

1987 ANNUAL REPORT

Soyland Power Cooperative, Inc.

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Slowly, but steadily . . . rural Illinois is coming out of the economic slump of recent years. There are all kinds of hopeful signs.

Farm commodity prices are still painfully low, yet the grain and livestock prices are increasing. We've seen a growth in rural business . . . and rural home sales and construction is on the upswing. Rural electric rates have stabilized for thousands of families served by electric cooperatives.

Soyland Power Cooperative is working for its 14 member systems and the 105,000 consumers they serve to ensure that rural Illinois continues to grow. Soyland is working hard to develop new electric loads — commercial, residential and industrial — for its member cooperatives. We're also working to bring economic development to the rural areas we serve . . . adding new jobs for hard-working people, while bringing new revenue to rural communities.

Soyland is Pursuing Opportunity for the more than 105,000 consumer-members of its 14 member-systems. We intend to make certain that rural Illinois gets its share of the economic recovery, new jobs and increased tax revenues through our economic development efforts.

Through the newly-formed subsidiary Applied Energy Systems of Illinois Inc., we will pursue new technology that will promote the use of electric energy in the rural areas. Through the subsidiary, Soyland will help provide efficient and economical systems for heating and cooling the homes and businesses of consumer-members.

We will continue to work with our elected representatives in Springfield and Washington, D.C. to be certain that electric cooperative members get a fair shake.

And we'll strive to add to the spirit and tradition of cooperation that has been the trademark of the rural electric program in Illinois for more than 50 years.



S

Member- Cooperatives

Clay Electric Co-operative, Inc.

Flora, Illinois • James E. Campbell, *Manager*

Clinton County Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Breese, Illinois • Robert W. Vander Pluym, *Manager*

Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative

Mattoon, Illinois • C. E. Ferguson, *Manager*

Corn Belt Electric Cooperative Inc.

Bloomington, Illinois • Jeffrey D. Reeves, *Manager*

Eastern Illini Electric Cooperative

Paxton, Illinois • Wm. David Champion, Jr., *Manager*

Edgar Electric Co-operative Association

Paris, Illinois • Thomas J. Hentz, *Manager*

Farmers Mutual Electric Company

Geneseo, Illinois • Robert L. Delp, *Manager*

Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Princeton, Illinois • Timothy L. Christensen, *Manager*

McDonough Power Cooperative

Macomb, Illinois • William C. Lemons, *Manager*

Monroe County Electric Co-Operative, Inc.

Waterloo, Illinois • Joseph J. Fellin, *Manager*

Shelby Electric Cooperative

Shelbyville, Illinois • William E. LeCrone, *Manager*

Southwestern Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Greenville, Illinois • Robert H. Neece, *Manager*

Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Mt. Vernon, Illinois • James E. Hinman, *Manager*

Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative

Fairfield, Illinois • Bill Endicott, *Manager*

Soyland Power Cooperative is a member-owned, not-for-profit electric generation and transmission cooperative which supplies wholesale electricity to 14 member distribution cooperatives. These distribution cooperatives distribute and sell the electricity to over 100,000 farms, homes, businesses, and industries within their local service areas. Soyland is one of more than 60 generation and transmission (G&T) cooperatives that supply wholesale electric power to rural utilities in the United States.

Soyland was organized in September 1963, under the General Not-For-Profit Corporation Act of the State of Illinois by six distribution cooperatives. Leaders of those cooperatives saw Soyland as a way to gain energy independence and control over electric power costs. In 1975, nine additional cooperatives joined the original six, and plans were launched to develop a reliable and economical power supply system.

During the past year, two of Soyland's member cooperatives, Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative headquartered in Paxton and Illini Electric Cooperative headquartered in Champaign consolidated their two systems.

The combined cooperative, Eastern Illini Electric Cooperative serves more than 12,000 members and is headquartered in Paxton.

Soyland and Western Illinois Power Cooperative, a seven-member

G&T, continue to efficiently operate under a joint power pooling agreement which went into effect on Jan. 1, 1985. The power pool consists of:

- 56 megawatts of cooperative-owned fossil generation;
- 130 megawatts of nuclear generation;
- 400 megawatts of fossil-fueled generation from 10.7% of each of Illinois Power Company's fossil generation plants, and;
- 145.8 megawatts of fossil-fueled generation from 5.2% of each of Central Illinois Public Service Company's generating plants.

Together, Soyland and WIPCO provide electric power to member cooperatives which have service areas spread across nearly two-thirds of the land mass of the State of Illinois.

Soyland and its 14 member distribution cooperatives will continue to pursue opportunities to make rural Illinois a better place to live. We remain committed to enhancing economic development opportunities to attract businesses to rural service areas to, in turn, provide jobs for rural consumers.

Since its inception in 1963, Soyland's goal has been to provide a dependable source of wholesale electric power to its members at the lowest possible cost. Today, through its unique blend of fuels and generating plants, Soyland has built a stable base looking toward the future.

Pursuing Opportunity



Board of Directors



E. H. Williams
Executive Vice President
and General Manager



French L. Fraker
Attorney



Officers of the board of directors: Seated from left, Kenneth Heinzmann, vice president, Clinton; Joseph J. Fellin, president, Monroe. Standing from left, Lyndall Pigg, assistant secretary, McDonough, Jeffrey D. Reeves, secretary-treasurer, Corn Belt.



