

February 9, 2004

Thomas M. Dorman
Executive Director
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Blvd.
Frankfort, KY 40602—0615

Re:

Investigation into the Membership of Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company in the Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc., Case No. 2003-00266

Dear Mr. Dorman:

Enclosed please find an original and ten (10) copies of Louisville Gas and Electric Company's and Kentucky Utilities Company's Rebuttal Testimony, filed in accordance with the procedural schedule established in the above-referenced docket. The notarized verification of Mathew J. Morey will be provided to this Commission and all parties immediately upon the Companies' receipt thereof this week. We apologize for the slight delay in this regard.

Should you have any questions concerning the enclosed, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at 502/627-2557.

Very truly yours,
Inda J. Praire

Linda S. Portasik

Counsel for Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company

cc (w/enclosure): Parties of Record

### COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

### BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:		
INVESTIGATION INTO THE MEMBERSHIP OF LOUISVILLE GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY	) ) )	2 2 2 2 2 2002 002 6
AND KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY IN THE MIDWEST	)	CASE NO. 2003-00266

INDEPENDENT TRANSMISSION

SYSTEM OPERATOR, INC.

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF
PAUL W. THOMPSON
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, ENERGY SERVICES
LG&E ENERGY L.L.C.

Filed: February 9, 2004

l	Q.	Please state your	name, position	and business	address.
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A:

- A. My name is Paul W. Thompson. I am the Senior Vice President, Energy Services for LG&E Energy LLC. My business address is 220 West Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky 40202.
- Please summarize the rebuttal testimony of Louisville Gas and Electric Company

  ("LG&E") and Kentucky Utilities Company ("KU") (collectively, the "Companies")

  in this docket.
  - My testimony provides an overview of the Companies' response to the testimony filed by the Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. ("MISO") on December 29, 2003. As expected, MISO supports the Companies' continued membership in MISO, based on the alleged "net benefits" of membership afforded to the Companies' customers over the next several years. My testimony identifies the major flaws in the underlying cost-benefit analysis presented by MISO in support of this claim. In addition, I discuss the fundamental deficiencies in MISO's explanation of its cost management efforts, provided in response to the Companies' concerns about MISO's increasingly large expenditure levels and the lack of any effective checks on such spending.

In addition to my rebuttal testimony, Michael S. Beer, Vice-President of Rates and Regulatory, discusses in greater detail one of the alleged benefits of membership cited by MISO, namely, the estimated cost savings resulting from the merger of LG&E and KU in 1998. MISO alleges that these estimated savings should be attributed to -- and apparently a major factor in considering the ongoing costs and benefits of -- MISO membership. Mr. Beer also responds to certain contentions by MISO regarding the exit fee payable by the Companies should they withdraw from MISO. Mark S. Johnson,

Director of Transmission, addresses in greater detail certain claims raised by MISO regarding the operational benefits associated with ongoing MISO membership, as discussed in the testimony of MISO witnesses Roger C. Harszy and Jonathan Falk. Finally, Mathew J. Morey, Senior Consultant with Laurits R. Christensen Associates, Inc., rebuts in greater detail both the cost-benefit study presented by MISO witness Ronald R. McNamara, as well as the evidence presented by Michael L. Holstein and Jonathan Falk in support of MISO's overall "net benefits" assessment.

A:

# Q: Has MISO's testimony prompted the Companies to change their position regarding MISO membership?

No. Although LG&E and KU appreciate MISO's efforts to demonstrate why the Companies should retain their membership status, MISO's evidence does not alter the Companies' position.

As explained in my direct testimony, LG&E and KU have consistently pursued what, to the best of their ability, they believed to be in their customers' best interests in the face of fundamental changes to the industry's landscape reflective of changing regulatory policy and focus. LG&E and KU pursued these interests first by joining an independent transmission system operator that the Companies reasonably believed would provide customer benefits commensurate with the expected cost burden, and at the same time comport with the goals of both their federal and state regulators. The Companies continued their efforts on behalf of ratepayers by mounting vigorous challenges to those aspects of membership that appeared to upset significantly the cost-benefit balance of membership, e.g., the imposition of MISO's administrative costs on retail customers and

the expansion of MISO's functional responsibilities into energy markets, both contrary to the intent of MISO's charter membership.

Turning now to the present, the cost-benefit analysis presented by the Companies in this case confirms that, over the longer-term, LG&E's and KU's customers will fare better economically if the Companies withdraw from MISO and commence stand-alone operation of their transmission system. Importantly, however, this fundamental issue cannot be decided solely within the narrow context of, and in singular reliance on, the cost-benefit analyses presented by the Companies and MISO. Cost-benefit analyses, although serving as useful tools in guiding business and regulatory judgments, are only one factor in the decision-making process. In this case, there clearly are other crucial factors that must be considered and fully addressed.

#### What are these factors?

Q:

A:

Certainly, reliability is a factor that cannot be readily quantified, as is evident by both MISO's and our own cost-benefit analyses. As the Companies' testimony in this case makes clear, however, there is no meaningful evidence to suggest that reliability will suffer as a consequence of the Companies' withdrawal from MISO.

In addition, the Companies' federal regulatory obligations, although not part of any cost-benefit analysis, nonetheless must be considered in determining what outcome best serves the interests of the Companies' customers. As I emphasized in my direct testimony, LG&E and KU strongly believe that, even in the face of the Companies' cost-benefit analysis, the Commission must, as a matter of sound regulatory policy, recognize and respect the Companies' federal regulatory and legal obligations attendant to MISO membership: in short, the Commission must afford the Companies a reasonable and fair

opportunity to obtain the requisite authority from FERC to exit MISO. Absent such allowance, the Companies believe that the only outcome the Commission and the Companies can expect from this case is continued uncertainty as the Companies attempt to reconcile their state and federal regulatory obligations through judicial intervention.

Q:

A:

Given this regulatory overlay, please reiterate the Companies' position in this proceeding.

If the Commission determines, based on the evidence in this case, that the costs of MISO membership exceed the benefits of MISO membership, LG&E and KU request that the Commission issue an order directing the Companies to pursue withdrawal from MISO by seeking the requisite authorization from FERC. LG&E and KU urge the Commission to acknowledge in such order the Companies' obligation to obtain FERC approval prior to exit, and afford the Companies ample opportunity to secure such approval on reasonable terms.

Further, consistent with this recognition, the Commission's order in this case must recognize the Companies' right to (i) full rate recovery of all ongoing MISO membership costs pending their receipt of a final FERC order approving withdrawal from MISO; and (ii) full recovery of any exit fee imposed on the Companies as a consequence of such withdrawal. As explained in my direct testimony and in responses to discovery, the Companies believe strongly that full rate recovery is essential to make the Companies whole for costs lawfully incurred in connection with their membership in MISO, which membership was recognized in Case Nos. 2000-095 and 2001-104. Allowing recovery of these FERC-approved MISO charges while the Companies seek the requisite

authorization from FERC is a fair, just and reasonable outcome in this case. It is the right thing to do.

Q: Please summarize the Companies' overall assessment of MISO's quantitative costbenefit analysis.

A:

Through the testimony of primarily three witnesses, MISO presents a quantitative (near-term) analysis of the benefits associated solely with ongoing MISO membership. These alleged benefits are compared to the updated costs of membership as determined by MISO (*i.e.*, the charges assessed the Companies under MISO Schedules 10, 16 and 17) to derive a "net benefit" to the Companies' retail customers (nominal value) of more than \$270 million from 2005 through 2010. Holstein Testimony at 14 (as amended by MISO's Response to KPSC Data Request No. 6(a)).

benefits of MISO membership are separated into three categories: (i) "Net Energy Market Benefits", (ii) "Merger Surcredits" and (iii) "Reliability Benefits." The first category, which Mr. Holstein values at approximately \$190 million through 2010 (see Holstein Testimony at 14, as amended by MISO's Response to KPSC Data Request No. 6(a)), apparently consists of the net benefits (or savings), attainable only through MISO membership, associated with MISO's implementation of centralized security-constrained economic dispatch services and regional energy markets (commonly referred to as the "Day 2" market). These net benefits purportedly include more efficient/precise congestion management, opportunities for additional off-system sales, and greater transmission revenue. (Mr. Holstein apparently includes the exit fee otherwise payable

by the Companies (and thus avoided by ongoing membership) in his calculation of membership "net benefits.")

The Companies' revised cost-benefit analysis, based on updated information obtained from MISO, tells a very different story than that presented by MISO. In fact, the Companies' analysis projects a net savings to the Companies of approximately \$65.3 million (from 2005 through 2010) should they withdraw from MISO, even taking into account an exit fee of approximately \$24 million attendant to such withdrawal. In other words, the Companies continue to believe that MISO membership is significantly more costly than exit over the longer-term. Mr. Morey discusses in his rebuttal testimony both the errors in MISO's analysis and the updates to the Companies' cost-benefit analysis that result in the \$65.3 million savings estimate.

Moreover, although MISO clearly perceives benefits associated with centralized security-constrained economic dispatch services and "Day 2" energy markets, it does not address meaningfully many of the Companies' concerns, as raised in earlier correspondence to MISO, regarding the very real risks associated with the implementation of these markets. In particular, in correspondence to MISO dated July 11, 2003, the Companies expressed the following misgivings about MISO's proposed "Day 2" operations:

I must dispute the notion that LG&E/KU can achieve "the same degree of operational flexibility and coverage" in MISO's proposed Day 2 market that the Companies currently enjoy as recipients of network transmission service. Under the existing MISO Network Service Tariff, not only do LG&E/KU currently have the flexibility to change generation up to 12:00 noon the day prior to "real time" without penalty (as you note), LG&E/KU may also serve their network load on a firm basis from any of their "Designated Resources" in real time, again with no financial penalty. These Designated Resources include LG&E/KU's entire fleet of generation within the combined Companies' control area. By contrast, in

MISO's proposed Day 2 market -- and under the most favorable Firm Transmission Rights ("FTR") allocation scenario -- LG&E/KU's FTR rights are tied to specific LG&E/KU generators, based on a snapshot of optimal generation dispatch taken as much as one year in advance. Whenever, and for whatever reason, real time dispatch differs from the prior year's optimal snapshot, LG&E/KU face exposure to as yet unknown congestion costs that could well accumulate on an annual basis into the several millions of dollars. LG&E/KU believe that MISO's Day 2 market can offer the same flexibility currently enjoyed by LG&E/KU only if FTR options are allocated from all current designated network resources, or, alternatively, if LSEs are permitted to retain their existing firm physical service rights. Contrary to MISO, LG&E/KU firmly believe the White Paper provides for the latter option.

The risks associated with MISO's Day 2 Market Design are not limited to those described above. In particular, most of the allocated FTRs within MISO will likely be in the form of obligations. These obligations carry with them financial risk that does not exist today, and will likely result in LSEs opting for less than 100% of peak load FTR coverage as a means of reducing such financial exposure. . . .

Exhibit PWT-1, pages 8-10. The Companies believe that the above-stated risks -- which have yet to be addressed to the Companies' satisfaction -- significantly diminish any "net benefits" otherwise associated with MISO's proposed centralized economic dispatch/energy markets model.

As noted above, Mr. Beer will discuss in greater detail MISO's second category of benefits: the estimated dollar savings resulting from the merger of LG&E and KU in 1998. Suffice it to say, however, that such a claim is entirely misplaced, as these benefits (which are a credit not to any efforts by MISO, but rather to wise regulation and the efforts of the Companies' own employees and management initiatives) will not be affected by the Companies' withdrawal from MISO. In short, these savings are not a unique benefit of MISO membership that would evaporate in a stand-alone scenario. As a consequence, it is entirely inappropriate to consider them in comparing the benefits of ongoing MISO membership with the benefits of stand-alone operation going forward.

MISO's third category of benefits associated with MISO membership -- reliability benefits -- is similarly lacking in justification, as MISO fails to show that the Companies' customers would experience a decline in service reliability upon exiting MISO. To my knowledge, the Companies have never had to curtail load to protect the integrity of the transmission system, and MISO has presented no plausible evidence that withdrawing from MISO would weaken this track record, as measured by either an increase in the average probability of an outage, an increase in the average number of outages per year, or an increase in the average magnitude of an outage. Indeed, the Companies' proven track record compares very favorably against MISO's limited operational experience.

Further, MISO witnesses Harszy, Falk, and McNamara all err in presuming that upon withdrawing from MISO, the Companies would return to a pre-MISO world from a reliability perspective. Although, as noted, the Companies' pre-MISO experience demonstrates that they have historically operated their transmission system reliably, MISO's assumption of the role of reliability coordinator will necessarily alter the Companies' operations going-forward, even under the stand-alone alternative. In particular, the Companies may well be able to enter into a coordination agreement with MISO to purchase reliability and security coordination services at cost-based rates, similar to the arrangement currently in place between MISO and MAPPCOR (contractor to the Mid-Continent Area Power Pool). See MISO Response To LG&E/KU Initial Data Request No. 4. To date, MISO has not explained why the reliability services it provides to MAPPCOR, on behalf of MAPP members, is either not reliable enough, or otherwise unavailable to LG&E and KU should they exit MISO.

- Q: Has MISO accurately estimated the charges it expects to impose on the Companies under Schedules 10, 16 and 17 should they remain in MISO?
- A: No. As Mr. Morey points out, MISO's latest forecasts of the rates for Schedules 10, 16
  and 17, released in December 2003, indicate that the Companies will pay approximately
  \$93 million from 2005 through 2010 under Schedules 10, 16 and 17 should they remain
  in MISO, approximately \$13 million more than the \$80.5 million calculated by Mr.

  McNamara.
- Q: Turning now to the issue of MISO's cost management, Mr. Holstein responds to the Companies' concern about the lack of effective checks on MISO's expenditures by elaborating on MISO's management structure. Does Mr. Holstein adequately address the Companies' concerns?

A:

No. Mr. Holstein's response does not address the Companies' major concern, namely, that there is currently no practical means to minimize MISO's expenditures consistent with reasonable business and utility practice. This is largely a result of the existing MISO governance structure. It may well be true that MISO's nonprofit status affords MISO the ability to obtain lower financing costs. Likewise, the Companies do not necessarily dispute the fact that MISO must recover all of its costs because "it has no equity in the form of earnings to serve as a cushion to absorb expenses in excessive of revenues." Holstein at 17. These factual statements, however, miss the point: MISO can (and apparently does) spend whatever it thinks it needs to, with no risk to shareholders (because there are none) and with little or no meaningful review of the reasonableness of, or control over, these expenditures by those who ultimately bear the costs. Clearly, the sheer level and upward trend of MISO's expenditures calls for a more meaningful review

procedure than that provided by the FERC's current "oversight process" cited by Mr.

2 Holstein.

A:

A:

Mr. Holstein appears to suggest that the Companies have no basis to complain about MISO's management structure because MISO's organizational status is "required under the controlling documents associated with the formation of the Midwest ISO, documents prepared by legal counsel for the Transmission Owners and executed individually by each of the transmission owning members" of MISO.

Holstein at 16. Do you agree?

No. At the time MISO was formed, no entity -- including MISO -- envisioned the expanded functions (related to energy market development and operation) that MISO now embraces, and clearly did not envision the enormity of the costs MISO would be incurring in connection with its assumption of this expanded role. As noted, the enormity of these expenditures calls for a far more meaningful review process than that currently in place. In addition, the Companies never expected, in light of the very "accountability" obligations of MISO's management noted by Mr. Holstein, that they would ultimately be shouldering costs so clearly attributable to, and properly borne by, other entities.

#### Q: Please explain.

Apart from the ongoing "Schedule 10" cost allocation debate discussed at length in my direct testimony (see Thompson Direct Testimony at 7-9), LG&E and KU to date have objected to two proposals filed at FERC by MISO to recover significant sums from MISO members (through Schedule 10) to "reimburse" certain former members of the

Alliance Regional Transmission Organization ("RTO") for their share of costs incurred in the development of the now-defunct Alliance RTO. See Exhibit PWT-3.

Q:

A:

In their protests, the Companies challenged not only the reasonableness of these expenditures (their level and appropriateness), but also the imposition of such costs on the Companies, which were unrelated to any service provided by MISO. In fact, a large portion of these charges appeared to consist of (i) costs incurred solely to meet the needs of customers within the "old" Alliance footprint; (ii) former Alliance members' stranded investment in the now defunct Alliance RTO; and (iii) legal and consulting fees incurred by former Alliance RTO members in their failed attempts to establish the Alliance RTO as an alternative to MISO membership. LG&E and KU believed (and continue to believe) that the imposition of these costs on the Companies through Schedule 10 was both inappropriate and fundamentally inequitable.

In proposing to recover these costs from LG&E and KU, wasn't MISO simply complying with FERC's decision, in effect, to socialize these costs across the entire MISO footprint?

The Companies recognize that FERC's policy did favor such socialization. However, the FERC indicated on at least one occasion that its decision to permit recovery of these costs was based in part on the fact that "the independent Board of the Midwest [sic] has review and approval rights . . . ." Ameren Services Co., 101 FERC ¶ 61,320 (2002), slip op. at 38. I am not aware that MISO's Board of Directors ever undertook a thorough review of these costs, or otherwise meaningfully addressed the payment issue with MISO's membership through the stakeholder process envisioned in MISO's Transmission Owners' Agreement.

- 1 Q: How were these cost recovery proposals eventually resolved?
- 2 A: Unfortunately, as alluded to above, the FERC ultimately allowed MISO to recover a
- large portion of these costs (one request remains pending), and the Companies were
- 4 compelled to enter into a settlement to mitigate the cost exposure resulting from FERC's
- 5 ruling. This settlement was executed in the fall of 2003.
- 6 Q. Does this conclude your rebuttal testimony?
- 7 A. Yes.

#### VERIFICATION

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY		SS
COUNTY OF JEFFERSON	)	

The undersigned, **Paul W. Thompson**, being duly sworn, deposes and says he is the Senior Vice President, Energy Services, for LG&E Energy LLC, that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the foregoing testimony, and the answers contained therein are true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

PAUL WAHOMPSON

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, this 9<sup>th</sup> day of February 2004.

Victoria B. Harper (SEAL) Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

VICTORIA B. HARPER NOTARY PUBLIC

My Comn ₅ 5ept, 20, 2006

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BEFORE THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

The GridAmerica Participants	)	Docket Nos. ER02-2233-000
-	)	EC03-14-000

#### MOTION TO INTERVENE AND JOINT PROTEST OF LOUISVILLE GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY AND KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

Pursuant to Rules 214 and 211 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC" or "Commission"), 18 C.F.R. § 385.214, § 385.211 (2002), and the Commission's "Notice of Filing" issued November 5, 2002, Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company (collectively referred to as "LG&E/KU" or "Companies") hereby move to intervene in the above-captioned proceedings, and protest the compliance filing submitted therein jointly by the Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator ("MISO") and the GridAmerica Participants<sup>1</sup> (collectively referred to as "Applicants"). In support, LG&E/KU state as follows:

#### MOTION TO INTERVENE

I.

Communications and correspondence related to this filing should be directed to the following representatives of LG&E/KU:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The GridAmerica Participants are: Ameren Services Company, acting as agent for its electric utility affiliates Union Electric Company d/b/a AmerenUE and Central Illinois Public Service Company d/b/a AmerenCIPS; FirstEnergy Corp., acting on behalf of its subsidiary American Transmission Systems, Inc.; Northern Indiana Public Service Company; and National Grid USA ("National Grid").

Linda S. Portasik Senior Corporate Attorney LG&E Energy Corporation 220 W. Main Street Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 627-2557 linda.portasik@lgeenergy.com Michael S. Beer Vice President, Rates and Regulatory LG&E Energy Corporation 220 West Main Street Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 627-3547 michael.beer@lgeenergy.com

II.

