Exhibit No.:		
Issue(s):	Public Coun	sel Recommendations
		and Merger Issues
Witness/Type	of Exhibit:	Kind/Rebuttal
Sponsoring Pa	arty:	Public Counsel
Case No.:		EM-96-149

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REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

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\mathbf{OF}

RYAN KIND

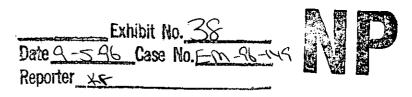
Submitted on Behalf of the Office of the Public Counsel

UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY

Case No. EM-96-149

Denotes Highly Confidential Information

May, 1996



BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

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In the matter of the application of Union Electric Company for an order authorizing: (1) certain merger transactions involving Union Electric Company; (2) the transfer of certain assets, real estate, leased property, easements and contractual agreements to Central Illinois Public Service Company; and (3) in connection therewith, certain other related transactions.

SS

Case No. EM-96-149

AFFIDAVIT OF RYAN KIND

STATE OF MISSOURI

Ryan Kind, of lawful age and being first duly sworn, deposes and states:

1. My name is Ryan Kind. I am the Chief Public Utility Economist for the Office of the Public Counsel.

2. Attached hereto and made a part hereof for all purposes is my rebuttal testimony consisting of pages 1 through 64 and Schedules RK-1 through RK-5.

3. I hereby swear and affirm that my statements contained in the attached testimony are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Rom Kind

Subscribed and sworn to me this $\frac{74}{2}$ day of May, 1996.

ichards

Bobbie J. Richards Notary Public

BOBBIE J RICHARDS NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MISSOURI COLE COUNTY MY COMMISSION EXP. NOV 3,1996

My commission expires November 3, 1996.

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REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF

RYAN KIND

UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY CASE NO. EM-96-149

Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, TITLE, AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.

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A. Ryan Kind, Chief Public Utility Economist, Office of the Public Counsel, P.O. Box 7800, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT BACKGROUND.

A. I have a B.S.B.A. in Economics and a M.A. in Economics from the University of
Missouri-Columbia (UMC). While I was a graduate student at UMC, I was employed as
a Teaching Assistant with the Department of Economics, and taught classes in
Introductory Economics, and Money and Banking, in which I served as a Lab Instructor
for Discussion Sections.

My previous work experience includes three and one-half years of employment with the Missouri Division of Transportation as a Financial Analyst. My responsibilities at the Division of Transportation included preparing transportation rate proposals and testimony for rate cases involving various segments of the trucking industry. I have been employed as an economist at the Office of the Public Counsel for approximately five years.

20 Q. HAVE YOU TESTIFIED PREVIOUSLY BEFORE THIS COMMISSION?

A. Yes, prior to this case I submitted written testimony in numerous gas rate cases, several electric rate design cases and rate cases, as well as other miscellaneous gas, electric, and telephone cases.

- Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?
 - A. I will provide an overview of the Office of the Public Counsel's (Public Counsel's or OPC's) positions regarding the Union Electric Company's (UE's) merger application. All of Public Counsels recommendations are contained in my testimony, however, some recommendations are explained in further detail and supported in the testimony and legal memorandum that are filed coincident with this rebuttal testimony.
 - In addition to providing an overview of OPC's positions in this case, my testimony contains analysis of several aspects on UE's application. These areas include: (1) a description of the proposed merger, (2) an analysis of the rationale for UE's decision to proceed with the merger, (3) a discussion of the effects of the proposed UE/CIPSCO merger, and (4) an analysis of UE's merger application ratemaking proposal.
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I. Summary of Public Counsel's Recommendations

Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE PUBLIC COUNSEL'S RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS CASE.

A. Public Counsel believes that the merger, as proposed by UE, is detrimental to the public interest. The merger, as proposed, is detrimental for each of the following reasons:

The ratemaking proposal, which is a central part of UE's merger application, would have the effect of shifting all of the risk associated with the merger to ratepayers.

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The loss of Missouri Public Service Commission jurisdiction, and the attendant loss of the protection afforded ratepayers by the Commission's oversight, is a real and significant detriment to the public.

Q. UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS COULD THE COMMISSION APPROVE THIS MERGER SO THAT IT WOULD NOT BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST?

 Both aspects of the merger which are causing a detriment to the public interest would have to be remedied. The approval of the merger should be conditioned on UE's acceptance of the following terms:

Its ratemaking proposal should be rejected outright by the Commission, as
 OPC witness Russell W. Trippensee states in his rebuttal testimony:
 "Public Counsel is not opposed to the recovery of reasonable transaction costs and transition costs associated with the merger. OPC would recommend that these costs be deferred and recovered over a ten-year period."

 UE should voluntarily make a binding and enforceable commitment on behalf of Ameren and all subsidiaries to be bound by state commission action and to not argue federal preemption by either the FERC or the SEC. Alternatively, Applicants could agree to restructure the merger proposal to eliminate this problem. UE should commit to make the books and employees of the holding company and all its subsidiaries reasonably available.

Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE THE CONCLUSIONS THAT YOU HAVE REACHED BASED ON THE FACTS PRESENTED IN YOUR TESTIMONY AND YOUR ANALYSIS OF THOSE FACTS.

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I have concluded that it is very ironic that UE has chosen to pursue a merger transaction that is likely to reduce its risk of future operations (due to geographic diversity, gas LDC/electric diversity, dilution of UE's nuclear investment risk, and the effect of assembling strategic transmission and generation assets that will enable UE to better compete in the future) through a merger proposal that shifts all of the risk to ratepayers. I've made this conclusion for the following reasons: First, **

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Second, as noted throughout this testimony, UE expects to see many long-term strategic benefits from this merger. These long term benefits can be expected to enhance earnings and lower risk over the long-term and UE's investors will certainly consider them.

Q. PLEASE PROVIDE A SUMMARY OF THE CONCLUSIONS THAT RUSS TRIPPENSEE ARRIVED AT IN HIS TESTIMONY.

A. The Company's proposal to require the ratepayer to pay \$232 million in additional revenues over the next ten years is detrimental to the public interest. The basis for this payment is unsubstantiated, and any quantification is based on stock sales which may or may not occur and which, in any event, are not related to the Company's financial operations. The Company's proposal to require the ratepayer to pay \$158 million over the next ten years, allegedly to share the net merger savings with the stockholder, is nothing



more than an unsolicited deep grab into the ratepayers' pockets. The two proposals also represent two major adjustments to the Alternative Regulation Plan (ARP) currently in place for UE which violate the intent of the ARP and bring into question the good faith with which that agreement was made. Finally, Public Counsel is not opposed to the recovery of reasonable transaction costs and transition costs associated with the merger. OPC would recommend that these costs be deferred and recover over a ten-year period. While it could be argued that these transaction and transition costs are more akin to organizational costs which would normally be recovered over the average life of the utility property, OPC believes that a ten-year period represents a reasonable recovery period in light of the alleged merger synergies which may occur.

Q. PLEASE PROVIDE A SUMMARY OF THE CONCLUSIONS THAT MARK BURDETTE ARRIVED AT IN HIS TESTIMONY.

A. The regulatory treatment proposed by UE of merger transaction/transition costs and the alleged merger premium assures the company recovery of its claimed actual investment and the alleged merger premium regardless of whether any savings are actually achieved. After these amounts are deducted from the estimated savings and depending on where the company is in the current sharing grid, the company would then have first claim on any remaining merger related savings before ratepayers have an opportunity to benefit.

Ratepayers' ability to actually achieve a 50/50 sharing of net merger savings claimed by UE is highly questionable under the company's proposal.

Q. WHAT IS THE BASIS FOR OPC'S CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS RESULTING FROM THE COMMISSION'S LOSS OF JURISDICTION TO THE FERC AND THE SEC?

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A. We have arrived at these conclusions based on the legal memorandum that was filed by
 OPC attorney Lewis Mills at the same time our rebuttal testimony was filed.

II. Description of the Proposed Merger

- Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE TRANSACTION WHICH PRECIPITATED UE'S MERGER APPLICATION.
- A. On August 11, UE and CIPSCO Incorporated (CIPSCO) signed the Agreement and Plan of the Merger (merger agreement) which spells out the terms and conditions of the proposed merger. If approval of UE's proposal is obtained from all of the regulatory agencies that will be reviewing this proposed merger, UE and CIPSCO will become wholly-owned subsidiaries of Ameren Corporation (Ameren). In addition, CIPSCO Investment Company, which is currently a wholly-owned subsidiary of CIPSCO, will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ameren.

The merger agreement calls for UE shareholders to exchange each of their shares of stock for one share of Ameren stock and for CIPSCO shareholders to exchange each of their shares of stock for 1.03 shares of Ameren stock. UE believes that this transaction will be considered a "pooling of interests" for tax purposes so that the exchange will be considered tax free for tax purposes.

Q. WHY ARE CIPSCO SHAREHOLDERS RECEIVING 1.03 SHARES OF AMEREN STOCK FOR EACH SHARE OF THEIR CIPSCO STOCK WHEN UE SHAREHOLDERS ARE JUST RECEIVING ONE SHARE OF AMEREN STOCK FOR EACH SHARE OF THEIR UE STOCK?

A. Because UE's management, Board of Directors, and shareholders have decided that the long-term strategic advantages and enhanced earnings potential expected to result from the

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merger are sufficient to justify giving CIPSCO shareholders Ameren stock which is expected to have a higher market value than their CIPSCO stock. In a question and answer portion of UE's January Interconnect (a video program for UE employees) UE's treasurer Jerre Birdsong stated that "That exchange ratio is just a mathematical formulation of the 23% merger premium, and that merger premium is necessary in order to induce the current CIPSCO stockholders to vote for the merger and give up total control of their company and be less than majority owner of the new Ameren Corporation."

Q. ARE THERE ANY OTHER AGREEMENTS WHICH UE AND CIPSCO HAVE EITHER EXECUTED OR PROPOSED TO BE EXECUTED AS PART OF THIS TRANSACTION?

A. Yes, these other agreements include: the System Support Agreement, the Joint Dispatch Agreement, and the General Services Agreement. The System Support Agreement provides for the sale of approximately 600 mW from UE to CIPSCO to serve UE's Illinois customers, which will become CIPSCO customers if the merger is approved. UE and CIPSCO have proposed a modification to this agreement and the final state of this agreement is currently uncertain. UE and CIPSCO have not yet agreed upon the General Services Agreement but they have decided to create a subsidiary of Ameren named Ameren Services which will provide support services for both of the operating companies (UE and CIPSCO).

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III. Union Electric's Decision to Proceed With the Merger

Q. WHAT MERGER APPROVALS HAVE ALREADY OCCURRED AT THE CORPORATE LEVEL?

A. The managements, Board of Directors, and shareholders of both UE and CIPSCO have decided to approve the merger agreement. UE's Board of Directors unanimously approved

- 7 -

the merger agreement on August 11, 1995 and UE's shareholders voted to approve the merger agreement on December 20, 1995.

III.A. Decision By UE's Management to Pursue Merger With CIPSCO

Q. WHY DID UE'S MANAGEMENT DECIDE TO PURSUE A MERGER WITH CIPSCO?

A. I believe UE's management made this decision because of the near-term (3-5 years) earnings benefits and the long-term strategic benefits that are expected to result from the merger. UE witness Mr. Gary Rainwater addresses this question at line 17 on page 8 of his Direct Testimony, where he states that "our rationale is simple. Our purpose is to reduce the combined operating costs of UE and CIPS." On the next page of his testimony, Mr. Rainwater explains that the three reasons for lowering costs are: (1) "a basic obligation to our customers to operate as efficiently as possible", (2) "an obligation to provide a fair return to our shareholders", and (3) because "[c]ost reduction is our most effective way to prepare for competition, since lower costs mean lower rates."

Q. DO YOU BELIEVE UE IS HIGHLY CONCERNED WITH HOW WELL IT MAY BE ABLE TO COMPETE IN A MORE COMPETITIVE ENERGY INDUSTRY?

A. Yes, in response to an OPC DR regarding UE's appraisal of the likelihood of retail competition in Missouri, UE stated that it "has adopted a must assume approach to the direct retail competition issue." A video that UE produced for its employees entitled *Competing for the Future* is another indication of UE's concern about its ability to compete in a more competitive energy industry. The introductory portion of this video has a large picture of a phony *St. Louis Post Dispatch* headline from the future that reads "Shocking...Missouri Opens Electric Market to Competition."

