Exhibit No.:

Issue(s):

SO2 Emission Allowance Revenues

Witness/Type of Exhibit:

Kind/Rebuttal

Sponsoring Party:

Public Counsel

Case No.:

EC-2002-1

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

OF

RYAN KIND

Submitted on Behalf of the Office of the Public Counsel

UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY

NP

Case No. EC-2002-1

May 10, 2002

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

STAFF OF THE MISSOURI

My commission expires January 31, 2006.

Complainant,)	
vs.)	Case No. EC-2002-1
UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY,) d/b/a AmerenUE,) Respondent.)	
AFFIDAVIT	OF RYAN KIND
STATE OF MISSOURI)	
COUNTY OF COLE) ss	
Ryan Kind, of lawful age and being first	duly sworn, deposes and states:
1. My name is Ryan Kind. I am a Counsel.	Chief Utility Economist for the Office of the Public
2. Attached hereto and made a part he consisting of pages 1 through 38 and Schedules	ereof for all purposes is my rebuttal testimony RK-1 through RK-6.
3. I hereby swear and affirm that m true and correct to the best of my knowledge an	y statements contained in the attached affidavit are d belief.
	Ryan Kind
Subscribed and sworn to me this 10 th day of M	Iay 2002.
KATHLEEN HARRISON Notary Public - State of Missouri Gounty of Cole My Commission Expires Jan. 31, 2006	Kathle Harrison Notary Public

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	SUMMARY3
II.	BACKGROUND INFORMATION REGARDING FEDERAL ENVIRON-MENTAL
RE	GULATION OF SO2 EMISSIONS9
III.	BACKGROUND INFORMATION REGARDING PSC OVERSIGHT OF UE'S SO2
EM	ISSION ALLOWANCE TRANSACTIONS 11
IV.	IMPACT OF THE AMEREN HOLDING COMPANY STRUCTURE ON THE AMEREN
AN.	D UE DECISIONS REGARDING UE'S SO2 ALLOWANCE TRANSACTIONS 15
V.	UE DOCUMENTS REGARDING SO2 ALLOWANCE TRANSACTION STRATEGIES 17
VI.	OPC'S RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THREE KEY SO2
AL	LOWANCE TRANSACTIONS OCCURING DURING THE TEST YEAR BUT NOT
RE	FLECTED IN TEST YEAR SO2 ALLOWANCE REVENUES26
VII	. SO2 ALLOWANCE TRANSACTIONS OCCURING AFTER THE TEST YEAR AND THE
FIN	VAL SHARING PERIOD36
VII	I. CALCULATION OF NORMALIZED SO2 ALLOWANCE TRANSACTIONS REVENUE
FO:	R THE TEST PERIOD

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

OF

RYAN KIND

UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY D/B/A AMERENUE CASE NO. EC-2002-1

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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

- A. Ryan Kind, Chief Energy 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 several 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 (Public Counsel or OPC) since April 1991.

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, water, electric, and telephone cases.

- Q. HAVE YOU PROVIDED COMMENTS OR TESTIMONY TO OTHER REGULATORY OR LEGISLATIVE BODIES ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRIC UTILITY REGULATION AND RESTRUCTURING?
- A. Yes, I have provided comments and testimony to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the Missouri House of Representatives Utility Regulation Committee, the Missouri Senate's Commerce & Environment Committee and the Missouri Legislature's Joint Interim Committee on Telecommunications and Energy.
- Q. HAVE YOU BEEN A MEMBER OF, OR PARTICIPANT IN, ANY WORK GROUPS,

 COMMITTEES, OR OTHER GROUPS THAT HAVE ADRESSED ELECTRIC UTILITY

 REGULATION AND RESTRUCTURING ISSUES?
- A. Yes. I was a member of the Missouri Public Service Commission's (the Commission's)

 Stranded Cost Working Group and participated extensively in the Commission's Market

 Structure Work Group. I am currently a member of the Missouri Department of Natural

 Resources Weatherization Policy Advisory Committee, the Operating Committee of the

 North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC), and the National Association of

 State Consumer Advocates (NASUCA) Electric Committee. I have served as the public

 consumer group representative to the Midwest ISO's (MISO's) Advisory Committee and

 currently serve as the alternate consumer group representative to that committee. During

 the early 1990s, I served as a Staff Liaison to the Energy and Transportation Task Force

 of the President's Council on Sustainable Development.

SUMMARY

I.

Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?