L. Eugene Boldt
Shelby



H. Clifford Cammon
Clay



James E. Campbell
Clay



Wm. David Champion, Jr.
Eastern Illini



Timothy L. Christensen
Illinois Valley



Joe Danielson
Illinois Valley



Robert L. Delp
Farmers Mutual



Bill Endicott
Wayne-White



C.E. Ferguson
Coles-Moultrie



Tom J. Hentz
Edgar



Jim E. Hinman
Tri-County



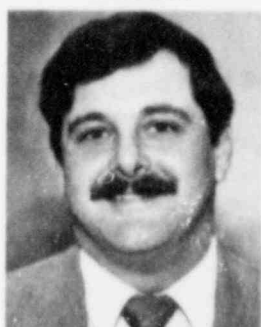
Larry L. Hosselton
Wayne-White



William E. LeCrone
Shelby



William C. Lemons
McDonough



Alan G. Libbra
Southwestern



Darwin J. Mann
Farmers Mutual



Robert H. Neece
Southwestern



Thomas W. Rosenberg
Monroe



Irvin Stanford
Tri-County



John W. H. Tompkins
Corn Belt



Robert W. Vander Pluym
Clinton



Gene P. Warmbir
Eastern Illini



Joe Welsh
Edgar



Randall L. White
Coles-Moultrie

President's Report



Joseph J. Fellin
President

Achieving rate stability now and well into the future has been a significant accomplishment this past year. I am also very pleased to report that the Clinton Power Station is operating efficiently, providing a reliable source of base load capacity to our system. After the lengthy construction schedule at Clinton, we look forward to many years of successful operation.

Soyland's ability to stabilize electric rates during the past year was enhanced through efforts made in Washington, D.C. The Illinois Congressional delegation representing our electric cooperatives was instrumental in helping to pass legislation which allowed Soyland to refinance high interest rate debt, without paying prohibitively high prepayment penalties.

Soyland Power Cooperative was the first generation and transmission cooperative in the country to utilize this legislation. As a result of refinancing \$282 million, Soyland saved its members over \$4 million per year over the life of our loans.

This was made possible because of the support we received from Congressmen Bob Michel, Ed Madigan and Dick Durbin, and others who agreed that it was only fair that rural people be allowed to share in the savings brought about by today's lower interest rates.

During 1987, extremely hot weather drove the demand for electricity up to a record high for the Soyland/WIPCO power pool. Our system is historically a winter peaking system, but on August 2, 1987, at 6 p.m. a new peak demand of 506 megawatts occurred.

Although the extremely hot and dry summer did nothing to help crop production, the rural economy does seem to be gradually improving. Our rural members can be assured that we are doing everything within our power to keep electric power rates as low as possible. The member cooperatives and Soyland remain dedicated to improving economic conditions in rural Illinois.

One major step we took last year was the creation of a new wholly-

owned marketing subsidiary, Applied Energy Systems of Illinois, Inc., (AESI). AESI, doing business as WaterFurnace of Illinois, has far surpassed initial sales projections selling 320 ground-source heat pumps to dealers throughout our service area in the first 12 months of operation. Selling the heat pump is yet another way to assist member-consumers in making wise decisions regarding their heating and cooling needs.

During the past year Soyland has been involved in two major lawsuits.

Soyland was sued by one of its member distribution cooperatives, Southwestern Electric Cooperative, in an attempt to break the all-requirements wholesale power contract with Soyland. The United States District Court, located in East St. Louis, rendered a decision on Dec. 28, 1987, upholding the validity of the contract. Southwestern has appealed the district court decision to the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago.

A lawsuit was filed in Sangamon County Circuit Court in Springfield by Lewis Powell, et. al., representing 22 consumer-members of the 22 member distribution cooperatives. The lawsuit was originally filed against Illinois Power Company and each of the Soyland and Western Illinois Power Cooperative members. The suit alleged mismanagement in the construction of the Clinton Power Station. Soyland and WIPCO intervened to gain control of the lawsuit to pursue litigation against Illinois Power Company directly. In January, the Court ruled in favor of Soyland and WIPCO proceeding with litigation against Illinois Power. We expect this litigation against Illinois Power to continue during the next year or more.

During the past year, two of Soyland's member cooperatives, Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative headquartered in Paxton and Illini Electric Cooperative headquartered in Champaign consolidated. The combined cooperative, Eastern Illini Electric Cooperative, serves more than 12,000 members and is head-

quartered in Paxton. The management and board of directors of these two cooperatives should be commended for their determination and foresight in achieving economies of scale which will result in savings to their members over the years to come.

Soyland and WIPCO, Illinois Power Cooperative, continued to successfully operate over the past year to provide reliable power at the lowest possible cost to the 21 member distribution cooperatives. This year we began to see the fruits of our labor over the past three years pay off. Working together on refinancing and debt restructuring, combined with other cost saving measures which have been implemented, have stabilized electric power rates. This is a significant accomplishment.

Through comprehensive planning over the past four years, we were able to avoid the rate shock that many utilities experience with new plants going into commercial operation. The Clinton Power Station performance has been exceptional during its first three months of operation, with no plant shutdowns and an availability factor of 100%.

Soyland is our power supply organization. We organized Soyland nearly 25 years ago to do for us what each of us could not do individually. Together, we are a powerful force.

In looking toward the future let us always keep the spirit of cooperation foremost in our minds. During the next few months we will be considering the merger between Soyland and WIPCO. As we approach the time for that decision it is important to remember that for the past three

years Soyland and WIPCO have operated as one. According to the Webster's dictionary definition, cooperation is an association of persons for a common benefit. As all of you know, Soyland and WIPCO are committed to achieving a common goal . . . providing a reliable source of electric power at the lowest possible cost. That is our mission.