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- Q. HAVE YOU SEEN ANY DOCUMENTS OTHER THAN MR. RAINWATER'S TESTIMONY THAT ARE INFORMATIVE WITH RESPECT TO THE REASONS WHY UE'S MANAGEMENT DECIDED TO PROCEED WITH THE MERGER?
- A. Yes, six days prior to the filing of this testimony, OPC received a document from UE entitled, Goldman Sachs Presentation to Union Electric Company, June 15, 1995.
- Q. DID YOU JUST RECENTLY OBTAIN THIS DOCUMENT BECAUSE YOU ONLY RECENTLY SENT A DR TO UE CONCERNING THIS SUBJECT?
- A. No, OPC believes that a number of DRs that have been sent by both the Missouri PSC Staff (Staff) and OPC over the last six months requested documents of this type. These DRs included Staff DR Nos. 5 (sent to UE on November 22, 1995) and 30, as well as OPC DR Nos. 527, 531, 535, and 547.

Q. DID THE LATE ARRIVAL OF THIS DOCUMENT INTERFERE WITH OPC'S EFFORTS TO EVALUATE UE'S MERGER PROPOSAL?

A. Yes, this document's late arrival (1) prevented OPC from doing follow up discovery on this document prior to this testimony, (2) prevented us from raising questions pertaining to this document in the interviews conducted with UE witnesses in this case, and (3) left OPC with inadequate time to evaluate the contents of this document. The late arrival of this document was particularly significant in light of UE's claims that there were <u>no</u> documents (except for documents such as press releases and the joint proxy that were used to communicate with the general public, the investment community, or shareholders) created by UE personnel where the management's rationale for deciding to merge with CIPSCO is formulated, evaluated, and articulated. OPC reserves the right to file supplemental

 rebuttal testimony based on UE's responses to follow-up data requests regarding this document.

Q. PLEASE GIVE AN OVERVIEW OF THE CONTENTS OF THE DOCUMENT ENTITLED, GOLDMAN SACHS PRESENTATION TO UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY, JUNE 15, 1995.

A. This document includes: **

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE UE/CIPSCO MERGER BENEFITS CITED IN <u>GOLDMAN SACHS</u> <u>PRESENTATION TO UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY, JUNE 15, 1995</u>.

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A. First of all, I need to note that this document uses the name ******

** The key long-term strategic benefits to Union Electric are described on this page where it states that:

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	**
Q.	WHAT OTHER TOPICS ARE ADDRESSED IN THE DOCUMENT'S EXECUTIVE S
Q. A.	PAGE?
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Α.	This analysis which appears on pages 12, 13, and 14 of this document appears in S
	RK-1. On page 12, Goldman Sachs stated that "**
	that "**
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Q.	WHAT DID THE PORTION OF THE JUNE 15, 1996 DOCUMENT CONTAINING
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A .	**** was on page 25 of the document and inclu
A .	**** was on page 25 of the document and inclu following text:
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e page (page 21) pertaining to this subject contained a **
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D YOU KNOW IF UE UTILIZED ANY **** IN ITS PURSU
** I believe that the stock options associated with the merger agreement

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CIPSCO chose to back out of the agreement were included in the merger agreement to discourage CIPSCO from backing out of the agreement.

 A. No, I will not since OPC witness Mr. Trippensee addresses this in his testimony as part of his analysis of the "premium" issue.

Q. ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY ANALYSIS PERFORMED BY OR FOR UE INDICATING THAT THIS PROPOSED MERGER MIGHT HAVE SOME OVERALL NEGATIVE IMPACT ON UE'S SHAREHOLDERS?

No, I have not seen any analysis that would indicate this. Based on UE's response to OPC DR No. 527, I do not believe that the Company's management or Board of Directors has seen any such analysis that was performed by either UE or its consultants. OPC DR No. 527 requested UE to:

Please provide a copy of all documents created by UE or its agents, or CIPSCO or its agents, that contain descriptions or analyses of any adverse impact on UE shareholders that may be attributable to the merger. This DR should be interpreted to include, but not be limited to, descriptions or analyses of adverse impacts associated with:

a) the risk that Missouri or Illinois regulatory commissions <u>may not</u> <u>allow</u> merger premium recovery as proposed by UE and CIPSCO; or

b) Illinois and/or Missouri regulatory commission decisions that <u>do</u> <u>not allow</u> merger premium recovery as proposed by UE and CIPSCO.

If no such documents exist, please provide a statement to that effect.



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UE's response to this DR stated that "[n]o such documents exist."

Q. HAVE YOU REVIEWED ANY OTHER DOCUMENTS THAT WERE PREPARED BY UE'S MANAGEMENT AND EXPRESSED OPINIONS REGARDING THE DESIRABILITY OF THE PROPOSED MERGER?

- A. Yes, in response to OPC DR No. 622 we received the 10th draft of a 16 page document that UE prepared in order to be ready to answer questions from the investment community, UE investors, the media, customers, and UE employees. Although the document is stamped Highly Confidential, it was voluntarily declassified by UE. This entire document is included in Schedule RWT-2 of Mr. Trippensee's direct testimony. In response to OPC DR No. 660, UE indicated that this document was prepared by the UE Corporate Communications Department and reviewed by Charles Mueller, William Jaudes, Gary Rainwater, and Donald Brandt.
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 Q.
 Have you compared the responses in the "Financial questions and

 14
 Answers" portion of this document to responses made by Mr. Mueller

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 AND Mr. Brandt in the August 14 conference call with investment

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 Analysts?
 - A. Yes, I have. The responses made by Mr. Mueller and Mr. Brandt in the August 14 conference call seem to all be consistent with the answers appearing in the question and answer document.
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 Q.
 NEXT, I'D LIKE YOU TO SHOW HOW THE QUESTION AND ANSWER DOCUMENT

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 ADDRESSES THE QUESTION OF DILUTION. FIRST, COULD YOU PLEASE EXPLAIN WHAT

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 DILUTION AND ACCRETION MEAN, AS THESE TERMS ARE GENERALLY USED IN THIS

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 CASE?

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The term accretion is generally used to describe an increase in earnings per share (EPS) to a level above that which would have existed if the merger had not occurred. The term dilution would be used to describe a decrease in EPS to a level below that which would have existed if the merger had not occurred.

Q. Now, PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW THE QUESTION AND ANSWER DOCUMENT ADDRESSES THE QUESTION OF DILUTION.

A. There are several different questions and answers on this subject. The first appears on page 1 in the portion of the document that contains answers to possible questions from the financial community. The following question and answer appears in this part of the document:

Q: Is the transaction dilutive?

A: We expect no dilution in the first two years after the transaction closes. After we achieve the synergies we expect, we will see earnings accretion begin to flow to stockholders and cost savings flow to customers.

In another portion of the question-and-answer document that includes answers that should be given in response to inquiries by UE's investors (RWT-2, page 8), the following question and answer appears:

Q: Is this transaction dilutive? (In this sense, dilutive means weakening the worth of a share of stock – a very general definition.)

A: We expect no dilution. And, after the two companies begin to implement savings programs, stockholders would begin to see benefits from improved earnings – depending on economic conditions and other factors.

In yet another portion of the question-and-answer document that includes answers that should be given in response to inquiries by the media or UE's customers (RWT-2, page 11), the following question and answer appears:

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Q: Is this transaction dilutive?

A: We expect no dilution in the first two years after the transaction closes. After we achieve the synergies we expect, we will see earnings begin to flow to stockholders and cost savings flow to customers.

Q. DOES THE QUESTION AND ANSWER DOCUMENT ADDRESS THE QUESTION OF WHETHER UE OR ITS SHAREHOLDERS ARE PAYING ANYTHING FOR THE 23% PREMIUM?

A. Yes. The first portion of the document that contains answers to potential questions from

the financial community contains the following question and answer exchange at page 2:

Q: UE is paying a 23 percent premium that won't be recoverable in rates. How will you get that back?

A: Since this is a business combination, strictly speaking, UE is not "paying" anything. The exchange ratio is 1.03 shares of the new holding company for CIPSCO holders; 1 share in the new holding company for Union Electric stockholders. Our regulators will look at that issue in today's business climate -- one of increasing utility competition, and one in which UE is already committed to share savings with customers. We expect this merger to create efficiencies that will result in a sharing of net savings between our customers and our stockholders. (emphasis in original).

In a later portion of the question-and-answer document that appears to include answers that should be given in response to inquiries by UE's investors (RWT-2, page 9), the

following question and answer appears:

Q: How much is this costing me as a stockholder?

A: The long-run goal of the transaction is to create a stronger company, which means a better investment.

Q. THE ABOVE QUOTE REFERS TO CREATION OF A "BETTER INVESTMENT." DOES THIS REFER TO ANY INVESTMENT MADE IN THE MERGED COMPANY'S RATE BASE?

 A. No. It is simply a reference to the enhanced market value of the shareholders' investment that UE expects to result from the proposed merger.

Q. HAVE YOU RECEIVED ANY INFORMATION FROM UE THAT SHEDS LIGHT ON THE DECISION BY UE'S MANAGEMENT TO PURSUE THE CIPSCO MERGER AT THIS PARTICULAR TIME?

The interview that the Staff and OPC held with Gary Rainwater on March 27, 1996 shed some additional light on this subject. The following exchange between Mr. Rainwater and Mr. Oligschlaeger began on page 3 of the transcript from that interview:

MR RAINWATER: We had looked at CIPS over a period of several years, and we had made some very general calculations of what merger savings might be. CIPS had also. I am not sure if this was a result of looking specifically at Union Electric or a result of working with another company. I had also done some preliminary assessment of merger savings.

MR. OLIGSCHLAEGER: What would be the timing of those preliminary estimates? Are we talking prior to the June 19th conversation between Mr. Miller [sic] and Mr. Greenwald [sic]?

MR. RAINWATER: The numbers that we had put together were probably done two or three years before that. And the numbers that CIPS had put together were done, I would guess, within the previous six months.

MR. OLIGSCHLAEGER: Would you have also done any estimates of savings of other merger candidates besides CIPS as part of that effort?



MR. RAINWATER: We had looked at other companies as potential merger candidates. We had not gone to the extent of calculating merger savings with any other.

MR. OLIGSCHLAEGER: Is it fair to say even at that time CIPS was regarded in some way as a more favorable candidate for eventual acquisition?

MR. RAINWATER: Well, I can't say absolutely sure what Chuck Mueller's conclusion was, but my own conclusion was that CIPS was the best potential candidate.

Later in the same interview, Mr. Rainwater and I had the following exchange regarding

this same subject:

MR. KIND: Against [sic] this is back to something that we were talking about this morning that you mentioned in your testimony. You mentioned that what you list as sort of being the number one motivation for the merger is the duty that UE has to operate as efficiently as possible. And also this morning you mentioned that UE had done some analysis two to three years prior to this merger decision occurring.

And I think as I recall that that analysis that you described was indicated to UE that there were some significant savings to be had with merging with CIPS?

MR. RAINWATER: That is right.

MR. KIND: What I am wondering is given that UE believes that they have this duty to operate as efficiently as possible and given that you had done some analysis two or three years ago and that at least two years ago that indicated that there were some likelihood of some savings, why did UE wait for CIPS to approach them to decide? Why didn't UE just respond to the analysis that they have done and say, hey, we have got an obligation to serve our customers as efficiently as possible, let's not wait for them to ask, and let's ask them right away?

MR. RAINWATER: I can't answer that question because it was not my decision. That's a decision, in fact, most if not all mergers are made based on discussions between CEOs of companies. And my recommendation to the CEO was essentially that CIPS looks like the best candidate to me of any of the companies around us. And that there are cost reductions that could be achieved.