- A. My testimony will provide Public Counsel's recommendations for:
 - A ** * adjustment to the SO2 emission allowance revenues that should be reflected in the total UE (Missouri and Illinois) cost of service that the Commission uses as the basis for determining the revenue requirement used to set rates in this case, and
 - Modifying the authority that the Commission gave UE in Case No. EO-98-401, to manage, within certain limits, its SO2 allowance inventory. This previous grant of authority should be substantially narrowed to ensure that UE does not have blanket authorization that would allow it: (1) to enter into favorable SO2 allowance deals with its affiliates at the expense of ratepayers or (2) to engage in SO2 transactions which are structured and timed in a manner that will prevent the pass through or sharing of SO2 allowance revenues with ratepayers.
- Q. PLEASE BRIEFLY EXPLAIN THE BASIS FOR THE ADJUSTMENT TO THE UE SO2

 EMISSION ALLOWANCE REVENUES.
- A. This adjustment is based primarily on the following factors:
 - Normalized SO2 emission allowance sales revenues are based on: (1) those UE SO2 emission allowance transactions for which I recommend imputing revenues during the test year and (2) the SO2 allowance sales that occurred after the UE Experimental Alternative Regulation Plan (2nd EARP) ended on June 30, 2001. Public Counsel only has about 8 months of SO2 allowances sales revenue data for the year beginning July 1, 2001 and we reserve the right to update our

recommended adjustment for a normalized level of SO2 allowance transaction revenues after UE provides all of the requested information about SO2 allowance transactions during 2002 that it has thus far refused to provide.

Ameren's	internal	documents	show	that	Ameren:	**
					**	the level of sales taking
place duri	ng the te	st year can r	not be	used	without ac	ljustments that impute the
amount of	SO2 allo	wance reven	ues that	t wou!	ld have be	en realized during the year
if UE had	not manip	oulated its ear	rnings o	during	the last ye	ear of the EARP.

- Q. PLEASE SPECIFIY OPC'S RECOMMENDATION TO MODIFY THE AUTHORITY THAT THE COMMISSION GAVE UE IN CASE NO. EO-98-401, TO MANAGE, WITHIN CERTAIN LIMITS, ITS SO2 ALLOWANCE INVENTORY.
- A. The authority previously granted to UE to manage, within certain limits, its SO2 allowance inventory should be modified so that:
 - Unless UE obtains prior commission to do so, UE is not allowed to engage in SO2
 transactions that generate more revenues annually than the level of SO2 allowance
 transaction revenues that are reflected in the revenue requirement and rates that
 the Commission approves in this case, and
 - UE no longer has authority to engage in any type of SO2 transactions with affiliated entities without prior Commission approval.

INVENTORY.

Q.

A.

Ameren's internal documents show that Ameren: **

This recommendation is based primarily upon the following factors:

Ameren's internal documents show that Ameren: **

PLEASE BRIEFLY EXPLAIN THE BASIS FOR PUBLIC COUNSEL'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT THE COMMISSION MODIFY THE AUTHORITY THAT IT GAVE UE IN CASE NO. EO-

98-401, TO MANAGE, WITHIN CERTAIN LIMITS, THE COMPANY'S SO2 ALLOWANCE

Ameren entered into an agreement on April 29, 2002 to acquire another Illinois electric utility, Cilcorp Inc. Like the last Illinois utility that Ameren acquired, CIPS, Cilcorp has a significant amount of coal generating capacity (1100 MW)

Rebuttal Testimony of Ryan Kind

I

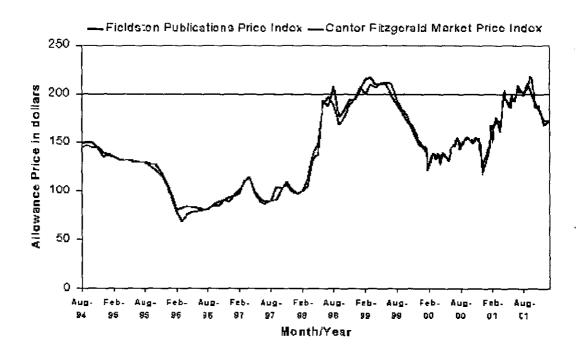
that will have an ongoing need for SO2 emission allowances. If the Commission prohibits SO2 allowance transactions between UE and its affiliates without prior Commission approval, it will eliminate the opportunity for UE to enter into "sweetheart" SO2 allowance deals with this Illinois utility that now appears likely to become a new UE affiliate.

When the Commission granted UE limited authority to manage its SO2 allowance inventory several years ago, it was not anticipated that the manner in which Ameren managed the UE SO2 allowance inventory would be strongly driven by
 **

Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY YOU BELIEVE THAT THE AMOUNTS OF REVENUES FROM SO2 TRANSACTIONS REFLECTED IN TEST YEAR SHOULD BE GIVEN CLOSE SCRUTINY.

A. As I discuss in further detail in the following sections, the Commission has given UE the authority to sell nearly 400,000 emission allowances without any approval beyond that already granted to UE in Case No. EO-98-401. Emission allowances have been trading in the range of \$70 to \$217 over the last few years. (See graph below.) If UE were to sell 60,000 allowances per year and received an average price of \$180 per allowance for these sales, it would generate revenues of \$10.8 million per year. The pre-tax earnings associated with these sales would be equal to the amount of revenues less some small payments that may be necessary for brokers fees.