The board of directors, management and staff will continue to pursue opportunities, driven by a commitment to deliver quality service at the lowest possible price.

Joseph J. Fellin

Joseph J. Fellin
President



Members of the Illinois Congressional delegation played key roles in helping Soyland Power Cooperative to refinance its Clinton-related debt. Congressmen Dick Durbin, Ed Madigan and Bob Michel received resolutions of appreciation from the Soyland board during the annual legislation conference in Washington, D.C. last spring. Left: David Sricke, assistant manager of Eastern Illinois Electric Cooperative, presents Congressman Madigan with a framed certificate. Top: Joseph J. Fellin, manager of Monroe County Electric Co-Operative and president of the Soyland board, presents Congressman Durbin with his certificate during a luncheon. With Fellin and Durbin is Roger Mohrman, Adams Electrical Co-Operative manager. Above: Congressman Michel played an integral role in the refinancing project. With Michel (speaking at the podium) are, from left: Richard Lyng, Agriculture Secretary; Congressman Madigan, Fellin, and Ed Williams, Soyland general manager.

Manager's Report



E.H. Williams
Manager

A very major event occurred this past year at the Clinton Power Station. After a lengthy construction schedule, the plant reached 100% full power commercial operation in November 1987. Nuclear energy from the Clinton Power Station will now supply just over 25% of our total energy needs.

Careful planning over the past four years has paid off. I am very proud to say that even with Clinton fully operational, our electric power rates will remain stable through the remainder of this decade and beyond.

Over four years ago we recognized that rate shock associated with a new plant like Clinton going commercial would occur if careful planning was not implemented. Since then, the Soyland leadership has taken many steps to minimize the affect of Clinton on our rates.

The first major step we took was implementing a plan we refer to "Equity Funding." Over a three year period Soyland collected \$42,000,000 from the members to be used for Clinton related costs. We realized then, as we do now, that increasing electric rates is never easy. The Equity Funding Plan was the cornerstone of our entire rate phase-in plan.

Another major step saw Soyland, together with Western Illinois Power Cooperative, successfully negotiate a \$450 million cap on the cooperative's direct cost of placing Clinton into commercial operation. Soyland and WIPCO have paid their portion of direct construction costs. This has resulted in an ownership in Clinton of 7.02% for Soyland and 6.36% for WIPCO. Illinois Power Company owns the remaining 86.62% of the plant and is responsible for plant operation.

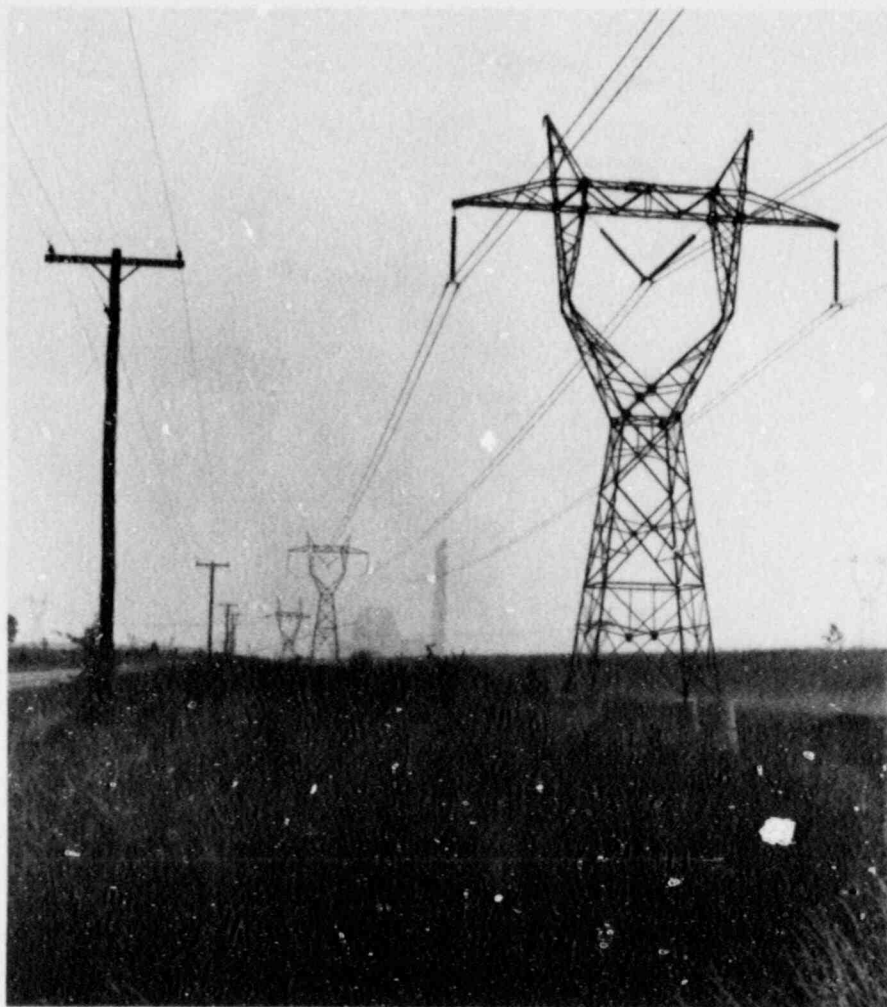
The cap was a critical component of Soyland and WIPCO's plan to stabilize rates. Without the cap, Soyland/WIPCO would have incurred an estimated additional \$225 million in direct construction costs and \$27 million in additional interest costs during construction. This additional investment in Clinton would have cost us approximately \$25

million more per year over the life of the Clinton loans. As a result of the decreased ownership share, we are also able to reduce our share of operations and maintenance costs and future capital expenditures over the life of the plant. However, through joint economic dispatch with Illinois Power Company, we are able to retain the benefit of the low cost energy from Clinton.