LG&E/KU are vertically integrated utilities located principally in Kentucky that together serve approximately 850,000 customers throughout the state. The Companies, whose combined transmission and generating capacity exceeds 26,000 MVa and 8,800 MW, respectively, are among the original transmission-owning members of MISO. LG&E/KU, along with all other transmission-owning members of MISO, transferred control of their transmission facilities to MISO effective February 1, 2002.

III.

By their compliance filing, Applicants purport to comply with the Commission's order issued July 31, 2002, by submitting, *inter alia*, an executed "Appendix I" Independent Transmission Company ("ITC") Agreement between GridAmerica, L.L.C. ("GridAmerica") and MISO. The executed ITC Agreement is intended to govern the commercial relationship between GridAmerica and MISO -- defining the financial, operational and governance features of such relationship -- and "provide the means for launching GridAmerica within" MISO as a fully functional ITC. *See* Transmittal Letter at 3.

IV.

As transmission-owning members of MISO, LG&E/KU will be directly affected by and have a significant interest in this proceeding. That this interest is unique and cannot be represented adequately by other parties is a function of the Companies' status as exceptionally

low-cost utilities: the dollar impact of Applicants' filing herein on LG&E/KU and their customers, viewed as a percentage of existing retail rates, is necessarily larger than that experienced by higher-cost energy providers.<sup>2</sup> LG&E/KU's interest is particularly significant given the millions of dollars MISO has committed to pay GridAmerica (and pass through to its membership) and the continued unwillingness of Applicants to cost-justify these payments, even after the FERC's express mandate in this regard. For these reasons, LG&E/KU respectfully request that they be granted intervention in this proceeding, with full rights attendant to party status.

#### PROTEST<sup>3</sup>

Among the conditions imposed by the FERC in conditionally accepting Applicants' earlier filing on July 31, 2002, was the requirement that Applicants "file an executed ITC Agreement, with the appropriate supporting documents that address" specific concerns raised by protestors regarding the ITC Agreement, including (i) the lack of cost support for payments MISO has committed to make to GridAmerica under the ITC Agreement (and collect from all loads); and (ii) the recovery from MISO loads of costs properly attributable to and borne solely by loads located inside the service territory of GridAmerica. *See* July 31 Order, *slip op.* at 12, ¶33. The instant filing is patently deficient, as it fails to address with supportive documentation either of these issues, as required by the Commission in this proceeding and by existing regulations. *See* 18 C.F.R. § 35.13. The compliance filing is also deficient in that it affords an

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Enormous cost responsibility has already foisted on the Companies for amorphous "benefits" grounded more in rhetoric than fact. *See, e.g.,* Joint Brief of Petitioners and Intervenors in Support of Petitioners, Case Nos. 02-1121 and 02-1122, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit), filed September 19, 2002, at pp. 52-60.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> LG&E/KU join and fully support the "Protest of the Midwest ISO Transmission Owners Regarding Compliance Filing" ("TO Protest"), filed concurrently herewith.

undue preference to GridAmerica, vis a vis MISO transmission owners, with regard to transmission-related functions performed by both GridAmerica and MISO transmission owners.

#### (i) <u>Lack Of Cost Support</u>

Applicants' filing references both an annual payment to GridAmerica of \$12 million (purportedly for services to be performed by GridAmerica as an ITC), as well as a \$36 million one-time fee to reimburse GridAmerica for certain costs previously incurred by the GridAmerica Participants. Nowhere, however, does the filing break down these payments to allow a meaningful examination of their reasonableness, from the perspective of either appropriateness (are the underlying services or assets needed?) or level (is the dollar amount correctly calculated and allocated?). With respect to the \$36 million one-time fee, for example, the filing suggests that much of this amount is intended to compensate the "GridAmerica Three" (Grid America's transmission-owner participants) for the costs these entities incurred in developing the nowdefunct Alliance RTO, and/or in structuring the Alliance/MISO settlement<sup>4</sup> and related "seams" agreements in 2001. See Transmittal Letter at 6. Even assuming that the \$36 million represents the "GridAmerica Three's" properly allocated share of such costs, vis a vis the other former Alliance members (which has not been shown), a large portion of the \$36 million almost certainly involves the legal and consulting fees the "GridAmerica Three" spent in these efforts, which many times ran counter to the MISO transmission owners' interests. Requiring MISO's transmission owners to now foot the legal expenses associated with the former Alliance Companies' failed attempts to establish another RTO (at the expense of MISO and its

 $<sup>^4</sup>$  See Illinois Power Co., 95 FERC  $\P61,183$ , reh'g denied 96 FERC  $\P61,026$  (2001).

membership) would work a gross injustice on MISO's current transmission-owner membership, and must be rejected.<sup>5</sup>

GridAmerica's proposed \$12 million annual payment is similarly suspect. Not only does the compliance filing fail to provide sufficient information to allow a full evaluation of the reasonableness of this annual charge, the information that is provided suggests that much, if not all, of this payment is properly payable by the loads located inside GridAmerica's service territory, and *not* MISO's existing loads, as discussed below.

#### (ii) <u>Violation of Cost Causation Principles</u>

As stated in the TO Protest, Schedule 5 of the ITC Agreement identifies certain functions to be performed by GridAmerica, through National Grid, for which GridAmerica will receive \$12 million annually from MISO (and its transmission-owner loads) under the ITC Agreement. These functions appear to benefit not MISO's existing loads, but rather solely the loads internal to GridAmerica's service territory, *e.g.*, scheduling transmission *within GridAmerica*, settling billing issues for loads *within GridAmerica*. LG&E/KU urge the Commission, once again, to adhere to basic cost causation principles and require that such costs — to the extent they can be justified — be assigned solely to those loads for whose benefit they are incurred.

To the extent the Commission does not impose such a requirement, equity dictates that MISO transmission owners be permitted to recover from loads inside the GridAmerica footprint these loads' proportionate "share" of costs incurred by MISO transmission owners in performing these identical services within their own service areas. *See* below. There simply is no equitable or lawful basis to impose on MISO member loads costs incurred by GridAmerica to serve loads within its service territory, and at the same time refuse to impose on GridAmerica loads costs

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Notably, MISO's transmission owners bore all of their own legal and consulting costs in connection with these matters.

incurred by MISO members in providing the same services within their respective service territories.

#### (iii) <u>Discriminatory Treatment As Regards Transmission-Related Functions</u>

The ongoing functions to be performed by GridAmerica, as identified in Schedule 5 of the ITC Agreement, are comparable, if not identical, to the functions currently performed by MISO transmission owners on behalf of their own loads. Among others, these functions include (i) implementation of corrective action ordered by MISO, (ii) submission of maintenance outage information to MISO, (iii) assistance in congestion management, and (iv) the provision of ancillary services. *See* TO Protest at 9-11. Unlike GridAmerica, however, MISO's transmission owners receive no compensation from MISO for these services, instead collecting payment therefor directly from the recipients of such services, in accordance with cost causation principles. Applicants have offered nothing to justify this unduly discriminatory treatment of MISO's old and new members, because there is none.

In sum, any amounts due GridAmerica for the functions identified in Schedule 5 are properly recoverable solely from the loads inside GridAmerica's service territory, the beneficiaries of such services. Again, to the extent the Commission does not impose such a requirement on GridAmerica, MISO transmission owners must be permitted to recover from loads internal to GridAmerica a proportionate portion of the costs incurred by MISO transmission owners in performing these identical functions within their own service areas.

#### CONCLUSION

For the above-stated reasons, LG&E/KU request that the Commission summarily reject the compliance filing as patently deficient and contrary to Commission regulations and ratemaking policy. In addition, LG&E/KU request that the Commission direct MISO to conduct substantive discussions with its membership regarding MISO's payment obligations to GridAmerica. *See* TO Protest at 15.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/LSP Linda S. Portasik Attorney for Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company

Michael S. Beer Vice President, Rates and Regulatory Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company

November 19, 2002

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BEFORE THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Midwest Independent Transmission System	)	
Operator, Inc.	)	Docket No. ER04-158-000

#### MOTION TO INTERVENE AND JOINT PROTEST OF LOUISVILLE GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY AND KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

Pursuant to Rules 214 and 211 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC" or "Commission"), 18 C.F.R. § 385.214, § 385.211 (2002), and the Commission's "Notice of Filing" issued November 14, 2003, Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company (collectively referred to as "LG&E/KU" or "Companies") hereby move to intervene in the above-captioned proceeding, and protest the "Request for Authorization" submitted therein by the Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator ("MISO"). By its Request for Authorization, MISO seeks authority to reimburse Michigan Electric Transmission Company ("METC") (formerly "Michigan Transco") for approximately \$8.4 million purportedly incurred by Consumers Energy Company ("Consumers Energy"), the former owner of METC's transmission facilities, in connection with the development of the now-defunct Alliance regional transmission organization ("RTO"). Such reimbursement would be funded largely by the Midwest ISO's current transmission-owner members via charges assessed under Schedule 10 of the Midwest ISO Open Access Transmission Tariff ("OATT"). Although the Midwest ISO is submitting the Request for Authorization in its capacity as OATT administrator, the Midwest ISO does not take a position as to whether the Commission should grant the request; as MISO points out, "METC has the

burden of proof in this proceeding." Request at 2.

#### **MOTION TO INTERVENE**

I.

Communications and correspondence related to this filing should be directed to the following representatives of LG&E/KU:

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michael.beer@lgeenergy.com

II.

LG&E/KU are vertically integrated utilities located principally in Kentucky that together serve approximately 850,000 customers throughout the state. The Companies, whose combined transmission and generating capacity exceeds 26,000 MVa and 8,800 MW, respectively, are among the original transmission-owning members of MISO. LG&E/KU, along with all other transmission-owning members of MISO, transferred control of their transmission facilities to MISO effective February 1, 2002.

III.

As transmission-owning members of MISO, LG&E/KU will be directly affected by and have a significant interest in this proceeding. That this interest is unique and cannot be represented adequately by other parties is a function of the Companies' status as exceptionally low-cost utilities: the dollar impact of the Request For Authorization herein on LG&E/KU and their customers, viewed as a percentage of existing retail rates, is necessarily larger than that

experienced by higher-cost energy providers.<sup>1</sup> LG&E/KU's interest is particularly significant given the millions of dollars MISO has committed to pay METC (and pass through to its membership) and the inability or uwillingness of METC to cost-justify these payments. For these reasons, LG&E/KU respectfully request that they be granted intervention in this proceeding, with full rights attendant to party status.

#### **Protest**

# A. As METC Cannot Show That It Incurred Or Otherwise "Inherited" Any Alliance RTO Development Costs, The Request For Authorization Should Be Summarily Denied.

The only basis METC presents to support its recovery of Alliance RTO development costs is its status as successor in interest to the transmission assets of Consumers Energy. METC presents nothing in this record to indicate that METC actually incurred or otherwise "inherited" from Consumers Energy any RTO development costs (e.g., through book entries). To the contrary, the very fact that Consumers Energy sought to recover these costs after transferring its transmission facilities to METC demonstrates that neither Consumers Energy nor METC believed (or believe today) that any of the costs for which METC now seeks "reimbursement" were transferred to METC upon sale of the assets. Indeed, METC's witness in this case makes clear that the RTO development costs which it now seeks to recover from MISO's load "were specifically and explicitly excepted from the terms of the sale" of Consumer Energy's transmission assets to METC. Affidavit of Steven Gaarde, at 10. Far from supporting its position, this fact alone warrants rejection of METC's request. In short, METC cannot show that it has ever borne any RTO development costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Enormous cost responsibility has already foisted on the Companies for amorphous "benefits" grounded more in rhetoric than fact. *See, e.g.*, Joint Brief of Petitioners and Intervenors in Support of Petitioners, Case Nos. 02-1121 and 02-1122, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit), filed September 19,

The Commission has made clear that only transmission-owning entities that incur RTO development costs can seek recovery of these costs. *See* Order Denying Authorization, Docket No. ER03-574-000 (May 22, 2003), slip op. at 5. Simply because Consumers Energy may have "missed [its] opportunity" to seek recovery of RTO development costs it allegedly incurred (*see id.*, slip op. at 5) does not somehow entitle METC to recover these very costs, either to fill its own coffers or to pass through to Consumers Energy in an effort to remedy the latter's "missed" opportunity.

### B. The Filing Is Deficient On Its Face And Should Be Rejected Because It Lacks Sufficient Cost Support.

In evaluating the prudence or reasonableness of expenditures for which recovery from ratepayers is sought, the Commission has examined, among other things, whether the costs reflect "extravagance" or "necessity," and whether other, less costly alternatives were readily and practically available.<sup>2</sup> Although METC broadly categorizes the costs for which it seeks "reimbursement" and provides a brief explanation of each category through the testimony of Steven L. Gaarde, METC falls far short of demonstrating that any of these costs were prudently or reasonably incurred for the benefit of MISO members and customers.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2002,</sup> at pp. 52-60.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> New England Power Co., Opinion No. 231, 31 FERC ¶ 61,047 (explaining the standard for determining prudence and whether costs may be recovered; and noting that extravagance and necessity are appropriate criteria used in evaluating prudence), reh'g denied, Opinion No. 231-A, 32 FERC ¶ 61,112 (1985), aff'd sub nom. Violet v. FERC, 800 F.2d 280 (1st Cir. 1986). See also Trunkline Gas Co., 64 FERC ¶ 61,142, at 62,147 (1993) (in demonstrating that it acted prudently in extending a lease for capacity on a pipeline, gas company must take into account the relative costs of alternative arrangements and the costs of constructing facilities itself); Alamito Co., Opinion No. 325, 46 FERC ¶ 61,389, at 62,251-252 (1989) (explaining that a prudent utility should consider the costs of other alternatives before entering into a long-term contract).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> LG&E and KU continue to dispute strongly the FERC's decision to require the customers of MISO charter members to bear any costs associated with the devleopment of the now-defunct Alliance RTO. The inherent inequity of such a requirement is no where more apparent than with respect to legal fees: requiring MISO's transmission owners to foot the legal expenses associated with the former Alliance Companies' failed attempts to establish another RTO -- at the expense of MISO and its membership -- simply works a gross injustice on MISO's charter transmission-owner membership.

For example, nowhere does Mr. Gaarde break down the costs to a level sufficient to allow a meaningful examination of their reasonableness, from the perspective of either appropriateness (were the underlying services needed?) or level (is the dollar amount correctly calculated and allocated?). Indeed, with respect to outside (legal) services -- which total more than \$1.3 million -- Mr. Gaarde simply notes that "the Alliance members went through a competitive and interview process before hiring the . . . legal services." Gaarde Affidavit at 6. This information is meaningless: it tells the Commission nothing about how this "competitive and interview" process was conducted or, importantly, the selection criteria; nor does the information provide any clue as to what services were provided and why, or how these services were charged and allocated among the various "Alliance members." METC's apparent attempt to "slide these costs through" without adequate explanation is all the more egregious given the fact that a least some of the \$1.3 million may well have been incurred (the record does not show) in pursuit of efforts directly counter to the interests of the very MISO members now being asked to foot the bill.

Further, it appears that a substantial portion of the costs METC now seeks to recover relate to the preparation of Alliance RTO filings, as well as Alliance members' participation in various proceedings before the Commission. Much like the above-noted legal expenses, these types of costs obviously provided no benefit to the rest of the Midwest ISO, and indeed, were likely incurred to support positions counter to the interests of the Midwest ISO Transmission Owners and other Midwest ISO stakeholders and customers. Requiring the latter to bear these costs -- particularly when these entities bore their own costs in challenging the Alliance RTO or in negotiating with its members during and after its demise -- is so grossly inequitable the Commission simply could not have intended it.

## C. The Filing Should Be Rejected Because It Violates Fundamental Principles of Cost Causation.

In addition to lacking the requisite cost support, the Request For Authorization is deficient on a more fundamental level, as it violates the basic tenet of ratemaking: cost causation. In short, the requested reimbursement, if granted, would require MISO's existing loads to bear (through Schedule 10) costs that were purportedly incurred *solely* on behalf of, and for the *sole* benefit of, METC's predecessor. If these costs are imposed on any customers, clearly only those customers internal to METC's service territory should assume such burden.

The Commission's long-standing cost causation policy requires that costs be allocated to those who benefit from or otherwise cause the incurrence of those costs: "[t]he <u>fundamental</u> theory of Commission ratemaking is that costs should be recovered in the rates of those customers who utilize the facilities and thus cause the costs to be incurred." The Commission has reiterated this policy in recent orders, suggesting that "[c]osts should be allocated directly to those who benefit or to those who are willing to pay" and that "[c]ost causation principles require that cost responsibility match as closely as practicable the cost of providing the service." Similarly, the Commission has noted that it "will not allow users in one region to subsidize the other region." Moreover, the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit has endorsed this policy, pointing out that the Commission has a "long standing policy that rates must be cost supported. Properly designed rates should produce revenues from each class of customers which match, as closely as practicable, the costs to serve each class or individual customer."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Kentucky Utilities Co., Opinion No. 432, 85 FERC ¶ 61,274 at 62,111 (1998) (quoting Northern States Power Co., Opinion No. 383, 64 FERC ¶ 61,324 at 63,379 (1993)).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> ISO New England, 95 FERC ¶ 61,384 at 62,433 (2001).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> New York Indep. System Operator, Inc., 102 FERC ¶ 61,284, slip op. at 13 (2003) (finding unjust and unreasonable a proposal to allocate costs for thunderstorm alert procedures to the entire state because such procedures were solely to the benefit of New York City).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> TRANSLink Transmission Co, 101 FERC ¶ 61,140, slip op. at 50 (2002).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Alabama Elec. Coop., Inc. v. FERC, 684 F.2d 20, 27 (D.C. Cir. 1982) (emphasis added).

In this case, as shown above, it is obvious that the costs METC now seeks to recover through MISO's Schedule 10 were (allegedly) incurred solely to benefit the entities that supported the Alliance RTO efforts. Indeed, METC has admitted as much, specifically describing these costs as associated with the Alliance RTO efforts. Accordingly, requiring all Midwest ISO members to shoulder these costs through the Schedule 10 charge amounts to a blatant violation of cost causation principles.

III.

#### Conclusion

For the reasons set forth above, the Commission should grant LG&E's/KU's Motion to Intervene and should deny the Request for Authorization for METC to recover the Midwest ISO's Schedule 10 costs allegedly incurred by the former owner of its transmission facilities.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/LSP

Linda S. Portasik On Behalf of Louisville Gas and Electric Company And Kentucky Utilities Company ò

#### COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

#### BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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INVESTIGATION INTO THE	)	
MEMBERSHIP OF LOUISVILLE	)	
GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY	)	
AND KENTUCKY UTILITIES	)	CASE NO. 2003-00266
COMPANY IN THE MIDWEST	)	
INDEPENDENT TRANSMISSION	)	
SYSTEM OPERATOR, INC.	)	

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL S. BEER VICE PRESIDENT, RATES AND REGULATORY LG&E ENERGY L.L.C.