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1	Q.	DO YOU HAVE ANY ADDITIONAL REMARKS REGARDING THE REASONS WHY UE'S
2		MANAGEMENT CHOSE TO PROCEED WITH THE MERGER AT THIS PARTICULAR TIME?
3	A .	Yes. In the media/customer portion of the question and answer document cited above
4		(RWT-2, page 10) contained the following question and answer relating to this subject:
5		Q. What prompted the merger at this time?
6 7 8 9		A. The utility industry is undergoing fundamental change with increased competition and movement toward deregulation. The merger will create an organization that is well-positioned to embrace the new, more competitive environment.
10	Ш.В.	Decision By UE's Board of Directors to Proceed With the Merger
-11	Q.	WHY DID UE'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS VOTE TO APPROVE THE MERGER?
12	A .	According to the UE/CIPSCO joint proxy, UE's Board of Directors approved the merger
13		for the following "significant strategic and financial benefits":
14		• "COST EFFICIENCIES TO HELP MAINTAIN COMPETITIVE RATES
15		• INTEGRATION OF CORPORATE AND ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS
16		REDUCED OPERATING COSTS
17		PURCHASING ECONOMIES
18		INCREASED MARKETING OPPORTUNITIES
19		• MORE DIVERSE SERVICE TERRITORY
20		EXPANDED MANAGEMENT RESOURCES
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In addition to the above benefits, the joint proxy states that the Union Electric Board considered, among other things: (1) "the current industry, economic, market, and regulatory conditions which encourage consolidation to reduce risk and create new avenues for earnings growth," (2) "the impact of regulation under various state and federal laws," and (3) "the opinion of Goldman Sachs..., that in light of the CIPSCO ratio, the Union Electric ratio is fair to the holders of Union Electric Common Stock."

Q. WHAT ANALYSIS DID UE'S FINANCIAL ADVISOR, GOLDMAN SACHS, PERFORM TO SUPPORT ITS FAIRNESS OPINION?

A. The financial analysis performed by Goldman Sachs included: financial comparison, historical exchange ratio analysis, selected companies analysis, contribution analysis, discounted cash flow analysis, discounted dividend analysis, selected transactions analysis, and pro forma combination analysis.

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE PRO FORMA COMBINATION ANALYSIS PERFORMED FOR UE BY GOLDMAN SACHS.

A. According to the joint proxy (page 39), "Goldman Sachs analyzed the pro forma impact of the Mergers on the earnings per share of common stock of each of Union Electric and CIPSCO stockholders for 1997, 1998, and 1999." The joint proxy further states that "the analysis was based on earnings estimates for these years for Union Electric and CIPSCO prepared by their respective managements and includes ten percent per year of the total synergies expected to result from the Mergers as estimated by the managements of Union Electric and CIPSCO with the assistance of a third party consultant to Union Electric and CIPSCO."

- 21 -

	Rebuttal Testimony of Ryan Kind		
1	Q.	ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT FURTHER CLARIFIES HOW	
2		THIS ANALYSIS WAS PERFORMED?	
3	А.	Yes. UE's response to Staff Data Request (DR) No. 123 indicates that the Goldman	
4		Sachs analysis described in the joint proxy and presented to the UE Board of Directors at	
5		its August 8, 1995 and August 11, 1995 meetings "**	
6		** ³³	
7	Q.	DID THIS UE DR RESPONSE APPEAR TO INDICATE THAT THE PRO FORMA ANALYSIS	
8		ASSUMED THAT **	
9		**	
10	A .	**	
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12		**	
13	Q.	Do you believe that the joint proxy's statement that "the analysis	
13 14	Q.	DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE JOINT PROXY'S STATEMENT THAT "THE ANALYSIS INCLUDES TEN PERCENT PER YEAR OF THE TOTAL SYNERGIES EXPECTED TO RESULT	
	Q.		
14 15 16	Q. A.	INCLUDES TEN PERCENT PER YEAR OF THE TOTAL SYNERGIES EXPECTED TO RESULT	
14 15 16 17		INCLUDES TEN PERCENT PER YEAR OF THE TOTAL SYNERGIES EXPECTED TO RESULT FROM THE MERGERS" IS CORRECT?	
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14 15 16 17 18	А.	INCLUDES TEN PERCENT PER YEAR OF THE TOTAL SYNERGIES EXPECTED TO RESULT FROM THE MERGERS" IS CORRECT? This statement is probably technically correct, but the proxy did not mention that ** **	
14 15 16 17 18	А.	INCLUDES TEN PERCENT PER YEAR OF THE TOTAL SYNERGIES EXPECTED TO RESULT FROM THE MERGERS" IS CORRECT? This statement is probably technically correct, but the proxy did not mention that ** ** PLEASE DESCRIBE THE RESULTS OF THE PRO FORMA COMBINATION ANALYSIS	

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	Rebut Ryan	tal Testimony of Kind
1		from the merger at the agreed upon 1.03 CIPSCO exchange ratio. The proxy states that
2		"based on these forecasts and estimates and assuming the Merger will be accounted for as
3		a pooling of interests, the Ratios would be slightly accretive to Union Electric stockholders
4		(ranging from approximately 1% to 2.2%, depending upon the year)." **
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		·
9	Q.	Would the Goldman Sachs analysis have shown a more positive impact on
10	f :	EPS IF IT ASSUMED THAT SHAREHOLDERS WOULD RETAIN MORE THAN **
11		** OF THE SYNERGIES IN EACH YEAR?
12	A .	Yes, if the Goldman Sachs analysis was modified to assume that shareholders would retain
13		** ** the EPS estimates for UE shareholders would
14		have been higher than the results indicated by the Goldman Sachs analysis.
15	Q.	Would the Goldman Sachs Analysis have shown higher estimates for EPS
16		IN 1997, 1998, AND 1999 IF THE SYNERGY RETENTION ASSUMPTION IN THE
17		ANALYSIS HAD BEEN MODIFIED TO REFLECT UE'S RATEMAKING PROPOSAL IN THIS
18		CASE?
19	A .	Yes, UE's ratemaking proposal would allow UE's shareholders to retain significantly more
20		than ** ** of merger synergies. If the analysis were modified to reflect shareholder
21		retention of greater than ** ** of synergies, then the EPS accretion estimates for UE
22		Common Stockholders would be greater than those shown in the joint proxy.

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Q. WOULD THE GOLDMAN SACHS ANALYSIS HAVE SHOWN LOWER ESTIMATES FOR EPS IN 1997, 1998, AND 1999 IF THE SYNERGY RETENTION ASSUMPTION IN THE ANALYSIS HAVE BEEN MODIFIED SO THAT UE SHAREHOLDERS RETAINED LESS THAN **_____ ** OF MERGER SYNERGIES?

A. Yes, however, if the analysis had assumed that UE retained slightly less than ** _____ ** of merger savings, UE's earnings still would not have been adversely affected. Of course, UE could be presumed to benefit from the merger even if it did not have a favorable impact on near-term earnings, due to the many long-term strategic benefits (described later in this testimony) that UE expects to receive from this merger.

Q. ARE THERE ANY STATEMENTS IN THE JOINT PROXY REGARDING THE PORTION OF MERGER-RELATED COST REDUCTIONS (SYNERGIES) THAT ARE EXPECTED TO BE RETAINED BY SHAREHOLDERS?

A. I have only been able to find one such statement. The first partial paragraph on page 30 of the joint proxy states that "achieved savings in costs are expected to inure to the benefit of both shareholders and customers. The treatment of the benefits and cost savings will depend on the results of regulatory proceedings in the jurisdictions in which Union Electric and CIPSCO operate their business."

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 Q.
 DOES THE ABOVE CITED STATEMENT FROM THE JOINT PROXY INDICATE THAT

 19
 SHAREHOLDERS WERE GIVEN ANY INFORMATION BY UE'S MANAGEMENT OR BOARD

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 OF DIRECTORS THAT WOULD INDICATE THEY SHOULD EXPECT THE FAVORABLE (TO

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 SHAREHOLDERS) RATEMAKING TREATMENT THAT UE HAS PROPOSED IN THIS

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 MERGER APPLICATION CASE?

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A. No. As OPC witness Mr. Mark Burdette indicates in his rebuttal testimony (Schedule MB3, page 1), UE's ratemaking proposal would likely result in ratepayers only getting anywhere from ** ______ ** of merger synergy savings net of transaction costs in the first four years assuming actual savings are equal to the \$590 million estimate contained in UE's testimony. The statement in the proxy regarding shareholders retention of achieved savings merely indicated that shareholders could expect to retain some portion of the achieved savings. Furthermore, the joint proxy referred to a possible sharing of achieved savings, while UE's ratemaking proposal in this case seeks ratemaking treatment for a large portion of estimated savings. The savings estimates that are the basis of UE's ratemaking proposal are based on the preliminary projections of savings that UE expected to achieve in the future. The Joint Proxy merely indicated that UE's shareholders could expect to receive a portion of merger-related savings once they are actually achieved.

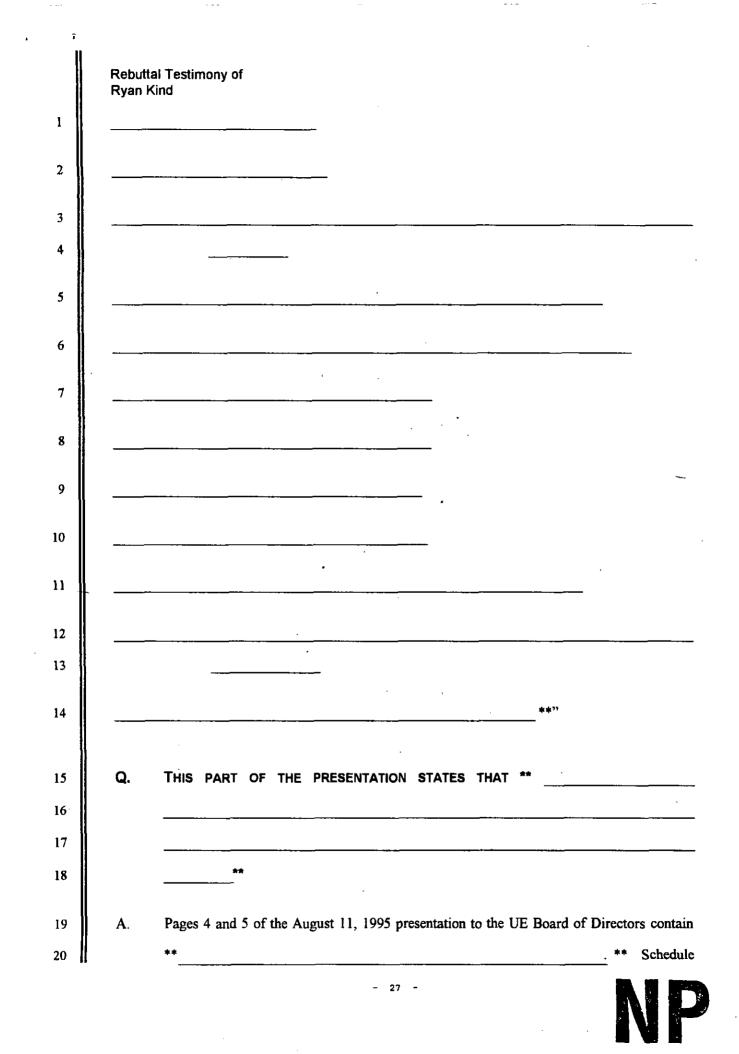
Q. HAVE YOU REVIEWED ANY DOCUMENTS OTHER THAN THE JOINT PROXY THAT CONTAINED INFORMATION THAT THE UE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MAY HAVE RELIED ON TO DECIDE TO APPROVE THE MERGER AGREEMENT?

A. Yes. I have reviewed the information provided by UE in response to Staff DR No. 5, part of which requested UE to "please provide a copy of all documentation used by UE to analyze and ultimately decide to merger with CIPSCO." This response included copies of documents that UE described as "presentations prepared by Goldman Sachs presented to the UE Board of Directors at the Board's meeting on August 8, 1995 and August 11, 1995."

Q. PLEASE PROVIDE A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AUGUST 8 AND AUGUST 11



	1 Kind
A .	The subjects covered in these presentations included **
	·
	Schedule RK-2 contains the first 7 pages of this 9-page document.
Q.	
	** THAT WAS PART
	THE AUGUST 8 AND AUGUST 11 GOLDMAN SACHS PRESENTATIONS TO
1	
	BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
А.	BOARD OF DIRECTORS. A copy of this part of the August 11 presentation, which discussed both **
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RK-2 contains copies of both of these pages. As noted on these pages, the Goldman Sachs analysis was based on the assumptions that **______

** As noted earlier in this testimony where I discussed the Goldman Sachs financial analysis that was described in the joint proxy, this pro forma combination earnings analysis "was based on earnings estimates for these years for Union Electric and CIPSCO prepared by their respective managements" (joint proxy page 39).

