants' resource plans. Although adjustments for long-term contracts can be
- appropriate in some circumstances, in this case I do not believe such an
- 21 adjustment would have a significant effect on the results. Moreover, the pricing
- 22 under some of these contracts is based on system incremental costs rather than the

fuel costs of a specific unit. This fact would make adjusting for long-term contracts particularly complex.

Western Resources has long-term sales of 364 MW forecast for 1998. KCPL has forecast purchases of 547 MW in 1998 and forecast capacity sales of 150 MW.<sup>14</sup> The effect of adjusting for all of these contracts would be to decrease Western Resources' capacity by 364 MW and to increase KCPL's capacity by 397 MW -- a net of 33 MW for the merged entity.

The effect of adjusting the capacity of all other suppliers in the relevant market for long-term purchase contracts would be to raise some suppliers' capacity and lower others', but it would not change total capacity in the relevant market by a substantial amount. 15

Since incorporating long-term purchase and sales contracts will not change the merged firm's total capacity by any significant amount, and also is unlikely to change total capacity in the relevant market by a substantial amount, such adjustments will not change the merged firm's market share or the change in the HHI by very much. Thus, such adjustments do not affect the results and unnecessarily complicate the analysis.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> This consists of 195 MW of capacity purchases less 45 MW that are simultaneously resold.

<sup>15</sup> As a check, I examined the 1998 forecasts in the SPP OE-411. Total capacity after adjusting for the net effect of purchase and sales contracts was 69,956 MW. Total capacity prior to such adjustment was 68,955 MW of utility capacity and 918 MW of non-utility generation.

### 1 Q. WHAT WAS THE RESULT OF YOUR ECONOMIC CAPACITY

#### 2 ANALYSIS?

A.

Exhibit \_\_\_\_(RMS-21) shows my economic capacity calculations under the alternative assumptions I discussed previously. Exhibit \_\_\_\_\_(RMS-21) presents HHIs based on economic capacity at delivered costs to the regional market under three scenarios: 1) including TVA in the relevant market, but excluding Southern; 2) excluding both TVA and Southern; and 3) including both TVA and Southern. I also show the HHIs and the change in the HHI based on economic capacity delivered to the Entergy border, or regional market hub, for the same three scenarios. The post-merger HHI and the change in the HHI due to the merger are shown for different price levels.

Regardless of which assumption is made concerning the inclusion of capacity from Southern and/or TVA, the HHI calculations based on economic capacity are generally within the safe-harbor provisions of the *Merger Policy Statement* and the *Merger Guidelines*. The post-merger HHIs are almost always less than 1,800. The small number of instances in which the change in the HHI exceeds 100 points generally occur only when I exclude all of TVA's and Southern's capacity. Given the magnitude of the sales of TVA and Southern in the region, exclusion of all of their capacity clearly overstates any impact of this merger. These results indicate that the merger, overall, should be viewed as within the safe-harbor levels and no further analysis is required.

1		Exhibit(RMS-22) shows the details of the capacity calculations from
2		each supplier at each price level.
3		I. HHIs Based on Marginal Economic Capacity
4	Q.	WHY DID YOU CALCULATE THE HHI BASED ON MARGINAL
5		ECONOMIC CAPACITY?
6	A.	Marginal economic capacity measures capacity with costs at or near the general
7		range of market prices. Marginal economic capacity also measures the capacity
8		that might respond to price increases. It has been used in prior merger and market
9		power cases at FERC. FERC staff witness David Patton used marginal economic
10		capacity in his testimony regarding the PEPCO-Baltimore Gas & Electric merger
11		(Docket No. EC96-10-000).
12	Q.	ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH THE CONCEPT OF "AVAILABLE
13	-	ECONOMIC CAPACITY"?
14	A.	Yes. I am aware that in some other merger cases, FERC has calculated HHIs
15		based on "available economic capacity." Available economic capacity is
16		calculated for each supplier, for different time periods (i.e., summer peak, summer
17		off-peak, etc.), as that supplier's economic capacity less that supplier's native
18		load.
19		I do not believe that HHIs based on available economic capacity are an
20		appropriate way to analyze utility mergers. Rather, I believe that HHIs based on
21		marginal economic capacity are more economically appropriate.

## Q. WHY DO YOU THINK MARGINAL ECONOMIC CAPACITY IS A SUPERIOR MEASURE TO AVAILABLE ECONOMIC CAPACITY?

A.

Available economic capacity, as it is conventionally calculated, ignores the fact that capacity at or above market price held by net buyers places a significant constraint on the ability of the merged firm to increase prices. Marginal economic capacity is the additional capacity that would become competitive at increased prices. This capacity clearly constrains the ability of the merged firm to raise prices. I believe that HHIs calculated on the basis of marginal economic capacity, along with those calculated on the basis of economic capacity, are a superior measure of a merger's impact compared to HHIs based on available economic capacity.

Marginal economic capacity reflects the fact that the capacity available to respond to a price increase consists of two components. The first is the economic capacity held by net sellers that exceeds their native load obligations; the second is the capacity owned by net buyers who might increase output in response to a price increase.

### 17 Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW MARGINAL ECONOMIC CAPACITY IS 18 CALCULATED.

A. Conceptually, marginal economic capacity is calculated as the additional amount of generating capacity that can be delivered to the market at a given increase in the market price. Consider the following example. Assume the current market price of power is 18 mills per KWH. An entity thinking of raising its price above

18 mills would be concerned with the amount of capacity held by other entities with a variable cost of 18 mills or slightly above. In this situation, the capacity owned by competitors would constrain the firm's ability to raise prices, in that, if the firm raised its price, the competitors' capacity might enter the market and capture the firm's market share. This would render the price increase unprofitable and so would prevent the firm from raising prices. Thus, marginal economic capacity is the capacity whose output would be increased (decreased) if wholesale market prices were to increase (decrease).

Q.

A.

Marginal economic capacity is calculated as the difference in economic capacity between two different price levels. For example, the marginal economic capacity between 14 mills and 20 mills would be the difference between the economic capacity held by each entity at a price of 20 mills and the economic capacity held by each entity at a price of 14 mills.

# WOULD YOU PLEASE ILLUSTRATE THE CONCEPT OF MARGINAL ECONOMIC CAPACITY AND EXPLAIN HOW IT DIFFERS FROM "AVAILABLE ECONOMIC CAPACITY"?

Yes. Consider a market with three utilities: A, B, and C. Table 1 lays out this example. As shown in Table 1, each utility has a native load of 200 MW for the period under analysis. Utilities A and B are proposing a merger. For simplicity, I will assume A and B have identical mixes of capacity. Each of the two merging entities has 100 MW of capacity with a marginal variable cost of 10 mills per KWH and 150 MW of capacity with a marginal variable cost of 20 mills per KWH. Utility C has 100 MW of capacity with a marginal variable cost of 15

mills per KWH and 100 MW of capacity with a marginal variable cost of 20.5 mills per KWH. I assume no transmission charges associated with off-system sales. This assumption simplifies the example but does not alter the basic point or results.

TABLE 1

			Cost		Native	Sales	Economic Capacity at 105% of	Available Economic Capacity <sup>1</sup> at 105% of
Utility	Plant	Capacity	(mills/KWH)	Production	Load	(Purchases)	Market Price	Market Price
Α	1	100	10	100		<u></u>	100	
	2	150	20	150			150	
-	Total	250		250	200	50	250	50
В	1	100	10	100			100	•
	2	150	20	150			150	
-	Total	250		250	200	50	250	50
С	1	100	15	100			100	
	2	100	20.5	0			100	
•	Total	200		100	200	(100)	200	0

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In this example, utilities A and B each generate 250 MW. Each uses 200 MW to meet its native load obligations and sells 50 MW to Utility C. Utility C generates 100 MW and purchases 50 MW each from utilities A and B. The price of power sold by A and B to C is between 20 and 20.5 mills per KWH. At any price in excess of 20.5 mills per KWH, C runs its own generator rather than buying from A and B. Neither A nor B will find it profitable to sell to C at a price less than their marginal costs of 20 mills per KWH. C buys from A and B because it is less costly for C to buy power at 20.25 mills from A and B than it is to run its generator at 20.5 mills.

Economic capacity would be calculated as follows. The market price is about 20 to 20.5 mills per KWH. The market price plus 5 percent is about 21 mills per KWH. Given that utilities A and B each have 100 MW of capacity with a marginal cost of 10 mills and 150 MW of capacity with a marginal cost of 20 mills per KWH, A and B each have 250 MW of economic capacity, and native loads of 200 MW. Therefore, A and B each have 50 MW of available economic

capacity.

Utility C has 100 MW of capacity with a marginal cost of 15 mills and 100 MW of capacity with a marginal cost of 20.5 mills. This is a total of 200 MW of economic capacity. Utility C has a native load of 200 MW. Thus, Utility C has zero available economic capacity.

If one only considered economic capacity held by net sellers in excess of their native load requirements to evaluate the effects of a merger of A and B in this example, one would conclude that A and B control all of the available economic capacity. One also might then conclude that utilities A and B could increase prices significantly to Utility C. This conclusion would be incorrect. If A and B attempted to increase prices to Utility C by any significant amount, Utility C could cease purchasing from A and B and run its 20.5 mill per KWH generator. This is because output from the capacity held by C with costs near the market price would increase if prices were to increase. As a result, Utility C's capacity also is available to limit the ability of the merged firm to increase prices.

The analysis ought to take into account all of the capacity that might respond to a price increase. This would include not just economic capacity in

excess of native load requirements owned by net sellers, but also capacity owned by buyers that could respond to a price increase. In the case of this example, Utility C had 100 MW of economic capacity at a cost between the market price and 105 percent of the market price. This capacity is available to defeat a price increase, yet Utility C has zero available economic capacity as it is conventionally calculated because its economic capacity is less than its native load. As this example has shown, the capacity owned by all market participants with costs at or near the market price should be included in the analysis. Marginal economic capacity reflects all capacity with costs near the market price, not just capacity held by net sellers.

Q.

A.

# CAN YOU PROVIDE OTHER EXAMPLES TO ILLUSTRATE THE PROBLEMS THAT CAN ARISE WHEN AVAILABLE ECONOMIC CAPACITY IS USED TO EVALUATE MERGERS?

Yes. My previous example showed how available economic capacity calculations could result in an inference that a merger increases prices when, in fact, the merger would not lead to a price increase. There are also situations where calculations based on available economic capacity might lead one to infer that a merger would have no impact on wholesale prices when, in fact, the merger would result in a significant price increase.

Again I assume a market with three utilities: A, B, and C. This example is set out in Table 2. As Table 2 shows, each utility has a native load of 200 MW for the period being analyzed. Utilities A and B are proposing a merger. Utility A has 100 MW of capacity with a marginal variable cost of 10 mills per KWH

and 200 MW of capacity with a marginal variable cost of 18 mills per KWH. Utility B has 150 MW of capacity with a marginal variable cost of 15 mills per KWH and 50 MW of capacity with a marginal variable cost of 20 mills per KWH. Utility C has 150 MW of capacity with a marginal variable cost of 15 mills per KWH and 50 MW of capacity with a marginal variable cost of 21.7 mills per KWH. I assume no transmission charges associated with off-system sales. This assumption simplifies the example but does not alter the basic point or results.

TABLE 2

Utility	Plant	Capacity	Cost (mills/KWH)	Production	Native Load	Sales (Purchases)	Economic Capacity at 105% of Market Price	Available Economic Capacity <sup>1</sup> at 105% of Market Price
Α	1	100	10	100			100	
	2	200	18	200			200	İ
	Total	300		300	200	100	300	100
В	1	150	15	150			150	
	2	50	20	0			50	
	Total	200		150	200	(50)	200	0
С	1	150	15	150			150	
	2	50	21.7	0			0	
,	Total	200		150	200	(50)	150	0

Available economic capacity is economic capacity less native load. If the result of this subtraction is less than zero, available economic capacity is set equal to zero.

In this example, Utility A generates 300 MW. It uses 200 MW to meet its native load and sells 50 MW to each of utilities B and C. So long as the price Utility A charges is slightly under 20 mills per KWH, utilities B and C each generate 150 MW and purchase 50 MW from A. Utility A's profit-maximizing strategy is to charge a price just under 20 mills per KWH and sell to both B and C. At any price above 20 mills, B runs its 20 mill generator rather than purchasing

from A. At any price above 21.7 mills per KWH, C runs its 21.7 mill generator and A's wholesale sales are reduced to zero. Utility A's profit-maximizing price is just under 20 mills per KWH because Utility A makes more profit selling to both utilities B and C at this price than selling only to Utility C at a price between 20 and 21.7 mills per KWH.<sup>16</sup>

Economic capacity would be calculated as follows. The market price is just under 20 mills per KWH. The market price plus 5 percent is about 21 mills per KWH. Utility A has 300 MW of capacity with marginal costs less than 21 mills. Utility B has 200 MW of capacity with marginal costs less than 21 mills. Utility C has 150 MW of capacity with variable costs less than 21 mills.

Since each utility has 200 MW of native load, Utility A has 100 MW of available economic capacity (300 MW of economic capacity less 200 MW of native load). Utilities B and C have zero available economic capacity since both of them have economic capacity (at a price of 21 mills per KWH) of 200 MW or less.

If one used available economic capacity alone to evaluate the impact of a merger of utilities A and B, one would conclude that the merger has no adverse effect on competition. Since B has zero available economic capacity, the change in the HHI based on available economic capacity is zero.

Utility A cannot charge a price of just under 20 mills to Utility B and a price higher than 20 mills to Utility C, pre-merger. If Utility A attempted to price-discriminate between utilities B and C, B would continue to purchase from Utility A and run its 20 mill generator to sell to Utility C.

This conclusion would be incorrect. Prior to the merger of A and B, the 20 mill capacity Utility B owned prevented Utility A from increasing prices to Utility C. Post-merger, this constraint on Utility A is eliminated. After the merger, the price of power sold by Utility A to Utility C would increase from just under 20 mills per KWH to just under 21.7 mills per KWH. This is a price increase of about 8.5 percent.

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The reason why calculations of available economic capacity would fail to detect the price increase that results from the merger is because available economic capacity calculations fail to recognize that capacity held by net buyers can limit the ability of net sellers to increase prices.

## Q. ARE THERE ANY OTHER REASONS TO BE CONCERNED WITH RESULTS BASED ON "AVAILABLE ECONOMIC CAPACITY"?

Yes. The calculation of available economic capacity is very sensitive to small changes in the assumptions one makes as to capacity or native load. For example, if economic capacity is 1,000 MW and native load is 800 MW, available capacity is 200 MW. If native load increases by 5 percent, to 840 MW, available capacity falls by 20 percent, to 160 MW. If capacity increases from 1,000 MW to 1,100 MW (a 10 percent increase), available economic capacity increases from 200 MW to 300 MW, or a 50 percent increase. This sensitivity of the results to small changes in the inputs in itself suggests that the measure should be scrutinized.

### Q. HAS THE CONCEPT OF MARGINAL ECONOMIC CAPACITY BEEN DISCUSSED BY DOJ OR FTC IN PRIOR FERC PROCEEDINGS?

1 A. Yes. At page 8 of its comments in Docket RM96-6-000, DOJ stated the following:

As in other industries, the proper analysis of market share and concentration will depend on the specific facts involved in each transaction. For example, the marginal costs of generation units in the same geographic areas may vary greatly. If markets are clearing properly, generators that produce power for use in that area will be "turned on" in economic merit order, from least cost up through greatest cost until demand is filled. If there is a marketclearing price, the units most affecting price are at the margin of the market as a whole. A firm controlling these marginal units may be able to influence price by restricting output from the marginal plants, which would raise the market-clearing price. This will be true even if the firm controls a very small percentage of the total generation available for sale in the market. Merger analysis must assess the profitability of such a strategy, which will depend on the cost characteristics of the firm's entire portfolio of units. Determining the anticompetitive effects of a merger involving ownership of these marginal units therefore requires a careful. assessment of the firms in the market under specific load conditions.

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The FTC stated in its comments in that same docket, at pages 12 and 13:

Recent empirical work on electricity generation pricing in the

United Kingdom may provide some insight about generator
dominance and how to limit its effects. The U.K.'s electric power
reforms have taken place within the context of high concentration
in generation. The findings of the U.K.'s electricity regulator and
recent academic research show that the two dominant generators
have exercised considerable control over price in many periods.

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Most relevant for this inquiry, however, is that for most of the year, the market price in the U.K. is determined by relatively few plants -- those with middle levels of cost. Low cost plants are always dispatched (that is, operated). High cost plants are dispatched only at brief demand peaks or in emergencies. In most periods the marginal plants that set the price are the middle cost plants. Given this pattern, greater competition among middle cost plants could make the exercise of market power more difficult even if capacity at the extremes is concentrated.

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## 1 Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU CALCULATED MARGINAL 2 ECONOMIC CAPACITY IN THIS CASE.

Α.

I analyzed marginal economic capacity at two price ranges: 14-25 mills per KWH and 25-35 mills per KWH. I also show calculations of marginal economic capacity for 14-20 mills and 20-25 mills. The 14-25 mill price range would cover the majority of the transactions that occur. Plants with delivered costs below this range would be very low cost plants that almost always are base-loaded and/or dedicated to native load. Plants with costs in excess of 25 mills would tend to be very high cost units that are not run many hours of the year. This means that plants with delivered costs between 14-25 mills are likely to be the competitively significant plants during most hours of the year.

Prices in the 25-35 mill range represent very high load conditions. Plants with delivered costs in this range tend to be those that are at the margin during peak or very high load periods. Calculations of market concentration based on plants with delivered costs in this range would indicate who controls capacity that tends to be the marginal unit during peak or very high load periods.

I calculated marginal economic capacity for two relatively broad price ranges, rather than a series of small ranges, because I believe that the post-merger HHI and the change in the HHI over a broader range is more economically appropriate than using a series of very narrow ranges. Use of very narrow ranges may result in erroneous conclusions due to the fact that marginal cost estimates for different generators are subject to a margin of error. For example, making fine distinctions between generators with costs in the 18-20 mill range and generators

with costs in the 20-22 mill range may overstate the underlying precision of the data. Fuel prices and heat rates can change within these narrow bands from one year to the next.

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Moreover, use of narrow bands might fail to detect overlaps between the two merging parties. Assume one merging party has a significant amount of capacity in the 18-20 mill band, but no capacity in the 20-22 mill price range. The other merging party has a substantial amount of capacity in the 20-22 mill price band but no capacity in the 18-20 mill price band. Calculation of HHIs and changes in HHIs using very narrow price bands of two mills could lead one to conclude that there is no overlap between the two merging firms. In fact, in this example, the two merging firms do place constraints on each other's ability to increase prices, pre-merger.

While I believe it is most appropriate to analyze marginal economic capacity using relatively broad price ranges, I have also calculated HHIs for ranges for two somewhat narrower price ranges. These are 14-20 mills per KWH and 20-25 mills per KWH.

## 17 Q. WHAT WAS THE RESULT OF YOUR CALCULATION OF THE HHI 18 BASED ON MARGINAL ECONOMIC CAPACITY?

Exhibit \_\_\_(RMS-23) shows the post-merger HHI for marginal economic capacity using the same assumptions as Exhibit \_\_\_(RMS-21). Exhibit \_\_\_(RMS-24) shows the details behind these calculations. Using either the two broad price ranges or the narrower price ranges, these results are consistent with the other capacity measures I examined. The HHIs and changes in HHIs taken together

1	indicate that the merger will have no adverse effects on competition. Again, the
2	conclusion is that this merger raises no competitive concerns and no further
3	analysis is required.

4 J. HHIs Based on Individual Destination "Markets"

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- FOR PURPOSES OF EVALUATING THIS MERGER, IS IT NECESSARY

  TO CALCULATE MARKET CONCENTRATION FOR NARROWER

  GEOGRAPHIC MARKETS OR INDIVIDUAL DESTINATION

  UTILITIES?
- 9 A. No, it is not. As I explained earlier, under the *Merger Guidelines* approach to
  10 market definition, one defines narrow geographic markets such as individual
  11 destination utilities or groups of customers only if such customers can be targeted
  12 for price increases, this meaning that sellers can increase prices to some customers
  13 but not to others.

Although such price discrimination may have been possible in the past, it is much less likely today. Open transmission access and the increase in electricity trading that has occurred have eliminated or substantially reduced any ability utilities might have had in the past to selectively increase prices.

## 18 Q. WHY IS SUSTAINED AND SYSTEMATIC PRICE DISCRIMINATION 19 MUCH LESS LIKELY IN TODAY'S ELECTRICITY MARKET?

A. In general, it is not possible to engage in price discrimination for a product that
can be resold. If the buyers whose prices are not increased can resell a product to
buyers whose prices are increased, price discrimination is not very likely. In

and other traders are in the business of reselling power to take advantage of any market inefficiencies. As I noted earlier, about 25 percent of Western Resources' and about 10 percent of KCPL's sales of non-firm and short-term firm power are made to power marketers. As I have discussed elsewhere in my testimony, sales by power marketers in the SPP are substantial. Nationwide sales by power marketers have grown at an extremely rapid rate, particularly after the implementation of open transmission access under FERC Order 888.

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A.

The Applicants have requested that I include calculations of the postmerger HHI and the change in the HHI due to the merger for economic and marginal capacity for individual destination utilities. Although I do not believe that individual destination utilities constitute relevant geographic markets, I have made such calculations for entities directly interconnected with one or both of the merging parties.

### Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE METHODOLOGY YOU EMPLOYED IN THESE CALCULATIONS.

For each supplier to each destination utility, I calculated the delivered cost from each generating unit to the destination utility. The delivered cost from each generating unit to an individual utility is the sum of the marginal fuel cost of the unit plus transmission charges at Order 888 rates plus losses to the border of the destination utility. These calculations include the same two transmission limits that I included in my regional market analysis. I have included capacity from

TVA in the calculations for only Entergy and Union. Entergy and Union can and do purchase significant amounts of power from TVA. Excluding TVA from the other "markets" clearly understates the effect of TVA on prices to those markets. For example, including TVA for Entergy and Union reflects the fact that TVA constrains the ability of the merged entity to raise prices to Entergy and Union. However, excluding TVA from the destination "market" consisting of CSW, which is directly interconnected with Entergy and a Tier 2 entity to Union, ignores the fact that the presence of TVA selling to Entergy or Union would constrain pricing to CSW. Thus, the analysis of destination "markets" is clearly very conservative, and the HHIs will tend to overstate any potential effects of the proposed merger. Capacity from Southern is included to the extent that such capacity is economic capacity to an individual destination "market." I have also shown, as a sensitivity analysis, the effect of excluding all of Southern's capacity in my HHI calculations.

A.

### Q. WHAT WERE THE RESULTS OF YOUR HHI CALCULATIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL DESTINATION "MARKETS"?

Exhibit \_\_\_\_(RMS-25) summarizes the results of my HHI calculations based on economic capacity and marginal economic capacity for various destination "markets." The details of those calculations are shown in my workpapers. In general, the post-merger HHI is either in the lower half of the moderately concentrated range or in the unconcentrated range. In some cases, the change in the HHI exceeds 100 points when the post-merger HHI exceeds 1000. Several of these instances are in lower price periods that represent lower load or off-peak

because there are generally substantial amounts of surplus power available in such time periods. As I noted earlier, FERC has expressed particular concern about peak rather than other periods (*Merger Policy Statement*, Appendix A, p. 18). Moreover, there are no instances in which the post-merger HHI based on economic capacity exceeds 1800. As I noted earlier, antitrust agencies rarely challenge mergers when the post-merger HHI is less than 1800.

A.

Finally, as I have discussed previously, I believe that relevant markets are broader than individual destination utilities. This means that HHIs calculated on the assumption that destination utilities are relevant antitrust markets should not be used to draw conclusions regarding the impacts of mergers on competition.

## Q. ARE THERE ANY OTHER REASONS WHY HHI CHANGES EXCEEDING 100 IN LOWER PRICE PERIODS SHOULD NOT RAISE CONCERN?

Yes. Exhibit \_\_\_\_(RMS-26) illustrates why one should be less concerned over larger changes in the HHI during lower-price time periods. That exhibit plots economic capacity in the relevant geographic market versus delivered cost of output from that capacity at Empire. As the Exhibit shows, small price changes lead to a substantial increase in the capacity from which output could be delivered to Empire (or other entities).

Exhibit \_\_\_(RMS-26) shows for various delivered prices to Empire (vertical axis) the total amount of economic capacity (horizontal axis) from which

output could be delivered to Empire from all suppliers in the relevant market. At prices less than 25 mills, this curve is fairly elastic. That is, small changes in price lead to substantial increases in the amount of economic capacity from which output could be delivered to Empire. At prices in the 25-35 mills per KWH and higher range, the "supply curve" becomes slightly steeper, or somewhat less elastic. This means that the increase in economic capacity due to a price increase is less during peak than off-peak time periods.

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The degree to which any seller is able to increase prices depends on both the ownership of capacity and the amount of capacity that might begin supplying output in response to a small price increase. The greater the amount of capacity that might begin supplying output in response to a small price increase, the less likely any seller will be able to increase prices. If a substantial amount of capacity will begin operating in response to small price increases, any seller attempting to increase prices is much more likely to lose significant amounts of business. Hence, price increases are less likely. If there is only a small increase in output when prices increase, sellers attempting a price increase are less likely to lose business, and the price increase is more likely to be successful.

Overall, the calculated HHIs and changes in the HHI for individual destination utilities do not lead me to alter my conclusion that this merger raises no competitive concerns.

Q. HAVE YOU CALCULATED HHIS FOR INDIVIDUAL DESTINATION
"MARKETS" BASED ON UNCOMMITTED CAPACITY?

- I A. As I explained earlier in my testimony, for all practical purposes, KCPL has no
- 2 uncommitted capacity. Therefore, the change in the HHI in all cases will be zero.
- The merger will have no effect on concentration in uncommitted capacity and thus
- 4 there is no need to calculated HHIs for uncommitted capacity.

#### 5 Q. HAVE YOU CALCULATED HHIS INDIVIDUAL DESTINATION

#### 6 "MARKETS" BASED ON TOTAL CAPACITY?

- 7 A. As a practical matter, I have. As I discussed earlier in my testimony, I calculated
- 8 HHIs for the destination "markets" based on economic capacity at four different
- 9 price levels. The HHIs based on the highest price level, 35 mills per KWH, will
- reflect concentration for most of the capacity that is economic under current
- 11 conditions. Thus, the HHIs for economic capacity at the highest price level may
- be seen as a reasonable proxy for HHIs for total capacity for the individual
- destination "markets."

#### 14 Q. OVERALL, WHAT DO YOU CONCLUDE ON THE BASIS OF YOUR

#### 15 **DESTINATION UTILITY ANALYSIS?**

- 16 A. The destination utility analysis does not change my opinion that the proposed
- merger of Western Resources and KCPL will have no adverse impact on
- competition. Although there were several instances in which the change in the
- 19 HHI exceeded 100 points, the post-merger HHIs generally are in the
- 20 unconcentrated range or the lower end of the moderately concentrated range. As I
- 21 discussed earlier in my testimony, antitrust agencies such as DOJ and the FTC
- 22 rarely have sought to block mergers for which the post-merger HHI is less than
- 23 1,800.

Moreover, individual destination utilities are not relevant markets. Use of HHIs based on individual destination utilities to infer that the merger might increase prices substantially at destination Utility A but not at destination Utility B, when destination Utilities A and B are physically adjacent and directly interconnected, is unlikely in an open access transmission environment. Moreover, the use of individual destination utilities ignores the fact that charging different prices to different customers within a small geographic area creates arbitrage opportunities that can be exploited by large traders and power marketers. Exploitation of such arbitrage opportunities reduces or eliminates the ability of sellers to engage in systematic price discrimination.

#### VI. GAS-ELECTRIC VERTICAL MARKET POWER ISSUES

- Q. DO EITHER OF THE MERGING PARTIES OWN GAS DISTRIBUTION
  OR PIPELINE FACILITIES?
- 14 A. Western Resources owns a gas distribution and pipeline system. KCPL does not

  own any gas distribution or pipeline facilities.

Western Resources has entered into a proposed transaction with ONEOK Inc. (ONEOK) in which Western Resources will be contributing its gas properties to a newly formed corporation (new ONEOK) in exchange for 45 percent of the equity in new ONEOK. Existing ONEOK shareholders will hold the remaining 55 percent. Western Resources has informed me that, because of limitations contained in the associated shareholder agreement, Western Resources' voting power will be a substantially smaller amount than the amount of stock it actually

owns in new ONEOK.	Western Resources'	voting	interest	will	be	less	than	10
percent of the total votin	g interest of ONEOK							

Q.

A.

As of the filing of this testimony, the ONEOK transaction has not yet been consummated. I have analyzed the vertical issues under two alternative assumptions: that the ONEOK transaction is not consummated, and that it is.

## DOES THIS MERGER RAISE ANY VERTICAL MARKET POWER CONCERNS AS A RESULT OF WESTERN RESOURCES' OWNERSHIP OF PIPELINE CAPACITY?

No, it does not. Although there are several gas-fired generators connected to the gas distribution system Western Resources owns today, the total capacity of these plants is about 1,000 MW. This is the capacity equivalent of one major power plant or less. Moreover, the data Western Resources provided to me shows that many of these power plants are within a few miles of another gas pipeline or distribution line. At least one of these power plants (KCBPU's Quindaro plant) is directly connected to another pipeline today. The fact that such a small amount of gas-fired capacity is connected to Western Resources' gas lines today means that this merger raises no vertical market power issues, given Western Resources' existing gas system, i.e., assuming the ONEOK transaction is not consummated.

There are several power plants connected to the ONEOK system. Four Public Service of Oklahoma and one OGE plant account for almost 70 percent of

estimated ONEOK gas deliveries to electric generating units.<sup>17</sup> All five of these plants are connected to other pipelines. There are numerous gas pipelines in Oklahoma. This means that there is no vertical market power issue as a result of this merger, assuming that the ONEOK transaction is consummated.

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Q. WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH AN ELECTRIC GENERATOR THAT ALSO OWNS GAS PIPELINE FACILITIES WOULD HAVE THE ABILITY AND INCENTIVE TO DENY GAS SUPPLIES TO ELECTRIC GENERATION COMPETITORS?

An electric generator that also owns gas pipeline capacity only has an incentive to deny gas supplies to competitors only when it is both able to do so and when it can profit by doing so. For example, if generating plants connected to Western Resources' gas pipeline system are also connected to other pipelines, Western Resources has no ability to deny gas supplies to the power plant owned by an electric generation competitor.

There are two ways in which an electric generating utility like Western Resources might profit from denying gas supplies to electric generating competitors. First, if Western Resources supplied gas to power plants accounting for a large enough percentage of generating capacity in the relevant market, denying supplies to them, or increasing gas transportation rates to those power plants, might increase the market price of power in the Southwest Power Pool. If

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Gas deliveries may involve sales of gas by ONEOK or sales of gas transportation services.

that happened, the combined Western Resources-KCPL entity, as a seller of electricity, might profit from the increase in the price of power. If, however, the capacity of power plants connected to the Western Resources gas pipeline is only a small fraction of the relevant market, denying gas supplies to them or increasing the price of transportation will have no measurable effect on the market price of power, and Western Resources will not profit by denying or increasing the price of gas transportation services.

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Western Resources also might profit from denying gas transportation service and/or increasing the price of gas to electric generating plants owned by competitors if such a denial or price increase would lead to increased purchases of electricity from Western Resources by that competitor. In that case, Western Resources would earn a profit on each sale of electricity to the competitor because it has restricted gas supplies and/or raised the price of gas to that competitor. Such a strategy is unlikely to be profitable in an open transmission access environment (for electric) because if Western Resources denied gas supplies to someone who might otherwise be a purchaser of electricity, Western Resources would not know if it could get the sale. The competitor that was denied gas supplies (or whose gas rates were increased) might purchase the replacement electricity from an entity other than Western Resources. Moreover, Western Resources would profit by such behavior only if the margin earned on sales of electricity exceeded the margin earned on sales of gas.

l	Q.	ASSUMING	THAT	THE	ONEOK	TRANSA	CTION	IS	NOT
2		CONSUMMA	TED, DO	ES THIS	MERGER	CREATE	THE ABI	LITY	AND
3		INCENTIVE T	TO DENY	GAS SU	PPLIES TO	O COMPET	TITORS?		

A.

No, it does not. Western Resources remains a combination gas-electric utility regardless of the merger. The merger changes only the amount of electric generating capacity Western Resources owns.

Pre-merger, Western Resources is supplying gas and/or gas transportation services to a number of entities. The issue in the merger analysis is: Does the merger create or significantly increase the ability or the incentive to deny gas and/or transportation service to electric generation entities?

The merger creates the ability and the incentive to deny gas supplies to competitors only if all three of the following conditions are met. First, the amount of generating capacity owned by others that purchase gas and/or transportation services from Western Resources must be large enough that a denial of gas and/or transportation services to them would result in an increase in the market price of electricity and/or a significant increase in electric sales by Western Resources to these competitors. Second, Western Resources' post-merger share of electric generating capacity in the relevant market is large enough that, post-merger, such a denial of gas and/or gas transportation services is profitable. Finally, Western Resources must have the ability to deny gas and/or gas transportation services or to raise the price of those services. This can occur only if the gas customers of Western Resources do not have physical access to alternative pipeline suppliers.

# Q. ARE THESE CONDITIONS PRESENT IN THE MERGER BETWEEN WESTERN RESOURCES AND KCPL?

Α.

No. These conditions are not met in the present merger. At my request, Western Resources provided me with a list of the electric generators that purchase gas from Western Resources, along with their 1996 purchases from Western Resources and an indication of whether other pipeline or gas distribution companies had facilities nearby. This information is shown in Exhibit \_\_\_(RMS-27).

The total capacity of the gas plants connected to the Western Resources system is 1,011 MW.<sup>18</sup> This amount of capacity is equivalent to the capacity of a single, major power plant. It is less than 2 percent of total SPP capacity and is less than 4 percent of total gas capacity in the SPP. This means that the gas-fired capacity connected to the Western Resources gas system is a small enough percentage of total capacity that, even if Western Resources had the ability to deny gas and/or gas transportation to these customers (or increase prices to them), this would not lead to any significant increase in SPP electric prices.

Since the electric generation capacity connected to Western Resources' gas distribution and pipeline system is small, this merger raises no vertical market power issues.

<sup>18</sup> Some of these plants burn more than one fuel. For example, KCBPU's Quindaro and Kaw plants are multi-fuel plants. The Quindaro plant burns coal, oil, and gas. The Kaw plant burns both coal and gas.

Moreover, as shown in Exhibit \_\_\_\_(RMS-27) many of these power plants are close to other pipelines or gas distribution facilities. At least one of these customers (KCBPU's Quindaro plant) also is connected to another pipeline. It buys only minimal transportation from Western and primarily relies on an alternative supplier. Western Resources could not deny gas and/or transportation services to customers connected to other pipelines. Eliminating just the Quindaro plant from the total gas-fired capacity connected to Western Resources means that less than 1 percent of total SPP capacity (other than Western Resources' own plants) are customers of Western Resources' gas system.

Q.

A.

# ASSUME THAT THE ONEOK TRANSACTION IS CONSUMMATED. DOES THE MERGER CREATE THE ABILITY AND INCENTIVE TO DENY GAS TRANSPORTATION SERVICES OR INCREASE PRICES TO COMPETITORS?

No, it does not. The ONEOK transaction reduces the ability of Western Resources to deny gas transportation services and/or increase prices solely in order to increase profits in its electric business. Prior to the ONEOK transaction, the preand post-merger situations were that Western Resources owned 100 percent of the pipeline that was connected to these power plants. Pre- and post-merger, with the ONEOK transaction, Western Resources owns 45 percent interest in the pipeline that is connected to these plants. Western Resources' voting interest in the ONEOK pipeline is less than 10 percent.

Western Resources provided me a list of the power plants in Oklahoma connected to the ONEOK system. This data is shown in Exhibit \_\_\_\_(RMS-28). Total estimated gas deliveries to these customers shown in Exhibit \_\_\_\_(RMS-28) are 44.4 million MCF. Five of these customers are Public Service of Oklahoma power plants and one is an OKGE power plant. Estimated deliveries to these five power plants total 30.1 million MCF or almost 70 percent of total ONEOK gas deliveries to power plants. These six power plants are all connected to at least one other pipeline system. Clearly, this merger raises no vertical market power problems.

#### 10 Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR CONCLUSIONS.

I have analyzed this merger using generally accepted economic principles. I have followed the principles outlined in FERC's Merger Policy Statement and in the DOJ/FTC Merger Guidelines. This merger will have no adverse impact on competition in the relevant market.

#### 15 Q. THANK YOU.

#### **AFFIDAVIT**

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ):

ss.:

Robert M. Spann, being duly sworn, on his oath states: that he has participated in the preparation of the foregoing written testimony, in question and answer form, to be presented to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in Docket No. EC97-\_\_-00; that the answers therein contained were given by him; that he has knowledge of the matters set forth in said answers; and that such answers are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Dr. Robert M. Spann

Subscribed to before me this 15th day of September, 1997

Notary Public for District of Columbia

Mv Commission Expires April 30, 1999

#### Appendix 1

### ELECTRIC UTILITY MARKET DEFINITION FOR ANTITRUST AND MERGER ANALYSIS

In the past, individual destination utilities have been treated as distinct geographic markets in analyzing electric utility mergers and/or market power. However, the advent of near universal open access transmission and the significant increase in electricity trading have substantially altered the operation of wholesale electric markets. These changes have, in turn, changed the appropriate definition of geographic markets for antitrust and merger analysis.

Under the DOJ/FTC Merger Guidelines, the relevant geographic market is the smallest area in which a hypothetical monopolist could profitably undertake a small but significant and sustained price increase (Merger Guidelines §1.1 and 1.2). Following this logic, an individual destination utility will be a relevant antitrust market only if it is possible to increase prices to that utility without increasing prices to other utilities. While treating individual customers (or groups of customers) as distinct markets may have been appropriate in the past, the assumptions involved in that approach are no longer realistic. Treating individual utilities as distinct markets ignores the fact that arbitrage opportunities generated by open transmission access have largely eliminated utilities' ability to engage in price discrimination. Thus, it generally will no longer be economically appropriate to treat individual customers as distinct markets for purposes of antitrust analysis.

I offer three examples to illustrate this point. These examples are depicted in Figures 1, 2, and 3.

#### Example 1

Figure 1 is a bubble diagram showing several utilities. In this example, there are nine utilities labeled A through I. Each circle indicates a utility and the size of the circle is indicative of the capacity of the utility. The number inside the circle indicates that utility's marginal generating cost. Utilities A, B, and E through I have a marginal generating cost of 19 mills per KWH. Utilities C and D have marginal generating cost of 23 mills per KWH. Each utility has a transmission rate of 2 mills per KWH for transmission across its system or for sales out of its system.

The arrows indicate the direction of power sales and the numbers by an arrow indicate transaction prices. For example, utilities A and B are selling power at 21 mills per KWH to Utility C. Utilities A and E through I are selling power at 21 mills per KWH to Utility D.

If one applies an economic capacity test to utilities C and D assuming that they are separate destination markets, one would conclude that there are only two sellers to Utility C -- utilities A and B. Thus, one would conclude that sales to Utility C as a destination market are highly concentrated. In contrast, one would conclude that there is a larger number of sellers to Utility D, and that Utility D represents a relatively unconcentrated market. As I show below, this result would not reflect the commercial realities of current wholesale power markets. This approach yields the incorrect result because it assumes that utilities A and B can increase prices to Utility C without simultaneously increasing prices to Utility D.

In order to understand why treating utilities C and D as two separate antitrust markets is incorrect, given open access and substantial trading in electricity, one needs to review the mechanics of the economic capacity test.

The economic capacity test starts with the "competitive" price at Utility C. In this example the "competitive" price would be at least 21 mills per KWH (marginal costs of 19 mills at A and B plus a 2 mill transmission charge to Utility C). The "competitive" price at Utility C cannot exceed 23 mills per KWH since this is Utility C's marginal cost of generation.

A calculation of economic capacity for a destination market defined as Utility C using a delivered price test would show that utilities D, E, F, G, H, and I could not economically supply Utility C at a price of 21 to 23 mills. Utility D would have a delivered price to Utility C of 27 mills per KWH. Utilities E through I would have delivered prices to Utility C of 25 mills per KWH.

Utility D's delivered price to Utility C is the sum of Utility D's marginal generating cost of 23 mills per KWH, a 2 mill transmission charge for Utility D, and a 2 mill transmission charge through Utility A. The delivered price for utilities E through I is the sum of 19 mills per KWH marginal generating cost, a 2 mill transmission charge across their own systems, a 2 mill transmission charge across Utility D, and a 2 mill transmission charge across Utility A.

An economic capacity test would conclude that the only sellers to Utility C are utilities A and B, but this result is incorrect because of substitution possibilities created by arbitrage opportunities. When one includes these additional factors in the analysis, one correctly concludes that Utility C is not a separate antitrust market.

Utility C is a separate market for antitrust purposes only if sellers A and B can profitably increase prices to Utility C without simultaneously increasing the price that Utility A is charging Utility D for the same product at the same time and under similar terms and conditions. Under today's market conditions, it is unlikely that A and B could profitably increase prices to utility C significantly above the price Utility A is charging Utility D at the same time.

The maximum possible price utilities A and B could charge Utility C is 23 mills, because I have assumed that Utility C's marginal costs are 23 mills per KWH. At prices above 23 mills, Utility C can choose to run its own generation rather than purchasing from A and B.

If utilities A and B jointly increased the price charged Utility C to 23 mills but continued to charge Utility D 21 mills, the price increase to C would not be sustainable. Utility D could profit from costless arbitrage in this situation. Utility D would simply request Utility A to schedule some of the power it (Utility D) is currently purchasing for delivery to Utility C. Utility D would replace the power it purchased from A but redirected to C with purchases from any one of utilities E through I. Utility C would stop purchasing from utilities A and B. A and B could profitably increase prices to Utility C only if Utility A were willing to forego all its sales to Utility D.

As long as Utility A is quoting different prices to different buyers at the same time for power sales under similar terms and conditions, such price differences will not be sustainable. The buyers paying the lower price—which may be power marketers—can simply reschedule their purchases for delivery to buyers paying the higher price. The

incentives to engage in costless arbitrage ensure that any such price differences cannot be sustained.

In this example, I have assumed that there is only one other buyer of power from A -- Utility D. In actual practice, there will probably be numerous other buyers of power from A, all of whom could engage in the type of arbitrage I described above. Power marketers trading with utilities A and B (as well as numerous other utilities) are likely to exploit such arbitrage possibilities and render selective price increases unprofitable. In the context of this example, the relevant market includes utilities A and B as well as E through I as sellers to C and D. Utilities C and D do not constitute two separate antitrust markets. Analyzing Utility C and Utility D as two separate "destination markets" would not result in either accurate market definition or accurate measures of market concentration.

The appropriate method of computing concentration in this example is first to recognize that utilities C and D are not two separate antitrust markets; there is only one antitrust market with participants A through I. Utilities C and D are net buyers and the remaining utilities are net sellers. In this example, Utility D is equivalent to a market hub, and it is economic activity at Utility D that determines the prices paid by both Utility C and Utility D. Thus, one should analyze market concentration at Utility D and across all owners of generation in the relevant area. The sellers in the relevant market include utilities A through I. One would not analyze utilities C and D as separate antitrust markets.

#### Example 2

The same point can be illustrated using other, slightly different examples. Figure 2 represents a slightly different configuration of utilities. Utilities C and D both have marginal generating costs of 23 mills per KWH. Utilities A and B have marginal generating costs of 19 mills per KWH, and utilities E through I have marginal generating costs of 21 mills per KWH. Again, I have assumed that each utility has a transmission rate of 2 mills per KWH for transmission across its system or for sales out of its system.

Utilities A and B sell to Utility C at a price of 21 mills delivered to Utility C's border. This delivered price to Utility C is the sum of Utility A or Utility B's marginal generating cost of 19 mills plus a 2 mill transmission charge.

Utilities A and B, as well as utilities E through I, sell to Utility D at a price of 23 mills per KWH delivered to Utility D's border. In the case of utilities A and B, this price consists of a marginal generation cost of 19 mills, a 2 mill charge for use of their transmission systems, and a 2 mill transmission charge for use of Utility C's transmission system to deliver power to Utility D's borders. Similarly, the price utilities E through I charge Utility D is their marginal generation cost of 21 mills per KWH plus a 2 mill transmission charge.

An analysis of economic capacity using a delivered price test for a destination market defined as Utility C would indicate that utilities A and B, acting jointly, could increase prices to Utility C to almost 25 mills before utilities E through I would have economic capacity to supply C. The delivered prices for utilities E through I to Utility C are marginal generation costs of 21 mills, a 2 mill charge for use of their own transmission systems, plus a 2 mill charge for use of Utility D's transmission system. Such an analysis would conclude that utilities A and B could increase prices to Utility C

up to Utility C's marginal generation cost of 23 mills. This analysis would incorrectly conclude that utilities A and B are the only sellers in a destination market defined as Utility C.

In fact, so long as Utility D is a significant buyer from utilities A and B (or if there are several buyers in the same situation as Utility D), utilities A and B cannot increase the price to Utility C by any non-trivial amount above 21 mills. Utility D is purchasing from utilities A and B at a price that is equivalent to a 21 mill price at the border between utilities A (or B) and C. This is because the 23 mill delivered price to Utility D includes 2 mills of transmission charges paid to Utility C.

Utility D is in a situation in which it can profit from engaging in costless arbitrage. Utility D is purchasing power from Utility A and/or B at a price of 21 mills at the border between A and/or B and C. Utilities A and/or B are simultaneously selling power to C at a price of 23 mills at the border between utilities A and/or B and Utility C. Utility D can increase its purchases from A and/or B at a price of 21 mills and instantaneously resell the power to Utility C. Since this is a costless transaction from Utility D's standpoint, any price in excess of 21 mills it receives from C is pure profit. Utilities A and/or B clearly cannot increase the price to Utility D to a level that exceeds 21 mills at the border between A and/or B and Utility C because this price is equivalent to a price of 23 mills delivered to Utility D. At any price in excess of 23 mills delivered to Utility D, Utility D would substitute purchases from utilities E through I for purchases from utilities A and/or B. Again, utilities A and B can only increase prices to Utility C if they are willing to forego all sales to Utility D.

Market concentration should be calculated in the same manner as in my first example. The relevant market is the region and includes capacity owned by utilities A through F. Additionally, since it is economic activity at Utility D that determines the price paid by both utilities C and D, market concentration for the entire region is calculated at Utility D.

#### Example 3

Finally, Figure 3 is another configuration of interconnections that illustrates the same point. Again, circles represent utilities and the number inside a circle represents that utility's marginal generating cost. I also continue to assume a 2 mill transmission charge for each utility.

This example depicts an equilibrium in which power would be flowing from lower-cost utilities at the top of the page toward higher-cost utilities lower on the page.

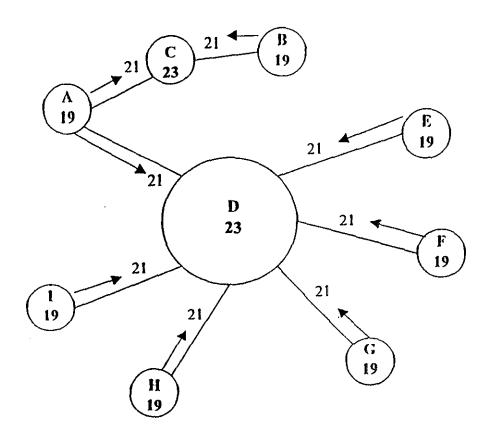
For example, utilities A and B would be selling to C, D, and, quite likely, utilities E through I. Similarly, D might be selling to utilities E through I.

In this example, defining individual utilities as destination markets would probably result in the conclusion that utilities A and B, acting jointly, could increase prices to Utility C. This is not necessarily the case. Assume that Utility E is buying from Utility A at a price of about 23 mills. This price is the sum of A's marginal generation cost of 19 mills plus two 2 mill wheeling charges for wheeling from A to D to E. If A and B attempted to increase prices to Utility C, Utility E could redirect to C power that it was purchasing from A, and Utility E would replace the power it was obtaining from A by either increasing its own generation or purchasing from D. Again, these transactions

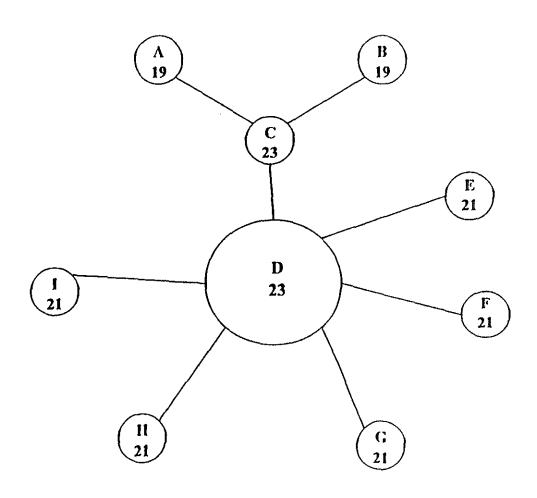
could result if a power marketer was buying from A or B at the same time that A and/or B were selling directly to utilities.