Figure 1 - Historical SO2 Emission Allowance Market Price Data



If UE has significant amounts of excess allowances and is not using the authority granted by this Commission to sell some of these allowances into the market, then further inquiry is prudent to determine if there is some good reason for not selling a portion of its excess inventory. This is especially true if the expected future appreciation in the value of allowances falls short of the discount rate used to value future revenue streams.

Unfortunately, both the EARP and the rate case that was expected at the conclusion of the EARP may have given UE the incentive to avoid making sales where a substantial amount of the earnings from these sales would have to be returned to ratepayers in credits. Other factors, such as Ameren's hopes of getting its generation assets removed from Missouri ratemaking jurisdiction along with the emission credits associated with those generation assets may have also impacted Ameren's decisions regarding the structure, type, size and amount of transactions that would take place involving UE's emission allowances.

A.

- Q. IS OPC'S ASSERTION IN CASE NOS. EM-96-149 AND EC-2002-1059 THAT UE MANIPULATED THE EARNINGS RELATED TO ITS SO2 ALLOWANCE TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE EARP RELATED TO THE ADJUSTMENT THAT OPC IS PROPOSING IN THIS CASE?
- A. Yes. UE's purposeful manipulation of earnings related to SO2 allowance transactions under the EARP has caused the unadjusted test year historical data about revenues related to SO2 allowance transactions during the test year to be entirely unrepresentative of the level of SO2 transactions revenue that would be expected in a typical year.
- Q. HOW MIGHT EARNINGS BE MANIPULATED IN A MANNER THAT UNDERSTATES THE LEVEL OF EARNINGS THAT SHOULD BE USED TO DETERMINE CREDITS THAT WOULD BE SHARED WITH RATEPAYERS IN THE EARP?
 - Generally speaking, earnings could be understated if the revenues on the Company's earnings report are understated or the expenses on the report are overstated. Expenses could be overstated if they do not accurately reflect the level of expenses incurred by the regulated utility during the sharing period or if the utility chose to alter its operations so that its expenses during the sharing period would be higher than the expenses would be if no regulatory incentives existed to understate earnings. Revenues could be understated if they do not accurately reflect the level of revenues received by the regulated utility during the sharing period or if the utility chose to alter its operations so that its revenues during the sharing period would be lower than the revenues would be if no regulatory incentives existed to understate earnings. An example of this type of activity would be if the Company structured a transaction so that it would receive revenues after the sharing period even though the deal was struck during the sharing period.

5

8

11

14

A.

23

- Q. CAN YOU PROVIDE A GRAPH THAT ILLUSTRATES HOW THE PATTERN OF UE'S SO2 TRANSACTIONS CHANGED ONCE THE EARP ENDED AND UE KNEW THAT ITS SHAREHOLDERS MIGHT BE ABLE TO RETAIN 100% OF THE EARNINGS FROM EMISSION ALLOWANCE TRANSACTIONS?
- A. Yes. Please see Schedule RK-6.
- II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION REGARDING FEDERAL ENVIRON-MENTAL REGULATION OF SO2 EMISSIONS.
- Q. BEFORE TURNING TO A MORE COMPLETE EXPLANTION OF THE BASIS FOR PUBLIC COUNSEL'S RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE NORMALIZED LEVEL OF SO2 EMISSION ALLOWANCE REVENUES TO INCLUDE IN THE UE COST OF SERVICE, PLEASE PROVIDE SOME BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT THE FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS THAT CAUSED UE TO RECEIVE AN ANNUAL ALLOCATION OF SO2 EMISSION ALLOWANCES.
 - On November 15, 1990, President Bush authorized major revisions to the Clean Air Act (CAA) that included a requirement for substantial reductions in power plant emissions (both SO2 and NOx) intended to control acid rain. Title 4 of the CAA amendments of 1990 created a new market-based system for reducing SO2 emissions below 1980 levels. In this system, owners of power plants like UE received their allocation of the emission allowances through an allocation process based primarily on historic fuel consumption from 1985 through 1987. Power plant owners use this allocation of allowances for their own compliance and any excess allowances can be either sold in the market or banked for future use or sale. Those power plant owners that do not have sufficient allowances can buy allowances in the market to achieve compliance. Different amounts of allowances were allocated to power plant owners during Phase I (1995-1999) and Phase II. Each

 A.

allowance permits a generating unit to emit one ton of SO2 during or after a specified year. Unused allowances can be banked for future use or sale.

The market-based system for regulating SO2 emissions, where allowances could be traded, was intended to minimize the cost of reducing SO2 emissions to the desired level. The system of tradable allowances encourages utilities to over-comply with emissions reductions targets when they can do so at a cost that is less than the market value of allowances while at the same time, allowing utilities to under-comply with the reduction targets when they can buy allowances at a cost that is less than their own cost of compliance. The most common strategies for lowering SO2 emissions are converting to low sulfur coal or scrubbing power plant emissions. UE has reduced its emissions by converting many of its power plants to permit the burning of low sulfur coal from sources in the West like the Powder River Basin.

Q. DO THE ALLOWANCES THAT UE RECIEVES EVERY YEAR FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) HAVE ANY VALUE AT THE TIME UE RECIEVES THEM?