Filed: February 9, 2004

- Q. Please state your name, position and business address.
- 2 A. My name is Michael S. Beer. I am Vice President of Rates and Regulatory for Louisville
- Gas and Electric Company ("LG&E") and Kentucky Utilities Company ("KU")
- 4 (collectively referred at times as "the Companies"). My business address is 220 West
- 5 Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

1

- 6 Q. What is the purpose of your rebuttal testimony?
- 7 A. I will respond to MISO's claim that the estimated savings resulting from the merger of
- 8 LG&E and KU in 1998 should be deemed "benefits" of MISO membership for purposes
- 9 of comparing the costs and benefits of MISO membership relative to stand-alone
- operation. I will also respond to what I believe is an incorrect assumption on the part of
- Mr. Holstein regarding the Companies' withdrawal from MISO and the exit fee that
- would attend such withdrawal.
- 13 <u>Merger Surcredit Benefits</u>
- 14 Q: MISO discusses at length both the "benefits to date" and the "future benefits"
- resulting from the merger of LG&E and KU in 1998, asserting that all estimated
- future merger savings should be deemed a benefit of MISO membership in
- evaluating the benefits of MISO membership vis-à-vis stand-alone operation. See,
- 18 e.g., Holstein Testimony at 8-11. Do you agree?
- 19 A: Absolutely not. MISO's claim is misplaced for at least three reasons. First, as Mr.
- Thompson points out, the estimated benefits resulting from the merger of LG&E and KU
- will not evaporate upon the Companies' exit from MISO. Because these merger savings
- are not a unique benefit of MISO membership that the Companies would forfeit upon

exit, it is wholly inappropriate to consider them in comparing the benefits of ongoing MISO membership with the benefits of a stand-alone operation going forward.

Second, and on a related front, MISO has done and will do nothing — through the provision of services or otherwise — to bring about these merger-related benefits. Rather, these benefits result from wise regulation, strong Company leadership and sound business initiatives designed to develop and optimize synergistic savings. Third, MISO's claim that the Companies' merger-related benefits are properly considered singular benefits of MISO membership is based on the assumption that the merger would not have occurred absent the Companies' membership in MISO exclusively. Logically, MISO's position must also assume that the merger's benefits would somehow vanish upon the Companies' exit from MISO. The second assumption is simply incorrect, as noted above; the first is entirely speculative. Indeed, Mr. Torgerson himself concedes that it is "impossible to know whether the FERC would have been willing to approve the merger" absent the Companies' willingness to join MISO. Torgerson Testimony at 10. So, too, the FERC itself, in approving the merger of LG&E and KU, indicated that MISO membership was in fact *not* dispositive, suggesting that it would entertain other market power mitigation measures should the Companies ever decide to exit MISO:

If LG&E and KU seek permission to withdraw from the Midwest ISO proceeding or the ISO once it is operating, we will evaluate that request in light of its impact on competition in the KU destination markets, use our authority under section 203(b) of the FPA to address any concerns, and order further procedures as appropriate.

82 FERC ¶61,308 (1998), Docket No. EC98-2-000, Order issued March 27, 1998, slip op. at 37. In sum, MISO's claim that merger benefits equate to MISO membership benefits is based on speculative reasoning that lacks any factual or legal basis of support.

1		Exit Fee Issues
2	Q:	Mr. Holstein's testimony indicates that the Companies believe they can lawfully
3		withdraw from MISO within 30 days after an exit directive by this Commission,
4		without FERC approval. Holstein Testimony at 12-13. Is that an accurate
5		statement?
6	A:	No. Contrary to Mr. Holstein's assertion, the Companies have never suggested that they
7		need not obtain FERC authorization to exit MISO. In fact, the Companies' position in
8		this case expressly contemplates receipt of FERC approval, consistent with the very
9		FERC order cited by Mr. Holstein and Section VII. D of the Transmission Owners'
10		Agreement. As the Companies stated in response to Question No. 8 of the Commission's
11		Data Request dated October 6, 2003 in this proceeding:
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21		[I]f the Commission determines, based on the evidence of record in this case, that the costs of MISO membership exceed the benefits of membership, LG&E and KU request that the Commission direct the Companies to pursue such withdrawal, recognizing that the Companies cannot exit without having first obtained requisite FERC approval. In this regard, the order must acknowledge the Companies' obligation to obtain FERC approval prior to exit, and afford the Companies ample opportunity to secure such approval on reasonable terms.
22	Q:	Do you agree with Mr. Holstein's position regarding the level of the exit fee payable
23		by the Companies should they withdraw from MISO?
24	A:	No. LG&E's and KU's reading of the MISO Transmission Owners' Agreement as it

No. LG&E's and KU's reading of the MISO Transmission Owners' Agreement as it relates to the calculation of the Companies' exit fee differs from that presented by MISO, both in terms of (i) the proper "effective date of withdrawal" for purposes of establishing the Companies' financial obligation "cut off" date; and (ii) the level of Schedule 10 costs properly included in such exit fee, as discussed by Mr. Morey in his testimony. As a

- result, there exists a gap of approximately \$14 million between MISO's exit fee estimate
- 2 (approximately \$38 million) and the Companies' estimate (approximately \$24 million).
- 3 Q: Does this conclude your rebuttal testimony?
- 4 A: Yes.

#### **VERIFICATION**

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY	)	
	)	SS:
COUNTY OF JEFFERSON	)	

The undersigned, **Michael S. Beer**, being duly sworn, deposes and says he is the Vice President, Rates and Regulatory for LG&E Energy LLC, that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the foregoing testimony, and the answers contained therein are true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

MICHAEL S. BEER

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, this  $9^{th}$  day of February 2004.

Notary Public

(SEAL)

My Commission Expires:

VICTORIA B. HARPER NOTARY PUBLIC STATE AT LARGE KENTUCKY

My Commission Expires Sept. 20, 2006

# COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

# BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the matter of:		
INVESTIGATION INTO THE	)	
MEMBERSHIP OF LOUISVILLE	j	
GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY	)	•
AND KENTUCKY UTILITIES	Ó	CASE NO. 2003-00266
COMPANY IN THE MIDWEST	)	
INDEPENDENT TRANSMISSION	j	
SYSTEM OPERATOR, INC.	ĺ	

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF MARK S. JOHNSON DIRECTOR OF TRANSMISSION LG&E ENERGY L.L.C.

Filed: February 9, 2004

- 1 Q. Please state your name and business address.
- 2 My name is Mark S. Johnson. My business address is 119 N. Third Street, P.O. A.
- 3 Box 32020, Louisville, Kentucky 40202.
- 4 By whom and in what capacity are you employed? Q.
- 5 I am the Director, Transmission for Louisville Gas and Electric Company A.
- 6 ("LG&E") and Kentucky Utilities Company ("KU") (collectively, "LG&E/KU"
- 7 or "Companies").
- 8 Please describe your professional and educational background. Q.
- 9 A. I have 23 years of experience in the utility industry. For the last 16 years I have 10 held senior leadership positions at LG&E Energy Corp. (now LG&E Energy 11 L.L.C.), the Tennessee Valley Authority and Entergy, respectively. Since January 12 2001, I have served as the Director, Transmission for LG&E Energy Corp., 13 responsible for the design, engineering, planning, operations and maintenance of 14 the Companies' transmission system. From November 1997 to January 2001, I 15 was Director, Distribution Operations for LG&E Energy Corp. From February 16 1987 to November 1997, I was employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority. 17 There I held a number of senior level positions related to power generation, 18 transmission, customer service and marketing. Most notably, I was the Area Vice President, Transmission, Customer Service and Marketing for nearly four years.
- 19
- 20 From January 1985 to February 1987, I was employed by Entergy at the Grand
- 21 Gulf Nuclear Generation Station as Manager, Engineering Support. From May
- 22 1980 to January 1985, I was employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority at the

1	Watts Bar Nuclear	Generating Statio	n as the	e Manager,	Document	Control	and
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- 2 Configuration Management. I received my Bachelor of Science degree in Civil
- Engineering Technology from Murray State University in 1980.
- 4 Q. Was this rebuttal testimony prepared by you or under your supervision?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?
- 7 My testimony responds to particular assertions made in the pre-filed direct Α. 8 testimony of three of the witnesses representing the Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. ("MISO") in this proceeding: Ronald R. 9 McNamara, Jonathan Falk, and Roger C. Harszy. In particular, I will respond to 10 11 these witnesses' assertions regarding the reliability benefits associated with MISO 12 membership (the "MISO option"), relative to standalone operation (the 13 "Standalone option"). I will also respond to MISO's assertion that the Companies 14 will receive more transmission revenues under the MISO option relative to the 15 Standalone option.
- 16 Q. Do you agree with MISO's assertion that MISO membership offers
  17 reliability benefits not otherwise available to the Companies under the
  18 Standalone option?
- 19 A. No. MISO's witnesses erroneously assume that the reliability of the LG&E/KU
  20 transmission system has become and will continue to be more reliable under the
  21 MISO option than it was historically and would be under the Standalone option.
  22 To my knowledge, however, the Companies have never had to shed load to
  23 prevent the occurrence of a single contingency event, *i.e.*, to protect the integrity

of the transmission system. The only valid evidence that can be presented about the reliability of the Companies' portion of the regional grid is that it has operated well for a very long period of time. MISO's assumption of the role of reliability and security coordinator does not automatically translate into enhanced reliability "on that portion of the regional grid located in the State of Kentucky," as Mr. Harszy states (p.1), and MISO has provided no meaningful proof of such an increase. As Mr. Morey demonstrates in his testimony, the only evidence that MISO presents of a change in reliability consists of an arbitrarily derived estimate of expected annual outage costs — an estimate that neither corresponds to the Companies' experience or territory nor measures a difference between the two options.

The Companies have made clear that they are prepared to make the adjustments necessary to ensure the transmission system remains reliable, and have accounted for this commitment in their assessment of the costs of the Standalone option. In addition, the Companies expect to have opportunities to enter into coordination agreements with adjacent control areas, e.g., TVA and MISO. For example, under an agreement reached when MISO purchased certain facilities from members of the MidAmerica Power Pool ("MAPP"), MISO provides a wide range of services, through a contract with MAPPCOR, to those MAPP members who are not within the MISO footprint. This agreement makes clear that "MISO will work with MAPPCOR and other entities to ensure MISO meets all it's [sic] contractual obligations and maintains the same commitment to reliability as it does throughout the MISO footprint." MISO Business Plan,

January 16, 2004, at 2 (edits of Clair Moeller). The Companies do not believe that MISO would (or could) intentionally thwart this commitment to reliability – to MISO members and non-member entities alike – by refusing to negotiate a similar agreement with the Companies.

In addition, the possibility that an agreement similar to the Joint Operating Agreement ("JOA") between MISO and the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland RTO seems quite workable to me. That Agreement states (PJM-MISO "Managing Congestion to Address Seams," August 2, 2003, pp. 3-4):

As PJM and MISO expand and implement their respective markets, one of the primary seams issues that must be resolved is how different congestion management methodologies (market-based and traditional) will interact to ensure that parallel flows and impacts are recognized and controlled in a manner that consistently ensures system reliability....

\* \* \*

 The complete proposal will allow Market-Based Operating Entities to address the reliability aspects of congestion management seams issues between all parties whether the seams are between market to non-market operations or market to market operations.

I have every reason to believe that the Companies and MISO could enter into a similar agreement that respects the differences in congestion management methods but nonetheless manages to maintain reliability of the MISO footprint and the Companies' own system to the benefit of MISO members and their customers as well as LG&E/KU's customers.

Q. Was Mr. Falk correct in stating that the Companies have not accounted for the cost of a higher level of grid scrutiny?

No. Mr. Falk (at p. 17, ll. 15-18) errs when he states: "...their proposal does not include the higher cost of the higher scrutiny. If they run the system as they ran it before, it is reasonable to assume that they will have similar costs. A higher level of attention to system security will perforce include more costs which have not been included in their testimony." Mr. Falk is incorrect and appears to disregard the Companies' testimony and the benefit-cost study on this point. The benefitcost study discusses the additional costs of an increased level of grid scrutiny in Section 3.8.2 and again in Section 3.9.2. The report states (at p. 40): "In sum, LGE/KU estimates that it would need an additional \$1 million per year in the transmission operations budget to assume the functions MISO is or would be performing for LGE/KU following the start of the Day Two market. Thus, the difference between the MISO member option and the standalone system option is \$1.0 million for these system operations functions." The \$2 million cost per year difference equals the sum of \$1 million per year in savings that LG&E/KU would forego if it withdraws from MISO plus the \$1 million per year it estimates it would need to spend to increase its level of grid scrutiny to match what MISO is performing today.

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A.

#### What conclusions do you reach regarding the MISO's estimate of the benefit 18 Q. 19 of increased transmission revenues under the MISO option?

20 MISO's estimate of the net benefits of the MISO option through an increase in A. transmission revenues significantly overstates the benefit by omitting transmission payments by the Companies under an Open Access Transmission Tariff ("OATT") in both options. MISO estimates the transmission revenues

from Schedules 1, 7, 8 and 14 under the MISO OATT at \$21.8 million. This appears to be a reasonable estimate of the revenues the Companies would expect to receive under the MISO membership option. However, the payments made by LG&E Energy Marketing for transmission service under the MISO OATT, for service LG&E/KU provides and for service provided by other MISO transmission owners to LG&E Energy Marketing, equals this amount. Thus, the difference is zero.

The same can be said for the transmission revenue estimate under the Standalone option. MISO estimates transmission revenues from Schedules 1, 7 and 8 under the Standalone option at about \$9.1 million. While I don't accept MISO's estimate of revenues under the Standalone option, the point is that the transmission revenues LG&E/KU would expect to receive under the Standalone option would be payments made by Energy Marketing. Hence, the net again will be zero.

#### 15 Q. Does this conclude your testimony?

16 A. Yes.

#### **VERIFICATION**

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY	)	
	)	SS
COUNTY OF JEFFERSON	)	

The undersigned, Mark S. Johnson, being duly sworn, deposes and says he is the Director of Transmission for LG&E Energy LLC, that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the foregoing testimony, and the answers contained therein are true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

MARK S. JOHNSON

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, this 9<sup>th</sup> day of February 2004.

Villia D. Haiper
otary Public

My Commission Expires:

VICTORIA B. HARPER
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE AT LARGE
KENTUCKY

My Commission Expires Sept 20, 2004

# COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the matter of:		
INVESTIGATION INTO THE	)	
MEMBERSHIP OF LOUISVILLE	)	
GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY	)	
AND KENTUCKY UTILITIES	)	CASE NO. 2003-00266
COMPANY IN THE MIDWEST	)	
INDEPENDENT TRANSMISSION	)	
SYSTEM OPERATOR, INC.	)	

# REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF MATHEW J. MOREY ON BEHALF OF LOUISVILLE GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY AND KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

**February 9, 2004** 

#### 1 Name and Qualifications

- 2 Q. Please state your name, current position and business address.
- 3 A. My name is Mathew J. Morey. I am Senior Consultant with Laurits R.
- 4 Christensen Associates, Inc. My business address is 409 Cambridge Road, Alexandria,
- 5 VA. Laurits R. Christensen Associates, Inc.'s principal business address is 4610
- 6 University Avenue, Madison, WI.
- 7 Q. Have you previously testified on behalf of Louisville Gas and Electric
- 8 Company and Kentucky Utilities Company ("LG&E/KU" or "Companies") in this
- 9 proceeding?
- 10 A. Yes, I prepared pre-filed direct testimony in this proceeding on the Companies'
- 11 behalf.
- 12 Q. Were the rebuttal testimony and the exhibits prepared by you or under your
- 13 supervision?
- 14 A. Yes.

# 15 Purpose of Testimony

- 16 Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?
- 17 A. My testimony responds to particular assertions made in the pre-filed direct
- 18 testimony of three of the witnesses representing the Midwest Independent Transmission
- 19 System Operator, Inc. ("MISO") in this proceeding: Ronald R. McNamara, Jonathan
- Falk, and Michael P. Holstein. The testimony submitted by these three witnesses reports
- 21 on the MISO's independent investigation into the question of the size of the net benefits
- 22 to LG&E/KU and its retail customers of continued membership in MISO ("MISO

- option") relative to the option of LG&E/KU operating as a standalone system
- 2 ("Standalone option").

### 3 Summary and Conclusions

- 4 O. Please summarize your testimony and conclusions.
- 5 A. My testimony addresses the three legs of the quantitative stool that MISO's claim
- of positive net benefits associated with LG&E/KU's membership in MISO rests upon.
- 7 The first leg is the assertion that MISO can be given credit for the benefits that have
- 8 flowed and will continue over the period 2005 to 2010 to flow to retail customers from
- 9 the merger between LG&E and KU in 1998. The second leg is the assertion that
- 10 reliability would decline under the Standalone option relative to the level of reliability
- that has been established under MISO's assumption of the role of reliability and security
- 12 coordinator for the region. The third leg is the assertion of significant net benefits from
- 13 MISO's administration of the energy markets, including centralized dispatch and
- 14 congestion management, and the conversion from a system of physical rights to the use
- of Financial Transmission Rights ("FTRs") by transmission customers to hedge
- 16 congestion cost risk. I will also comment on MISO's estimate of the exit fee and of the
- implementation and administration costs associated with the planned MISO Day Two
- 18 market.
- The evidence presented by the MISO witnesses that the net benefits of the MISO
- option were significantly greater than the net benefits of the Standalone option was in
- such stark contrast to the result that I obtained in my initial investigation of this question
- that the decision was made to reexamine those points where the initial LG&E/KU
- benefit-cost study and the MISO benefit-cost study differed. I felt compelled to determine

- whether there may have been an error in my calculations or in my assumptions. I could
- 2 find no error in my calculations. With regard to my assumptions, I still believe that my
- 3 assumptions were reasonable in light of the facts in the case. I have concluded that
- 4 several of the assumptions that were made in MISO's analysis of the costs and benefits of
- 5 the MISO membership option relative to the Standalone option are either inconsistent
- 6 with the facts. I did not alter the assumptions I was making or the methods I used to
- 7 calculate the costs and benefits that I believed could be quantified.
- 8 However, information that was made available to me by MISO in its filing of
- 9 direct testimony and in its responses to the Companies' data requests and those of the
- 10 Commission, led me to revise several numbers that appeared in our initial benefit-cost
- study. I revised upward an estimate of MISO's Schedule 10, 16 and 17 charges and I
- revised slightly my estimate of the exit fee. However, the revisions I made did not
- improve the net benefit of the MISO option relative to the Standalone option sufficiently
- to change the conclusion I reached as a result of the initial investigation. Consequently,
- after updating my study to account for changes in the Schedule charges and the exit fee
- and benefits associated with the "energy market," I reach the same conclusion today as I
- 17 reached upon completion of the initial analysis. The net benefits of the MISO option
- relative to the Standalone option over the study period (i.e., 2005-2010) are negative;
- 19 LG&E/KU and its retail customers would be better off economically if the Companies
- were to withdraw from MISO and operate as a standalone system.
- 21 Q. What conclusions do you reach regarding the evidence presented by the
- 22 MISO witnesses about the benefits of the Standalone option relative to the MISO
- 23 option?

1	A.	My examination of the evidence presented by the MISO witnesses of the benefits
2	and co	sts of the MISO option compared to the benefits and costs of the Standalone option
3	does n	ot lead me to alter my conclusion that the net benefits of the Standalone option are
4	positiv	re for Kentucky retail customers. The MISO evidence of the net benefits of
5	memb	ership is unconvincing for several important reasons:
6	1.	MISO counts as a benefit of MISO membership merger savings flowing to retail
7		customers in the future that would be realized regardless of the Companies' status
8		as a member of MISO.
9	2.	MISO's estimate of a reliability benefit under the MISO option does not represent
10		a change from the Standalone option; MISO has failed to show that there is any
11		increase in the probability of a transmission outage or an increase in the potential
12		severity of such an outage under the Standalone option, or that there is difference
13		between the Standalone option and the MISO option.
14	3.	MISO overestimates the benefits of the MISO option in terms of the proposed
15		energy market by:
16		a. overestimating transmission revenues under the MISO option relative to
17		the Standalone option.
18		b. overestimating the difference in the net margin on off-system sales under
19		the MISO option and the Standalone option.
20		c. underestimating the congestion cost exposure for LG&E/KU under the
21		MISO option.