Q. PAGE 5 OF THE AUGUST 11 GOLDMAN SACHS PRESENTATION TO THE UE BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONTAINS A COMMENT IN THE MARGIN STATING THAT **

** WHY DO YOU BELIEVE GOLDMAN SACHS INCLUDED THIS COMMENT AS PART OF THEIR PRESENTATION?

A. Goldman Sachs appeared to be emphasizing that **



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	Rebutta Ryan Ki	I Testimony of
1		** This merger has been consistently praised as an action that will help lower
2		UE's risk and make it a formidable competitor in a deregulated electric industry.
3	Q.	HAVE YOU SEEN ANYTHING THAT INDICATES THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS EXPECTED
4		FOR SHAREHOLDERS TO BE ABLE TO DIRECTLY COLLECT 100% OF THE "MERGER
5	1	PREMIUM" FROM RATEPAYERS?
6	A .	No. In fact, in his March 27, 1996 interview Mr. Rainwater stated that "I don't think the
7		board even addressed the issue of recovering the premium per se."
8	III.C.	Decision By UE's Shareholders to Proceed With the Merger
9	Q.	WHY DID UE'S SHAREHOLDERS VOTE TO APPROVE THE MERGER?
10	А.	It is impossible to give a precise answer to this question. Nobody knows the answer for
11		sure. I would surmise that UE shareholders based their decision in large part on the
12	i:	information regarding the merger that UE made available to its shareholders and on
13	- - -	information that shareholders were able to obtain from the investment analyst community.
14		I believe it is important to note that much of the information that investors obtained from
15		the financial community was provided to the financial community by Union Electric.
16	Q.	WHAT INFORMATION DID UE DISTRIBUTE DIRECTLY TO ITS STOCKHOLDERS PRIOR TO
17		THE DECEMBER 20, 1995 STOCKHOLDER VOTE ON THE MERGER PROPOSAL?
18	А.	UE sent a copy of the joint proxy, which I have already described in part above, to each of
19		its shareholders. UE also sent a document entitled "Most frequently asked questions"
20		and a letter from Charles W. Mueller (UE President and CEO) to its stockholders.



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Q. WHAT REMARKS IN PRESIDENT MUELLER'S LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS ADDRESSED

MERGER BENEFITS EXPECTED FROM THE MERGER?

A. In his letter, Mr. Mueller stated that:

Your Board of Directors believes that the Mergers will create a combined enterprise well positioned for the increasingly competitive environment facing the energy industry, benefiting not only shareholders but also customers, employees and the communities served by our respective utility companies. Meaningful strategic advantages that Holdings will possess include significant cost savings from, among other things, decreased electric production and gas supply costs and reduced corporate and administrative expense. Holdings will also enjoy increased financial strength as well as greater opportunities for earnings and dividend growth through cost efficiencies, larger and more diverse sales markets and the pooling of Union Electric's and CIPSCO's equity, management, human resources and technical expertise.

He also stated that:

In entering into a common stock merger with CIPSCO, the Union Electric shareholders will be assuming the risks, as well as the benefits, associated with the ongoing business operations of CIPSCO. In the judgment of the Union Electric Board of Directors, the potential benefits of the Mergers far outweigh those risks.

- Q. IS UE'S RECOMMENDATION TO THIS COMMISSION THAT RATEPAYERS GUARANTEE RECOVERY OF 100% OF MERGER PREMIUM, 100% OF TRANSACTION AND TRANSITION COSTS, AND 50% OF <u>ESTIMATED</u> SAVINGS CONSISTENT WITH MR. MUELLER'S POSITION THAT SHAREHOLDERS WILL BE BEARING SOME RISK IN THE MERGER?
- A. No. UE is proposing that ratepayers pay all the actual costs of the merger (transaction costs) and all actual transition costs plus guarantee stockholders receive 50% of estimated savings regardless of whether they occur, plus a \$232 million bonus that UE refers to as a merger premium. OPC fails to find any risk for stockholders, only an outrageous level of guaranteed profits.

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Q. PLEASE REVIEW THE PORTION OF THE "MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS..." DOCUMENT THAT DISCUSSED MERGER BENEFITS.

A. In a section of this document entitled "[h]ow will the merger benefit stockholders", UE states that:

Stockholders will own a leaner, stronger company better-suited to take advantage of the increasingly competitive industry environment. We estimate Ameren will realize \$570 million in savings over 10 years from combining certain operations. The combined company will interconnect with 28 other utility systems providing opportunities for additional energy sales. Ameren will also benefit from combining Union Electric's and CIPSCO's management experience and technical expertise. These advantages provide more opportunities for earnings growth, which provides more opportunities for dividend growth. (emphasis added)

Q. WHAT INFORMATION DID UE DISTRIBUTE TO THE INVESTMENT ANALYST COMMUNITY PRIOR TO THE DECEMBER 20, 1995 STOCKHOLDER VOTE ON THE MERGER PROPOSAL?

A. UE meets regularly with members of the investment community to keep them appraised of developments in their operations and plans that could impact the level and risk of future earnings. Several such meetings and conference calls have occurred since the merger was announced.

I have reviewed a tape recording of a conference call that UE held with investment analysts on August 14, 1995, the day that the merger was announced. In this call, Mr. Don Brandt and Mr. Chuck Mueller of UE, along with Cliff Greenwalt, the CEO of CIPSCO engaged in an extensive question and answer session with investment analysts. Throughout the call UE and CIPSCO repeatedly cited the many near-term earnings and long-term earnings and strategic benefits that they expected to result from the merger.

At the beginning of the call UE's CEO summarized the merger by stating that:

Rebuttal Testimony of

Ryan Kind

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The combination is a natural fit. Both companies are financially strong and our generating needs compliment each other. The synergy created by the merger mean we can build a growing business on a lower cost base. All these reasons plus the creation of a formidable Midwest marketing operation says our new company will be a major competitor in the energy industry.

At the beginning of the call CIPSCO's CEO summarized the merger by stating that:

... the merger between UE and CIPSCO, we think, will create a business that can compete successfully with the changing industry. This process will blend two of the nation's lowest cost utilities with similar customer oriented philosophies. And, we think this merger creates a company that will be a major Midwestern utility competitor in an industry where size can bring efficiencies.

Later in the call, in response to a question concerning the expected timing of savings and

the likely sharing of merger savings between ratepayers and shareholders, Mr. Brandt

stated that:

First of all, as Chuck mentioned a few minutes ago relative to our situation in Missouri, we already have a sharing plan in place that provides for sharing of savings between customers and stockholders. With respect to the merger savings, we expect them to begin to occur relatively rapidly after the consummation of the transaction. The \$570 million in total is spread relatively ratable over the 10-year period. The first two years after the closing of the transaction will be incurring some relatively modest costs to implement the changes. We don't expect any dilution in those first two years. Following that, we expect to see some meaningful accretion in earnings as a result of the transaction. (emphasis added).

Q. DID THE INVESTMENT COMMUNITY PICK UP ON MR. BRANDT'S REMARKS AND RELAY THEM TO UE SHAREHOLDERS?

Yes. Below, I have cited just one example of the many investment opinions that I read which picked up information from the August 14, 1995 conference call and relayed this information to investors. According to a September 1, 1995 issue of *Goldman Sachs*, *Electric Utilities, U.S. Research*, "...on August 14, Union Electric and CIPSCO held a

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joint conference call for analysts and investors to discuss the merger." One of the highlights of the call that was summarized on page 7 of the above cited periodical was stated as follows:

The companies indicated that the savings would be spread relatively evenly over the 10 years, although the \$20 million of merger costs would reduce the savings in the first two years. At this point, it is unclear what portion of the savings Union Electric would be allowed to retain (especially in 1996 and 1997) following the utility's recent electric rate agreement, approved by the Missouri Public Service Commission (MPSC) and implemented on August 1. Under the rate agreement, Union Electric is allowed to retain 100% of earnings up to a 12.61% regulatory (as opposed to book) return on equity (ROE). Earnings between 12.61% and 14.0% are split 50%/50% between shareholders and customers. Any earnings above the 14.0% ROE are credited entirely to ratepayers. We anticipate that the merger savings would allow Union Electric to earn an ROE safely in the 12.61%-14.0% range, although we would not expect the utility to exceed the 14.0% ROE ceiling in 1996 and 1997. Union Electric indicated that it is unlikely that this rate agreement would be reopened following news of the proposed merger and even indicated that its incentive-based ratemaking provisions could likely be extended beyond its current three-year experimental timeframe. Management indicated that the merger would be at least earningsneutral in the first two years and accretive in the third year (the impact is slightly dilutive if one ignores estimated savings; see Table 3). (Emphasis added)

- Q. DOES IT APPEAR THAT UE AND CIPSCO INFORMED THE INVESTMENT COMMUNITY THAT IT EXPECTED THE MERGER WOULD NOT BE DILUTIVE?
- A. Yes, it certainly does.

Q. WAS UE'S STATEMENT TO THE INVESTMENT COMMUNITY THAT THE MERGER WAS NOT EXPECTED TO BE DILUTIVE CONSISTENT WITH THE ANALYSIS PERFORMED FOR UE BY GOLDMAN SACHS.

A. Yes, this statement was consistent with the findings of UE's consultant, Goldman Sachs, which showed that UE shareholders were expected to achieve increases in EPS of

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** in 1997, 1998, and 1999 respectively relative to what UE shareholders could expect absent the merger.

Q. HAS THE INVESTMENT COMMUNITY GENERALLY REACTED POSITIVELY TO THE PROPOSED UE/CIPSCO MERGER?

A. Yes, it has. The following passage by Barbara A. Eisman of Standard & Poors Utility rating service is representative of the analysts' opinions of this merger proposal:

Ameren Inc., the proposed registered holding company of CIPS and Union Electric Co., will be a mighty force in an increasingly competitive electric utility operating environment. The pending merger combines two relatively low-cost producers, strengthens transmission capabilities, and diversifies the overall customer base. The combined entity should be able to expand considerably its wholesale market share.

Q. HOW MANY INVESTMENT ANALYST OPINIONS HAVE YOU REVIEWED PRIOR TO PREPARING THIS TESTIMONY?

A. I have reviewed all of the opinions that are possessed by UE and CIPSCO. I believe this consisted of at least 30 or 40 opinions.

Q. HAVE THE INVESTMENT ANALYST OPINIONS THAT YOU REVIEWED ADDRESSED BOTH THE NEAR-TERM EARNING PROSPECTS OF THIS MERGER AND THE LONG-TERM STRATEGIC AND EARNINGS BENEFITS OF THIS MERGER?

A. Yes. Most of these opinions placed as much or more emphasis on the long-term strategic
 and earnings benefits of this merger as they did on the near-term earnings aspects of this
 merger. The following quote, which was a part of an opinion by Ernest S. Liu and
 Elizabeth A. Parrella that was distributed by Goldman, Sachs August 15, 1995 illustrates
 this point:



Rebuttal Testimony of

Ryan Kind

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The combination provides strategic benefits for UEP and its shareholders as well. These include:

(1) CIPS' bond ratings of Aa1 from Moody's and AA+ from Standard & Poor's (among the highest in the industry), which should improve UEP's cost of capital following the merger.

(2) CIP's strong balance sheet, with a common equity ratio close to 54%.

(3) Absence of nuclear (high cost) generating assets.

(4) CIP's excess cash flow, which could provide stock repurchase opportunities in the future.

(5) Revenue diversity from CIPS' local gas distribution business.

Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR FINDINGS FROM REVIEWING UE'S RESPONSES TO DRS THAT ASKED FOR COPIES OF INFORMATION THAT UE PROVIDED TO SHAREHOLDERS PRIOR TO THE DECEMBER 20, 1995 SHAREHOLDER MEETING WHERE THE MERGER PROPOSAL WAS VOTED ON.

A. These materials noted the many near-term and long-term advantages that are expected to result from the merger. I did not discover any materials in relevant DR responses indicating these expected benefits were dependent on shareholders retaining any specific portion of merger-related savings.