The answer to this question is both yes and no, depending on what is meant by the word "value." If the word "value" is interpreted to mean "market value", then these allowances have value at the time they are received by UE because the Company could find a willing buyer to purchase the allowances at the time UE receives its allocation. On the other hand, it is my understanding that from a strict accounting point of view, allowances are reflected on the Company's balance sheet as having a zero value since the Company did not make any direct payments to receive the allowances. However, if a Company purchases allowances in the market and saves them for future use, instead of just receiving an annual allowance allocation from the EPA, then these allowances would be reflected on a Company's balance sheet at the market price.

- Q. WHAT WAS THE MARKET VALUE OF UE'S EMISSION ALLOWANCE INVENTORY DURING THE TEST YEAR?
- A. Ameren estimated the market value of UE's emission allowance inventory during the test year to be approximately **
- III. BACKGROUND INFORMATION REGARDING PSC OVERSIGHT OF UE'S SO2 EMISSION ALLOWANCE TRANSACTIONS.
- Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SO2 EMISSION ALLOWANCES
 THAT UE RECEIVES EVERY YEAR AND THE SERVICE THAT THE COMPANY PROVIDES
 TO MISSOURI RATEPAYERS AS A REGULATED ELECTRIC UTILITY.
- A. I already mentioned that the quantity of allowances that UE receives every year from the EPA is based largely on the amount of fuel that was consumed at its generating plants during the 1985 through 1987 time period. The generating plants to which the allowances were allocated were built to serve the native load of UE. The electric rates paid by UE's customers have been set at a level high enough to provide UE with a reasonable opportunity to recover from its customers the costs associated with the financing and operation of these power plants. UE has not needed to pay for any costs that are not recoverable in rates in order to receive its annual allocation of emission allowances for the plants that it uses to serve its regulated utility service customers.
- Q. How did this Commission first get involved in overseeing UE's SO2 EMISSIONS ALLOWANCES TRANSACTIONS?
- A. On March 23, 1998, UE filed an application with the Commission wherein it sought authorization to manage its SO2 emission allowance inventory. On December 15, 1998 the Commission issued an order approving a Stipulation and Agreement which granted UE limited authority to manage its SO2 allowance inventory.

Q. WHAT WERE SOME OF THE MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE STIPULATION & AGREEMENT APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION IN CASE No. EO-98-401?

- A. The Stipulation & Agreement in Case No. EO-98-401, which gave UE limited flexibility to manage its SO2 allowances, included the following four key provisions:
 - 1. AmerenUE will have the authority to manage its allowance inventory, with the restrictions discussed below. The Staff and the Office of Public Counsel reserve the right to reexamine and modify their positions respecting the Commission granting AmerenUE the authority to manage its sulfur dioxide emission allowance inventory, when the New Experimental Alternative Regulation Plan resulting from the Union Electric Company- CIPSCO, Inc. merger Case No. EM-96-149 expires on June 30, 2001. Any profits or losses that are realized from the sales or any other transactions associated with allowances, will be booked to utility operating income according to generally accepted accounting principles. The regulatory treatment of these profits and losses as well as the prudence of any allowance transaction is subject to review and adjustment as part of any audit and/or examination in a future sharing calculation or future rate case. (emphasis added)
 - 2. The Company is authorized to manage the entire allowance inventory, but may sell only up to one-half of all Phase I allowances without seeking specific Commission approval. This includes sales to AmerenCIPS and other utilities. AmerenUE may request authorization to sell additional allowances, above this level, through a filing with the Commission. (emphasis added)
 - 3. Sales in combination with other transactions, such as power contracts, are also authorized as a portion of the level discussed above. However, the Company must book a profit from the sale of the allowances at least equal to the current market value as established by the monthly price index published by Cantor Fitzgerald Environmental Brokerage Service. Should either the Staff, the Office of the Public Counsel or the Company wish to use a different index for this purpose in the future, notice will be given to the other parties and all parties will negotiate in good faith to agree on a substitute. The Commission will be asked to resolve the matter if no agreement is reached in a reasonable time period.
 - 4. The Company will be required to provide detailed reporting of all the transactions involving allowances once each year. The reporting date will be August 31 for the previous twelve months ending on June 30. The database to support allowance transactions and inventory balances will be maintained and available to the Staff upon request during the year.

Q. THE LAST SENTENCE OF THE FIRST ITEM IN THE ABOVE STIPULATION AND AGREEMENT CONCERNS THE RATEMAKING TREATMENT ASSOCIATED WITH THE ALLOWANCE TRANSACTIONS THAT WERE PERMITTED BY THE COMMISSION'S ORDER IN CASE NO. EO-98-401. How does that sentence impact the SO2 allowance revenue ADJUSTMENT THAT PUBLIC COUNSEL IS PROPOSING?