In addition, I believe that MISO overestimates the exit fee as a cost of the Standalone

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option.

1	After examining each of these elements, reviewing my original benefit-cost
2	analysis and making adjustments to MISO's benefit and cost estimates for both the MISO
3	option and the Standalone option to correct for the flaws in the MISO analysis, the net
4	benefits of the Standalone option are shown to be positive. The adjusted figures that I
5	arrive at are summarized in the second column of Table 1. The line-by-line details of the
6	adjustments I have made are provided in Exhibit MJM-2.
7	Mr. Holstein presented a table summarizing aggregated benefits of the MISO
8	option (p. 14, l.14). Mr. Holstein made extensive corrections to the table appearing on p.
9	14 of his testimony. These corrections were made as part of MISO's response to the
10	Commission's data request No. 6.a. One objective of the corrections was to ensure that
11	Mr. Holstein's testimony was consistent with Mr. McNamara's testimony and the
12	analysis MISO had conducted of the benefits and costs of the energy market. MISO
13	presents so many numbers in so many different places throughout the testimonies of the
14	witnesses, that it is difficult to know what set of numbers best represents the complete
15	analysis of benefits and costs and to know how MISO's assessment compares to the
16	Companies' analysis. So that the differences between the Companies' estimates of the
17	costs and benefits of the Standalone option and MISO's estimates of that option are
18	clearly understood, I prepared Table 1 that displays the two sets of estimates side by side
19	- using MISO's numbers as revised by Holstein's response to Commission data request
20	No. 6a.
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(\$ Million – Nominal)	MISO Version	LG&E/KU Version
Schedule Costs	(80.1)	(93.1)
Exit Fee	38.3	23.8
Net Energy Market Benefits	152.1	27.8
Reliability Benefits	16.2	0
Merger Benefits	143.8	0
Total Benefits of the MISO Option	350.4	27.8
Net Benefits of MISO Membership (Total Benefits – Schedule Costs)	270.3	(65.3)

Thus, in Table 1, it can be seen that the Net Benefits of MISO Membership over
the period 2005 to 2010 under MISO's analysis – the column entitled "MISO Version" –
equals a positive \$270.3 million, whereas my assessment, after examining the MISO
analysis, along with updating my original analysis, leads me to an estimate of Net
Benefits of MISO Membership of negative \$65.3 million; the Standalone option would
save the Companies \$65.3 million over the period 2005-2010 even after paying an exit
fee of \$23.8 million.

A more detailed look at the estimates of benefit and cost categories is summarized in Table 2. This helps clarify the differences between MISO's analysis and the Companies' analysis of the MISO membership option compared to the Standalone option. Under the "Cost of MISO Option," the major differences between MISO's version and the Companies' version of the benefits and the costs of Membership appear under "System Operations and Transmission Costs," "Implementation & Administration Costs," and "Transmission Revenues." Under the "Cost of Standalone Option," the major differences between MISO's version and the Companies' version appear under the categories "System Operations and Transmission Costs," "Lost Revenues," and "Transmission Revenues." Overall, the MISO version shows a Net Cost Savings from

- 1 MISO Option of \$110.3 million whereas the Companies' version shows a Net Cost
- 2 Savings from MISO Option of negative \$65.3 million; a difference of \$175.6 million.

#### 3 Table 2 Net Cost Savings of MISO Option Associated with the Proposed Energy Market

\$ Millions Nominal	MISO Version	LG&E/KU Version
Cost of MISO Option		
System Operations and Transmission Costs	5.4	17.4
Implementation & Administration Costs	80.1	93.1
Ancillary Market Administration Cost	1.1	1.1
Legal, Regulatory & Transaction Costs	7.6	7.6
Less Transmission Revenues	(130.9)	
Total Cost of MISO Option	(36.7)	109.5
Cost of Standalone Option		
Exit Fee	38.3	23.8
System Operations and Transmission Costs	28.1	18.1
Lost Revenues	62.1	12
Less Transmission Revenues	(54.9)	-
Total Cost of Standalone Option	73.6	53.9
Net Cost Savings of MISO Option (Total Cost of Standalone Option minus Total		
Cost of MISO Option)	110.3	(65.3)

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million per year over the period 2005 to 2010 from a move to the Standalone option is also comparable to the average net savings of \$11 million per year for the Standalone option that I obtained in the initial investigation. The results I have obtained under this most recent examination of the quantifiable costs and benefits of the MISO and

Standalone options still clearly favors the Standalone option.

As summarized in Table MJM 1-1, the average net savings of about \$14.8

Thus, the net benefit of the MISO option relative to the Standalone option is a negative \$65.3 million (in nominal dollars). In other words, the Companies could save about \$65 million by 2010 by withdrawing from MISO at the end of 2004 or sooner, and that includes paying an exit fee that I estimate at \$23.8 million. On the basis of the

- 1 quantification of those benefits and costs of both options that are quantifiable, the
- 2 Standalone option remains the economically superior option.
- 3 Q. Why is the MISO Version estimate of the future benefits of the Companies'
- 4 merger of \$143.8 million been given a zero value in Table 1 under the LG&E/KU
- 5 Version?
- 6 A. The merger benefit has been zeroed out in Table 1 for the simple reason that the
- 7 merger benefit will flow to retail customers regardless of the Companies' RTO status in
- 8 the future. Whatever the magnitude of the merger benefits will be in the future, that value
- 9 will not change if LG&E/KU withdraws from MISO.
- Thus, from the perspective of measuring the benefits and costs of the MISO
- option relative to the Standalone option, there is no change in the merger benefits number
- 12 up or down if LG&E/KU withdraws from MISO. It is important to keep in mind when
- conducting a benefit-cost study that the objective is to measure the differences between
- the benchmark case, the MISO option here, and the change case, here the Standalone
- 15 option.
- Q. Why has the MISO Version estimate of future reliability benefits of the
- 17 MISO option been given a zero value in the LG&E/KU Version in Table 1?
- 18 A. The reason that Mr. Falk's estimate of future reliability benefits has been zeroed
- out in Table 1 is that his estimate does not measure a change or difference in the level of
- 20 reliability between the MISO option and the Standalone option. Mr. Falk's estimate of
- 21 the expected annual cost of an outage provides no information regarding the difference
- between reliability under the MISO option and reliability under the Standalone option.

- 1 Again, the objective in quantifying benefits and costs in a study of this type is to identify
- 2 the changes in benefits and costs from one option to the other. Instead, Mr. Falk estimates
- 3 only the reliability costs of a version of the Standalone option; and he does that badly. He
- 4 assumes that the Companies return to the pre-MISO world under the Standalone option,
- 5 an assumption that does not square with the fact that LG&E/KU has already stated that
- 6 the reliability functions and obligations would be treated differently in the future.
- 7 Mr. Falk's analysis of reliability is not based on any empirical information
- 8 whatsoever. His single empirical observation is that, under MISO's new stewardship,
- 9 there have been 75 Level 4 TLR events; but this numerical fact is irrelevant to his
- findings. His findings instead depend upon his arbitrary inference of the probability of
- customer outages occurring within the LGE/KU system in the absence of MISO
- providing reliability services. If one were to seriously examine the likely change in
- reliability that LGE/KU customers would enjoy as a result of LGE/KU's MISO
- membership, one would want to start with the historical facts that LGE/KU has not had to
- curtail load to prevent the occurrence of a single contingency event in several decades,
- while MISO has suffered the largest outage in U.S. history in the two years that it has
- been providing reliability services to its members. An objective appraisal of this history
- would raise at least a reasonable doubt that MISO membership can improve upon the
- 19 record that LGE/KU has already achieved. Mr. Falk's prejudicial appraisal instead
- dismisses this history as mere "luck."

#### Introduction

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22 Q. Why is the MISO benefit-cost analysis deficient?

- 1 A. The MISO benefit-cost study suffers from two fundamental flaws. The first is that
- 2 the study does not measure the incremental change gain or loss attributable to the
- 3 Standalone option relative to the MISO option. The MISO study attributes in several
- 4 instances to the MISO option benefits that do not change between the two options. As I
- 5 just mentioned, MISO's estimates of the merger benefits and of the reliability benefits of
- 6 the MISO membership option are two large examples of this shortcoming.
- 7 The second flaw is that MISO's assessment of the benefits of the MISO option
- 8 involves assumptions about benefits and costs attributable to the MISO option and to the
- 9 Standalone option that are inconsistent with the facts. These assumptions result in:
- 1. overestimation of revenues and cost savings in the MISO option,
- 11 2. underestimation of participation costs in the MISO option.
- 3. underestimation of revenues and cost savings in the Standalone option, and
- 4. overestimation of the costs in the Standalone option.

# 14 A Benefit-Cost Analysis Must Measure Differences between

- 15 **Options**
- 16 Q. Please elaborate on the first problem.
- 17 A. The MISO study violates the first principle of benefit-cost analysis: benefit
- changes and cost changes must be clearly identified and need to be counted once and
- only once. A key difficulty in conducting a cost-benefit analysis is finding a means of
- 20 isolating the economic effects that are solely attributable to the change, which, in this
- 21 proceeding, would be the economic effects attributable to LG&E/KU withdrawing from
- 22 MISO and operating as a standalone system.
- 23 Q. What should be done to avoid making this kind of mistake?

- 1 A. To isolate the economic effects requires establishing a benchmark of LG&E/KU's
- 2 revenues and costs as a MISO member during the study period (i.e., during the period
- 3 2005 2010). To measure the difference between the MISO option and the Standalone
- 4 option, the analyst must make assumptions about what revenues, costs and other
- 5 quantifiable factors it would be reasonable to expect LG&E/KU to have received,
- 6 incurred and to have been affected by regardless of the option under consideration. These
- 7 revenues, costs and other quantifiable factors should be removed from any estimate of the
- 8 benefits and costs identified under either the MISO or Standalone options. The analyst
- 9 then must estimate the change in revenues, costs and other quantifiable categories that are
- subject to change (e.g., changes in reliability that change expected outage costs) under the
- 11 Standalone option relative to the benchmark MISO option. Furthermore, the assumptions
- made to estimate these changes in the Standalone option must be consistent with known
- 13 facts.
- 14 Q. Does the MISO benefit-cost study adhere to this methodological approach?
- 15 A. No. MISO's benefit-cost study does not apply this method. The study does not
- establish an unambiguous benchmark for the MISO option. Examples of this problem in
- 17 the MISO study include the estimates of expected future merger benefits attributed to the
- MISO option reported by Mr. Holstein and the estimate of the reliability benefits under
- 19 the MISO option reported by Mr. Falk. Several of the estimated component benefits and
- 20 costs of the MISO option and of the Standalone option as reported by Mr. McNamara
- 21 also suffer from this problem. I will discuss each of these in turn.
- 22 Merger Benefits Accrue to Retail Customers Regardless of
- 23 LG&E/KU's RTO Status
- 24 Q. Explain how the estimate of the merger benefits illustrates this mistake.

- 1 A. The MISO benefit-cost study assumes that the \$143.8 million in expected future
- 2 merger benefits for LG&E/KU's retail customers accrue only under the MISO option.
- 3 But it would be reasonable to expect those benefits to accrue to retail customers under
- 4 either option, since the merger has already occurred. These merger benefits will not
- 5 vanish if LG&E/KU were to withdraw from MISO.

# 6 MISO's Reliability Benefit Estimate Does Not Measure Gain

#### Under the MISO Option

- 8 Q. What is the correct way to estimate a change in the reliability benefit?
- 9 A. To correctly estimate a change in the reliability benefit under the MISO option,
- one would have to provide demonstrable evidence of an increase under the Standalone
- option of at least one of two of the variables used to estimate the annual expected outage
- 12 cost: the average probability of an outage ("p") or the average magnitude of an outage
- 13 ("MWh/outage"). That is, to show that the economic reliability benefit under the MISO
- option is positive, it must be shown that the expected annual cost of outages
- 15 ("Cost/year") under the MISO option ("Cost/year-MISO") is less than the expected
- annual cost of outages under the Standalone option ("Cost/year-Standalone"). In other
- words, Mr. Falk needs to show the following:
- Cost/year-Standalone Cost/year-MISO > 0.
- Mr. Falk has not shown that this difference is positive. In fact, Mr. Falk has not
- shown that either of the two measures the average probability of an outage or the
- 21 average magnitude of an outage would be smaller under the MISO option relative to the
- 22 Standalone option.
- Despite Mr. Falk's assertion, it is unclear what Mr. Falk's estimate of \$2.7 million
- 24 per year in expected outage costs represents. The estimate can be interpreted in two ways.

- 1 Neither interpretation enables me to conclude that a <u>change</u> in expected annual outage
- 2 costs has been estimated by Mr. Falk. One interpretation is that the \$2.7 million is an
- 3 estimate of expected annual outage costs under the MISO option, since the period upon
- 4 which the estimate is based is the post-MISO period the period from December 16,
- 5 2001 to October 22, 2003. Under this interpretation, I conclude that in order to compute a
- 6 difference between expected annual outage costs under the MISO and Standalone
- 7 options, I would need an estimate of the expected outage costs under the Standalone
- 8 option; none has been given under this interpretation. I cannot use a single estimate of
- 9 expected outage costs under one option as the basis for judging benefits of the MISO
- 10 option relative to the Standalone option.
- The second interpretation of the \$2.7 million per year outage cost estimate is that
- it does represent the difference between the MISO option and the Standalone option. Mr.
- Falk implies that the \$2.7 million per year is what LG&E/KU would avoid in outage
- 14 costs under the MISO option. However, by Mr. Falk's reasoning, in order for the \$2.7
- 15 million figure to represent a reduction in the annual expected outage cost, the expected
- annual outage cost under the MISO option must be assumed equal to zero. In light of how
- that number would be computed, the expected annual outage cost under the MISO option
- could only be zero if at least one of two things is true: the average magnitude of an
- outage is zero or the average probability of an outage is zero.
- Mr. Falk testified that it would not be reasonable to assume a value of zero for
- events that did not happen, and on this point I agree. No evidence has been presented in
- 22 this case by the Companies or MISO to support an assumption that the probability of an
- outage under the MISO option is zero or that the average magnitude of an outage under

- the MISO option is zero. The August 14<sup>th</sup> blackout provides clear evidence that the
- 2 average probability of an outage under MISO's stewardship is greater than zero.
- 3 Q. Given that MISO will continue as the security and reliability coordinator for
- 4 a reliability area that would likely encompass LG&E/KU even if LG&E/KU were to
- 5 withdraw from MISO, what comparison should be made in determining an estimate
- 6 of the change in expected outage costs?
- 7 A. The correct comparison should be made between the MISO option and the
- 8 Standalone option under an assumption that MISO will continue as a regional reliability
- and security coordinator throughout the study period (2005 to 2010) and that LG&E/KU,
- under NERC guidelines, will enter into an agreement with some entity, perhaps it would
- be MISO, to be the Reliability Authority for the Companies. The Companies have
- 12 already stated that they would do what was necessary to meet reliability requirements in
- the new world and to spend additional dollars to achieve that goal. In other words, it is
- important to recognize what elements change and what elements do not change between
- 15 the two options. Regardless of whether LG&E/KU remains a MISO member, MISO will
- perform its security and reliability functions and LG&E/KU would reside within a NERC
- 17 reliability area overseen by a Reliability Authority at least as competent as MISO if not
- 18 MISO itself.
- Mr. Falk has assumed that the Companies under the Standalone option will return
- 20 to a state of the world that is little different in terms of reliability functions from that
- 21 which existed prior to MISO becoming the reliability and security coordinator. This
- 22 assumption conflicts with known facts—namely that MISO will continue as NERC
- reliability coordinator for its footprint and that LG&E/KU will continue to do what is

- 1 necessary to ensure reliability is maintained and that NERC policies are adhered to.
- 2 Consequently, it is reasonable to assume that there will be virtually no difference between
- 3 the MISO option and the Standalone option in terms of the average probability of outages
- 4 occurring. This lack of difference is the reason why I did not attempt to estimate such a
- 5 change in reliability between the two options when I conducted the initial benefit-cost
- 6 study.
- 7 Q. Explain how Mr. Falk's estimate of the reliability benefits fails to measure a
- 8 change from the MISO option to the Standalone option.
- 9 A. Mr. Falk's quantification of the reliability benefit under the MISO option, here
- defined as the expected annual outage cost, represented by "Cost/year," is based on
- estimates of four numbers. These estimated numbers are:
- 1. The average probability of an outage, represented by "p",
- 2. The average magnitude of an outage, represented by "MWh/outage,"
- 3. The average value of lost load, represented by "\$/MWh," and
- 15 4. The average number of outages per year, represented by "Outages/year."
- Given a value of p, however it has been obtained, one can estimate "Outages/year." And
- given an estimate of "Outages/year," an estimate of "Cost/year" can be obtained by
- multiplying "Outages/year" by "MWh/outage" and multiplying that product by
- 19 "\$/MWh," as expressed in the following formula:
- Cost/year = (Outages/year) x (MWh/outage) x (\$/MWh.).
- For the purpose of comparing options, it is necessary to determine whether
- 22 any of the foregoing factors will differ between the options. The probability of outage
- and the number of outages per year are the factors that are most likely to change. The

- 1 magnitude of outages and the value of lost load could conceivably also change, but are
- less likely to do so. Yet Mr. Falk's "analysis" does not attempt to estimate the changes in
- 3 any of these factors, but instead merely assigns values to the Standalone option while
- 4 implicitly attaching a zero value to reliability costs under the MISO option.
- 5 The task of estimating expected annual outage costs in LG&E/KU's situation,
- 6 under the MISO option or the Standalone option is difficult in light of the fact that the
- 7 Companies have not had to curtail load to protect the integrity of their system in at least
- 8 several decades. Consequently there is no empirical information immediately relevant to
- 9 the Companies' service territory that can be used to narrow the range of possible values
- of p all we can say is that the probability of an outage that results in a loss of load,
- given none has occurred, lies between zero and one. Mr. Falk acknowledges this when he
- states that "all possible values of p are consistent with the data" (Falk testimony at p. 11,
- 13 ll.6-7). But to estimate "Cost/year," it is reasonable to restrict the range of values of p to
- values closer to zero than to one. However, given that the Companies have not had to
- shed load for reliability reasons in recent history, the restriction Mr. Falk places on the
- range of values of p is entirely arbitrary. Extending Mr. Falk's logic, any restriction of the
- 17 range zero to one is also consistent with the data. The only other piece of information that
- Mr. Falk can rely on to create a distribution of values of p is the observation that there
- were 75 Level 4 TLRs called in the two-year post-MISO period. The number 75 becomes
- a conditioning parameter but not a significant determinant of anything; any number of
- 21 events would have worked equally as well.
- Thus, Mr. Falk arbitrarily restricts p to lie between zero and 0.0092. This
- restriction is unsupportable. It could well be that, given LG&E/KU's reliability record,