The point of this example is the same as that illustrated in the previous two examples. If a number of trading entities can exploit arbitrage opportunities, relevant markets become broad regions, not individual destination utilities. Individual destination utilities constitute relevant antitrust markets only if sellers can profitably engage in price discrimination and target selected customers or small groups of customers for price increases. Such price discrimination is not possible when there are traders in the market who can buy from one customer and resell to other customers. Such traders can always profit by buying from the customer whose prices were not increased (or buying directly) and reselling to the customer whose prices were increased. The ability to exploit such arbitrage opportunities largely eliminates profitable price discrimination, which in turn means individual destination utilities generally can no longer be considered relevant markets for antitrust or merger analysis.

### Electric Utility Market Definition For Antitrust Analysis Example 1

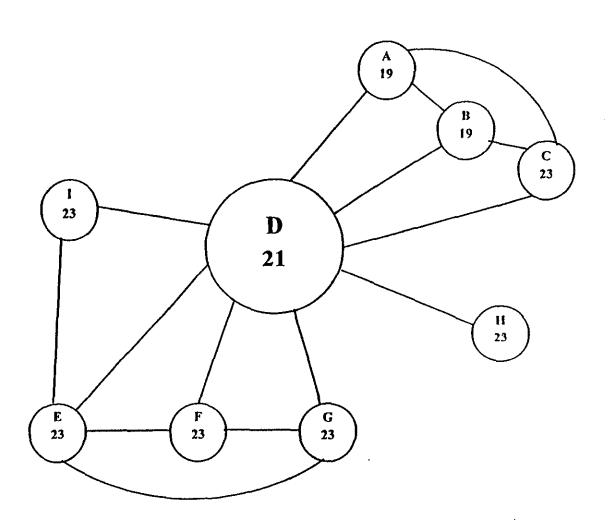


### Electric Utility Market Definition For Antitrust Analysis Example 2



### 72 j

### Electric Utility Market Definition For Antitrust Analysis Example 3



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Dr. Robert M. Spann applies economic and statistical analyses to complex antitrust, regulatory, energy, and environmental issues. He has testified as an expert witness before numerous state and federal regulatory agencies, state courts, and arbitration boards. He also has assisted counsel in preparing briefs for the US Supreme Court and various state courts.

#### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- Professorial Lecturer in Economics, George Washington University (1989-1991).
- Senior Vice President. ICF Incorporated (1985-1989).
- Principal, ICF Incorporated (1975-1985).
- Associate Director, Northern Virginia Graduate Program in Economics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (1977–1979).
- Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Montana State University (1976).
- Visiting Research Fellow, Department of Economics, University of Chicago (1976).
- Associate Professor of Economics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (1974–1979).
- Assistant Professor of Economics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (1972-1974).
- Resources for the Future Dissertation Fellowship, North Carolina State University (1971–1972).

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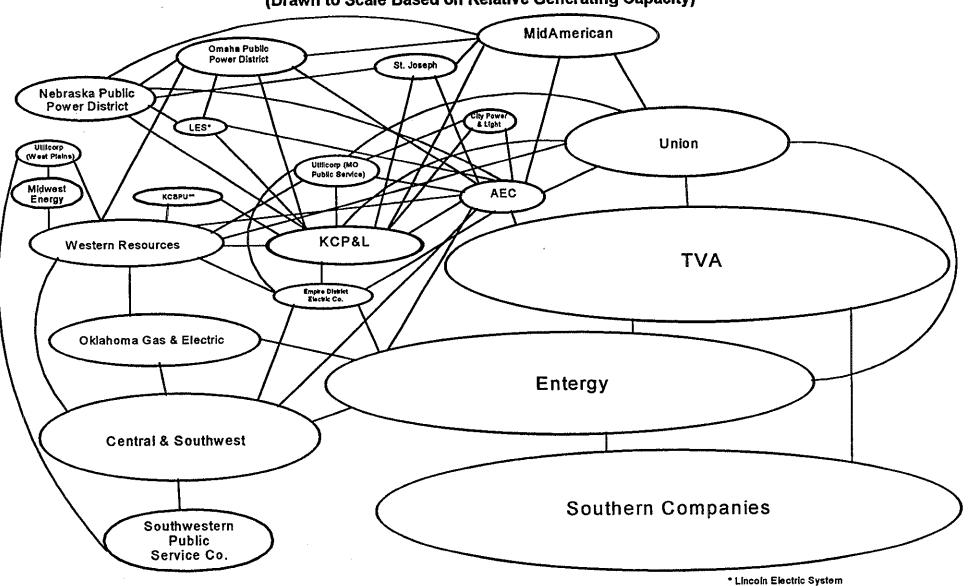
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### Interconnections in the Regions Where the Merging Parties Operate (Drawn to Scale Based on Relative Generating Capacity)



<sup>\*\*</sup> Kansas City Board of Public Utilities

Sources: 1995 FERC Forms 714.

# All Tier I Interconnections For KCPL-Western Resources Combined Company

	Total Generating Capacity	Interconne	ected With
Utility	(MW)	KCPL	WR
Kansas City Power & Light	3,134		X
Western Resources	5,333	X	
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,547	X	x
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	288	X	
Empire District Electric Company	723	X	X
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	676	X	X
Lincoln Electric System	102	X	
MidAmerican Energy Company	3,923	X	
Midwest Energy	32		X
Missouri Public Service Company (Utilicorp) 1	1,625	X	X
Nebraska Public Power District	2,619	X	
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	5,638		X
Omaha Public Power District	1,918	X	X
Public Service Company of Oklahoma <sup>2</sup>	8,221		X
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	382	X	
Union Electric	7,897	X	X
WestPlains Energy - Kansas (Utilicorp) 1	1,625		X

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Represents UtiliCorp's SPP capacity.

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Represents Central and South West's SPP capacity.

# Western Resources, Inc. Sales for Resale to and Purchases of Power from Others (MWH and Charges)

	MWH	(\$)
Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm		• • •
Sales	2,508,407	50,356,373
Purchases	738,702	11,856,318
Net Sales	1,769,705	\$ 38,500,055
Long-Term Firm		
Sales	1,500,736	45,142,401
Purchases	18,820	2,262,980
Net Sales	1,481,916	\$ 42,879,421

#### 1996

		MWH	(\$)
Non-Firm and S	hort-Term Firm		• •
Sa	ales	3,846,384	84,247,034
Pt	ırchases	1,314,152	23,912,199
No	et Sales	2,532,232	\$ 60,334,835
Long-Term Firm	ı		
Sa	ales	1,613,309	48,472,666
Pt	ırchases	13,335	2,065,329
No	et Sales	1,599,974	\$ 46,407,337

Sources: Western Resources, Inc.'s 1995 and 1996 FERC Form 1; Kansas Gas and Electric Company's 1995 and 1996 FERC Form 1.

# Kansas City Power & Light Company Sales for Resale to and Purchases of Power from Others (MWH and Charges)

1	a	a	5
		-	u

	· · · <u>- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·</u>	MWH	(\$)
Non-Firm and Short	-Term Firm		•••
Sales		3,663,721	57,978,311
Purcha	ases	614,865	12,102,348
Net Sa	ales	3,048,856	\$ 45,875,963
Long-Term Firm			
Sales		78,212	3,148,562
Purcha	ases	367,633	25,356,452
Net Sa	iles	(289,421)	(\$ 22,207,890)

#### 1996

	MWH	(\$)
Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm		
Sales	3,666,691	60,832,175
Purchases	942,622	17,919,313
Net Sales	2,724,069	\$ 42,912,862
Long-Term Firm		
Sales	101,001	3,551,564
Purchases	277,730	32,772,110
Net Sales	(176,729)	(\$ 29,220,546)

Sources: Kansas City Power & Light Company's 1995 and 1996 FERC Form 1.

#### **Western Resources** Non-Firm Wholesale Sales for Resale And Short-Term Firm Sales, 1995

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Arkansas Electric Corporation	os	53,100	737,853	13.90
Associated Electric Cooperative	os	44,297	862,782	19.48
Augusta, KS	OS1,2	57,058	1,153,826	20.22
Burlington, KS	OS12	27,136	548,556	20.22
Central and South West	os	11,220	173,674	15.48
Central Louisiana Electric	os	880	30,600	34.77
Chanute, KS	O\$12	156,374	3,150,750	20.15
Coffeyville, KS	OS <sup>2</sup>	108,499	2,142,561	19.75
Empire District Electric Co.	os	217,836	4,903,861	22.51
Enron Power Marketing	os	20,900	350,421	16,77
Entergy Services	os	14,905	261,420	17.54
Erie, KS	OS1.2	10,541	215,889	20.48
Fredonia, KS	O\$12	7,009	147,496	21.04
Girard, KS	OS12	29,374	606,761	20.66
Grand River Dam Authority	os	600	24,152	40.25
iola, KS	OS12	87,971	1,787,015	20.31
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	os	20,480	392,384	19.16
Kansas City Power & Light	os	48,780	1,259,377	25.82
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	os	8,969	997,382	111.20
Koch Power Services Marketing	os	1,263	19,248	15.24
Louisville Gas & Electric Marketing	os	8,077	177,231	21.94
Midwest Energy	os	724,346	13,620,692	18.80
Missouri Public Service (Utilicorp)	os	111,504	2,177,928	19.53
Mulvane, KS	OS1.2	6,441	135,235	21.00
Neodesha, KS	OS1.2	8,560	173,814	20,31
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.	os	93,112	1,423,543	15,29
Oklahoma Municipal Power Agency	os	320,796	6,470,874	20.17
Omaha Public Power District	os	46,472	1,159,039	24.94
Oxford, KS	OS12	8,330	170,577	20.48
Public Service Co. of Oklahoma	os	608	14,179	23.32
Southwestern Public Service	os	200	6,400	32.00
Union Electric Co.	os	49,180	1,052,409	21.40
Wellington, KS	OS12	66,400	1,339,506	20.17
WestPlains Energy (Utilicorp)	os	23,495	373,998	15.92
Winfield, KS	OS12	113,694	2,294,940	20.19
Total Weighted Average Price per MWH		2,508,407	50,356,373	20.08

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Emergency Service <sup>2</sup> Supplemental Energy

Sources: Western Resources, Inc.'s 1995 FERC Form 1. Kansas Gas and Electric Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.

# Western Resources Non-Firm Wholesale Sales for Resale And Short-Term Firm Sales, 1996

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Aquila Power Corporation	os	800	20,800	26.00
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	os	100	1,800	18.00
Associated Electric Coop., Inc.	os	58,455	1,059,833	18.13
Augusta, KS	os	56,618	1,203,410	21.25
Burlington, KS	os	30,753	687,287	22.35
Central & South West Services	os	61,886	1,058,072	17.10
Chanute, KS	os	164,575	3,640,878	22.12
Citizens Lehman Power Sales	os	600	15,000	25.00
Coffeyville, KS	os	130,855	2,745,418	20.98
Coral Power, LLC	os	750	10,325	13.77
Delhi Energy Services	os	21,139	382,611	18.10
Eastex Power Marketing	os	800	13,200	16.50
Electric Clearinghouse Inc.	os	70,311	906,845	12.90
Empire District Electric Company	os	321,607	8,242,599	25.63
Enron Power Marketing	os	174,407	2,977,557	17.07
Entergy Electric System	os	68,800	1,321,392	19.21
Entergy Power	os	34,675	436,495	12.59
Erie, KS	os	10,512	232,384	22.11
Federal Energy Services	os	967	24,643	25.48
Fredonia, KS	os	6,147	151,585	24.66
Girard, KS	os	25,869	637,571	24.65
Grand River Dam Authority	os	3,125	82,413	26.37
Heartland Energy Services	os	2,483	49,810	20.06
Iola, KS	os	94,217	2,049,544	21.75
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	os	62,490	1,553,701	24.86
Kansas City Power & Light	os	63,668	1,538,683	24.17
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	os	44,991	1,523,811	33.87
Koch Power Services, Inc.	os	47,851	1,124,031	23.49
Louis Dreyfus Electric Power	os	122,499	1,791,550	14.63
Louisville Gas & Electric Marketing	os	526,700	8,688,934	16.50
Midwest Energy, Inc.	os	801,160	23,056,460	28.78
Missouri Public Service	O\$	69,792	1,534,414	21.99
Mulvane, KS	os	7,872	191,781	24.36
Neodesha, KS	os	8,570	191,130	22.30
Noram Energy Services	os	7,709	138,632	17.98
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.	os	167,635	2,934,873	17.51
Oklahoma Municipal Power Agency	os	355	7,100	20.00
Omaha Public Power District	os	50,729	1,363,383	26.88
Oxford, KS	os	8,704	192,070	22.07
Panenergy Power Services	os	52,995	827,188	15.61

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Public Service Company of Oklahoma	os	122,982	2,081,956	16.93
Rainbow Energy Marketing	os	381	10,289	27.01
Sonat Power Marketing	os	52	1,326	25.50
Southwestern Public Service	os	15,985	276,083	17.27
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	os	21,305	795,236	37.33
Union Electric Co.	os	67,616	1,591,859	23.54
Valero Power Services	os	72,869	1,410,799	19.36
Vitol Gas and Electric	os	3,632	69,580	19.16
Wellington, KS	os	73,343	1,556,237	21.22
WestPlains Energy	os	48,338	1,009,886	20.89
Winfield, KS	os	35,710	834,570	23.37
Total		3,846,384	84,247,034	
Weighted Average Cost per MWH				21.90

Sources: Western Resources, Inc.'s 1996 FERC Form 1. Kansas Gas and Electric Company's 1996 FERC Form 1.

#### Kansas City Power & Light Company Non-Firm Wholesale Sales for Resale And Short-Term Firm Sales, 1995

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Pe MWH (\$)
Arkansas Rural Electric Co-op	OS 2	285,210	3,227,403	11.32
Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	OS 1	253,132	3,521,646	13.91
Baldwin, Kansas	os 1	3,853	76,369	19.82
Carrollton, Missouri	OS <sup>1</sup>	41,956	822,642	19.61
Central & South West Services, Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	300	5,280	17.60
Empire District Electric Company	OS 1	253,887	3,503,463	13.80
Enron Power Marketing, Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	48,380	740,228	15.30
Entergy Electric System	OS <sup>2</sup>	57,280	839,497	14.66
Gardner, Kansas	os¹	41,280	802,979	19.45
Garnett, Kansas	OS 1	17,834	348,378	19.53
Higginsville, Missouri	OS 1	39,803	785,862	19.74
Independence, Missouri	os 1	13,765	296,816	21.56
Independence, Missouri	OS 1	478	199,110	416.55
Interstate Power Company	OS 1	603	7,859	13.03
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	OS 1	117,321	2,124,399	18.11
Koch Power Services, Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	25	300	12.00
Lincoln Electric Company	os 1	175	184,966	1056.95
Louisville Gas & Electric	OS <sup>2</sup>	64,000	927,464	14.49
Marshall, Missouri	OS 1	105,046	1,803,436	17.17
MidAmerican Energy	os 1	27,890	612,961	21.98
Missouri Public Service Company	os 1	158,092	2,275,054	14.39
Nebraska Public Power District	os¹	25,660	486,226	18.95
NorAm Energy Services, Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	34,675	497,593	14.35
Northern States Power Company	OS 1	107,428	2,215,038	20.62
Omaha Public Power District	OS 1	3,163	323,393	102.24
Osawatomie, Kansas	os 1	8,598	211,127	24.56
Ottawa, Kansas	OS 1	31,851	662,365	20.80
Salisbury, Missouri	os t	19,983	404,698	20.25
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	os 1	111,843	1,806,467	16.15
Union Electric Company	os <sup>1</sup>	1,729,771	27,531,222	15.92
Western Resources	os¹	60,439	734,070	12.15
Total		3,663,721	57,978,311	- د <b>د</b> د
Weighted Average Cost per MWH				15.82

#### Notes

Source: Kansas City Power & Light Company's 1995 FERC Form 1, pages 310 - 311.3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The service to these customers is long-term service subject to availability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> FERC Rate is Supplement #13 to WSPP Rate Schedule FERC #1.

#### Kansas City Power & Light Company Non-Firm Wholesale Sales for Resale And Short-Term Firm Sales, 1996

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Aquila Power Corporation	OS <sup>2</sup>	1,600	27,200	17.00
Arkansas Rural Electric Coop	OS <sup>2</sup>	286,800	3,421,715	11.93
Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	142,855	2,010,913	14.08
Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	OS <sup>1</sup>	146,884	2,179,743	14.84
Baldwin, KS	OS <sup>1</sup>	8,169	143,674	17.59
Carroliton, MO	os	42,837	826,632	19.30
Central and South West	OS <sup>2</sup>	1,825	27,375	15.00
CNG Power Services	OS <sup>2</sup>	82	1,463	17.84
Delhi	OS <sup>2</sup>	10,925	162,545	14.88
Electric Clearinghouse, Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	8,555	142,217	16.62
Empire District Electric Company	OS <sup>2</sup>	865	13,267	15.34
Empire District Electric Company	os 1	523,426	8,599,566	16.43
Enron Power Marketing Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	180,353	2,708,395	15.02
Entergy Electric System	OS <sup>2</sup>	161,070	2,865,679	17.79
Federal Energy Sales, Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	3,270	68,258	20.87
Gardner, KS	os	18,320	353,054	19.27
Gardner, KS	os	47,291	927,729	19.62
Grand River Dam Authority	OS <sup>2</sup>	825	13,200	16.00
Higginsville, MO	os ¹	21,680	417,287	19.25
Independence, MO	os¹	16,630	304,085	18.29
Independence, MO	OS <sup>2</sup>	20	530	26.50
Independence, MO	os 1	315	203,120	644.83
Interstate Power	OS 1	5,575	93,131	16.71
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	OS 1	161,790	3,658,163	22.61
Kansas Gas & Electric	OS <sup>2</sup>	28,243	503,435	17.83
Kansas Gas & Electric	os	22	440	20.00
Kansas Power & Light	OS <sup>2</sup>	9,525	148,649	15.61
Kansas Power & Light	OS <sup>1</sup>	5,928	111,873	18.87
Koch Power Services, Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	18,716	306,193	16.36
ouis Dreyfus Electric Power	OS <sup>2</sup>	31,356	584,132	18.63
ouisville Gas & Electric	OS <sup>2</sup>	105,545	1,625,830	15.40
Marshall, MO	os 1	109,610	1,866,558	17.03
MidAmerican Energy	os	12,386	235,239	18.99
Missouri Public Company	os	99,638	1,561,654	15,67
Missouri Public Service Co.	OS <sup>2</sup>	10,792	186,166	17.25
Nebraska Public Power District	OS 1	5,523	134,350	24.33

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
NorAm Energy Services, Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	1,400	91,122	65.09
Northern States Power Company	os	56,586	1,392,983	24.62
Omaha Public Power District	OS <sup>2</sup>	1,525	23,500	15.41
Omaha Public Power District	os	7,990	146,180	18.30
Osawatomie, KS	os <sup>1</sup>	9,325	175,880	18.86
Ottawa, KS	os 1	48,675	870,905	17.89
Rainbow Energy Marketing Corp.	OS <sup>2</sup>	125	2,000	16.00
Salisbury, MO	os 1	20,825	411,552	19.76
Sonat Power Marketing	OS <sup>2</sup>	200	3,260	16.30
St. Joseph Light & Power Co.	os	24,743	435,165	17.59
Union Electric Company	os	1,256,371	20,661,257	16.45
Valero Power Services	OS <sup>2</sup>	2,100	35,830	17.06
Vitol Gas & Electric	OS <sup>2</sup>	4,700	57,895	12.32
West Plains Energy	OS <sup>2</sup>	2,880	91,186	31.66
Total		3,666,691	60,832,175	
Weighted Average Price Per MWH				16.59

Source: Kansas City Power & Light's 1996 FERC Form 1, pp. 310-311.4.

Notes:

1 These sales are long-term, subject to availability.

2 These sales were made under Supplement #13 to WSPP Rate Schedule FERC #1.

# Western Resources Non-Firm Wholesale Sales for Resale And Short-Term Firm Sales, 1995 and 1996 Power Marketers vs. Utilities

		1995	1996	Percent Change
Custo	mers			
	Total	35	51	45.71%
	Power Marketers	3	18	500.00%
	Utilities	32	33	3.13%
MWH :	Sold			
	Total (MWH)	2,508,407	3,846,384	53.34%
	To Power Marketers (MWH)	30,240	1,106,945	3560.53%
	To Utilities (MWH)	2,478,167	2,739,439	10.54%
Sales				
	Total	\$50,356,373	\$84,247,034	67.30%
	Power Marketers	\$546,900	\$18,463,120	3275.96%
	Utilities	\$49,809,473	\$65,783,914	32.07%

Sources: Kansas Power & Light's 1995 and 1996 FERC Form 1.

Kansas Gas and Electric's 1995 and 1996 FERC Form 1.

Power Markets Week, QPM Database.

#### Kansas City Power & Light Non-Firm Wholesale Sales for Resale And Short-Term Firm Sales, 1995 and 1996 Power Marketers vs. Utilities

	1995	1996	Percent Change
Customers			
Total	30	42	40.00%
Power Marketers	4	14	250.00%
Utilities	26	28	7.69%
NWH Sold			
Total (MWH)	3,663,721	3,666,691	0.08%
To Power Marketers (MWH)	147,080	368,927	150.83%
To Utilities (MWH)	3,516,641	3,297,764	-6.22%
ales			
Total	\$57,978,311	\$60,832,175	4.92%
Power Marketers	<b>\$2</b> ,165,585	\$5,816,340	168.58%
Utilitie <b>s</b>	\$55,812,726	\$55,015,835	-1.43%

Source Kansas City Power & Light Co.'s 1995 and 1996 FERC Form 1.

Power Markets Week, QPM Database.

# Top Ten Customers Western Resources Non-Firm Wholesale Sales for Resale And Short-Term Firm Sales, 1995

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Midwest Energy	os	724,346	13,620,692	18.80
Oklahoma Municipal Power Agency	os	320,796	6,470,874	20.17
Empire District Electric Company	os	217,836	4,903,861	22,51
Chanute, KS	os¹	154,477	3,097,608	20.05
Winfield, KS	OS <sup>1</sup>	112,756	2,268,064	20.11
Missouri Public Service (Utilicorp)	os	111,504	2,177,928	19.53
Coffeyville, KS	OS <sup>1</sup>	108,499	2,142,561	19.75
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	os	93,112	1,423,543	15.29
iola, KS	os¹	87,747	1,781,298	20.30
Wellington, KS	os¹	66,367	1,338,570	20,17

Notes: 1 Supplemental Energy

Sources: Western Resources' 1995 FERC Form 1.

Kansas Gas & Electric Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.

### Top Ten Customers Western Resources Non-Firm Wholesale Sales for Resale And Short-Term Firm Sales, 1996

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Midwest Energy, Inc.	os	801,160	23,056,460	28.78
Louisville Gas & Electric Marketing	os	526,700	8,688,934	16.50
Empire District Electric Company	os	321,607	8,242,599	25.63
Enron Power Marketing	os	174,407	2,977,557	17.07
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	os	167,635	2,934,873	17.51
Chanute, KS	os	164,575	3,640,878	22.12
Coffeyville, KS	os	130,855	2,745,418	20.98
Public Service of Oklahoma	os	122,982	2,081,956	16.93
Louis Dreyfus Electric Power	os	122,499	1,791,550	14.63
Iola, KS	os	94,217	2,049,544	21.75

Sources: Western Resources' 1996 FERC Form 1.
Kansas Gas & Electric Company's 1996 FERC Form 1.

### Top Ten Customers Kansas City Power & Light Company Non-Firm Wholesale Sales for Resale And Short-Term Firm Sales, 1995

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Union Electric Company	os 1	1,729,771	27,531,222	15.92
Arkansas Rural Electric Cooperative	OS <sup>2</sup>	285,210	3,227,403	11.32
Empire District Electric Company	OS <sup>1</sup>	253,887	3,503,463	13.80
Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	OS <sup>1</sup>	253,132	3,521,646	13.91
Missouri Public Service Company	OS 1	158,092	2,275,054	14.39
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	OS 1	117,321	2,124,399	18.11
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	os 1	111,843	1,806,467	16.15
Northern States Power Company	OS 1	107,428	2,215,038	20.62
City of Marshall, MO	os 1	105,046	1,803,436	17.17
Louisville Gas & Electric Marketing	OS <sup>2</sup>	64,000	927,464	14.49

Notes: 1 The service to these customers is long-term service subject to availability.

Source: Kansas City Power & Light Company's 1995 FERC Form 1, pages 310 - 311.3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> FERC Rate is Supplement #13 to WSPP Rate Schedule FERC #1.

### Top Ten Customers Kansas City Power & Light Company Non-Firm Wholesale Sales for Resale And Short-Term Firm Sales, 1996

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Union Electric Company	OS	1,256,371	20,661,257	16.45
Empire District Electric Company	os 1	523,426	8,599,566	16.43
Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	OS <sup>1,2</sup>	289,739	4,190,656	14.46
Arkansas Rural Electric Cooperative	OS <sup>2</sup>	286,800	3,421,715	11.93
Enron Power Marketing Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	180,353	2,708,395	15.02
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	OS <sup>1</sup>	161,790	3,658,163	22.61
Entergy Electric System	OS <sup>2</sup>	161,070	2,865,679	17.79
City of Marshall, MO	os 1	109,610	1,866,558	17.03
Louisville Gas & Electric Marketing	OS <sup>2</sup>	105,545	1,625,830	15.40
Missouri Public Service Company	os	99,638	1,561,654	15.67

Notes: <sup>1</sup> The service to these customers is long-term service subject to availability.

Source: Kansas City Power & Light Company's 1996 FERC Form 1, pages 310 - 311.4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> FERC Rate is Supplement #13 to WSPP Rate Schedule FERC #1.

### Western Resources, Inc. Long-Term Firm Sales, 1995

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Alma, KS	RQ	6,557	293,229	44.72
Altamont, KS	RQ	7,540	371,287	49.24
Arcadia, KS	RQ	1,832	89,647	48.93
Arma, KS	RQ	10,500	447,584	42.63
Axtell, KS	RQ	2,572	113,016	43.94
Blue Mound, KS	RQ	1,688	78,939	46.76
Board of Public Utilities - McPherson	RQ	557,373	12,907,817	23.16
Bronson, KS	RQ	2,218	104,962	47.32
Burlingame, KS	RQ	7,609	173,656	22.82
	RQ	1,082	36,546	33.78
Burlington, KS	RQ	3,566	167,443	46.96
Centralia, KS	RQ	7,739	-	
Chapman, KS	RQ	28,277	357,281 702 248	46.17
Clay Center, KS	RQ	-	703,248	24.87 34.81
Doniphan County Cooperative		17,188	598,344	
Ellinwood, KS	RQ	14,010	348,615	24.88
Ellwood, KS	RQ	4,600	214,266	46.58
Elsmore, KS	RQ	442	23,354	52.84
Empire District Electric	os¹	7,426	255,107	34.35
Enterprise, KS	RQ	4,910	221,483	45.11
Eudora, KS	RQ	14,608	702,755	48.11
Eudora, KS #2	RQ	12,547	428,071	34.12
Fredonia, KS	RQ	139	6,750	48.56
Haven, KS	RQ	10,467	451,538	43.14
Herington, KS	RQ	21,073	498,714	23.67
Hillsboro, KS	RQ	20,369	938,669	46.08
Holton, KS	RQ	33,485	755,488	22.56
Horton, KS	RQ	12,245	385,988	31.52
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	RQ	259,147	8,952,757	34.55
Kaw Valley Electric Cooperative	RQ	105,261	3,625,227	34.44
LaHarpe, KS	RQ	2,900	134,163	46.26
Lamed, KS	RQ	24,526	563,448	22.97
Lindsborg, KS	RQ	16,183	812,133	50.18
Marion, KS	RQ	16,102	768,610	47.73
Mindemines, MO	RQ	1,991	96,740	48.59
Minneapolis, KS	RQ	12,874	298,413	23.18
Missouri Public Service (Utilicorp) - Eve	RQ	588	39,706	67.53
Missouri Public Service (Utilicorp) - Richards	RQ	530	37,297	70.37
Moran, KS	RQ	4,644	201,000	43.28
Morill, KS	RQ	1,313	58,411	44.49
	RQ	4,712	211,504	44.89
Mt. Hope, KS	RQ	2,825	138,823	49.14
Mulberry, KS Mulvane, KS	RQ	1,902	66,392	34.91

	Statistical		Total Charges	Cost Per MWH
Buyer	Classification	MWH Sold	(\$)	(\$)
Muscotah, KS	RQ	869	39,786	45.78
Nemaha-Marshall Electric Cooperative	RQ	44,752	1,513,463	33.82
Neodesha, KS	RQ	2,204	91,965	41.73
Osage City, KS	RQ	19,877	465,714	23.43
Oxford, KS	RQ	443	16,007	36.13
Robinson, KS	RQ	1,765	76,849	43.54
Sabetha, KS	RQ	35,924	820,328	22.84
Savonburg, KS	RQ	484	26,260	54.26
Scranton, KS	RQ	3,786	163,348	43.15
Seneca, KS	RQ	20,562	896,752	43.61
Severance, KS	RQ	480	20,966	43.68
St. John, KS	RQ	9,381	230,916	24.62
St. Mary's, KS	RQ	15,895	699,915	44.03
Stafford, KS	RQ	8,638	227,924	26.39
Sterling, KS	RQ	15,600	400,642	25.68
Toronto, KS	RQ	2,281	106,989	46.90
Troy, KS	RQ	7,054	304,142	43.12
Vermillion, KS	RQ	716	32,855	45.89
Wamego, KS	RQ	29,602	742,690	25.09
Waterville, KS	RQ	4,859	226,089	46.53
Wathena, KS	RQ	7,933	356,072	44.88
Winfield, KS	RQ	71	4,308	60.68
Total		1,500,736	45,142,401	
Weighted Average Cost per MWH				30.08

#### Note:

Sources: Western Resources, Inc.'s 1995 FERC Form 1; Kansas Gas and Electric Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Similar to LU except long-term service is from multiple designated units.

## Western Resources, Inc. Long-Term Firm Sales, 1996

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Alma, KS	RQ			
Altamont, KS	RQ RQ	6,862	305,154	44.47
Arcadia, KS	RQ RQ	7,756 1,672	386,466	49.83
Arma, KS	RQ	10,596	89,153	53.32
Augusta, KS	RQ	5,938	474,083	44.74
Axtell, KS	RQ	2,627	199,382	33.58
Blue Mound, KS	RQ	1,824	117,014	44.54
Board of Public Utilities - McPherson	RQ	581,864	90,110	49.40
Bronson, KS	RQ	2,291	13,331,111	22.91
Burlingame, KS	RQ	8,040	112,326	49.03
Centralia, KS	RQ	3,698	181,840 171,072	22.62
Chapman, KS	RQ	8,278	171,073 370,643	46.26
Clay Center, KS	RQ	34,042	827,576	44.77
Doniphan County Cooperative	RQ	17,516	610,826	24.31
Ellinwood, KS	RQ	14,598	392,408	34.87 26.88
Elsmore, KS	RQ	441	24,607	55.80
Elwood, KS	RQ	4,112	207,222	50.39
Enterprise, KS	RQ	4,987	225,122	45.14
Eudora, KS	RQ	3,018	168,305	55.77
Eudora, KS #2	RQ	25,838	997,760	38.62
Fredonia, KS	RQ	14	2,688	192.00
Girard, KS	RQ	3,615	120,177	33.24
Haven, KS	RQ	10,759	476,787	44.32
Herington, KS	RQ	21,998	525,713	23.90
Hillsboro, KS	RQ	21,276	962,538	45.24
Holton, KS	RQ	36,115	805,728	22.31
Horton, KS	RQ	12,727	410,138	32.23
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	RQ	310,926	10,586,701	34.05
Kaw Valley Electric Cooperative	RQ	109,483	3,808,948	34.79
LaHarpe, KS	RQ	2,884	142,765	49.50
Larned, KS	RQ	28,039	663,923	23.68
Lindsborg, KS	RQ	17,133	793,559	46.32
Marion, KS	RQ	16,668	796,868	47.81
Mindemines, MO	RQ	2,035	103,628	50.92
Minneapolis, KS	RQ	13,421	306,351	22.83
Missouri Public Service Co Eve	RQ	581	41,411	71.28
Missouri Public Service Co Richards	RQ	551	39,792	72.22
Moran, KS	RQ	4,811	224,355	46.63
Morrill, KS	RQ	1,316	59,434	45.16
Mt. Hope, KS	RQ	4,930	233,211	47.30
Mulberry, KS	RQ	2,846	146,565	51.50
Mulvane, KS	RQ	949	36,907	38.89

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Cost Per
	Statistical		<b>Total Charges</b>	MWH
Buyer	Classification	MWH Sold	(\$)	(\$)
Muscotah, KS	RQ	866	41,531	47.96
Nemaha-Marshall Electric Cooperative	RQ	45,894	1,553,236	33.84
Neodesha, KS	RQ	1,660	73,799	44.46
Osage City, KS	RQ	21,062	484,579	23.01
Oxford, KS	RQ	710	25,577	36.02
Robinson, KS	RQ	1,672	74,804	44.74
Sabetha, KS	RQ	37,174	855,047	23.00
Savonburg, KS	RQ	497	26,603	53.53
Scranton, KS	RQ	3,998	178,490	44.64
Seneca, KS	RQ	21,142	921,102	43.57
Severance, KS	RQ	472	21,566	45.69
St. John, KS	RQ	10,590	285,757	26.98
St. Mary's, KS	RQ	16,447	733,333	44.59
Stafford, KS	RQ	9,282	241,731	26.04
Sterling, KS	RQ	17,008	435,416	25.60
Toronto, KS	RQ	2,332	108,383	46.48
Troy, KS	RQ	7,186	315,279	43.87
Vermillion, KS	. RQ	726	34,201	47.11
Wamego, KS	RQ	31,416	758,221	24.13
Waterville, KS	RQ	5,234	233,223	44.56
Wathena, KS	RQ	8,110	373,552	46.06
Winfield, KS	RQ	756	126,868	167.81
Total		1,613,309	48,472,666	
Weighted Average Cost per MWH				30.05

Sources: Western Resources, Inc.'s 1996 FERC Form 1; Kansas Gas and Electric Company's 1996 FERC Form 1.

### Kansas City Power & Light Company Long-Term Firm Sales, 1995

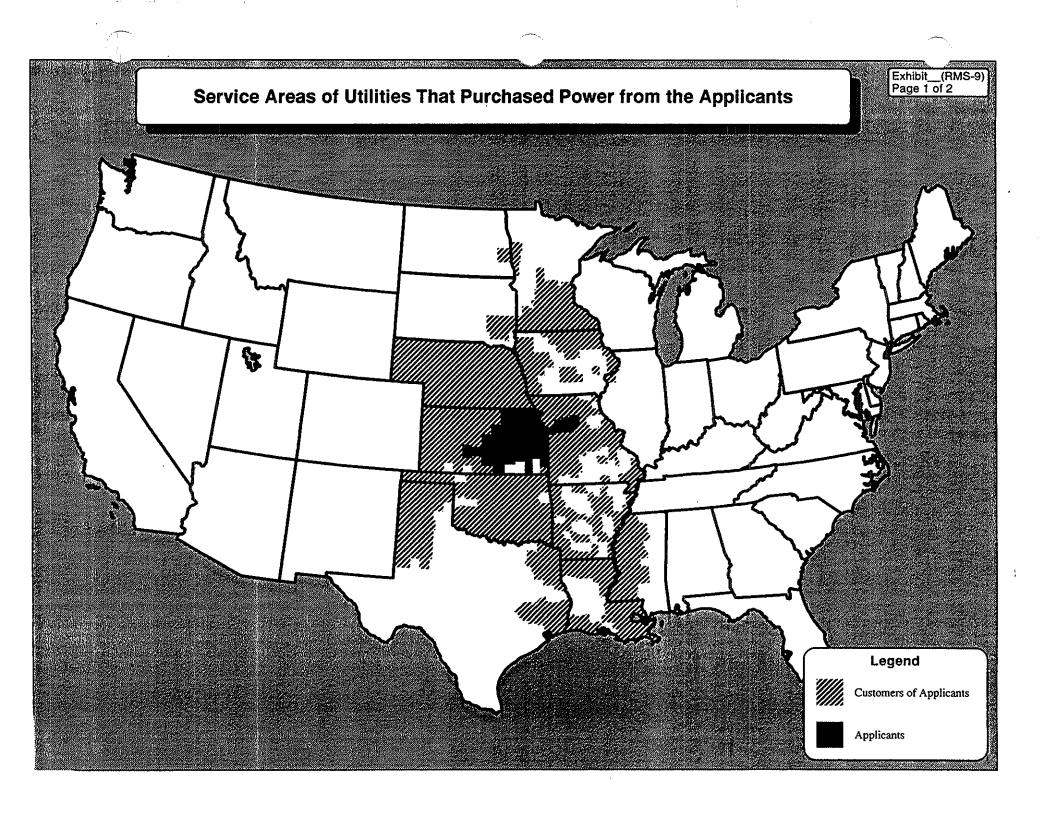
Buyer ·	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Board of Public Utilities - KCK	RQ	127	2,269	17.87
Gamett, KS	RQ	4,540	120,021	26.44
Independence, MO	RQ	997	14,958	15.00
Osawatomie, KS	RQ	4,254	114,393	26.89
Pomona, KS	RQ	6,035	283,184	46.92
Prescott, KS	RQ	1,585	74,288	46.87
Slater, MO	RQ	18,426	829,590	45.02
Kansas Electric Power Co-op (Coffey Co)	RQ	12,504	502,093	40.15
Kansas Electric Power Co-op (United Elec)	RQ	26,261	1,065,365	40.57
Missouri Public Service Company	RQ	3,483	142,401	40.88
Total		78,212	3,148,562	
Weighted Average Cost per MWH			Market Control of the	40.26

Source: Kansas City Power & Light Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.

### Kansas City Power & Light Company Long-Term Firm Sales, 1996

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Board of Public Utilities - KCK	RQ	281	4,108	14.62
Garnett, KS	RQ	4,211	115,314	27.38
Higginsville, KS	RQ	19,990	468,625	23.44
Independence, MO	RQ	1,096	16,440	15.00
Osawatomie, KS	RQ	4,324	131,260	30.36
Pomona, KS	RQ	6,241	291,815	46.76
Prescott, KS	RQ	1,720	65,696	38.20
Slater, MO	RQ	18,808	633,503	33.68
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative (Coffey Co.)	RQ	13,079	530,633	40.57
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative (United Elec.	RQ	27,516	1,159,727	42.15
Missouri Public Service Company	RQ	3,735	134,443	36.00
Total		101,001	3,551,564	
Weighted Average Cost per MWH				35.16

Source: Kansas City Power & Light Company's 1996 FERC Form 1.



## Entergy Services 1995 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases

			Total	Cost per
	Transaction	MWH Purchased	Charges (\$)	HWM
Seller	Туре			(\$)
Agrielectric Power Partners, LTD	os	77,366	2,740,289	35.42
Air Liquied	os	17,578	285,076	16.22
Air Products Company	os	370	5,686	15.37
American Petrofina	os	264	3,695	14.00
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corp.	os	2,691,292	52,194,058	19.39
Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	os	1,477,914	24,925,322	16.87
B.P. Oil, Inc.	OS:	27,111	442,058	16.31
BASF-Wyandotte Corporation	os	2,522	40,832	16.19
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	os	204,660	3,723,544	18.19
Calciner Industries	os	107,636	1,977,106	18.37
Central Louisiana Electric Co.	os	36,241	1,442,792	39.81
Chevron	os	1,204	20,464	17.00
City of Ruston	os	42	1,680	40.00
Clark Refining	os	2,825	54,907	19.44
Cogen Power, inc.	os	1,874	30,051	16.04
Dow Chemical Company	os	114,680	2,071,202	18.06
E.I. DuPont DeNemours Company	os	1,626	26,763	16.46
Empire District Electric Co.	os	115,340	1,919,417	16.64
ENG Carbons	os	2,827	51,718	18.29
Ergon Refining	os	2,010	37,758	18.79
Exxon USA	os	9,910	168,774	17.03
Formosa	os	1,865	31,272	16.77
Freeport - McMoran	os	5,700	97,752	17.15
Harding University	os	26	542	20.85
International Paper Co.	os	1,973	36,572	18.54
James River Corporation	os	2,797	51,546	18.43
Kitchen Brothers Mfg., Co.	os	644	11,999	18.63
Lafayette	os	167	4,817	28.84
Little Rock Wastewater	os	258	5,190	20.12
Louisiana Energy Power Assoc.	os	111	4,816	43.39
Mississippi Chemical Co.	os	14,193	265,849	18.73
Monochem, Inc.	os	4,747	82,735	17.43
	os	17,277	291,298	16.86
MUN	os Os	13,839	233,697	16.89
Municipal MEAM	os os	869,529	55,701,995	64.06
Murray Hydro	os os	1,301	20,482	15.74
NISCO	OS OS	471	7,933	16.84
Noram Energy Services, Inc.	os os	594,253	7,933 12,788,031	21.52
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company		5,455	12,765,031 89,290	16.37
Phillips / Huber	OS OS	·	-	18.52
Potlatch Forest	os	48,720	902,272	18.

		arta a antico e paga a a antico a como a antico de entre en entre en entre en entre en entre en entre en entre	Total	Cost per
	Transaction	MWH	Charges	MWH
Seller	Type	Purchased	(\$)	(\$)
Sam Houston Electric Co-op.	OS	127	10,796	85.01
Sam Raybum G & T, Inc.	os	7,677	138,851	18.09
Sam Rayburn Municipal Power Agency	os	492,131	10,612,879	21.57
So. Cotton Oil	os	871	12,617	14.49
Southern Company Services, Inc.	os	141,486	4,806,827	33.97
Southwest Power Administration	os	3,556	61,931	17.42
Southwestern Electric Power Co.	os	446	8,768	19.66
System Purchases From Others 1	os	2,317,217	41,624,547	17.96
Tennessee Valley Authority	os	1,501,927	26,521,854	17.66
Texaco (Star Enterprises)	os	38,389	610,948	15.91
Texaco Chemical Company	os	52,185	840,768	16.11
Toledo Bend	os	90,786	1,484,661	16.35
Union Electric Company	os	1,519,596	22,900,555	15.07
Vulcan Chemical Company	os	31,540	531,977	16.87
Western Systems Power Pool	os	143,536	3,651,782	25.44
Total		12,820,088	276,611,041	
Weighted average cost per MWH				21.58

#### Note:

#### Sources:

Arkansas Power & Light Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.
Entergy Power, Inc.'s 1995 FERC Form 1.
Gulf States Utilities Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.
Louisiana Power & Light Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.
Mississippi Power & Light Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.
New Orleans Public Service Inc.'s 1995 FERC Form 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This entry represents Louisiana Power & Light's system purchases from others. It is reported as an aggregate figure on Louisiana Power & Light's 1995 FERC Form 1.

## Entergy Services 1996 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases

Seller	Transaction Type	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost per MWH (\$)
Agrielectric Power Partners, LTD	OS	53,727	1,903,006	35.42
Air Liquied	os	12,673	263,737	20.81
Air Products Company	os	1,143	25,915	22.67
American Petrofina	os	202	3,957	19.59
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corp.	os	1,911,313	38,110,121	19.94
Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	os	3,465,029	60,837,461	17.58
3.P. Oil, Inc.	os	36,134	722,461	19.99
BASF-Wyandotte Corporation	os	3,579	94,857	26.50
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	os	454,929	8,747,545	19.23
Calciner Industries	os	117,066	2,224,726	19.00
Cargill	os	3,812	69,425	18.21
Central and South West Services	os	7,685	225,627	29.36
Central Louisiana Electric Company	os	234,594	3,405,387	14,52
City of Jonesboro	OS	15,135	266,925	17.64
Clark Refining	OS	4,959	99,850	20.14
CNG Power Marketing	os	. 1	13,536	13536.00
Coastal Electric Service Company	os	1,200	28,200	23,50
Cogen Power, Inc.	os	1,859	36,226	19.49
Crown Paper	os	1,842	34,367	18.66
Dow Chemical Company	os	88,877	1,931,636	21.73
E.I. DuPont DeNemours Company	os	236	10,923	46.28
Electric Clearinghouse, Inc.	os	8,373	209,134	24.98
Empire District Electric Company	os	238,763	4,213,319	17.6
ENG Carbons	os	11,439	209,510	18.32
Ergon Refining Inc.	os	1,196	22,404	18.73
Exxon USA	os	1,583	34,564	21.83
Formosa	os	10,772	190,038	17.64
Harding University	os	3	61	20,33
Huntsman	os	10,822	190,067	17.5
MC/Agrico	os	11,425	211,186	18.4
ntercoastal	os	2,600	79,040	30.4
nternational Paper Company	os	5,797	107,131	18.40
James River Corporation	os	2,951	64,352	21.8
Sitchen Brothers Manufacturing Company	os	8	156	19.5
Koch Power Services, Inc.	os	1	15,450	15450.0
Coppers Industries, Inc.	os	1	15	15.0
_afayette	os	7,505	201,903	26.9
G&E Power Marketing	os	18,526	494,929	26.7
Little Rock Wastewater	os	137	2,694	19.6
ouis Dreyfus Electric Power, Inc.	os	76,617	3,244,043	42.3
ouisiana Energy Power Association	os	317	11,419	36.0
Mississippi Chemical Company	os	4,834	89,587	18.5
Monochem	os	7,986	175,804	22.0
MUN	OS	347,554	6,514,304	18.7

	Transaction		Total Charges	Cost per MWH	
Seller	Type	MWH Purchased	(\$)	(\$)	
Murray Hydro	os	882,003	56,277,910	63.81	
Nelson Industrial Steam Company	os	1,467,799	61,969,603	42,22	
NISCO	os	759	144,627	190.55	
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	os	595,640	12,408,843	20.83	
PanEnergy Gas Services	os	2	26	13.00	
Potlatch Forest	os	39,961	724,900	18.14	
Sam Rayburn G & T, Inc.	os	14,352	163,331	11.38	
Sam Rayburn Municipal Power Agency	os	304,154	7,144,208	23.49	
Southern Company Services, Inc.	os	477,810	13,895,648	29.08	
Southern Mississippi Electric Power	os	11,220	252,263	22.48	
Southwest Power Administration	os	126,706	2,513,628	19.84	
Southwestern Electric Power Company	os	31,297	722,257	23.08	
Tennessee Valley Authority	os	8,104,243	166,417,336	20.53	
Texaco (Star Enterprises)	os	19,484	427,639	21.95	
Texaco Chemical Company	os	19,743	383,467	19.42	
Toledo Blend	os	3,665	693,309	189.17	
Union Electric Company	os	2,760,883	46,514,300	16.85	
Valero Power Services Company	os	4,800	108,225	22.55	
Vulcan Chemical Company	os	23,418	446,527	19.07	
Western Power Services	os	800	15,200	19.00	
Western Resources	os	34,675	436,495	12.59	
Western Systems Power Pool	os	336,716	10,472,217	31.10	
Total		22,445,335	517,468,957		
Weighted Average Cost per MWH				23.05	

Sources: Entergy Power, Inc.'s 1996 FERC Form 1; Entergy Gulf States, Inc.'s 1996 FERC Form 1; Entergy Mississippi, Inc.'s 1996 FERC Form 1; Entergy Arkansas, Inc.'s 1996 FERC Form 1; Entergy New Orleans, Inc.'s 1996 FERC Form 1.