Equally important to the cap was our success in blending lower cost fossil fueled generating capacity with the high cost nuclear capacity. In October 1984, Soyland/WIPCO signed an ownership participation agreement with Illinois Power Company to purchase 400 megawatts of fossil fueled generating capacity. A similar agreement was signed with Central Illinois Public Service Company in November 1985, for approximately 145 megawatts of fossil fueled capacity. In both agreements, we are billed as if we owned the facilities. Like the owner, Soyland/WIPCO pay a fixed percentage of the actual costs rather than a fixed rate for the purchase of power.

An agreement was reached with Central Illinois Light Company (CILCO) in November 1987, which provides wheeling services to transfer energy from the cooperative system to Soyland's load in the CILCO control area. Soyland had previously purchased wholesale power from CILCO to serve that load. The agreement with CILCO will save Soyland/WIPCO over one-half million dollars per year.

These contracts for fossil capacity, combined with our share of nuclear capacity, have provided Soyland/WIPCO with a broad mix of generating capacity. Rather than owning just one large coal-fired power plant, we have access to 10.7% of each of Illinois Power Companies 23 fossil units through 1992, 8% in 1993 and 1994, and 4% in 1995 through 2004. In addition, the contract with CIPS provides Soyland/WIPCO with 5.2% of each of CIPS 13 fossil fueled units through 1988, 5.6% in 1989, 7.6% from 1990 through 1994, and 3.6% from 1995



Soyland/WIPCO utilize the CIPS and Illinois Power Company high voltage transmission systems to serve native load and to interconnect with neighboring utility companies.

through 1999. We have 56 megawatts of cooperative-owned fossil generation and 130 megawatts of cooperative-owned nuclear generation. We have generating capacity to meet our projected energy requirements until the mid 1990s. Soyland/WIPCO also transmit energy through the IP and CIPS transmission and subtransmission systems.

In addition to these agreements, Soyland has been able to further reduce costs by refinancing high interest rate debt. In March 1987, Soyland successfully refinanced approximately \$282 million of Federal Financing Bank debt utilizing private, non-government banking sources. Soyland was the first G&T in the country to utilize legislation passed by Congress in the Omnibus Budget

Reconciliation Act of 1986 which allowed G&T cooperatives to refinance debt without paying prohibitively high prepayment penalties. This, too, has been an important step in our plan to stabilize electric power rates to our members.

Soyland/WIPCO Power Pool

1987 marked the completion of three years of successful operation under the power pooling contract between Soyland and WIPCO. Since 1985, we have successfully operated as one entity, having combined personnel, electric power loads and power supplies. During these three years we have continued to work toward rate stability for members of both G&T cooperatives.

During these past few years Soyland has actively worked with

Manager's Report

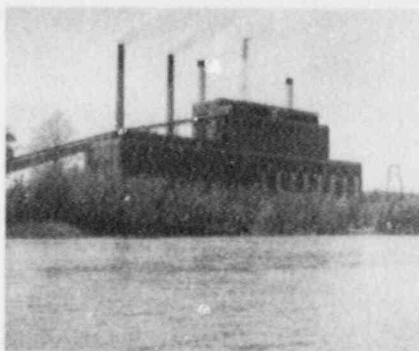
WIPCO to restructure WIPCO's Clinton Power Station debt. Negotiations have been ongoing with the Rural Electrification Administration and we hope to soon reach a restructuring agreement for the benefit of all cooperative members.

As a result of provisions contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, WIPCO successfully refinanced \$282 million of high interest Federal Financing Bank debt on February 22, 1988. WIPCO, utilizing the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Financing Corporation as its banker, reduced interest costs from approximately 11% to a current level of 7.5%. The savings from refinancing will be utilized by Soyland and WIPCO to maintain the lowest possible electric power costs.

Clinton Power Station

The Clinton Power Station became an operating nuclear power plant in 1987. The Clinton station was synchronized to the electric power grid and began 100% full power operation on Nov. 24, 1987.

Full power operation occurred after the 100-hour warranty run was successfully completed and a