- the relevant range of values for p is zero to 0.00254; the upper endpoint of this arbitrary
- 2 range being the value of p implied by the North American Electric Reliability Council's
- 3 ("NERC's") "one day in ten year" reliability planning standard. So, whatever arbitrary
- 4 range of values for p is selected, this range will be used as the basis for computing the
- 5 value of the average number of outages per year "Outages/year."
- Next, for Mr. Falk to estimate "Cost/year," he must have an estimate of the
- 7 average magnitude of an outage, "MWh/outage." For this he turns to the data collected by
- 8 NERC's Disturbance Analysis Working Group ("DAWG"). Notwithstanding that the
- 9 outages in the DAWG reports have no relationship to what might occur in the LG&E/KU
- service territory, Mr. Falk uses the empirical distribution on outages nationwide as the
- basis for his estimate "MWh/outage." He reports that the average magnitude was 2.6
- million kWh, which is 2.6 thousand MWh.
- Finally, Mr. Falk must have an estimate of the average value of lost load in
- dollars per kWh. Mr. Falk turns to the academic literature on the subject of the value of
- lost load. There he finds that the value of lost load lies plausibly between \$4/kWh and
- \$8/kWh, with a mean of \$6/kWh. Furthermore, Mr. Falk assumes that the value of lost
- load is uniformly distributed on the range \$4/kWh to \$8/kWh. He provides no support for
- this assumption.
- 19 Armed with these empirical distributions for the three variables needed to
- estimate "Cost/year," Mr. Falk assumes the three variables are statistically independent.
- 21 This assumption enables him to conduct a Monte Carlo simulation a sampling
- 22 experiment whereby a computer "draws" values from each of these three distributions
- 23 many times and estimates "Cost/year" according to the formula given above. The end

- result of this sampling study is a distribution of estimates for "Cost/year." Mr. Falk
- 2 reports that the average of this distribution is \$2.7 million; the expected annual cost of an
- 3 outage is \$2.7 million.
- 4 Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Falk's estimate of "Cost/year" is meaningless,
- 5 the Monte Carlo simulation was totally unnecessary. The assumption that the three
- 6 variables were independent means that all that was necessary to determine the average
- 7 "Cost/year" was to know the average of each of these distributions. The average of Mr.
- 8 Falk's restricted distribution of p is 0.0041. The average of the distribution of the value of
- 9 lost load is \$6/kWh, as reported by Mr. Falk (at p. 14, ll. 15-16). The average of the
- distribution of kWh lost in a disturbance is 2.6 million kWh (Falk at p. 12, ll.14-15).
- Given the average value of p equals 0.0041, the average of the distribution of
- "Outages/year" is 0.305—that is, the expected number of outages over 75 TLR events is
- 13 0.305 over two years, or about 0.15 outages per year. Given this value, I can easily and
- quickly obtain the estimate of the expected outage from knowledge of a rule in
- mathematical statistics that says the expected value of a product of independent random
- variables is the product of their expected values. Thus, "Cost/year" = (0.15 outages/year)
- 17 x (2.6 million kWh/outage) x ( $\frac{6}{kWh}$ ) =  $\frac{2,340,000}{kWh}$  per year. This number is slightly
- smaller than the number Mr. Falk obtained from his Monte Carlo simulation, but it is
- exact. In theory at least, the Monte Carlo simulation should have produced the same
- 20 number.
- The paucity of data available on outages within the LG&E/KU system makes
- 22 estimation of a trustworthy number difficult if not impossible. To construct an estimate
- using Mr. Falk's method requires a much more detailed analysis of other dimensions of

- 1 the Companies' transmission system and grid operations to support his assumptions that
- 2 Disturbance Analysis Working Group ("DAWG") reports could be used as the basis of an
- 3 estimate of the magnitude of a single outage. Since Mr. Falk has asserted that the number
- 4 he has derived is a reasonable estimate of the expected annual outage costs for
- 5 LG&E/KU under the Standalone option, I believe that it is incumbent upon him to
- 6 demonstrate that this is number has some basis in fact relevant to the Companies'
- 7 experience. I have not found that Mr. Falk has provided that demonstration. But even if
- 8 this were a reasonable estimate of the expected outage cost per year, there is a more
- 9 fundamental problem with using it to assert that there is a reliability benefit associated
- with the MISO option. The estimated outage cost does not represent a change or
- difference between the two options, and measuring a change is what we need to do in this
- 12 study of benefits and costs.
- 13 MISO's Estimation of the Net Benefits of the Energy Market
- 14 Overstates Benefits and Understates Costs of the MISO Option
- 15 Q. What problems did you uncover in your examination of the MISO analysis of
- 16 the net benefits of the various components of the energy market?
- 17 A. I recognized several major problems in my review of the MISO analysis of the
- benefits and costs of the MISO membership option relative to the Standalone option
- 19 under a proposed Day Two Market. First, MISO overestimates:
- 1. transmission revenues that LG&E/KU would receive as a MISO member relative
- 21 to the Standalone option,
- 22 2. the net margin on off-system sales that LG&E/KU would receive as a MISO
- 23 member relative to the Standalone option, and
- 3. the exit fee that LG&E/KU would pay upon withdrawal.

- 1 Second, MISO underestimates:
- 1. Schedule 10, 16 and 17 charges that would be assessed LG&E/KU under the
- 3 MISO option.
- 2. LG&E/KU's congestion cost exposure in the proposed Day Two Market under
- 5 the MISO option,
- 6 MISO Overestimates the Transmission Revenue Benefit of the
- 7 MISO Option
- 8 Q. What problems exist with MISO's estimation of the transmission revenues
- 9 under the MISO option and the Standalone option?
- 10 A. Mr. McNamara's (p. 4, l.24 to 5 l. 3) discusses the benefits of the MISO option
- relative to the Standalone option that arise from transmission revenues that the
- 12 Companies would receive. Mr. McNamara states: "By continuing its membership in the
- 13 Midwest ISO, LG&E/KU will receive transmission revenues from Schedules 1, 7, 8 and
- 14 14 of the Midwest ISO OATT. These revenues are expected to be approximately \$21.8
- million. While a number of factors may influence this value, the analysis assumes a
- 16 continuation of the revenues received in the past 12 months." Mr. McNamara goes on to
- say: "As a stand-alone entity, LG&E/KU would receive from Schedules 1, 7, and 8 of
- their own tariff approximately \$9.1 million annually. The analysis is based on the most
- 19 recent available sales information and reflects the impacts of LG&E as a stand-alone
- 20 entity being surrounded by larger interconnected markets."
- While the transmission revenue estimate presented under the MISO option has
- 22 empirical support, the revenues that LG&E/KU may receive in the future under MISO
- administration of the OATT are only half of the story. To know whether there is a benefit
- 24 associated with the MISO option relative to the Standalone option, LGE/KU's

- 1 transmission payments under MISO's OATT must also be taken into account as a cost
- 2 under the MISO option, and similarly LG&E/KU's transmission payments under the
- 3 Standalone option also must be counted as a cost. The MISO option offers a benefit
- 4 relative to the Standalone option only when LG&E/KU's transmission revenues relative
- 5 to its transmission payments are expected to be higher under the MISO option than under
- 6 the Standalone option.
- 7 Of the expected \$21.8 million per year in transmission revenue under MISO's
- 8 administration of the OATT in the MISO option, a nearly equal amount is expended by
- 9 Energy Trading, LG&E/KU's power trading arm, for transmission service on its off-
- system sales under the OATT, for Schedules 1, 7, 8 and 14. Similarly, in the Standalone
- option, nearly 100% of the transmission revenues are expected to be accounted for in
- terms of the transmission payments by Energy Trading under the Companies' OATT.
- 13 Consequently, I conclude that there is no net difference between transmission revenues
- under the MISO option relative to the Standalone option. The difference between
- revenues and payments is zero under either option, and hence there is no net benefit that
- arises under the MISO option with regards to transmission revenues.
- Mr. McNamara (Table RRM 1-1) reports transmission revenues of \$9.1 million
- in association with off-system sales under the Standalone option. While the magnitude
- of Mr. McNamara's estimate of the transmission revenue under the Standalone option is
- actually immaterial because it is offset by the payments made by Energy Trading for
- 21 transmission service to the LG&E/KU border, the \$9.1 million seemed at odds with Mr.
- 22 McNamara's reported estimate of the Companies' off-system sales under the Standalone
- option 8,048,477 MWh (Table RRM 1-5)— and the rates that Mr. McNamara assumes

- 1 for non-firm point-to-point service -- \$2.4329/MWh on-peak and \$1.1585/MWh off-peak
- 2 (Table RRM\_1-3), or roughly \$1.80/MWh. My calculation of the minimum transmission
- 3 revenue the Companies would receive in conjunction with off-system sales, given
- 4 MISO's numbers, would be roughly \$14.5 million.
- When all is said and done, there are no transmission revenues to credit under
- 6 either option—there is no change between the MISO option and the Standalone option.
- 7 MISO's assessment thus overstates significantly the benefit attributed to the MISO
- 8 membership option.

#### 9 MISO's Net Off-System Sales Benefit Estimate under the MISO

- 10 Option is Based on an Apples to Oranges Comparison
- 11 Q. What are the problems in the MISO's analysis of the net margin on off-
- 12 system sales?
- 13 A. Mr. McNamara reports (Exhibit RRM-1, p. 10) that the "analysis found that if the
- 14 LGE / KU transmission system were included in MISO, LGE / KU could make more than
- 15 8.6 million MWh of off-system sales per year to parties outside its control area. This
- 16 compares to 5.7 million MWh of non-requirements sales to such parties in 2002.
- 17 Comparing the net margin on off-system sales for the case in which LGE / KU remain in
- 18 MISO with Stand Alone margins scaled to actual 2002 non-requirements sales volumes,
- MISO participation increases LGE / KU net margins on off-system sales by \$8.35 million
- 20 per year. This calculation is presented in Table RRM 1-5."
- The primary problem with using the 5.7 million MWh off-system sales number is
- 22 that 2002 was an anomalous year for LG&E/KU with respect to OSS from its own
- 23 generation units due to unexpected forced outages that reduced the MWh that could be
- sold off system. The other problem is that Mr. McNamara does not mention in his

- 1 testimony that MISO's base estimate of the Companies' OSS was 8 million MWh and the
- 2 net margin on OSS under the Standalone option was estimated to be \$19 million (See
- 3 Table RRM\_1-5), computed under the effective transmission constraints and financial
- 4 hurdle rate scenario. MISO scaled down the 8 million MWh estimate to match the 2002
- 5 MWh experience, even though this was an anomalous year for the Companies. However,
- 6 MISO did not "scale down" the estimate of OSS MWh and hence the net margin on OSS
- 7 under the MISO option to match the 2002 experience. For the estimates of net margin on
- 8 OSS to be comparable under the two options, so that a determination of the net benefit
- 9 can be made, they are either both "scaled down" to match the historical record or they are
- 10 left unadjusted.
- 11 Q. What would be a reasonable estimate of the net margin on OSS for the
- 12 Companies under the Standalone option?
- 13 A. A reasonable lower-bound estimate for the net margin on OSS under the
- 14 Standalone option would be \$21.8 million, the same value as estimated for the MISO
- option.. The estimate made by MISO of the net margin of \$19 million on LG&E/KU's
- OSS under the Standalone option reflects assumptions that do not square with the facts.
- MISO estimate of \$19 million for the Standalone option was derived using a financial
- hurdle rate that included a \$3/MWh transaction cost adder. MISO has not provided any
- empirical support for this \$3/MWh transaction cost figure. In response to LG&E Initial
- Data Request No. 33, Mr. McNamara stated that it was based on "professional experience"
- 21 and judgment." If the average market clearing price for spot power were around
- \$30/MWh, a transaction cost equal to 10% of the power price seems unusually high.
- While the transaction cost may be a positive number, I believe that it would be a small

- 1 number reflecting the fact that the incremental cost of transacting a bilateral power sale or
- 2 selling into a day-ahead market at a border bus would be small for a trading or marketing
- 3 group such as LG&E/KU's Energy Trading. And without any reasonable number to use, I
- 4 will assume it is zero. This leaves the Companies' point-to-point tariff rate as the
- 5 financial hurdle for Energy Trading, which means the financial hurdle is about half of
- 6 what MISO assumes. Energy Trading may pay a point-to-point tariff even if LG&E/KU
- 7 stays in MISO. Thus, I reason that the estimate of OSS under the Standalone option
- 8 would likely be equal to the sales in the MISO option, roughly 8.6 million MWh, and the
- 9 "lost margin on off-system sales" I estimate to be zero.

#### MISO's Exit Fee Is Overestimated

- 11 Q. Do you agree with MISO's estimate of the exit fee?
- 12 A. No.

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- 13 Q. Please explain why you disagree with MISO's estimate.
- 14 A. If the Companies were ordered by the Commission to withdraw from MISO, they
- would be responsible for "[a]ll financial obligations incurred and payments applicable to
- time periods prior to" the date of withdrawal. Based on MISO's financial statements and
- informational filings to FERC, MISO has incurred approximately \$270 million in capital
- costs as of the close of 2003, and the 2004 budget increases that figure to approximately
- 19 \$320 million. Not included in this estimate is an additional capital cost outlay of at least
- 20 \$100 million associated with MISO's implementation of its Day Two Congestion
- 21 Management program, and another \$7 million for implementation of the MISO/PJM joint
- and common market, resulting in capital cost expenditures totaling approximately \$427

MISO TOA, Article V, Section II.

1 million. In addition, MISO's estimated on-going operating expenses according to the

2 2004 budget totals approximately \$140 million.

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3 In the event of a December 31, 2004 "effective" withdrawal, the Companies

4 would be liable for their *pro rata* share of approximately \$427 million in capital

expenditures and a share of roughly \$140 million/year in operating expenses applicable to

periods prior to December 31, 2004. LG&E/KU's pro rata share as of December 31,

7 2004 would be based on the size of MISO's member load at that time. MISO's combined

load is expected to total approximately 650 to 700 GWh, of which the Companies' pro

rata share would be approximately 5.6%. Applying this percentage to a total capital cost

outlay of \$420 million yields a total capital cost financial commitment of approximately

\$23.8 million as of December 31, 2004. Similarly, LG&E/KU's operating cost exposure

would be 5.6% of \$140 million or total approximately \$7.8 million for the year 2004.

However, by the end of 2004, I assume that the Companies would have already paid that

portion related to the operating costs through Schedule 10 charges, and would no further

obligation on that part. Consequently, my estimate of the Companies' total withdrawal

16 fee is \$23.8 million. See Exhibit MJM-3.

The major difference between my estimate of the exit fee and MISO's estimate appears to arise from a difference in what is assumed to be included in the withdrawal fee as of the effective date of withdrawal – December 31, 2004. I assumed that the Companies would have already paid their Schedule 10 obligation for 2004 because they would have remained a member of MISO until the close of the year. I estimate the Schedule 10 charges for 2004 to be \$7.8 million. In contrast, MISO has assumed that the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> LG&E/KU's *pro rata* share at the time it exits under this scenario is based on the ratio of its projections of the total MWh sales divided by the projected MWh sales for the entire MISO region for 2004.

- 1 Schedule 10 charges would be assessed at the end of 2004 at the time the Companies'
- 2 withdrawal becomes effective. Thus they include the 2004 Schedule 10 charges in the
- 3 exit fee. MISO estimates the 2004 Schedule 10 obligation for the Companies to be \$7.5
- 4 million.
- 5 MISO has erred by including the \$7.5 million in the exit fee. From the perspective
- 6 of the MISO option, the exit fee could be avoided if the Companies remained an RTO
- 7 member. But this \$7.9 million is not avoided by the Companies remaining in MISO, it is
- 8 paid during 2004 while they are a member. The 2004 Schedule 10 charge does not
- 9 change between the two options, therefore it should not be counted as benefit or a cost
- 10 under either option.

# 11 MISO Underestimates Schedule 10, 16 and 17 Charges

- 12 Q. Do you agree with MISO's estimates of the Schedule 10, 16 and 17 charges?
- 13 A. No, I do not agree with MISO's estimates of these charges.
- 14 Q. Please explain why.
- 15 A. Mr. Holstein provides estimates of future Schedule 10, 16 and 17 charges over the
- period 2004-2010 (Holstein Testimony, p. 14, l. 14). From the table provided in Mr.
- Holstein's testimony (p. 14) these charges are: Schedule 10: \$50 million; Schedule 16: \$9
- million; Schedule 17: \$29 million. The total equals \$88 million or roughly \$12.6 million
- per year. From Table RRM\_1-1, the total Schedule 10, 16 and 17 charges for the period
- 20 2005 to 2010 totals \$80.5 million; the average is \$13.4 million per year. The difference
- between the number in Table RRM 1-1 and the \$88 million number reported in the
- Holstein testimony I therefore presume to represent an estimate of the 2004 Schedule 10
- charges, which would thus equal \$7.5 million.

- I disagree with the estimates contained in Table RRM 1-1. Based on MISO's
- 2 own recent forecast of the rates for these schedules, the annual charges over the period
- 3 2005-2010 will be approximately \$15.5 million per year, or \$93.1 million in total (in
- 4 nominal dollars). The details of my calculations are contained in Exhibit MJM-4.

# 5 MISO Underestimates LG&E/KU's Congestion Cost Exposure in

- 6 the Day Two Market
- 7 Q. Do you agree with MISO's assessment of LG&E/KU's exposure to congestion
- 8 cost risks in the proposed Day Two Market?
- 9 A. No. I believe MISO's assessment is deficient because it does not present a
- 10 complete picture of the risks associated with financial transmission rights ("FTRs").
- 11 There are two big downside risks to the use of FTRs to hedge congestion cost risk
- exposure: the risk of being "under hedged" and the risk of being "over hedged." These
- risks are not present in the system based on physical transmission rights that exists now
- in MISO, although that is not to say that a system of physical transmission rights is
- without risk, the risk simply manifests itself differently than under a system using FTRs.
- 16 Q. Please discuss the risk of being under hedged.
- 17 A. One congestion cost risk can be characterized as "under hedged." That is, an FTR
- owner potentially would be under hedged if the load (in MW) scheduled on transmission
- paths from source to sink exceeds the FTRs held by the FTR owner for those paths.
- 20 Should the price of power at the sink be greater than the price of power at the source, due
- 21 to congestion on the grid, the FTR holder will be obligated to pay congestion costs on the
- 22 MW that exceed the FTR coverage. The cost of this congestion to the FTR owner will be
- equal to the power price at the sink minus the power price at the source multiplied by the

difference between the scheduled load (MW) and the FTR (MW) held. Mr. McNamara

2 has estimated this risk exposure to be \$70 per year.

I find it difficult to accept this estimate of the financial risk the Companies potentially would be exposed to for the under hedged position because of the likelihood that the actual payout on FTRs held by the owner may be less than their nominal value, a problem referred to as "cram down."

Mr. McNamara exaggerates when he asserts (Exhibit RRM-1, p. 11) that "a system of financial transmission rights is designed to provide compensation when not all economic power transfers can be accommodated. A financial right <u>assures</u> the holder of a net price that reflects the price of power at the designated source location." [emphasis added] On the contrary, when the FTRs are issued by an ISO, they are subject to a simultaneous feasibility test, which ensures that the total amount of FTRs can be provided under expected network conditions. When this test is conducted in real time, however, the value of the FTRs can be reduced when the power system is not physically capable of fully financing them. When the congestion, revenues are not sufficient to cover payments to FTR holders, FTR payments are reduced on a *pro rata* basis. In examining the FTR markets run by the ISOs in the U.S., Kristiansen<sup>3</sup> found that in PJM, FTR payouts, as a percentage of nominal FTR values, were about 90% in 2001 and 95% in 2002.

McNamara assumes that the FTR payouts will equal 100% of their nominal values. In other words, he assumes the cram down will be zero. Furthermore, in lauding the value of FTRs relative to physical rights, McNamara ignores the fact that FTRs are

See, Tarjei Kristiansen, "Markets for Financial Transmission Rights," Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Department of Electrical Power Engineering, October 2003, attached to the testimony.

- obligations while physical rights are options. It is not unreasonable to assume that the
- 2 MISO Day Two Market will experience the same issues with regard to FTR payouts as
- 3 other RTO/ISO markets have witnessed. Therefore, the risk exposure to congestion under
- 4 the MISO option may be significantly higher than portrayed by Mr. McNamara. A more
- 5 complete analysis of the cost and benefits of MISO membership would have included this
- 6 consideration.