## Central and South West Corporation (SPP) 1995 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases

Seller	Statistical Classification	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Associated Electric Cooperative	OS	4,255	81,922	19.25
Caddo Electric Cooperative	os	38	3,270	86.05
Cajun Electric Cooperative	os	5.717	115,242	20.16
Central Louisiana Electric Company	os	197	4,399	22.33
Central Power & Light	os	4,200	122,572	29.18
Choctaw Electric Cooperative	os	49	3.874	79.06
City of Lafavette	os	30	2,250	75.00
City Utilities of Springfield	os	600	19,920	33.20
Empire District Electric Company	os	61	1,538	25.21
Entergy Services, Inc.	os	8,925	201,500	22.58
Grand River Dam Authority	os	8,058	133,179	16,53
Kansas City Power & Light	os	300	5,280	17.60
Kansas Gas and Electric - (Western Resources)	os	11,828	187,853	15.88
KOCH Power Marketing	os	990	15,560	15.72
Louis Dreyfus Power Marketing	os	960	15,360	16.00
Mid-Continent Power Company, Inc.	os	356,347	11,893,411	33.38
Noram	os	300	5,880	19.60
Northeastern Electric Cooperative	os	211	15,121	71.66
Odgen Martin Systems	os	3,032	43,440	14.33
Oklahoma Electric Cooperative	os	19	2,221	116.89
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company	os	6,679	165,856	24.83
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	os	19,723	325,888	16.52
Public Service Company of New Mexico	os	13,860	152,287	10.99
Snider Industries	os	5,332	94,408	17.71
Southwestern Public Service Company	os	85,628	1,455,578	17.00
Union Electric Company	os	18,240	294,966	16.17
Verdigris Valley Cooperative	OS	8	863	107.88
West Texas Utilities Company	os	47	3,744	79.66
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	os	16,373	239,019	14.60
Weyerhaeuser Company	os	11	194	17.64
Total		572,018	15,606,595	
Weighted Average Cost per MWH				27.28

Sources: Public Service Company of Oklahoma's 1995 FERC Form 1. Southwestern Electric Power Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.

## Central and South West Corporation (SPP) 1996 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases

		484	Total	Cost per
	<b>T</b>	MWH.	Charges	MWH (A)
Seller	Transaction Type	Purchased	(\$)	(\$)
Associated Electric Cooperative	OS OS (I)	68,131	557,555	8.18
Associated Electric Cooperative	OS (1)	4,324	63,342	14.65 17.22
Associated Electric Cooperative	OS (1)	186,951	3,220,183	
Associated Electric Cooperative	OS OS (%)	195,298	3,389,073	17.35 17.55
Associated Electric Cooperative	OS (3)	21,238	372,789	20.93
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative, Inc.	os os	55,133 12,612	1,153,949 309,208	24.52
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative, Inc.	OS OS	309,697	12,323,993	39.79
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative, Inc.	OS OS	5,914	169,475	28.66
Central Louisiana Electric Co. WSPP	os os	2,750	77,025	28.01
Central Louisiana Electric Company	os os	150	4,838	32.25
Central Louisiana Electric Company Central Power and Light Company	OS (8)	16,108	464,603	28.84
Choctaw Electric Cooperative	OS (2)	121	8,294	68.55
Citizens Lehman Power Sales	OS (L)	928	22,736	24.50
	os os	39	2,878	73.79
City of Lafayette	os Os	965	23,378	24.23
City of Lafayette, Louisiana City Utilities of Springfield	os os	1,190	13,440	11.29
	os os	2,029	61,412	30.27
City Utilities of Springfield Coastal Electric Services	os os	7,976	172,728	21.66
Coral Power, L.L.C.	os os	2,000	38,000	19.00
Coral Power, L.L.C.	OS (3)	400	10,400	26.00
Delhi Energy Services, Inc.	OS (3)	5,250	161,775	30.81
Electric Clearing House	os (s)	30,450	922,171	30.28
Electric Clearing House	OS (3)	5,600	150,800	26.93
Electric Clearinghouse	OS (3)	12,704	434,758	34.22
Electric Clearinghouse Inc.	OS (3)	3,335	94,121	28.22
Empire District Electric	os (	200	3,050	15.25
Empire District Electric	OS (1)	183	5,179	28.30
Empire District Electric Company	OS (1)	2,435	56,758	23.31
Empire District Electric Company	os `	54	1,445	26.76
ENRON Power Marketing, Inc.	os	11,090	184,432	16.63
ENRON Power Marketing, Inc.	QS (3)	13,507	283,887	21.02
Entergy Services	os (o,	53,984	88,663	1.64
Entergy Services	os	220,119	3,173,404	14,42
Enterpy Services WSPP	os	38,473	628,715	16.34
Federal Energy Sales	OS (3)	10,274	131,945	12.84
Grand River Dam Authority	OS (3)	4,238	68,675	16.20
Grand River Dam Authority	OS OS	9,913	165,905	16.74
Grand River Dam Authority	OS (1)	7,143	140,516	19,67
Grand River Dam Authority	os (i)	123	3,287	26.72
Grand River Dam Authority	OS (1)	104	2,939	28.26
Grand River Dam Authority	os `	400	11,600	29.00
Grand River Dam Authority	os	300	24,250	80.83
InterCoast Power Marketing	OS (3)	17,875	288,181	16.12
Kansas City Power and Light	OS (3)	1,825	27,375	15.00
Kansas Gas and Electric Company (Western Resources)	OS (3)	3,265	46,874	14.36
Kansas Gas and Electric Company (Western Resources)	OS (1)	141,284	2,279,001	16.13
Kansas Gas and Electric Company (Western Resources)	OS (3)	40,314	779,947	19.35
Kansas Gas and Electric Company (Western Resources)	OS (1)	3,948	104,254	26,41
Kansas Power and Light (Western Resources)	OS (1)	100	2,339	23.39
KOCH Power Marketing	OS (3)	2,500	62,100	24.84
LG&E Power Marketing	OS (3)	188,960	3,124,415	16.53
LG&E Power Marketing	OS (3)	136,800	2,346,495	17.15
LG&E Power Marketing	OS (5)	28,305	509,432	18,00
Louis Dreyfus Power Marketing	OS (3)	19,136	363,584	19.00
Louis Dreyfus Power Marketing	OS (3)	1,296	41,472	32.00
	OS (4)	343,198	10,997,532	32.04
Mid-Continent Power Company, Inc.	OS (4)	750	25,425	33.90
Noram Energy Service				

Seller	Transaction Type	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost per MWH (\$)
Noram Energy Services, Inc.	OS (3)	1,600	77,776	48.61
Northeastern Electric Cooperative	os (2)	241	21,629	89.75
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company	OS (1)	1,725	33,941	19.68
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company	os	1,875	38,900	20.75
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company	OS (3)	12,983	308,711	23.78
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company	OS (1)	438	11,942	27.26
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company	OS (3)	250	7,000	28.00
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company	os `´	1,725	48,300	28.00
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company	os	299	9,228	30.86
Oklahorna Municipal Power Authority	OS (6)	21,023	452,189	21.51
Pacificorp	OS (3)	300	3,900	13.00
Pan Energy Trading & Marketing Services	OS (3)	975	21,488	22.04
PanEnergy Power Services	os `	50	1,150	23.00
Public Service Company of New Mexico	OS (3)	20,445	426,534	20.86
Snider Industries	os	4,021	106,637	26.52
SONAT Power Marketing	os	8,993	191,733	21.32
SONAT Power Marketing	os	4,000	103,000	25.75
South Western Public Service	os	60	131	2.18
Southwestern Public Service Company	OS (3)	49,009	957,209	19.53
Southwestern Public Service Company	OS (t)	7,900	168,541	21.33
Southwestern Public Service Company	OS (1)	2,300	53,044	23.06
Southwestern Public Service Company	ဝร (ဒ်)	6.047	215,796	35.69
Union Electric Company	OS (1)	340,494	5.742.996	16.87
Union Electric Company	OS (1)	4,250	81,291	19.13
Valero Power Service Company	os`´	11,425	260,340	22.79
Valero Power Services Company	OS (3)	29,419	642,576	21.84
Vitol Gas & Electric	os `´	1,536	33,792	22.00
Vitol Gas and Electric	OS (3)	800	16,600	20.75
West Texas Utilities	ဝဇ ကို	61	4,660	76.39
Western Farmers Electric Coop	os (tí)	9,605	164,723	17.15
Western Farmers Electric Coop	ဝร (ဒ်)	33,251	601,433	18.09
Western Farmers Electric Coop	OS (1)	92	2,247	24.42
Western Farmers Electric Coop	os (3)	350	12,600	36.00
Western Gas Resources	os	960	20,160	21.00
Weyerhaeuser Company	OS (5)	11	194	17.64
Total		2,832,702	61,076,191	
Weighted Average Cost per MWH				21.56

#### Notes:

- 1 Replacement Energy and Emergency Energy.
- 2 Service for Company Equipment & Customers purchased from other suppliers & Reimbursement for prior years.
- 3 Transactions through Membership in Western System Power Pool.
- 4 Assured Delivery energy, Operating Reserves Energy and Regulation Energy.
- 5 Dump Power.
- 6 Regulation Energy Purchase and Delivery Point Load Resources Exchange.
- 7 Substation Service.
- 8 Subsidiary of Central and South West Corporation.

Sources: Public Service Company of Oldahoma's 1996 FERC Form 1; Southwestern Electric Power Company's 1996 FERC Form 1.

## Empire District Electric Company 1995 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases

Seller	Statistical Classification	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Associated Electric Cooperative	OS (b)	2,100	48,705	23.19
Associated Electric Cooperative	OS (m)	255,655	7,452,774	29.15
Associated Electric Cooperative	OS (m)	432,818	12,772,991	29.51
Associated Electric Cooperative	OS (a)	41	1,899	46.32
Central & Southwest (SPP-PSO)	OS (e)	245	4,795	19.57
Central & Southwest (SPP-SWEPCO)	OS (e)	3,735	76,998	20.62
City of Coffeyville, KS	os (i)	3,247	16,884	5.20
City of Coffeyville, KS	OS (i)	2,280	65,208	28.60
City of Higginsville, MO	os ()	5,206	27,071	5.20
City of Higginsville, MO	OS (i)	3,600	102,960	28.60
City Utilities of Springfield	OS (b)	11,733	411,478	35.07
Coastal	OS (e)	50	4,313	86.26
	OS <sup>2</sup>	1,985	34,259	17.26
CPEX	OS (e)	1,500 550	8,937	16.29
Electric Clearinghouse	OS (e)	49,620	760,070	15.32
Enron	OS (b)	9,595	265,541	27.67
Entergy	` '	362	12,265	33.88
Entergy	OS (a)	47,692	804,903	16.88
Grand River Dam Authority	OS (b)	29	793	27.3
Grand River Dam Authority	OS (a)	80,129	416,671	5.20
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	OS (i)			28.6
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	OS (i)	46,285	1,324,633	13.5
Kansas City Power & Light	OS (d)	119,241	1,617,540	14.0
Kansas City Power & Light	OS (g)	134,610	1,883,885	56.6°
Kansas City Power & Light Company	OS (I)	36	2,038	5.2
KAW Valley Electric Cooperative	os ()	1,928	10,026	28.8
KAW Valley Electric Cooperative	OS (i)	1,190	34,286 40,634	5.2
KS Municipal Energy Agency (KCP&L)	OS (i)	2,045	10,634	
KS Municipal Energy Agency (KCP&L)	OS (i)	2,400	68,640	28.6
KS Municipal Energy Agency (WR)	os (j)	18,109	94,167	5.20
KS Municipal Energy Agency (WR)	os (i)	11,040	315,744	28.6
Louis Dreyfuss	OS (e)	22,760	395,400	17.3
Louisville G&E Power Marketing	OS (e)	340	11,300	33.2
Public Service Co. of OK (C&SW)	OS (a)	37	851	23.0
Public Service Co. of OK (C&SW)	OS (m)	16,055	823,036	51.2
Public Service Co. of OK (C&SW)	OS (m)	6,574	715,151	108.7
Southwest Electric Power Co. (C&SW)	OS (b)	21,306	406,665	19.0
Southwest Electric Power Co. (C&SW)	OS (a)	91	1,887	20.7
Southwest Power Administration	OS (k)	2,820	14,664	5.2
Western Resources (KG&E)	OS (d)	22,545	366,049	16.2

Seller	Statistical Classification	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Western Resources (KG&E)	OS (e)	60,948	1,047,755	17.19
Western Resources (KG&E)	OS (b)	3,565	75,469	21.17
Western Resources (KG&E)	OS (m)	128,613	3,329,323	25.89
Western Resources (KG&E)	OS (I)	65	1,738	26.74
Western Resources (KG&E)	OS (d)	7,541	307,605	40.79
Total		1,540,816	36,148,001	
Weighted average cost per MWH		-		23.46

#### Notes:

- <sup>1</sup> Nature of Other Services:
- (a) Emergency Energy
- (b) Replacement Energy
- (c) Capacity & Energy relating to a specific purchase
- (d) System Energy
- (e) Economy Energy
- (f) Exchange Energy
- (g) Term Energy
- (h) Extended Energy
- (i) Peaking Capacity (j) Supplemental Energy
- (k) Excess Energy
- (I) Operating Reserve
- (m) System Participation
- (n) General Purpose

Source: Empire District Electric Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> CPEX provides a "computerized bulletin board" which the respondent utilizes to schedule power with other members of CPEX, and CPEX charges fees to use their services. Empire District Electric does not actually buy and sell directly to CPEX.

## Empire District Electric Company 1996 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases

Seller	Transaction Type	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost per MWH (\$)
Associated Electric Cooperative	os	5,785	143,963	24.89
Associated Electric Cooperative	os	282,388	8,743,413	30.96
Associated Electric Cooperative	os	64	2,121	33.14
Associated Electric Cooperative	os	269,630	9,477,384	35.15
City of Coffeyville, KS	os	3,218	16,734	5.20
City of Coffeyville, KS	os	2,280	64,752	28.40
City of Higginsville, MO	os	3,274	17,025	5.20
City of Higginsville, MO	os	3,600	102,240	28.40
City Utilities of Springfield	os	500	21,520	43.04
Coastal	os	800	20,000	25.00
Continental Power Exchange	os	25,705	463,115	18.02
DELHI	os	700	17,500	25.00
EASTEX	os	800	13,400	16.75
Enron Power Marketing, Inc.	os	215,838	3,510,377	16.26
Entergy Power, Inc.	os	8,043	212,610	26.43
Entergy Power, Inc.	os	220	6,260	28.45
Entergy Power, Inc.	os	363	11,194	30.84
Entergy Power, Inc.	OS	12,383	299,886	24.22
Grand River Dam Authority	os	15,475	294,755	19.05
Grand River Dam Authority	os	40	1,192	29.80
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	os	66,435	345,462	5.20
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	os	46,450	1,315,904	28.33
Kansas City Power & Light Company	os	21,515	332,736	15.47
Kansas City Power & Light Company	os	501,885	8,265,917	16.47
Kansas City Power & Light Company	os	26	913	35.12
Kansas Municipal Energy Agency (KCP&L)	os	1,921	9,989	5.20
Kansas Municipal Energy Agency (KCP&L)	os	2,400	68,160	28.40
Kansas Municipal Energy Agency (KG&E)	os	16,585	86,242	5.20
Kansas Municipal Energy Agency (KG&E)	os	11,040	313,536	28.40
KAW Valley Electric Cooperative	os	1,697	8,824	5.20
KAW Valley Electric Cooperative	os	1,110	33,792	30.44
КОСН	os	150	3,006	20.04
Louis Dreyfus Electric Power, Inc.	os	59,424	1,117,494	18.81
Louisville Gas & Electric	os	2,760	38,720	14.03
Missouri Public Service Company	os	71	1,206	16.99
Noram Energy Services, Inc.	os	1,045	32,917	31.50
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	os	60	1,590	26.50
PANENERGY	os	1,215	26,505	21.81
Public Service Company of Oklahoma (C&SW)	os	4,065	100,609	24.75
Public Service Company of Oklahoma (C&SW)	os	1,405	40,905	29.11
Public Service Company of Oklahoma (C&SW)	os	113	4,075	36.06

Seller	Transaction Type	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost per MWH (\$)
Public Service Company of Oklahoma (C&SW)	os	10,390	573,428	55.19
SONAT	os	800	20,800	26.00
Southwest Electric Power Company (C&SW)	os	7,948	192,000	24.16
Southwest Electric Power Company (C&SW)	os	7,213	230,247	31.92
Southwest Electric Power Company (C&SW)	os	32	1,581	49.41
Southwest Electric Power Company (C&SW)	os	9,740	520,354	53.42
Southwestern Public Service Company	os	250	7,075	28.30
Southwestern Public Service Company	os	38,320	2,275,251	59.38
St. Joseph Light & Power	os	100	1,500	15.00
VITOL	os	100	950	9.50
Western Resources (KG&E)	os	45	632	14.04
Western Resources (KG&E)	os	52,103	985,121	18.91
Western Resources (KG&E)	os	200	5,200	26.00
Western Resources (KG&E)	O\$	233,445	6,319,089	27.07
Western Resources (KG&E)	os	50	1,394	27.88
Western Resources (KG&E)	os	15,684	601,642	38.36
Total		1,968,898	47,324,207	
Weighted Average Cost per MWH				24.04

Source: Empire District Electric Company's 1996 FERC Form 1.

## MidAmerican Energy Company 1995 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases

				Cost Per	
	Statistical	MWH	Total Charges	MWH	
Seller	Classification	Purchased	(\$)	(\$)	
Ag Processing	os	1,942	116,552	60.02	
Algona Municipal Utilities	os	31,807	343,350	10.79	
Arnes Municipal Electric System	os	92	3,998	43.46	
Associated Electric Coop, Inc.	os	69,135	1,643,600	23.77	
Atlantic	os	9.581	117,367	12.25	
Basin Electric Power Coop	os	38,643	860,776	22.28	
Bertch Cabinet	os	65	3,893	59.89	
Cedar Falls Utilities	os	7.669	145,432	18.96	
City of Davenport	os	3.013	175,704	58.32	
Commonwealth Edison	OS	134,362	2,472,192	18.40	
Continental Power Exchange	os	5.189	82,291	15.86	
Cooperative Power Adm.	os	118,245	1,483,344	12.54	
Cooperative Power Association	os	83,232	873.338	10.49	
Corn Belt Power	os Os	145,532	1,725,805	11.86	
Dairyland Power Cooperative	os	1.547	36.760	23.76	
Des Moines Metro Solid Waste	os Os	39.500	2.376,265	60.16	
ENEREX	os	657	6,936	10.56	
enekea Harlan	os os	11.889	151.585	12.75	
namın Hutchinson Util Commission	OS OS	30	660	22.00	
	os os	1,323	20.811	15.73	
ES Utilities, Inc.	os os	27,192	776,184	28 54	
llinois Power Company	os os	177	6,161	26.54 34.81	
Interstate Power Company	os os	3,889	62,244	16.01	
lows-Illinois Gas & Electric Company	os os	5,009	4.470	8.70	
John Deere	os os	27.890	4,470 612,961	21.98	
Kansas City Power & Light Company	os os	27,090 8,198	88.415	10.78	
Lincoln Electric System		1,365	14,822	10.76	
Midwest Power Systems, Inc.	os os			17.71	
Minnesota Power & Light Company	os os	40,046	709,119	17.71	
Minnkota Power Coop, Inc.	os	124,721	1,684,919		
Missouri Basin Municipal Power Agency	os	61,186	751,995	12.29	
Montana-Dakota Utilities Company	os	8,424	94,562	14.72	
Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska	os	515	6,725	13.06	
Muscatine Power and Water	os	18,526	231,806	12.51	
Nebraska Public Power District	os	25,636	649,511	25.34	
Northern States Power	os	15,164	251,992	16.62	
Northwestern Public Services Company	os	17,076	256,160	15.00	
Omaha Public Power District	os	15,733	278,756	17.72	
Otter Tail Power Company	os	115,262	1,696,131	14.72	
Rochester Public Utilities	os	13	478	36.77	
St. Joseph Light and Power	os	1,442	28,015	19.43	
Southern Minnesota Municipal Power	os	16,428	233,909	14.24	
Union Electric Company	os	28,692	817,099	28.48	
United Power Association	os	13,200	143,518	10.87	
Waverly Light and Power	os	1,290	45,871	35.56	
Western Area Power Association	os	273,207	3,456,069	12.65	
White Hydro	os	1,345	14,382	10.69	
Wisconsin Public Power, Inc.	os	47	18,526	394.17	
Total		1,548,631	25,675,459		
Weighted Average Cost per MWH		.10.101441		16.51	

Source: MidAmerican Energy Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.

## MidAmerican Electric Company 1996 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases

Seller	Statistical Classification	Megawatt Hours Purchased	Total Charge (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Supplier 11	os	23,537	208,099	8.84
Supplier 12	SF	4,055	152,652	37.65
Supplier 13	os	128,155	3,201,031	24.98
Supplier 14	os	3,169,695	100,447,064	31.69
Supplier 15	os	60,965	1,316,921	21.60
Supplier 17	os	336	10,548	31.39
Supplier 18	os	10,055	362,413	36.04
Supplier 19	os	11,281	196,015	17.38
Supplier 20	ÖS	4,914	143,998	29.30
Supplier 21	os	15,942	592,912	37.19
Supplier 22	os	11,598	386,603	33.33
Supplier 23	os	6,664	220,435	33.08
Supplier 25	os	4,347	72,424	16.66
Supplier 26	os	4	126	31.50
Supplier 27	os	800	18,800	23.50
Supplier 28	os	430	7,142	16.61
Supplier 29	os	59,068	1,277,196	21.62
Supplier 31	os	95	2,369	24.94
Supplier 32	os	737	13,125	17.81
Supplier 33	os	7,491	122,718	16.38
Supplier 34	os	16,046	421,803	26.29
Supplier 35	os	3,350	54,556	16.29
Supplier 37	os	23,142	320,963	13.87
Supplier 38	os	32,707	392,117	11.99
Supplier 4	os	62,770	1,992,282	31.74
Supplier 40	os	223,984	2,828,297	12.63
Supplier 41	os	188,696	2,623,731	13.90
Supplier 42	os	4,172	69,509	16.66
Supplier 43	os	7,499	255,130	34.02
Supplier 45	os	7,062	103,850	14.71
Supplier 46	os	13,396	191,421	14.29
Supplier 47	SF	10,243	1,252,618	122.29
Supplier 48	os	15,115	222,212	14.70
Supplier 49	os	4,623	173,943	37.63
Supplier 5	os	144	346	2.40
Supplier 50	os	3,326	69,780	20.98
Supplier 51	os	1,789	26,518	14.82
Supplier 52	os	10,747	317,162	29.51
Supplier 53	os	15,045	365,617	24.30
Supplier 54	os	63,987	556,540	8.70
Supplier 55	os	1,600	43,640	27.28

Seller	Statistical Classification	Megawatt Hours Purchased	Total Charge (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)		
Supplier 56	os	189,832	2,783,731	14.66		
Supplier 57	os	1,217	14,510	11.92		
Supplier 58	os	271	4,562	16.83		
Supplier 59	os	4,005	83,615	20.88		
Supplier 6	os	33,485	320,772	9.58		
Supplier 60	os	2,081	32,062	15.41		
Supplier 7	os	18,568	193,440	10.42		
Supplier 8	os	200	4,020	20.10		
Total		4,479,271	124,471,338			
Weighted Average (	Weighted Average Cost per MWH					

Source: MidAmerican Energy Company's 1996 FERC Form 1.

### Midwest Energy, Inc. 1995 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases

Seller	Statistical Classification	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Parallel Generation	os	49	1,316	26.86
Sunflower Elec. Power Corp.	os	124,265	5,101,540	41.05
WestPlains Energy	SF	106,505	2,079,248	19.52
Total		230,819	7,182,104	
Weighted Average Cost per MWH				31.12

Source: Midwest Energy, Inc.'s 1995 FERC Form 1.

### Midwest Energy, Inc. 1996 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases

Selier	Statistical Classification	Megawatt Hours Purchased	Total Charge (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Parallel Generation	os	20	387	19.35
Sunflower Elec. Power Corp.	os	115,495	5,118,012	44,31
WestPlains Energy	SF	29,469	613,166	20.81
Total		144,984	5,731,565	
Weighted Average Cost per MWH		·		39.53

Source: Midwest Energy, Inc.'s 1996 FERC Form 1.

### Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company 1995 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases

Seller	Statistical Classification	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corp	os	3,950	81,950	20.75
Central and Southwest Services, Inc.	os	8,159	177,726	21.78
Delhi Energy Services	os	400	9,300	23.25
Enron Power Marketing, Inc.	os	675	14,700	21.78
Intergy Services Inc.	os	41,240	958,881	23.25
Frand River Dam Authority	os	849	14,225	16.76
Coch Power Services, Inc.	os	1,395	25,950	18.60
G&E Power Marketing Inc.	os	2,950	71,925	24.38
ouis Dreyfus Electric Power, Inc.	os	2,200	32,498	14.77
loram Energy Services	os	700	12,425	17.75
Public Service Company of Oklahoma	os	1,078	25,271	23.44
imall Power Producers	os	2	56	28.00
Southwestern Electric Power Company	os	9	175	19.44
outhwestern Public Service Company	os	6,950	148,875	21.42
Vestern Farmers Electric Coop	os	150,029	2,255,099	15.03
Vestern Resources, Inc.	os	93,112	1,423,543	15.29
'otal		313,698	5,252,599	
Veighted Average Cost per MWH		•	• •	16.74

Source: Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.

### Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company 1996 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases

Seller	Transaction Type	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost per MWH (\$)
Aquila Power Co.	os	1,552	27,548	17.75
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corp	os	27,365	555,062	20,28
Central and Southwest Services, Inc.	os	25,078	580,600	23.15
Delhi Energy Services, Inc.	os	220	4,836	21.98
Eastex Power Marketing	os	776	10,088	13.00
Electric Clearinghouse, Inc.	os	5,175	162,300	31.36
Enron Power Marketing, Inc.	os	20,237	386,954	19.12
Entergy Electric System	os	43,045	1,250,176	29.04
Entergy Power, Inc.	os	61,226	1,393,496	22.76
Grand River Dam Authority	os	13,139	250,836	19.09
Koch Power Services, Inc.	os	2,625	50,550	19,26
LG&E Power Marketing	os	103,804	1,722,243	16.59
Louis Dreyfus Electric Power, Inc.	os	10,382	196,488	18.93
NorAm Energy Services	os	150	3,585	23.90
PanEnergy Power Services, Inc.	os	7,028	192,954	27.46
Public Service Company of Oklahoma (CSW)	os	1,055	73,849	70.00
Sonat Power Marketing	os	450	7,287	16.19
Southwestern Electric Power Co. (CSW)	os	849	44,933	52.92
Southwestern Public Service Company	os	1,250	22,450	17.96
Sparks Regional Medical Center	os	5,914	171,494	29.00
Valero Power Services Co.	os	2,025	35,341	17.45
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	os	76,053	1,335,932	17.57
Western Resources, Inc.	os	167,635	2,785,301	16.62
Total		577,033	11,264,303	
Weighted Average Cost per MWH		·····		19.52

Source: Oklahoma Gas & Electric's 1996 FERC Form 1.

### St. Joseph Light & Power Company 1995 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases

Seller	Statistical Classification	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Associated Electric Coop, Inc.	os	9,129	221,356	24.25
Interstate Power Company	os	105	1,170	11.14
Kansas City Power & Light Company	os	111,843	1,806,467	16.15
Koch Power	OS	30	802	26.73
incoln Electric Systems	os	2,240	29,190	13.03
MidAmerican Energy Company	os	94,961	1,993,252	20.99
Nebraska Public Power District	os	30,560	448,845	14.69
Northern States Power Company	os	8,027	97,711	12.17
Omaha Public Power District	os	330,048	5,239,067	15.87
Jnion Electric Company	os	21,541	495,163	22.99
Total		608,484	10,333,023	
Neighted Average Cost per MWH			•	16.98

Source: St. Joseph Light & Power Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.

## St. Joseph Light & Power Company 1996 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases

Seller	Statistical Classification	Megawatt Hours Purchased	Total Charge (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Associated Electric Coop, Inc.	os	11,220	336,610	30.00
Delphi Energy Services	os	600	23,970	39.95
Enron Power Marketing	os	7,095	110,173	15.53
Industrial Energy App., Inc.	os	600	11,200	18.67
Intercoastal Energy Company	os	7,336	148,164	20.20
Interstate Power Company	os	25	455	18.20
Kansas City Power & Light Company	os	24,743	435,165	17.59
Koch Power	os	713	19,467	27.30
Lincoln Electric System	os	18,216	237,100	13.02
MidAmerican Energy Company	os	360	9,900	27.50
MidAmerican Energy Company	OS	78,918	1,494,917	18.94
Missouri Public Service	os	1,705	63,350	37.16
Nebraska Public Power District	os	95,926	2,289,530	23.87
Noram Energy Services	os	108	5,223	48.36
Northern States Power Co.	os	11,043	190,409	17.24
Omaha Public Power District	os	211,339	3,732,561	17.66
Pacific Corporation	os	640	18,048	28.20
Jnion Electric Co.	os	30,717	718,277	23.38
Western Power Services, Inc.	os	1,200	14,550	12.13
Fotal		502,504	9,859,069	
Weighted Average Cost per MWH			• •	19.62

Source: St. Joseph Light & Power Company's 1996 FERC Form 1.

## Union Electric Company 1995 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases

Seller	Statistical Classification	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Arkansas Power & Light Company	os	1,396,320	36,568,522	26.19
Associated Electric Coop Inc.	OS	63,795	1,273,669	19.97
Browning-Ferris Gas Service	os	99	1,627	16.43
Carolina Power & Light	os	30,275	1,560,578	51.55
Central Illinois Public Service Company	OS	156,467	4,001,979	25.58
Central Southwest	os	189,456	4,249,776	22.43
Electric Energy, Inc.	os	759,952	15,971,666	21.02
Energy Service Inc.	os	227,434	4,993,852	21.96
IES Utilities, Inc.	os	676,186	10,540,909	15.59
Illinois Power Company	os	330,543	7,409,959	22.42
Interstate Power Company	os	2,810	76,975	27.39
lowa-Illinois Gas & Electric Company	os	342,043	5,699,650	16.66
Kansas City Power & Light Company	os	1,729,771	27,531,222	15.92
Kentucky Utilities Company	os	124,079	2,602,967	20.98
MidAmerican Energy Company	os	1,338,848	22,101,999	16.51
Missouri Public Service Company	os	14,864	274,796	18.49
Noram Energy Services	os	750	52,500	70.00
Northern States Power	os	525,051	9,034,587	17.21
Southwestern Power Administration	OS	1,900	9,880	5.20
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	os	50,386	684,331	13.58
Tennessee Valley Authority	OS	532,002	11,269,087	21.18
Waste Management	os	15,772	845,754	53.62
Western Resources	os	49,180	1,052,409	21.40
Total		8,557,983	167,808,694	
Weighted Average Cost per MWH				19.61

Source: Union Electric Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.

## Union Electric Company 1996 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases

Seller	Statistical Classification	Megawatt Hours Purchased	Total Charge (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Aquaion incorporated	os	2,102	10,424	4.96
Associated Electric Cooperative	os	59,498	2,110,390	35.47
Browning-Ferris Gas Services	os	104	1,671	16.07
Carolina Power and Light	os	10,950	372,063	33.98
Central and Southwest Services, Inc.	os	161,589	4,880,302	30.20
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	os	428,342	11,192,693	26.13
City of Sikestown, MO	os	8,047	110,247	13.70
Delhi Energy Services, Inc.	os	2,415	61,508	25.47
Duke/Louis Dreyfus Electric Power Inc.	os	395	14,578	36.91
•	os	19,630	570,831	29.08
Electric Clearinghouse Inc.	os os	774,243	16,036,179	20.71
Electric Energy Inc.	os os	7,933	306,314	38.61
Enron Power Marketing, Inc.	os os	7,933 1,401,920	34,274,966	24.45
Entergy Arkansas, Inc.	os os		42,400	2 <del>4.45</del> 26.50
Entergy Power Marketing, Inc.	os os	1,600	2,960,661	35.89
Entergy Services, Inc.		82,501 4 600		22.68
Federal Energy Sales, Inc.	os	1,600	36,288	
Heartland Energy Services	os	6,055	173,455	28.65
ES Utilities, Inc.	os	774,061	10,804,490	13.96
Ilinois Power Company	os	513,566	11,737,009	22.85
nterstate Power Company	os	36,647	535,236	14.61
Kansas City Power & Light Company	os	1,256,448	20,661,257	16.44
Kentucky Utilities Company	os	189,395	3,789,264	20.01
Koch Power Services, Inc.	os	44,290	1,223,889	27.63
_G&E Power Marketing	O\$	41,550	1,394,478	33.56
_ouisville Gas & Electric	OS	375	7,688	20.50
MidAmerican Energy Company	os	1,552,870	24,661,212	15.88
Missouri Public Service Company	os	14,186	551,993	38.91
Noram Power Services, Inc.	os	5,803	157,006	27.06
Northern States Power Company	os	815,350	11,108,032	13.62
Peco Energy Company	os	25,716	889,014	34.57
Rainbow Energy Marketing Corp.	os	1,525	58,900	38.62
Sonat Power Marketing	os	10,146	242,931	23.94
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	os	39,563	678,095	17.14
Tennessee Valley Authority	os	521,545	11,763,876	22.56
Virginia Power Company	os	3,200	54,400	17.00
Vitol Gas & Electric L.L.E.	OS	4,208	66,539	15.81
Waste Management	os	18,778	960,285	51.14
Western Resources	os	67,616	1,591,859	23.54
Total		8,905,762	176,092,423	
Weighted Average Cost per MWH				19.77

Source: Union Electric Company's 1996 FERC Form 1.

## Utilicorp United, Inc. 1995 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases

Seller	Statistical Classification	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Associated Electric (a)	os	3,225	111,450	34.56
Associated Electric (d)	os	147	3,671	24.97
Associated Electric (e)	os	130,900	1,832,600	14.00
Electric Clearinghouse, Inc. (a)	os	100	3,900	39.00
Empire District & Electric (d)	OS	1,918	35,569	18.54
ENRON Capital and Trade Resources (a)	os	25,530	498,078	19.51
ENRON Corporation	SF	5,186	255,521	49.27
Entergy (a)	os	175	9,875	56.43
Independence Power & Light (a)	os	13,659	226,220	16.56
Independence Power & Light (d)	os	10	210	21.00
Kansas City Power & Light (a)	os	1,088	15,014	13.80
Kansas City Power & Light (a)	os	95,094	1,361,519	14.32
Kansas City Power & Light (b)	os	61,830	896,845	14.51
Kansas City Power & Light (d)	os	105	2,351	22.39
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative (f)	os	3,641	31,862	8.75
Koch Oil	SF	29,637	347,761	11.73
Koch Power (a)	os	200	5,100	25,50
Midwest Energy, Inc. (f)	os	370	6,536	17.66
Southwestern Public Service (f)	O\$	63,917	866,015	13.55
St. Joseph Light & Power (a)	os	20	1,180	<b>59.00</b>
Sunflower Electric Power Cooperative (a)	os	850	26,095	30.70
Sunflower Electric Power Cooperative (f)	os	555,282	8,977,713	16.17
Union Electric (a)	os	10,740	193,534	18.02
Union Electric (b)	os	8,958	139,959	15.62
Western Resources (a)	os	41,170	771,092	18.73
Western Resources (a)	os	36,343	681,346	18.75
Western Resources (b)	os	171	3,763	22.01
Western Resources (d)	os	40,760	721,736	17.71
Western Resources (KGE)	O\$	291	7,773	26.71
Western Resources (KPL)	OS	23,208	366,224	15.78
Total		1,154,525	18,400,512	
Weighted average cost per MWH				15.94

<sup>(</sup>a) System/Excess Energy - shall mean energy which one purchases for reasons including, but limited to, deferring use of fuel or water, transmission system operations, outages of generating units, environmental conditions or similar reasons.

Source: Utilicorp United, Inc.'s 1995 FERC Form 1.

<sup>(</sup>b) Term Energy - energy purchased for the purpose of obtaining a supply of energy to replace higher cost energy sources enabling purchaser and seller to share cost savings through more efficient use of resources.

<sup>(</sup>d) Emergency Energy - energy furnished by one party to the other for use in such other party's system, or in a neighboring system with which such other party has contractual obligations during periods of emergency due to the loss of generation or transmission facilities, which loss impairs or jeopardizes the ability of the system having the emergency to serve its load.

<sup>(</sup>e) Replacement Energy - energy which one party (buyer) desires to purchase from another party (seller) for reason including, but not limited to, deferring use of fuel or water, transmission system operations, scheduled short outages or generating units, environmental conditions, selling replacement energy to another party, or other reasons of a similar nature.

<sup>(</sup>f) Hour by hour economy power interchanges.

## Utilicorp United, Inc. 1996 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases

Seller	Transaction Type	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost pei MWH (\$)
Associated Electric	os	12,076	275,952	22.85
Associated Electric	os	4,905	119,409	24.34
Associated Electric	os	349	9,587	27.47
Big Rivers Electric Coop Agreement	os	200	3,500	17.50
Central Illinois Public Service	os	1,600	56,000	35.00
Coastal Electric Service	SF	2,400	28,464	11.86
Dairyland Power Coop	os	35	440	12.57
Delhi Energy	os	1,210	29,103	24.05
Electric Clearinghouse	os	1,600	26,400	16.50
Empire District & Electric	os	2,807	69,552	24.78
Enron Capital and Trade Resource	os	36,285	820,708	22.62
Enron Capital and Trade Resource	os	27,260	666,472	24.45
Enron Corporation	SF	78,672	1,152,264	14.65
Heartland	os	12,350	239,727	19.41
llinova	SF	3,600	47,700	13.25
ndependence Power & Light	os	19,142	319,471	16.69
ndependence Power & Light	os	33	1,147	34.76
ndustrial Applications	os	19,000	278,200	14.64
Kansas City Power & Light	os	19,935	316,466	15.87
Kansas City Power & Light	os	39,408	636,103	16.14
Kansas City Power & Light	os	10,792	186,167	17.25
Kansas City Power & Light	os	295	9,084	30.79
Kansas City Power & Light	os	2,880	91,186	31.66
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	os	1,118	9,529	8.52
Kansas Gas and Electric (Western Resources)	os	50	1,775	35.50
Kansas Power & Light (Western Resources)	os	41,586	957,842	23.03
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	os	2,890	58,865	20.37
Koch Oil	SF	12,524	132,230	10.56
Koch Power Services, Inc.	os Os	6,620	169,635	25.62
Louisville Power Marketing	os	49,130	943,817	19.21
MidAmerican Energy	os	8,790	143,395	16.31
Missouri Public Service	os	20,292	390,360	19.24
Muscatine Power & Water	os	240	3,895	16.23
Nebraska Public Power District	os	202,936	2,623,313	12.93
Nebraska Public Power District	os	3,705	67,198	18.14
Voram Energy Services, Inc.	os	840	18,129	21.58
Noram Power Marketing	os	450	14,550	32.33
Northern States Power	os	1,520	17,108	11.26
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	os	1,225	41,225	33.65
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	os os	1,225	48,600	39.19
DRIANOMA GAS & Electric DPPD	os os	1,240	14,039	11.70

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Seller	Transaction Type	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost per MWH (\$)
Public Service of Oklahoma (CSW)	os	1,600	52,800	33.00
Public Service of Oklahoma (CSW)	os	4,360	154,920	35.53
Rainbow Energy Marketing	os	1,056	29,015	27.48
Sikeston Board of Municipal	os	1,600	30,400	19.00
Sonat Power Marketing	os	17,725	130,350	7.35
Southwestern Public Service Company	os	2,100	67,537	32.16
Southwestern Public Service Company	os	638,898	10,407,963	16.29
St. Joseph Power & Light	os	8,340	154,009	18.47
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	os	15,264	660,551	43.28
Union Electric	os	7,910	160,412	20.28
Union Electric	os	13,370	281,799	21.08
United Power Association	os	20	440	22.00
Valero	os	11,250	289,913	25.77
Western Farmers	os	225	6,750	30.00
Western Farmer's Coop	os	520	16,640	32.00
Western Resources	os	1,215	21,937	18.06
Western Resources	os	63,216	1,361,821	21.54
Western Resources	os	491	13,675	27.85
Western Resources	OS	4,870	136,981	28.13
Wisconsin Power & Light	os	580	10,281	17.73
Total		1,447,800	25,026,801	
Weighted Average Cost per MWH				17.29

Source: UtiliCorp United, Inc.'s 1996 FERC Form 1.

# Net MWH Exports / Imports for 1995 and 1996<sup>1</sup> By Sending and Receiving Control Area Through Scheduled Interchanges

	1995 Net MWH	1996 Net MWH
Control Area	Exports	Exports
Nebraska Public Power District	3,674,888	
Kansas City Power & Light Co.	3,220,204	4,630,634
Western Resources	2,919,053	2,515,998
Grand River Dam Authority	1,933,535	1,455,452
Omaha Public Power District	872,768	
Southwestern Public Service Co.	754,629	
City of Kansas City, MO	140,133	
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	114,191	
	1995 Net	1996 Net
	MWH	MWH
Control Area	MWH Imports	MWH Imports
Control Area Entergy Services, Inc.		*******
	Imports	Imports
Entergy Services, Inc.	Imports 6,302,676	Imports
Entergy Services, Inc. Interstate Power Company	Imports 6,302,676 4,594,422	Imports
Entergy Services, Inc. Interstate Power Company Utilicorp	6,302,676 4,594,422 3,493,434 2,595,777 2,567,649	Imports 13,891,082
Entergy Services, Inc. Interstate Power Company Utilicorp Lincoln Electric System Union Electric Empire District Electric Co.	6,302,676 4,594,422 3,493,434 2,595,777 2,567,649 1,939,941	Imports 13,891,082
Entergy Services, Inc. Interstate Power Company Utilicorp Lincoln Electric System Union Electric Empire District Electric Co. St. Joseph Light & Power Company	6,302,676 4,594,422 3,493,434 2,595,777 2,567,649	Imports 13,891,082 2,663,137
Entergy Services, Inc. Interstate Power Company Utilicorp Lincoln Electric System Union Electric Empire District Electric Co.	6,302,676 4,594,422 3,493,434 2,595,777 2,567,649 1,939,941	Imports 13,891,082 2,663,137
Entergy Services, Inc. Interstate Power Company Utilicorp Lincoln Electric System Union Electric Empire District Electric Co. St. Joseph Light & Power Company	6,302,676 4,594,422 3,493,434 2,595,777 2,567,649 1,939,941 1,428,655 1,400,234 977,659	Imports 13,891,082 2,663,137 2,397,258
Entergy Services, Inc. Interstate Power Company Utilicorp Lincoln Electric System Union Electric Empire District Electric Co. St. Joseph Light & Power Company Central and South West <sup>2</sup>	6,302,676 4,594,422 3,493,434 2,595,777 2,567,649 1,939,941 1,428,655 1,400,234	Imports 13,891,082 2,663,137 2,397,258
Entergy Services, Inc. Interstate Power Company Utilicorp Lincoln Electric System Union Electric Empire District Electric Co. St. Joseph Light & Power Company Central and South West <sup>2</sup> MidAmerican Energy Company	6,302,676 4,594,422 3,493,434 2,595,777 2,567,649 1,939,941 1,428,655 1,400,234 977,659	Imports  13,891,082  2,663,137  2,397,258  2,965,338

Note: 1 When available.

Source: 1995 FERC Form 714, Part II, Schedule 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Central and South West's entry includes net receipts from itself, which are transfers from its ERCOT North and East HVDCs.

#### Western Resources Scheduled Interchanges, 1995

Control Area	MWH Received	MWH Delivered	Net Received Interchange
Associated Electric	31,640	49,334	(17,694)
Empire District Electric	368,339	247,114	121,225
Kansas City Power & Light	3,855,338	4,800,970	(945,632)
City of Kansas City, KS	150,823	20,480	130,343
Missouri Public Service	83,099	1,159,979	(1,076,880)
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	48,574	475,426	(426,852)
Omaha Public Power District	286,109	46,472	239,637
Public Service Oklahoma	100,193	23,271	76,922
Sunflower Electric Power Coop.	78,886	-	78,886
Union Electric	21,565	49,180	(27,615)
West Plains Energy	174,946	1,246,339	(1,071,393)
Total	5,199,512	8,118,565	(2,919,053)

#### Sources:

Kansas Power and Light's 1995 FERC Form 714, Part II, Schedule 5. Kansas Gas & Electric's 1995 FERC Form 714, Part II, Schedule 5.

### Kansas City Power & Light Co. Scheduled Interchanges, 1995

Control Area	MWH Received	MWH Delivered	Net Received Interchange
Associated Electric Coop.	398,321	275,749	122,572
Western Resources	4,803,546	3,857,914	945,632
Missouri Public Service Co.	4,027	178,712	(174,685)
St. Joseph Power & Light Co.	3,860	993,629	(989,769)
Empire District Electric Co.	165,608	1,322,461	(1,156,853)
Union Electric Co.	48,161	1,885,206	(1,837,045)
City of Independence, MO	287	832,210	(831,923)
City of Kansas City, KS	253,525	243,735	9,790
Interstate Power Co.	1,018	603	415
Northern States Power	81,361	107,428	(26,067)
Omaha Public Power District	74,597	3,163	71,434
MidAmerican Energy	594,335	27,890	566,445
Lincoln Electric Service	8,126	175	7,951
Nebraska Public Power District	97,559	25,660	71,899
Total	6,534,331	9,754,535	(3,220,204)

Source: Kansas City Power & Light Co.'s 1995 FERC Form 714, Part II, Schedule 5.

#### Entergy Services, Inc. Scheduled Interchanges, 1995

Control Area	MWH Received	MWH Delivered	Net Received Interchange
Associated Electric Cooperatives, Inc.	3,538,074	839,858	2,698,216
Central Louisiana Electric Company	58,134	414,434	(356,300)
Empire District Electric	427,209	25,395	401,814
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	1,497,796	48,500	1,449,296
Southern Company	203,686	2,116,415	(1,912,729)
Southwest Power Administration	661,024	745,144	(84,120)
Central & South West	453,705	151,773	301,932
Tennessee Valley Authority	2,630,945	1,564,240	1,066,705
Union Electric Company	2,174,942	1,623,754	551,188
South Mississippi Electric Power Authority	1,133,365	321,708	811,657
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	2,911,285	85,961	2,825,324
Louisiana Energy & Power Authority	22,350	425,222	(402,872)
City of Lafayette	237	259,709	(259,472)
Alabama Electric Cooperative, Inc.	-	787,963	(787,963)
Total	15,712,752	9,410,076	6,302,676

Source: Entergy Services, Inc.'s 1995 FERC Form 714, Part II, Schedule 5.

## Associated Electric Cooperative Scheduled Interchanges, 1995

Control Area	MWH Received	MWH Delivered	Net Received MWH Interchange
City of Columbia	985	493,316	(492,331)
Kansas City Power & Light	275,749	398,321	(122,572)
City of Independence	22	320	(298)
Missouri Public Service	127,968	317,677	(189,709)
Southwestern Power Administration	2,265,662	1,335,366	930,296
Nebraska Public Power District	1,909,988	19,978	1,890,010
Omaha Public Power	352,367	35,495	316,872
Lincoln Electric	427,137	83,810	343,327
Tennessee Valley Authority	63,046	510,874	(447,828)
Union Electric	11,023	63,741	(52,718)
Empire District	14,038	700,491	(686,453)
Grand River Dam Authority	1,077,667	144,405	933,262
Westem Resources (KPL)	49,334	31,640	17,694
Southwestern Electric Company	28,737	4,255	24,482
Entergy Services	839,859	3,538,074	(2,698,215)
IES Utilities	179,636	234,245	(54,609)
MidAmerica Energy Company	529,305	67,260	462,045
St. Joseph Light & Power	11,039	9,129	1,910
East Kentucky	42,900	-	42,900
Ogiethorpe	14,415	42,395	(27,980)
Alabama Cooperative	•	132,050	(132,050)
Total	8,220,877	8,162,842	58,035

Source: Associated Electric Cooperative's 1995 FERC Form 714, Part II, Schedule 5.

#### Union Electric Company Scheduled Interchanges, 1995

Control Area	MWH Received	MWH Delivered	Net Received Interchange
Associated Electric Coop, Inc.	63,741	11,023	52,718
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	157,767	126,527	31,240
City of Columbia, MO	-	452,565	(452,565)
Central Southwest	189,456	18,240	171,216
Electric Energy Inc.	759,952	2,292,823	(1,532,871)
Entergy Service Inc.	1,623,754	2,140,564	(516,810)
IES Utilities, Inc.	884,357	335,579	548,778
Illinois Power Company	335,356	96,520	238,836
Interstate Power Company	2,810	10,653	(7,843)
Kansas City Power & Light Co.	1,885,206	48,161	1,837,045
Kentucky Utilities Co.	124,079		124,079
MidAmerican Energy Co.	1,706,759	28,692	1,678,067
Missouri Public Service Co.	85,589	309,255	(223,666)
Northern States Power Corp.	525,051	106,483	418,568
St. Joseph Power & Light Co.	52,286	21,541	30,745
Southwestern Power Adm.	93,717	10,925	82,792
Tennessee Valley Authority	565,199	505,494	59,705
Western Resources	49,180	21,565	27,615
Total	9,104,259	6,536,610	2,567,649

Source: Union Electric Company's 1995 FERC Form 714, Part II, Schedule 5.