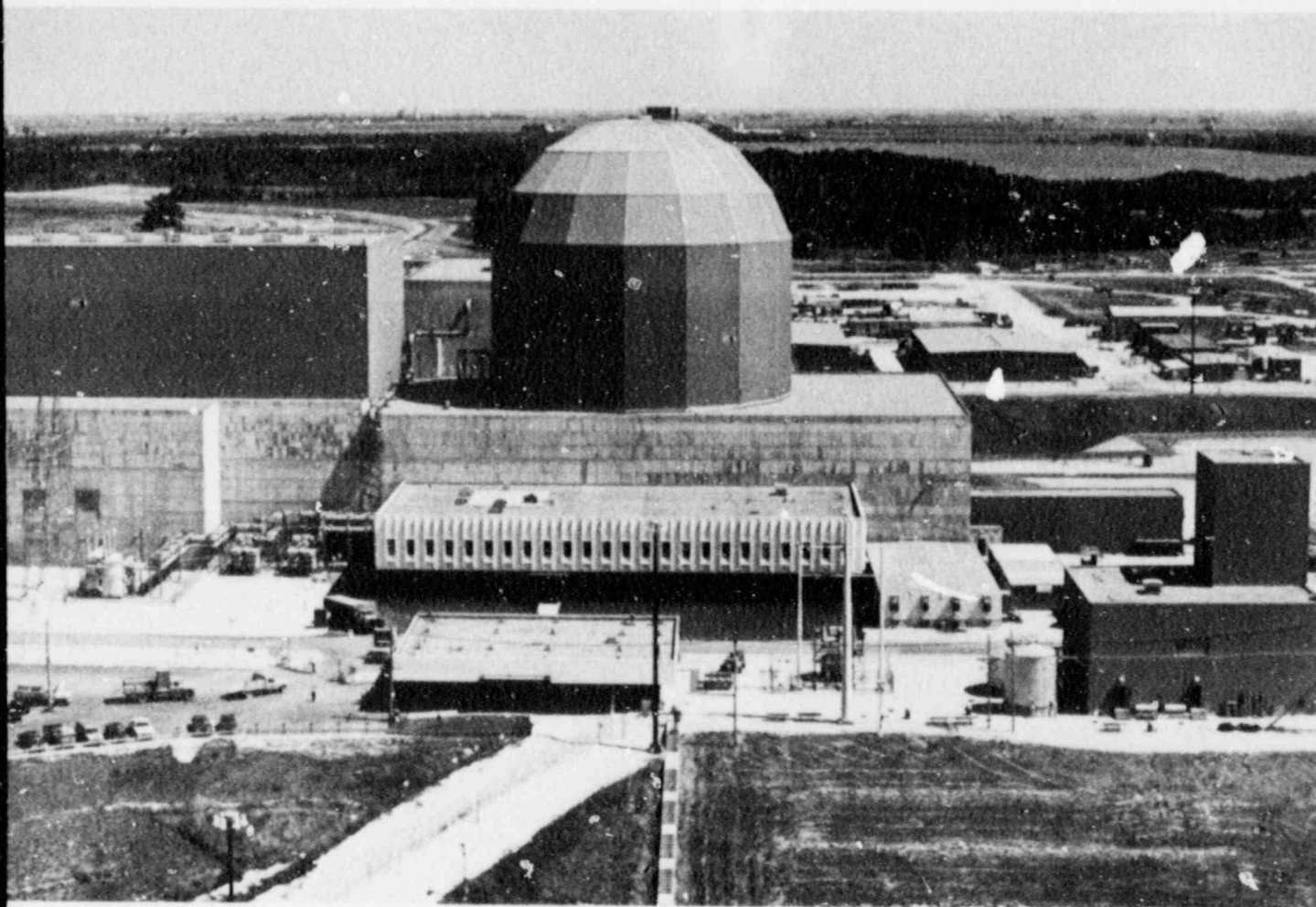


The 298-megawatt Hennepin power plant (top) provides base load power to the Soyland/WIPCO/Illinois Power Company Power Pool. Soyland/WIPCO have a broad mix of power plants, including 5.2% of Central Illinois Public Service Company's Hutsonville station (bottom).

scheduled 35-day surveillance testing and maintenance outage was concluded. The warranty run was the final test event of the power ascension program. The Clinton Power Station successfully reached the 950 megawatt net production level that it was designed for.

The Clinton Power Station has run continuously since it began operation in November. The plant has had a very high capacity factor, operating in excess of 87% from Nov. 24, 1987, through March 19, 1988. Over the next several years, we expect Clinton to provide just over 25% of our total energy requirements.

In the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's annual review of Clinton's performance, called the Systematic Appraisal of License Performance (SALP) report, the Clinton Power Station received the highest achievable



grade in licensing activities and in preoperational and startup testing. Clinton also received acceptable ratings in nine other areas and had no unacceptable ratings. The NRC indicated that the plant had improved in three areas since the last annual review.

In addition to the NRC, the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations, (INPO), completed a comprehensive review of the plant. INPO was organized by the nuclear power industry shortly after the Three Mile Island incident occurred. The goal of INPO is to impose standards of excellence and self-regulation on its member-utilities.

INPO's review of the plant was completed in February 1988. INPO selected seven "good practices" which were in use at the plant to share with other nuclear utilities

across the country.

The first refueling outage for the Clinton Power Station is scheduled for early 1989.

Operations and Engineering

The engineering and operations department provided engineering and technical support to the member distribution cooperatives for the construction and maintenance of transmission facilities.

We also assisted the distribution cooperatives, in the development of work plans for distribution and transmission facilities. We completed ongoing technical studies for our member systems throughout the year.

Soyland entered into an interconnection agreement with another Illinois generation and transmission cooperative, Southern Illinois Power

The 950-megawatt Clinton Power Station began full power operation in November 1987. The base-load unit provides approximately 25% of Soyland/WIPCO energy requirements.

Manager's Report

Cooperative in Marion. This agreement provides for the interchange of emergency, short-term and maintenance power and economy energy between the two interconnected G&T's.