#### Q. Please describe the risk of being over hedged?

The risk of being over hedged exists because the FTR type that has been proposed for allocation in the proposed Day Two Market is an obligation. Financial transmission rights are generally defined as rights to receive revenues that, in each hour, equal the quantity of the rights (MW) times the price difference between source and sink locations. The value of an FTR thus depends upon the differences between the power prices at the FTR's source and sink locations over the life of the FTR. But the way that the FTR depends upon power prices is determined by whether the FTR is an *obligation* or an *option*. An *FTR obligation* has the FTR owner receive money for congestion in one direction and pay money for congestion in the other direction. An FTR option is thus more valuable than an FTR obligation because the former allows the owner to escape

There are six basic scenarios that can occur under an obligation type FTR. These are illustrated in Table 3. Scenario 1 assumes that the FTR owner holds FTRs for 500 MW, schedules 500 MW in the day-ahead market and that the day-ahead LMP at the sink is \$5 higher than the day-ahead LMP at the source. The FTR holder pays congestion cost of \$5 times 500 MW or \$2,500 and receives the value of the FTR that is also equal to \$5

payment when congestion is in the opposite direction from the obligation.

- times 500 MW or \$2,500. The FTR holder has been hedged perfectly against congestion
- 2 cost. In Scenario 2, the FTR owner holds a 400 MW FTR and schedules 500 MW in the
- 3 day-ahead market, with the congestion cost set at \$5/MWh. This is the scenario addressed
- 4 by Mr. McNamara in his analysis that shows only \$70 in congestion cost risk per year.
- 5 The day-ahead schedule exceeds the FTRs held, and the FTR owner pays \$500 in
- 6 congestion cost. In Scenario 3, the FTRs held exceed the FTRs scheduled and the FTR
- 7 owner receives \$500.

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Table 3 Illustration of Congestion Cost Risk for Obligation Style FTRs for a 1-hour Transaction
 Scheduled in a Day-ahead Market

Scenario	FTR Held	Day Ahead Schedule	Day Ahead LMP Source	Day Ahead LMP Sink	cost Sour	Wh Cong = LMP ce minus fP Sink	to	g Cost (- paid o MISO / + ceived from MISO)	MISO	Value (- paid to O / + received om MISO)	/+ re	paid to M eceived fr MISO)
1	500	500	\$ 20.00	\$ 25.00	\$	5.00	\$	(2,500.00)	\$	2,500.00	\$	
2	400	500	\$ 20.00	\$ 25.00	\$	5.00	\$	(2,500.00)	\$	2,000.00	\$	(500
3	500	400	\$ 20.00	\$ 25.00	\$	5.00	\$	(2,000.00)	\$	2,500.00	\$	500
4	500	500	\$ 25.00	\$ 20.00	\$	(5.00)	\$	2,500.00	\$	(2,500.00)	\$	
5	400	500	\$ 25.00	\$ 20.00	\$	(5.00)	\$	2,500.00	\$	(2,000.00)	\$	500.
6	500	400	\$ 25.00	\$ 20.00	\$	(5.00)	\$ 2,000.00		\$	(2,500.00)	\$	(500.0

Scenarios 4, 5 and 6 differ from the first three scenarios in terms of the relationship of the source and sink power prices; the day-ahead power price at the sink is \$5 lower than the day-ahead power price at the source. Thus, Scenario 6 becomes the flip side of Scenario 2. The congestion cost risk under Scenario 6 may well be of as much concern or greater concern to any FTR holder as the congestion cost risk under Scenario 2. Any market participant who anticipates holding or buying FTR of any capacity relative to a variable load must weigh both of these risks carefully. Thus, it would not be wise to have too small an FTR relative to peak load as that would expose the FTR owner to a Scenario 2 type of congestion cost risk—the under hedged risk. And by the same token, it

- 1 would not be wise to have too high an FTR relative to peak load as that would expose the
- 2 FTR owner to a Scenario 6 type of congestion cost risk—the over hedged risk.
- To illustrate how serious this type of risk might be for FTR holders, I have
- 4 estimated the over hedged risk that the Companies potentially could face based on
- 5 information I received from MISO and the Companies hourly load data for 2001. MISO,
- 6 in June 2003, produced an analysis of power prices at LG&E/KU's sources (i.e., their
- 7 generation units) and their sink (i.e., the native load served by the Companies), which
- 8 included estimates of the marginal congestion cost at LG&E/KU's sources and sink. In
- 9 addition, MISO's benefit cost study assumes that the Companies would hold 6617 MW
- of FTRs to hedge the congestion cost risk of serving the Companies' native load from its
- own generation. This is the assumption Mr. McNamara uses in computing his estimate of
- 12 \$70 per year for the risk being under hedged.
- An FTR allocation of 6617 MW would be expected to hedge all but a very small
- number of hours against the risk of being under hedged, but by doing so, it exposes the
- 15 Companies to a very large number of hours in which there is the risk of being over
- hedged, that is Scenario 6 in Table 3. According to the June 2003 MISO analysis, the
- average power prices at LG&E/KU's sources are higher than the average power prices at
- the sink, both for off-peak period hours and peak-period hours for most of the months of
- 19 the year. From this fact, I estimate that the risk to the Companies of being over hedged
- to be about \$3.2 million. See Exhibit MJM-5.

1	MISO	Claims	of Interm	ediate an	d Long	ı-term	Benefits	of RT	Os
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- 2 and Day Two Style Markets Are Not Supported by the Evidence
- 3 MISO Presents
- 4 Q. Mr. McNamara (RRM\_1 (Details).pdf, at 14) suggests transparent energy
- 5 and transmission capacity markets will provide efficiency benefits in the
- 6 intermediate to long-term. He points to the PJM market to support his claim. Do
- you agree with his assertion that the PJM experience provides evidence that
- 8 "suggests that such markets contribute to efficiency gains and reductions in
- 9 consumer prices"?
- 10 A. No. While it is conceivable that transparent energy and transmission capacity
- markets will some day provide efficiency benefits. Where RTOs have evolved from tight
- power pools, as in the case of PJM, it is even conceivable that transparent energy and
- transmission capacity markets have already produced efficiency benefits. However, the
- evidence presented by Mr. McNamara does not support the assertion. The "evidence" as
- presented by Mr. McNamara grossly distorts the facts.
- Mr. McNamara discusses his evidence in the following passage (RRM 1 at 14):
- While open and competitive LMP power markets are a
- comparatively recent development, available evidence suggests
- that such markets contribute to efficiency gains and reductions in
- 20 consumer prices. For example, Figure RRM 1-1 compares trends
- in average retail prices for the PJM states, since the opening of the
- 22 PJM LMP wholesale market in April 1998, and for Kentucky.
- While there are many factors that affect retail prices, the
- development of an efficient and transparent wholesale market has
- 25 had a significant impact in the PJM region. It has created a liquid
- and transparent market that rewards suppliers for improving
- availability and holding down costs.
- Figure RRM 1-1 compares trends in average retail prices for the PJM states since the
- opening of the PJM LMP wholesale market and for Kentucky. But it does so in a way
- that distorts the true relationship of those prices to one another.

However, percentage changes in average revenues in the PJM states relative to Kentucky does not constitute *prima facie* evidence of the effects of restructuring in 3 wholesale and retail electric markets, or of efficiency gains resulting from transparent 4 energy and transmission capacity markets. Without a more detailed examination of what took place in these PJM states, declines in average revenues during this period cannot be 6 attributed directly to gains in efficiency or reductions in costs that result from incentives 7 inherent in competitive wholesale electricity markets. Even if there were efficiency gains that resulted from the restructuring of the PJM wholesale market, they could not have 9 been reflected in residential rates during this period because all of the retail prices were fixed during the transition periods, which in many cases extend beyond 2002.

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When considered in historical context and in light of what took place in the PJM states there are two major effects at work in the average revenue declines during this period. With the sole exception of Maryland, average revenues in each of the PJM states are reverting toward the national mean. In other words, except for Maryland, each state's prices, which were higher than the national average in 1997, are closer to the national average in 2002. This implies that the initial differences among states are partly due to causes (e.g., one-time mistakes or windfalls) that are fading over time.

A second reason for the relatively large fall in retail rates in the PJM states is that those states mandated relatively large retail rate reductions. Another reason is that some of those states' utilities were able to rapidly recover some sunk costs through the successful sale of their generation assets. These mandated rate reductions and asset sales that permitted more rapid recovery of sunk costs are attributable to the political process pursued in these PJM states rather than to any real economic cost impacts. The mandated

- 1 rate reductions are temporary, lasting for periods of years that vary with the agreed upon
- 2 transition period. Thus, the comparison made between PJM and Kentucky tells us less
- 3 than nothing about what to expect in the intermediate to longer term about the benefits of
- 4 market reform of the type that has been proposed for the MISO footprint.

#### 5 Conclusion

- 6 Q. Having reviewed the evidence provided by the MISO witnesses, what
- 7 conclusion do you reach about the net benefit of the MISO membership option?
- 8 A. After reviewing the analyses presented by the MISO witnesses Holstein, Falk and
- 9 McNamara, I conclude that the net benefits of the MISO membership option are still
- 10 negative. The Companies and their customers are still better off under the Standalone
- option than the MISO option. In the near-term (2004 to 2010) the costs demonstrably
- outweigh the benefits. Furthermore, because the costs of MISO membership outweigh the
- benefits in later years of the analysis, these net costs would continue to grow as one looks
- 14 farther into the future.
- 15 Q. Does this conclude your testimony?
- 16 A. Yes

### **VERIFICATION**

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA )	SS:
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA	33:
The undersigned, Mathew J. Morey	, being duly sworn, deposes and says he is a
Senior Consultant, Laurits R. Christenser	Associates, Inc., that he has personal
knowledge of the matters set forth in the fore	going testimony, and the answers contained
therein are true and correct to the best of his is	nformation, knowledge and belief.
	a Notary Public in and before said County
and State, this day of February 2004.	
(SEAL)	Notary Public
My Commission Expires:	

		,

Net Benefits of MISO Membership: MISO Version vs. LG&E/KU Version

Cost of MISO Membership System Operations & Transmission Costs	7000	1000					
System Operations & Transmission Costs	4007	2002	2006	2002	2000	0000	0000
					9	4002	01.07
MRMU Statting, Training, Consulting		400.000	400.000	400 000	400 000	400 000	000 000
Miscellaneous Uplift Charges		200,000	500,000	500 000	500,000	200,000	200,000
Congestion Casts Not Covered by FTRs		22	7.3	73	200,000	200,000	200,000
Implementation and Administration Costs			2	?	2	5	(2)
Total of Schedules 10, 16, 17 Charges		13,023,172	13,434,813	13.725.538	13 977 637	13 526 898	12 441 760
Ancillary Market Cost				280 000	280 000	000 080	200,000
Legal, Regulatory, & Transaction Costs				200	200,000	200,000	200,000
Net Cost of Committee Participation, Contracts	Ī	400,000	400.000	400 000	400 000	400 000	000 000
Net FERC Attachment O Fees		860,000	860,000	960 000	860,000	860,000	960,000
Less: Transmission Revenues					2001200	2000,000	000,000
Less: MISO Schedule 1, 7, 8, and 14 Revenues		(21,824,753)	(21,824,753)	(21.824.753)	(21 824 753)	(21 824 753)	(21 894 753)
Total Cost of MISO Membership -		(6,641,508)	(6 229,867)	(5.659.142)	(5 407 043)	(5 R57 7R2)	(6 942 911)
						120.1	10,272,011
Cost of Stand Alone Operation		-					
MISO Exit Fee	38,300,000						
System Operation Costs							
Additional Staffing		300.000	300 000	300 000	300 000	000 000	000 000
Systems Related Costs		720,000	720.000	720 000	220,000	200,000	300,000
Congestion Management Costs		3 657 767	3 657 767	3 657 767	3 657 767	2 657 757	720,000
Lost Revenues			2,100,0	101,100,0	3,100,100,00	/0/'/CB'C	3,057,767
Lost FTR Revenue		2,000,000	2,000,000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
Lost Margin on Wholesale Sales		8,348,007	8.348.007	8.348.007	8 348 007	200,000 8 348 007	2,000,000
Less: Transmission Revenues				200	100,010,0	o'otto'o	0,340,007
Less: LGE/KU Sch. 1,7, & 8 Transmission Revenue on Off-System Sales (		(9,148,532)	(9,148,532)	(9,148,532)	(9.148.532)	(9 148 532)	(G 148 532)
Total Cost of Stand Alone Operations	38,300,000	5,877,242	5,877,242	5,877,242	5,877,242	5,877,242	5.877.242
	į						
Net Cost davings of MISO Membership	38,300,000	12,518,750	12,107,109	11,536,384	11,284,285	11,735,024	12,820,153
Cumulative ret Savings of MISC Membership	38,300,000	50,818,750	62,925,859	74,462,243	85,746,528	97,481,552	110,301,705
Net riesent value bayings from MISO Membership in 2004	38,300,000	11,699,766	10,574,818	9,417,126	8,608,727	8,366,910	8,542,609
Cumulative NEV Savings from MISC Membership	38,300,000	49,999,766	60,574,584	69,991,710	78,600,437	86,967,347	95,509,956

Implied Discount Rate 0.07

Exhibit MJM-2 Page 1 of 2

Cost of MISO Membership							
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
System Operations & Transmission Costs				ļ			207
MRMD Staffing, Training, Consulting		400,000	400.000	400.000	400 000	400 000	400 000
Miscellaneous Uplift Charges		500,000	500.000	500.000	500 000	500,000	500,000
Congestion Management Costs		2.000.000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	000,000	000,000
Implementation and Administration Costs			222/222	200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total of Schedules 10, 16, 17 Charges		15.424.073	15 846 223	16 001 815	46 120 220	15 642 226	100 070 04
Ancillary Market Cost			2	200000	10,140,320	007'010'01	13,970,927
Legal, Regulatory, & Transaction Costs				000,002	700,000	280,000	280,000
Net Cost of Committee Participation, Contracts		400 000	400 000	400,000	400 000	700 000	000
Net FERC Attachment O Fees		860 000	860,000	960,000	000,004	400,000	400,000
Less: Transmission Revenues		200	200,000	000,000	000,000	000,000	960,000
Less: MISO Schedule 1, 7, 8, and 14 Revenues							
Total Cost of MISO Membership -		19.584.073	20 006 223	20 531 815	20 580 229	20.000	- 40 440 000
			2	0100100	60,000,020	007'00n'n7	18,410,927
Cost of Stand Alone Operation							
MISO Exit Fee	23 767 857						
System Operation Costs							
Additional Staffing		300.000	300 000	300 000	300 000	000 000	000
Systems Related Costs		720 000	720,000	200,000	200,000	300,000	300,000
Congestion Management Costs		2 000 000	2000,000	000,000	000,027	000,027	720,000
Lost Revenues		2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Lost FTR Revenue		2.000.000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	000	000 000 0
Lost Margin on Wholesale Sales				20010	2,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Less: Transmission Revenues					•	1	-
Less: LGE/KU Sch. 1,7, & 8 Transmission Revenue on Off-System Sales (							
Total Cost of Stand Alone Operations	23,767,857	5,020,000	5,020,000	5.020.000	5.020.000	5 020 000	5 000 000
						200,000	2,020,000
Net Cost Savings of MISO Membership	23,767,857	(14,564,073)	(14,986,223)	(15,511,815)	(15,540,328)	(15.033.236)	(13 390 927)
Cumulative Net Savings of MISO Membership	23,767,857	9,203,784	(5,782,439)	(21,294,253)	(36,834,581)	(51.867.817)	(65 258 744)
	23,767,857	(13,611,283)	(13,089,548)	(12,662,261)	(11,855,642)	(10.718,489)	(8 922 940)
Cumulative NPV Savings from MISO Membership	23,767,857	10,156,574	(2,932,973)	(15,595,235)	(27,450,877)	(38, 169, 366)	(47,092,306)
						Exhibit M.IM-2 Page 2 of 2	2 of 2

# Exhibit MJM-3

# Estimation of LG&E/KU Exit Fee--Effective Exit 12/31/2004

Capital Expenditures 2002	\$	270,000,000
Capital Addtn 2003	\$	50,000,000
Day Two Implementation	\$	100,000,000
MISO/PJM Joint Market	\$	7,000,000
Total Capital	\$	427,000,000
Operating Budget		
2004 Forecast Op Budget	\$	140,000,000
LGE/KU GWh 2004		39
MISO GWh 2004		700
LGE Pro Rata Share		5.57%
LGE/KU pro rata share Capital	\$	23,790,000
LGE/KU pro rata share operating	•	7,800,000
Total Exit Fee	\$	31,590,000

		·

ENERGY (GWH)  KU LG&E 22,904 13,231 23.378 13.420				Ch 400	0-4-0			44		
			Year	- 130	_	400				
, ,	oss		2005	0.1498		0.0495		0.0645		
			2006	0.1498	•	0.0515		0.0658		
•	8,600		2007	0.1498	~	0.052		0.0659		
	8,600		2008	0.1549		0.049	_	0.0000		
-	8,600		2009	0.1422		0.0486		10000		
24,387 13,865	8,600		2010	0.1389		00000		0.0020		
24,899 14,087	8,600			5		0.030		71.00.0		
25,422 14,313	8,600	.,	Schedule 10 Charges	harges	(in \$1000s)					
			Rate	, ⊋	)   	LG&E		OSS	COMBINED	CH N
4337 2829	7166						,	}		
		2005	0.1498 \$	3,431	69	1,982	69	1.288	<b>€</b> 7	6 701
		2006	0.1498 \$	3,502		2.010	· <del>6</del> 9	1.288	· 4	6.801
		2007	0.1498 \$	3,578		2.044	·	1 288	<b>,</b> 4	0,00
		2008	0.1549 \$	3,777		2 148	<b>→</b> <del>(</del> /	1 222	9 U	1 0 2 7
		2009	0.1422 \$	3,541	₩	2,003	• <del>•</del>	1 222	9 6	107,1
		2010	0.1389 \$	3.531	· <b>6</b> 5	1 088		404	→ 6	0,101
					<b>.</b>	006,1	9	C81.1	A	6,714
		v)	Schedule 16 Charges	harges	95% FTR Annual Peak	nual Peak				
			Rate	¥	3	LG&E	0	0.85	COMBINED	מא
		2002	0.0495 \$	1,786,579	<del>s</del>	1.165.375	)		,	2 951 05E
		2006	0.0515 \$	1,858,764	↔	1212461		>		2 074 226
		2007	0.052 \$	1.876.811	· <del>co</del>	1 224 233				1,01 1,220
		2008		1.768.533	÷ 44	1 153 604				3,101,044
		2009		1 754 006	<b>.</b>	100,001,1				2,922,137
		2002		1,734,090	<del>6</del> (	1,144,18/				2,898,283
		7010		1,396,780	<del>/)</del>	911,112			€3	2,307,892
		S	Schedule 17 Charges	harges						
			Rate	, ⊋	ָם ב	1.5% F	C	990		
		2005	0.0645 \$	2 954 616	·	1 706 700	,	2	֓֞֞֜֜֜֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	אבר ביי
		2006		3 076 545	. <i>u</i>	1,766,023		004,401,		5,770,815
		2007		2 1 4 0 0 4 2	<b>→</b> ←	710,001,1		1,131,760	л <i>ө</i>	5,974,377
		2008		3,000,043	9 6	1,798,675	•	1,133,480	ω ⇔	6,080,198
		0000		9,092,219	e (	1,758,127	•	1,090,480	€9	5,940,826
		6007		3,112,338	<del></del>	1,760,900	•	1,075,000	æ	5,948,238
		2010	0.0512 \$	2,603,169	<del>⇔</del>	1,465,610	₩	880,640	\$	4,949,419
									,	
			Total	2	97 10	LG&E	ö	OSS	COMBINED	NED
		2005		8,172,215		4,854,178	2.3	680	15	15,424,073
		2006		8,437,334		4,988,849	2	2.420.040	4.	15 846 223
		2007		8,602,827		5.067.228	,	2 421 760	- 4	6,040,220
		2008		8,638,234		5 059 474	ī	2 422 620	- +	420,013
		2009		R 407 030		4 000 4	,	070,77	: ٥	10,120,328
		2010		7 531 007		4,906,260	N (	2,297,920	15	15,613,236
		Totale		40 700 640		4,004,140	7,7	2,075,180	13	13,970,927
		Lotais		48,788,646		29,242,755	14,0	14,035,200	63	93,066,601