#### Central and South West Scheduled Interchanges, 1995

Control Area	MWH Received	MWH Delivered	Net Received Interchange
Associated Electric Coop.	4,255	28,737	(24,482)
Cajun Electric Power Coop.	329,966	238,392	91,574
Central Louisiana Electric Co.	733,979	1,117,594	(383,615)
City of Lafayette	4	9,923	(9,919)
Entergy Services, Inc.	151,773	453,705	(301,932)
Empire District Electric Co.	24,261	53,653	(29,392)
Grand River Dam Authority	183,841	96,622	87,219
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	340,239	403,220	(62,981)
Southwestern Power Administration	1,263,842	43,945	1,219,897
Western Resources (KG&E)	23,271	100,193	(76,922)
Southwestern Public Service	320,435	11,443	308,992
Union Electric	18,240	189,456	(171,216)
Western Farmers Electric Coop	19,204	3,055	16,149
Central and South West ERCOT North HVDC	796,769	187,911	608,858
Central and South West ERCOT East HVDC	150,050	22,046	128,004
Total	4,360,129	2,959,895	1,400,234

Source: Central and South West's 1995 FERC Form 714, Part II, Schedule 5.

#### Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company Scheduled Interchanges, 1995

Control Area	MWH Received	MWH Delivered	Net Received Interchange
Central Southwest Services (PSO)	191,372	7,015	184,357
Grand River Dam Authority	35,824	18,019	17,805
Southwestern Power Administration	301,768	751	301,017
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	531,825	5,375	526,450
Western Resources	475,426	48,574	426,852
Entergy Services Inc.	48,500	1,497,796	(1,449,296)
Southwest Electric Inc.	211,848	333,224	(121,376)
Total	1,796,563	1,910,754	(114,191)

Source: Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company's 1995 FERC Form 714, Part II, Schedule 5.

#### Western Resources Scheduled Interchanges, 1996

Control Area	MWH Received	MWH Delivered	Net Received Interchange
Associated Electric Cooperative	46,982	61,768	(14,786)
Central and Southwest	107,042	737,061	(630,019)
Empire District Electric	333,727	418,139	(84,412)
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	173,688	65,478	108,210
Kansas City Power & Light Company	4,596,083	3,934,893	661,190
Missouri Public Service	174,512	1,200,872	(1,026,360)
Oklahoma Gas and Electric	164,377	1,158,945	(994,568)
Omaha Public Power District	793,475	131,879	661,596
Sunflower Electric Cooperative	64,624	-	64,624
Union Electric	64,011	67,616	(3,605)
WestPlains Energy - Kansas	76,532	1,334,400	(1,257,868)
Total	6,595,053	9,111,051	(2,515,998)

#### Sources:

Kansas Power and Light's 1996 FERC Form 714, Part II, Schedule 5. Kansas Gas & Electric's 1996 FERC Form 714, Part II, Schedule 5.

#### Kansas City Power & Light Co. Scheduled Interchanges, 1996

Control Area	MWH Received	MWH Delivered	Net Received Interchange
Associated Electric Cooperative	300,612	369,684	(69,072)
City of Independence	92	824,431	(824,339)
Empire District Electric	163,936	1,803,445	(1,639,509)
Interstate Power Company	65,570	5,575	59,995
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	240,274	319,463	(79,189)
Lincoln Electric Service	4,355	•	4,355
MidAmerican Energy	738,244	19,227	719,017
Missouri Public Service	97,142	200,283	(103,141)
Nebraska Public Power District	168,430	6,771	161,659
Northern States Power	81,455	56,586	24,869
Omaha Public Power District	79,093	19,715	59,378
St. Joseph Power and Light	19,332	982,576	(963,244)
Union Electric	118,963	1,439,186	(1,320,223)
Western Resources (KGE)	3,927,943	4,545,882	(617,939)
Western Resources (KPL)	26,120	69,371	(43,251)
Total	6,031,561	10,662,195	(4,630,634)

Source: Kansas City Power & Light Co.'s 1996 FERC Form 714, Part II, Schedule 5.

### Entergy Services, Inc. Scheduled Interchanges, 1996

Control Area	MWH Received	MWH Delivered	Net Received Interchange
Alabama Electric Cooperative	3,102	579,667	(576,565)
Associated Electric Cooperative	4,821,642	1,186,786	3,634,856
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	2,566,538	558,776	2,007,762
Central and Southwest	478,650	824,016	(345,366)
Central Lousiana Electric Company	242,007	2,005,368	(1,763,361)
City of Lafayette	7,157	141,887	(134,730)
Empire District Electric	483,968	61,574	422,394
Lousiana Energy & Power Authority	8,243	359,173	(350,930)
Oklahoma Gas and Electric	1,164,641	228,827	935,814
South Mississippi Electric Power Authority	1,095,077	156,764	938,313
Southern Company	547,626	1,382,033	(834,407)
Southwestern Power Administration	829,807	1,230,091	(400,284)
Tennessee Valley Authority	9,383,334	335,789	9,047,545
Union Electric	2,794,462	1,484,421	1,310,041
Total	24,426,254	10,535,172	13,891,082

Source: Entergy Services, Inc.'s 1996 FERC Form 714, Part II, Schedule 5.

### Associated Electric Cooperative Scheduled Interchanges, 1996

Control Area	MWH Received (1)	MWH Delivered (2)	Net Received MWH Interchange (3) = (1) - (2)
Alabama Electric Cooperative	-	32,445	(32,445)
Central and Southwest	66,049	443,701	(377,652)
City of Columbia	2,111	536,087	(533,976)
City of Independence	1,202	5,195	(3,993)
East Kentucky	123,353	-	123,353
Empire District Electric	21,133	645,460	(624,327)
Entergy Services	1,186,786	4,821,642	(3,634,856)
Grand River Dam Authority	7,154,178	458,634	6,695,544
IES Utilities	218,314	369,594	(151,280)
Kansas City Power & Light Company	369,684	300,612	69,072
Lincoln Electric Service	523,003	23,765	499,238
MEC	1,120,043	67,943	1,052,100
Missouri Public Service	226,023	218,372	7,651
Nebraska Public Power District	762,302	37,165	725,137
Oglethorpe	6,180	-	6,180
Omaha Public Power District	470,068	12,973	457,095
Southwestern Power Administration	2,206,112	1,272,285	933,827
St. Joseph Power and Light	70,396	11,278	59,118
Tennessee Valley Authority	248,873	153,509	95,364
Union Electric	88,638	54,226	34,412
Western Resources	61,768	46,982	14,786
Total	14,926,216	9,511,868	5,414,348

Source: Associated Electric Cooperative's 1996 FERC Form 714, Part II, Schedule 5.

#### Central and South West Scheduled Interchanges, 1996

Control Area	MWH Received	MWH Delivered	Net Received Interchange
Associated Electric Cooperative	443,701	66,049	377,652
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	436,884	150,576	286,308
Central and Southwest - ERCOT East	459,985	1,173,946	(713,961)
Central and Southwest - ERCOT North	300,689	883,218	(582,529)
Central Lousiana Electric Company	1,988,351	625,735	1,362,616
City of Lafayette	5	4,005	(4,000)
Empire District Electric	94,068	106,408	(12,340)
Entergy Services	824,016	478,250	345,766
Grand River Dam Authority	160,885	115,283	45,602
Oklahoma Gas and Electric	286,493	273,156	13,337
Southwestern Power Administration	866,460	48,573	817,887
Southwestern Power Service	208,961	55,603	153,358
Union Electric	344,744	161,589	183,155
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	85,714	23,246	62,468
Western Resources	737,061	107,042	630,019
Total	7,238,017	4,272,679	2,965,338

Source: Central and South West's 1996 FERC Form 714, Part II, Schedule 5.

### Cost and Capacity of State Utility Plants by Fuel Type

	Nebraska/lowa	Kansas/Missouri	Oklahoma/Arkansas Louisiana
Total Capacity	14,630	27,550	41,997
Total Coal Capacity	9,466	17,012	12,203
Total Gas Capacity	1,669	4,385	23,134
Total Nuclear Capacity	1,935	2,472	4,081
Total Coal Capacity as a Percentage of Total Capacity	64.70%	61.75%	29.06%
Total Gas Capacity as a Percentage of Total Capacity	11.41%	15.92%	55.08%
Average Delivered Cost of Coal <sup>1</sup> (Dollars per million BTU)	0.87	0.97	1.28
Average Delivered Cost of Gas <sup>1</sup> (Dollars per million BTU)	2.73	2.40	2.80

Note: <sup>1</sup> Weighted by individual state's capacity of fuel.

Sources: EIA 1995 Form 860 (Inventory of Power Plants).

EIA 1996 Form 423 (Cost and Quality of Fuels).

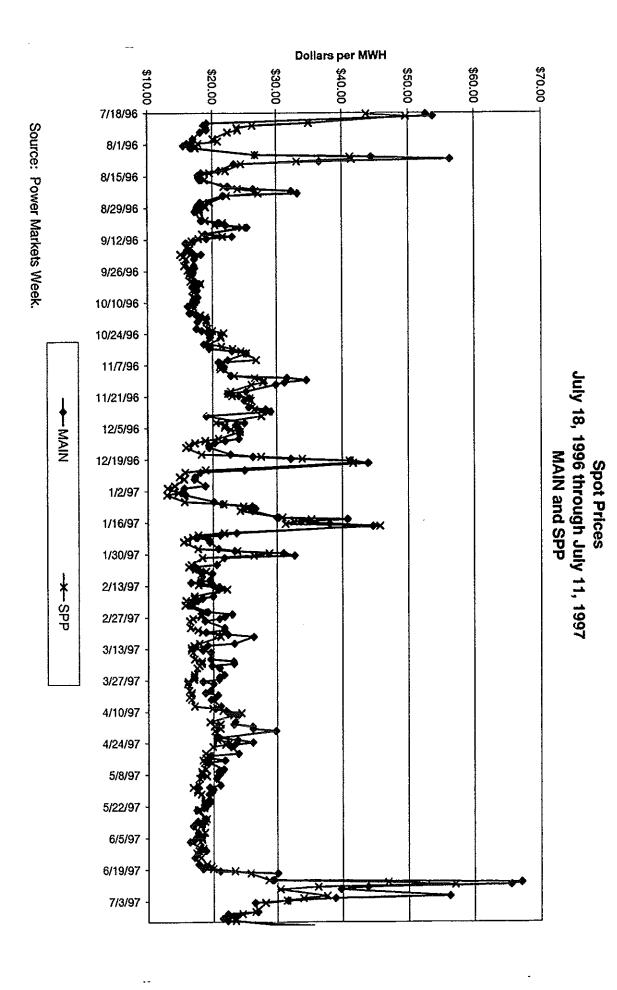
#### Spot Prices Number of Observations 07/19/96 - 07/18/97

	Number of	
	Observations	Beginning Date
MAPP	255	07/19/96
SPP	255	07/19/96
SERC (without Florida)	255	07/19/96
TVA	53	05/05/97
INTO ENTERGY	118	02/03/97
MAIN	255	07/19/96

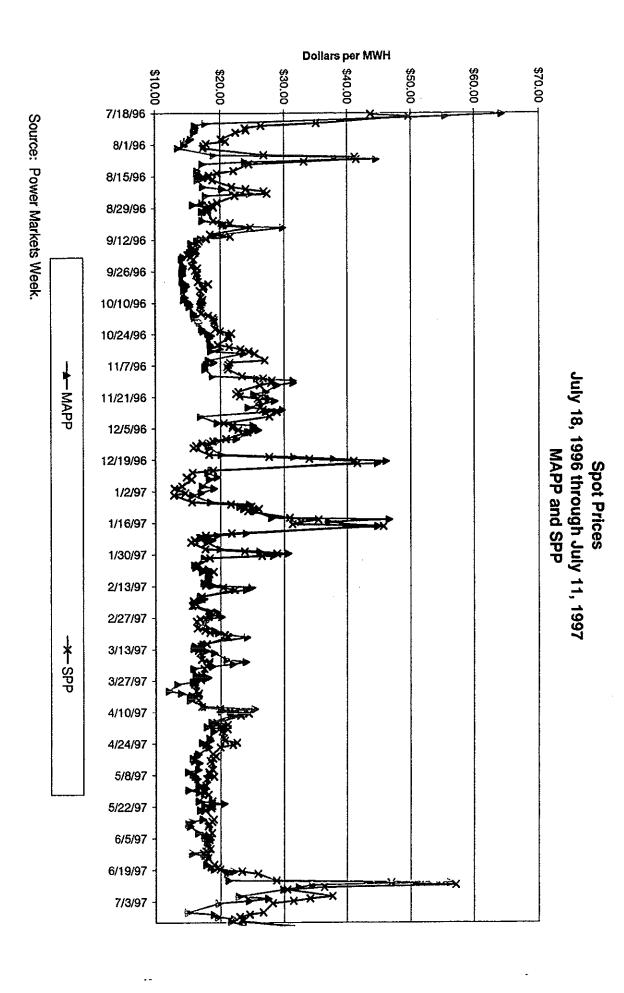
**26/01/2** 76/8/7 **L6/9/L 26/4/2** 712/97 26/08/9 **A**√TVA 76/82/9 76/32/9 Spot Prices May 27, 1997 through July 11, 1997 76/4/97 TVA and Into Entergy 76/22/97 76/02/9 76/81/9 **Z6/91/9** -+-INTO ENTERGY **26/71/9** 6/12/97 **Z6/01/9** 76/8/8 **Z6/9/9 Z6/4/9 26/2/9** 76/16/3 26/67/9 76/72/3 \$20.00 HWM 19q e1s||o0 \$10.00 \$60.00 \$30.00 \$90.00 \$80,00 \$70.00 \$40.00

Source: Power Markets Week.

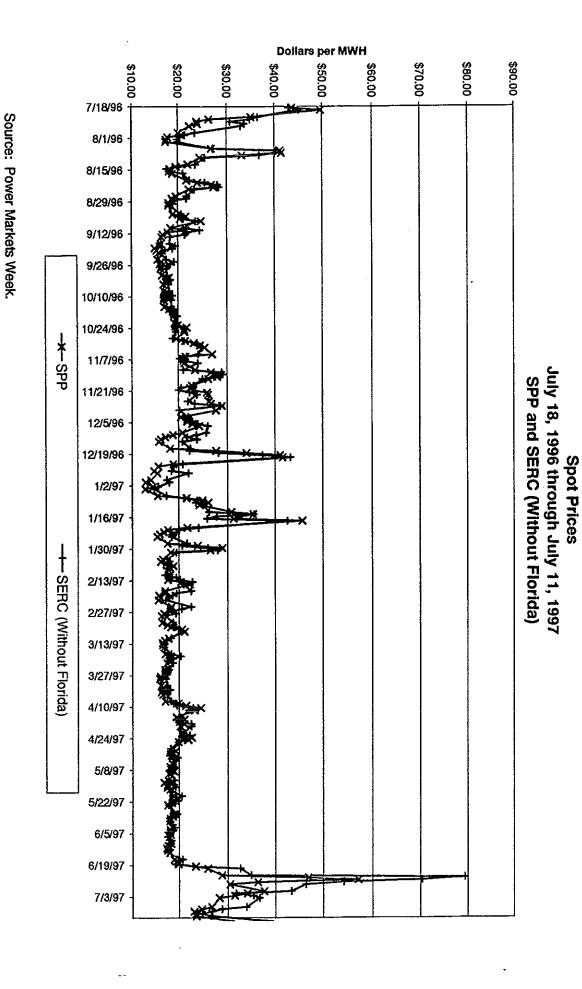
**Z6/01/Z** 76/8/7 **Z6/9/**Z **L6/7/**L 7/2/97 76/08/9 6/28/97 **26/97/9 6/24/97** 6/22/97 46/07/9 76/81/9 Spot Prices May 5, 1997 through July 11, 1997 **Z6/91/9 ★**TVA **Z6/**†1/9 6/12/97 **SPP and TVA Z6/01/9 Z6/8/9 ∠6/9/9 ∠6/<del>7</del>/**9 **76/2/9 Z6/16/9** ddS-¥ 2/56/62 76/72/3 2/52/97 **2/53/67** 2\54\6 **Z6/61/9 Z6/Z1/9 Z6/91/9 26/81/9 Z6/11/9 Z6/6/9 Z6/Z/**9 \$20.00 **Z6/9/9** \$10.00 -\$30.00 \$90.00 \$80.00 \$70.00 \$60.00 \$50.00 \$40.00 HWM req exelloQ



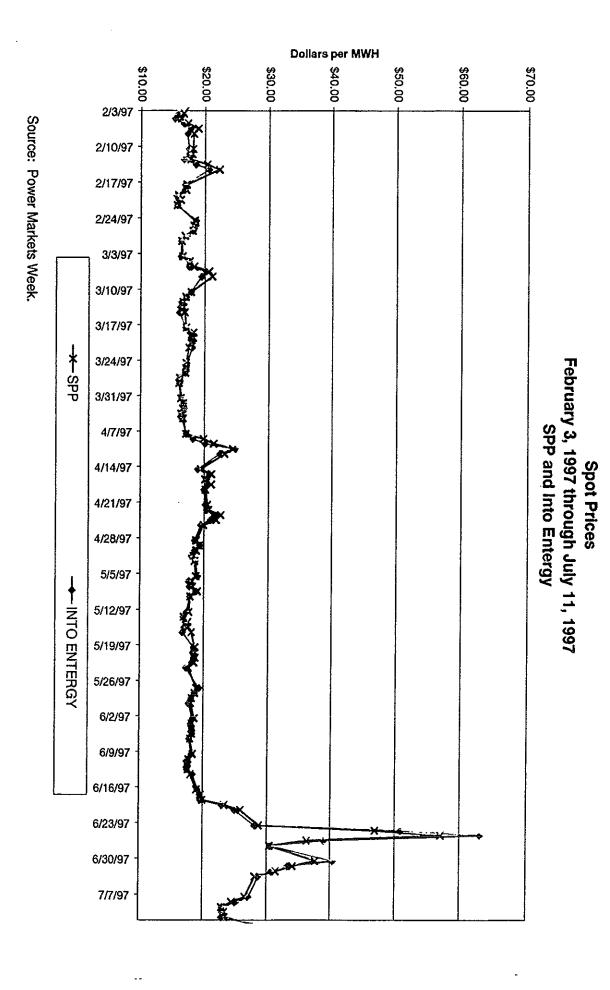
Exhibit\_\_(ı...∹14)
Page 4 of 11



Exhibit\_\_(, ..., S-14)
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Exhibit\_\_(,...,S-14)
Page 6 of 11



Exhibit\_\_(,...,S-14)
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#### **Correlation Matrix of Price Series**

SERC (without						
	MAPP	SPP	Florida)	TVA	INTO ENTERGY	MAIN
MAPP	1.000000					
SPP	0.892420	1.000000				
SERC (without Florida)	0.823607	0.960405	1.000000			
TVA	0.924314	0.986402	0.968699	1.000000		
INTO ENTERGY	0.946684	0.997845	0.973656	0.993769	1.000000	
MAIN	0.894964	0.978882	0.959425	0.983508	0.990255	1.000000

### **Correlation Matrix of First Differences**

SERC (without						
	MAPP	SPP	Florida)	TVA	INTO ENTERGY	MAIN
MAPP	1.000000					
SPP	0.688317	1.000000				
SERC (without Florida)	0.562614	0.801220	1.000000			
TVA	0.453506	0.933256	0.775365	1.000000		
INTO ENTERGY	0.615994	0.984703	0.815546	0.970761	1.000000	
MAIN	0.747331	0.896775	0.796031	0.894156	0.937122	1.000000

## Comparison of Price Series Percent of Days on which Prices Differ by Less Than 2 Mills/KWH

Note: The difference is between column and row

SERC (without						
	MAPP	SPP	Florida)	TVA	INTO ENTERGY	MAIN
MAPP						······································
SPP	45.10%					
SERC (without Florida)	34.12%	63.92%				
TVA	50.94%	77.36%	58.49%			
INTO ENTERGY	57.63%	94.07%	70.34%	77.36%		
MAIN	46.67%	56.47%	51.37%	64.15%	40.68%	

## Comparison of Price Series Percent of Days on which Prices Differ by Less Than 4 Mills/KWH

Note: The difference is between column and row

SERC (without						
	MAPP	SPP	Florida)	TVA	INTO ENTERGY	MAIN
MAPP		• •				
SPP	81.18%					
SERC (without Florida)	72.16%	84.31%				
TVA	71.70%	86.79%	69.81%			
INTO ENTERGY	80.51%	95.76%	86.44%	84.91%		
MAIN	71.76%	79.22%	79.61%	81.13%	77.12%	

# Capacity, Market Share, and HHI Total Capacity Regional Market: Southwest Power Pool + Union + MAPP<sup>1</sup>

	Total Generating		
	Capacity	Market	
Purchaser	(MW)	Share	нн
Kansas City Power and Light	3.134	4.11%	17
Western Resources	5.333	6.99%	49
A A CORTIST I CONTRACTOR	0,000	0.0070	70
Entergy Electric System	22,242	29.16%	850
Union Electric Company / CIPSCO	10,741	14.08%	198
Central & South West Services 2	8,221	10.78%	116
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	5,638	7.39%	55
Central Louisiana Electric Company	2,633	3.45%	12
Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	2,547	3.34%	11
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	2.72%	7
Arkansas Rural Electric Coop	1,788	2.34%	5
Utilicorp	1,625	2.13%	5
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,613	211%	4
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	1.68%	3
MAPP 1	1,200	1.57%	2
Nestern Farmers Electric Cooperative	1,093	1.43%	2
Empire District Electric Company	723	0.95%	1
Board of Public Utilities - KCK	676	0.89%	1
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	663	0.87%	1
City of Lafayette, LA	580	0.76%	1
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	522	0.68%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Co.	382	0.50%	0
ouisians Energy & Power Authority	350	0.46%	0
Southwestern Public Service 3	300	0.39%	0
City of Independence, MO	288	0.38%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.26%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	158	0.21%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.15%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	60	0.08%	0
MidWest Energy	32	0.04%	ō
City of Alexandria, LA	8	0.01%	Ō
Sam Rayburn G & T, Inc. 4	55	0.07%	Ō
City of Sikeston, MO 5	_ <del>-</del>	0.00%	
ment an animagement trian		0,0070	_
Total .	76,279	100.00%	1,342
Change in HHI Due to Merger			57
Post-Merger HHI			1,399

Notes:

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860. 1997 SPP 0E-411.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Constrained to 1200 MW due to transmission constraints.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes 800 MW of CSW - ERCOT Capacity

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Constrained to 300 MW due to transmission constraints.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>From SPP 1997 OE-411.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Included in Associated Electric Cooperative's control area.

#### Capacity, Market Share, and HHI Coal and Nuclear Capacity

### Regional Market: Southwest Power Pool + Union Electric + MAPP<sup>1</sup>

I latition	Coal (MW)	Nuclear	Total	Market Share	HHI
Utility	(11144)	Nucical	rotai	market Share	19133
Kansas City Power & Light Company	2,083	548	2,631	6.50%	42
Western Resources	3,241	548	3,790	9.36%	88
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,408	-	1,408	3.48%	12
Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	2,502	-	2,502	6.18%	38
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	-	1,393	3.44%	12
CSW-SPP <sup>2</sup>	3,537	-	4,337	10.71%	115
Central Louisiana Electric Company	482	-	482	1.19%	1
City of Alexandria, LA	-	-	-	0.00%	-
City of Clarksdale, MS	-	-	-	0.00%	-
City of Lafayette, LA	262	•	262	0.65%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	-	131	0.32%	0
City Utilities, Springfield MO	413	-	413	1.02%	1
Empire District Electric Company	383	-	383	0.95%	1
Entergy	2,506	3,424	5,931	14.65%	215
Grand River Dam Authority	810	-	810	2.00%	4
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	-	200	0.49%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	572	-	572	1.41%	2
Louisiana Energy & Power Authority	105	-	105	0.26%	0
Midwest Energy	-	-	-	0.00%	-
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	-	117	0.29%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530		2,530	6.25%	39
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	92	-	92	0.23%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company <sup>3</sup>	2,146	-	300	0.74%	1
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	218	•	218	0.54%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	325	-	325	0.80%	1
Union/CIPSCO4	7,948	1,125	9,073	22,41%	502
Utilicorp	880	-	880	2.17%	5
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	408	-	408	1.01%	1
MAPP <sup>1</sup>			1,200	2.96%	9
Total	34,692	5,646	40,493	100.00%	1,089
Change in HHI due to Merger					122
Post-Merger HHI					1,210

Source: 1995 EIA Form 860.

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Total capacity is 1200 MW to account for transmission constraints.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Total capacity has been increased by 800 MW to account for CSW-ERCOT.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Total capacity has been changed to 300 MW to account for transmission constraints.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Capacities account for the merger between Union and CIPSCO.

Continental Power Exchange, articipants, February 1997

# Cumulative Frequency Distribution Average, Maximum, and Minimum Daily CPEX Prices July 19, 1996 - July 18, 1997

Ave	rage	Maxi	imum	Mini	mum
Price (Mills/KWH)	Percent at or Below Price	Price (Mills/KWH)	Percent at or Below Price	Price (Mills/KWH)	Percent at or Below Price
9	0.34%	10	0.34%	5	0.34%
10	0.68%	15	3.39%	6	0.34%
11	2.03%	16	5.42%	7	1.36%
12	2.37%	17	11.53%	8	4.07%
13	5.08%	18	15.93%	9	9,15%
14	8.14%	19	18.64%	10	15.25%
15	14.92%	20	26.78%	12	32.54%
16	24.41%	21	31.19%	13	43.73%
17	33.90%	22	35.59%	14	56.95%
18	41.69%	23	38.31%	15	68.81%
19	46.78%	24	41.36%	16	77.97%
20	56.27%	25	47.12%	17	83.39%
25	81.02%	26	50.85%	18	89.83%
30	90.17%	27	54.24%	20	97.29%
35	93.22%	28	57.97%	22	98.98%
40	96.27%	29 29	60.34%	24	99.66%
45	97.97%	30	63.73%	26	100.00%
<del>4</del> 5	98.64%	40	83.39%		100.001
60	99.32%	50	90.85%		
70	99.32%	60	94.58%		
	100.00%	80 80	98.64%	]	
80	100.00%	100	98.98%		
		120	99.32%		
		•			
		140	99.66%		
		160	100.00%	L	

Source: Continental Power Exchange CPEX Price Index.

#### Cumulative Frequency Distribution SPP Average Daily Spot Prices for Electricity 7/19/96-7/18/97

Price	Percent At or
\$/MWH	Below Price
13	0.78%
14	0.78%
15	2.35%
16	7.45%
17	20.78%
18	34.90%
19	52.94%
20	57.65%
21	61.96%
22	69.80%
23	73.33%
24	77.25%
25	80.78%
30	90.20%
35	94.12%
40	95.29%
50	98.04%
60	98.82%
80	98.82%
100	98.82%
120	99.22%
140	99.61%
160	100.00%

Source: The McGraw-Hill Companies' Power Markets Week, Pg. 2, July 22, 1996 through July 21, 1997.

# Entergy Services 1995 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases (In Order of Cost Per MWH)

Seller	Transaction Type	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
American Petrofina	os	264	3,695	14.00	0.00%
So. Cotton Oil	os	871	12,617	14.49	0.01%
Union Electric Company	os	1,519,596	22,900,555	15.07	11.86%
Air Products Company	os	370	5,686	15.37	11.86%
NISCO	os	1,301	20,482	15.74	11.88%
Texaco (Star Enterprises)	os	38,389	610,948	15.91	12.17%
Cogen Power, Inc.	os	1,874	30,051	16.04	12.19%
Texaco Chemical Company	os	52,185	840,768	16.11	12.60%
BASF-Wyandotte Corporation	os	2,522	40,832	16.19	12.62%
Air Liquied	os	17,578	285,076	16.22	12.75%
B.P. Oil, Inc.	os	27,111	442,058	16.31	12.96%
Toledo Bend	os	90,786	1,484,661	16.35	13.67%
Phillips / Huber	os	5,455	89,290	16.37	13.72%
E.I. DuPont DeNemours Company	os	1,626	26,763	16.46	13.73%
Empire District Electric Co.	os	115,340	1,919,417	16.64	14.63%
Formosa	os	1,865	31,272	16.77	14.64%
Noram Energy Services, Inc.	os	471	7,933	16.84	14.65%
MUN	os	17,277	291,298	16.86	14.78%
Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	OS	1,477,914	24,925,322	16.87	26.31%
Vulcan Chemical Company	os	31,540	531,977	16.87	26.55%
Municipal MEAM	os	13,839	233,697	16.89	26.66%
Chevron	os	1,204	20,464	17.00	26.67%
Exxon USA	os	9,910	168,774	17.03	26.75%
Freeport - McMoran	os	5,700	97,752	17.15	26.79%
Southwest Power Administration	os	3,556	61,931	17.42	26.82%
Monochem, Inc.	os	4,747	82,735	17.43	26.86%
Tennessee Valley Authority	os	1,501,927	26,521,854	17.66	38.57%
System Purchases From Others 1	os os	2,317,217	41,624,547	17.96	56.65%
Dow Chemical Company	os	114,680	2,071,202	18.06	57.54%
Sam Rayburn G & T, Inc.	os	7,677	138,851	18.09	57.60%
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	os	204,660	3,723,544	18.19	59.20%
•	OS OS	2,827	51,718	18.29	59.22%
ENG Carbons	os os	107,636	1,977,106	18.37	60.06%
Calciner Industries	OS OS	2,797	51,546	18.43	60.08%
James River Corporation	OS OS	48,720	902,272	18.52	60.46%
Potlatch Forest	•	1,973	36,572		60.48%
International Paper Co.	OS OS	1,973 644	11,999	18.54 18.63	60.48%
Kitchen Brothers Mfg., Co.	os os		•		
Mississippi Chemical Co.	os os	14,193	265,849 27.750	18.73 19.70	60.59% 60.61%
Ergon Refining	os os	2,010	37,758 52,404,058	18.79	
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corp.	os os	2,691,292	52,194,058 54,007	19.39	81.60% 81.63%
Clark Refining	os	2,825	54,907	19.44	81.62%
Southwestern Electric Power Co.	os	446	8,768	19.66	81.63%
Little Rock Wastewater	os	258	5,190	20.12	81.63%
Harding University	os	26	542	20.85	81.63%
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	os	594,253	12,788,031	21.52	86.27%

Seller	Transaction Type	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
Sam Rayburn Municipal Power Agency	os	492,131	10,612,879	21.57	90.10%
Western Systems Power Pool	os	143,536	3,651,782	25.44	91.22%
Lafayette	os	167	4,817	28.84	91.23%
Southern Company Services, Inc.	os	141,486	4,806,827	33.97	92.33%
Agrielectric Power Partners, LTD	os	77,366	2,740,289	35.42	92.93%
Central Louisiana Electric Co.	os	36,241	1,442,792	39.81	93.22%
City of Ruston	os	42	1,680	40.00	93.22%
Louisiana Energy Power Assoc.	os	111	4,816	43.39	93.22%
Murray Hydro	os	869,529	55,701,995	64.06	100.00%
Sam Houston Electric Co-op.	os	127	10,796	85.01	100.00%
Total		12,820,088	276,611,041		
Weighted average cost per MWH				21.58	

#### Note:

#### Sources

Arkansas Power & Light Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.
Entergy Power, Inc.'s 1995 FERC Form 1.
Gulf States Utilities Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.
Louisiana Power & Light Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.
Mississippi Power & Light Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.
New Orleans Public Service Inc.'s 1995 FERC Form 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This entry represents Louisiana Power & Light's system purchases from others. It is reported as an aggregate figure on Louisiana Power & Light's 1995 FERC Form 1.

# Entergy Services 1996 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases (In Order of Cost Per MWH)

Seller	Transaction Type	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
Sam Rayburn G & T, Inc.	OS	14,352	163,331	11.38	0.06%
Western Resources	os	34,675	436,495	12.59	0.22%
PanEnergy Gas Services	os	2	26	13.00	0.22%
Central Louisiana Electric Company	os	234,594	3,405,387	14.52	1.26%
Koppers Industries, Inc.	os	1	15	15.00	1.26%
Union Electric Company	os	2,760,883	46,514,300	16.85	13.56%
Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	os	3,465,029	60,837,461	17.56	29.00%
Huntsman	os	10,822	190,067	17.56	29.05%
City of Jonesboro	os	15,135	266,925	17.64	29.12%
Formosa	os	10,772	190,038	17.64	29.17%
Empire District Electric Company	os	238,763	4,213,319	17.65	30.23%
Potlatch Forest	os	39,961	724,900	18.14	30.41%
Cargill	os	3,812	69,425	18.21	30.42%
ENG Carbons	os	11,439	209,510	18.32	30.48%
International Paper Company	os	5,797	107,131	18.48	30.50%
IMC/Agrico	os	11,425	211,186	18.48	30.55%
Mississippi Chemical Company	os	4,834	89,587	18.53	30.57%
Crown Paper	os	1,842	34,367	18.66	30.58%
Ergon Refining Inc.	os	1,196	22,404	18.73	30.59%
MUN	os	347,554	6,514,304	18.74	32.14%
Western Power Services	os	800	15,200	19.00	32.14%
Calciner Industries	os	117,066	2,224,726	19.00	32.66%
Vulcan Chemical Company	os	23,418	446,527	19.07	32.76%
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	os	454,929	8,747,545	19.23	34.79%
Texaco Chemical Company	os	19,743	383,467	19.42	34.88%
Cogen Power, Inc.	os os	1,859	36,226	19.49	34.89%
Kitchen Brothers Manufacturing Company	os	1,005	156	19.50	34.89%
American Petrofina	os	202	3,957	19.59	34.89%
Little Rock Wastewater	os os	137	2,694	19.66	34.89%
Southwest Power Administration	os os	126,706	2,513,628	19.84	35.45%
	os os	1,911,313	38,110,121	19.94	43.97%
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corp.	OS OS	36,134	722,461	19.99	44.13%
B.P. Oil, Inc.	os os	4,959	99,850	20.14	44.15%
Clark Refining	os os	3	99,050 61	20.33	44.15%
Harding University	os os	8,104,243	166,417,336	20.53	80.26%
Tennessee Valley Authority		12,673	263,737	20.81	80.32%
Air Liquied	os os	595,640	12,408,843	20.83	82.97%
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company		·		21.73	83.37%
Dow Chemical Company	os	88,877 2,951	1,931,636	21.73	83.38%
James River Corporation	os os	2,951 4,583	64,352 34,564	21.83	83.39%
Excen USA		1,583	427,639	21.03	83.47%
Texaco (Star Enterprises)	os os	19,484	427,639 175,804	21.95	83.51%
Monochem	os os	7,986	•	22.48	83.56%
Southern Mississippi Electric Power	os os	11,220	252,263		
Valero Power Services Company	os os	4,800	108,225	22.55	83.58% 83.50%
Air Products Company	os	1,143	25,915 700.057	22.67	83.58%
Southwestern Electric Power Company	os	31,297	722,257	23.08	83.72%
Sam Rayburn Municipal Power Agency	os	304,154	7,144,208	23.49	85.08%

Seller	Transaction Type	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
Coastal Electric Service Company	os	1,200	28,200	23.50	85.08%
Electric Clearinghouse, Inc.	os	8,373	209,134	24.98	85.12%
BASF-Wyandotte Corporation	os	3,579	94,857	26.50	85.14%
LG&E Power Marketing	os	18,526	494,929	26.72	85.22%
Lafayette	os	7,505	201,903	26.90	85.25%
Southern Company Services, Inc.	os	477,810	13,895,648	29.08	87.38%
Central and South West Services	os	7,685	225,627	29.36	87.42%
Intercoastal	os	2,600	79,040	30.40	87.43%
Western Systems Power Pool	os	336,716	10,472,217	31.10	88.93%
Agrielectric Power Partners, LTD	os	53,727	1,903,006	35.42	89.17%
Louisiana Energy Power Association	os	317	11,419	36.02	89.17%
Nelson Industrial Steam Company	os	1,467,799	61,969,603	42.22	95.71%
Louis Dreyfus Electric Power, Inc.	os	76,617	3,244,043	42.34	96.05%
E.I. DuPont DeNemours Company	os	236	10,923	46.28	96.05%
Murray Hydro	os	882,003	56,277,910	63.81	99.98%
Toledo Blend	os	3,665	693,309	189.17	100.00%
NISCO	os	759	144,627	190.55	100.00%
CNG Power Marketing	os	1	13,536	13536.00	100.00%
Koch Power Services, Inc.	os	1	15,450	15450.00	100.00%
Total		22,445,335	517,468,957		
Weighted Average Cost per MWH		· <u>-</u>		23.05	

Sources: Entergy Power, Inc.'s 1996 FERC Form 1; Entergy Gulf States, Inc.'s 1996 FERC Form 1; Entergy Mississippi, Inc.'s 1996 FERC Form 1; Entergy Louisiana, Inc.'s 1996 FERC Form 1; Entergy New Orleans, Inc.'s 1996 FERC Form 1.

#### Central and South West Corporation (SPP) 1995 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases (In Order of Cost Per MWH)

Seller	Statistical Classification	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWi Purchased
Associated Electric Cooperative	os	4,255	81,922	19.25	0.74%
Caddo Electric Cooperative	os	38	3,270	86.05	0.75%
Cajun Electric Cooperative	os	5,717	115,242	20.16	1.75%
Central Louisiana Electric Company	os	197	4,399	22,33	1.78%
Central Power & Light	os	4,200	122,572	29.18	2,52%
Choctaw Electric Cooperative	os	49	3,874	79.06	2.53%
City of Lafayette	os	30	2,250	75.00	2.53%
City Utilities of Springfield	os	600	19,920	33.20	2.64%
Empire District Electric Company	os	61	1,538	25.21	2.65%
Entergy Services, Inc.	os	8,925	201,500	22.58	4.21%
Grand River Dam Authority	os	8,058	133,179	16.53	5.62%
Kansas City Power & Light	os	300	5,280	17.60	5.67%
Kansas Gas and Electric - (Western Resources)	os	11,828	187,853	15,88	7.74%
KOCH Power Marketing	os	990	15,560	15.72	7.91%
Louis Dreyfus Power Marketing	os	960	15,360	16.00	8.08%
Mid-Continent Power Company, Inc.	os	356,347	11,893,411	33.38	70.37%
Noram	os	300	5.880	19.60	70.43%
Northeastern Electric Cooperative	os	211	15,121	71.66	70.46%
Odgen Martin Systems	os	3,032	43,440	14.33	70.99%
Oklahoma Electric Cooperative	os	19	2,221	116.89	71.00%
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company	OS	8,679	165,856	24.83	72.16%
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	os	19,723	325,888	16.52	75.61%
Public Service Company of New Mexico	os	13,860	152,287	10.99	78.04%
Snider Industries	os	5,332	94,408	17.71	78.97%
Southwestern Public Service Company	os	85,628	1,455,578	17.00	93.84%
Union Electric Company	os	18,240	294,966	16.17	97.13%
Verdigris Valley Cooperative	os	. 8	863	107.88	97.13%
Vest Texas Utilities Company	os	47	3,744	79.66	97.14%
Nestern Farmers Electric Cooperative	os	16,373	239,019	14.60	100,00%
Weyerhaeuser Company	os	11	194	17.64	100.00%
Total		672,018	15,606,595		
Weighted Average Cost per MWH				27.28	

Sources: Public Service Company of Oldahoma 1995 FERC Form 1. Southwestern Electric Power Company 1995 FERC Form 1.

### Central and Southwest Services 1996 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases (In Order of Cost Per MWH)

Seiler	Transaction Type	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
Entergy Services	os	53,984	88,663	1.64	<del></del>
South Western Public Service	OS OS	55,554	131	2.18	1.91%
Associated Electric Cooperative	os os	68,131	557,555	8.18	1.91% 4.31%
City Utilities of Springfield	os os	1,190	13,440	11.29	4.36%
Federal Energy Sales	OS (3)	10,274	131,945	12.84	4.72%
Pacificorp	OS (3)	300	3,900	13.00	4.73%
Kansas Gas and Electric Company (Western Resources)	OS (3)	3,265	46.874	14.36	4.84%
Entergy Services	ÖS (°	220,119	3,173,404	14.42	12.61%
Associated Electric Cooperative	OS (1)	4.324	63,342	14.65	12.77%
Kansas City Power and Light	OS (3)	1,825	27,375	15.00	12.83%
Empire District Electric	os `	200	3,050	15.25	12.84%
InterCoast Power Marketing	OS (3)	17,875	288,181	16.12	13.47%
Kansas Gas and Electric Company (Western Resources)	OS (1)	141,284	2,279,001	16.13	18.46%
Grand River Dam Authority	OS (3)	4,238	68,675	16.20	18.61%
Entergy Services WSPP	os 🗋	38,473	628,715	16.34	19.96%
LG&E Power Marketing	OS (3)	188,960	3,124,415	16.53	26.64%
ENRON Power Marketing, Inc.	os	11,090	184,432	16.63	27.03%
Grand River Dam Authority	os .	9,913	165,905	16.74	27.38%
Union Electric Company	OS (1)	340,494	5,742,996	16,87	39,40%
Western Farmers Electric Coop	OS (1)	9,605	164,723	17.15	39.74%
LG&E Power Marketing	OS (3)	136,800	2,346,495	17.15	44.57%
Associated Electric Cooperative	OS (1)	186,951	3,220,183	17.22	51.17%
Associated Electric Cooperative	os `´	195,298	3,389,073	17.35	58.06%
Associated Electric Cooperative	OS (3)	21,238	372,789	17.55	58.81%
Weyerhaeuser Company	OS (5)	11	194	17.64	58.81%
LG&E Power Marketing	os `´	28,305	509,432	18.00	59.81%
Western Farmers Electric Coop	OS (3)	33,251	601,433	18.09	60.98%
Coral Power, L.L.C.	os `´	2,000	38,000	19.00	61.05%
Louis Dreyfus Power Marketing	OS (3)	19,136	363,584	19.00	61.73%
Union Electric Company	OS (1)	4,250	81,291	19.13	61.88%
Kansas Gas and Electric Company (Western Resources)	OS (3)	40,314	779,947	19.35	63.30%
Southwestern Public Service Company	OS (3)	49,009	957,209	19.53	65.03%
Grand River Dam Authority	OS (1)	7,143	140,516	19.67	65.28%
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company	OS (1)	1,725	33,941	19.68	65.35%
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company	os 🖺	1,875	38,900	20.75	65.41%
Vitol Gas and Electric	OS (3)	800	16,600	20.75	65.44%
Public Service Company of New Mexico	OS (3)	20,445	426,534	20.86	66.16%
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative, Inc.	os (o)	55,133	1,153,949	20.93	68.11%
Western Gas Resources	os	960	20,160	21.00	68.14%
ENRON Power Marketing, Inc.	OS (3)	13,507	283,887	21.00	68.62%
SONAT Power Marketing	OS (5)	8,993	191,733	21.02	
Southwestern Public Service Company	OS (1)	7,900	168,541	21.32	68.94%
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	OS (6)	21,023	452,189	21.55	69.21% 69. <b>96%</b>
Coastal Electric Services	OS (o)	7,976	172,728	21. <del>5</del> 1	
/alero Power Services Company	OS (3)	29,419	642,576	21.84	70.24% 71.28%
/itol Gas & Electric	os (s)	1,536			
Pan Energy Trading & Marketing Services	OS (3)	975	33,792 21,488	22.00 22.04	71.33%
/alero Power Service Company	OS (5)	11,425	260,340		71.37%
PanEnergy Power Services	OS OS	50		22,79	71.77%
Southwestern Public Service Company			1,150	23.00	71.77%
Empire District Electric Company	OS (1) OS (1)	2,300	53,044 50,750	23.06	71.85%
(ansas Power and Light (Western Resources)		2,435	56,758	23.31	71.94%
Narisas Power and Light (western resources) Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company	OS (1)	100	2,339	23.39	71.94%
• •	OS (3)	12,983	308,711	23.78	72.40%
City of Lafayette, Louisiana	OS OS (1)	965	23,378	24.23	72.43%
Vestern Farmers Electric Coop Citizens Lehman Power Sales	OS (1)	92	2,247	24.42	72.44%
	OS OS	928	22,736	24.50	72.47%
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative, Inc.	OS OS #V	12,612	309,208	24.52	72.92%
KOCH Power Marketing	O\$ (3)	2,500	62,100	24.84	73.00%
ONAT Power Marketing	OS OS m	4,000	103,000	25.75	73.14%
Coral Power, LL.C.	OS-(3)	400	10,400	26.00	73.16%
ansas Gas and Electric Company (Western Resources)	OS (1)	3,948	104,254	26.41	73.30%
Snider Industries	os	4,021	106,637	26.52	73.44%

Seiler	Transaction Type	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
Grand River Dem Authority	os	123	3,287	26,72	73,44%
Empire District Electric Company	os	54	1,445	26.76	73.45%
Electric Clearinghouse	OS (3)	5,600	150,800	26.93	73.64%
Okiahoma Gas and Electric Company	OS (1)	438	11,842	27.26	73.66%
Oldahoma Gas and Electric Company	os (3)	250	7,000	28.00	73.67%
Okiahoma Gas and Electric Company	os 🗍	1,725	48,300	28.00	73.73%
Central Louisiana Electric Company	os	2.750	77,025	28.01	73,83%
Electric Clearinghouse Inc.	OS (3)	3,335	94,121	28.22	73.94%
Grand River Dam Authority	OS (1)	104	2,939	28.26	73,95%
Empire District Electric	OS (1)	183	5,179	28.30	73.95%
Central Louisiana Electric Co. WSPP	os `	5,914	169,475	28.66	74,16%
Central Power and Light Company	OS (8)	16,108	464,603	28.84	74.73%
Grand River Dam Authority	os`´	400	11,600	29.00	74.75%
City Utilities of Springfield	os	2,029	61,412	30.27	74.82%
Electric Clearing House	os	30,450	922,171	30.28	75.89%
Delhi Energy Services, Inc.	OS (3)	5,250	161,775	30.81	76.08%
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company	os`	299	9,228	30.86	76.09%
Louis Drayfus Power Marketing	OS (3)	1,296	41,472	32.00	76.13%
Mid-Continent Power Company, Inc.	OS (4)	343,198	10,997,532	32.04	88.25%
Central Louisiana Electric Company	os	150	4,838	32.25	88.25%
Noram Energy Service	os	750	25,425	33.90	88.28%
Electric Clearinghouse	OS (3)	12,704	434,758	34.22	88.73%
Southwestern Public Service Company	os (3)	8,047	215,796	35.69	88.94%
Western Farmers Electric Coop	os (3)	350	12,600	36.00	88.96%
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative, Inc.	os `´	309,697	12,323,993	39.79	99.89%
Noram Energy Service	os	800	37,800	47.25	99.92%
Noram Energy Services, Inc.	OS (3)	1,600	77,776	48.61	99.97%
Choctaw Electric Cooperative	os (2)	121	8,294	68.55	99.98%
City of Lafavette	os	39	2,878	73.79	99.88%
West Texas Utilities	OS (7)	61	4,660	76.39	99.98%
Grand River Dam Authority	os `´	300	24,250	80.83	99.99%
Northeastern Electric Cooperative	OS (2)	241	21,629	89.75	100.00%
Total		2,832,702	61,076,191		
Weighted Average Cost per MWH				21.56	

### Notes:

- 1 Replacement Energy and Emergency Energy.
  2 Service for Company Equipment & Customers purchased from other suppliers & Reimbursement for prior years.
- 3 Transactions through Membership in Western System Power Pool.
- 4 Assured Delivery energy, Operating Reserves Energy and Regulation Energy.
- 5 Dump Power.
- 8 Regulation Energy Purchase and Delivery Point Load Resources Exchange.
- 7 Substation Service.
- 8 Subsidiary of Central and South West Corporation.

Sources: Public Service Company of Oklahoma's 1996 FERC Form 1; Southwestern Electric Power Company's 1996 FERC Form 1.