Communications and Government Relations

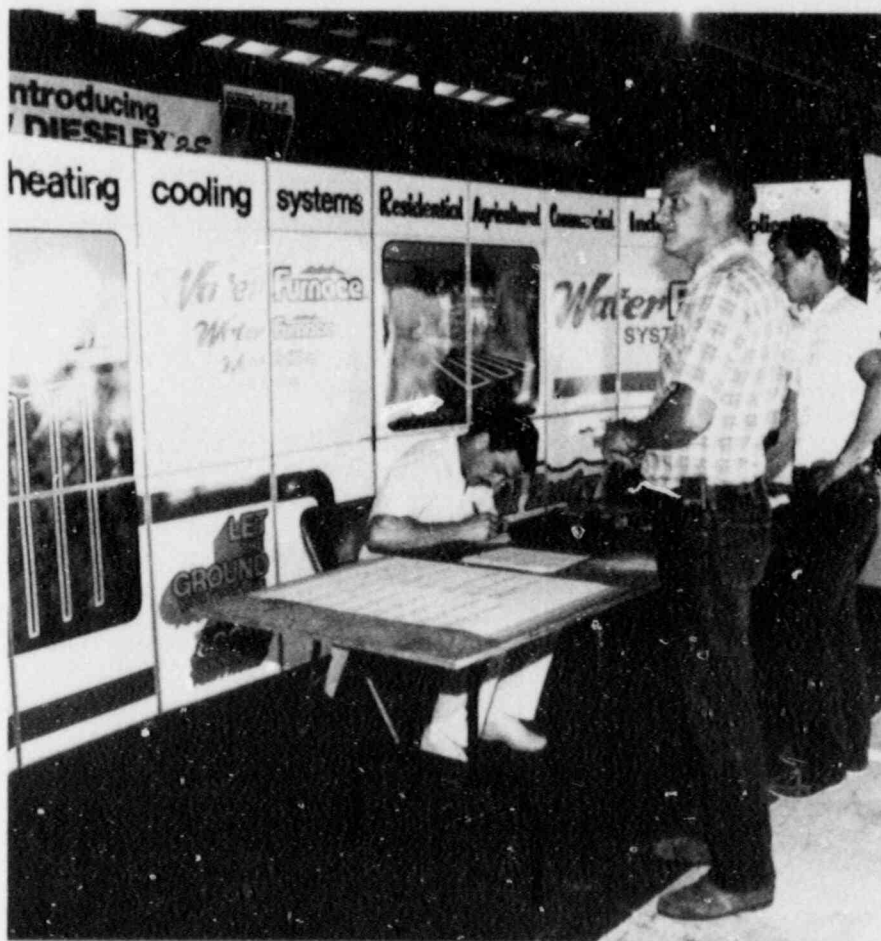
Communication with our member systems continues to be a priority at Soyland. We have held regional meetings to discuss issues regarding power supply with the directors and employees of our member distribution cooperatives. Staff members remain available to make presentations about power supply and economic development issues to both civic and educational groups and cooperative member advisory committees.

We continue to make our views on legislative issues known in Washington, both to members of Congress and their staffs, and to our

own national lobbying organization, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA). G&T refinancing has once again been of primary concern to Soyland. As we have in the past, we will continue to work with NRECA to achieve legislative victories for the cooperatives.

Acid rain legislation will once again be discussed by Congress this year. Since Soyland/WIPCO have an interest in over 600 megawatts of fossil fueled generating capacity, this issue will continue to be very important to us. We will make our position known regarding any potential legislation that would affect the cooperatives in Illinois.

We continue to believe that one-on-one communication is the best kind. As the power supply industry continues to change, it is paramount that we continue to effectively communicate.



WaterFurnace of Illinois attracts increasing interest in ground-source heat pump technology. Manager Steve Smith, seated, discusses energy savings with members of Edgar Electric Co-operative at their annual membership meeting.

Subsidiary Operations

During the past year Soyland took the initiative to help bring to the marketplace the ground-source heat pump, a product unmatched in energy efficiency for central heating and cooling and water heating. When Soyland's Marketing Committee examined the state of the ground-source heat pump industry, it found a technically advanced and proven energy system with little market penetration or consumer acceptance. Much of this was directly attributed to the lack of distributors for the product.

On March 7, 1987, Soyland seized the opportunity to fill this distributor void and became an active participant in the ground-source heat pump industry by forming Applied Energy Systems of Illinois, Inc. (AESI). AESI, doing business as WaterFurnace of Illinois, is now a successful statewide stocking distributor of ground-source heat pumps manufactured by WaterFurnace International of Fort Wayne, Indiana. In just one year of operation WaterFurnace of Illinois has developed a broad network of trained and certified dealers, improved installation techniques, lowered overall system costs and dramatically increased sales. To our end consumers this initiative has made available a state of the art heating and cooling system at a competitive cost. To Soyland and its member distribution cooperatives it has meant increased sales of energy and the ability to once again market an all-electric energy system which is affordable and efficient.

First-year sales for WaterFurnace of Illinois tripled initial projections with the subsidiary's dealer network increasing from an original number of 19 to more than 40. Volume dictated the employment of two additional full-time employees for the subsidiary in early 1988 to assist with dealer technical support and sales promotion. At the recent annual distributor's meeting of WaterFurnace International in Fort Wayne, Indiana, WaterFurnace of Illinois was twice honored: once for the third



Pictured above is the installation of a horizontal loop for a ground-source heat pump. Piping is installed in trenches at depths of three and five feet.

Manager's Report

highest sales volume among all distributors in one year and again for setting the WaterFurnace record in first-year sales for a new distributor. All expectations are for even greater sales in the coming year.

With its first subsidiary venture solidly under way, Soyland's board and management are continuing to study other opportunities that may yield similar benefits to Soyland's members and their consumers. Technological advancements in the energy and telecommunications fields are showing increasing promise as business endeavors. Whatever the options, we are confident that thorough cost/benefit analyses and sound judgment will allow us to pursue opportunities which will benefit all of our members.