2004 Peak Peak Load

Exhibit MJM-4 Page 1 of 1



Exhibit MJM-5

Congestion Cost Risk -- Risk of Being Over Hedged FTR

Allocation

(MW) 6617

							<del>,</del>
	sink marginal	source marginal			FTR MW		
	congestion		cink MCC		minus Avg	Potential	Over Hedge
	cost (MCC)	cost (MCC)	sink MCC minus			Hours	Congestion
JAN	3.75	3.98		Scheduled	Scheduled	Exposed	Cost Risk
JAN	2.73	2.90	0.20	4437.21	2179.79		\$ (187,338)
FEB	2.46	2.90	0.11	3861.96	2755.04	376	\$ (178,907)
FEB	1.49		0.17	4247.01	2369.99	336	\$ (110,323)
MAR	1.43	1.58	-0.09	3667.20	2949.80	336	
MAR	1.43	1.62	0.19	3900.18	2716.82	368	
APR		1.58	-0.08	3397.60	3219.40	376	
APR	1.46	1.63	0.17	3749.42	2867.58	368	
MAY	1.77	1.94	-0.17	2985.66	3631.34	376	\$ (229,271)
MAY	2.34	2.48	-0.14	4016.24	2600.76		\$ (132,994)
JUN	1.84	2.03	-0.19	2997.06	3619.94	376	
JUN	3.88	4.15	-0.27	4565.94	2051.06	368	\$ (205,365)
JUL	2.92	3.02	-0.10	3340.45	3276.55		\$ (124,482)
JUL	3.52	3.71	-0.19	4948.58	1668.42	368	\$ (114,737)
AUG	3.27	3.50	-0.23	3659.47	2957.53		\$ (255,999)
	3.59	3.68	-0.09	5199.98	1417.02		\$ (44,650)
AUG	4.17	4.28	-0.11	3855.45	2761.55		\$ (113,569)
SEP	2.12	2.19	-0.07	4128.81	2488.19		\$ (68,483)
SEP	2.55	2.65	-0.10	3116.15	3500.85		\$ (133,003)
OCT	0.11	0.30	-0.19	3690.35	2926.65		\$ (206,651)
OCT	1.58	1.48	0.10	2975.52	3641.48		\$ 133,497
NOV	0.71	0.83	-0.12	3660.22	2956.78	368	
NOV	1	1.07	-0.07	3047,28	3569.72	376	/
DEC	2.11	2.27	-0.16	3926.28	2690.72	368	<u> </u>
DEC	1.71	1.78	-0.07	3369.56	3247,44		
Total				3300.00	UZ-71,-74		,-
							\$ (3,245,048)

Source LMP prices: MISO Congestion Study June 2003 Source of Avg. Peak/Off-peak MW: LGE Hourly Load Data 2001 grown at 2 percent per annum to 2004

,	- ;	3921	49.0	5101	4048	4390 1000	3935	3464	4494	4831	4/01	4610	3856	3430	3030	4321	4354	4271	4281	4222	4074	4633	4511	4334	4575	4646	4024	3925	4148	3836	4103	4254	4559	4160	3436	4356
,	0.00	3862	4097	5330	4002	4407	2902	35/5	4454	4887	486/	4740	3933	3390	3880	4355	4431	4288	4296	4129	4245	4838	4695	4462	4654	4725	3963	3957	4222	3865	4092	4273	4584	4243	3526	4330
c	0400	3/2/	1070	2443 2680	45.40	3031	2537	4307	4532	49-4	2003	4007	3874	3279	3798	4370	4470	4297	4231	3979	4296	4982	4818	4543	4712	4800	3822	3913	4239	3871	4080	4286	4582	4253	3464	4318
α	0000	309U 4781	5/33	4636	4523	3808	3733	4240	7877	101	4803	4324	3741	3177	3675	4336	4453	4271	4174	3825	4171	4927	4872	4546	4706	4790	3650	3836	4241	3925	4056	4278	4496	4136	3338	4276
7	3501	4475	5098	4318	4186	3627	3290	3066	4510	4510	4541	3955	3580	3056	3347	3979	3984	3941	3826	3638	3976	4590	4575	4243	4383	4553	3458	3733	3907	3572	3705	3919	4086	3983	3215	3881
တ	3527	4115	4690	3929	3802	3481	3195	3493	4042	4263	4052	3521	3403	2967	3032	3502	3752	3502	3365	3469	3867	4102	4109	3761	3900	4110	3307	3580	3449	3114	3226	3469	3616	3845	3125	3435
5	3479	3893	4470	3749	3613	3390	3135	3277	3820	4020	3812	3289	3339	2958	2859	3270	3449	3299	3181	3388	3790	3882	3870	3505	3669	3897	3219	3331	325/	2920	3006	3257	3363	3768	3083	3194
4	3464	3801	4365	3734	3587	3337	3126	3175	3753	3954	3744	3317	3301	2950	2783	3227	3401	3253	3132	3343	3718	3808	3801	3440	3603	3828	3537	2400	3180	2840	2933	3220	3321	3745	3075	3097
ო	3475	3787	4361	3792	3638	3358	3146	3152	3751	3948	3721	3304	3331	2972	2787	3229	3430	3255	3150	3365	3689	3/91	37.30	3444	3613	3406	2484	320E	2074	2074	2325	3233	3349	3754	3109	3113
2	3547	3768	4348	3819	3721	3375	3185	3152	3792	3962	3734	3371	3363	3020	2809	3293	3465	3320	3217	3428	3740	3/8U	2013	2620	2020	3253	3500	3220	2038	3005	3280	3400	0400	3607	3145	3115
-	3657	3799	4405	3963	3845	3482	3264	3209	3863	4032	3813	3464	3439	3119	2911	3400	3371	3474 2200	3500	3344 204 <i>E</i>	3820	2023	3560	3700	3075	3350	3544	3298	3060	3104	3390	3524	3005	2264	3470	0/10
	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.225+09	3.22E+09	3.225+09	3.22E+09	3.22L+09	3.225.103	3.22E+03	3.22E+09	3.22E+03	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22F+09	3.22E+09	3.22F±09	3 22E+09	3.22E+03	3.22E : 03	3.22E:03	50, T
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0740	3748	3679	3528	3239	3915	3884	4071	3813	3750	3312	3331	4244	4226	4067	3825	3695	3229	3228	3874	3674	3680	3579	3584	3186	2037	3802	4000	3945	3946	3326	2858	2222	3510	2010	2000	3743	3716
2740	07.40	3654	33/6	3242	3989	3836	4082	3899	3854	3169	3334	4378	4403	4221	3836	3734	3103	3168	3930	3683	3686	3589	3524	3078	2831	3727	3818	3729	3773	3216	2786	2699	3485	4011	3074	3809	3665
3680	3504	00394	3171	3173	4030	3769	4038	3935	3920	2968	3250	4333	4374	4348	3760	3726	2939	3047	3969	3691	3722	3605	3472	2892	2634	3531	3638	3575	3628	3066	2619	2525	3437	3946	4056	3912	3619
3422	3364	3034	3130	3040	3012	3019	3763	3755	3727	2898	3196	4098	4247	4157	3527	3544	2794	2909	3952	3663	3746	3606	3404	2734	2520	3377	3500	3412	3485	2906	2429	2363	3383	3859	4057	3911	3522
2985	2973	2880	3020	3363	3302	3092	3405	3311	3303	2771	3109	3647	3854	3751	3146	3151	2695	2765	3612	3328	3423	3323	3091	2641	2473	3089	3245	3184	3260	2775	2342	2273	3075	3545	3808	3716	3263
2773	2787	2821	2951	3113	2874	2407	318/	3089	3085	2701	3018	3425	3633	3503	2919	2935	2625	2647	3166	2916	2976	2889	2721	2503	2441	2761	2913	2864	2942	2562	2220	2207	2609	3065	3386	3285	2834
2737	2762	2807	2914	3015	2799	3117	2017	3007	3001	2685	2977	3293	3546	3438	29062	7987	2631	2622	2964	2769	2789	2688	2562	2482	2428	2638	2806	2755	2842	2497	2229	2159	2397	2853	3181	3056	2660
2770	2805	2836	2931	2966	2831	3151	3018	3010	3010	2007	7327	3247	3346	3385	2973	2893	2658	2586	2869	2720	2742	2655	2549	2514	2477	2624	2807	2731	2847	2508	2241	2201	2318	2793	3115	5963	2623
2825	2890	2878	2888	2950	2890	3187	3072	3002	2602	2602	2006	3220	3332	0410	2026	2930	2/42	2630	2851	2755	2766	2669	2608	2583	2539	2672	2908	2831	2937	7097	2298	2245	2333	2791	3142	2962	2665
2902	2984	2999	3010	2965	2983	3288	3153	3100	2847	3037	3037 3275	3600	2470	3062	3008	2000	7000	27.19	2875	2829	2819	2724	2690	2721	2651	2710	3041	2929	3084	91.77	2347	2365	2359	2824	3168	3002	2744
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2830 2561 3618 3423 3569 3605 3410 3410 3575 3563 3595 3693 3531 3455 3455 3455 3455 3455 3455 345	3869 3557 3486 3472 3364 2590 2408
2683 2380 3442 3353 3561 3595 3418 3412 3414 3394 2647 2647 2494 3371 3371 3371 3371 3255 3371 3255 3371 3255 3371 3255	3692 3457 3387 3202 2417 2220
2557 2338 3162 3104 3304 3304 33169 31169 3146 2552 2471 3202 3145 3059 3127 2582 2184 2987 3062 3245 3245 3245	3374 3180 3086 3051 2953 2327 2153
2446 2287 2744 2704 2865 2865 2774 2776 2776 2776 2776 2776 2776 2776	3003 2825 2717 2685 2633 2304 2157
2395 2276 2598 2572 2595 2659 2630 2434 2634 2634 2643 2643 2643 2643 2644 2647 2659 2659 2659 2629 2638 2638 2638 2638 2639 2631 2638 2639 2639 2639 2639 2639 2639 2639 2639	2845 2710 2541 2551 2500 2267 2128
2404 2297 2573 2597 2597 2597 2594 2253 2385 2659 2659 2659 2659 2570 2570 2570 2574 2576 2516 2574 2576 2576 2576 2576 2576	2840 2728 2529 2517 2489 2271
2461 2341 2610 2697 2596 2647 2607 2772 2772 2775 2775 2775 2694 2694 2694 2696 2694 2697 2698 3037 3037 3203 3093 2590	2870 2810 2599 2572 2536 2317 2205
2558 2464 2703 2830 2620 2720 2720 2510 2912 2861 2765 2793 2793 2793 2703 2703 2708 2209 2708 3209 3349 3238	3000 2929 2686 2674 2636 2398 2283
3.22E+09	3.22E+09 3.22E+09 3.22E+09 3.22E+09 3.22E+09 3.22E+09
42101 3 2101 3 25001 3 2 25001 3 2	

2838 3859 3974 3660 3754 3067 2748 3806 4230 4552 4343 3338 4569 4029 3408 3408 3408 3408 3408	4491 4670 4087 3818 3943 4509
2732 3761 3847 3643 3727 3030 2683 3743 4084 4237 4237 4237 4243 463 463 463 4513 4568 3915 3025 4009	4275 4476 3863 3582 3766 4193
2570 3584 3695 3570 3699 2887 2605 3904 4138 4138 4017 4216 4779 3599 3341 4274 4362 4362 4362 4362 4362 3323 3924 3924 3965	4040 4161 3586 3286 3624 3850
2390 3415 3492 3442 3580 2730 2730 2446 3943 3943 3943 3718 4057 4205 4205 4420 3288 2995 3881 4013 4013 4025 366 3596 3596 3596	3815 3870 3250 2982 3429 3567
2221 3169 3299 3278 3381 2549 2267 340 3708 3909 3909 3959 4063 2675 3954 3954 3955 3303 3303 3450	3535 3536 2925 2741 3208 3234
2157 2844 3023 3000 3110 2446 2192 2944 3122 3309 3414 3108 3453 3557 2857 2857 2857 2857 2857 2857 3453 3453 3196 3335 3453 3196 3196 3196 3196 3196 3196 3196 319	2200 3254 2837 2676 2900 2951
2137 2720 2720 2734 2734 2739 2370 2211 2618 2837 3044 3115 2951 3233 3421 3421 3428 3213 3032 2514 22514 22514 2353 2976 3139 3213 3032 2976 3032 2976 3032	2000 3036 2816 2708 2859 2770
2137 2398 2575 2580 2681 2314 2180 2486 2685 2986 2584 2542 2385 2739 3157 3436 2884 3039 3343 3100 2921 2500 2884 2652 2884 2652 2884 2652 2884 2652 2884 29817	2947 2848 2728 2725 2671
2141 2392 2581 2581 2680 2334 2215 2452 2601 3401 3378 3537 2925 2723 3470 3120 3123 2953 2953 2953 2953 2963 2963 2963	2986 2911 2771 2776
2162 2398 2647 2674 2756 2376 2248 2458 2733 2506 2831 3040 2733 3540 3725 3014 3269 3613 3269 3613 3269 3613 3269 3613 3269 3613 3269 3613 3269 3613 3269 3613 3725 3614 3725 3613 3725 3725 3725 3725 3725 3725 3725 372	3092 3032 2895 2896 2833
2244 2465 2757 2783 2857 2503 2342 2540 2877 3266 3264 3222 2877 364 3813 3738 3991 3716 3839 3470 3839 3437 3251 2770 2564 2868 3138 3138 3138 3138 3138 3138 3138 3	3224 3224 3023 3103 3000
3.22E+09	3.22E+09 3.22E+09 3.22E+09 3.22E+09 3.22E+09
	62901 3. 63001 3. 70101 3. 70201 3.

0	3836	4514	4067	3566	4594	4803	5318	5109	4202	4257	3690	3539	4479	4729	4619	4949	5264	4569	4256	5288	5431	5474	4763	4618	4344	3961	5218	5317	5373	5452	4880	4363	7007	7207 5207	5546	0.40 8088	0000	/000
F 11 11 C	3004	4265	3873	3361	4315	4526	5077	4910	4063	4094	3493	3304	4283	4556	4484	4713	5005	4275	4049	4941	5160	5208	4677	4471	4093	3788	4897	5048	5104	5139	4785	4131	3881	5098	5253	5390	5426	0470
2057	3237	3942	3641	3151	3968	4273	4731	4658	3857	3853	3244	3042	4003	4369	4298	4440	4631	3907	3802	4570	4777	4903	4491	4213	3789	3561	4543	4663	4722	4836	4659	3848	3523	4756	4897	4987	5097	1000
3010	3200	37.00	3410	28/5	3563	4109	4394	4387	3666	3613	2949	2732	3725	4109	4123	4232	4335	3549	3514	4247	4406	4550	4358	4002	3493	3341	4217	4311	4427	4496	4515	3548	3147	4412	4541	4670	4769	<b>)</b>
2815	3301	0000	3129	1007	3236	3840	4067	4105	3408	3338	2708	2200	3391	3822	3938	3976	4100	3257	3253	3941	4112	4275	4166	3778	3278	3172	3876	3987	4052	4184	4311	3312	2945	4123	4228	4323	4494	?
2770	3154	2006	2646	2450	3103	3558	3751	3810	3164	3068	2591	2441	3101	3562	3/31	3/14	3866	3175	3229	3666	3866	4010	3963	3516	3211	3149	3618	3770	3859	3967	4094	3267	2925	3864	3986	4086	4263	I I
2773	2894	2710	25.13	2006	3203	3297	355/	3603	2945	2878	2599	2472	2891	5540 0700	3220	3460	3629	3155	3259	3401	3645	3796	3654	3284	3126	3098	3371	3548	3634	3730	3826	3199	2948	3602	3737	3836	3979	
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2847	2768	2735	2586	3278	3221	3534	3524	3020	2912	2004	2030	2040	2244	3552	3302	2564	9004	3240	3306	32/6	3647	3779	3018 8018	3210	3187	3162	3289	2642	2218	37.10	3872	32/4	3103	3548	3729	3833	3980	
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3109	2989	3068	2918	3501	3410	3885	4023	3241	3007	2028	2830	3092	3599	3861	3662	3888	3576	3635	2503	3074	337 -	2067	3307 3406	2490	2400	354E	3923	4014	4122	4218	3600	3000	3430	3821	4068	4180	4319	
3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3 22F+09	22E+09	22F+09	3,22F+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3 22F+09	3 22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+03	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E÷09	3.22E+09	3 225+03	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22F+09	3 22E+09	3 22E±09	225.00	3.22E+U9	3.22E+09	3.ZZE+09 3.22F:00	3.22E+09	.ZZE+09	
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	7070	4343	4043	4945	4765	4713	4954	4617	3657	3560	4302	4362	4652	5491	4899	4485	4248	4540	4735	4922	5013	4530	3654	3403	3530	4673	4740	4632	5128	4214	4040	3977	3967	4003	4303	3625	3002
7045	2043	4124	3775	4692	4531	4477	4773	4475	3551	3404	4174	4174	4396	5245	4738	4234	3941	4445	4585	4739	4793	4470	3503	3172	3374	4456	4514	4362	4864	3970	3863	3909	3813	3919	4113	3620	2932
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4597	3636	3020	4026	4002	3885	3916	4186	3937	3139	2956	3751	3719	3934	4665	4261	3563	3385	4176	4079	4254	4277	4284	3034	2703	2894	4063	4078	3866	4339	3414	3224	3705	3528	3518	3655	3489	2677
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3859	3294	2994	3246	2280	2472	0 - 0	3347	3173	2850	2746	2939	2963	3132	3822	3449	3225	3144	3272	3262	3476	3433	3492	2775	2491	2690	3120	3368	3112	3515	3058	2983	3007	2785	2786	2888	2825	2345
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3783	3368	3051	3174	3268	3083	3222	3472	3122	2940	2808	2783	2861	3036	3765	3409	3288	3232	3107	3161	3397	3358	3397	2856	2543	2715	2943	3293	3041	3472	3131	3071	2876	2652	2655	2788	2737	2342
3882	3511	3154	3301	3425	3253	3411	3274	3070	0/00	2367	2037	2938	3142	2883	3369	3440	3338	3146	3291	3513	3495	3510	2940	2625	2805	2999	3432	3183	3612	3265	3202	3005	2747	2/12	2904	2835	2394
4037	3705	3300	3435	3588	3442	3559	3453	3250	3087	3007	2000	2204	3301	2760	3622	3023	3455	3251	3442	3685	3655	3689	3084	2751	2933	3101	3581	3356	3/83	3440 0214	3351	3160	782/	2853	3060	3010	9107
3.22E+09	3.22F+09	3 22E+09	3.22E : 03	3.22E+03	3.22E+09	3 225+00	3.22L+09	3.22L+03	3.22E+03	3.22E+09	3.225+09	5.22E+09	3.ZZE+U9	3.22E+09	3.ZZE+09	225.00	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.225+09	.ZZE+09	3.ZZE+U9	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	.44L+U3												
81001				81401	81501	81601																				80401 S					•				91301		