### **Empire District Electric Company** 1995 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases (In Order of Cost Per MWH)

Seller	Statistical Classification	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
City of Coffeyville, KS	os (i	3,247	16,884	5.20	0.21%
City of Higginsville, MO	os (i)	5,206	27,071	5.20	0.55%
KS Municipal Energy Agency (KCP&L)	os ñ	2,045	10,634	5.20	0.68%
Southwest Power Administration	OS (k)	2.820	14.664	5.20	0.86%
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	os m	80,129	416,671	5.20	6.06%
KS Municipal Energy Agency (WR)	OS (i)	18,109	94,167	5.20	7.24%
KAW Valley Electric Cooperative	os ñ	1.928	10.026	5.20	7.37%
Kansas City Power & Light	OS (ii)	119,241	1,617,540	13.57	15.10%
Kansas City Power & Light	OS (g)	134,610	1.883.885	14.00	23.84%
Enron	OS (e)	49.620	760,070	15.32	27.06%
Western Resources (KG&E)	OS (6)	22.545	366.049	16.24	28.52%
Electric Clearinghouse	OS (e)	550	8.937	16.25	28.56%
Grand River Dam Authority	OS (b)	47.692	804,903	16.88	31.65%
Western Resources (KG&E)	OS (e)	60.948	1,047,755	17.19	35.61%
• • •	OS <sup>2</sup>		• •		
CPEX_		1,985	34,259	17.26	35.74%
Louis Drayfuss	OS (e)	22,760	395,400	17.37	37.22%
Southwest Electric Power Co. (C&SW)	OS (b)	21,306	406,665	19.09	38.60%
Central & Southwest (SPP-PSO)	OS (e)	245	4,795	19.57	38.61%
Central & Southwest (SPP-SWEPCO)	OS (e)	3,735	76,998	20,62	38,86%
Southwest Electric Power Co. (C&SW)	OS (a)	91	1,887	20.74	38.86 <del>%</del>
Western Resources (KG&E)	OS (b)	3,565	75,469	21.17	39.09%
Public Service Co. of OK (C&SW)	OS (a)	37	851	23.00	39.10%
Associated Electric Cooperative	OS (b)	2,100	48,705	23.19	39.23%
Western Resources (KG&E)	OS (m)	128,613	3,329,323	25.89	47.58%
Western Resources (KG&E)	OS (I)	65	1,738	26.74	47.58%
Grand River Dam Authority	OS (a)	29	793	27.34	47.59%
Entergy	OS (b)	9,595	265,541	27.67	48.21%
City of Coffeyville, KS	OS (i)	2,280	65,208	28.60	48.36%
City of Higginsville, MO	os (i)	3,600	102,960	28.60	48.59%
KS Municipal Energy Agency (KCP&L)	os iii	2,400	68,640	28,60	48.75%
KS Municipal Energy Agency (WR)	os iii	11,040	315,744	28.60	49.46%
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	os ii	46,285	1,324,633	28.62	52,47%
KAW Valley Electric Cooperative	os iii	1,190	34,286	28.81	52.54%
Associated Electric Cooperative	OS (m)	255.655	7,452,774	29.15	69.14%
Associated Electric Cooperative	OS (m)	432.818	12,772,991	29.51	97.23%
Louisville G&E Power Marketing	OS (e)	340	11,300	33.24	97.25%
Enterny	OS (a)	362	12,265	33.88	97.27%
City Utilities of Springfield	OS (b)	11,733	411,478	35.07	98.03%
Western Resources (KG&E)	OS (d)	7.541	307,605	40.79	98.52%
Associated Electric Cooperative	OS (a)	41	1,899	46.32	98.53%
Public Service Co. of OK (C&SW)	OS (m)	16.055	823,036	51.26	99.57%
Kensas City Power & Light Company	OS (III)	36	2,038	56.61	99.57%
Kansas City Power & Eight Company Coastal	OS (e)	50 50	2,036 4,313	86.26	99.57%
<del></del>				108.78	100.00%
Public Service Co. of OK (C&SW)	OS (m)	6,574	715,151	100.78	100.0076
Total Weighted average cost per MWH		1,640,816	36,148,001	23.46	

- Notes:

  Neitre of Other Services:
  (a) Emergency Energy
  (b) Replacement Energy
  (c) Opencity & Emergy relating to a specific purchase.
  (d) System Energy
  (e) Economy Energy
  (f) Exchange Energy
  (g) Term Energy
  (g) Term Energy
  (g) Term Energy
  (g) Systemide Energy
  (g) Extended Energy
  (g) Extended Energy
  (g) Experimental Energy
  (g) Opensing Reserve
  (m) System Participation
  (n) General Purpose

  3 CPEX provides a "computantized buildin board" which the respondent utilizes to schedule power with other members of CPEX, and CPEX charges fees to use a third services. Empire District Electric does not actually buy and sed directly to CPEX.

## The Empire District Electric Company 1996 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases (In Order of Cost per MWH)

Seller	Transaction Type	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
KAW Valley Electric Cooperative	OŞ	1,697	8,824	5.20	0.09%
Kansas Municipal Energy Agency (KCP&L)	os	1,921	9,989	5.20	0.18%
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	os	66,435	345,462	5.20	3.56%
Kansas Municipal Energy Agency (KG&E)	os	16,585	86,242	5.20	4.40%
City of Higginsville, MO	os	3,274	17,025	5.20	4.57%
City of Coffeyville, KS	os	3,218	16,734	5.20	4.73%
VITOL	os	100	950	9.50	4.74%
Louisville Gas & Electric	os	2,760	38,720	14.03	4.88%
Western Resources (KG&E)	os	45	632	14.04	4.88%
St. Joseph Light & Power	os	100	1,500	15.00	4.88%
Kansas City Power & Light Company	os	21,515	332,736	15.47	5.98%
Enron Power Marketing, Inc.	os	215,838	3,510,377	16.26	16.94%
Kansas City Power & Light Company	os	501,885	8,265,917	16.47	42.43%
EASTEX	os	800	13,400	16.75	42.47%
Missouri Public Service Company	os	71	1,206	16.99	42.47%
Continental Power Exchange	os	25,705	463,115	18.02	43,78%
Louis Dreyfus Electric Power, Inc.	os	59,424	1,117,494	18.81	46.80%
Western Resources (KG&E)	os	52,103	985,121	18.91	49.44%
Grand River Dam Authority	os	15,475	294,755	19.05	50.23%
KOCH	os	150	3,006	20.04	50.24%
PANENERGY	os	1,215	26,505	21.81	50.30%
Southwest Electric Power Company (C&SW)	OS	7,948	192,000	24.16	50.70%
Entergy Power, Inc.	OS	12,383	299,886	24.22	51.33%
Public Service Company of Oklahoma (C&SW)	os	4,065	100,609	24.75	51.54%
Associated Electric Cooperative	os	5,785	143,963	24.89	51.83%
Coastal	OS	800	20,000	25.00	51.87%
DELHI	os	700	17,500	25.00	51.91%
SONAT	OS	800	20,800	26.00	51.95%
Western Resources (KG&E)	OS	200	5,200	26.00	51.96%
Entergy Power, Inc.	OS	8,043	212,610	26.43	52.37%
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	OS	60	1,590	26,50	52.37%
Western Resources (KG&E)	OS	233,445	6,319,089	27.07	64.23%
Western Resources (KG&E)	os	50	1,394	27.88	64.23%
Southwestern Public Service Company	os	250	7,075	28.30	64.24%
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	OS	46,450	1,315,904	28.33	66.60%
City of Coffeyville, KS	OS	2,280	64,752	28.40	66.72%
City of Higginsville, MO	os	3,600	102,240	28.40	66.90%
Kansas Municipal Energy Agency (KCP&L)	os	2,400	68,160	28.40	67.02%
Kansas Municipal Energy Agency (KG&E)	os	11,040	313,536	28.40	67.58%
Entergy Power, Inc.	os	220	6,260	28.45	67.59%
Public Service Company of Oklahoma (C&SW)	os	1,405	40,905	29.11	67.66%
Grand River Dam Authority	os	40	1,192	29.80	67.67%
KAW Valley Electric Cooperative	os	1,110	33,792	30.44	67.72%
Entergy Power, Inc.	os	363	11,194	30.84	67.74%
Associated Electric Cooperative	os	282,388	8,743,413	30.96	82.08%
Noram Energy Services, Inc.	OS	1,045	32,917	31.50	82.14%
Southwest Electric Power Company (C&SW)	os	7,213	230,247	31.92	82.50%
Associated Electric Cooperative	os	64	2,121	33.14	82.51%
Kansas City Power & Light Company	os	26	913	35.12	82.51%
Associated Electric Cooperative	os	269,630	9,477,384	35.15	96.20%
Public Service Company of Oklahoma (C&SW)	os	113	4,075	36.06	96.21%
Western Resources (KG&E)	os	15,684	601,642	38.36	97.00%

Seller	Transaction Type	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
City Utilities of Springfield	os	500	21,520	43.04	97.03%
Southwest Electric Power Company (C&SW)	OS	32	1,581	49.41	97.03%
Southwest Electric Power Company (C&SW)	os	9,740	520,354	53.42	97.53%
Public Service Company of Oklahoma (C&SW)	os	10,390	573,428	55.19	98.05%
Southwestern Public Service Company	os	38,320	2,275,251	59.38	100.00%
Total		1,968,898	47,324,207		
Weighted Average Cost per MWH		*	-	24.04	

Source: Empire District Electric Company 1996 FERC Form 1.

### MidAmerican Energy Company 1995 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases (In Order of Cost Per MWH)

Seller	Statistical Classification	MWH Purchased	Total Charges	Cost Per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWI Purchased
John Deere	OS	514	4,470	8.70	0.03%
Cooperative Power Association	os	83,232	873,338	10.49	5.39%
ENEREX	os	657	6,936	10.56	5.43%
White Hydro	os	1,345	14,382	10.69	5,52%
Lincoln Electric System	os Os	8,198	88,415	10.78	6,05%
Algona Municipal Utilities	os	31,807	343 350	10.79	8.09%
Midwest Power Systems, Inc.	OS	1,365	14,822	10.86	8.18%
United Power Association	os os	13,200	143,518	10.87	9.03%
Corn Belt Power	os Os	145,532	1,725,805	11.86	18.39%
Atlantic	os Os	9,581	117,367	12.25	19.01%
Missouri Basin Municipal Power Agency	os os	61,186	751,995	12.29	22.95%
Muscatine Power and Water	os os	18,526	231,806	12.51	24.14%
Cooperative Power Adm.	os os	118,245	1,483,344	12.54	31.75%
	os os	273,207	3,456,069	12.65	49.33%
Western Area Power Association	OS OS	•		12.75	
Harian		11,889	151,585		50.09%
Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska	os	515	6,725	13.06	50.13%
Minnkota Power Coop, Inc.	os	124,721	1,684,919	13.51	58.15%
Southern Minnesota Municipal Power	os	16,428	233,909	14.24	59.21%
Otter Tail Power Company	os	115,262	1,696,131	14.72	66.62%
Montana-Dakota Utilities Company	os	6,424	94,562	14.72	67.04%
Northwestern Public Services Company	OS	17,076	256,160	15.00	68.14%
IES Utilities, Inc.	os	1,323	20,811	15.73	68.22%
Continental Power Exchange	os	5,189	82,291	15.86	68.56%
Iowa-Illinois Gas & Electric Company	os	3,889	62,244	16,01	68,81%
Northern States Power	os	15,164	251,992	16.62	69.78%
Minnesota Power & Light Company	os	40,046	709,119	17.71	72.36%
Omaha Public Power District	OS	15,733	278,756	17.72	73.37%
Commonwealth Edison	os	134,362	2,472,192	18.40	82.02%
Cedar Falls Utilities	os	7,669	145,432	18.96	82.51%
St. Joseph Light and Power	os	1,442	28,015	19.43	82.60%
Kansas City Power & Light Company	OS	27,890	612,961	21.98	84.40%
Hutchinson Util Commission	os	30	660	22.00	84.40%
Basin Electric Power Coop	os	38,643	860,776	22.28	86.89%
Dairyland Power Cooperative	os	1,547	36,760	23.76	86.99%
Associated Electric Coop, Inc.	ÖS	69,135	1,643,600	23.77	91,43%
Nebraska Public Power District	ÖS	25,636	649,511	25.34	93.08%
Union Electric Company	OS	28,692	817.099	28.48	94,93%
Illinois Power Company	os Os	27,192	776,184	28.54	96.68%
Interstate Power Company	os Os	177	6,161	34.81	96.69%
Waverly Light and Power	os os	1,290	45,871	35.56	96.77%
Rochester Public Utilities	os os	13	478	36.77	96.77%
***************************************				43.46	96.78%
Arnes Municipal Electric System	os os	92 3,013	3,998 175,704	43.46 58.32	96.97%
City of Davenport		•	•		
Bertch Cabinet	os os	65	3,893	59.89 60.03	96.98%
Ag Processing	OS OS	1,942	116,552	60.02 60.46	97.10%
Des Moines Metro Solid Waste	os es	39,500	2,376,265	60.16	99.65%
Wisconsin Public Power, Inc.	os os	47	18,526	394.17	99.65%
Basin Electric	os	5,422	377,096	69.55	100.00%
Wisconsin Public Power Inc.	os	47	18,526	394.17	100.00%
Total Weighted average cost per MWH		1,554,100	25,971,081	16.71	

Source: Mid-American Energy 1995 FERC Form 1.

### MidAmerican Electric Company 1996 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases (In Order of Cost per MWH)

Seller	Statistical Classification	Megawatt Hours Purchased	Total Charge (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
Supplier 5	os	144	346	2.40	0.00%
Supplier 54	os	63,987	556,540	8.70	1.43%
Supplier 11	os	23,537	208,099	8.84	1.96%
Supplier 6	os	33,485	320,772	9.58	2.70%
Supplier 7	os	18,568	193,440	10.42	3.12%
Supplier 57	os	1,217	14,510	11.92	3.15%
Supplier 38	os	32,707	392,117	11.99	3.88%
Supplier 40	os	223,984	2,828,297	12.63	8.88%
Supplier 37	os	23,142	320,963	13.87	9.39%
Supplier 41	os	188,696	2,623,731	13.90	13.61%
Supplier 46	OS	13,396	191,421	14.29	13.91%
Supplier 56	os	189,832	2,783,731	14.66	18.14%
Supplier 48	ÖS	15,115	222,212	14.70	18.48%
Supplier 45	os	7,062	103,850	14.71	18.64%
Supplier 51	os	1,789	26,518	14.82	18.68%
Supplier 60	os	2,081	32,062	15.41	18.72%
Supplier 35	os	3,350	54,556	16.29	18.80%
Supplier 33	ÖS	7,491	122,718	16.38	18.97%
Supplier 28	os	430	7,142	16.61	18.98%
Supplier 25	os	4,347	72,424	16.66	19.07%
Supplier 42	os os	4,172	69,509	16.66	19.17%
Supplier 58	os os	271	4,562	16.83	19.17%
Supplier 19	os os	11,281	196,015	17.38	19.42%
Supplier 32	os Os	737	13,125	17.81	19.44%
Supplier 8	os Os	200	4,020	20.10	19.45%
Supplier 59	os Os	4,005	83,615	20.88	19.54%
Supplier 50	os Os	3,326	69,780	20.98	19,61%
Supplier 15	os Os	60,965	1,316,921	21,60	20.97%
Supplier 29	os Os	59,068	1,277,196	21.62	22.29%
Supplier 27	os os	800	18,800	23.50	
Supplier 53	os os	15,045	365,617	23,50	22.31%
	os os	15,045	•		22.64%
Supplier 31			2,369	24.94	22.64%
Supplier 13	os os	128,155	3,201,031	24.98	25.51%
Supplier 34	OS OS	16,046	421,803	26.29	25.86%
Supplier 55	OS OS	1,600	43,640	27.28	25.90%
Supplier 20	os	4,914	143,998	29.30	26.01%
Supplier 52	os	10,747	317,162	29.51	26.25%
Supplier 17 .	os	336	10,548	31.39	26.26%
Supplier 26	os	4	126	31.50	26.26%
Supplier 14	os	3,169,695	100,447,064	31.69	97.02%
Supplier 4	os	62,770	1,992,282	31.74	98.42%
Supplier 23	OS	6,664	220,435	33.08	98.57%
Supplier 22	os	11,598	386,603	33.33	98.83%
Supplier 43	os	7,499	255,130	34.02	99.00%
Supplier 18	os	10,055	362,413	36.04	99.22%
Supplier 21	os	15,942	592,912	37.19	99,58%
Supplier 49	os	4,623	173,943	37.63	99.68%
Supplier 12	\$F	4,055	152,652	37.65	99.77%
Supplier 47	SF	10,243	1,252,618	122.29	100.00%
Total		4,479,271	124,471,338		
Weighted Average C	ost per MWH			27.79	

Source: MidAmerican Energy Company 1996 FERC Form 1.

### Midwest Energy, Inc. 1995 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases (In Order of Cost Per MWH)

Selier	Statistical Classification	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
WestPlains Energy	SF	106,505	2,079,248	19.52	46,14%
Parallel Generation	os	49	1,316	26.86	46.16%
Sunflower Elec. Power Corp.	os	124,265	5,101,540	41.05	100.00%
Total		230,819	7,182,104		
Weighted average cost per MWH			-	31.12	

Source: Midwest Energy 1995 FERC Form 1.

### Midwest Energy, Inc. 1996 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases (In Order of Cost per MWH)

Seller	Statistical Classification	Megawatt Hours Purchased	Total Charge (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
Parallel Generation	os	20	387	19.35	0.01%
WestPlains Energy	SF	29,469	613,166	20.81	20.34%
Sunflower Elec. Power Corp.	os	115,495	5,118,012	44.31	100.00%
Total		144,984	5,731,565		
Weighted Average Cost per MWH		·		39.53	

Source: Midwest Energy, Inc. 1996 FERC Form 1.

### Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company 1995 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases (In Order of Cost Per MWH)

Seller	Statistical Classification	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
Louis Dreyfus Electric Power, Inc.	os	2,200	32,498	14.77	0.70%
Western Farmers Electric Coop	os	150,029	2,255,099	15.03	48.53%
Western Resources, Inc.	os	93,112	1,423,543	15.29	78.21%
Grand River Dam Authority	os	849	14,225	16.76	78.48%
Noram Energy Services	os	700	12,425	17.75	78.70%
Koch Power Services, Inc.	os	1,395	25,950	18.60	79.15%
Southwestern Electric Power Company	os	9	175	19.44	79.15%
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corp	os	3,950	81,950	20.75	80.41%
Southwestern Public Service Company	os	6,950	148,875	21.42	82.63%
Enron Power Marketing, Inc.	os	675	14,700	21.78	82.84%
Central and Southwest Services, Inc.	os	8,159	177,726	21.78	85.44%
Dełhi Energy Services	os	400	9,300	23.25	85.57%
Entergy Services Inc.	os	41,240	958,881	23.25	98.72%
Public Service Company of Oklahoma	OS	1,078	25,271	23.44	99.06%
.G&E Power Marketing Inc.	os	2,950	71,925	24.38	100.00%
Small Power Producers	os	2	56	28.00	100.00%
<b>Fotal</b>		313,698	5,252,599		
Weighted average cost per MWH			• •	16,74	

Source: Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company 1995 FERC Form 1.

### Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company 1996 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases (In Order of Cost Per MWH)

Seller	Transaction Type	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
		<u> </u>	ΑΨ/		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Eastex Power Marketing	os	776	10,088	13.00	0.13%
Sonat Power Marketing	os	450	7,287	16.19	0.21%
LG&E Power Marketing	os	103,804	1,722,243	16.59	18.20%
Western Resources, Inc.	os	167,635	2,785,301	16.62	47.25%
Valero Power Services Co.	os	2,025	35,341	17.45	47.60%
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	os	76,053	1,335,932	17.57	60.78%
Aquila Power Co.	os	1,552	27,548	17.75	61.05%
Southwestern Public Service Company	os	1,250	22,450	17.96	61.27%
Louis Dreyfus Electric Power, Inc.	os	10,382	196,488	18.93	63.07%
Grand River Dam Authority	os	13,139	250,836	19.09	65.35%
Enron Power Marketing, Inc.	os	20,237	386,954	19.12	68.85%
Koch Power Services, Inc.	os	2,625	50,550	19.26	69.31%
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corp	os	27,365	555,062	20.28	74.05%
Delhi Energy Services, Inc.	os	220	4,836	21.98	74.09%
Entergy Power, Inc.	os	61,226	1,393,496	22.76	84.70%
Central and Southwest Services, Inc.	os	25,078	580,600	23.15	89.04%
NorAm Energy Services	os	150	3,585	23.90	89.07%
PanEnergy Power Services, Inc.	os	7,028	192,954	27,46	90.29%
Sparks Regional Medical Center	os	5,914	171,494	29.00	91.31%
Entergy Electric System	os	43,045	1,250,176	29.04	98.77%
Electric Clearinghouse, Inc.	os	5,175	162,300	31.36	99.67%
Southwestern Electric Power Co. (CSW)	os	849	44,933	52.92	99.82%
Public Service Company of Oklahoma (C	os	1,055	73,849	70.00	100.00%
Total		577,033	11,264,303		
Weighted Average Cost per MWH		,	<b>,</b>	19.52	

Source: Oklahoma Gas & Electric's 1996 FERC Form 1.

### St. Joseph Light & Power Company 1995 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases (In Order of Cost Per MWH)

Selier	Statistical Classification	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
Interstate Power Company	os	105	1,170	11.14	0.02%
Northern States Power Company	os	8,027	97,711	12.17	1,34%
Lincoln Electric Systems	os	2,240	29,190	13.03	1,70%
Nebraska Public Power District	os	30,560	448,845	14.69	6.73%
Omaha Public Power District	os	330,048	5,239,067	15.87	60.97%
Kansas City Power & Light Company	os	111,843	1,806,467	16.15	79.35%
MidAmerican Energy Company	os	94,961	1,993,252	20.99	94.95%
Union Electric Company	os	21,541	495,163	22.99	98.49%
Associated Electric Coop, Inc.	os	9,129	221,356	24.25	100.00%
Koch Power	os	30	802	26.73	100.00%
Total		608,484	10,333,023		
Weighted average cost per MWH			,,	16.98	

Source: St. Joseph Light & Power Company 1995 FERC Form 1.

### St. Joseph Light & Power Company 1996 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases (In Order of Cost per MWH)

Seller	Statistical Classification	Megawatt Hours Purchased	Total Charge (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
Western Power Services, Inc.	os	1,200	14,550	12.13	0.24%
Lincoln Electric System	os	18,216	237,100	13.02	3.86%
Enron Power Marketing	os	7.095	110,173	15.53	5.28%
Northern States Power Co.	os	11,043	190,409	17.24	7.47%
Kansas City Power & Light Company	os	24,743	435,165	17.59	12.40%
Omaha Public Power District	os	211,339	3,732,561	17.66	54.45%
Interstate Power Company	os	25	455	18.20	54,46%
Industrial Energy App., Inc.	os	600	11,200	18.67	54.58%
MidAmerican Energy Company	os	78,918	1,494,917	18.94	70.28%
Intercoastal Energy Company	os	7,336	148,164	20.20	71.74%
Union Electric Co.	os	30,717	718,277	23.38	77.86%
Nebraska Public Power District	os	95,926	2,289,530	23.87	96,95%
Koch Power	os	713	19,467	27.30	97.09%
MidAmerican Energy Company	os	360	9,900	27.50	97.16%
Pacific Corporation	os	640	18,048	28.20	97.29%
Associated Electric Coop, Inc.	os	11,220	336,610	30.00	99.52%
Missouri Public Service	os	1,705	63,350	37.16	99.86%
Delphi Energy Services	os	600	23,970	39.95	99.98%
Noram Energy Services	os	108	5,223	48.36	100.00%
Total		502,504	9,859,069		
Weighted Average Cost per MWH		·	• •	19.62	

Source: St. Joseph Light & Power Company's 1996 FERC Form 1.

## Union Electric Company 1995 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases (In Order of Cost Per MWH)

Seller	Statistical Classification	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
Southwestern Power Administration	os	1,900	9,880	5.20	0.02%
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	os	50,386	684,331	13.58	0.61%
IES Utilities, Inc.	os	676,186	10,540,909	15.59	8.51%
Kansas City Power & Light Company	os	1,729,771	27,531,222	15.92	28.72%
Browning-Ferris Gas Service	os	99	1,627	16.43	28.73%
MidAmerican Energy Company	os	1,338,848	22,101,999	16.51	44.37%
lowa-Illinois Gas & Electric Company	os	342,043	5,699,650	16.66	48.37%
Northern States Power	os	525,051	9,034,587	17.21	54.50%
Missouri Public Service Company	O\$	14,864	274,796	18.49	54.68%
Associated Electric Coop Inc.	os	63,795	1,273,669	19.97	55.42%
Kentucky Utilities Company	os	124,079	2,602,967	20.98	56.87%
Electric Energy, Inc.	os	759,952	15,971,666	21.02	65.75%
Tennessee Valley Authority	os	532,002	11,269,087	21.18	71.97%
Western Resources	os	49,180	1,052,409	21.40	72.54%
Energy Service Inc.	os	227,434	4,993,852	21.96	75.20%
Illinois Power Company	os	330,543	7,409,959	22.42	79.06%
Central Southwest	os	189,456	4,249,776	22.43	81.28%
Central Illinois Public Service Company	os	156,467	4,001,979	25.58	83.10%
Arkansas Power & Light Company	os	1,396,320	36,568,522	26.19	99.42%
Interstate Power Company	os	2,810	76,975	27.39	99.45%
Carolina Power & Light	os	30,275	1,560,578	51.55	99.81%
Waste Management	os	15,772	845,754	53.62	99.99%
Noram Energy Services	os	750	52,500	70.00	100.00%
Total		8,557,983	167,808,694		
Weighted average cost per MWH		•		19.61	

Source: Union Electric Company 1995 FERC Form 1.

### Union Electric Company 1996 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases (In Order of Cost per MWH)

Seller	Statistical Classification	Megawatt Hours Purchased	Total Charge (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
Aqualon Incorporated	os	2,102	10,424	4,96	0.02%
Northern States Power Company	OS OS	815,350	11,108,032	13.62	9.18%
City of Sikestown, MO	OS OS	8,047	110,247	13.70	9.27%
	os os	774,061	10,804,490	13.76	17.96%
IES Utilities, Inc.	os os	36,647	535,236	14.61	18.37%
Interstate Power Company	OS OS	4,208	66,539	15.81	18.42%
Vitol Gas & Electric L.L.E	OS OS	1,552,870	24,661,212	15.88	35.86%
Mid-American Energy Company		1,552,870		16.07	35.86%
Browning-Ferris Gas Services	os	1,256,448	1,671 20,661,257	16.44	49.97%
Kansas City Power & Light Company	os	, ,	•		
Virginia Power Company	os	3,200	54,400	17.00	50.00%
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	os	39,563	678,095	17.14	50.45%
Kentucky Utilities Company	os	189,395	3,789,264	20.01	52.57%
Louisville Gas & Electric	os	375	7,688	20.50	52.58%
Electric Energy Inc.	os	774,243	16,036,179	20.71	61.27%
Tennessee Valley Authority	os	521,545	11,763,876	22.56	67.13%
Federal Energy Sales, Inc.	os	1,600	36,288	22.68	67.14%
Illinois Power Company	os	513,566	11,737,009	22.85	72.91%
Western Resources	os	67,616	1,591,859	23.54	73.67%
Sonat Power Marketing	os	10,146	242,931	23.94	73.78%
Entergy Arkansas, Inc.	os	1,401,920	34,274,966	24.45	89.53%
Delhi Energy Services, Inc.	os	2,415	61,508	25.47	89.55%
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	os	428,342	11,192,693	26.13	94.36%
Entergy Power Marketing, Inc.	os	1,600	42,400	26.50	94.38%
Noram Power Services, Inc.	os	5,803	157,006	27.06	94.45%
Koch Power Services, Inc.	os	44,290	1,223,889	27.63	94.94%
Heartland Energy Services	os	6,055	173,455	28.65	95.01%
Electric Clearinghouse Inc.	os	19,630	570,831	29.08	95.23%
Central and Southwest Services, Inc.	os	161,589	4,880,302	30.20	97.05%
L.G.E. Power Marketing	os	41,550	1,394,478	33.56	97.51%
Carolina Power and Light	os	10,950	372,063	33.98	97.64%
Peco Energy Company	os	25,716	889,014	34.57	97.92%
Associated Electric Cooperative	os	59,498	2,110,390	35.47	98.59%
Entergy Services, Inc.	os	82,501	2,960,661	35.89	99.52%
Duke/Louis Dreyfus Electric Power Inc.	os	395	14,578	36.91	99.52%
Enron Power Marketing, Inc.	OS OS	7,933	306,314	38.61	99.61%
Rainbow Energy Marketing Corp.	OS OS	1,525	58,900	38.62	99.63%
<del>-</del> -	OS OS	14,186	551,993	38.91	99.79%
Missouri Public Service Company Waste Management	OS OS	18,778	960,285	51.14	100.00%
Total		8,905,762	176,092,423		
Weighted Average Cost per MWH			• •	19.77	

Source: Union Electric Company's 1996 FERC Form 1.

## Utilicorp United, Inc. 1995 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases (In Order of Cost Per MWH)

Seller	Statistics! Classification	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative (f)	os	3,641	31,862	8.75	0.32%
Koch Oil	SF	29,637	347,761	11.73	2.88%
Southwestern Public Service (f)	os	63,917	866,015	13.55	8.42%
Kansas City Power & Light (a)	os	1,088	15,014	13.80	8.51%
Associated Electric (e)	os	130,900	1,832,600	14.00	19.85%
Kansas City Power & Light (a)	os	95,094	1,361,519	14.32	28.09%
Kansas City Power & Light (b)	os	61,830	896,845	14.51	33,44%
Union Electric (b)	os	8,958	139,959	15.62	34.22%
Western Resources (KPL)	os	23,208	366,224	15.78	36.23%
Sunflower Electric Power Cooperative (f)	os	555,282	8,977,713	16.17	84.33%
Independence Power & Light (a)	OS ·	13,659	226,220	16.56	85.51%
Midwest Energy, Inc. (f)	os	370	6,536	17.66	85.54%
Western Resources (d)	os	40,760	721,736	17.71	89.07%
Union Electric (a)	os	10,740	193,534	18.02	90.00%
Empire District & Electric (d)	os	1,918	35,569	18.54	90,17%
Western Resources (a)	os	41,170	771,092	18,73	93.73%
Western Resources (a)	os	36,343	681,346	18.75	96,88%
ENRON Capital and Trade Resources (a)	os	25,530	498,078	19.51	99.09%
Independence Power & Light (d)	os	10	210	21,00	99.09%
Western Resources (b)	os	171	3,763	22.01	99.11%
Kansas City Power & Light (d)	os	105	2,351	22.39	99.12%
Associated Electric (d)	os	147	3,671	24.97	99.13%
Koch Power (a)	os	200	5,100	25,50	99.15%
Western Resources (KGE)	os	291	7,773	26.71	99.17%
Sunflower Electric Power Cooperative (a)	os	850	26,095	30.70	99.25%
Associated Electric (a)	os	3,225	111,450	34.56	99.53%
Electric Clearinghouse, Inc. (a)	os	100	3,900	39.00	99.53%
ENRON Corporation	SF	5,186	255,521	49.27	99.98%
Entergy (a)	os	175	9,875	56.43	100.00%
St. Joseph Light & Power (a)	os	20	1,180	59.00	100.00%
Total Weighted average cost per MWH		1,154,525	18,400,512	15.94	

#### Notes

- (a) System/Excess Energy shall mean energy which one purchases for reasons including, but limited to, deferring use of fuel or water, transmission system operations, outages of generating units, environmental conditions or similar reasons.
- (b) Term Energy is energy purchased for the purpose of obtaining a supply of energy to replace higher cost energy sources enabling purchaser and seller to share cost savings through more efficient use of resources.
- (d) Emergency Energy energy furnished by one party to the other for use in such other party's system, or in a neighboring system with which such other party has contractual obligations during periods of emergency due to the loss of generation or transmission facilities; which loss impairs or jeopardizes the ability of the system having the emergency to serve its load.
- (e) Reptacement Energy energy which one party (buyer) desires to purchase from another party (seller) for reason including, but not limited to, deferring use of fuel or water, transmission system operations, scheduled short outages or generating units, environmental conditions, selling reptacement energy to another party, or other reasons of a similar nature.
- (f) Hour by hour economy power interchanges.

<sup>\*</sup> Sold by Kensas Power & Light, a subsidiary of Western Resources, Inc.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Sold by Kansas Gas & Electric, a subsidiary of Western Resources, Inc.

## Utilicorp United Inc. 1996 Non-Firm and Short-Term Firm Purchases (In order of Cost per MWH)

Seller	Transaction Type	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWł Purchased
Sonat Power Marketing	os	17,725	130,350	7.35	1.22%
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	os	1,118	9,529	8.52	1.30%
Koch Oil	SF	12,524	132,230	10.56	2.17%
Northern States Power	os	1,520	17,108	11.26	2.27%
OPPD	os	1,200	14,039	11.70	2.35%
Coastal Electric Service	SF	2,400	28,464	11.86	2.52%
Dairyland Power Coop	os	35	440	12.57	2.52%
Nebraska Public Power District	os	202,936	2,623,313	12.93	16,54%
llinova	SF	3,600	47,700	13.25	16.79%
industrial Applications	os Os	19,000	278,200	14.64	18.10%
Enron Corporation	SF	78,672	1,152,264	14.65	23.53%
Kansas City Power & Light	os os	19,935	316,466	15.87	24.91%
Kansas City Power & Light	os	39,408	636,103	16.14	27.63%
Muscatine Power & Water	os	240	3,895	16.23	27.65%
Southwestern Public Service Company	os	638,898	10,407,963	16.29	71.78%
MidAmerican Energy	os	8,790	143,395	16.23	72.39%
Electric Clearinghouse	os	1,600	26,400	16.50	72.50%
ndependence Power & Light	os	19,142	319,471	16.69	73.82%
Kansas City Power & Light	os	10,792	186,167	17.25	74.56%
Big Rivers Electric Coop Agreement	os	200	3,500	17.50	74.58%
Visconsin Power & Light	os	580	10,281	17.73	74.62%
Vestern Resources	os	1,215	21,937	18.06	74.70%
vestern resources Nebraska Public Power District	os os	3,705	67,198	18.14	74.70% 74.96%
	OS OS	8,340	154,009	18.47	75.53%
St. Joseph Power & Light	OS OS	1,600	30,400	19.00	75.64%
Sikeston Board of Municipal	OS OS		•		
ouisville Power Marketing		49,130	943,817	19.21	79.04%
Missouri Public Service	os	20,292	390,360	19.24	80.44%
leartland	os	12,350	239,727	19.41	81.29%
Jnion Electric	os	7,910	160,412	20.28	81.84%
Cansas City Board of Public Utilities	os	2,890	58,865	20.37	82.04%
Jnion Electric	os	13,370	281,799	21.08	82.96%
Western Resources	os	63,216	1,361,821	21.54	87.33%
Voram Energy Services, Inc.	os	840	18,129	21.58	87.39%
United Power Association	os	20	440	22.00	87.39%
Enron Capital and Trade Resource	os	36,285	820,708	22.62	89.89%
Associated Electric	os	12,076	275,952	22.85	90.73%
(ansas Power & Light (Western Resources)	os	41,586	957,842	23.03	93.60%
Delhi Energy	os	1,210	29,103	24.05	93.68%
Associated Electric	os	4,905	119,409	24.34	94.02%
Enron Capital and Trade Resource	os	27,260	666,472	24.45	95.91%
Empire District & Electric	os	2,807	69,552	24.78	96.10%
Koch Power Services, Inc.	os	6,620	169,635	25.62	96.56%
/alero	os	11,250	289,913	25.77	97.33%
Associated Electric	os	349	9,587	27.47	97.36%
Rainbow Energy Marketing	os	1,056	29,015	27.48	97.43%
Vestern Resources	os	491	13,675	27.85	97.46%
Vestern Resources	os	4,870	136,981	28.13	97.80%
Vestern Farmers	os	225	6,750	30.00	97,82%
Kansas City Power & Light	os	295	9,084	30.79	97.84%
Cansas City Power & Light	os	2,880	91,186	31.66	98.04%

Seller	Transaction Type	MWH Purchased	Total Charges (\$)	Cost per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Purchased
Western Farmer's Coop	os	520	16,640	32.00	98.07%
Southwestern Public Service Company	os	2,100	67,537	32.16	98.22%
Noram Power Marketing	os	450	14,550	32.33	98.25%
Public Service of Oklahoma (CSW)	os	1,600	52,800	33.00	98.36%
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	O\$	1,225	41,225	33.65	98.44%
Independence Power & Light	os	33	1,147	34.76	98.44%
Central Illinois Public Service	os	1,600	56,000	35.00	98.56%
Kansas Gas and Electric (Western Resources)	os	50	1,775	35.50	98.56%
Public Service of Oklahoma (CSW)	os	4,360	154,920	35.53	98.86%
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	os	1,240	48,600	39.19	98.95%
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	OS	15,264	660,551	43.28	100.00%
Total		1,447,800	25,026,801		
Weighted Average Cost per MWH				17.29	

Source: UtiliCorp United Inc.'s 1996 FERC Form 1.

# Western Resources Non-Firm Wholesale Sales for Resale And Short-Term Firm Sales, 1995 (In Order of Cost Per MWH)

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Arkansas Electric Corporation	os	53,100	737,853	13.90
Koch Power Services Marketing	os	1,263	19,248	15.24
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.	os	93,112	1,423,543	15.29
Central and South West	os	11,220	173,674	15.48
WestPlains Energy (Utilicorp)	os	23,204	366,224	15.78
Midwest Energy	os	713,038	11,722,241	16.44
Enron Power Marketing	os	17,450	290,211	16.63
Enron Power Marketing	os	3,450	60,210	17.45
Oxford, KS	OS <sup>1</sup>	2	35	17.50
Entergy Services	os	14,905	261,420	17.54
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	os	20,480	392,384	19.16
Oklahoma Municipal Power Agency	os	3,370	65,588	19.46
Associated Electric Cooperative	os	44,297	862,782	19.48
Missouri Public Service (Utilicorp)	os	111,354	2,174,892	19.53
Coffeyville, KS	OS <sup>2</sup>	108,499	2,142,561	19.75
Girard, KS	OS <sup>2</sup>	25,259	506,094	20.04
Chanute, KS	OS <sup>2</sup>	154,477	3,097,608	20.05
Augusta, KS	OS <sup>2</sup>	54,577	1,096,430	20.09
Winfield, KS	OS <sup>2</sup>	112,756	2,268,064	20.11
Wellington, KS	OS <sup>2</sup>	66,367	1,338,570	20.17
Okłahoma Municipal Power Agency	os	317,426	6,405,286	20.18
Neodesha, KS	OS <sup>2</sup>	8,475	171,108	20.19
Burlington, KS	OS <sup>2</sup>	27,111	547,822	20.21
Missouri Public Service (Utilicorp)	os	150	3,036	20.24
ola, KS	OS <sup>2</sup>	87,747	1,781,298	20.30
Erie, KS	OS <sup>2</sup>	9,565	194,178	20.30
Oxford, KS	OS <sup>2</sup>	8,328	170,542	20.48
Mulvane, KS	OS <sup>2</sup>	6,413	134,554	20.98
Fredonia, KS	OS <sup>2</sup>	6,945	145,843	21.00
Union Electric Co.	os	49,180	1,052,409	21.40
Louisville Gas & Electric Marketing	os	8,077	177,231	21.94

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Erie, KS	OS <sup>1</sup>	976	21,711	22.24
Empire District Electric Co.	os	217,836	4,903,861	22.51
Augusta, KS	OS <sup>1</sup>	2,481	57,396	23.13
Public Service Co. of Oklahoma	os	608	14,179	23.32
Omaha Public Power District	os	39,112	944,476	24.15
Mulvane, KS	OS <sup>1</sup>	28	681	24.32
Girard, KS	OS <sup>1</sup>	4,115	100,667	24.46
Kansas City Power & Light	os	42,416	1,081,398	25.50
Iola, KS	OS <sup>1</sup>	224	5,717	25.52
Fredonia, KS	OS <sup>1</sup>	64	1,653	25.83
WestPlains Energy (Utilicorp)	os	291	7,774	26.71
Kansas City Power & Light	os	6,364	177,979	27.97
Chanute, KS	OS <sup>1</sup>	1,897	53,142	28.01
Wellington, KS	OS <sup>1</sup>	33	936	28.36
Winfield, KS	OS <sup>1</sup>	938	26,876	28.65
Omaha Public Power District	os	7,360	214,563	29.15
Burlington, KS	OS <sup>1</sup>	25	734	29.36
Neodesha, KS	OS <sup>1</sup>	85	2,706	31.84
Southwestern Public Service	os	200	6,400	32.00
Central Louisiana Electric	os	880	30,600	34.77
Grand River Dam Authority	os	600	24,152	40.25
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	os	8,969	997,382	111.20
Midwest Energy	os	11,308	1,898,451	167.89
Total Weighted Average Price per MWH		2,508,407	50,356,373	20.08

### Notes:

### Sources:

Western Resources, Inc.'s 1995 FERC Form 1. Kansas Gas and Electric Company's 1995 FERC Form 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Emergency Service

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Supplemental Energy

## Western Resources Non-Firm Wholesale Sales for Resale And Short-Term Firm Sales, 1996 (In Order of Cost Per MWH)

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Aguila Power Corporation	os	800	20,800	26.00
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	os	100	1,800	18.00
Associated Electric Coop., Inc.	os	58,455	1,059,833	18.13
Augusta, KS	os	56,618	1,203,410	21.25
Burlington, KS	os	30,753	687,287	22.35
Central & South West Services	os	61,886	1,058,072	17.10
Chanute, KS	os	164,575	3,640,878	22.12
Citizens Lehman Power Sales	os	600	15,000	25.00
Coffeyville, KS	os	130,855	2,745,418	20.98
Coral Power, LLC	os	750	10,325	13.77
Delhi Energy Services	os	21,139	382,611	18.10
Eastex Power Marketing	os	800	13,200	16.50
Electric Clearinghouse Inc.	os	70,311	906,845	12.90
Empire District Electric Company	os	321,607	8,242,599	25.63
Enron Power Marketing	os	174,407	2,977,557	17.07
Entergy Electric System	os	68,800	1,321,392	19.21
Entergy Power	os	34,675	436,495	12.59
Erie, KS	os	10,512	232,384	22.11
Federal Energy Services	os	967	24,643	25.48
Fredonia, KS	os	6,147	151,585	24.66
Girard, KS	os	25,869	637,571	24.65
Grand River Dam Authority	os	3,125	82,413	26.37
Heartland Energy Services	os	2,483	49,810	20.06
Iola, KS	os	94,217	2,049,544	21.75
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	os	62,490	1,553,701	24.86
Kansas City Power & Light	os	63,668	1,538,683	24.17
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	os	44,991	1,523,811	33.87
Koch Power Services, Inc.	os	47,851	1,124,031	23.49
Louis Dreyfus Electric Power	os	122,499	1,791,550	14.63
Louisville Gas & Electric Marketing	os	526,700	8,688,934	16.50
Midwest Energy, Inc.	os	801,160	23,056,460	28.78
Missouri Public Service	os	69,792	1,534,414	21.99
Mulvane, KS	os	7,872	191,781	24.36
Neodesha, KS	os	8,570	191,130	22.30
Noram Energy Services	os	7,709	138,632	17.98
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.	os	167,635	2,934,873	17.51

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)
Oklahoma Municipal Power Agency	OS	355	7,100	20.00
Omaha Public Power District	os	50,729	1,363,383	26.88
Oxford, KS	os	8,704	192,070	22.07
Panenergy Power Services	os	52,995	827,188	15.61
Public Service Company of Oklahoma	os	122,982	2,081,956	16.93
Rainbow Energy Marketing	OS	381	10,289	27.01
Sonat Power Marketing	os	52	1,326	25.50
Southwestern Public Service	OS	15,985	276,083	17.27
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	OS	21,305	795,236	37.33
Union Electric Co.	OS	67,616	1,591,859	23.54
Valero Power Services	os	72,869	1,410,799	19.36
Vitol Gas and Electric	OS	3,632	69,580	19.16
Wellington, KS	OS	73,343	1,556,237	21.22
WestPlains Energy	os	48,338	1,009,886	20.89
Winfield, KS	os	35,710	834,570	23.37
Total		3,846,384	84,247,034	
Weighted Average Cost per MWH				21.90

### Sources:

Western Resources, Inc.'s 1996 FERC Form 1. Kansas Gas and Electric Company's 1996 FERC Form 1.

### Kansas City Power & Light Company Non-Firm Wholesale Sales for Resale And Short-Term Firm Sales, 1995 (In Order of Cost Per MWH)

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Sold
Arkansas Rural Electric Co-op	OS <sup>2</sup>	285,210	3,227,403	11.32	7.78%
Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	os ¹	253,132	3,521,646	13.91	14,69%
Baldwin, Kansas	os 1	3,853	76,369	19.82	14.80%
Carrollton, Missouri	os 1	41,956	822,642	19.61	15,94%
Central & South West Services, Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	300	5,280	17.60	15.95%
Empire District Electric Company	OS <sup>1</sup>	253,887	3,503,463	13.80	22.88%
Enron Power Marketing, Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	48,380	740,228	15.30	24.20%
Entergy Electric System	OS <sup>2</sup>	57,280	839,497	14.66	25.77%
Gardner, Kansas	OS 1	41,280	802,979	19.45	26.89%
Garnett, Kansas	OS <sup>1</sup>	17,834	348,378	19.53	27.38%
Higginsville, Missouri	OS 1	39,803	785,862	19.74	28.47%
Independence, Missouri	OS 1	13,765	296,816	21.56	28.84%
Independence, Missouri	OS 1	478	199,110	416.55	28.85%
Interstate Power Company	OS 1	603	7,859	13.03	28.87%
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	OS 1	117,321	2,124,399	18.11	32.07%
Koch Power Services, Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	25	300	12.00	32.07%
Lincoln Electric Company	OS 1	175	184,966	1056.95	32.08%
Louisville Gas & Electric	OS <sup>2</sup>	64,000	927,464	14.49	33.83%
Marshall, Missouri	OS 1	105,046	1,803,436	17.17	36.69%
MidAmerican Energy	OS 1	27,890	612,961	21.98	37.45%
Missouri Public Service Company	os 1	158,092	2,275,054	14.39	41.77%
Nebraska Public Power District	os 1	25,660	486,226	18.95	42.47%
NorAm Energy Services, Inc.	OS 2	34,675	497,593	14.35	43.42%
Northern States Power Company	os ¹	107,428	2,215,038	20.62	46.35%
Omaha Public Power District	OS 1	3,163	323,393	102.24	46.43%
Osawatomie, Kansas	OS 1	8,598	211,127	24.56	46.67%
Ottawa, Kansas	OS 1	31,851	662,365	20.80	47.54%
Salisbury, Missouri	OS 1	19,983	404,698	20.25	48.08%
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	os ¹	111,843	1,806,467	16.15	51.14%
Union Electric Company	os 1	1,729,771	27,531,222	15.92	98.35%
Western Resources	OS 1	60,439	734,070	12.15	100.00%
Total Weighted Average Cost per MWH		3,663,721	57,978,311	15.82	

#### Notes

Source: Kansas City Power & Light Company's 1995 FERC Form 1, pages 310 - 311.3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The service to these customers is long-term service subject to availability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> FERC Rate is Supplement #13 to WSPP Rate Schedule FERC #1.