IV. Effects of the Proposed UE/CIPSCO Merger

Q. WHAT ARE THE MAJOR CATEGORIES OF EFFECTS ON UE'S OPERATIONS THAT ARE LIKELY TO OCCUR AS A RESULT OF THE PROPOSED MERGER?

A. This merger is likely to result in (1) cost reductions, (2) revenue enhancements, and (3) strategic competitive advantages that will probably benefit the Company's shareholders and management.

Q. CAN THE EXACT MAGNITUDE OF THESE EFFECTS BE DETERMINED AT THIS POINT IN TIME?

A. No.

Α.

Q. WHY NOT?

First, I will discuss the difficulties associated with estimating or measuring merger-related savings and revenue enhancements. The exact magnitude of these effects is both impossible to estimate before the merger actually occurs and impossible to measure after the merger actually occurs. Precise estimation is impossible prior to the merger because: (1) the costs that must be incurred to achieve savings by consolidating operations, retraining individuals, etc. can only be precisely quantified after costs have actually been incurred and (2) the level of savings or revenue enhancement actually achieved is dependent on future weather, economic, and competitive conditions, and these conditions are unknown at the time estimates are made.

Precise measurement of cost savings or revenue enhancements after the merger has occurred is impossible because of: (1) difficulties in separating cost savings or revenue enhancements that could have been achieved absent the merger; and (2) the unknown impact of weather, economic, and competitive conditions on costs or revenue enhancements once they have or would have actually been incurred. Some cost savings that occur after the merger would be attributable to cost reduction plans that both UE and CIPSCO already have in place. Weather, economic, and competitive conditions would also impact the level of costs after the merger and there is no way of sorting out the impact that these factors have on costs incurred after the merger. For example, if the regulatory climate changes in three years so that all customers are allowed to buy their power from whatever source they choose, UE's management could be expected to operate the

- 36 -

Company in a different manner than it would otherwise. The effects on UE's cost levels of management's reaction to a drastically altered regulatory environment could not be isolated precisely from changes in cost levels brought about by the merger.

Q. IS IT EQUALLY DIFFICULT TO ESTIMATE OR MEASURE THE LIKELY IMPACT OF THE STRATEGIC COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSED MERGER?

A. Yes, the impact of the proposed merger on UE's future earnings and risk profile due to obtaining key strategic advantages as a result of the merger is impossible to quantify. Obviously, the revenue enhancement and risk reduction impacts from this merger that are related the improvement of UE's competitive position are dependent on how soon energy markets become competitive and magnitude of this merger's impact on UE's future competitive position. While it is safe to say that these strategic benefits are very real and likely to have a significant impact on UE's future operations, it is impossible to either precisely estimate them up front or distinguish them after events have actually transpired.

IV.A. Estimation of Savings for the Proposed UE/CIPSCO Merger

- Q. PLEASE REVIEW THE MERGER-RELATED COST SAVINGS ESTIMATES THAT YOU HAVE SEEN THUS FAR FOR THE UE/CIPSCO MERGER.
- A. There have been at least four recent estimates of merger savings associated with a UE/CIPSCO merger. CIPSCO produced a ten-year estimate of **_____** million in gross savings on June 2, 1995. Goldman Sachs presented an annual estimate of **_____** million to UE on June 15, 1995. The UE merger application filing contains a ten-year estimate of \$590 million in gross savings. And finally, UE's latest refinement of expected merger savings is a ten-year estimate of **_____** million in gross savings from a UE/CIPSCO merger that were produced

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during the years preceding the Summer of 1995 and during the Summer of 1995, but UE stated that it did not provide any of these estimates to OPC in response to our data requests because they had been destroyed.

Q. WHICH ESTIMATES DID UE RELY ON IN DECIDING WHETHER THEY WANTED TO APPROACH CIPSCO REGARDING A MERGER?

A. The initial merger estimates that UE apparently relied on in deciding to approach CIPSCO were contained in the <u>Goldman Sachs Presentation to Union Electric Company</u>, June 15, 1995 (see Schedule RK-1). This document contained **

It is important to remember, however, that the **

** As noted earlier in this testimony, Mr. Rainwater presented estimated savings figures for a UE/CIPSCO merger to UE's CEO over the three year period preceding the summer of 1995.

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE PROCESS THAT UE AND CIPSCO ENGAGED IN TO ARRIVE AT THE TEN-YEAR ESTIMATE OF MERGER SAVINGS INCLUDED IN UE'S FILING.



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Α.

Once UE and CIPSCO decided in June of 1995 that they were both serious about pursuing a merger, they began doing some analysis of savings estimates on their own and shortly thereafter (probably in late June or early July) contacted Deloitte & Touche for assistance. At that point the merger savings estimation process became a joint project of UE, CIPSCO, and Deloitte & Touche.

The merger savings estimate that is contained in UE's filing is the result of a joint effort by UE, CIPSCO, and Deloitte & Touche. This estimate was finalized on or about August 8, 1995 and has been characterized by UE and UE's consultant Deloitte & Touche as conservative and achievable.

Q. DID YOU FIND ANYTHING PARTICULARLY CURIOUS IN YOUR REVIEW OF THE UE MERGER FILING SAVINGS ESTIMATE?

A. Yes, I did. One area where the savings estimation process appeared questionable was in the area of joint dispatch. Maurice Brubaker's Illinois Commerce Commission written testimony raised questions about the procedures that UE utilized to estimate joint dispatch savings. He pointed out that economy interchange sales were not fully modeled when UE estimated the joint dispatch savings so these savings may be underestimated.

Another area where the savings estimate did not appear to reflect the full potential for savings was in the area of capacity deferral savings. On April 25, 1996 OPC obtained copies of some intermediate work products of Deloitte & Touch (in response to OPC DR No. 573) which provided additional insight into how the savings estimate contained in UE's filing was arrived at. Unfortunately, since we have only had access to these documents for a short time (even though OPC believes they were within the scope of long outstanding Staff DR Nos. 1, 5, and 30), I have been unable to analyze them in detail or do any follow-up discovery on them at this time. For this reason, OPC reserves the right to

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file supplemental rebuttal testimony based on UE's responses to DRs that follow-up on the documents received in response to OPC DR No. 573.

Two of the documents that OPC received in response to DR No. 573 were copies of August 1, 1995 and August 8, 1995 Deloitte & Touch Board of Directors presentations. The relevant portions of both documents are included in Schedule RK-3. Both of these documents indicate that UE and CIPSCO believed **

One of the concerns I have with this is that UE asserts that it has gained control of CIPSCO's assets by paying a premium to CIPSCO's shareholders. If this is true, then why isn't UE utilizing these assets ** __________** to the fullest extent possible to obtain savings? I am also somewhat puzzled by a comment that UE's CEO made in an August 14 conference call with investment analysts where he stated that "both companies are financially strong and our generating needs complement each other."(emphasis added) Why was he pointing out that the two company's generating needs complement each other when UE doesn't intend to take advantage of the savings available from using CIPSCO's excess generating capacity to satisfy UE's rather immediate need for additional capacity?

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE UE'S LATEST MERGER SAVINGS ESTIMATE.



	Rebuttal Testimony of Ryan Kind		
1	A.	UE provided this latest estimate to OPC on April 22, 1996. A four page summary of this	
2		updated estimate is shown in Schedule RK-4. According to UE, these are the last	
3		estimates of merger savings that it will produce. The Company does not intend to further	
4		refine its estimates and it does not intend to track merger savings as they are achieved. As	
5		page one of Schedule RK-4 shows, **	
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8		* *	
9		Page 4 of Schedule RK-4 contains a table showing how these savings are expected to be	
10		spread out over the ten year period. The level of savings is expected to **	
11 12			
13		**	
14 15 16	. Q.	IF UE'S SAVINGS ESTIMATES ARE CORRECT, DO THEY HAVE ANY IMPLICATIONS ON UE'S ABILITY TO BE ABLE TO RETAIN A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF SAVINGS FOR SHAREHOLDERS THROUGH NORMAL RATEMAKING PRACTICES?	
17	А.	Yes, there are some very definite implications. With the level of savings expected to	
18		increase year after year, UE's shareholders should be able to retain a significant portion of	
19		these savings through a sharing plan if one is in place or through regulatory lag if a	
20		sharing plan is not in place. Also, ****	
21		indicates that shareholders will have an opportunity to benefit fairly rapidly from the	
22		merger's impact on earnings.	
23	Q.	DOES PUBLIC COUNSEL HAVE ANY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT ANY OF THE	
24		DIFFERENT SAVINGS ESTIMATES WILL ACCURATELY PREDICT THE FUTURE?	



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Α. No. The most recent estimate does, however, seem to be the most accurate since the 1 2 Company has attempted to estimate the costs and savings associated with the plan that it has developed for implementing the merger. This appraisal of the latest estimate is just 3 based on a preliminary analysis of the work underlying the estimate since we have not had 4 5 the time to do an extensive analysis. Q. Which of the above savings estimates were utilized in the Goldman Sachs 6 PRO FORMA FINANCIAL ANALYSIS THAT WAS INCLUDED IN THE JOINT PROXY? 7 The Goldman Sachs analysis was based entirely upon ** 8 A. ** 9 Q. DID THE DELOITTE & TOUCHE SAVINGS ESTIMATE INCORPORATE ANY ESTIMATE OF 10 11 FUTURE MERGER RELATED REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS? No, it did not. 12 Α. **IV.B.** Revenue Enhancement Benefits From the Proposed UE/CIPSCO Merger 13 Q. DOES UE ADDRESS THE POTENTIAL FOR REVENUE ENHANCEMENT IN ITS 14 15 TESTIMONY? Α. This subject is only addressed in a very general manner. Mr. Mueller states on page 9 of 16 17 his Direct Testimony that: the strategically combined companies will have enhanced opportunities for 18 marketing in the wholesale and interchange markets. The two companies 19 will have electric interconnections with 28 other utility systems. This 20 increased number of interconnections will enhance opportunities to make 21 sales transactions with these systems and others. 22



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Revenue enhancement was also addressed briefly on page 12 of the Direct Testimony of UE witness Mr. Flaherty where he states that "[t]ypically, the quantifiable created savings resulting from a utility merger occur in three ways: [c]ost reduction...cost avoidance...revenue enhancement." Mr. Flaherty described revenue enhancement by stating that:

The creation of additional revenue streams as a result of the merger through use of existing assets to supplement existing revenue sources can be used to increase benefits for both shareholders and customers, These revenue streams would be related directly to the ability to combine and package available resources in a more attractive manner than could be achieved independently.

Q. DOES MR. FLAHERTY EXPLAIN IN HIS TESTIMONY THE REASON WHY THE SAVINGS ESTIMATE THAT HE HELPED UE/CIPSCO CREATE DID NOT CONTAIN EXPECTED LEVELS OF FUTURE MERGER-RELATED REVENUE ENHANCEMENT?

A. No, his testimony doesn't make any further mention of revenue enhancement beyond the quotes that are shown above. In the following exchange that took place between Mr. Oligschlaeger and Mr. Flaherty during Mr. Flaherty's April 1, 1996 interview, he verified that the merger filing savings estimate does not include any amounts for revenue enhancement:

MR. OLIGSCHLAEGER: Are there savings from this transaction that you would expect to occur that were left unquantified for whatever reason in your analysis?

MR. FLAHERTY: Well, I believe that our numbers are conservative and that the companies will be able to achieve those and to extend beyond that, so I guess by definition there would be some additional savings.

MR. OLIGSCHLAEGER: Maybe let me give you an example. There are no savings estimated by Deloitte & Touche in the companies that would pertain to revenue enhancement in general, are there?

MR. FLAHERTY: No.