A. Counsel advises me that that sentence indicates that the Commission's decision in Case

No. EO-98-401 to permit UE certain flexibility to engage in SO2 allowance sales and

otherwise manage its SO2 allowance inventory preserved for a later date any

Commission determinations regarding the ratemaking treatment of UE's SO2 allowance

transactions. From a layman's perspective, the statement in the stipulation that:

The regulatory treatment of these profits and losses as well as the prudence of any allowance transaction is subject to review and adjustment as part of any audit and/or examination in a future sharing calculation or future rate case.

appears to be very straightforward and self-explanatory in its applicability to this general rate proceeding.

- Q. CAN YOU QUANTIFY THE EFFECT OF THE SECOND ITEM FROM THE STIPULATION AND AGREEMENT SHOWN ABOVE WHICH STATES THAT "THE COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO MANAGE THE ENTIRE ALLOWANCE INVENTORY, BUT MAY SELL ONLY UP TO ONE-HALF OF ALL PHASE I ALLOWANCES WITHOUT SEEKING SPECIFIC COMMISSION APPROVAL?"
- A. Yes. Its my understanding that UE received ** ** Phase I SO2 emission allowances and that the Commission order allowed it to sell one-half, or ** ** of these allowances without seeking additional Commission approval.

Q. ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY ADDITIONAL COMMISSION ORDERS THAT PERTAIN TO UE'S MANAGEMENT OF ITS SO2 ALLOWANCE INVENTORY?

A. Yes. Section 7 of the Stipulation and Agreement approved by the Commission in Case No. EM-96-149 contains terms that the parties agreed to regarding the New Experimental Alternative Regulation Plan (2nd EARP). Attachment C to the Stipulation and Agreement contains additional details about implementation of the 2nd EARP. Item 2.a. on page 1 of Attachment C states that:

the earnings report will reflect the following:...Any sale of emission allowances shall be reflected above-the line in the ROE calculation.

- Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COMMISSION'S ORDERS IN THE TWO CASES DISCUSSED ABOVE, CASE NOS. EO-98-401 AND EM-96-149 TO THE SO2 ALLOWANCE REVENUES ADJUSTMENT THAT OPC IS RECOMMENDING IN THIS CASE.
- A. The Commission order in Case No. EO-98-401 gave UE limited flexibility to engage in SO2 transactions while preserving Commission ratemaking treatment of the transactions until future rate cases or cases where sharing calculations are made in the context of the second EARP. The Commission order in Case No. EM-96-149 provided the guideline that allowance sales "shall be reflected above-the line in the ROE calculation." While the Commission's order in Case No. EO-98-401 explicitly preserved the Commission's authority to make future determinations regarding the prudence and ratemaking treatment for UE's allowance transactions, the second order gave UE specific guidance about how it should report allowance transactions to the Commission when it filed its earnings reports under the EARP.

Regrettably, UE and its affiliates within the Ameren holding company structure reacted to the signal that the proceeds from allowance transactions would have to be shared with consumers in accordance with the sharing grid set forth in the EARP by altering their

Rebuttal Testimony of Ryan Kind

decisions about the magnitude, type, and timing of its SO2 allowance transactions while the EARP was still in effect. In addition to reacting to the ratemaking incentives under the EARP in their decisions regarding allowance transactions, UE and its affiliates were guided by other improper considerations including: (1) the present and potential future needs of UE's non-regulated affiliates for SO2 emission allowances and (2) the impact that allowance transactions between UE and its affiliates would have on the financial performance of UE's unregulated affiliates and the overall financial performance of Ameren.

- IV. IMPACT OF THE AMEREN HOLDING COMPANY STRUCTURE ON THE AMEREN AND UE DECISIONS REGARDING UE'S SO2 ALLOWANCE TRANSACTIONS.
- Q. Does the Ameren Holding Company and Management Structure Provide

 Ameren and UE with Greater Motivation to Pursue Improper Objectives in

 The Management of SO2 allowances and in other areas than would exist

 If UE was a "Stand Alone" regulated utility?
- A. Yes, I believe so.

Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN.

A. The holding company structure of UE and its parent company, Ameren, is fairly complex and includes an extensive mixture of regulated and non-regulated business lines. While Ameren operates a regulated vertically integrated utility in Missouri, it operates a regulated distribution utility in Illinois along with an unregulated generation company and an unregulated power marketing company. Many of Ameren's affiliates (e.g. Ameren Services, Ameren Energy, and Ameren Energy Fuels & Services) perform

7

17

19

24

activities on behalf of both the regulated and unregulated portions of Ameren's operations.

It must be assumed that from the perspective of Ameren's officers and directors at the holding company level, their fiduciary responsibility to shareholders is to seek to obtain the highest possible returns at the holding company level, subject to risk considerations. One consideration in obtaining high returns at the Ameren holding company level would obviously be the ability to avoid "regulatory take back" (e.g. through sharing credits) or the adjustment of earnings levels (e.g. through rebasing of rates in a general rate Therefore, if Ameren has the opportunity to enter into a profitable transaction, such as a long term power sale, one would expect the holding company to prefer having the transaction take place at one of its unregulated subsidiaries rather than at one of its regulated utility subsidiaries.