2717	3815	3968	3987	3932	3925	3417	3086	3703	3531	3537	3541	3461	2961	2735	3585	3651	3722	37.23	3753	2043	2748	3582	3588	3593	3695	3690	3244	2751	3555	3718	3695	3709	3582	2994	2715	3630
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2432	3501	3690	3795	3593	3539	2852	2540	3598	3479	3576	3520	3437	2814	2575	3475	3460	3485	3461	3446	2782	2800	3627	3589	3508	3541	3534	2864	2569	3510	3631	3879	3998	3656	2924	2610	3509
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2256	3081	3278	3385	3231	3192	2620	2359	3194	3101	3265	3206	3111	2545	2374	3127	3139	3148	3120	3053	2477	2541	3266	3290	3193	3153	3106	2600	2390	3090	3205	3576	3691	3299	2635	2374	3121
2194	2640	2862	2978	2829	2807	2551	2327	2813	2624	2805	2751	2669	2441	2290	2649	2711	2730	2717	2696	2365	2426	2828	2858	2764	2749	2727	2465	2326	2668	2741	3108	3237	2934	2522	2268	2657
2175	2454	2718	2926	2085	2692	2521	2299	2699	2487	2604	2533	2493	2372	2223	2455	2529	2562	2571	2550	2321	2354	2661	2660	2592	2594	2588	2446	2319	2469	2593	2928	3020	2727	2444	2232	2465
2192	2417	1272	2825	2665	2040	7967	2344	2649	2467	2569	2483	2449	2386	2232	2387	2519	2545	2581	2537	2348	2379	2557	2624	2544	2587	2591	2472	2355	2394	2570	2861	2956	2688	2453	2231	2402
2241	2444	2002	2267	2200	2700	1997	240b	7080 7400	2499	2015	2529	2496	7447	2275	2398	2570	2643	2636	2611	2401	2369	2537	2645	2590	2641	2642	2540	2398	2416	2616	2893	2971	2/41	2496	2257	2403
2311	7007	2002	2002	2826	2020	2111	1107	02130	7/07	2000	2010	23/2	2000	2338	2409	2658	2740	2729	2704	2489	2406	2576	2719	2649	2/17	17.17	2020	247.	2433	0/97	2822	3004	2/85	2568	2314	7447
3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+03	3.22E+03	3.22E+03	3 225+00	3.225+03	3.225+03	3.225+03	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+03	3.225+09	32F : 00	3.ZZE+09	3.22E+U9	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.ZZE+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	225-00	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+U9	3.42E+09	3.22E+09	<b>22</b> ETUS
91601									•																	101201 3					•					•

3779 3738 3555 3702 3390 3059 3772 3663 3653 3774 3774 3776 3613 3716 3718 3718 3718 3718 3718 3718 3718 3718	3875 4000 3135 2890 2882 2765 3690 3681
3744 3736 3755 3767 3481 3193 3871 3695 3695 3694 3799 3788 3725 3651 3789 3789 3789 3789 3789 3789 3789 37863 3736 3135	3912 4092 3153 2903 2780 2723 3782 3659 3826
3648 3648 3547 3770 3475 3267 3968 3736 3417 2844 369 3891 3792 3792 3792 3671 3974 3853 3853 3869 3853 3869 3874 3874 3853 3869 3874 3874 3874 3874 3874 3874 3874 3874	3974 4173 3109 2917 2640 2590 3808 3601 3798
3599 3617 3567 3813 3375 3201 3999 3752 3505 3359 2720 2730 2721 3828 3828 3828 3828 3828 3821 3821 38	3968 4160 2988 2487 2478 3848 3580 3729
3564 3554 3491 3782 3240 3094 3765 3328 3064 2595 2627 3358 3677 3698 3698 3595 3373 3698 3595 3745 3680 3745 3680 3745 3680 3745 3680 3745 3680 3745 3745 3745 3745 3745 3745 3745 3745	3681 3857 2904 2712 2366 2373 3524 3524 3236
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2629 2630 2537 2789 2868 2817 2900 2900 2900 2902 2513 2513 2972 2922 2920 2865 2865 2865 2865 2865 2865 2865 2865	2890 3237 2871 2481 2292 2298 2697 2763
2728 2748 2618 2844 2951 2843 2919 2919 2702 2702 2702 2702 2702 2702 2702 270	3008 3332 3013 2531 2377 2419 2729 2870
3.22E+09	3.22E+09 3.22E+09 3.22E+09 3.22E+09 3.22E+09 3.22E+09 3.22E+09
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3788	3776	3406	3001	3773	3734	3646	3715	3656	3258	3105	4085	3952	3813	3758	3684	3335	3040	3753	3877	3000	4101	1 - 3 -	2400	3461	2603	2500	3302	4204	4427	4122	3920	3922	4329
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3726	3695	3314	3084	3958	3777	3707	3641	3680	3052	3066	4129	4089	3827	3700	3659	3252	2987	3692	3887	4184	4385	4265	3534	3030	3545	3584	1372	2754	4292	4083	3649	4080	4471
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3398	3299	2986	2857	3656	3480	3411	3256	3296	2710	2792	3753	3782	3490	3275	3254	2919	2710	3255	3541	3837	4005	3927	3312	2670	3230	3339	3969	3942	27.40	5/40	3349	3852	4136
2978	2854	2841	2769	3186	3017	2954	2802	2828	2577	2686	3307	3322	3070	2850	2860	2768	2624	2828	3083	3432	3567	3573	3149	2584	3061	3226	3679	3690	3501	2400	3196	3/16	3900
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2769	2634	2745	C1 12	2851	2793	2688	2586	2629	2525	2625	3026	3050	2849	2670	2674	2739	2594	2581	2832	3160	3329	3335	3066	2561	2952	3145	3441	3488	3378	3000	3503	2650	2038
2814	2000	2743	0000	7000	7970	2747	2650	20/6	25/8	2622	3027	3076	2894	2/3/	2/19	2783	2656	2595	2869	3225	3351	3359	3109	2587	2959	3133	3407	3485	3399	3091	3580	3615	200
2883	2890	2802	2840	2002	2703	2132	27.14	2743	C697	707	24.00	2000	2900	2013	27.88	28/4	2705	2633	2922	3229	3391	3418	3167	2647	3010	3185	3391	3523	3455	3132	3613	3653	
2997	3037	2884	2892	3010	2023	2863	2879	2010	2785	3106	3230	3005	2065	2003	2044	20014	2030	71.77	3464	2401	040 0640	3343 2010	3236	2,00	3122	3282	3444	3645	3527	3236	3698	3696	)   
3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22F+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E±09	3.22E+09	3.22E±03	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3 22E±09	3 22E+09	3.22E+03	3.22E103	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+03	3.222+03	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+03	3.22E.103	22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	3.22E+09	
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23 4045 4724 4414 4261 3861 3861 3401 3178 3777 3401 3178 3919 3919 3919 3915 3939 4118 4045 4045 3939 400 3715 3939 3911 3939 4011 3939 3939 400 3939 3939	3806 3921 4277 3573 3525 3974
4189 4856 4637 4036 3694 3632 4455 4400 4155 3908 3494 3302 3976 4221 4065 3873 4221 4222 4230 4445 3898 3720 3720	4058 4128 4434 3703 3611 4203
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18 4004 4587 4770 4374 4008 3564 3381 4126 4237 3702 3845 4197 4061 4063 4063 4063 3779 4063 3779 4063 3895 4088 4254 3360 360	4072 3734 4175 3472 3382 4204
17 3763 4345 4245 4189 3795 3360 3147 4227 3672 3672 3672 3672 3672 368 4076 3930 3930 3930 3911 3904 3758 3911 3967 4217 3978 3745	3973 3672 4065 3346 3278 4156
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3957 3875	3610	3569	3742	3510	4055	3855	3740	3750	37.50	3860	3846	3313 4036	4030	2040	0.846	4378	4120	3330	/087	5704	3/81	3908	3952	3778	3352	3218	4273	4471	4193	3946	3987	3433	2067	2740	37.19	25.60	8000

3143 3140 3137 3063 3150 3290 3234 3226 3124 3325 3711 3574 3208 2896 2896 2781 2856 3205 3205 3205 3205 3205 3205 3205 3205	3186 3006 2725 2607
3386 3324 3226 3226 3382 3716 3445 3445 3412 3764 3443 3412 3764 3127 3062 3062 3083 3125 3018 3126 3229 3229 3229 3229 3229	3426 3230 3076 2930
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2974 3516 4128	3430 3371	3491	3680	3144	3194 4155	4153	4398	4461	4487	4069	4054	3791	4003	4019	4321	4330	3241	2946	3671	4674	4828	45/8	9705	37.03	3955	4230	3632	3446	3453	3219	2833	2716
2978 3521 4211	3473 3404	3522	3740	31/4	3129 4175	4245	4437	4526	4594	4074	4164	3900	4057	4082	4375	4480	3294	2832	3731	4703	4-64	4000	4030 3780	30.62	3902	4507	3687	3494	3513	3282	2876	2729
2992 3438 4265	3510 3457	3545	3765	3050	4133	4301	4425	4535	4594	4108	4136	3981	4079	4200	4390	40.4	90.14	7197	3/30	47 IO	4630	403 <b>2</b>	3862	3868	7226	4330	3/1/	3527	3557	3358	2868	2711
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3047 3245 4197 3561	3555	3607	3068	2876	4025	4210	4275	4356	3050	3851	4258	3976	3995	4208	4415	3280	2759	3759	4424	4836	4855	4912	3800	3570	4289	3825	3610	3665	25.00	3533	2879	26/7
3079 3151 4106	3551	3582	3053	2805	3859	4116	4133	4173	4303	3707	4137	3911	3908	4053	4252	3263	2722	3708	4236	4683	4801	4775	3720	3476	4169	3784	3599	3642	3547	20047	2249	0 / / 0

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(	7807	3222	3316	3325	2865	2687	2818	3349	3840	3814	3775	3464	3169	3411	4221	4509	4401	4626	3767	3606	3785	27.03 420E	1505	3072	2160	3258	3020	3375	3715	3790	3940	3813	3782	3586	3660	3563	3734
C	3053	3639	3572	3562	3139	2847	2996	3654	4252	4240	4103	3793	3473	3767	4721	4932	4793	5039	4060	3962	4160	4640	4919	4421	4084	3509	3249	3653	4098	4129	4335	4135	4069	3853	4011	3971	4024
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3000	2000	3004	3020	3070	91.6	2899	2953	3783	4554	4440	4309	4080	3716	3893	4929	5290	5158	5370	4349	4278	4390	5129	5303	4682	4334	3636	3345	3778	4334	4416	4603	4395	4341	4119	4192	4194	4286
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3134	4122	4091	3728	3357	2957	2853	3853	4742	4040	4970	4582	4559 4004	4021	4111	9233	5675	5481	5793	5214	4605	4661	5544	5735	4997	4846	3885	3581	3942	4792	4884	5015	4938	2001	4547	4577	4620	4975
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3023	4105	4192	3702	3520	3003	2860	3966	4734	5003	4549	4543	3005	3030	5350 5340	02.10	55/1	5554	5820	5701	4448	4490	5456	5746	5003	5250	4053	3615	3800	4/90	4070	5052	7110	21/8	45/6	4490	4511	0670
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2880	3929	4090	3695	3708	3041	2800	3866	4354	4806	4416	4473	3662	3526	4703	5203	5400	2000	2427	3302	4 - 4 C4 - 6	4033	4952	8676	4853	49/6	2470	3350	4291	4500	4643	4700	4862	4241	4541	4004	4776	2

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3527 3766 3966 3918 3873 4495 4734 3947 3665 3377 3665 3377 3665 4482 4718 3962 4602 4775 4775 4602 4773 4798 4773 4798 4728	4953 4528
3739 4139 3812 4115 4115 4871 5171 4383 3998 3988 3887 3689 3689 3689 3689 4823 4520 4237 5007 51189 4040 4316 4040 4316 4040 4316 4040 5112 5112 5118 5176 5176 5176	5380 4915
3815 4404 4018 4231 4451 5088 5440 4194 4096 3887 4146 4878 5093 4742 5093 4742 5093 4742 5093 4742 5093 4742 5093 4742 5093 4735 4735 4735 4735 4736 5528 5528 5528 5528 5530 5530 5546 5546 5546 5546 5546 5546 5546 554	57.36 5183
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4016 4820 4389 4267 4768 5316 5724 4357 4415 4207 4392 5289 4916 4943 4485 5506 5734 5611 4489 4710 5623 5659 5659 5747 5606 4845 5725 5725	5425
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3965 4570 3871 4928 5448 5898 5545 4409 4246 5282 5402 5088 5145 5145 5145 6016 6016 6021 6021 6028 5325 4912 6052 6052 6052	5872
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3998 4947 4348 3770 5035 5182 5707 5424 4428 4517 3955 3963 5204 4939 5217 4920 4920 4892 4541 4304 5629 5706 5831 5608 5831 56087 66030	2907
4019 4763 4211 3684 4847 4986 5538 5276 4329 4407 3835 3771 4769 4948 4769 4491 5719 5719 4481 4481 5566 5623 5623 5623 5623 5637 5776	5741

2022	3832	3684	3835	3694	3768	3667	3474	047 - 0470	03.10	2200	3450	0450 4204	3037	3808	3719	3433	3629	3888	3871	3868	3224	2877	3074	3211	3771	3578	3959	3639	3540	3331	2000	2005	2245	52.13	3221	2018	7410
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4681	4014	4357	4700	4480	4593	4470	4207	3008	2330 2718	4063	4253	5046	4764	4524	4327	4003	4404	4661	4595	4641	3872	3484	3643	3717	4530	4390	4743	4313	4149	3993	3676	3718	3981	4046	3110	2866	7007
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5077	4184	4681	5173	4967	5113	4886	4616	4259	3987	4487	4726	5502	5266	4967	4788	4346	4898	5212	5156	5147	4128	3872	3971	4021	5158	5061	5347	4861	4598	4528	4231	4252	4587	4643	3475	3155	<u>}</u>
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5694	4724	4654	5529	5306	5334	5215	5020	3992	4005	4662	4795	5402	2999	5429	5112	4828	5016	5378	5501	5551	4467	3950	3388	3729	5284	5366	0400	23.12	4083	44/2	4304	4405	4704	4850	3731	3060	
5595	4679	4512	5367	5168	5181	5206	4913	3835	3918	4554	4671	5217	5885	5265	4961	4/6/	4894	5247	5363	5456	4500	782	3624	3/01	5115	6776	5240	3213	4007	4304	4198	4268	4504	4708	3698	3051	
- 5434	4526	4303	5155	4983	1991	5106	4/51	3730	3745	4443	4504	4951	27.75	2000	4/4/	4343	4/08 5047	2017	2142	5230	4506	3637	2642	3043	4903 5044	100	1011	4380	4300 410E	4105	4077	4097	4283	4515	3628	3015	

C	7289	3022	3146	7367	2982	2915	6297	2905	2591	27.39	1107	2631	2420	2464	2737	2835	2827	2824	2590	2473	2558	2772	2734	2816	2813	2793	2585	2489	2754	3025	3061	2868	2645	2407	2502	2822
0000	2003	3325	3463	3247	3248	3162	2300	2000	2023	2011	2802	2032	2612	2630	3006	3107	3081	3087	2875	2625	2731	2986	2961	3065	3079	3022	2785	2642	2967	3241	3240	3075	2871	2581	2710	3080
30.40	2662	3002	3780	350	2445	0440 0400	0100	0417 9490	3225	3175	3178	3039	2772	2832	3275	3386	3393	3349	3088	2796	2836	3179	3173	3304	3321	3236	2955	2818	3231	3445	3439	3306	3073	2750	2876	3373
3073	02.13 4043	4012	9704	2050	3700	3300	3678	3420	3437	3407	3414	3207	2912	3032	3526	3684	3670	3637	3330	2869	3009	3411	3417	3548	3556	3373	3116	2969	3433	3616	3616	3471	3228	2915	3056	3614
3390	4168	4240	3020	3320	400 <b>2</b> 3888	3472	3897	3550	3560	3490	3573	3314	3004	3134	3693	3866	3859	3773	3513	2935	3046	3552	3561	3686	3683	3575	3213	3025	3572	3745	3691	3577	3330	3015	3155	3769
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2805	3912	4053	3976	- 4031	3965	3496	3287	3688	3507	3518	3561	3471	2901	2753	3200	37.20	3/80	27.00	3/87	2262	77.17	35.27	3606	3711	3600	3238	2810	3565	3717	3636	3640	3010	3334	7968	2767	3682

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0	5 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	2986	3116	3237	3037	3105	3337	3227	3125	3156	3102	2834	2860	3401	3396	3310	3196	3285	2869	3075	3444	3388	3371	3359	3145	2862	2827	3367	3720	3478	2732	2684	2713	3005	3350	3348	3499
2000	7866	3209	3319	3395	3148	3224	3541	3443	3379	3366	3296	2952	3012	3569	3603	3502	3417	3393	2978	3205	3636	3563	3539	3537	3310	3011	3070	3592	3884	3677	2793	2813	2874	3133	3519	3554	3724
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3801	3895	3386	3336	3088	2724	1777	0491 0000	3320	3480	3458	3485	2887	2732	3466	3457	3506	3446	3326	2792	2697	3475	3490	3493	3200	3447	2983	2779	3600	3554	3451 1451	2415	2715	2841	2693	3487	3627	2801
3807	3911	3412	3415	3092	2222	3543	35.24	3537	2332	24 & c	3522	2915	2/4/	2708	549C	3323	3507	3413	782	2717	3516	3562	3546	3552	3522	3012	27.98	6006	2003	2005	2002	77.77	2845	2/41	3505	3040 2020	2020
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	3003	3143	2988	2939	3109	3030	3019	3043	3000	2000	3200	2241	2005	3090	3064	2475	2017	2706	08/7	3230	3451	3591	3746	3472	2946	3297	3380	3483	3779	3767	3402	3812	3775	3844
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2707	9107	3/80	3398	3360	3837	3790	3783	3847	3632	3395	3646	4108	3980	3911	3853	3799	3421	3403	3896	4057	1907	4191	4226	3869	3371	3555	3541	3649	4356	4231	3909	4202	4138	4216
28/11	1000	2000	3418	3343	3839	3834	3805	3908	3703	3424	3626	4148	4015	3953	3863	3866	3517	3388	3938	4021	4225	7227	4222	3885	3416	3514	3548	3570	4367	4360	3947	4176	4147	4302
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3693	3642	202	23/3	2163	0400 0110	3479	3514	3648	3413	3151	2955	3783	3590	3656	3618	3566	3071	3042	3659	3552	3849	3713	3408	2016	2010	3117	21.0	0.124	5004	40b3	3549	3714	3483	3862
3748	3696	3041	2765	2521	9534	3537	2002 2003	CAOS	3463	3163	2996	3812	3640	3706	3008	35//	3066	3073	3693	3618	3822	3780	3500	2000	3009	3188	3164	3050	4440	+ c	3019	3/53	3531	3939
3710	3725	3158	2823	3576	3515	2400	9244	) - \C	3524	31/0	3042	3873	3/02	3/18	37.20	3008	3722	3008	3/28	3685	3802	3858	3615	3035	3065	3250	3269	3076	4228	3730	07.00	3014	5033	4052
3726	3751	3261	2852	3632	3579	3570	3726	2556	3204	3201	2011	0310	3740	3717	2617	/ OC C	3056	3030	3734	3/51	3809	3949	3717	3140	3105	3353	3422	4060	4327	3833	3000	2744	41.07	413/
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