### Kansas City Power & Light Company Non-Firm Wholesale Sales for Resale And Short-Term Firm Sales, 1996 (In Order of Cost Per MWH)

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Sold
Aquila Power Corporation	OS <sup>2</sup>	1,600	27,200	17.00	0.04%
Arkansas Rural Electric Coop	OS <sup>2</sup>	286,800	3,421,715	11.93	7.87%
Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	142,855	2,010,913	14.08	11.76%
Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc.	OS 1	146,884	2,179,743	14.84	15.77%
Baldwin, KS	OS 1	8,169	143,674	17.59	15.99%
Carroliton, MO	os	42,837	826,632	19.30	17.16%
Central and South West	OS <sup>2</sup>	1,825	27,375	15.00	17.21%
CNG Power Services	OS <sup>2</sup>	82	1,463	17.84	17.21%
Delhi	OS <sup>2</sup>	10,925	162,545	14.88	17.51%
Electric Clearinghouse, Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	8,555	142,217	16.62	17.74%
Empire District Electric Company	OS <sup>2</sup>	865	13,267	15.34	17.77%
Empire District Electric Company	OS 1	523,426	8,599,566	16.43	32.04%
Enron Power Marketing Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	180,353	2,708,395	15.02	36.96%
Entergy Electric System	OS <sup>2</sup>	161,070	2,865,679	17.79	41.35%
Federal Energy Sales, Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	3,270	68,258	20.87	41.44%
Gardner, KS	os	18,320	353,054	19.27	41.94%
Gardner, KS	os	47,291	927,729	19.62	43.23%
Grand River Dam Authority	OS <sup>2</sup>	825	13,200	16.00	43.25%
Higginsville, MO	OS 1	21,680	417,287	19.25	43.84%
Independence, MO	OS 1	16,630	304,085	18.29	44.30%
Independence, MO	OS <sup>2</sup>	20	530	26.50	44.30%
Independence, MO	OS 1	315	203,120	644.83	44.31%
Interstate Power	OS 1	5,575	93,131	16.71	44.46%
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	OS 1	161,790	3,658,163	22.61	48.87%
Kansas Gas & Electric	OS²	28,243	503,435	17.83	49.64%
Kansas Gas & Electric	os	22	440	20.00	49.64%
Kansas Power & Light	OS <sup>2</sup>	9,525	148,649	15.61	49.90%
Kansas Power & Light	OS 1	5,928	111,873	18.87	50.06%
Koch Power Services, Inc.	OS²	18,716	306,193	16.36	50.57%
Louis Dreyfus Electric Power	OS <sup>2</sup>	31,356	584,132	18.63	51.43%
Louisville Gas & Electric	OS <sup>2</sup>	105,545	1,625,830	15.40	54.31%
Marshall, MO	OS 1	109,610	1,866,558	17:03	57.30%
MidAmerican Energy	os	12,386	235,239	18.99	57.63%
Missouri Public Company	os	99,638	1,561,654	15.67	60.35%
Missouri Public Service Co.	OS <sup>2</sup>	10,792	186,166	17.25	60.65%
Nebraska Public Power District	OS 1	5,523	134,350	24.33	60.80%
NorAm Energy Services, Inc.	OS <sup>2</sup>	1,400	91,122	65.09	60.84%

Buyer	Statistical Classification	MWH Sold	Total Charges (\$)	Cost Per MWH (\$)	Cumulative Share of MWH Sold
Northern States Power Company	os	56,586	1,392,983	24.62	62.38%
Omaha Public Power District	OS <sup>2</sup>	1,525	23,500	15.41	62.42%
Omaha Public Power District	os	7,990	146,180	18.30	62.64%
Osawatomie, KS	os 1	9,325	175,880	18.86	62.89%
Ottawa, KS	OS 1	48,675	870,905	17.89	64.22%
Rainbow Energy Marketing Corp.	OS <sup>2</sup>	125	2,000	16.00	64.22%
Salisbury, MO	OS 1	20,825	411,552	19.76	64.79%
Sonat Power Marketing	OS <sup>2</sup>	200	3,260	16.30	64.80%
St. Joseph Light & Power Co.	os	24,743	435,165	17.59	65.47%
Union Electric Company	os	1,256,371	20,661,257	16.45	99.74%
Valero Power Services	OS <sup>2</sup>	2,100	35,830	17.06	99.79%
Vitol Gas & Electric	OS <sup>2</sup>	4,700	57,895	12.32	99.92%
West Plains Energy	OS <sup>2</sup>	2,880	91,186	31.66	100.00%
Total		3,666,691	60,832,175		
Weighted Average Price Per MWH				16.59	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

### Notes:

These sales are long-term, subject to availability.

These sales were made under Supplement #13 to WSPP Rate Schedule FERC #1.

Source: Kansas City Power & Light's 1996 FERC Form 1, pp. 310-311.4.

## Analysis of Concentration: Economic Capacity Case 1: Delivered Prices Measured at Utility's Border or SPP Border

			Economic Capac	ity		
	Market Exclud	ling Southern	Market Including	Southern & TVA	Market Excluding	Southern & TVA
Price	Post-Merger HHI	Change in HHI	Post-Merger HHI	Change in HHI	Post-Merger HHI	Change in HHI
14	2,003	73	1,672	49	1,413	193
20	1,424	78	1,250	63	928	167
25	1,530	34	1,384	22	1,055	74
35	1,281	32	1,279	19	1,029	60

Note: <sup>1</sup> Economic capacity for each utility in SPP based on its own energy cost and transmission tariff or costs delivered to its border. Economic Capacity for MAPP, MAIN, and SERC utilities based on costs delivered to the SPP border.

### Analysis of Concentration: Economic Capacity Case 2: Delivered Prices at Entergy Border

			Economic Capac	ity		
•	Market Exclud	ling Southern	Market Including	Southern & TVA	Market Excluding	Southern & TVA
Price	Post-Merger HHI	Change in HHI	Post-Merger HHI	Change in HHI	Post-Merger HHI	Change in HHI
14	2,140	36	1,765	24	1,436	101
20	1,846	42	1,578	27	1,267	104
25	1,554	34	1,496	19	1,089	74
35	1,351	27	1,316	16	1,242	50

## Analysis of Concentration: Economic Capacity Case 3: Delivered Prices Measured at Utility's Border or SPP Border, Assuming Zero Transmission Cost <sup>1</sup>

			Economic Capac	ity		
	Market Exclud	ling Southern	Market Including	Southern & TVA	Market Excluding	Southern & TVA
Price	Post-Merger HHI	Change in HHI	Post-Merger HHI	Change in HHI	Post-Merger HHI	Change in HHI
14	1,281	129	1,140	97	1,067	240
20	1,579	35	1,389	24	1,046	80
25	1,381	30	1,361	18	961	62
35	1,323	29	1,293	18.	1,216	52

Note: <sup>1</sup> Economic capacity for each utility in SPP based on its own energy cost.

Economic Capacity for MAPP, MAIN, and SERC utilities based on costs delivered to the border of SPP.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 14 Mills

Case 1: Regional Market Excluding Southern MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	HHIs
Kansas City Power & Light	1,689	6.25%	39
Western Resources	1,590	5.88%	35
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	65	0.24%	0
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,120	4.14%	17
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Central and South West 3	6	0.02%	0
Central Louisiana Electric Company	0	0.00%	0
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	Ō	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	0	0.00%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	0	0.00%	0
Empire District Electric Company	96	0.36%	476
Entergy Services	3,575	13,22% 1,74%	175
Grand River Dam Authority	470 0	0.00%	3 0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	235	0.00%	1
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities  Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	235 70	0.26%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	0	0.20%	ů
Midwest Energy and Forest Additionary	0	0.00%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	ő	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	9.35%	87
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	2,036	0.10%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2.079	7.68%	59
Southwestern Public Service Company	13	0.05%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	121	0.45%	Ö
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	0	0.00%	Ö
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	Ö	0.00%	Ō
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	Ō	0.00%	0
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	119	0.44%	O
Interstate Power Company	17	0.06%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	316	1.17%	1
Minnesota Power	15	0.06%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	310	1.14%	1
Northern States Power	201	0.74%	1
Northwestern Public Service Company	7	0.03%	0
Omaha Public Power District	216	0.80%	1
Otter Tail Power	1	0.00%	0
Central and South West - ERCOT 3		0.02%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	ō
Minois Power Company	Ō	0.00%	Ŏ
Union Electric	1,812	6.70%	45
Tennessee Valley Authority	10,353	38.27%	1,465
MAPP TOTAL			
Total	27,050	100.00%	1,930
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company	-		73
			•
Post-Merger HHI			2,003

<sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860. 1996 EIA Form 423.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities.

and Otter Tail Power.

Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 20 Mills

Case 1: Regional Market Excluding Southern MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	HHIs
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	2,631 3,790	5.22% 7.52%	27 57
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,188	2.36%	6
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,280	4.52%	20
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	2.76%	8
Central and South West 3	2,742	5.44%	30
Central Louisiana Electric Company	325	0.64%	0
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	Ō	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.26%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	0.82%	1
Empire District Electric Company	307	0.61%	.0
Entergy Services	5,232 1,280	10,38% 2.54%	108
Grand River Dam Authority KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.40%	6 0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	200 327	0.45%	Ö
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.14%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	3	0.00%	Ö
Midwest Energy	Ď	0.00%	ŏ
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.23%	Ŏ
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	5.02%	25
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.23%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	4.12%	17
Southwestern Public Service Company	39	0.08%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	218	0.43%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	325	0.64%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	980	1.94%	4
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Cooperative Power	39	0.08%	0
IES Utilities	107	0.21%	0
Interstate Power Company	33	0.07%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	239	0.47%	0
Minnesota Power	85	0.17%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	182	0.36%	0
Northern States Power	346	0.69%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	15	0.03%	0
Omaha Public Power District	126	0.25%	0
Otter Tail Power	28	0.06%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Illinois Power Company	2,847	5.65%	32
Union Electric	1,812	3.59%	13
Tennessee Valley Authority	15,839	31,42%	987
Total	50,415	100.00%	1,345
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			78
Post-Merger HHI	•		1,424

<sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs. Notes:

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities,

and Otter Tail Power.

Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than 25 Mills

Case 1: Regional Market Excluding Southern
MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	HHis
	<b>()</b>		
Kansas City Power & Light	2,631	3.40%	12
Western Resources	3,857	4.99%	25
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1.729	2.23%	5
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	3.23%	10
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	1.80%	3
Central and South West 5	4,349	5.62%	32
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	1.19%	1
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.34%	0
City of McPherson, KS	Ō	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.17%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413 399	0.53%	0
Empire District Electric Company		0.52% 15.04%	0 226
Entergy Services Grand River Dam Authority	11,638 1,280	1.65%	3
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.26%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	572	0.74%	1
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.09%	Ċ
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	116	0.15%	Õ
Midwest Energy	6	0.01%	Õ
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.15%	ō
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	3.27%	11
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.15%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	2.69%	7
Southwestern Public Service Company	300	0.39%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	218	0.28%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	410	0.53%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,023	1.32%	2
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	0.89%	1
Cooperative Power	37	0.05%	0
IES Utilities	109	0.14%	0
Interstate Power Company	36	0.05%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	232	0.30%	0
Minnesota Power	89	0.11%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	176	0.23%	0
Northern States Power	346 14	0.45%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company Omaha Public Power District	123	0.02% 0.16%	0
Offer Tail Power	38	0.05%	0
Cite Tall Fower	30	0.03 N	U
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	339	0.44%	0
Illinois Power Company	3,743	4.84%	23
Union Electric	7,087	9.16%	84
Tennessee Valley Authority	25,038	32.36%	1,047
Total	77,361	100,00%	1,496
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			34
Post-Merger HHI			1,530

Notes:

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Ofter Tail Power.

Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 35 Mills

### Case 1: Regional Market Excluding Southern MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (Including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	HHIs
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	2,705 5,002	2.93% 5.41%	9 29
**************************************	3,002	3,4179	29
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,788	1.93%	4
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	2.71%	7
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,613	1.75%	3
Central and South West 3	8,521	9.22%	85
Central Louisiana Electric Company	2,292	2.48%	6
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	23	0.02%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	56	0.06%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	530	0.57%	0
City of McPherson, KS	182	0.20%	0
City of Winfield, KS	52 131	0.06%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	651	0.14% 0.70%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO Empire District Electric Company	677	0.73%	1
Enterny Services	15,105	16.34%	267
Grand River Dam Authority	1.280	1.39%	207
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.22%	Ô
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	572	0.62%	ő
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.08%	ŏ
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	338	0.37%	ŏ
Midwest Energy	15	0.02%	Ö
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.13%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	2.74%	7
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.13%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	2.25%	5
Southwestern Public Service Company	300	0.32%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	260	0.28%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	522	0.56%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,355	1.47%	2
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	1,093	1.18%	1
Cooperative Power	35	0.04%	0
IES Utilities	102	0.11%	ŏ
Interstate Power Company	58	0.06%	ŏ
Lincoln Electric System	5	0.01%	ō
MidAmerican Energy	249	0.27%	0
Minnesota Power	82	0.09%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	168	0.18%	0
Northern States Power	337	0.37%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	13	0.01%	0
Omaha Public Power District	114	0.12%	0
Otter Tail Power	36	0.04%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	2,673	2.89%	8
Illinois Power Company	3,743	4.05%	16
Union Electric	7,087	7.67%	59
Tennessee Valley Authority	25,038	27.09%	734
Total	92,419	100.00%	1,249
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			32
Post-Merger HHI			1,281

Notes:

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otter Tail Power.

3 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 14 Mills

Case 1: Regional Market Including Southern MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Gapacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	1,689 1,590	5.11% 4.81%	26 23
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	65	0.20%	0
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,120	3.39%	11
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Central and South West 3	6	0.02%	0
Central Louisiana Electric Company	0	0.00%	0
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	0	0.00%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	96	0.29%	0
Empire District Electric Company Entergy Services	3,575	10.82%	117
Grand River Dam Authority	470	1.42%	2
KAMO Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	ō
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	235	0.71%	1
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.21%	Ó
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	0	0.00%	0
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Oldahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	7.65%	59
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	26	0.08%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	6.29%	40
Southwestern Public Service Company	13	0.04%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	121	0.36%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	0	0.00%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	•		•
Cooperative Power	.0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	119	0.38%	0
Interstate Power Company	17 0	0.05% 0.00%	0
Lincoln Electric System MidAmerican Energy	316	0.05%	1
Minnesota Power	15	0.95%	ó
Nebraska Public Power District	310	0.94%	1
Northern States Power	201	0.61%	Ó
Northwestern Public Service Company	7	0.02%	Ó
Omaha Public Power District	216	0.65%	0
Otter Tail Power	1	0.00%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Illinois Power Company	Ŏ	0.00%	ō
Southern Companies	6,001	18.16%	330
Union Electric	1,812	5.48%	30
Tennessee Valley Authority	10,353	31.32%	981
Total	33,052	100.00%	1,622
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			49
Post-Merger HHI			1,672

Notes:

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860. 1996 EIA Form 423.

<sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otter Tail Power.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 20 Mills

Case 1: Regional Market Including Southern MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	KKI
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	2,631 3,790	4.66% 6.72%	22 45
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,188	2,10%	4
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,280	4.04%	16
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	2.47%	6
Central and South West 3	2,742	4.86%	24
Central Louisiana Electric Company	325	0.58%	0
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	ő	0.00%	Ö
City of McPherson, KS	Ŏ	0.00%	ŏ
City of Winfield, KS	Ö	0.00%	Ō
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.23%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	0.73%	1
Empire District Electric Company	307	0.54%	0
Entergy Services	5,232	9.27%	86
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280 200	2.27%	5 0
KAMO Electric Cooperative Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	200 327	0.35% 0.58%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.12%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	3	0.00%	ŏ
Midwest Energy	Õ	0.00%	ŏ
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.21%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	4.48%	20
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.21%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	3.68%	14
Southwestern Public Service Company	39 218	0.07% 0.39%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	325	0.58%	0
Utilicoro (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	980	1.74%	3
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	ŏ
Cooperative Power	39	0.07%	0
IES Utilities	107	0.19%	0
Interstate Power Company	33	0.06%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0 239	0.00% 0.42%	0
MidAmerican Energy Minnesota Power	235 85	0.42%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	182	0.32%	Ô
Northern States Power	346	0.61%	ŏ
Northwestern Public Service Company	15	0.03%	Ŏ
Omaha Public Power District	126	0.22%	0
Otter Tail Power	28	0.05%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Illinois Power Company	2,847	5.05%	25
Southern Companies	6,001	10.64%	113
Union Electric	1,812	3.21%	10
Tennessee Valley Authority	15,839	28.07%	788
Total	56,417	100.00%	1,187
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			63
Post-Merger HHi			1,250

Notes:

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860. 1996 EIA Form 423.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otter Tail Power.

3 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 25 Mills

Case 1: Regional Market Including Southern MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

បមា <del>រ</del> ty	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light	2,631	2.71%	7
Western Resources	3,857	3.97%	16
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,729	1.78%	3
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	2.58%	7
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	1.44%	2
Central and South West 3	4,349	4.48%	20
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	0.95%	1
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.27%	0
City of McPherson, KS City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.00% 0.13%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	0.13%	0
Empire District Electric Company	399	0.43%	0
Enlergy Services	11,638	11.99%	144
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	1.32%	2
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.21%	Ď
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	572	0.59%	ŏ
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.07%	ŏ
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	116	0.12%	ŏ
Midwest Energy	6	0.01%	Ō
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.12%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	2.61%	7
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.12%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	2.14%	5
Southwestern Public Service Company	300	0.31%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	218	0.22%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	410	0.42%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,023	1.05%	1
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	0.71%	1
Cooperative Power	37	0.04%	0
IES Utilities	109	0.11%	0
Interstate Power Company	36	0.04%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	232	0.24%	0
Minnesota Power	89	0.09%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	176	0.18%	0
Northern States Power	346	0.36%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company Omaha Public Power District	14	0.01%	0
Otter Tail Power	123 38	0.13%	0
Otter Tall Forei	38	0.04%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	339	0.35%	0
Illinois Power Company	3,743	3.86%	15
Southern Companies	19,700	20.30%	412
Union Electric	7,087	7.30%	53
Tennessee Valley Authority	25,038	25.80%	665
Total	97,061	100.00%	1,362
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			22
Cost Margar MUI			

Post-Merger HH!

Notes:

1 Includes transportation costs.

1,384

and Otter Tail Power.

3 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860,

MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities,

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 35 Mills

Case 1: Regional Market Including Southern MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light	2,705	2.26%	5
Western Resources	5,002	4.19%	18
			_
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,788	1.50%	2
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	2.09%	4 2
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,613	1.35%	-
Central and South West 3	8,521	7.13%	51
Central Louisiana Electric Company	2,292	1.92%	4
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	23	0.02%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	56 530	0.05%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	530 182	0.44%	0
City of McPherson, KS	52	0.15%	0
City of Winfield, KS	131	0.04% 0.11%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	651	0.11%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO Empire District Electric Company	677	0.57%	0
Enterny Services	15,105	12.65%	160
Grand River Dam Authority	1.280	1.07%	100
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.17%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	572	0.48%	Ö
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.06%	ŏ
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	338	0.28%	ŏ
Midwest Energy	15	0.01%	ŏ
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.10%	ŏ
Oldahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	2.12%	4
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.10%	ò
Southwestern Power Administration	2.079	1.74%	3
Southwestern Public Service Company	300	0.25%	Ó
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	260	0.22%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	522	0.44%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,355	1.13%	1
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	1,093	0.92%	1
			_
Cooperative Power	35	0.03%	0
IES Utilities	102	0.09%	0
Interstate Power Company	58	0.05% 0.00%	0
Lincoln Electric System MidAmerican Energy	5 249	0.00%	0
Minnesota Power	249 82	0.21%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	16B	0.07%	0
Northern States Power	337	0.14%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	13	0.01%	Ŏ
Omaha Public Power District	114	0.10%	ő
Otter Tail Power	36	0.03%	ŏ
- W ,	•	*****	•
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	2,673	2.24%	5
Illinois Power Company	3,743	3.13%	10
Southern Companies	27,029	22.63%	512
Union Electric	7,087	5.93%	35
Tennessee Valley Authority	25,038	20.96%	439
Total	119,448	100.00%	1,260
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			19
Post-Merger HHI			1,279

Notes:

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860. 1996 EIA Form 423.

<sup>1</sup> includes transportation costs.

<sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otter Tail Power.

3 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than 14 Mills

Case 1: Regional Market Excluding Southern and TVA
MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	HHI
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	1,689 1,590	10.12% 9,53%	102 91
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	65	0.39%	0
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,120	6.71%	45
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Central and South West 3	6	0.04%	0
Central Louisiana Electric Company	0	0.00%	0
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS City Power & Light, Independence, MO	0 0	0.00% 0.00%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	0	0.00%	0
Empire District Electric Company	96	0.58%	0
Entergy Services	3.575	21.41%	458
Grand River Dam Authority	470	2.82%	8
KAMO Electric Cooperative	7,0	0.00%	ů
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	235	1.41%	2
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.42%	Ô
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	Ô	0.00%	Ŏ
Midwest Energy	Ö	0.00%	Ō
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	Ö	0.00%	Ó
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	15.15%	230
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	26	0.16%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	12.45%	155
Southwestern Public Service Company	13	0.08%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	121	0.72%	1
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	0	0.00%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	0	0.00%	0
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	119	0.71%	1
Interstate Power Company	17	0.10%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy Minnesota Power	316	1.89%	4
Nebraska Public Power District	15 310	0.09%	0
Northern States Power	201	1.85% 1.20%	3 1
Northwestern Public Service Company	7	0.04%	ó
Omaha Public Power District	216	1.29%	2
Otter Tail Power	1	0.00%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Illinois Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Union Electric	1,812	10.85%	118
Total	16,698	100,00%	1,221
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			193
Post-Merger HHI			1,413

Notes:

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Ottor Tail Power.

and Otter Tail Power.

3 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 20 Mills

#### Case 1: Regional Market Excluding Southern and TVA MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	2,631 3,790	7.61% 10.96%	58 120
Advances Stantile Occupanting Companying	4.400	3.43%	40
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation Associated Electric Cooperative	1,188 2,280	3.43% 6.59%	12 43
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1.393	4.03%	43 16
Central and South West 3	2.742	7.93%	63
Central Louisiana Electric Company	325	0.94%	1
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	Ó
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	Ö
City of Coffeyville, KS	ő	0.00%	Ö
City of Lafayette, LA	ŏ	0.00%	ŏ
City of McPherson, KS	ŏ	0.00%	ŏ
City of Winfield, KS	Ō	0.00%	ō
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.38%	ō
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	1.19%	1
Empire District Electric Company	307	0.89%	1
Enterpy Services	5,232	15.13%	229
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	3.70%	14
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.58%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	327	0.95%	1
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.20%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	3	0.01%	0
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.34%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	7.32%	54
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.34%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	6.01%	36
Southwestern Public Service Company	39	0.11%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	218	0.63%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	325	0.94%	1
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	980	2.83%	8
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Cooperative Power	39	0.11%	0
IES Utilities	107	0.31%	0
Interstate Power Company	33	0.10%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	239	0.69%	0
Minnesota Power Nebraska Public Power District	<b>8</b> 5	0.25%	0
Northern States Power	182 346	0.52%	1
Northwestern Public Service Company	346 15	1.00% 0.04%	0
Omaha Public Power District	126	0.37%	0
Otter Tail Power	28	0.08%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
illinois Power Company	2.847	8.23%	68
Union Electric	1,812	5.24%	27
Total	34,577	100,00%	762
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			167
Post-Merger HH!			928

Notes:

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otter Tail Power.

3 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 25 Mills

Case 1: Regional Market Excluding Southern and TVA MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	HRI
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	2,631 3,857	5.03% 7.37%	25 54
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1.729	3.30%	11
Associated Electric Cooperative	2.502	4.78%	23
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	2.66%	7
Central and South West 3	4,349	8,31%	69
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	1.76%	3
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262 0	0.50% 0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.25%	o
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	0.79%	í
Empire District Electric Company	399	0.76%	1
Entergy Services	11,638	22.24%	495
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	2.45%	6
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.38%	G
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	572	1.09%	1
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.13%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	116	0.22%	0
Midwest Energy	6 117	0.01% 0.22%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	4.84%	23
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.23%	20
Southwestern Power Administration	2.079	3.97%	16
Southwestern Public Service Company	300	0.57%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	218	0.42%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	410	0.78%	1
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,023	1.96%	4
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	1.32%	2
Cooperative Power	37	0.07%	0
IES Utilities	109	0.21%	0
Interstate Power Company	36 0	0.07% 0.00%	0
Lincoln Electric System MidAmerican Energy	232	0.44%	0
Minnesota Power	89	0.17%	ŏ
Nebraska Public Power District	176	0.34%	ŏ
Northern States Power	346	0.66%	ŏ
Northwestern Public Service Company	14	0.03%	0
Omaha Public Power District	123	0.23%	0
Otter Tail Power	38	0.07%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	339	0.65%	0
Illinois Power Company	3,743	7.15%	51
Union Electric	7,087	13.54%	183
Total	52,323	100.00%	981
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			74

Notes:

Post-Merger HHI

1,055

<sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otter Tail Power.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 35 Mills

#### Case 1: Regional Market Excluding Southern and TVA MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	няі
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	2,705 5,002	4.02% 7.42%	16 55
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,788	2.65%	7
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	3.71%	14
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,613	2.39%	6
Central and South West 3	8,521	12.65%	160
Central Louisiana Electric Company	2,292	3.40%	12
City of Alexandria, LA	0 23	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	23 56	0.03% 0.08%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS City of Lafayette, LA	530	0.00%	1
City of McPherson, KS	182	0.13%	Ö
City of Winfield, KS	52	0.08%	Ö
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.19%	Ö
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	651	0.97%	1
Empire District Electric Company	677	1.01%	1
Entergy Services	15,105	22.42%	503
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	1.90%	4
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.30%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	572	0.85%	1
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.10%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	338 15	0.50% 0.02%	0
Midwest Energy Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	15 117	0.02%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	3.75%	14
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.18%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2.079	3.08%	10
Southwestern Public Service Company	300	0.45%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	260	0.39%	Ō
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	522	0.77%	1
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,355	2.01%	4
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	1,093	1.62%	3
Cooperative Power	35 102	0.05% 0.15%	0
IES Utilities Interstate Power Company	102 58	0.15%	0
Lincoln Electric System	5 5	0.03%	0
MidAmerican Energy	249	0.37%	ŏ
Minnesota Power	82	0.12%	ō
Nebraska Public Power District	168	0.25%	ō
Northern States Power	337	0.50%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	13	0.02%	0
Omaha Public Power District	114	0.17%	0
Otter Tail Power	36	0.05%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	2,673	3.97%	16
Illinois Power Company	3,743	5.56%	31
Union Electric	7,087	10.52%	111
Total	67,381	100.00%	970
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			60
Post-Merger HHI			1,029

Notes:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities,

and Otter Tail Power.

3 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than 14 Mills

### Case 2: Entergy Market Excluding Southern MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	HHIs
Kansas City Power & Light	1,348	5.26%	28
Western Resources	879	3.43%	12
Advances Floodic Connection Comments	0.5	0.0544	
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	65	0.25%	0
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,120	4.37%	19
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative Central and South West <sup>3</sup>	0	0.00%	0
Central and South West  Central Louisiana Electric Company	6 0	0.02%	0
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	ő	0.00%	ő
City of Winfield, KS	ő	0.00%	Ö
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	ō	0.00%	ŏ
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	ō	0.00%	ŏ
Empire District Electric Company	96	0.38%	ō
Entergy Services	3.575	13.94%	194
Grand River Dam Authority	470	1.83%	3
KAMO Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	0	0.00%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.27%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	0	0.00%	0
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	9.87%	97
Oldahorna Municipal Power Authority	26	0.10%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	8.11%	66
Southwestern Public Service Company	13	0.05%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	0	0.00%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	U	0.00%	0
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	76	0.30%	Ō
Interstate Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	191	0.74%	1
Minnesota Power	25	0.10%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	320	1.25%	2
Northern States Power	326	1.27%	2
Northwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
Ornaha Public Power District	262	1.02%	1
Otter Tail Power	1	0.00%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Illinois Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Union Electric	1,812	7.07%	50
Tennessee Valley Authority	10,353	40.37%	1,630
Total	25,643	100.00%	2,104
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			36
Post-Merger HHI			2,140

Notes: Includes transportation costs.

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities,

and Otter Tail Power.

3 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than 20 Mills

### Case 2: Entergy Market Excluding Southern

MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	HHis
Kansas City Power & Light	2,631	3.84%	15
Western Resources	3,734	5.45%	30
Western Resources	3,734	3.4378	30
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,473	2.15%	5
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,280	3.33%	11
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	2.03%	4
Central and South West 3		4.00%	-
=	2,742 325	0.47%	16
Central Louisiana Electric Company			0
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	0	0.00%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	178	0.26%	0
Empire District Electric Company	307	0.45%	0
Entergy Services	11,478	16.76%	281
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	1.87%	3
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.29%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	235	0.34%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.10%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	3	0.00%	0
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	Q
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.17%	0
Oldahorna Gas & Electric Company	2,530	3.69%	14
Oldahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.17%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	3.03%	9
Southwestern Public Service Company	13	0.02%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	121	0.18%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	0	0.00%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	837	1.22%	1
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
•			
Cooperative Power	52	0.08%	0
1ES Utilities	134	0.20%	0
Interstate Power Company	16	0.02%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	319	0.47%	0
Minnesota Power	12	0.02%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	242	0.35%	0
Northern States Power	208	0.30%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	10	0.01%	0
Omaha Public Power District	169	0.25%	0
Otter Tail Power	38	0.06%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Illinois Power Company	2,847	4.16%	17
Union Electric	5,274	7.70%	59
Tennessee Valley Authority	25,038	36.55%	1,336
scialcooce valicy nounity	20,000	30,3370	1,000
Total	68,502	100.00%	1,804
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			42
6-446-m-a100			4 046

... 1.

Post-Merger HHI

1,846

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otter Tail Power.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 25 Mills

#### Case 2: Entergy Market Excluding Southern

MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (Including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	HHIs
Kansas City Power & Light	2,631	3.42%	12
Western Resources	3,790	4.92%	24
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,788	2.32%	5
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	3.25%	11
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	1.81%	3
Central and South West 3	4,349	5.65%	32
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	1.20%	1
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA City of McPherson, KS	262 0	0.34% 0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.17%	ő
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	0.54%	ő
Empire District Electric Company	399	0.52%	ā
Entergy Services	11,902	15.46%	239
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	1.66%	3
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.26%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	290	0.38%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.09%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	116	0.15%	0
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.15%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	3.29%	11
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.15%	0
Southwestern Power Administration Southwestern Public Service Company	2,079 39	2,70% 0.05%	7 0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	218	0.03%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	325	0.42%	Ö
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,023	1.33%	2
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	0.90%	ĩ
Cooperative Power	38	0.05%	0
IES Utilities	105	0.14%	0
Interstate Power Company	34	0.04%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	233	0.30%	0
Minnesola Power	89	0.12%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	177	0.23%	0
Northern States Power	348 14	0.45%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company Omaha Public Power District	123	0.02% 0.16%	0
Otter Tail Power	38	0.05%	ŏ
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	339	0.44%	0
Illinois Power Company	3,743	4.86%	24
Union Electric	7,087	9.21%	85
Tennessee Valley Authority	25,038	32.52%	1,058
Total	76,983	100.00%	1,520
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			34
Post-Merger HHI			1,554
and the same of th			

Notes:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities,

and Otter Tail Power.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than 35 Mills

### Case 2: Entergy Market Excluding Southern MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	HHIs
Kansas City Power & Light	2,705	2.79%	8
Western Resources	4,731	4.88%	24
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,788	1.85%	3
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	2.58%	7
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,613	1.67%	3
Central and South West 3	8,521	8.79%	77
Central Louisiana Electric Company	2,292	2.37%	6
City of Alexandria, LA City of Clarksdale, MS	0 23	0.00% 0.02%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	23 0	0.02%	0
City of Lafavette, LA	530	0.55%	0
City of McPherson, KS	132	0.14%	0
City of Winfield, KS	40	0.04%	Õ
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.14%	ō
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	651	0.67%	0
Empire District Electric Company	677	0.70%	0
Entergy Services	20,156	20.81%	433
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	1.32%	2
KAMO Electric Cooperative Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	200	0.21%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	572 70	0.59% 0.07%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	338	0.35%	0
Midwest Energy	15	0.02%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.12%	Ö
Oldahorna Gas & Electric Company	2,530	2.61%	7
Oldahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.12%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	2.15%	5
Southwestern Public Service Company	300	0.31%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	260	0.27%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	410	0.42%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service) Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	1,266 1,093	1.31% 1.13%	2
Western arrives Lieuth Cooperative	1,093	1.1379	,
Cooperative Power	35	0.04%	0
IES Utilities	103	0.11%	0
Interstate Power Company Lincoln Electric System	57 5	0.06%	0
MidAmerican Energy	243	0.01% 0.25%	0
Minnesola Power	83	0.20%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	169	0.17%	ŏ
Northern States Power	340	0.35%	Ö
Northwestern Public Service Company	13	0.01%	0
Ornaha Public Power District	115	0.12%	0
Otter Tail Power	36	0.04%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	2,673	2.76%	8
Illinois Power Company	3,743	3.86%	15
Union Electric	7,087	7.32%	54
Tennessee Valley Authority	25,038	25.84%	668
Total	96,880	100.00%	1,324
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			27
Post-Merger HHI	•		1,351

Notes:  $\frac{1}{2}$  Includes transportation costs.

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otto Tail Power.

and Ofter Tail Power.

3 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 14 Mills

#### Case 2: Entergy Market Including Southern MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	нн
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	1,348 879	4.26% 2.78%	18 8
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	65	0.20%	0
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,120	3.54%	13
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Central and South West 3	6	0.02%	0
Central Louisiana Electric Company	0	0.00%	0
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	0	0.00%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	0	0.00%	0
Empire District Electric Company	96	0.30%	0 128
Entergy Services Grand River Dam Authority	3,575 470	11.30% 1.49%	128
KAMO Electric Cooperative	4/0	0.00%	ó
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	0	0.00%	ő
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.22%	ŏ
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	ő	0.00%	ŏ
Midwest Energy	ŏ	0.00%	ŏ
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	Ŏ	0.00%	ŏ
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	8.00%	64
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	26	0.08%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	6.57%	43
Southwestern Public Service Company	13	0.04%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	0	0.00%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	0	0.00%	0
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	76	0.24%	0
Interstate Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0 191	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy Minnesota Power	25	0.60% 0.08%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	320	1.01%	1
Northern States Power	326	1.03%	· i
Northwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	ò
Omaha Public Power District	262	0.83%	1
Otter Tail Power	1	0.00%	ò
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	O
Illinois Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Southern Companies	6,001	18.97%	360
Union Electric	1,812	5.73%	33
Tennessee Valley Authority	10,353	32.72%	1,070
Total	31,644	100,00%	1,741
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			24
Post-Merger HHI			1,765

Notes:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities,

and Otter Tail Power.

3 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 20 Mills

Case 2: Entergy Market Including Southern MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	ЯНI
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	2,631 3,734	3.09% 4.38%	10 19
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,473	1.73%	3
Associated Electric Cooperative	2.280	2.67%	7
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	1.63%	3
Central and South West 3	2,742	3.22%	10
Central Louisiana Electric Company	325	0.38%	0
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	Đ
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO City Utilities, Springfield, MO	0	0.00%	0
Empire District Electric Company	178 307	0.21% 0.36%	0
Entergy Services	11,478	13.46%	0 181
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	1.50%	301 2
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.23%	ő
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	235	0.28%	ŏ
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.08%	ŏ
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	3	0.00%	Ö
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	Ŏ
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.14%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	2.97%	9
Oldahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.14%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	2.44%	6
Southwestern Public Service Company	13	0.02%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	121	0.14%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	0 837	0.00%	0
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	0	0.98% 0.00%	1 0
Cooperative Power	52	0.06%	0
IES Utilities	134	0.16%	0
Interstate Power Company	16	0.02%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	319	0.37%	0
Minnesota Power	12	0.01%	0
Nebraska Public Power District Northern States Power	242	0.28%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	208 10	0.24%	0
Omaha Public Power District	169	0.01% 0.20%	0 0
Otter Tail Power	38	0.04%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Illinois Power Company	2,847	3.34%	11
Southern Companies	16,780	19.68%	387
Union Electric	5,274	6.18%	38
Tennessee Valley Authority	25,038	29.36%	862
Total	85,282	100.00%	1,551
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			27
Post-Merger HHI			1,578

Notes:

Includes transportation costs.
 MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otter Tail Power.

3 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 25 Mills

Case 2: Entergy Market Including Southern
MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (Including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	2,631 3,790	2.57% 3.70%	7 14
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,788	1.74%	3
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	2.44%	6
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	1.36%	2
Central and South West 3	4,349	4.24%	18
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922 0	0.90% 0.00%	1
City of Alexandria, LA City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	Ô	0.00%	ŏ
City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.26%	ŏ
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	Ô
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.13%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	0.40%	0
Empire District Electric Company	399	0.39%	0
Entergy Services	11,902	11.61%	135
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280 200	1.25%	2 0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.20% 0.28%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.25%	ő
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	116	0.11%	ŏ
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	ŏ
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.11%	Ō
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	2.47%	6
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.12%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	2.03%	4
Southwestern Public Service Company	39	0.04%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	218	0.21%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	325 1,023	0.32% 1.00%	1
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	0.67%	ò
Cooperative Power	38	0.04%	0
IES Utilities	105	0.10%	0
Interstate Power Company	34	0.03%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0 233	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy Minnesota Power	233 89	0.23% 0.09%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	177	0.03%	ő
Northern States Power	348	0.34%	ŏ
Northwestern Public Service Company	14	0.01%	Ŏ
Omaha Public Power District	123	0.12%	0
Otter Tail Power	38	0.04%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	339	0.33%	0
Illinois Power Company	3,743	3.65%	13
Southern Companies	25,499	24.88%	619
Union Electric	7,087	6.92%	48
Tennessee Valley Authority	25,038	24.43%	597
Total	102,482	100.00%	1,477
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			19
			4 444

Notes:

Post-Merger HHI

1,496

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, (ES Utilities,

and Otter Tail Power.

3 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 35 Mills

Case 2: Entergy Market Including Southern MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	2,705 4,731	2.17% 3.79%	5 14
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,788	1.43%	2
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	2.00%	4
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,613	1.29%	2
Central and South West 3	8,521	6.82%	47
Central Louisiana Electric Company	2,292	1.83%	3
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	Ō
City of Clarksdale, MS	23	0.02%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	530	0.42%	0
City of McPherson, KS	132	0.11%	0
City of Winfield, KS	40	0.03%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.10%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	651 677	0.52%	0
Empire District Electric Company	677 20,156	0.54% 16.14%	0 260
Entergy Services Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	1.02%	200
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.16%	ò
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	572	0.45%	o
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.06%	õ
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	338	0.27%	ō
Midwest Energy	15	0.01%	ō
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.09%	0
Oldahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	2.03%	4
Oldahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.09%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	1.66%	3
Southwestern Public Service Company	300	0.24%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	260	0.21%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	410	0.33%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,266	1.01%	1
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	1,093	0.87%	1
Cooperative Power	35	0.03%	0
IES Utilities	103	0.08%	0
Interstate Power Company	57	0.05%	0
Lincoln Electric System	5	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	243	0.19%	0
Minnesota Power Nebraska Public Power District	83 169	0.07%	0
Northern States Power	340	0.14% 0.27%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	13	0.27 %	Ö
Ornaha Public Power District	115	0.09%	ŏ
Otter Tail Power	36	0.03%	ő
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	2.673	2.14%	5
Illinois Power Company	3,743	3.00%	9
Southern Companies	28,035	22.44%	504
Union Electric	7,087	5.67%	32
Tennessee Valley Authority	25,038	20.04%	402
Total	124,915	100.00%	1,300
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			16
Post-Merger HHI			1,316

Notes:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities,

and Otter Tail Power.

3 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 14 Mills

#### Case 2: Entergy Market Excluding Southern and TVA MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light	1,348	8.82%	78
Western Resources	879	5.75%	33
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	65	0.42%	0
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,120	7.32%	54
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Central and South West *	6	0.04%	0
Central Louisiana Electric Company	0	0.00%	0
City of Alexandria, LA	0 0	0.00% 0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS City of Lafayette, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	ŏ	0.00%	ő
City of Winfield, KS	Ď	0.00%	ŏ
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	Ō	0.00%	ō
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	0	0.00%	0
Empire District Electric Company	96	0.63%	0
Entergy Services	3,575	23.38%	547
Grand River Dam Authority	470	3.08%	9
KAMO Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	0	0.00%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.46%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative Oldahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	16.55%	274
Oldahoma Municipal Power Authority	2,030	0.17%	2,4
Southwestern Power Administration	2.079	13.59%	185
Southwestern Public Service Company	13	0.09%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	0	0.00%	Ō
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	0	0.00%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	0	0.00%	0
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	76	0.50%	0
Interstate Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	191	1.25%	2
Minnesota Power	25 320	0.16%	0 4
Nebraska Public Power District	320 326	2.09% 2.13%	5
Northern States Power Northwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
Omaha Public Power District	262	1.71%	3
Otter Tail Power	1	0.01%	ŏ
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Illinois Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Union Electric	1,812	11.85%	140
Total	15,290	100.00%	1,334
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			101
Post-Merger HHI			1,436

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otter Tail Power.

Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 20 Mills

Case 2: Entergy Market Excluding Southern and TVA MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light	2,631	6.05%	37
Western Resources	3,734	8.59%	74
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,473	3.39%	11
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,280	5.25%	28
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	3.21%	10
Central and South West 3	2,742	6.31%	40
Central Louisiana Electric Company	325	0.75%	1
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS City Promote 1 into Indonesiano MO	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO City Utilities, Springfield, MO	178	0.41%	Ö
Empire District Electric Company	307	0.71%	1
Entergy Services	11,478	26.41%	697
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	2.95%	9
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.46%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	235	0.54%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.16%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	3	0.01%	0
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.27%	0
Oldahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	5.82%	34
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.27%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079 13	4.78% 0.03%	23 0
Southwestern Public Service Company	121	0.03%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	0	0.20%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	837	1.93%	4
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Tresient amora acoust cooperatio	-		_
Cooperative Power	52	0.12%	0
IES Utilities	134	0.31%	0
Interstate Power Company	16 0	0.04% 0.00%	0
Lincoln Electric System MidAmerican Energy	319	0.73%	1
Minnesota Power	12	0.03%	ó
Nebraska Public Power District	242	0.56%	ő
Northern States Power	208	0.48%	ŏ
Northwestern Public Service Company	10	0.02%	Ō
Omaha Public Power District	169	0.39%	0
Otter Tail Power	38	0.09%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Illinois Power Company	2,847	6.55%	43
Union Electric	5,274	12.13%	147
Total	43,464	100.00%	1,163
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			104
Post-Merger HHI			1,267

Notes:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities,

and Otter Tail Power.

Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 25 Mills

Case 2: Entergy Market Excluding Southern and TVA MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (Including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light	2,631	5.07%	26
Western Resources	3,790	7.30%	53
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,788	3.44%	12
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	4.82%	23
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	2.68%	7
Central and South West 3	4,349	8.37%	70
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	1.77%	3
City of Alexandria, LA City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	Ŏ
City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.50%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	ŏ
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	Ö
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.25%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	0.80%	1
Empire District Electric Company	399	0.77%	1
Entergy Services	11,902	22.91%	525
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	2.46%	6
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200 290	0.39%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.56% 0.13%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	116	0.13%	0
Midwest Energy		0.00%	ŏ
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.23%	ō
Oldahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	4.87%	24
Oldahorna Municipal Power Authority	118	0.23%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	4.00%	16
Southwestern Public Service Company	39	0.08%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	218	0.42%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	325	0.63%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,023 690	1.97% 1.33%	4 2
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	1.3370	2
Cooperative Power	38	0.07%	0
IES Utilities	105	0.20%	0
Interstate Power Company	34	0.07%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0 233	0.00% 0.45%	0
MidAmerican Energy Minnesota Power	233 89	0.43%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	177	0.34%	ŏ
Northern States Power	348	0.67%	ŏ
Northwestern Public Service Company	14	0.03%	ŏ
Ornaha Public Power District	123	0.24%	Ó
Otter Tail Power	38	0.07%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	339	0.65%	0
Illinois Power Company	3,743	7.21%	52
Union Electric	7,087	13.64%	186
Total	51,945	100.00%	1,015
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			74
Post-Merger HHI			1,089

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otter Tail Power.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 35 Mills

Case 2: Entergy Market Excluding Southern and TVA MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	2,705 4,731	3.77% 6.58%	14 43
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,788	2.49%	6
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	3.48%	12
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,613	2.25%	5
Central and South West 3	8,521	11.86%	141
Central Louisiana Electric Company	2,292	3.19%	10
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	23	0.03%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	530	0.74%	1
City of McPherson, KS	132 40	0.18% 0.06%	0 0
City of Winfield, KS City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.00%	Ö
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	651	0.91%	1
Empire District Electric Company	677	0.94%	1
Entergy Services	20,156	28.06%	787
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	1.78%	3
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.28%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	572	0.80%	1
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.10%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	338	0.47%	0
Midwest Energy	15	0.02%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.16%	0
Oldahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	3.52%	12
Oldahoma Municipal Power Authority Southwestern Power Administration	118 2.079	0.16% 2.89%	0 8
Southwestern Public Service Company	300	0.42%	ő
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	260	0.36%	Ö
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	410	0.57%	ŏ
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,266	1.76%	3
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	1,093	1.52%	2
Cooperative Power	35 402	0.05%	0
IES Utilities	103 57	0.14%	0 0
Interstate Power Company Lincoln Electric System	5	0.08% 0.01%	0
MidAmerican Energy	243	0.34%	0
Minnesota Power	83	0.12%	ō
Nebraska Public Power District	169	0.23%	ŏ
Northern States Power	340	0.47%	Ō
Northwestern Public Service Company	13	0.02%	0
Ornaha Public Power District	115	0.16%	Đ
Otter Tail Power	36	0.05%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	2,673	3.72%	14
Illinois Power Company	3,743	5.21%	27
Union Electric	7,087	9.86%	97
Total	71,843	100.00%	1,192
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			50
Post-Merger HHI			1,242

Notes:

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities,

and Otter Tail Power.

3 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 14 Mills

#### Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Excluding Southern

MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (Including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	HHIs
Kansas City Power & Light	2,631	6.75%	46
Western Resources	3,734	9.58%	92
Administrative Occupants	-		
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	65	0.17%	0
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,280	5.85%	34
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Central and South West 3	2,502	6.42%	41
Central Louisiana Electric Company	0	0.00%	0
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	Q	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	93	0.24%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	178	0.46%	0
Empire District Electric Company	307	0.79%	1
Entergy Services	3,575	9.17%	84
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	3.29%	11
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.51%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	290	0.74%	1
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.18%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	0	8.00%	0
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	78	0.20%	0
Oldahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	6.49%	42
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.30%	. 0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	5.33%	28
Southwestern Public Service Company	39	0.10%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	121	0.31%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	325	0.83%	1
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	909	2.33%	5
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Cooperative Power	53	0.14%	0
IES Utilities	137	0.35%	Ō
Interstate Power Company	16	0.04%	Ò
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	ō
MidAmerican Energy	326	0.84%	1
Minnesota Power	12	0.03%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	247	0.63%	0
Northern States Power	212	0.55%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	10	0.03%	0
Omaha Public Power District	172	0.44%	0
Otter Tail Power	15	0.04%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Illinois Power Company	2,198	5.64%	32
Union Electric	1,812	4.65%	22
Tennessee Valley Authority	10,353	26.57%	706
Total	38,967	100.00%	1,152
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			129
Post-Merger HHI			1,281

Notes:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otter Tail Power.