- Q. WOULDN'T THE SENIOR OFFICERS OF UE BE MOTIVATED TO ACHIEVE THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE AT UE SO THAT THEY COULD TAKE CREDIT FOR THIS ACCOMPLISHMENT, EVEN THOUGH SOME OF ITS HIGH PERFORMANCE MIGHT COME AT THE EXPENSE OF ONE OF ITS AFFILIATES OR ITS PARENT?
- A. No. The achievement of outstanding operating results by UE that came at the expense of its affiliates or the overall financial performance of Ameren would not be expected to occur unless the senior management of Ameren was ineffective at pursuing its fiduciary responsibilities to the holding company shareholders. An effective management at the holding company level would be certain to communicate the overriding importance of the holding company's financial performance to UE's senior management and hold them accountable for not achieving good financial operating results at the UE level that come at the expense of the holding company's performance.

25 1

Q. HAVE YOU SEEN EVIDENCE OF AMEREN'S SENIOR MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATING
WITH UE'S SENIOR MANAGEMENT ABOUT THE OVERIDING IMPORTANCE OF THE
HOLDING COMPANY'S FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND HOLDING THEM ACCOUNTABLE
FOR NOT ACHIEVING GOOD FINACIAL OPERATING RESULTS AT THE UE LEVEL THAT
COME AT THE EXPENSE OF THE HOLDING COMPANY'S PERFORMANCE?

- A. No, given the shared management structure of the holding company and UE, there would be no need for such communications and accountability to take place. This is because Charles Mueller serves as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Ameren, UE, and Ameren Services and because Gary Rainwater is the President and Chief Operating Officer of Ameren, UE, and Ameren Services.
- V. UE DOCUMENTS REGARDING SO2 ALLOWANCE TRANSACTION STRATEGIES
- Q. WHAT IS THE BASIS FOR YOUR EARLIER STATEMENT THAT "UE AND ITS AFFILIATES WITHIN THE AMEREN HOLDING COMPANY STRUCTURE REACTED TO THE SIGNAL THAT THE PROCEEDS FROM ALLOWANCE TRANSACTIONS WOULD HAVE TO BE SHARED WITH CONSUMERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SHARING GRID SET FORTH IN THE EARP BY ALTERING THEIR DECISIONS ABOUT THE MAGNITUDE, TYPE, AND TIMING OF ITS SO2 ALLOWANCE TRANSACTIONS WHILE THE EARP WAS STILL IN EFFECT?"
- A. This statement is based on documents discovered by Public Counsel during the audit that it performed as part of this case and the audit to assess the earnings report that UE submitted for the last sharing period of the second EARP. Those audits found evidence that UE had manipulated its earnings related to SO2 transactions during the last sharing period of the second EARP. The year covered by this sharing period, July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001, is the same year as the test year ordered by the Commission in this case. The manipulation of SO2 allowance earnings that Public Counsel observed

11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

during the sharing period was one of the factors that led Public Counsel to file a complaint (Case No. EC-2002-1059) regarding the earnings information that UE submitted in the final sharing period of the second EARP.

- Q. HAVE YOU REVIEWED DOCUMENTS AS PART OF YOUR AUDIT OF UE FOR THE SHARING CASE AND FOR THIS COMPLIANT CASE THAT LEAD YOU TO BELIEVE THAT AMEREN CONSIDERED THE POSSIBLE REGULATORY TREATMENT OF UE'S ALLOWANCES IN THIS SHARING CASE OR THE CURRENT UE COMPLAINT CASE (CASE NO. EC-2002-1) IN ITS DECISIONS ABOUT THE MAGNITUDE, TYPE, OR TIMING OF SO2 TRANSACTIONS THAT IT WOULD MAKE DURING THE TEST YEAR?
- A.
- Q. HAVE YOU REVIEWED DOCUMENTS AS PART OF YOUR AUDIT OF UE FOR THE SHARING CASE AND FOR THIS COMPLIANT CASE THAT LEAD YOU TO BELIEVE THAT AMEREN CONSIDERED THE POSSIBILITY OF GETTING UE'S GENERATION ASSETS REMOVED FROM MISSOURI RATEMAKING JURISDICATION ALONG WITH THE EMISSION CREDITS ASSOCIATED WITH UE'S GENERATION ASSETS IN ITS DECISIONS ABOUT THE MAGNITUDE, TYPE, OR TIMING OF SO2 TRANSACTIONS THAT IT WOULD MAKE DURING THE TEST YEAR?
- Α.
- Q. HAVE YOU REVIEWED DOCUMENTS AS PART OF YOUR AUDIT OF UE FOR THE SHARING CASE AND FOR THIS COMPLIANT CASE THAT LEAD YOU TO BELIEVE THAT AMEREN CONSIDERED THE POTENTIAL FOR USING UE'S ** ** BANK OF EXCESS ALLOWANCES TO COVER ONGOING OR FUTURE DEFICITS IN THE AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCES NEEDED AT AMEREN'S NON-REGULATED POWER PLANTS IN ITS