Economic Development

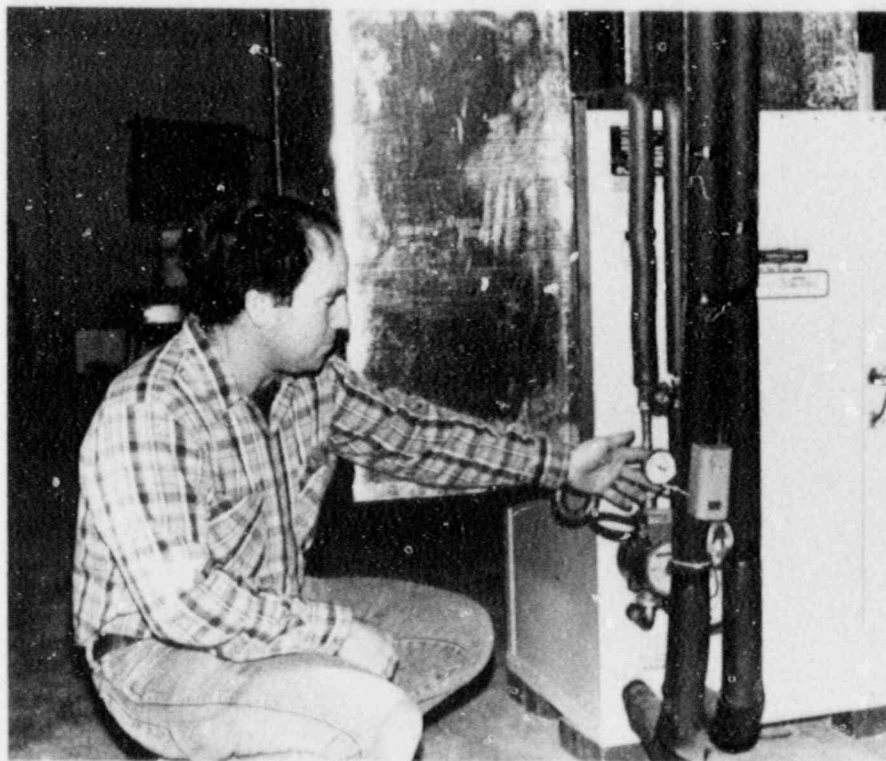
Soyland's subsidiary operation came about as an outgrowth of our commitment to marketing and economic development. Likewise, this commitment has led us into aggressive participation in the movement to revitalize the rural Illinois

economy. The economic profile of rural America is changing dramatically, and the cooperatives in Illinois are dedicated to improving the economic condition of their rural service areas.

New emphasis is being placed on the promotion of Soyland as a qualified source of affordable energy for commercial and industrial consumers. "Discover the Power of Central Illinois" is the theme of Soyland's newest promotional publication. It will carry Soyland's message to business leaders and developers throughout the country who are seeking information on potential business locations. Further exposure has been gained through the publication of site brochures and mailers aimed at enticing businesses into cooperative areas, and through personal contact by Soyland's economic development staff with state and private organizations working to improve the downstate economy.

Continued involvement in the State of Illinois' regional development efforts has been a mainstay of Soyland's economic development

A member-homeowner from Southwestern Electric Cooperative inspects his new heating and cooling system. Ground-source heat pump owners can save up to 60% on heating, 30% on cooling, and 50% on water heating costs.





Advancements in ground-source heat pump technology have made this product an affordable and efficient energy alternative for consumers.

program. Through these state-assisted regional development groups, Soyland has contributed financially and with staff support to advertising campaigns, industrial prospect trips, trade shows, target industry studies and economic assessments and audio-visual promotions. For much of this support we work closely with our statewide Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, and their information,

printing, graphics and audio-visual staffs.

We are proud that two new businesses have become cooperative consumers under Soyland's economic development rate in the past several months, and prospects for additional commercial/industrial consumers in the near future are bright. Through Applied Energy Systems of Illinois, the potential exists for participation in the develop-

Manager's Report

ment of industrial parks and/or construction of speculative commercial and industrial buildings within our service area, as a further incentive to attract new business.