Rebuttal Testimony of

	Rebutta Ryan K	al Testimony of
1 2 3 4		MR. OLIGSCHLAEGER: Would you expect that in the interchange market, for example, because of the expanded opportunities the companies may through increased number of interconnections that they may be able to more optimally participate in that market?
5		MR. FLAHERTY: There's a possibility of that, yes.
6 7		MR. OLIGSCHLAEGER: Was that something you looked at or was that not part of your scope?
8 9 10		MR. FLAHERTY: We looked at it and talked about it but didn't feel comfortable with the level of information we had within the time frame to do much with that particular area.
11	Q.	Would the accretion (Increase in EPS) that UE expects to result from
12		THIS MERGER BE EVEN GREATER IF UE'S PRO FORMA FINANCIAL ANALYSIS HAD
13		INCLUDED AN ESTIMATE OF MERGER RELATED REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS?
14	A .	Yes.
15 16		Strategic Competitive Benefits Likely to Benefit the Company's Shareholders
17 .	Q.	WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY STRATEGIC COMPETITIVE BENEFITS?
18	А.	These are the risk reducing and revenue enhancing benefits that result from combining the
19		two companies' assets and service territories. These benefits will arise from the
20		characteristics of the combined entity that allow it to operate more effectively in a less
21		regulated, more competitive environment than either utility could on its own. UE certainly
22		assigns some value to these benefits since it "has adopted a must assume approach to the
23		direct competition issue."
24	Q.	HAS UE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT IT WOULD RECEIVE SOME SIGNIFICANT STRATEGIC
25		BENEFITS FROM THE PROPOSED MERGER?

A. Yes, the Company has acknowledged these benefits. In my discussion of revenue enhancements above, I quoted from a portion of Mr. Mueller's testimony where he described the benefits that UE expected from the increased number of transmission interconnects that the merged entity would have. On page 10 of his Direct Testimony, Mr. Mueller notes that "[t]he combined service territories of UE and CIPS will be larger and more diverse than either of the service territories of UE or CIPS as independent entities. This increased geographic diversity should reduce the risk due to exposure to local changes in economic or competitive conditions." On page 9 of his testimony, Mr. Rainwater notes that "cost reduction is our most effective way to prepare for competition, since lower costs mean lower rates." Of course, UE's statements about the strategic benefits expected to arise from the merger were already discussed extensively above where I reviewed the rationale for approval of this merger by UE's management, Board of Directors, and shareholders.

Q. How would you classify the strategic competitive benefits that UE is LIKELY TO OBTAIN FROM THE PROPOSED MERGER?

A. I would put most of these benefits into one or more of the following categories:

- Marketing (the retail merchant function)
- Transmission
- Generation

Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY THE MERGED COMPANY COULD OBTAIN SOME BENEFITS THAT WOULD ALLOW IT TO MORE EFFECTIVELY PERFORM THE RETAIL MERCHANT FUNCTION.

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In order to explain the likely benefits in this area, I need to first explain what the retail merchant function is and how its importance may change in the future as the industry becomes more competitive and less regulated.

Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE RETAIL MERCHANT FUNCTION THAT IS PROVIDED BY ELECTRIC UTILITIES.

Utilities currently have an exclusive franchise granted to them by state utility commissions that allows them and only them to sell electricity to customers within their service territories. Wholesale customers, such as municipal utilities are an exception to this exclusive franchise arrangement. Because of this exclusive franchise, utilities currently have only a limited incentive to engage in sophisticated marketing efforts to try and gain or retain customers. Utilities do presently compete against one another to try to attract additional customers to their service territories. In addition, electric utilities compete against gas utilities that share service territories with them for serving some end uses such as space heating. However, either electricity or gas often has such a significant cost advantage for many end uses (such as water heating, and residential air conditioning) that significant competition is limited.

Utilities are, however, beginning to prepare for a less regulated industry by offering new services and more attractive pricing to their larger customers. All of the larger electric utilities in Missouri have either already brought to market or are in the process of developing energy service offerings that will enhance the value of service being provided by the incumbent utility. At least one of Missouri's major electric utilities has begun offering more attractive pricing in the form of long-term contracts and real time pricing in order to prepare for competition.

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Q. How is the retail merchant function likely to change in the future?

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There has been a lot of discussion in the electric industry over the last several years about taking away the exclusive franchise privileges that utilities have enjoyed up until now. Two retail wheeling experiments have recently been approved in Illinois so UE is obviously aware of recent trends. A process of informally discussing retail wheeling (also referred to as direct access) has begun at the Missouri PSC.

Another possible change that has been receiving a large amount of attention recently in the utility industry is the likely convergence of the electric and natural gas utility industries. Electric utilities like UE and CIPSCO that have significant gas LDC operations are expected to have a head start on taking advantage of this convergence. Beyond offering customers a choice of gas or electricity, many believe that successful energy providers in the future will need to be able to satisfy all of their customers needs on both sides of the meter. This means that companies with experience in offering energy services (mostly efficiency and convenience improvements) on the customer's side of the meter will be well equipped to compete in a less regulated and more competitive utility industry.

I believe that UE's enhanced retail marketing abilities that will result from this merger will begin providing some benefits to it in the form of revenue enhancement (this includes retaining customers that would otherwise be lost to competitors) and risk reduction within the next few years.

Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY YOU BELIEVE THAT AMEREN'S RETAIL MARKETING ABILITIES WILL BE GREATER THAN THE MARKETING ABILITIES OF EITHER UTILITY ON ITS OWN.

A. First, I need to provide some background information regarding the efforts of UE and CIPSCO to enhance their marketing capabilities prior to this merger. I will discuss UE's efforts first. UE's latest marketing plan indicates that **______



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		Mr. Mueller's letter to shareholders in the Union Electric 1995 Annual Report also gi
		some insight into the additional emphasis that UE has placed recently on its re
		marketing efforts. In his letter, Mr. Mueller states that:
		Our large commercial and industrial customers, the first sought-after
((prizes in any energy market competition, want more than competitive
l		prices. They've told us they need reliable energy service and more
l		energy-related products. Our Energy Saving Partnership programs, our
1		technical assistance with advanced electrotechnologies and our recently implemented Key Account Management Program are the beginnings of a
		growing menu of services designed to build our current business.
	Q.	DO YOU HAVE ANY OTHER REASONS TO BELIEVE THAT UE HAS RECEN
		INCREASED ITS EMPHASIS ON THE RETAIL MARKETING FUNCTION?
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	Rebuttal Testimony of Ryan Kind	
1	А.	Yes, UE recently had an informal meeting with members of the Staff and OPC where it
2		indicated a strong interest in marketing energy services outside of its service territory.
3		Also, when Gary Rainwater made a presentation on strategic issues at the January, 1996
4		UE Board of Directors meeting, he mentioned that management was thinking about **
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6		**
7	Q.	DO YOU HAVE ANY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT UE INTENDS TO MAINTAIN ITS
8		INCREASED EMPHASIS ON THE RETAIL MARKETING FUNCTION IF THE PROPOSED
9		MERGER IS APPROVED?
10	А.	Yes. **
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22	Q.	DO YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT RECENT EFFORTS BY CIPSCO TO
23		ACCELERATE ITS RETAIL MARKETING EFFORTS?



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24 25 Yes, CIPSCO's move to establish "a new marketing function" was outlined in the CIPSCO Incorporated 1995 Annual Report. CIPSCO's new marketing initiative is described on page 14 of the annual report where it states that:

> A new marketing function was established in 1995 to focus on developing new revenues. The marketing area is responsible for wholesale energy and capacity sales contracts. <u>It will work at the retail level to</u> attract and retain customers within the CIPS region and to establish a CIPS marketing presence as a low-cost energy producer in areas outside the traditional service territory. The marketing group also will lead our efforts to develop new products and services. (emphasis added).

Q. HAVE ANY UE OR CIPSCO PERSONNEL MADE ANY PUBLIC STATEMENTS ABOUT THE INCREASED POTENTIAL TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS IN THE RETAIL MARKETING AREA BY COMBINING THE ALREADY EXISTING EFFORTS OF UE AND CIPSCO IN THE MARKETING AREA?

A. Yes, in the September issue of CIPSCENE, an informational video newsletter for CIPSCO employees, Jim Backman, the CIPS Marketing Vice President made the following comment:

And now, of course, with the merger, we're looking at transitioning our marketing efforts and marketing strengths to mesh together with Union Electric's marketing strengths and the opportunities there are absolutely unlimited from a marketing prospective. That's where we can start doubling and tripling the impacts that we originally thought of within our marketing action plan by carrying them over to Missouri and bringing their programs over to Illinois . . . and that's what I'm talking about when I talk about the meshing.

26Q.IF THE REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE RETAIL MERCHANT27FUNCTION HAD BEEN INCORPORATED IN THE GOLDMAN SACHS PRO FORMA28FINANCIAL ANALYSIS, WOULD THE RESULTS HAVE INDICATED A HIGHER LEVEL OF29EPS ACCRETION THAN THE RESULTS PRESENTED TO UE'S SHAREHOLDERS IN THE30PROXY STATEMENT?

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A. Yes.

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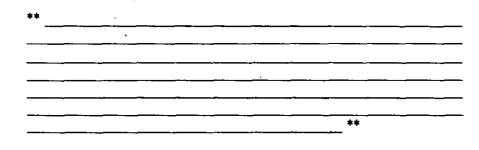
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- Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY AMEREN COULD BENEFIT FROM THE INCREASED AMOUNT OF TRANSMISSION ASSETS THAT IT WOULD OWN AFTER THE MERGER.
 - A. I will begin my answer to this question by describing the transmission assets that would be held by the merged company. In order to describe the configuration of transmission assets that would be held by the merged company, I will rely on some Exhibits that UE's FERC merger witness Mr. Rodney Frame included in his direct testimony in UE's merger case at the FERC. Mr. Frame's exhibits are included in my Schedule RK-5. As page 1 of Schedule RK-5 shows, UE would gain an additional eleven transmission interconnects from merging with CIPSCO, resulting in a total of 28 interconnects for the merged entity.

Q. DOES CIPSCO HAVE A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF TRANSMISSION ASSETS FOR A UTILITY ITS SIZE?

A.

Yes, it does. In fact, an article in a 1994 issue of Research Magazine observed that:



Q. HAS THE MANAGEMENT OF UE MADE ANY STATEMENTS REGARDING THE BENEFITS THAT THE MERGED COMPANY MAY SEE FROM THE INCREASED NUMBER OF TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTIONS?

A. Yes. As I noted earlier in my discussion of revenue enhancements, Mueller states in his direct testimony that:



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the strategically combined companies will have enhanced opportunities for marketing in the wholesale and interchange markets. The two companies will have electric interconnections with 28 other utility systems. This increased number of interconnections will enhance opportunities to make sales transactions with these systems and others.

Mr. Mueller also commented on this subject in the August 14, conference call that UE and

CIPSCO held with investment analysts where he stated that:

I would just like to add that with the combination of the two companies, our interconnections will be much more far reaching. We'll be able to transact with a lot more companies, have a lot more opportunities, I think, to market this and, I think, there is a real synergy here. We have been aggressive for many years in marketing interchange power and, I think, this just enables us both to do a lot more of it.

Q. HAVE YOU SEEN ANY OTHER STATEMENTS FROM UE'S MANAGEMENT WHERE THEY INDICATED THAT THE COMBINED TRANSMISSION ASSETS MAY ENABLE THE MERGED COMPANY TO HAVE MORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENERGY SALES?

A. Yes, the document entitled Most frequently asked questions... that UE sent to shareholders prior to the shareholder merger vote contained the following statement: "The combined company will inter-connect with 28 other utility systems providing opportunities for additional energy sales."

Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY CONCERNS THAT THE INCREASED CONCENTRATION OF TRANSMISSION ASSETS THAT WOULD RESULT FROM THIS MERGER WILL NOT ONLY HELP UE COMPETE IN A LESS REGULATED AND MORE COMPETITIVE INDUSTRY, BUT ALSO LIMIT THE BENEFICIAL RESULTS THAT CONSUMERS COULD RECEIVE FROM A MORE COMPETITIVE INDUSTRY?

A. Yes, UE's ability to be a more powerful competitor in a less regulated electric industry
 may hinder the development of effective competition in that industry. The competitive

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model that consumers are expected to benefit from relies on having a market with low barriers to entry and with many sellers where no one seller can influence the market clearing price.

UE and CIPSCO are of course required to file open access transmission tariffs in conjunction with their merger filing at the FERC. Just having these tariffs on file would not, however, be a "cure all" to ensure that it cannot take advantage of its ownership of a major transmission gateway in the Midwest. Many other details would need to be worked out including: (1) UE's participation in an Independent System Operator (ISO) arrangement; (2) procedures for determining who is responsible for building new transmission facilities to remedy transmission bottlenecks; and (3) determination of how the costs will be shared for newly constructed facilities. Public Counsel is aware of UE's recent move to participate in discussions with some other Midwest utilities about forming and ISO but we are unaware of the current status of those discussions.

Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY AMEREN COULD BENEFIT FROM THE INCREASED AMOUNT OF GENERATION ASSETS THAT IT WOULD OWN AFTER THE MERGER.

A. Ameren could benefit in several ways from the combination of UE and CIPSCO generation assets. First, in a more competitive electric industry, utilities may no longer be able to receive revenues from generation based on rates that have been set by regulators. Utilities may only be able to receive the market price for their generation and this market price may be either greater or less that the current regulated price. UE witness Mr. Rainwater addresses this subject in the UE video entitled *Competing for the Future* that I referenced earlier in this testimony. In that video, Mr. Rainwater stated that:

> A lot of people assume that with more competition that the price of electricity can only go down; what some people don't recognize is with deregulation, the price of electricity may really go up, some of the really low-cost power suppliers may be able to price up to a market price.

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Q. DOES UE CONSIDER ITSELF TO BE A LOW COST PRODUCER?

A. Apparently it does. In response to Staff DR No. 77, UE stated that "...we have reviewed stranded cost studies done by industry analysts over the past several years, and we agree with their conclusions that neither UE nor CIPS has any material stranded cost exposure."

Q. IF UE HAS ACQUIRED GENERATING ASSETS FROM CIPSCO THAT MAY BE ABLE TO PRODUCE POWER AT COSTS THAT ARE WELL BELOW MARKET-BASED PRICES IN THE FUTURE, DO AMEREN AND ITS SHAREHOLDERS STAND TO BENEFIT FROM THIS ?

- A. Yes, they very well may. If the embedded cost of Ameren's generation assets is lower than what market prices turn out to be, if and when the industry is deregulated, then some of the difference between the market value of Ameren's generation assets and the embedded cost of those assets may some day increase the wealth of Ameren's shareholders. Another way of looking at this is from the perspective of what might existing UE shareholders have to gain by giving CIPSCO a favorable stock exchange ratio to induce those shareholders to give up control over their assets (which include generation assets). If there is an appreciation in the market value of those generating assets that UE shareholders are gaining control of, then UE shareholders may receive some gains in the future when that increase in the market value of their generation assets is reflected in the market value of Ameren stock.
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 Q.
 WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF YOUR ASSERTION THAT UE SHAREHOLDERS MAY

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 SOME DAY BENEFIT FROM AN INCREASE IN THE MARKET VALUE OF THE CIPSCO

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 GENERATING ASSETS WHICH UE WOULD ACQUIRE PRIOR TO ANY SIGNIFICANT RETAIL

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 WHEELING DEREGULATION IN THE ELECTRIC INDUSTRY IF THIS MERGER IS

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 APPROVED?

> The previous analysis is just further support for the proposition that it does not make any sense to utilize stock exchange ratios at the time of the merger announcement to determine whether any "premium" has been incurred. Any increases or decreases in the value of a shareholder's investment will be dependent on the timing of any future stock exchange transactions and the conditions that affect the market value of the stock at that time.

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WOULD AMEREN OWN ENOUGH GENERATING CAPACITY TO EXERCISE SOME MARKET POWER IN REGIONAL POWER MARKETS IF THE PROPOSED MERGER IS APPROVED?

A. This question is probably impossible to answer without actually modeling the regional power market in a manner that allows for the relevant market to change as transfer capability constraints associated with specific transmission facilities are accounted for under varying load conditions. If UE is able to exercise some degree of market power then it could benefit in the form of revenue enhancement and consumers who buy power in the region could suffer by not being able to buy power in a market with truly effective competition.

There certainly seems to be some danger in allowing a large amount of the region's low cost generating facilities to be brought under a single ownership umbrella. If direct access does occur and if CIPSCO had remained an independent utility, then consumers who were able to purchase power directly from area providers would have had one additional low cost provider to choose from. Also, since at this time there is still much uncertainty as to if, how, and when direct access will occur, ratepayers have no assurance at this time that this merger will not lesson the competitive benefits that might accrue to them if direct access becomes a reality.

Q. WOULD THE MERGED ENTITY HAVE ANY OTHER POTENTIAL FOR REVENUE ENHANCEMENT IN THE GENERATION AREA?

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Yes, if the merger is approved, Ameren would gain a controlling interest in Electric Energy, Inc. (EEI). This joint venture is currently joint owned by UE (40%), CIPSCO (20%), Illinois Power Co. (20%), and Kentucky Utilities (20%). After the merger, Ameren would own a controlling interest (60%) in EEI. EEI currently owns a 1,000 mW coal-fired plant (the Joppa Plant) in southern Illinois along with a substation and some transmission facilities.

Q. HAS UE MADE ANY REMARKS ABOUT THE STRATEGIC ADVANTAGES THAT IT MAY GAIN BY INCREASING ITS OWNERSHIP SHARE TO 60%?

A. Yes, the following exchange regarding this topic took place between Ted Payne (an investment analyst) and Chuck Mueller (UE's CEO) during the August 14, 1995 conference call that UE and CIPSCO held with investment analysts:

Ted Payne: A question concerning your investment in EEI. Will there be any change in the combined ownership?

Chuck Mueller: Presently, Union Electric owns 40% of Electric Energy, Inc. and CIPSCO owns 20%; Kentucky Utilities, 20%; and Illinois Power, 20%. The combined entity, obviously, will own 60%. We presently plan to continue EEI in its present course. We are supplying power to the uranium enrichment facility, and we consider them a very good customer and we plan to keep them as such. Now, going down the road, there are possibilities that have been discussed concerning independent power production and things of that nature with EEI. It clearly provides us with an additional synergy, I believe.

Ted Payne: But, right now, its full intention to hold on to the entire 60% of the investment? There's no plans for disbursing it amongst the other holders?

Chuck Mueller: We very definitely consider it a key asset and have no intention of disbursing it or disposing of it or anything else. We view this as being clearly one of the keys of this transaction is an added ownership share that we can jointly share in EEI Inc.

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Q. DOES UE'S MERGER SAVINGS ESTIMATE INCORPORATE REVENUE ENHANCEMENT FROM UE'S INCREASED OWNERSHIP SHARE OF THE JOPPA PLANT OR FROM ANY OF THE OTHER GENERATING FACILITIES THAT WOULD BE HELD BY THE NEW MERGED ENTITY?

A. No, neither UE's merger saving estimates or its proforma financial analysis included impacts of revenue enhancement associated with the new entity's enlarged portfolio of generation assets.

V. UE's Merger Application Ratemaking Proposal

Q. ARE YOU THE PRIMARY OPC WITNESS ADDRESSING UE'S RATEMAKING PROPOSAL?

- A. No. Both Mr. Trippensee and Mr. Burdette also address the proposal. Mr. Trippensee addresses the specific mechanics of UE's proposal (among other things) while I address the overall need for any extraordinary ratemaking treatment at the time the Commission considers whether this merger application should be approved.
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 Q.
 PLEASE PROVIDE A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE EXTRAORDINARY RATEMAKING

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 TREATMENT THAT UE IS REQUESTING IN THIS CASE.
- A. UE is asking the Commission to issue an order that makes a ten year adjustment to the financial statements that will be used for regulatory purposes. This adjustment would be accomplished through an above-the-line adjustment to cost of service. These above-theline adjustments would vary by year and would range from \$30.0 million in the first year after the merger to \$59.5 million in the tenth year after the merger.

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Q. NOW YOU'VE CONFUSED ME. ISN'T UE PROPOSING TO SHARE 50% OF THE MERGER SAVINGS WITH RATEPAYERS. HOW COULD 50% SHARING BE ACCOMPLISHED IF UE IS PROPOSING TO KEEP A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF THE SAVINGS PRIOR TO SHARING WITH RATEPAYERS THROUGH THE ALTERNATIVE REGULATION PLAN THAT IS CURRENTLY IN EFFECT?

A. On page seven of UE's merger application, the Company states that it is requesting the Commission to issue an order "[a]uthorizing UE to offset a ratable portion of the merger costs against merger savings attributable to the Company's Missouri electric and gas operations and to share equally with the ratepayers the remaining merger savings during the first 10 years following the merger." (emphasis added) UE has been unable to identify any actual costs that would be associated with the annual cost of service adjustments that it is proposing, except for merger transaction and transition costs which compose a minor portion of these proposed annual adjustments. Despite this inability to identify any actual costs other than merger transition and transaction costs, UE's proposal would allow it to retain the majority of savings and then share the remainder with ratepayers.

Q. MR. KIND, DID ANY OF THE PRO FORMA FINANCIAL ANALYSES THAT UE PERFORMED TO DETERMINE THE EARNINGS IMPACT OF THIS MERGER ASSUME THAT THE COMPANY WOULD RECEIVE THE EXTRAORDINARY RATE MAKING TREATMENT THAT UE IS REQUESTING IN ITS APPLICATION?

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Q. ON PAGES 17 AND 18 OF HIS TESTIMONY MR. RAINWATER DISCUSSES THE "INVESTMENT" THAT THE COMPANY MADE TO PROCEED WITH THE MERGER. ASIDE FROM INCURRING TRANSITION AND TRANSACTION COSTS, ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY INVESTMENT THAT THE COMPANY OR ITS SHAREHOLDERS HAVE MADE OR WILL MAKE AS PART OF THIS MERGER?

A. No.

Q. ON PAGE 8 OF HIS TESTIMONY, MR. DON BRANDT SPEAKS OF THE NEED FOR UE TO "RECOVER THE COSTS NECESSARY TO BRING ABOUT THE MERGER." ASIDE FROM INCURRING TRANSITION AND TRANSACTION COSTS, ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY COSTS THAT THE COMPANY OR ITS SHAREHOLDERS MAY HAVE INCURRED TO BRING ABOUT THIS MERGER?

A. No.

Q. ON PAGE 3 OF HIS TESTIMONY, MR. DOUGLAS KIMMELMAN STATES THAT "[W]ITHOUT THE MERGER PREMIUM, THE CIPSCO SHAREHOLDERS WOULD NOT BE INDUCED TO ENTER INTO THE COMBINATION, CAUSING THE MERGER-RELATED SAVINGS TO BE PERMANENTLY LOST." DO YOU AGREE WITH MR. KIMMELMAN'S STATEMENT.

A. I neither agree or disagree with the statement. CIPSCO's management, Board of Directors, and shareholders probably could have been enticed to enter into this agreement in a variety of ways. Certainly if UE had offered CIPSCO more seats on the Ameren



**

Board of Directors or temporary holding of the Ameren CEO position, UE could have negotiated a stock exchange ratio different that the 1.03 ratio that was settled on. I believe, however, that Mr. Kimmelman's statement fails entirely to make the point that he was trying to make.

Q. WHAT POINT DO YOU BELIEVE MR. KIMMELMAN WAS TRYING TO MAKE?

A. I believe he was trying to provide a justification for the extraordinary ratemaking treatment that UE is proposing in this case. I believe that he is trying to not so subtly imply that unless the Commission approves UE's ratemaking proposal which provides for direct recovery of the "merger premium" through an above the line adjustment to cost of service, UE's shareholders will not be sufficiently motivated to proceed with this merger.

Q. DO YOU BELIEVE MR. KIMMELMAN UNDERSTANDS THE LONG TERM STRATEGIC BENEFITS THAT MERGERS CAN PROVIDE FOR ELECTRIC UTILITIES AND THEIR SHAREHOLDERS?

A. Yes, I do. I believe Mr. Kimmelman was involved in preparing and presenting the August 8, 1995 and August 11, 1995 Goldman Sachs presentations to the UE Board of Directors that described **

** These presentations were discussed earlier in this testimony and a portion of the August 11 presentation is included in Schedule RK-2. Mr. Kimmelman's involvement in the August 8, 1995 Board of Directors meeting was summarized in the meeting minutes as follows:

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	estimony of
	** (emphasis added).
м	Ir. Kimmelman's involvement in the August 11, 1995 Board of Directors meeting
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** (emphasis added).

Q. DO THE ABOVE BOARD MINUTES EXCERPTS INDICATE THAT MR. KIMMELMAN INDICATED TO THE UE BOARD OF DIRECTORS THAT LONG-TERM STRATEGIC BENEFITS WERE AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THIS MERGER?