Rebuttal Testimony of Ryan Kind DECISIONS ABOUT THE MAGNITUDE, TYPE, OR TIMING OF SO2 TRANSACTIONS THAT IT **WOULD MAKE?** A. Q. PLEASE IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN THE AMEREN DOCUMENTS THAT YOU HAVE REVIEWED WHICH SHOW THAT AMEREN CONSIDERED ** There are two types of Ameren documents that ** A. ** The first type are the Ameren documents that described and analyzed the allowance trading strategies that Ameren could utilize. The second type of documents are those that document and summarize the transactions that took place over the last few years. I will discuss the second type of documents which summarize the transactions that took place over the last few years in a later section. The first document that I will discuss is a copy of the minutes from the **

	Ryar	i Kind
I	11	
2		
4		
5 6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19	!	
20		
21		**
20		
22	Q.	DOES THE ABOVE QUOTE FROM THE **
23		
24		
25		
26		**
27	A.	**
28		

Q.	PLEASE IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN THE NEXT AMEREN DOCUMENT THAT YOU
	WHICH SHOWS THAT **
	**
A.	**

Ryan	Kind
	**
Q.	PLEASE IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN THE NEXT AMEREN DOCUMENT THAT YOU REVIEW
	WHICH SHOWS THAT AMEREN **
	**
Α.	**

	Ryan Kind	
1		
2		_
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		_
9		_
10		
11		
12 13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25 26		
20		
27		
28		-
29		-
30		-
31		-
32		•

Rebu Ryan	ttal Testimony of Kind
	**
Q.	ALL OF THE DOCUMENTS REFERENCED ABOVE REFER TO THE **
	** How many of UE's SO2 ALLOWANCES WERE SOLD DURING THE FINAL
	SHARING PERIOD OF THE SECOND EARP?
A.	**

	4.4.
	**
Q.	THE **
	** HAV
	REVIEWED ANY **
	**
	WERE UNDER CONSIDERATION BY AMEREN?
A.	**

Rebut Ryan	ttal Testimony of Kind
	**
Q.	DO YOU BELIEVE IT WAS APPROPRIATE FOR AMEREN TO CONSIDER ITS **
	** IN ITS DETERMINATION OF HOW TO MANAGE
	UE'S SO2 ALLOWANCE INVENTORY?
A.	**
	**
VI.	OPC'S RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THREE
	KEY SO2 ALLOWANCE TRANSACTIONS OCCURING DURING THE
	TEST YEAR BUT NOT REFLECTED IN TEST YEAR SO2 ALLOWANCE
	REVENUES
Q.	WHAT DID UE'S BOOKS SHOW FOR TEST YEAR EMISSION ALLOWANCE REVENUES?

- A. UE's books indicated that the Company recognized \$945,859 in emission revenues during the test year of which \$912,216 was allocated to the Missouri jurisdiction.
- Q. DID THE COMMISSION STAFF MAKE ANY ADJUSTMENT TO THE \$912,216 FIGURE FOR SO2 EMISSION ALLOWANCE REVENUES AS PART OF THE ADJUSTMENTS THAT THEY MADE WHEN THEY FILED AN OVER-EARNINGS COMPLAINT IN CASE NO. EC-2002-1?
- A. No, its my understanding that the Staff made no adjustments to UE's figures for SO2 allowance revenues and that the Staff did not perform an extensive evaluation of UE's SO2 emission allowance transactions during the test year.
- Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE THE ADJUSTMENTS THAT THAT PUBLIC COUNSEL BELIEVES SHOULD BE MADE TO UE'S TEST YEAR SO2 EMISSION ALLOWANCE TRANSACTION REVENUES.
- A. Public Counsel recommends adjusting the earnings report filed by UE to reflect an additional \$27,695,500 in revenues associated with SO2 emission allowance transactions.
 As I stated earlier, this includes the following three adjustments:

_	 	

2) **_____

Rebut Ryan	ttal Testimony of Kind
	**
	3) **
	**
Q.	PLEASE EXPLAIN PUBLIC COUNSEL'S RATIONALE FOR THE FIRST ADJUSTMEN
	RELATED TO THE **
	**
	Public Counsel recommends **
	

	<u></u> -						**	k	
Q.		YOU REVIEW					MENTS TI	HAT SUPP	ORT P
				<u>.</u>					**
							Total Mint		
						******	<u>. </u>		
	•				<u> </u>	<u></u> .		<u>. </u>	
						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			, <u> </u>
									
		A	***************************************		,ru. <u>u</u>				
				·			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
			-						

	Ryan K	ind
1		
2		
3	:	
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
10		
11		
13		
13		
15		
13		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21	-	
22		
23		
24		
47		

Kind
**
WHEN SOMEONE ENTERS INTO A VINTAGE SWAP TRANACTION, DO THEY USUALLY
GET MORE ALLOWANCES IN RETURN THAN THE QUANTITY THAT THEY TRANSFERRED
IN THE SWAP?
Yes. The party that transfers away SO2 allowances with vintages that are useable
immediately (in this case, UE) usually gets extra allowances in return as interest to