3 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 20 Mills

### Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Excluding Southern

MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	HHIs
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	2,631 3,790	3.51% 5.05%	12 26
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,473	1.96%	4
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	3.34%	11
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	1.86%	3
Central and South West 3	4,345	5.79%	34
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	1.23%	2
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.35% 0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.00%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	0.55%	ő
Empire District Electric Company	399	0.53%	ŏ
Entergy Services	11,478	15.31%	234
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	1.71%	3
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.27%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	572	0.76%	1
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.09%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	116	0.15%	0
Midwest Energy	6	0.01%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.16%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530 118	3.37% 0.16%	11 0
Oldahoma Municipal Power Authority Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	2.77%	8
Southwestern Public Service Company	300	0.40%	ő
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	218	0.29%	ŏ
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	410	0.55%	ŏ
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,023	1.36%	2
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	0.92%	ī
Cooperative Power	38	0.05%	0
IES Utilities	107	0.14%	0
Interstate Power Company	36	0.05%	0
Lincoln Electric System	. 0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	232	0.31%	0
Minnesota Power	89	0.12%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	176 347	0.24%	0
Northern States Power Northwestern Public Service Company	34 <i>7</i> 14	0.46% 0.02%	0
Omaha Public Power District	123	0.16%	ŏ
Otter Tail Power	38	0.05%	ŏ
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	257	0.34%	0
Illinois Power Company	3,743	4.99%	25
Union Electric	5,274	7.03%	49
Tennessee Valley Authority	25,038	33.39%	1,115
Total	74,979	100.00%	1,544
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			35
Post-Merger HHI			1,579

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otter Tail Power.
 <sup>3</sup> Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 25 Mills

#### Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost **Excluding Southern**

MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	HHIs
Kansas City Power & Light	2,631	3.17%	10
Western Resources	3,923	4.73%	22
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,788	2.16%	5
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	3.02%	9
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	1.68%	3
Central and South West \$	6,036	7.28%	53
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	1.11%	1
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	ò
City of Clarksdale, MS	ŏ	0.00%	ŏ
City of Coffeyville, KS	ò	0.00%	ō
City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.32%	ŏ
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	ŏ
City of Winfield, KS	40	0.05%	ō
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.16%	ō
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	651	0.79%	1
Empire District Electric Company	677	0.82%	1
Entergy Services	11,902	14.36%	206
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	1.54%	2
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.24%	ō
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	572	0.69%	Ö
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.08%	ō
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	235	0.28%	Ö
Midwest Energy	15	0.02%	Ó
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.14%	Ō
Oldahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	3.05%	9
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.14%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	2.51%	6
Southwestern Public Service Company	300	0.36%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	260	0.31%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	410	0.49%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,252	1.51%	2
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	969	1.17%	1
Cooperative Power	36	0.04%	0
IES Utilities	106	0.13%	ō
Interstate Power Company	41	0.05%	Ö
Lincoln Electric System	5	0.01%	0
MidAmerican Energy	233	0.28%	0
Minnesota Power	86	0.10%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	174	0.21%	0
Northern States Power	351	0.42%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	14	0.02%	0
Omaha Public Power District	118	0.14%	0
Otter Tail Power	37	0.04%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	2,549	3.08%	9
Illinois Power Company	3,743	4.52%	20
Union Electric	7,087	8.55%	73
Tennessee Valley Authority	25,038	30.21%	913
Total	82,882	100.00%	1,351
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			30
Post-Merger HHI			1,381

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

Includes transportation costs.
 MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otter Tail Power.
 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than 35 Mills

### Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Excluding Southern

MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	HHIs
Kansas City Power & Light	2,705	2.75%	8
Western Resources	•		_
Western Resources	5,202	5.28%	28
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,788	4 000/	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1.82%	3
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	2.54%	6
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,613	1.64%	3
Central and South West 3	8,824	8.96%	80
Central Louisiana Electric Company	2,633	2.67%	7
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	23	0.02%	Ď
City of Coffeyville, KS	56	0.06%	Ó
City of Lafayette, LA	580	0.59%	ō
City of McPherson, KS	182	0.19%	ŏ
City of Winfield, KS	52	0.05%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	170	0.17%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	651		-
		0.66%	0
Empire District Electric Company	710	0.72%	
Entergy Services	20,156	20.47%	419
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	1.30%	2
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.20%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	572	0.58%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.07%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	350	0.36%	0
Midwest Energy	28	0.03%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.12%	Õ
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	2.57%	7
Oldahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.12%	ó
Southwestern Power Administration	2.079	2.11%	4
Southwestern Public Service Company	300	0.30%	ō
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	260	0.26%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	522	0.53%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)			
	1,355	1.38%	2
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	1,093	1.11%	1
Cooperative Power	35	0.04%	0
IES Utilities	101	0.10%	
			0
Interstate Power Company Lincoln Electric System	59	0.06%	0
	5	0.01%	0
MidAmerican Energy	247	0.25%	0
Minnesota Power	82	0.08%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	166	0.17%	0
Northern States Power	338	0.34%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	13	0.01%	0
Omaha Public Power District	120	0.12%	0
Otter Tail Power	36	0.04%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	2,673	2.71%	7
Illinois Power Company	3,743	3.80%	14
Union Electric	7,087	7.20%	52
Tennessee Valley Authority	25,038	25.43%	647
Total	98,460	100.00%	1,294
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			29
Post-Merger HHI			1,323

Notes

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Office Tail Power

and Otter Tail Power.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 14 Mills

### Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Including Southern

MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	HHI
Kansas City Power & Light	2,631	5.85%	34
Western Resources		8.30%	
western resources	3,734	8.30%	69
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	65	0.14%	0
Associated Electric Cooperative	2.280	5.07%	26
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	2,200	0.00%	20
	_		
Central and South West 3	2,502	5.56%	31
Central Louisiana Electric Company	0	0.00%	0
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	93	0.21%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	178	0.40%	0
Empire District Electric Company	307	0.68%	0
Entergy Services	3,575	7.95%	63
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	2.85%	8
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.45%	Ō
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	290	0.64%	Ŏ
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.16%	Ŏ
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	Ô	0.00%	Ď
Midwest Energy	ŏ	0.00%	ő
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	78	0.17%	ŏ
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	5.63%	32
Oldahorna Municipal Power Authority	118	0.26%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2.079	4.62%	21
Southwestern Public Service Company	39	0.09%	0
· · ·	121		_
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	325	0.27%	0 1
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation		0.72%	-
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	909	2.02%	4
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Cooperative Power	53	0.12%	0
IES Utilities	137	0.12%	ŏ
Interstate Power Company	16	0.04%	0
• •	0		-
Lincoln Electric System	•	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	326	0.72%	1
Minnesota Power	12	0.03%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	247	0.55%	0
Northern States Power	212	0.47%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	10	0.02%	0
Omaha Public Power District	172	0.38%	0
Otter Tail Power	15	0.03%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
	•		-
Illinois Power Company	2,198	4.89%	24
Southern Companies	6,001	13.35%	178
Union Electric	1,812	4.03%	16
Tennessee Valley Authority	10,353	23.02%	530
Total	44,968	100.00%	1,043
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			97
B 100-m 1000			4 4 4 5

Post-Merger HHI Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

1,140

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otter Tail Power.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 20 Mills

#### Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Including Southern

MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light	2,631	2.87%	8
Western Resources	3,790	4.13%	17
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,473	1.61%	3
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	2.73%	7
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	1.52%	2
Central and South West	4,345	4.73%	22
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	1.00%	1
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	Ö	0.00% 0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	ā
City of Winfield, KS	ŏ	0.00%	ő
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.14%	ō
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	0.45%	0
Empire District Electric Company	399	0.44%	0
Entergy Services	11,478	12.51%	156
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	1.40%	2
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.22%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	572	0.62%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.08%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	116 6	0.13%	0
Midwest Energy Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.01% 0.13%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	2.76%	8
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.13%	ő
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	2.27%	5
Southwestern Public Service Company	300	0.33%	ō
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	218	0.24%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	410	0.45%	0
Utificorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,023	1.11%	1
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	0.75%	1
Cooperative Power	38	0.04%	0
IES Utilities	107	0.12%	0
Interstate Power Company	36	0.04%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	232	0.25%	0
Minnesota Power Nebraska Public Power District	89 176	0.10% 0.19%	0
Northern States Power	347	0.38%	ő
Northwestern Public Service Company	14	0.02%	ŏ
Omaha Public Power District	123	0.13%	ŏ
Otter Tail Power	38	0.04%	õ
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	257	0.28%	0
Illinois Power Company	3,743	4.08%	17
Southern Companies	16,780	18.29%	334
Union Electric	5,274	5.75%	33
Tennessee Valley Authority	25,038	27.29%	745
Total	91,759	100.00%	1,365
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			24
Post-Merger HHI	•		1,389

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860.

<sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD,
 Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities,
 and Otter Tail Power.
 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than 25 Mills

### Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Including Southern

MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (Including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	ННІ
Kansas City Power & Light	2,631	2.43%	6
Western Resources	3,923	3.62%	13
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,788	1.65%	3
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	2.31%	5
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	1.29%	2
Central and South West 3	6,036	5.57%	31
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	0.85%	1
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	ò
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	Ö
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.24%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	40	0.04%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.12%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	651	0.60%	0
Empire District Electric Company	677	0.63%	0
Entergy Services	11,902	10.98%	121
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	1.18%	1
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.18%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	572	0.53%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.06%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	235	0.22%	0
Midwest Energy	15	0.01%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.11%	0
Oldahorna Gas & Electric Company	2,530	2.33%	5
Oldahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.11%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	1.92%	4
Southwestern Public Service Company	300	0.28%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	260	0.24%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	410	0.38%	0
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	1,252 969	1.16% 0.89%	1 1
Cooperative Power	36	0.03%	0
IES Utilities	106	0.10%	ŏ
Interstate Power Company	41	0.04%	ŏ
Lincoln Electric System	5	0.00%	Ö
MidAmerican Energy	233	0.21%	0
Minnesota Power	86	0.08%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	174	0.16%	0
Northern States Power	351	0.32%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	14	0.01%	0
Omaha Public Power District	118	0.11%	0
Otter Tail Power	37	0.03%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	2,549	2.35%	6
Illinois Power Company	3,743	3.45%	12
Southern Companies	25,499	23.53%	554
Union Electric	7,087	6.54%	43
Tennessee Valley Authority	25,038	23.10%	534
Total	108,381	100.00%	1,343
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			18
B . 4 15 4 15 19			

Notes: 1 Includes transportation costs.

Post-Merger HHI

1,361

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities,

and Otter Tail Power.

Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than 35 Mills

### Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Including Southern

MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Shar <del>e</del>	ННІ
Kansas City Power & Light	2,705	2.14%	_
Western Resources			5
Western Resources	5,202	4.11%	17
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,788	1.41%	2
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	1.98%	4
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,613	1.28%	2
Central and South West 3	8,824	6.98%	49
Central Louisiana Electric Company	2,633	2.08%	49
City of Alexandria, LA	2,033	0.00%	ő
City of Clarksdale, MS	23	0.00%	_
City of Coffeyville, KS	23 56	0.02%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	580		_
City of McPherson, KS		0.46%	0
	182	0.14%	0
City of Winfield, KS	52	0.04%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	170	0.13%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	651	0.51%	0
Empire District Electric Company	710	0.56%	0
Entergy Services	20,156	15.93%	254
Grand River Darn Authority	1,280	1.01%	1
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.16%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	572	0.45%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.06%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	350	0.28%	0
Midwest Energy	28	0.02%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.09%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	2.00%	4
Oldahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.09%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	1.64%	3
Southwestern Public Service Company	300	0.24%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	260	0.21%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	522	0.41%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,355	1.07%	1
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	1,093	0.86%	1
Cooperative Power	25	0.000/	
IES Utilities	35	0.03%	0
	101	0.08%	0
Interstate Power Company	59	0.05%	0
Lincoln Electric System	5	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	247	0.19%	0
Minnesota Power	82	0.06%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	166	0.13%	0
Northern States Power	338	0.27%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	13	0.01%	0
Omaha Public Power District	120	0.09%	0
Otter Tail Power	36	0.03%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	2.673	2.11%	4
Illinois Power Company	3,743	2.11%	9
Southern Companies	28,035	22.16%	491
Union Electric	7.087	5.60%	31
Tennessee Valley Authority	25,038	19.79%	392
Total	126,495	100.00%	1,275
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company	120,400	1.00.00 /8	- ·
			18
Post-Merger HHI			1,293

Notes: In

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otter Tail Power.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 14 Mills

#### Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost **Excluding Southern and TVA**

MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	HHI
Kansas City Power & Light	2,631	9.20%	85
Western Resources	3,734	13.05%	170
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	65	0.23%	0
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,280	7.97%	63
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Central and South West 3	2,502	8.74%	76
Central Louisiana Electric Company	0	0.00%	0
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	Ó	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	93	0.33%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	178	0.62%	0
Empire District Electric Company	307	1.07%	1
Entergy Services	3,575	12.49%	156
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	4.47%	20
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.70%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	290	1.01%	1
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.24%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	0	0.00%	0
Midwest Energy	0 78	0.00%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	0.27%	0 78
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	2,55 <del>0</del> 118	8.84% 0.41%	,0
Southwestern Power Administration	2.079	7.26%	53
Southwestern Public Service Company	39	0.14%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	121	0.42%	ŏ
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	325	1.14%	1
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	909	3.18%	10
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	ő
Cooperative Power	53	0.18%	0
IES Utilities	137	0.48%	0
Interstate Power Company	16	0.06%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	326	1.14%	1
Minnesota Power	12	0.04%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	247	0.86%	1
Northern States Power	212	0.74%	1
Northwestern Public Service Company	10	0.03%	0
Ornaha Public Power District	172	0.60%	0
Otter Tail Power	15	0.05%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Illinois Power Company	2,198	7.68%	59
Union Electric	1,812	6.33%	40
Total	28,615	100.00%	827
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			240
Post-Merger HHI			1,067

Notes:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otter Tail Power.

3 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 20 Mills

#### Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost **Excluding Southern and TVA**

MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light	2,631	5.27%	28
Western Resources	3,790	7.59%	58
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,473	2.95%	9
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	5.01%	25
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	2.79%	8
Central and South West 3	4,345	8.70%	76
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	1.85%	3
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.52%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.26%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	0.83%	1
Empire District Electric Company	399	0.80%	1
Entergy Services	11,478	22.98%	528
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	2.56%	7
KAMO Electric Cooperative Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	200 572	0.40% 1.15%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.14%	ů
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	116	0.23%	Ö
Midwest Energy	6	0.23%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.23%	Ď
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	5.07%	26
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	118	0.24%	-0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	4.16%	17
Southwestern Public Service Company	300	0.60%	Ö
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	218	0.44%	Ö
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	410	0.82%	1
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,023	2.05%	4
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	1.38%	2
Cooperative Power	38	0.08%	0
IES Utilities	107	0.21%	0
Interstate Power Company	36	0.07%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	232	0.47%	0
Minnesota Power	89	0.18%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	176	0.35%	0
Northern States Power	347	0.69%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	14	0.03%	0
Omaha Public Power District	123	0.25%	0
Otter Tail Power	38	0.08%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	257	0.51%	0
Illinois Power Company	3,743	7.50%	56
Union Electric	5,274	10.56%	112
Total	49,941	100.00%	966
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			80
Post-Merger HHi			1,046

Notes:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otter Tail Power.

3 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than 25 Mills

### Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Excluding Southern and TVA

MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

Utility	Capacity (including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	2,631 3,923	4.55% 6.78%	21 46
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,788	3.09%	10
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	4.33%	19
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	2.41%	6
Central and South West 3	6,036	10.43%	109
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	1.59%	3
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdate, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.45%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	40	0.07%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.23%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	651	1.13%	1
Empire District Electric Company	677	1.17%	. 1
Entergy Services	11,902	20.58%	423
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	2.21%	5
KAMO Electric Cooperative Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	200 572	0.35%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.99% 0.12%	1
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	235	0.12%	0
Midwest Energy	15	0.03%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.03%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	4.37%	19
Oklahorna Municipal Power Authority	118	0.20%	Ö
Southwestern Power Administration	2.079	3.59%	13
Southwestern Public Service Company	300	0.52%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	260	0.45%	Ö
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	410	0.71%	1
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,252	2.16%	5
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	969	1.68%	3
Cooperative Power	36	0.06%	0
IES Utilities	106	0.18%	0
Interstate Power Company	41	0.07%	0
Lincoln Electric System	5	0.01%	0
MidAmerican Energy	233	0.40%	0
Minnesota Power	86	0.15%	0
Nebraska Public Power District Northern States Power	174	0.30%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	351 14	0.61%	0
Omaha Public Power District	118	0.02% 0.20%	0
Otter Tail Power	37	0.26%	0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	2,549	4,41%	19
Illinois Power Company	3,743	6.47%	42
Union Electric	7,087	12.25%	150
Total	57,844	100.00%	899
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			62
Post-Merger HHI			961

Notes: 1 Includes transportation costs.

Sources: 1995 EIA Form 860.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities,

and Otter Tail Power.

3 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

### **Economic Capacity: Delivered Fuel Costs Less Than** 35 Mills

#### Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost **Excluding Southern and TVA**

MAPP<sup>2</sup> Exports Constrained to 1200 MW and Southwestern Public Service Constrained to 300 MW

ишну	Capacity (Including hydro) (MW)	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	2,705 5,202	3.68% 7.08%	14 50
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1.788	2.43%	6
Associated Electric Cooperative	2,502	3.41%	12
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,613	2.20%	5
Central and South West 5	8,824	12.02%	144
Central Louisiana Electric Company	2,633	3.59%	13
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	23	0.03%	Ó
City of Coffeyville, KS	56	0.08%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	580	0.79%	1
City of McPherson, KS	182	0.25%	0
City of Winfield, KS	52	0.07%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	170	0.23%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	651	0.89%	1
Empire District Electric Company	710	0.97%	1
Entergy Services	20,156	27.45%	754
Grand River Dam Authority	1,280	1.74%	3
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.27%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utaties	572	0.78%	1
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	70	0.10%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	350	0.48%	0
Midwest Energy	28	0.04%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.16%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	2,530	3.45%	12
Oklahorna Municipal Power Authority	118	0.16%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	2,079	2.83%	8
Southwestern Public Service Company	300	0.41%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	260	0.35%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	522 1,355	0.71% 1.85%	1 3
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)		1.49%	2
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	1,093	1.49%	2
Cooperative Power	35	0.05%	0
IES Utilities	101	0.14%	0
Interstate Power Company	59	0.08%	0
Lincoln Electric System	5	0.01%	0
MidAmerican Energy	247	0.34%	0
Minnesota Power	82 166	0.11%	0
Nebraska Public Power District Northern States Power	338	0.23% 0.45%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	13	0.46%	0
Omaha Public Power District	120	0.02%	Ö
Otter Tail Power	36	0.15%	Ö
Control Illinois During Connecti	2 272	0.044	4.0
Central Illinois Power Cooperative	2,673	3,64%	13
Illinois Power Company	3,743	5.10%	26
Union Electric	7,087	9.65%	93
Total	73,423	100.00%	1,164
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			52
Post-Merger HHi			1,216

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes transportation costs.

AAPP Utilities are Interstate, Lincoln Electric, MidAmerican, NPPD, Northern States, OPPD, Cooperative Power, Minnesota Power, Northwestern Public Service Company, IES Utilities, and Otter Tail Power.
 Includes 800 MW from ERCOT.

## Analysis of Concentration: Marginal Economic Capacity Case 1: Delivered Prices Measured at Utility's Border or SPP Border

		Mar	ginal Economic C	apacity		
	Market Exclud	ling Southern	Market Including	Southern & TVA	Market Excluding	Southern & TVA
Price Range	Post-Merger HHI	Change in HHI	Post-Merger HHI	Change in HHI	Post-Merger HHI	Change in HHI
14-25	1,322	16	1,315	10	1,167	43
25-35	792	6	1,708	3	1,521	6
14-20	962	69	1,093	69	881	114
20-25	2,101	0	2,044	0	2,749	0

Note: <sup>1</sup> Economic capacity for each utility in SPP based on its own energy cost and transmission tariff. Economic Capacity for MAPP, MAIN, and SERC utilities based on least cost destination with the SPP.

## Analysis of Concentration: Marginal Economic Capacity Case 2: Delivered Prices at Entergy Border

		Mai	rginal Economic C	apacity		
	Market Exclud	ling Southern	Market Including	Southern & TVA	Market Excluding	Southern & TVA
Price Range	Post-Merger HHi	Change in HHI	Post-Merger HHI	Change in HHI	Post-Merger HHI	Change in HHI
14-25	1,355	27	1,454	14	1,231	70
25-35	2,137	3	1,818	2	2,137	3
14-20	1,700	38	1,484	24	1,525	109
20-25	949	0	2,508	0	905	0

# Analysis of Concentration: Marginal Economic Capacity Case 3: Delivered Prices Measured at Utility's Border or SPP Border, Assuming Zero Transmission Cost <sup>1</sup>

		Mar	ginal Economic C	apacity		
	Market Exclud	ling Southern	Market Including	Southern & TVA	Market Excluding	Southern & TVA
Price Range	Post-Merger HHI	Change in HHI	Post-Merger HHI	Change in HHI	Post-Merger HHI	Change in HHI
14-25	1,643	0	1,756	0	1,520	0
25-35	2,647	7	2,472	5	3,044	7
14-20	2,174	0	1,836	0	1,977	0
20-25	1,307	0	3,000	0.	1,970	0

Note: <sup>1</sup> Economic capacity for each utility in SPP based on its own energy cost, assuming zero transmission cost. Economic Capacity for MAPP, MAIN, and SERC utilities based on costs delivered to the border of SPP.

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 1: Regional Market Excluding Southern 14-25 mills

1000	Change in Economic	Market	ыы
Utility	Capacity	Share	HHI
Kansas City Power & Light	942	1.83%	3
Western Resources	2,266	4.40%	19
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,664	3.23%	10
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,382	2.68%	7
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	2.70%	12
Central and South West	4,343	8.43%	12
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	1.79%	13
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	Ð	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.51%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.25%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	0.80%	1
Empire District Electric Company	303	0.59%	0
Entergy Services	8,062	15.65%	245
Grand River Dam Authority	810	1.57%	2
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.39%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	337	0.65%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	116	0.22%	0
Midwest Energy	6	0.01%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.23%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	92	0.18%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	287	0.56%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	97 410	0.19%	0 1
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	1,023	0.80% 1.99%	4
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,023 690	1.34%	2
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	1.34%	2
Cooperative Power	87	0.17%	0
IES Utilities	96	0.19%	0
Interstate Power Company	61	0.12%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	121	0.24%	0
Minnesota Power	185	0.36%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Northern States Power	537	1.04%	1
Northwestern Public Service Company Omaha Public Power District	24 0	0.05% 0.00%	0
Office Tail Power	88	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	00	0.17%	U
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	339	0.66%	0
Illinois Power Company	3,743	7.27%	53
Union Electric	5,275	10.24%	105
Tennessee Valley Authority	14,685	28.51%	813
Total	51,510	100.00%	1,306
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			16
Post-Merger HHI			1,322

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 1: Regional Market Excluding Southern 25-35 Mills

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	нні
•		0.4007	_
Kansas City Power & Light	74 1,145	0.46% 7.04%	0 50
Western Resources	1,140	1.0470	30
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	59	0.36%	0
Associated Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	220	1.35%	12
Central and South West	4,172	25.66%	12
Central Louisiana Electric Company	1,370	8.43%	13
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	23	0.14%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	56	0.34%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	268	1.65%	3
City of McPherson, KS	182	1.12%	1
City of Winfield, KS	52	0.32%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	0	0.00%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	238	1.46%	2
Empire District Electric Company	278	1.71%	3
Entergy Services	3,467	21.33%	455
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	0	0.00%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	222	1.37%	2
Midwest Energy	9	0.06%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	42	0.26%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	112	0.69%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	332	2.04%	4
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	403	2.48%	6
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	11	0.07%	0
Interstate Power Company	355	2.18%	5
Lincoln Electric System	72	0.44%	0
MidAmerican Energy	479	2.94%	9
Minnesota Power	0	0.00%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	53	0.33%	0
Northern States Power	224	1.38%	2
Northwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	7	0.04%	0
- 4 AND 1 BAR BUILDING	0.224	14260	200
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	2,334	14.36%	206
Illinois Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Union Electric	0	0,00%	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	0	0.00%	0
Total	16,258	100.00%	786
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company	<i>'</i>		6
Post-Merger HHI			792

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 1: Regional Market Excluding Southern 14-20 Mills

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	нн
Kansas City Power & Light	942	3.83%	15
Western Resources	2,199	8.95%	80
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,123	4,57%	21
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,160	4.72%	22
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	5.67%	12
Central and South West	2,736	11.14%	12
Central Louisiana Electric Company	325	1.32%	13
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS City of Lafayette, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	Ö	0.00%	Ö
City of Winfield, KS	. 0	0.00%	ō
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.53%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	1.68%	3
Empire District Electric Company	211	0.86%	1
Entergy Services	1,657	6.74%	45
Grand River Dam Authority	810	3.30%	11
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.81%	1
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	92	0.37%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	3	0.01%	0
Midwest Energy	0 117	0.00% 0.48%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Okłahoma Municipal Power Authority	92	0.38%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	Ö
Southwestern Public Service Company	26	0.11%	ō
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	97	0.39%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	325	1.32%	2
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	980	3.99%	16
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Cooperative Power	93	0.38%	0
IES Utilities	92	0.37%	0
Interstate Power Company	55	0.23%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0 131	0.00% 0.53%	0
MidAmerican Energy Minnesota Power	183	0.33%	1
Nebraska Public Power District	0	0.00%	ò
Northern States Power	552	2.25%	5
Northwestern Public Service Company	26	0.11%	ō
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	O
Otter Tail Power	68	0.28%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	0	0.00%	0
Illinois Power Company	2,847	11.59%	134
Union Electric	· · · 0	0.00%	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	5,486	22.33%	499
Total	24,565	100.00%	894
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company	,		69
Post-Merger HHI			962

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 1: Regional Market Excluding Southern 20-25 Mills

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light	0	0.00%	0
Western Resources	67	0.24%	ō
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	541	1.97%	4
Associated Electric Cooperative	222	0.81%	1
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	12
Central and South West	1,607	5.85%	12
Central Louisiana Electric Company	597	2.18%	13
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.95%	1
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, independence, MO	0	0.00%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	0	0.00%	0
Empire District Electric Company	92	0.34%	0
Entergy Services	6,406	23.34%	545
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	. 0	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	245	0.89%	1
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	113	0.41%	0
Midwest Energy	6	0.02%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	261	0.95%	1
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	85	0.31%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	43	0.16%	0
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	2.51%	6
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	66	0.24%	0
Interstate Power Company	60	0.22%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	0	0.00%	0
Minnesota Power	88	0.32%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Northern States Power	140	0.51%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	148	0.54%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	339	1.24%	2
Illinois Power Company	896	3.26%	11
Union Electric	5,275	19.22%	369
Tennessee Valley Authority	9,199	33,51%	1,123
Total	27,448	100.00%	2,101
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			0
Post-Merger HHI			2,101

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 1: Regional Market Including Southern 14-25 mills

	Change in Economic	Market	
Utility	Capacity	Share	HHI
Kansas City Power & Light	942	1.44%	2
Western Resources	2,266	3.48%	12
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,664	2.55% 2.12%	12 12
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,382 1,393	2.14%	13
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative Central and South West	4,343	6.66%	44
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	1.41%	2
City of Alexandria, LA	0.	0.00%	ō
City of Clarksdale, MS	Ŏ	0.00%	Ö
City of Coffeyville, KS	Ô	0.00%	Ō
City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.40%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.20%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	0.63%	0
Empire District Electric Company	303	0.46%	0
Entergy Services	8,062	12.36%	153
Grand River Dam Authority	810	1.24%	2
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.31%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	337	0.52%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	116	0.18%	0
Midwest Energy	6 117	0.01% 0.18%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.10%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	92	0.14%	Ö
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	ő
Southwestern Public Service Company	287	0.44%	ŏ
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	97	0.15%	ō
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	410	0.63%	Ō
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,023	1.57%	2
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	1.06%	1
6	07	0.420/	
Cooperative Power	87 96	0.13% 0.15%	0
IES Utilities Interstate Power Company	61	0.15%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	121	0.19%	ō
Minnesota Power	185	0.28%	ō
Nebraska Public Power District	0	0.00%	Ō
Northern States Power	537	0.82%	1
Northwestern Public Service Company	24	0.04%	0
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	88	0.13%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	339	0.52%	0
Illinois Power Company	3,743	5.74%	33
Southern Companies	13,699	21.01%	441
Union Electric	5,275	8.09%	65
Tennessee Valley Authority	14,685	22.52%	507
Total	65,209	100.00%	1,305
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			10
Post-Merger HHI			1,315

#### Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 1: Regional Market Including Southern 25-35 Mills

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light	74	0.31%	0
Western Resources	1,145	4.85%	24
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	59	0.25%	12
Associated Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	12
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	220	0.93%	13
Central and South West	4,172	17.69%	313
Central Louisiana Electric Company	1,370	5.81%	34
City of Alexandria, LA	. 0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	23	0.10%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	56	0.24%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	268	1.14%	1
City of McPherson, KS	182	0.77%	1
City of Winfield, KS	52	0.22%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	0	0.00%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	238	1.01%	1
Empire District Electric Company	278	1.18%	1
Entergy Services	3,467	14.70%	216
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	0	0.00%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	222	0.94%	1
Midwest Energy	9	0.04%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	42	0.18%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	112	0.47%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	332	1.41%	2
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	403	1.71%	3
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	11	0.04%	0
Interstate Power Company	355	1.50%	2
Lincoln Electric System	72	0.30%	0
MidAmerican Energy	479	2.03%	4
Minnesota Power	0	0.00%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	53	0.22%	0
Northern States Power	224	0.95%	1
Northwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	7	0.03%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	2,334	9.90%	98
Illinois Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Southern Companies	7,329	31.07%	966
Union Electric	0	0.00%	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	0	0.00%	0
Total	23,587	100.00%	1,705
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			3

### Marginal Economic Analysis Capacity Case 1: UtiliCorp - WestPlains Energy Market Including Southern 14-20 Mills

	Change in Economic	Market	
Utility	Capacity	Share	нні
Kanan Cita Banna é Linkt	942	3.85%	15
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	2,199	9.00%	81
••••	•		
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,123	4.59%	21
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,160	4.74% 5.70%	23
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393 2,736	5.70% 11,19%	32 125
Central and South West	2,736 325	1,33%	2
Central Louisiana Electric Company City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	Ö	0.00%	Ö
City of Coffeyville, KS	Ö	0.00%	Õ
City of Lafayette, LA	Ō	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.54%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	1.69%	3
Empire District Electric Company	211	0.86%	1
Entergy Services	1,657	6.78%	46
Grand River Darn Authority	810	3.31%	11
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.82%	1
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	92	0.38%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	3	0.01%	0
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.009/	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	92	0.00% 0.38%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Power Administration Southwestern Public Service Company	26	0.00%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	97	0.40%	Ö
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	325	1.33%	2
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	980	4.01%	16
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	Ö
110000			
Cooperative Power	93	0.38%	0
IES Utilities	92	0.37%	0
Interstate Power Company	55	0.23%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	131	0.53%	0
Minnesota Power	183	0.75%	1
Nebraska Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Northern States Power	552	2.26%	5
Northwestern Public Service Company	26	0.11%	0
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	68	0.28%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	0	0.00%	0
Illinois Power Company	2,847	11.65%	136
Southern Companies	0	0.00%	0
Union Electric	0	0.00%	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	5,486	22.44%	504
Total	24,448	100.00%	1,024
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			69
			4.000

### Marginal Economic Analysis Capacity Case 1: UtiliCorp - WestPlains Energy Market Including Southern 20-25 mills

	Change in Economic	Market	
Utility	Capacity	Share	HHI
Kansas City Power & Light	0	0.00%	0
Western Resources	67	0.16%	ō
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	541	1.32%	2
Associated Electric Cooperative	222 0	0.54% 0.00%	0
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative Central and South West	1,607	3.90%	15
Central Louisiana Electric Company	597	1.45%	2
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	õ
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.64%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	0	0.00%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	0	0.00%	0
Empire District Electric Company	92	0.22%	0
Entergy Services	6,406	15.57% 0.00%	242 0
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	245	0.60%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	ŏ
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	113	0.28%	Ŏ
Midwest Energy	6	0.01%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Okłahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	C	0.00%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	261	0.63%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	85	0.21%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	43 690	0.10% 1.68%	3
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	630	1.00%	3
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	66	0.16%	0
Interstate Power Company	60	0.15%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	0	0.00%	0
Minnesota Power	88	0.21%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Northern States Power	140 0	0.34% 0.00%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
Omaha Public Power District Otter Tail Power	148	0.35%	ő
Offer fall Lower	110	0.0077	•
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	339	0.82%	1
Illinois Power Company	8 <del>9</del> 6	2.18%	5
Southern Companies	13,699	33.29%	1,108
Union Electric	5,275	12.82%	164
Tennessee Valley Authority	9,199	22,36%	500
Total	41,146	100,00%	2,044
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company	•		0

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 1: Regional Market Excluding Southern and TVA 14-25 mills

	Change in Economic	Market	
Utility	Capacity	Share	ННІ
Kansas City Power & Light	942	2.99%	9
Western Resources	2,266	7.18%	52
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,664	5.27%	12
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,382	4.38%	12
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	4.42%	13
Central and South West	4,343	13.76%	189
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	2.92%	9
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	262	0.83%	1
City of Lafayette, LA City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	ò
City of Winfield, KS	ŏ	0.00%	Ö
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.42%	ŏ
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	1.31%	2
Empire District Electric Company	303	0.96%	1
Entergy Services	8,062	25,55%	653
Grand River Dam Authority	810	2.57%	7
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.63%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	337	1.07%	1
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	116	0.37%	0
Midwest Energy	6	0.02%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.37%	G
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	92	0.29%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	287	0.91%	1
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	97	0.31%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	410	1.30%	2
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,023	3.24%	11
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	2.19%	5
Cooperative Power	87	0.28%	0
IES Utilities	96	0.30%	0
Interstate Power Company	61	0.19%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	121 185	0.38% 0.59%	0
Minnesota Power Nebraska Public Power District	105	0.00%	0
Northern States Power	537	1.70%	3
Northwestern Public Service Company	24	0.08%	Ö
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	Ö
Otter Tail Power	88	0.28%	ŏ
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	339	1.07%	1
	3,743	11.86%	141
Illinois Power Company Union Electric	3,743	0.00%	0
Onion Electric	•	0.00%	_
Total	31,550	100.00%	1,124
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			43
Post-Merger HHI			1,167

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 1: Regional Market Excluding Southern and TVA 14-20 Mills

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	HHI
V Oite Danies & Links	942	4.040/	24
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	2,199	4.94% 11.53%	24 133
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,123	5.88%	12
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,160	6.08%	12
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	7.30%	13
Central and South West	2,736	14.34%	206
Central Louisiana Electric Company	325	1.70%	3
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.69%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	2.16%	5
Empire District Electric Company	211	1.11%	1
Entergy Services	1,657	8.68%	75
Grand River Dam Authority	810	4.24%	18
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	1.05%	1
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	92	0.48%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	3	0.01%	0
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.61%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	. 0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	92	0.48%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	26	0.14%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	97	0.51%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	325	1.70%	3
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	980	5.14%	26
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Cooperative Power	93	0.49%	0
IES Utilities	92	0.48%	0
Interstate Power Company	55	0.29%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	131	0.68%	0
Minnesota Power	183	0,96%	1
Nebraska Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Northern States Power	552	2.89%	8
Northwestern Public Service Company	26	0.14%	0
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	68	0.36%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	. 0	0.00%	0
Illinois Power Company	2,847	14.92%	223
Union Electric	0	0.00%	0
Total	19,079	100.00%	767
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			114
Post-Merger HHI			881

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 1: Regional Market Excluding Southern and TVA 14-25 mills

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	нні
othicy	oupuvity	O.L.	****
Kansas City Power & Light	0	0.00%	0
Western Resources	67	0.52%	0
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	541	4.17%	12
Associated Electric Cooperative	222	1.71%	12
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	13
Central and South West	1,607	12.38%	153
Central Louisiana Electric Company	597	4.60%	21
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262	2.02%	4
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	0	0.00%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	0	0.00%	0
Empire District Electric Company	92	0.71%	1
Entergy Services	6,406	49.37%	2,438
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	245	1.89%	4
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	113	0.87%	1
Midwest Energy	6	0.05%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	261	2.01%	4
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	0 85	0.00% 0.66%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	43	0.88%	0
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	5.32%	28
Western Farmers Elecute Cooperative	030	J.J2 N	20
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	66	0.51%	0
Interstate Power Company	60	0.46%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	0	0.00%	0
Minnesota Power	88	0.68%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Northern States Power	140	1.08%	1
Northwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	0 1
Otter Tail Power	148	1.14%	,
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	339	2.61%	7
Illinois Power Company	896	6.91%	48
Union Electric	0	0.00%	0
Total	12,974	100.00%	2,749
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			0
Post-Merger HHI			2,749

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 1: Regional Market Excluding Southern and TVA 25-35 Mills

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light	74	0.46%	^
Western Resources	1,145	7.04%	0 50
·	.,	***************************************	
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	59	0.36%	12
Associated Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	12
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	220	1.35%	13
Central and South West	4,172	25.66%	658
Central Louisiana Electric Company	1,370	8.43%	71
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	23	0.14%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	56	0.34%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	268	1.65%	3
City of McPherson, KS City of Winfield, KS	182	1.12%	1
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	52 0	0.32%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	238	0.00% 1.46%	0 2
Empire District Electric Company	278	1.71%	3
Entergy Services	3,467	21.33%	455
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	<del>+</del> ~
KAMO Electric Cooperative	Ö	0.00%	Ö
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	Õ	0.00%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	Ö	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	222	1.37%	2
Midwest Energy	9	0.06%	ō
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	ō
Okłahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	42	0.26%	. 0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	112	0.69%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	332	2.04%	4
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	403	2.48%	6
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	11	0.07%	Ö
Interstate Power Company	355	2.18%	5
Lincoln Electric System	72	0.44%	ō
MidAmerican Energy	479	2.94%	9
Minnesota Power	0	0.00%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	53	0.33%	0
Northern States Power	224	1.38%	2
Northwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	7	0.04%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	2,334	14.36%	206
Illinois Power Company	2,554	0.00%	200
Union Electric	ő	0.00%	ŏ
Total	16,258	100.00%	1,515
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			6
Post-Merger HHI			1,521

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 2: Entergy Market Excluding Southern 14-25 mills

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	ннг
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	1,283 2,910	2.44% 5.54%	6 31
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,723	3.28%	11
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,382	2.63%	7
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	2.65%	7
Central and South West	4,343	8.27%	68
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	1.75%	3
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdate, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.50%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.25%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	0.79%	1
Empire District Electric Company	303	0.58%	0
Entergy Services	8,326	15.85%	251
Grand River Dam Authority	810	1.54%	2
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.38%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	290	0.55%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	116	0.22%	0
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.22%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	92	0.18%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	26	0.05%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	218	0.41%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	325	0.62%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,023 690	1.95%	4 2
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative		1.31%	2
Cooperative Power	58	0.11%	0
IES Utilities	120	0.23%	0
Interstate Power Company	53	0.10%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	256	0.49%	0
Minnesota Power	124	0.24%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	99	0.19%	0
Northern States Power	360	0.68%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	22	0.04%	0
Omaha Public Power District	48	0.09%	0
Otter Tail Power	59	0.11%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	339	0.65%	0
Illinois Power Company	3,743	7.12%	51
Union Electric	5,275	10.04%	101
Tennessee Valley Authority	14,685	27.95%	781
Total	52,540	100.00%	1,328
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company	,		27
Post-Merger HHI			1,355

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 2: Entergy Market Excluding Southern 14-20 Mills

	Change in Economic	Market	
Utility	Capacity	Share	HHI
Kansas City Power & Light	1,283	2.91%	8
Western Resources	2,854	6.48%	42
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,408	3.20%	10
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,160	2.63%	7
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	3.16%	10
Central and South West	2,736	6.21%	39
Central Louisiana Electric Company	325	0.74%	1
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	0 0	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	- 0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	Ŏ	0.00%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	178	0.40%	0
Empire District Electric Company	211	0.48%	ő
Entergy Services	7,902	17.94%	322
Grand River Dam Authority	810	1.84%	3
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.45%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	235	0.53%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	3	0.01%	0
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.27%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	92	0.21%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	121 0	0.27% 0.00%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	837	1.90%	4
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	ő
Cooperative Power	100	0.23%	0
IES Utilities	188	0.43%	Ö
Interstate Power Company	31	0.07%	ō
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	Ō
MidAmerican Energy	439	1.00%	1
Minnesota Power	0	0.00%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	170	0.39%	0
Northern States Power	98	0.22%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	19	0.04%	0
Omaha Public Power District	82	0.19%	0
Otter Tail Power	72	0.16%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	0	0.00%	0
Illinois Power Company	2,847	6.46%	42
Union Electric	3,462	7.86%	62
Tennessee Valley Authority	14,685	33.33%	1,111
Total	44,059	100.00%	1,662
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			38
Post-Merger HHI			1,700

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 2: Entergy Market Excluding Southern 20-25 mills

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light	0	0.00%	0
Western Resources	56	0.58%	Ö
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	315	3.25%	11
Associated Electric Cooperative	222	2.29%	5
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Central and South West	1,607	16.60%	275
Central Louisiana Electric Company	597	6.17%	38
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262	2.70%	7
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	131	0.00% 1.35%	0 2
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	235	2.43%	6
City Utilities, Springfield, MO Empire District Electric Company	92	0.95%	1
Entergy Services	424	4.38%	19
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	Ŏ	0.00%	ŏ
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	55	0.57%	ō
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	ō
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	113	1.17%	1
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	26	0.27%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	97	1.00%	1
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	325	3.36%	11
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	186	1.92%	4
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	7.13%	51
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	25	0.26%	0
Interstate Power Company	85	0.87%	1
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy Minnesota Power	298	3.07%	9
Nebraska Public Power District	250	0.00%	0
Northern States Power	726	7.50%	56
Northwestern Public Service Company	27	0.28%	ő
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	Ö
Otter Tail Power	40	0.41%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	339	3.50%	12
Illinois Power Company	896	9.26%	86
Union Electric	1,813	18.73%	351
Tennessee Valley Authority	0	0.00%	0
Total	9,681	100.00%	949
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			0
Post-Merger HHI			949

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 2: Entergy Market Excluding Southern 25-35 Mills

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	74 941	0.35% 4.46%	0 20
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	0	0.00%	0
Associated Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	_
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	220	1.04%	1
Central and South West	4,172 1,370	19.79% 6.50%	392 42
Central Louisiana Electric Company	1,370	0.00%	42 0
City of Alexandria, LA	23	0.00%	Ö
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0,00%	Ö
City of Coffeyville, KS City of Lafayette, LA	268	1.27%	2
City of McPherson, KS	132	0.62%	ō
City of Winfield, KS	40	0.19%	Ö
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	Ö	0.00%	ŏ
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	238	1.13%	1
Empire District Electric Company	278	1.32%	2
Entergy Services	8,254	39.16%	1,533
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	282	1.34%	2
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	222	1.05%	1
Midwest Energy	15	0.07%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	261	1.24%	2
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	42	0.20%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	85	0.40%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	243	1.15%	1
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	403	1.91%	4
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	77	0.37%	0
Interstate Power Company	370	1.76%	3
Lincoln Electric System	. 74	0.35%	0
MidAmerican Energy	371	1.76%	3
Minnesota Power	0	0.00%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	50	0.24%	0
Northern States Power	232	1.10%	1
Northwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	8	0.04%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	2,334	11.07%	123
Illinois Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Union Electric	0	0.00%	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	0	0.00%	0
Total	21,079	100.00%	2,133
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company	•		3
Post-Merger HHI			2,137

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 2: Entergy Market Including Southern 14-25 mills

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Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	нні
Ounty	Capacity	Silare	11111
Kansas City Power & Light	1,283	1.78%	3
Western Resources	2,910	4.04%	16
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,723	2.39%	6
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,382	1.92%	4
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	1,93%	4
Central and South West	4,343	6.03%	36
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	1.28%	2
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.36%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0,00% 0,00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	131	0.18%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO City Utilities, Springfield, MO	413	0.57%	0
Empire District Electric Company	303	0.42%	0
Entergy Services	8,326	11.56%	134
Grand River Dam Authority	810	1.12%	1
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.28%	ò
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	290	0.40%	Ö
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	Ö
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	116	0.16%	ō
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	Ō
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.16%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	92	0.13%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	26	0.04%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	218	0.30%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	325	0.45%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,023	1.42%	2
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	0.96%	1
Cooperative Power	58	0.08%	0
IES Utilities	120	0.17%	0
Interstate Power Company	53	0.07%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	256	0.36%	0
Minnesota Power	124 99	0.17%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	360	0.14% 0.50%	0
Northern States Power Northwestern Public Service Company	22	0.03%	0
Omaha Public Power District	48	0.03%	0
Otter Tail Power	59	0.08%	0
Ottel Tail Forter	<b>53</b>	0.00 %	v
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	339	0.47%	0
Illinois Power Company	3,743	5.20%	27
Southern Companies	19,498	27.07%	733
Union Electric	5,275	7.32%	54
Tennessee Valley Authority	14,685	20.39%	416
•			
Total	72,038	100.00%	1,439
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			14
Change in the Nessaung non-inerged company			14
Post-Merger HHI			1,454
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## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 2: Entergy Market Including Southern 14-20 Mills

	Change in Economic	Market	
Utility	Capacity	Share	HHI
Kansas City Power & Light	1,283	2.34%	5
Western Resources	2,854	5.20%	27
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,408	2.57%	7
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,160	2.12%	4
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	2.54%	6
Central and South West	2,736	4.99%	25
Central Louisiana Electric Company	325 0	0.59% 0.00%	0
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS City of Lafayette, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	Ö	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	Ö	0.00%	Ö
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	Ŏ	0.00%	ō
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	178	0.32%	ō
Empire District Electric Company	211	0.38%	0
Entergy Services	7,902	14.41%	208
Grand River Dam Authority	810	1.48%	2
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.37%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	235	0.43%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	3	0.00%	0
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.21%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	92	0.17%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	121	0.22%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	0	0.00%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	837	1.53%	2
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Cooperative Power	100	0.18%	0
IES Utilities	188	0.34%	0
Interstate Power Company	31	0.06%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	439	0.80%	1
Minnesota Power	0	0.00%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	170	0.31%	0
Northern States Power	98	0.18%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	19	0.03%	0
Omaha Public Power District	82	0.15%	0
Otter Tail Power	72	0.13%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	0	0.00%	0
Illinois Power Company	2,847	5.19%	27
Southern Companies	10,779	19.66%	386
Union Electric	3,462	6.31%	40
Tennessee Valley Authority	14,685	26.78%	717
Total	54,838	100.00%	1,459
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			24
Post-Merger HHI			1,484

### Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 2: Entergy Market Including Southern 20-25 mills

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4 Marie	Change in Economic	Market Share	HHI
Utility	Capacity	Silate	BUI
Kansas City Power & Light	0	0.00%	0
Western Resources	56	0.30%	0
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	315	1.71%	3
Associated Electric Cooperative	222	1.21%	1
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Central and South West	1,607 597	8.73% 3.24%	76 11
Central Louisiana Electric Company	0	0.00%	0
City of Alexandria, LA City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	ő	0.00%	Ö
City of Lafayette, LA	262	1.42%	2
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.71%	1
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	235	1.28%	2
Empire District Electric Company	92	0.50%	0
Entergy Services	424	2.30%	5
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	55	0,30%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	113	0.62%	0
Midwest Energy	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative Oklahoma Gas & Electric	Ö	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	ŏ	0.00%	Ö
Southwestern Power Administration	ŏ	0.00%	Ö
Southwestern Public Service Company	26	0.14%	Ō
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	97	0.53%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	325	1.77%	3
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	186	1.01%	1
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	3.75%	14
On a service Davis	0	0.00%	•
Cooperative Power	25	0.00%	0
IES Utilities Interstate Power Company	85	0.46%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	Ö
MidAmerican Energy	Ö	0.00%	ō
Minnesota Power	298	1.62%	3
Nebraska Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Northern States Power	726	3.94%	16
Northwestern Public Service Company	27	0.15%	0
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	40	0.22%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	339	1.84%	3
Illinois Power Company	896	4.87%	24
Southern Companies	8,719	47.39%	2,245
Union Electric	1,813	9.85%	97
Tennessee Valley Authority	0	0.00%	0
Total	18,400	100.00%	2,508
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			0
Post-Merger HHI			2,508

### Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 2: Entergy Market Including Southern 25-35 Mills

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	ННІ
Kansas City Power & Light	74	0.31%	0
Western Resources	941	3.99%	16
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	0	0.00%	0
Associated Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	220	0.93%	1
Central and South West Central Louisiana Electric Company	4,172 1,370	17.67% 5.80%	312 34
City of Alexandria, LA	1,370	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	23	0.10%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	Ö	0.00%	Ō
City of Lafayette, LA	268	1.13%	1
City of McPherson, KS	132	0.56%	0
City of Winfield, KS	40	0.17%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	0	0.00%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	238	1.01%	1
Empire District Electric Company	278	1.18%	1 222
Entergy Services Grand River Dam Authority	8,254 0	34.95% 0.00%	1,222 0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	282	1.19%	1
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	Ö
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	222	0.94%	1
Midwest Energy	15	0.07%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	261 42	1.11%	1 0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	42 85	0.18% 0.36%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	243	1.03%	1
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	403	1.71%	3
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	77	0.33%	0
Interstate Power Company	370	1.57%	2
Lincoln Electric System	74	0.32%	0
MidAmerican Energy	371	1.57%	2
Minnesota Power	0	0.00%	0
Nebraska Public Power District Northern States Power	50 232	0.21% 0.98%	0 1
Northwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
Omaha Public Power District	ŏ	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	8	0.03%	Ō
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	2,334	9.88%	98
Illinois Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Southern Companies	2,536	10.74%	115
Union Electric	0	0.00%	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	0	0.00%	0
Total	23,615	100.00%	1,815
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			2

1,818

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 2: Entergy Market Excluding Southern and TVA 14-25 mills

	Change in Economic	Market	
Utility	Capacity	Share	HHI
Kansas City Power & Light	1,283	3.94%	16
Western Resources	2,910	8.93%	80
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,723	5.29%	28
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,382	4.24%	18
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	4.28%	18
Central and South West	4,343	13.33%	178
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	2.83%	8
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.80%	1 0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	0.40%	0
	413	1.27%	2
City Utilities, Springfield, MO Empire District Electric Company	303	0.93%	1
•	8,326	25.56%	653
Entergy Services Grand River Dam Authority	810	2.49%	6
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.61%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	290	0.89%	1
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	Ó
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	116	0.36%	Ō
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	Ō
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.36%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	92	0.28%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	26	0.08%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	218	0.67%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	325	1.00%	1
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	1,023	3.14%	10
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	2.12%	4
Cooperative Power	58	0.18%	0
IES Utilities	120	0.37%	0
Interstate Power Company	53	0.16%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	256	0.79%	1
Minnesota Power	124 99	0.38%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	360	0.31% 1.10%	1
Northern States Power	22	0.07%	ò
Northwestern Public Service Company	48	0.07 %	0
Omaha Public Power District Otter Tail Power	59	0.18%	0
Otter Tall Power	33	0.10%	•
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	339	1.04%	1
Illinois Power Company	3,743	11.49%	132
Union Electric	0	0.00%	0
Total	32,580	100.00%	1,161
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			70
Post-Merger HHI			1,231

### Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 2: Entergy Market Excluding Southern and TVA 14-20 Mills

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	нні
Vancon City Daylor & Light	1,283	4.95%	25
Kansas City Power & Light Western Resources	1,265 2.854	11.02%	121
**Ediciii (1690uives	2,004	11.0270	121
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,408	5.43%	30
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,160	4.48%	20
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	5.38%	29
Central and South West	2,736	10.56%	111
Central Louisiana Electric Company	325	1.25%	2
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	0	0.00%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	178	0.69%	0
Empire District Electric Company	211	0.81%	1
Entergy Services	7,902	30.50%	930
Grand River Darn Authority	810	3.13%	10
KAMO Electric Cooperative	200	0.77%	1
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	235	0.91%	1
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	3	0.01%	0
Midwest Energy	0	0.00%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	117	0.45%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oldahoma Municipal Power Authority	92	0.36%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	121	0.47%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	0	0.00%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	837	3,23%	10
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Cooperative Power	100	0.38%	0
IES Utilities	188	0.73%	1
Interstate Power Company	31	0.12%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	439	1.69%	3
Minnesota Power	0	0.00%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	170	0.66%	0
Northern States Power	98	0.38%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	19	0.07%	0
Omaha Public Power District	82	0.32%	0
Otter Tail Power	72	0.28%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	o	0.00%	0
Illinois Power Company	2,847	10.99%	121
Union Electric	2,547	0.00%	0
	-		•
Total	25,912	100.00%	1,416
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			109
Post-Merger HHI			1,525

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 2: Entergy Market Excluding Southern and TVA 20-25 mills

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	ННі
Kansas City Power & Light	0	0.00%	C
Western Resources	56	0.71%	1
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	315	4.00%	16
Associated Electric Cooperative	222	2.82%	8
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Central and South West	1,607	20.42%	417
Central Louisiana Electric Company	597	7.59%	58
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262	3.32%	11
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	131	1.67%	3
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	235	2.99%	9
Empire District Electric Company	92	1.17%	1
Entergy Services	424	5.39%	29
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	55	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	0	0.70% 0.00%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	113	1.44%	2
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	113	0.00%	0
Midwest Energy Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Cooperative	Ů	0.00%	Ö
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	ő	0.00%	ō
Southwestern Power Administration	ő	0.00%	ő
Southwestern Public Service Company	26	0.33%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	97	1.23%	2
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	325	4.13%	17
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	186	2.37%	6
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	8.77%	77
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	25	0.32%	0
Interstate Power Company	85	1.08%	1
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	0	0.00%	0
Minnesota Power	298	3.78%	14
Nebraska Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Northern States Power	726	9.22%	85
Northwestern Public Service Company	27	0.35%	0
Omaha Public Power District	 	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	40	0.50%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	339	4.31%	19
Illinois Power Company	896	11.39%	130
Union Electric	0	0.00%	0
Total	7,868	100.00%	905
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			0
Post-Merger HHI			905

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 2: Entergy Market Excluding Southern and TVA 25-35 Mills

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	ННІ
Kansas City Power & Light	74	0.35%	0
Western Resources	941	4.46%	20
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	0	0.00%	0
Associated Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	220	1.04%	1
Central and South West	4,172	19.79%	392
Central Louisiana Electric Company	1,370	6.50%	42
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdate, MS	23	0.11%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0 268	0.00% 1.27%	0 2
City of Lafayette, LA	∠oo 132	0.62%	0
City of McPherson, KS City of Winfield, KS	40	0.02 %	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	0	0.00%	Ö
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	238	1.13%	1
Empire District Electric Company	278	1.32%	2
Entergy Services	8,254	39.16%	1,533
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	282	1.34%	2
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	222	1.05%	1
Midwest Energy	15	0.07%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	261	1.24%	2
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	42 85	0.20%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	243	0.40% 1.15%	1
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service) Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	403	1.91%	4
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	77	0.37%	Ö
Interstate Power Company	370	1.76%	3
Lincoln Electric System	74	0.35%	٥
MidAmerican Energy	371	1.76%	3
Minnesota Power	0	0.00%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	50	0.24%	0
Northern States Power	232	1.10%	1
Northwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	8	0.04%	O
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	2,334	11.07%	123
Illinois Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Union Electric	0	0.00%	0
Total	21,079	100.00%	2,133
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			3
Post-Merger HHI			2,137

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Excluding Southern 14-25 mills

Utility	Change in Economic	Market Share	HHI
ounty	Capacity	Sitate	DEI
Kansas City Power & Light	0	0.00%	0
Western Resources	189	0.42%	0
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,723	3,82%	15
Associated Electric Cooperative	222	0.49%	0
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative Central and South West	1,393 3,534	3.09% 7.83%	12 12
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	2.04%	13
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	ō
City of Coffeyville, KS	Ö	0.00%	Ō
City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.58%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	40	0.09%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	38	0.08%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	473	1.05%	1
Empire District Electric Company	370	0.82%	1
Entergy Services	8,326	18.46%	341
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	282 0	0.63%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	235	0.00% 0.52%	0
Midwest Energy	15	0.03%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	39	0.09%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	Ö
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	Ō	0.00%	Ŏ
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	261	0.58%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	139	0.31%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	85	0.19%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	343	0.76%	1
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	969	2.15%	5
Connective Douer	0	0.00%	
Cooperative Power IES Utilities	38	0.00%	0
Interstate Power Company	95	0.21%	0
Lincoln Electric System	17	0.04%	ő
MidAmerican Energy	28	0.06%	ŏ
Minnesota Power	248	0.55%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	11	0.02%	0
Northern States Power	656	1.45%	2
Northwestern Public Service Company	23	0.05%	0
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	86	0.19%	0
Control Illinois Bublis Rendes Co	2.540	E 0E0/	22
Central Illinois Public Service Co. Illinois Power Company	2,549 1,545	5.65% 3.42%	32 12
Union Electric	5,275	11.69%	137
Tennessee Valley Authority	14,685	32.55%	1,060
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,		1,000
Total	45,115	100.00%	1,643
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			0
Post-Merger HHI			1,643

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Excluding Southern 25-35 Mills

HATTIA.	Change in Economic	Market	100
Utility	Capacity	Share	HHI
Kansas City Power & Light	74	0.45%	0
Western Resources	1,279	7.79%	61
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	0	0.00%	0
Associated Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	220	1.34%	12
Central and South West	2,788	16.97%	12
Central Louisiana Electric Company	1,711	10.42%	13
City of Alexandria, LA City of Clarksdale, MS	0 23	0,00% 0,14%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	23 56	0.14%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	318	1.94%	4
City of McPherson, KS	182	1.11%	1
City of Winfield, KS	11	0.07%	Ó
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	39	0.24%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	0	0.00%	0
Empire District Electric Company	33	0.20%	0
Entergy Services	8,254	50.26%	2,526
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	0	0.00%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	114	0.70%	0
Midwest Energy	13	0.08%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	Ö	0.00%	Ö
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	Õ	0.00%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	112	0.68%	ō
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	103	0.62%	0
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	124	0.75%	1
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	0	0.00%	0
Interstate Power Company	297	1.81%	3
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	ō
MidAmerican Energy	373	2.27%	5
Minnesota Power Nebraska Public Power District	0 5	0.00% 0.03%	0
Northern States Power	61	0.37%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
Omaha Public Power District	103	0.63%	Ö
Otter Tail Power	8	0.05%	ō
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	124	0.75%	1
Illinois Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Union Electric	0	0.00%	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	0	0.00%	. 0
Total	16,424	100.00%	2,640
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			7
Post-Merger HHI			2,647

# Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Excluding Southern 14-20 Mills

	Change in Economic	Market	
Utility	Capacity	Share	HHi
Kansas City Power & Light	0	0.00%	0
Western Resources	56	0.15%	Ö
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,408	3.78%	14
Associated Electric Cooperative	222	0.60%	0
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	3.74%	12
Central and South West	1,843	4.95%	12
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	2.48%	13
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.70%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	38	0.10%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	235	0.63%	0
Empire District Electric Company	92	0.25%	0
Entergy Services	7,902	21.24%	451
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	282	0.76%	1
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	116	0.31%	0
Midwest Energy	6	0.02%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	39	0,10%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	261	0.70%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	97	0.26%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	85	0.23%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service) Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	114	0.31%	0
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	1.85%	3
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	31	0.08%	0
Interstate Power Company	86	0.23%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	0	0.00%	0
Minnesota Power	279	0.75%	1
Nebraska Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Northern States Power	681	1.83%	3
Northwestern Public Service Company	26	0.07%	0
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	97	0.26%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	257	0.69%	0
Illinois Power Company	1,545	4.15%	17
Union Electric	3,462	9.30%	87
Tennessee Valley Authority	14,685	39.46%	1,557
Total	37,212	100.00%	2,174
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			0
Post-Merger HHI			2,174

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Excluding Southern 20-25 Mills

	Change in Economic	Market	
Utility	Capacity	Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light	0	0.00%	0
Western Resources	133	1.56%	2
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	315	3.70%	14
Associated Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Cartes and South Most	0	0.00%	12
Central and South West Central Louisiana Electric Company	1,691 0	19.86% 0.00%	12 13
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	Ö	0.00%	Ö
City of Lafayette, LA	Ö	0.00%	ő
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	ŏ
City of Winfield, KS	40	0.47%	Ō
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	0	0.00%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	238	2.80%	8
Empire District Electric Company	278	3.27%	11
Entergy Services	424	4.98%	25
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	0	0.00%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	120	1.40%	2
Midwest Energy	9	0.11%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	42	0.49%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	0	0.00%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	229	2.69%	7
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	279	3.28%	11
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	47	0.55%	Ŏ
Interstate Power Company	84	0.99%	1
Lincoln Electric System	74	0.87%	1
MidAmerican Energy	124	1.45%	2
Minnesota Power	0	0.00%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	50	0.59%	0
Northern States Power	232	2.72%	7
Northwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	0	0.00%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	2,292	26.92%	725
Illinois Power Company	0	0.00%	0 453
Union Electric Tennessee Valley Authority	1,813 0	21.29% 0.00%	453 0
Total	8,514	100.00%	1,307
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company	•		0
Post-Merger HHI			1,307

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Including Southern 14-25 mills

	Change in Economic	Market	
Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Share	HHE
Kansas City Power & Light	0	0.00%	0
Western Resources	189	0.29%	ō
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,723	2.67%	12
Associated Electric Cooperative	222	0.34%	12
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	2.16%	13
Central and South West	3,534	5.47%	30
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	1.43%	2
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
City of Conleyvine, RS  City of Lafayette, LA	262	0.40%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	40	0.06%	Ö
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	38	0.06%	ő
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	473	0.73%	1
Empire District Electric Company	370	0.57%	Ö
Entergy Services	8,326	12.89%	166
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	282	0.44%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	235	0.36%	0
Midwest Energy	15	0.02%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	39	0.06%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	261	0.40%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	139	0.22%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	85 343	0.13%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service) Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	969	0.53% 1.50%	0 2
Western I aimers Electric Cooperative	303	1.50%	2
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	38	0.06%	0
Interstate Power Company	95	0.15%	0
Lincoln Electric System	17	0.03%	0
MidAmerican Energy Minnesota Power	28	0.04%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	248 11	0.38% 0.02%	0
Northern States Power	656	1.01%	1
Northwestern Public Service Company	23	0.04%	Ö
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	ő
Otter Tail Power	86	0.13%	ō
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	2,549	3.95%	16
Illinois Power Company	1,545	2.39%	6
Southern Companies	19,498	30.18%	911
Union Electric	5,275	8.16%	67
Tennessee Valley Authority	14,685	22.73%	517
Total	64,613	100.00%	1,756
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			0
Post-Merger HHI			1,756

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Including Southern 25-35 Mills

	Change in Economic	Market	
Utility	Capacity	Share	HHI
Kansas City Power & Light	74	0.39%	0
Western Resources	1,279	6.75%	46
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	0	0.00%	12
Associated Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	12
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	220	1.16%	13
Central and South West	2,788	14.70%	216
Central Louisiana Electric Company	1,711	9.02%	81
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	23	0.12%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	56	0.29%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	318	1.68%	3
City of McPherson, KS	182	0.96%	1
City of Winfield, KS	11	0.06%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	39	0.21%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	0	0.00%	0
Empire District Electric Company	33	0.17%	0
Entergy Services	8,254	43.54%	1,895
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	0	0.00%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	114	0.60%	0
Midwest Energy	13	0.07%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	ő	0.00%	ő
Southwestern Power Administration	ő	0.00%	ő
Southwestern Public Service Company	Ö	0.00%	ő
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	ŏ	0.00%	ŏ
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	112	0.59%	ŏ
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	103	0.54%	ŏ
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	124	0.65%	ō
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	0	0.00%	0
Interstate Power Company	297	1.57%	2
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	373	1.97%	4
Minnesota Power	0	0.00%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	5	0.03%	0
Northern States Power	61	0.32%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
Omaha Public Power District	103	0.54%	0
Otter Tail Power	8	0.04%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	124	0.65%	0
Illinois Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Southern Companies	2,536	13.37%	179
Union Electric	0	0.00%	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	0	0.00%	0
Total	18,960	100.00%	2,467
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			5
Post-Merger HHI			2,472

## Marginal Economic Analysis Capacity Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Including Southern 14-20 Mills

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	RHI
Kansas City Power & Light	0	0.00%	0
Western Resources	56	0.12%	Ŏ
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,408	2.93%	12
Associated Electric Cooperative	222	0.46%	12
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	2.90%	13
Central and South West	1,843	3.84%	15
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	1.92%	4
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coneyvine, KS City of Lafayette, LA	0 262	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	202	0.54% 0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	38	0.08%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	235	0.49%	0
Empire District Electric Company	92	0.19%	o
Entergy Services	7,902	16.47%	271
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	- 0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	Ö	0.00%	Ö
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	282	0.59%	Õ
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	ō
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	116	0.24%	ŏ
Midwest Energy	6	0.01%	Ö
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	39	0.08%	ŏ
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	Ö
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	0	0.00%	Ö
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	261	0.54%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	97	0.20%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	85	0.18%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	114	0.24%	0
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	1.44%	2
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	31	0.06%	0
Interstate Power Company	86	0.18%	0
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	0	0.00%	0
Minnesota Power Nebraska Public Power District	279	0.58%	0
Northern States Power	0 681	0.00% 1.42%	0 2
Northwestern Public Service Company	26	0.05%	0
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.05%	0
Otter Tail Power	97	0.20%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	257	0.54%	o
Illinois Power Company	1,545	3.22%	10
Southern Companies	10,779	22.46%	504
Union Electric	3,462	7.21%	52
Tennessee Valley Authority	14,685	30.60%	936
Total	47,991	100.00%	1,836
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			0
Post-Merger HHI			1,836

## Marginal Economic Analysis Capacity Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Including Southern 20-25 mills

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light	0	0.00%	0
Western Resources	133	0.77%	1
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	315	1.83%	12
Associated Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	12
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	13
Central and South West	1,691	9.81%	96
Central Louisiana Electric Company	0	0.00%	0
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	0	0,00% 0,00%	0
City of McPherson, KS City of Winfield, KS	40	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	0	0.00%	ŏ
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	238	1.38%	2
Empire District Electric Company	278	1.61%	3
Entergy Services	424	2.46%	6
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0,00%	ō
KAMO Electric Cooperative	Ō	0.00%	O
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	Ö	0.00%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	120	0.69%	0
Midwest Energy	9	0.05%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	42	0.24%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	0	0.00%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	229	1.33%	2
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	279	1.62%	3
Cooperative Power IES Utilities	0 47	0.00% 0.27%	0
Interstate Power Company	84	0.49%	ő
Lincoln Electric System	74	0.43%	ŏ
MidAmerican Energy	124	0.72%	1
Minnesota Power	0	0.00%	Ö
Nebraska Public Power District	50	0.29%	Ö
Northern States Power	232	1.35%	2
Northwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	0	0.00%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	2,292	13.30%	177
Illinois Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Southern Companies	8,719	50.59%	2,560
Union Electric	1,813	10.52%	111
Tennessee Valley Authority	0	0.00%	0
Total	17,233	100.00%	3,000
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			0
Post-Merger HHI			3,000

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Excluding Southern and TVA 14-25 milis

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light	0	0,00%	0
Western Resources	189	0.75%	1
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,723	6.85%	12
Associated Electric Cooperative	222	0.88%	12
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	5.54%	13
Central and South West	3,534	14.05%	197
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922 <sup>-</sup>	3.67%	13
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262	1.04%	1
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	40	0.16%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	38	0.15%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	473	1.88%	4
Empire District Electric Company	370	1.47%	2
Entergy Services	8,326	33.10%	1,096
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	282	1.12%	1
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	Ó
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	235	0.94%	1
Midwest Energy	255 15	0.06%	Ó
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	39	0.16%	ŏ
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	ő	0.00%	Ő
Oklahorna Municipal Power Authority	ő	0.00%	Ö
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	Ŏ
Southwestern Public Service Company	261	1.04%	1
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	139	0.55%	Ö
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	85	0.34%	Ö
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	343	1.36%	2
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	969	3.85%	15
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	38	0.15%	0
Interstate Power Company	95	0.38%	0
Lincoln Electric System	17	0.07%	0
MidAmerican Energy	28	0.11%	0
Minnesota Power	248	0.98%	1
Nebraska Public Power District	11	0.04%	0
Northern States Power	656	2.61%	7
Northwestern Public Service Company	23	0.09%	0
Ornaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	86	0.34%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	2,549	10.13%	103
Illinois Power Company	1,545	6.14%	38
Union Electric	0	0.00%	0
Total	25,155	100.00%	1,520
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			0
Post-Merger HHI			1,520

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Excluding Southern and TVA 14-20 Mills

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	HHI
Kansas City Power & Light	0	0.00%	0
Western Resources	56	0.29%	0
		0.2070	•
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	1,408	7.39%	12
Associated Electric Cooperative	222	1.16%	12
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	1,393	7.31%	13
Central and South West	1,843	9.67%	93
Central Louisiana Electric Company	922	4.84%	23
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	262	1.37%	2
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	0	0.00%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	38	0.20%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	235	1.23%	2
Empire District Electric Company	92	0.48%	0
Entergy Services	7,902	41.45%	1,718
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	282	1.48%	2
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	116	0.61%	0
Midwest Energy Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	6	0.03%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	39	0.20%	0
	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	261	1.37%	2
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	97 85	0.51%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	114	0.45%	0
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	690	0.60%	0
restent i anters Licotro Gooperante	090	3.62%	13
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	31	0.16%	ŏ
Interstate Power Company	86	0.45%	ō
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	Ö
MidAmerican Energy	0	0.00%	0
Minnesota Power	279	1.47%	2
Nebraska Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Northern States Power	681	3.57%	13
Northwestern Public Service Company	26	0.14%	0
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	97	0.51%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	257	1.35%	2
Illinois Power Company	1,545	8.10%	66
Union Electric	0	0.00%	0
Total	19,065	100.00%	1,977
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			0
Post-Merger HHI			1,977

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Excluding Southern and TVA 14-25 mills

1 M 1940	Change in Economic	Market	LICO
Utility	Capacity	Share	HHI
Kansas City Power & Light	O	0.00%	0
Western Resources	133	1.99%	4
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	315	4.70%	12
Associated Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	12
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	13
Central and South West	1,691	25.23%	637
Central Louisiana Electric Company	0	0.00%	0
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	0	0.00%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	• 0	0.00%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of McPherson, KS	0	0.00%	0
City of Winfield, KS	40	0.60%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	0	0.00%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	238	3.55%	13
Empire District Electric Company	278	4.15%	17
Entergy Services	424	6,33% 0.00%	40
Grand River Dam Authority KAMO Electric Cooperative	0 0		0
•	0	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00% 0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	120	1.78%	3
Midwest Energy	120 9	0.14%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	Ö
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	42	0.63%	Ö
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	0	0.00%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	229	3.42%	12
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	279	4.16%	17
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	47	0.70%	0
Interstate Power Company	84	1.25%	2
Lincoln Electric System	74	1.11%	1
MidAmerican Energy	124	1.84%	3
Minnesota Power	0	0.00%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	50	0.75%	1
Northern States Power	232	3.46%	12
Northwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
Omaha Public Power District	0	0.00%	0
Otter Tail Power	0	0.00%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	2,292	34.20%	1,170
Illinois Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Union Electric	0	0.00%	0
Total	6,701	100.00%	1,970
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			0
Post-Merger HHI			1,970

## Marginal Economic Capacity Analysis Case 3: Regional Market Assuming Zero Transmission Cost Excluding Southern and TVA 25-35 Mills

Utility	Change in Economic Capacity	Market Share	нні
Kansas City Power & Light	74	0.45%	0
Western Resources	1,279	7.79%	61
Advances Stackie Cooperative Companies	•	0.0007	40
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation	0	0.00%	12
Associated Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	12
Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	220	1.34%	13
Central and South West	2,788	16.97%	288
Central Louisiana Electric Company	1,711	10.42%	109
City of Alexandria, LA	0	0.00%	0
City of Clarksdale, MS	23	0.14%	0
City of Coffeyville, KS	56	0.34%	0
City of Lafayette, LA	318	1.94%	4
City of McPherson, KS	182	1.11%	1
City of Winfield, KS	11	0.07%	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	39	0.24%	0
City Utilities, Springfield, MO	0	0.00%	0
Empire District Electric Company	33	0.20%	0
Entergy Services	8,254	50.26%	2,526
Grand River Dam Authority	0	0.00%	0
KAMO Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	0	0.00%	0
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Louisiana Energy and Power Authority	114	0.70%	0
Midwest Energy	13	0.08%	0
Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	0	0.00%	0
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Power Administration	0	0.00%	0
Southwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	0	0.00%	0
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation	112	0.68%	0
Utilicorp (WestPlains and Missouri Public Service)	103	0.62%	0
Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	124	0.75%	1
Cooperative Power	0	0.00%	0
IES Utilities	0	0.00%	0
Interstate Power Company	297	1.81%	3
Lincoln Electric System	0	0.00%	0
MidAmerican Energy	373	2.27%	5
Minnesota Power	0	0.00%	0
Nebraska Public Power District	5	0.03%	0
Northern States Power	61	0.37%	0
Northwestern Public Service Company	0	0.00%	0
Omaha Public Power District	103	0.63%	0
Otter Tail Power	8	0.05%	0
Central Illinois Public Service Co.	124	0.75%	1
Ilinois Power Company	0	0.00%	ò
Union Electric	ŏ	0.00%	ŏ
Total	16,424	100.00%	3,037
Change in HHI Resulting from Merged Company			7
			-

## Summary Table Economic Capacity Market Including Southern

#### Post-Merger HHI

	Price Level				
Destination "Market"	14	20	25	35	
Western Resources/KCPL TDUs	1,723	1,085	903	1,333	
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,341	938	1,295	1,394	
Central and South West	1,232	872	1,290	1,353	
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	1,689	1,129	950	1,368	
Empire District Electric Company	1,405	965	1,342	1,393	
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	1,714	1,069	903	1,333	
Lincoln Electric System	948	712	606	1,003	
MidAmerican Energy Company	832	704	618	1,014	
Midwest Energy	1,729	1,094	902	1,334	
Missouri Public Service Company (UtiliCorp)	1,468	999	854	1,355	
Nebraska Public Power District	930	711	621	1,003	
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	1,511	1,002	1,349	1,397	
Omaha Public Power District	900	668	598	991	
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	1,552	1,099	888	1,378	
Union Electric	1,515	1,721	1,372	1,333	
WestPlains Energy - Kansas (UtiliCorp)	1,599	1,094	894	1,333	

	Price Level			
Destination "Market"	14	20	25	35
Western Resources/KCPL TDUs	135	182	89	37
Associated Electric Cooperative	95	108	39	32
Central and South West	65	109	38	30
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	77	195	98	37
Empire District Electric Company	105	133	40	32
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	134	179	89	37
Lincoln Electric System	43	84	51	26
MidAmerican Energy Company	34	70	46	25
Midwest Energy	111	183	89	37
Missouri Public Service Company (UtiliCorp)	158	133	76	35
Nebraska Public Power District	42	84	50	26
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	88	144	41	32
Omaha Public Power District	70	76	46	26
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	101	177	89	36
Union Electric	43	42	21	20
WestPlains Energy - Kansas (UtiliCorp)	102	183	88	37

# Summary Table Marginal Economic Capacity Market Including Southern

#### Post-Merger HHI

Destination "Market"	14-25	25-35	14-20	20-25
Western Resources/KCPL TDUs	1,019	2,827	1,253	1,846
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,353	1,914	1,139	2,733
Central and South West	1,383	1,725	1,015	2,579
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	1,087	2,706	1,463	2,154
Empire District Electric Company	1,361	1,769	1,133	2,459
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	1,023	2,827	1,218	1,914
Lincoln Electric System	827	2,945	1,248	1,779
MidAmerican Energy Company	855	3,250	1,249	1,467
Midwest Energy	1,021	2,841	1,321	1,663
Missouri Public Service Company (UtiliCorp)	968	3,292	1,203	1,278
Nebraska Public Power District	882	3,067	1,295	1,947
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	1,363	1,800	1,216	2,216
Omaha Public Power District	860	3,295	1,107	1,804
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	1,037	3,158	1,612	2,013
Union Electric	1,320	1,985	2,103	2,918
WestPlains Energy - Kansas (UtiliCorp)	1,054	2,876	1,452	1,614

Destination "Market"	14-25	25-35	14-20	20-25
Western Resources/KCPL TDUs	51	1	201	0
Associated Electric Cooperative	17	4	100	0
Central and South West	24	3	170	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	78	1	301	0
Empire District Electric Company	17	3	137	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	51	1	195	0
Lincoln Electric System	9	1	31	0
MidAmerican Energy Company	0	1	0	0
Midwest Energy	68	1	267	0 -
Missouri Public Service Company (UtiliCorp)	0	1	0	0
Nebraska Public Power District	9	1	32	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	23	3	211	0
Omaha Public Power District	6	1	22	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	0	1	0	0
Union Electric	11	4	34	0
WestPlains Energy - Kansas (UtiliCorp)	71	1	303	0

## Summary Table Economic Capacity Market Excluding Southern

#### Post-Merger HHI

	. Price Level			
Destination "Market"	14	20	25	35
Western Resources/KCPL TDUs	1,677	1,129	974	960
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,257	1,003	1,049	1,078
Central and South West	1,171	913	1,064	1,043
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	1,562	1,174	1,028	961
Empire District Electric Company	1,296	1,015	1,09 <del>6</del>	1,077
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	1,665	1,109	974	960
Lincoln Electric System	898	<b>7</b> 27	629	676
MidAmerican Energy Company	806	733	648	707
Midwest Energy	1,649	1,141	974	962
Missouri Public Service Company (UtiliCorp)	1,444	1,062	920	1,005
Nebraska Public Power District	877	727	648	676
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	1,455	1,054	1,104	1,081
Omaha Public Power District	862	680	624	679
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	1,481	1,153	954	959
Union Electric	1,132	1,028	1,001	1,031
WestPlains Energy - Kansas (UtiliCorp)	1,489	1,140	963	960

	Price Level				
Destination "Market"	14	20	25	35	
Western Resources/KCPL TDUs	275	271	117	74	
Associated Electric Cooperative	171	146	73	63	
Central and South West	110	148	70	60	
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	160	296	131	76	
Empire District Electric Company	195	186	77	63	
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	273	266	117	74	
Lincoln Electric System	66	109	62	46	
MidAmerican Energy Company	49	89	56	44	
Midwest Energy	231	274	117	74	
Missouri Public Service Company (UtiliCorp)	288	186	97	70	
Nebraska Public Power District	64	109	61	46	
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	166	205	78	63	
Omaha Public Power District	103	98	56	45	
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	194	263	117	74	
Union Electric	130	128	69	63	
WestPlains Energy - Kansas (UtiliCorp)	203	273	115	74	

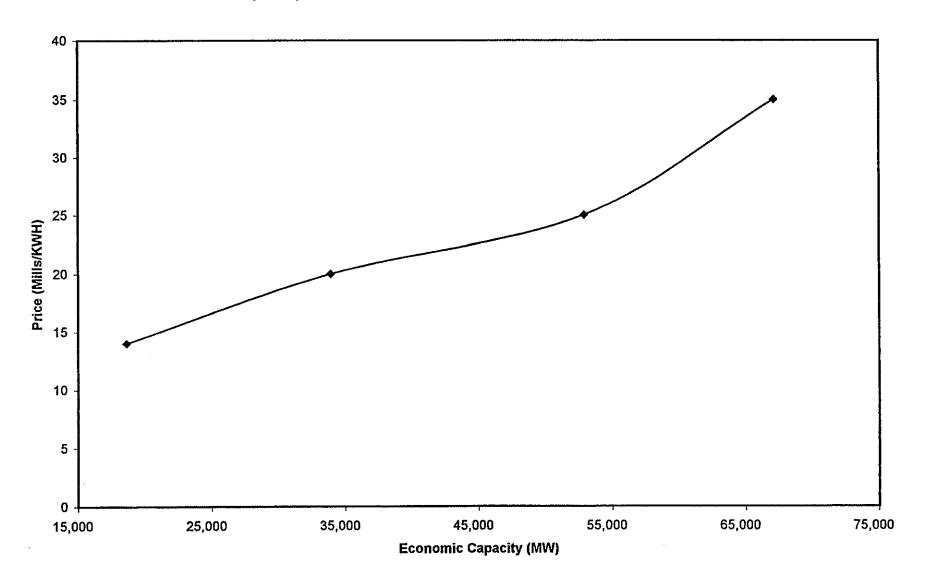
## Summary Table Marginal Economic Capacity Market Excluding Southern

#### Post-Merger HHI

Destination "Market"	14-25	25-35	14-20	20-25
Western Resources/KCPL TDUs	1,179	1,789	1,253	1,846
Associated Electric Cooperative	1,138	1,690	1,139	2,088
Central and South West	1,153	1,395	1,015	2,244
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	1,087	1,673	1,463	2,154
Empire District Electric Company	1,142	1,590	1,133	2,087
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	1,023	1,788	1,218	1,914
Lincoln Electric System	827	1,887	1,248	1,779
MidAmerican Energy Company	855	2,163	1,249	1,467
Midwest Energy	1,021	1,810	1,321	1,663
Missouri Public Service Company (UtiliCorp)	968	2,150	1,203	1,278
Nebraska Public Power District	882	2,038	1,295	1,947
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	1,160	1,642	1,216	1,808
Omaha Public Power District	860	2,269	1,107	1,804
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	1,171	2,097	1,612	2,013
Union Electric	1,150	1,531	1,034	2,371
WestPlains Energy - Kansas (UtiliCorp)	1,054	1,863	1,452	1,614

Destination "Market"	14-25	25-35	14-20	20-25
Western Resources/KCPL TDUs	51	4	201	0
Associated Electric Cooperative	33	9	100	0
Central and South West	47	8	170	0
City Power & Light, Independence, MO	78	4	301	0
Empire District Electric Company	33	7	137	0
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	51	4	195	0
Lincoln Electric System	9	4	31	0
MidAmerican Energy Company	0	5	0	0
Midwest Energy	68	4	267	0
Missouri Public Service Company (UtiliCorp)	0	6	0	0
Nebraska Public Power District	9	5	32	0
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company	44	7	211	0
Omaha Public Power District	6	6	22	0
St. Joseph Light & Power Company	0	4	0	0
Union Electric	34	11	100	0
WestPlains Energy - Kansas (UtiliCorp)	71	4	303	0

#### **Economic Capacity Delivered to Relevant Market at Alternative Price Levels**



#### Power Plants Served by Western Resources' Natural Gas System

		1996 Purchases from	
Power Plant	Capacity (MW)	Western Resources (MCF)	Alternative Pipeline Source
KC,KS BPU Kaw Transport	161.300	99,786	(A) KPOC, WNG
KC,KS BPU Quindare Transport	239.100	4,136	(A) KPOC, WNG
City of Augusta	23.740	3,186	(A) Getty, WNG, (C) KPOC
City of Baldwin	6.120	•	(A) WNG
City of Beloit Transport	19.350	44,915	(A) WNG
City of Girard	10.925	•	(A) WNG
City of Holton Transport	16.270	51,312	(A) WNG
City of Lincoln	10.650	•	(A) WNG , NGPL
City of Minneapolis Transport	10.200	32,058	(A) NNG, WNG
City of Mulvane	7.490	•	(A) WNG, (C) PNG
City of Osborne	7.235	3,522	(A) WNG
City of Osawatomie	7.000	•	(A) KPOC, PEPL (C) WNG
City of Ottawa	31.250	39,109	(A) WNG, KPOC (C) PE
City of Sabetha Transport	18.036	45,734	(A) WNG
City of Wellington Transport	41.000	222,962	(A) WNG, PNG
WestPlains Energy - Clifton Transport	88.000	89,488	(A) NNG
WestPlains Energy - Mullergren	81.600	1,120,499	(A) NNG (B) WNG, NGPL
BPU - McPherson Transport	26.600	135,724	(B) KPOC
City of Ashland	4.975	780	(A) NNG, NGPL
City of Belleville Transport	13.125	53,084	NONE
City of Belleville Sales			
City of Clay Center Transport	24.600	270,381	NONE
City of Ellinwood Transport	8.500	8,000	(A) WNG, NNG
City of Greensburg Sales	7.800	11,050	(A) PEPL, KGS, (B) ANR (C) WNG
City of Hoisington Transport	13.200	11,121	(A) NGPL, NNG, (B) WNG
Hutchinson Power Plant Transport		1,478,764	(A) WNG, PNG
City of Kingman Transport	21.550	455,486	(A) KGS, (B) PEPL
City of Larned Transport	19.250	195,887	(A) KNI, (B) NGPL
City of Pratt Transport	31.300	736,815	(C) KGS, PEPL
City of Russell Transport	34.343	407,490	NONE
City of St. John Transport	4.600	7	(A) ANR
City of Stafford Transport	5.100	5,470	(A) WNG, ANR
City of Warnego Transport	8.100	29,906	(A) ANR
City of Washington	9.035	•	(A) NNG
Total	1,011.344	5,556,670	

Sources: Western Resources.

Electrical World: Directory of Electric Power Producers, 1997.

KEY	<u>Pipelines</u> ANR - American Natural Resources Gathering Co.
Distance	Getty - Getty Pipeline
(A) 0 - 3 Miles	KPOC - Kansas Pipeline Operating Corporation
(B) 3 - 5 Miles	KGS - Kansas Gas Supply
(C) 5 - 10 Miles	KNI - KN Interstate
• •	NGPL - Natural Gas Pipeline of America
	NNG - Northern Natural Gas
	PNG - Peoples Natural Gas
	PEPL - Panhandle Eastern Pipeline
	WNG - Williams Natural Gas

#### Power Plant Customers Connected to the ONEOK System

Plant	Location	Capacity (MW)	Annual Gas Volume (CMF)	Connected Into Another Pipeline
Mid-Continent Power	Pryor	150.0	4,420,711	
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	Oklahoma City	78.0	4,642	X
Stillwater Public Utilities	Stillwater	22.7	216,803	
Oklahoma Muncipal Power Authority	Ponca City	54.0	547,411	
The University of Oklahoma	Norman	16.3	743,317	
Oklahoma State University	Stillwater	6.0	691,194	
Public Service of Oklahoma	Tulsa	443.3	3,700,000 *	Χ
Public Service of Oklahoma	Jenks	947.8	12,000,000 *	Х
Public Service of Oklahoma	Oologah	160.0	4,100,000 **	X
Public Service of Oklahoma	Oologah	480.0		X
Public Service of Oklahoma	Southwest	484.6	10,300,000 *	X
Grand River Dam Authority ***	Pryor	1000.0	467,907	
Fort Howard	Mukogee	50.0	1,200,000	
Weyhauser	Valliant	50.0	6,000,000	
Total			44,391,985 *	

<sup>\*</sup>Estimated annual consumption based on new contract with service beginning January 1998.

Sources: Western Resources.

Electrical World: Directory of Electric Power Producers, McGraw-Hill Companies, 1997.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Represents volume of both Oologah plants

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>This capacity is for two plants located in Chaouteau. These plants are considered to be part of the Pryor Industrial Complex. These plants are primarily coal-fired; gas is used only occasionally for peaking purposes.

### UNITED STATE OF AMERICA BEFORE THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Western Resources, Inc. and ) Kansas City Power & Light Company )	Docket No. EC97000
Verification Pursuant to 18 C	.F.R. § 33.7
State of Kansas )	
County of <u>Shawnee</u> )	SS.
NOW, BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority Steven L. Kitchen who, after first being duly sworn by	
That he is Executive Vice President and Ch Resources, Inc., one of the Applicants in the abo authority to verify the foregoing Application and Resources, Inc. and its jurisdictional subsidiaries; th information, and belief, all of the statements contained are true and correct.	ve proceeding; that he has the Exhibits on behalf of Western at to the best of his knowledge,
Steven	L. Kitchen
Tatti Dlaskly	September, 1997. FIDER - State of Kassas & PATTI BEASLEY opt. Exp.
My Appointment Expires: November 18,200	ひ

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BEFORE THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Western Resources, Inc. and Kansas City Power & Light Company	) Docket No. EC97000
Verification Pursuant	to 18 C.F.R. § 33.7
State of Missouri ) County of	SS.
Mark C. Sholander who, after first being duly  That he is General Counsel for Kansas the Applicants in the above proceeding; that is foregoing Application and Exhibits on behalf cand its jurisdictional subsidiaries; that to the belief, all of the statements contained in said correct.	s City Power & Light Company, one of the has the authority to verify the of Kansas City Power & Light Company the section of his knowledge, information, and
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th	day of September, 1997.
Notary Public	,
CAROL SI  My Appointment Expires:  Commissioned in  My Commission Expire	te of Missouri Clay County

#### WORKPAPERS TO DIRECT TESTIMONY OF ROBERT M. SPANN

Dr. Spann's workpapers are contained on the CD-ROM provided with his testimony. A guide to these workpapers is attached hereto.

Dr. Spann used the following software in performing his analyses or preparing documentation:

- Microsoft Excel 97
- Microsoft Power Point 97
- Microsoft Word 97
- SAS version 6.12 (using WINEDIT text editor and DBMSCOPY to copy SAS database into Excel
- Atlas GIS version 3.0
- FERC Form 1 Software. The software is provided with the workpapers, as are the data. Please note that the 1995 data are provided in unexpanded \*.exe files.

For the potential convenience of certain parties, the Excel files have been provided in both the 97 version and version 5.0. These files are contained in separate directories on the CD-ROM to minimize confusion. Please note that Dr. Spann's files were created in Excel 97 and it is possible that version 5.0 does not contain all of the functions used. Similarly, Word documents have been provided in both Word 97 and version 6.0.

#### **Guide to Spann Workpapers**

#### Sources of Exhibits in Direct Testimony

	I					
RMS						
Exhibit				[	]	
	Description	Exhibit Filename(s)	Linked Files		0-1-1-10	la .
- Addinger	RMS Resume	Exhibit Filename(5)	Linked Files	Intermediate Sources	Original Sources	Comments
<del>'</del> 2	Bubble Diagram	INTERCON.PPT				
	Sobole Diagram	INTERCON, FFI		CONMATRIX.XLS	Forms 714	
	Tier I Interconnections, Generaling Capacity WR/KCPL Summary of Purchases/Sales	TIERIMW.XLS EXH4.XLS	MARKET1.XLS EXH5.XLS, EXH8.XLS	CONMATRIX.XLS	Forms 714, EIA Form 860.	CONMATRIX.XLS provides interconnections; MARKET1.XLS provides generating capacity.
	WR/KCPL Short-Term and Non-Firm Sales for Resale,		EXHS.XLS, EXH6.XLS		FERC Forms 1	
5	Sorted Alphabetically	EXH5.XLS			FERC Forms 1	
<del>-</del>					reno roms i	Power marketers identified from
6	WR/KCPL Sales to Power Marketers vs. Utilitles	WEST.XLS			FERC Forms 1	Power Markets Week, QPM Database
77	Top Ten Customers of KCPL/WR	COMBINED.XLS		EXH5.XLS	FERC Forms 1	
_	WR/KCPL Long-Term Firm Sales for Resale, Sorted					
. 8	Alphabetically	EXH8,XLS		<u> </u>	FERC Forms 1	
9	Maps of Purchasers/Compelitors	MAP5.PRJ. MAP5EX.PRJ	EXH5.XLS, EXH8.XLS, COMBINED.XLS, 1072FERC.XLS, CSW-95.XLS, ALL_ENTR.XLS, CSWPURCH.XLS, EMPIR-96.XLS, MIDAMER-96.XLS, MDWST- 96.XLS, OKGE-96.XLS, STJO- 96.XLS, UNION-96.XLS, UTLCRP96.XLS		FERC Forms 1	
	Tier I Purchases, Sorted Alphabetically	COMBINEO.XLS, 1072FERC.XLS, CSW- 95.XLS, ALL_ENTR.XLS, CSWPURCH.XLS, EMPIR-96.XLS, MIDAMER-96.XLS, MDWST-96.XLS, OKGE-96.XLS, STJO-96.XLS, UNION- 96.XLS, UTLCRP96.XLS			FERC Forms 1	
- 11	Net Exports/Imports for 1995/96	MATRIX.XLS			Forms 714	
12	Scheduled Interchanges for 1995/96	INTER.XLS			Forms 714	
						Adobe Acrobat files: Cost and Quality of Fuels - 1996 and Inventory of Power Producers - 1995. Retrieved by Internet from
13	Cost and Capacity of Plants by Fuel Type by State	STATE XLS	<u>                                     </u>	<u> </u>	CQ96.PDF, IPP95.PDF	EIA.

		I				
RMS				1		
Exhibit						
Number	Description	Exhibit Filename(s)	Linked Files	Intermediate Sources	Original Sources	Comments
	Spot Price Graphs and Correlations/Differences			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Power Markets Week, vanous	Comments
14	Matrices	PMWSPOT.XLS			issues.	
15	Total Capacity of SPP/Union/MAPP	HHIWRKCP,XLS	MARKET1.XLS		EIA Form 860 and Form 423 data.	
16	Baseload Capacity of SPP/Union/MAPP	MARKPIV1.XLS	MARKET1.XLS		EIA Form 860 and Form 423 data.	
1/	СРЕХ Мар				Provided by CPEX.	
18	CPEX Distributions, SPP Distribution	CPEX.XLS, SPOTSPP.XLS			Power Markets Week, various	
		COMBINED.XLS, 1072FERC.XLS, CSW-		CPEXRAW.XLS, PMWSPOT.XLS	issues; CPEX.	
	]	95.XLS, ALL_ENTR,XLS,		1		
		CSWPURCH, XLS, EMPIR-96, XLS,				
		MIDAMER-96.XLS, MDWST-96.XLS,		]		
		OKGE-96.XLS, STJO-96.XLS, UNION-				
19		96.XLS, UTLCRP96.XLS		1	FERC Forms 1	
20	WR/KCPL Short-Term and Non-Firm Sales for Resale, Sorted by Price	EVILE VI O				
	Sorted by Frice	EXH5.XLS			FERC Forms 1	<u> </u>
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			:	1	EIA Form 860, Form 423. Fuel Cost	
					for NPPD, OPPD, Lincoln Electric, and SWPA and capacity for SWPA	
		REG_MKTF.XLS, ENTMKTF.XLS,		MARKET1.XLS, DMREGION.XLS,	from ROI Powerdat, FERC Form 1	Files located under sub-directory
21	Regional/Entergy Markets - HH(s	REG2MKTF,XLS		HOPTAB.XLS	Software for various other plants.	"EIA6"
					The state of the s	CAC
		<u> </u>			EIA Form 860, Form 423. Fuel Cost	
					for NPPD, OPPD, Lincoln Electric,	
		DEC MOTEVIE ENTHUGENES			and SWPA and capacity for SWPA	
22	Regional/Entergy Markets - HHts	REG_MKTF.XLS, ENTMKTF.XLS, REG2MKTF.XLS		MARKET1.XLS, DMREGION.XLS,		Files located under sub-directory
<del></del>	Transferred Strategy and Transferred Strategy	ACOZMAT-,ACO		HOPTAB,XLS	Software for various other plants.	"EIA6"
				]	EIA Form 860, Form 423. Fuel Cost	
					for NPPD, OPPD, Lincoln Electric.	
					and SWPA and capacity for SWPA	
	'	REG_MKTF.XLS, ENTMKTF,XLS,		MARKET1.XLS, DMREGION.XLS,		Files located under sub-directory
23	Regional/Entergy Markets - HHIs	REG2MKTF.XLS		HOPTAB,XLS	Software for various other plants.	"EIA6"
					EIA Form 860, Form 423, Fuel Cost	•
			İ		for NPPD, OPPD, Lincoln Electric,	
		REG_MKTF.XLS, ENTMKTF.XLS.		NADICETA VI G. BURGOURIUM -	and SWPA and capacity for SWPA	
24	Regional/Entergy Markets - HHIs	REG2MKTF.XLS		MARKET1.XLS, DMREGION.XLS, HOPTAB.XLS		Files located under sub-directory
	*	1	L	IUCLIAD'YE	Software for various other plants.	"EIA6"

RMS Exhibit Number	Description	Exhibit Filename(s)	Linked Files	Intermediate Sources	Original Sources	Comments
25	Destination - HHIs	SUMMARY.XLS	-mktf.xls	MARKET1.XLS, DMREGION.XLS,	EIA Form 860, Form 423. Fuel Cost for NPPD, OPPD, Lincoln Electric, and SWPA and capacity for SWPA from RDI <i>Powerdal</i> , FERC Form 1 Software for various other plants.	Files located under sub-directory "EIA6", one file per destination "market" with filename "MKTF.XLS, preceded by destination's initials
26	Graph of Empire Economic Capacity	SUMMARY.XLS			EIA Form 860, Form 423. Fuel Cost for NPPD, OPPD, Lincoln Electric, and SWPA and capacity for SWPA from RDI Powerdat, FERC Form 1 Software for various other plants.	
27	Gas Plant Customers of Western	PLANTPWR.XLS			Electrical World Directory of Electric Power Plants	
28	ONEOK Customers	EPPCUST.XLS			Electrical World Directory of Electric Power Plants	

#### Additional Data Files

Matrix of Interconnections	CONMATRIX.XLS			Form 714	
Database of plant capacities and fuel costs	MARKET1.XLS	PI 96 YE	42396.DBF , TYPE3Y95.DBF. LANTY95.DBF, UTILY95.DBF, 6423NEW.XLS, NEW96423.SD2 EAR860, MEP96_1.SAS, UPFUEL2.SD2.	EIA Form 860, Form 423. Fuel Cost for NPPD, OPPD, Lincoln Electric, and SWPA and capacity for SWPA from RDI <i>Powerdot</i> , FERC Form 1 Software for various other plants.	See MARKET1.DOC for description.
Transmission Costs	DMREGION XLS				See PATHS.DOC for description.
Number of Wheels	HOPTAB,XLS				See PATHS.DOC for description.
Form 714 Loads and Lambdas	96SPP.EXE, 96MAPP.EXE, 96ERCOT.EXE, 96MAIN.EXE, 96SERC1.EXE, 96SERC2.EXE, 96ECAR.EXE, FORM714.EXE		·····	Downloaded from FERC Electronic Bulletin Board.	Expand *.exe files in DOS by typing filename then *-d* to preserve subdirectories
Form 423 and Form 860	F423_96.EXE, F860_95.EXE			Downloaded from EIA website.	Expand fexe files in DOS by typing filename.
1997 SPP Summer Peak Assessment Utilities Located in Other Utilities' Control Areas.	SPPSTUDY,TXT (Data), SPPDEFS.TXT (Definitions of Column Headers) MUNCIPA.DOC				Delimited Text Files
1997 SPP OE-411 dala.	SPPOE411.XLS			OE-411.	

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Number	Description	Exhibit Filename(s)	Linked Files	Intermediate Sources	Original Sources	Comments
						Expand *.exe files in DOS by
	1997 MAIN OE-411 data.	MAIN411.EXE			Downloaded from MAIN website.	typing filename.
		!				Expand ".exe files in DOS by
	1997 MAPP OE-411 data.	MAPPEIA.EXE		L	Downloaded from MAPP website.	typing filename.