A. Yes, they do.

Q. HAVE YOU SEEN ANY REMARKS MADE BY MR. KIMMELMAN OUTSIDE OF THIS MERGER CASE THAT WOULD INDICATE THAT HE BELIEVES ELECTRIC UTILITIES SHOULD CONSIDER THE LONG-TERM STRATEGIC BENEFITS THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE GAINED FROM UTILITY MERGERS?

A. Yes, I have. Some remarks are attributed to Mr. Kimmelman in an article entitled *Inside utility mergers: Trends within the trend* by Cate Jones that appeared in the January, 1996 issue of *Electrical World*. The following excerpt from that article expresses some of Mr. Kimmelman's views on the long-term strategic benefits of utility mergers:

Whenever companies have been forced to compete, "larger companies have historically fared better, because they are able to survive the discounting that inevitably results in the battle for customers," says Kimmelman. And since distribution is the business that is closest to customers, he adds, acquiring more distribution channels will become increasingly important, and the objective of future mergers.

Q. DO YOU BELIEVE UE'S SHAREHOLDERS HAVE A SUFFICIENT MOTIVATION FOR PROCEEDING WITH THIS MERGER WITHOUT GETTING DIRECT RECOVERY OF THE MERGER PREMIUM?

A. Yes, I believe they clearly do for two reasons. First, **

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**
Second, as noted throughout this testimony, UE expects to see many long-term
benefits from this merger. These long term benefits can be expected to enhance
and lower risk over the long-term and UE's investors will certainly consider them.

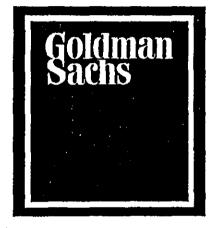
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Presentation to Union Electric Company

Discussion Materials

June 15, 1995

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Presentation to the Board of Directors

Goldman, Sachs & Co. August 11, 1995 Kind Rebuttal Case No. EM-94-149

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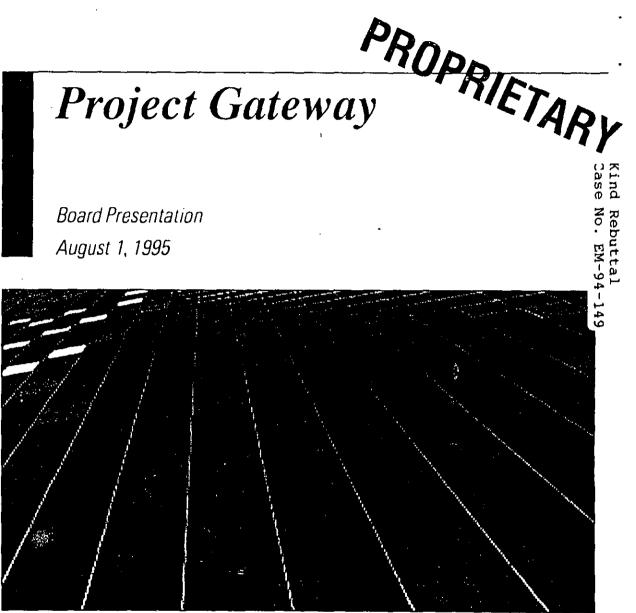
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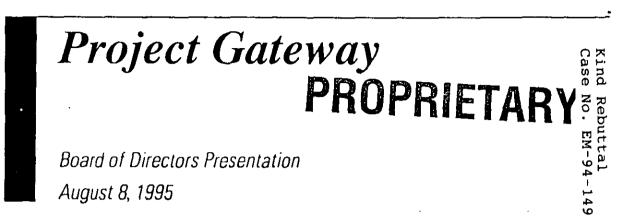
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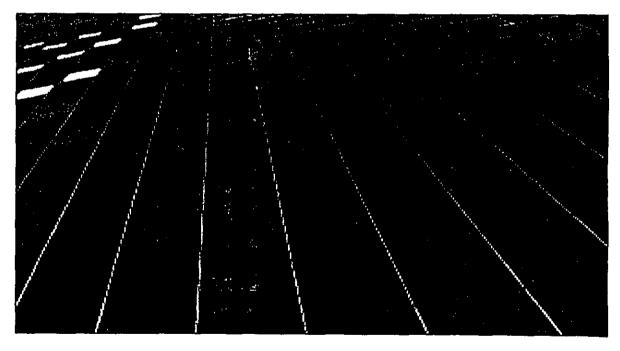
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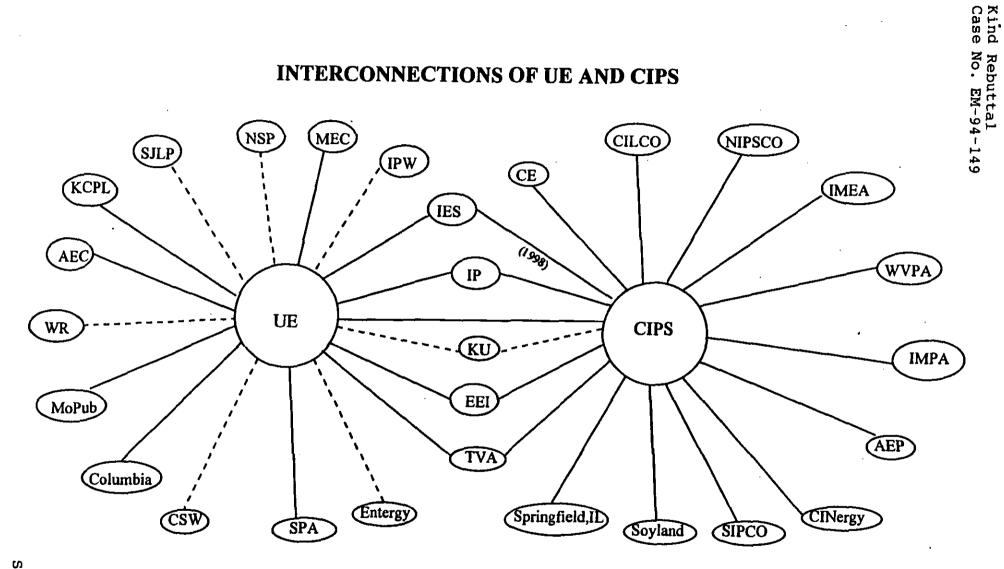
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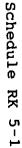
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INTERCONNECTIONS OF UE AND CIPS

Utilities Interconnected with UE Utilities Interconnected with CIPS

Dir	ect
AEC*	CE*
CIPS*	CILCO*
Columbia*	Springfield*
EEI*	
IES*	IES* (1998)
IP*	IMEA*
KCPL*	IMPA*
MEC*	IP*
MoPub*	IM/AEP*
SPA*	NIPSCO*
TVA*	PSI/CINergy*
	Soyland*
	SIPCO*
	UE*
	TVA*
	WVPA*
	al Only
APL/Entergy	KU
IPW ·	
KGE/WR	
KU	
NSP	
PSO/CSW	

SJLP*

Utilities with asterisk (*) are potential receipt and delivery points under merged firms' open access tariffs.

Utilities in **bold** are interconnected with both UE and CIPS.

NOTE: See Exhibit (RWF-3) for explanation of abbreviations.

Schedule RK 5-2

Kind Rebuttal Case No. EM-94-149

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AEC Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc. AECC Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation AEP American Electric Power Company, Inc. Ames Ames Municipal Electric System AP Alabama Power Company APL Arkansas Power & Light Company APS Allegheny Power Service Corporation Atlantic Atlantic Municipal Utilities **Basin Electric Power Cooperative** Basin **Big Rivers Electric Corporation Big Rivers** BPU Kansas City Board of Public Utilities Caiun Cajun Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. CBPC Com Belt Power Cooperative CE Commonwealth Edison Company **Cedar Falls Utilities** Cedar Falls Centerior **Centerior Energy Corporation** Central Iowa Central Iowa Power Cooperative CILCO Central Illinois Light Company CINergy CINergy CIPS Central Illinois Public Service Company **CLECO** Central Louisiana Electric Company, Inc. Columbia Columbia Water & Light Department Consumers Consumers Power Company CPA **Cooperative Power Association** CPC Central Power Electric Cooperative, Inc. CPL Carolina Power & Light Company **CSW** Central and South West Corporation Dahlberg Dahlberg Light & Power Company **Dairyland Power Cooperative** DPC DPL The Dayton Power & Light Company Duke **Duke Power Company** Duquesne Duquesne Light Company East Central Area Reliability Coordination Agreement ECAR EEI Electric Energy, Inc. East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. EKPC Eldridge Municipal Light Department Eldridge **Empire District Electric Company** Empire Entergy Corporation Entergy Entergy Power, Inc. EPI **Electricity Reliability Counsel of Texas** ERCOT ETEC East Texas Electric Cooperative FP&L Florida Power & Light Company Geneseo Municipal Utilities Geneseo GP Georgia Power Company Grand River Dam Authority GRDA Gulf Power Company Gulf Harlan Municipal Utilities Harlan Heartland Heartland Consumers Power District

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Hoosier Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative IES IES Industries, Inc. IIGE Iowa-Illinois Gas & Electric Company TM Indiana Michigan Power Company IMEA Illinois Municipal Electric Agency IMPA Indiana Municipal Power Agency Independence Independence Power & Light Department IP Illinois Power Company IPL Indianapolis Power & Light Company IPW Interstate Power Company KAMO KAMO Power KCPL Kansas City Power & Light Company KGE Kansas Gas & Electric Company KU Kentucky Utilities Lafavette . Lafayette Utilities System LEPA Louisiana Energy Power Authority LES Lincoln Electric System LGE Louisville Gas & Electric Company MAIN Mid-America Interconnected Network MAPP Mid-Continent Area Power Pool MBMPA Missouri Basin Municipal Power Agency MEAN Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska MEC MidAmerican Energy Company Midwest Midwest Energy, Inc. Minnkota Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc. Miss P Mississippi Power Company MoPub Missouri Public Service Company MPL. Minnesota Power & Light Company MPSI Midwest Power Systems, Inc. Mt. Carmel Mt. Carmel Public Utility Company Muscatine Muscatine Power and Water NCPC North Central Power Co., Inc. NIPSCO Northern Indiana Public Service Company NPPD Nebraska Public Power District NSP Northern States Power Company NTEC Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative, Inc. **NWPS** Northwestern Public Service Company OE Ohio Edison Company OGE Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company **OMPA Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority** OPPD Omaha Public Power District OTP Otter Tail Power Company OVEC Ohio Valley Electric Company Owensboro **Owensboro Municipal Utilities** Plaquemine Plaquemine City Light & Water Department PSI PSI Energy, Inc. **PSO** Public Service Company of Oklahoma Richmond Richmond Power & Light Savannah Savannah Electric and Power Company SERC Southeastern Electric Reliability Council Region Sho-Me Sho-Me Power Corp. SIGECO Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Company

Schedule RK 5-4

(ind Rebuttal Case No. EM-94-149

Sikeston Sikeston Board of Municipal Utilities SIPCO Southern Illinois Power Cooperative SJLP St. Joseph Light & Power Company **SMEPA** South Mississippi Electric Power Association **SMMPA** Southern Minnesota Municipal Power Agency The Southern Company Southern Soyland Soyland Power Cooperative, Inc. SPA Southwestern Power Administration SPP Southwest Power Pool Springfield, IL Springfield City Water, Light & Power Springfield, MO Springfield City Utilities SRMPA Sam Rayburn Municipal Power Agency Sunflower Sunflower Electric Power Corporation, Inc. **SWEPCO** Southwestern Electric Power Company SWPS Southwestern Public Service Company TVA Tennessee Valley Authority UE Union Electric Company UPA United Power Association USEC United States Enrichment Corporation Utilicorp Utilicorp United, Inc. VEPCO Virginia Electric and Power Company WAPA Western Area Power Administration Waverly Waverly Light & Power WEPCO Wisconsin Electric Power Company West Plains West Plains Electric Cooperative, Inc. WF Western Farmers Electric Cooperative WPL Wisconsin Power & Light Company WPPI Wisconsin Public Power Inc. System WPSC Wisconsin Public Service Corporation WR Western Resources Wabash Valley Power Association **WVPA**