	**
Q.	How did the **
A.	The analysis that I have performed of **
	**
Q.	PLEASE EXPLAIN PUBLIC COUNSEL'S RATIONALE FOR THE SECOND ADJUS
	RELATED TO THE ****
Α.	**

	Ryan Kind	
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23	•	
24	•	
25	•	
6	•	

Rebuttal Testimony of

	**
Q.	HAS UE ENGAGED IN ANY **** SINCE THE EARP HAS ENDED
	AND IT HAS RETURNED TO TRADITIONAL REGULATION?
A.	**
	**
Q.	PLEASE EXPLAIN PUBLIC COUNSEL'S RATIONALE FOR THE THIRD ADJUSTMENT
	RELATED TO **
	**
A.	Public Counsel recommends that **

	II .	nony of	
1			
2			
3			
4			
5	: !		
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19	!		
20	•		
21			
22			
23			
24			** _

	Rebuttal Testimony of Ryan Kind					
1	Q.	HAS UE **				
2						
3						
4		**				
5	A.	**				
6	1					
7						
8						
9						
10						
11		**				
12	VII.	SO2 ALLOWANCE TRANSACTIONS OCCURING AFTER THE TEST				
13		YEAR AND THE FINAL SHARING PERIOD				
14	Q.	DID A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SO2 ALLOWANCE SALES BY UE				
15		OCCUR SHORTLY AFTER THE END OF THE TEST YEAR WHICH ALSO COINCIDED WITH				
16		THE END OF THE FINAL SHARING PERIOD OF THE ARP?				
17	A.	Yes, most definitely. However, I am unable to give a full accounting of the sales that				
18		took place beyond the end of the test year because UE has thus far refused (despite the				
19		lack of a formal objection) to provide all of the information requested in OPC DRs				
20		What I can say, based on the sketchy information that I have received, is that between				
21		October 1, 2001 and sometime in late February of 2002, UE had received **				
22						
23						
24						
	11					

	Rebutta Ryan K	al Testimony of Cind
1		
2		**
3		**
4		
5		**
6 7	VIII.	CALCULATION OF NORMALIZED SO2 ALLOWANCE TRANSACTIONS REVENUE FOR THE TEST PERIOD.
8	Q.	PLEASE EXPLAIN THE STEP THAT YOU TOOK TO NORMALIZE SO2 ALLOWANCE
9		REVENUES FOR THE TEST YEAR.
10	A.	The first step I took was to impute the revenues associated with the three transactions
11	li	discussed in Section VI of this testimony to arrive at a new figure for non-normalized test
12		year revenues. (See Schedule RK-5) Next, I looked at the only other representative time
13		period of SO2 allowance sales data. This was the partial year beginning on July 1, 2001.
14		As discussed previously, the data that UE has provided so far indicated that **
15		** in sales have occurred between July 1, 2001 and February 28, 2002.
16		While I am still intending to include data from the months of March and April of 2002 in
17	=	my calculation of a representative year of sales that has taken place since the end of the
18		EARP and the end of the test year, UE has thus far refused to provide the requested data
19		even though the Company has already acknowledged that this data has already been
20		included in one of its data bases for SO2 transactions.
21		The calculation on Schedule RK-5 shows how I have arrived at OPC's proposed
22		adjustment of **** based on the data that I have at this time. I expect that
23		UE will eventually provide the SO2 transactions data for the months of March and April
24		in 2002 and I reserve the right to update OPC's adjustment at that time. I would note that

Rebuttal Testimony of Ryan Kind

the numbers discussed above and shown in Schedule RK-5 for "UE" are "total company UE" revenues. Accordingly, these revenue amounts should be appropriately allocated to Missouri retail jurisdictional operations utilizing appropriately developed energy allocators.

Q. DOES PUBLIC COUNSEL HAVE AN ALTERNATIVE RECOMMENDATION FOR AN ADJUSTMENT TO TEST YEAR SO2 ALLOWANCE TRANSACTIONS?

A. Yes. If the Commission decides that the SO2 allowance revenue data from the test year is so tainted due to UE's efforts to manipulate its earnings associated with SO2 allowance transactions during the last year of the EARP and that, even with the adjustments to the test year allowance transaction revenue data that I have proposed, that data from the test year should not be used as an input in the determination of normalized test year revenues, then I have an alternative recommendation. My alternative recommendation is to use only the information available on SO2 sales revenues occurring during the time period from July 1, 2001 through April 30, 2002. This alternative would result in an adjustment of \$19,129,500 in "total UE" SO2 allowance revenues based on the data that is available at this time. The \$19,129,500 figure should be updated to reflect allowance sales revenues from the months of March and April 2002, when that data becomes available.

Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY?

A. Yes.

Schedules RK-1
through
RK-6 have
been deemed
PROPRIETARY
in their entirety.