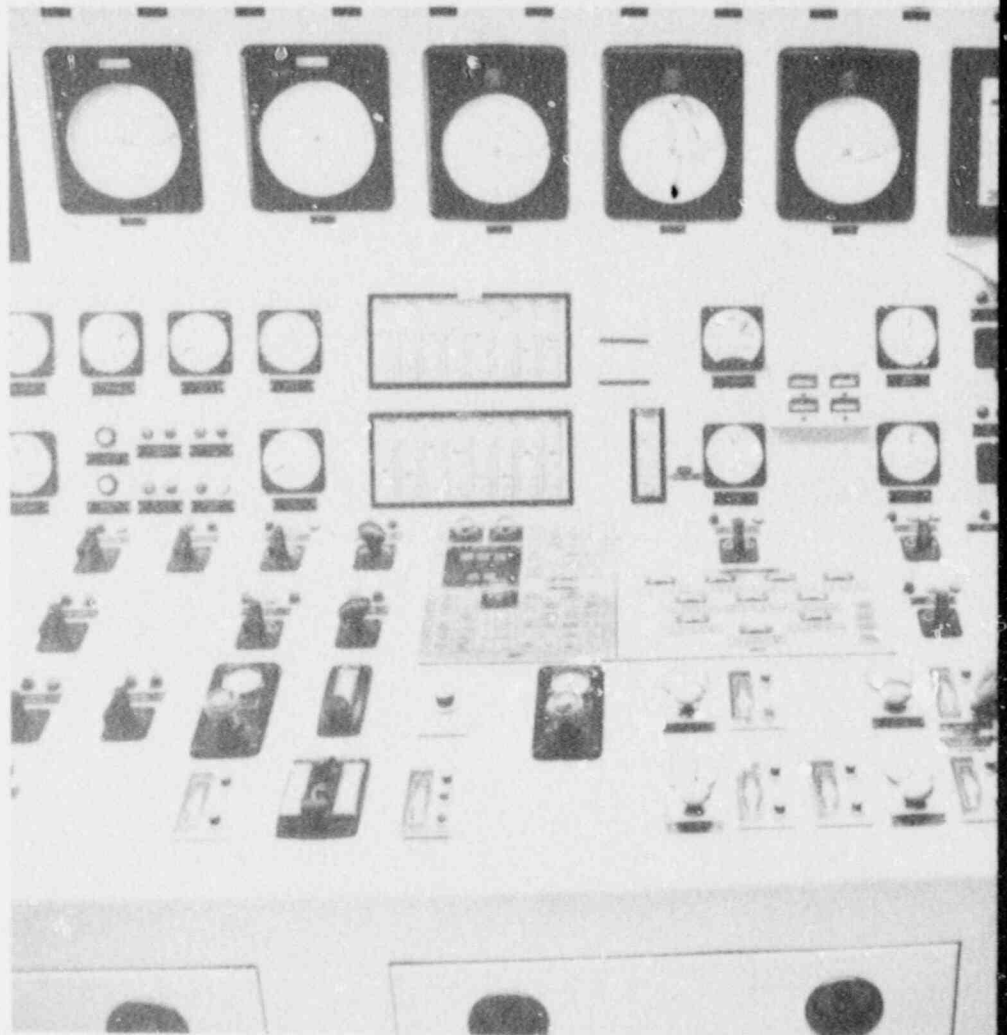
For electric cooperatives, the future is full of exciting opportunities to serve their members better — better than yesterday, better than today. By increasing sales, broadening the member base and working to improve the economic vitality of our service areas, Soyland is seizing the opportunity to better serve its members in rural Illinois.

The Future: Pursuing Opportunity

As we look back upon 1987, we see the results of past efforts. We see the nuclear Clinton Power Station operating in excellent fashion, power costs stabilizing, and increasing

economic stability in the rural areas, all of which are welcome signs. But, yesterday is past and tomorrow is yet to come. In looking towards tomorrow, we must have a course of action that provides for change. There are many unknowns ahead — the economy, energy requirements, sources of energy generation, ownership of generating plants, etc. There are many questions to be addressed in planning for the future.

However, there are some things we do know. We must not put all of our financial resources into one basket. We must spread our risks. Utilities must utilize available capacity that exists today before proceeding with plans to build new power plants. We must reconsider "plant ownership." Should plants continue to be owned by utility companies or



The Pearl Station control room operator stays in contact with the Soyland/WIPCO/Illinois Power pool dispatch center to ensure the most economical utilization of available generation.

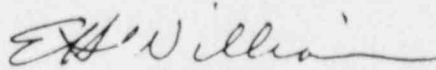
should they be owned by other organizations that sell their energy to existing utilities? History tells us that Illinois utilities, regardless of their size, cannot stand the financial risk associated with individual plant ownership.

We must continue to utilize natural resources within our state boundaries and reduce our dependence on imported resources from other states and nations. This will require continued development in the utilization of higher sulfur coals. In Illinois, we have vast resources of coal, much of which is high in sulphur. We must continue to work on developing technology for the utilization of this coal.

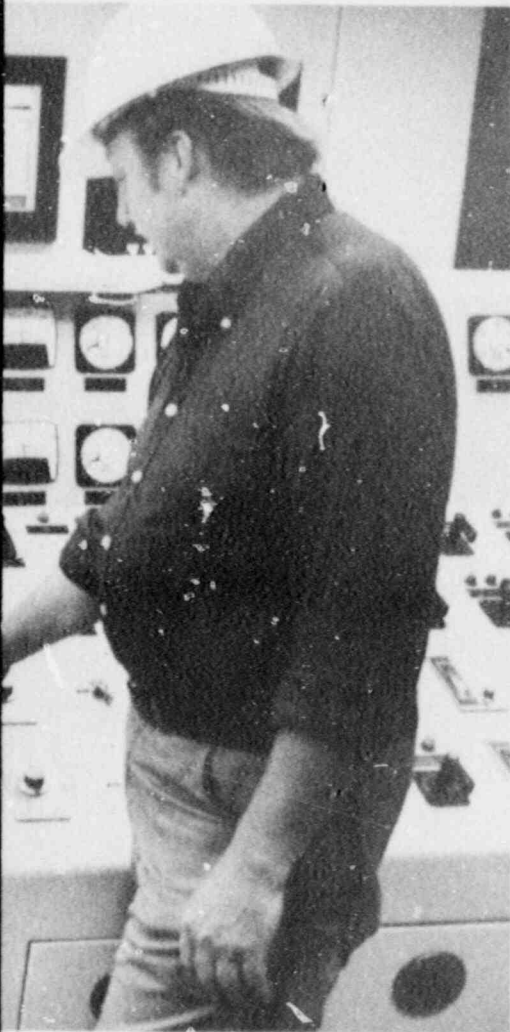
We must work with both existing and new industry, so that we continue to make Illinois a profitable

place to be. We cannot afford to overlook the value of industry with regard to cogeneration and its application to our utility operations.

There are many things to be considered when planning for the future. While an investor-owned utility has a responsibility to its stockholders, our stockholders are the members served by each of our cooperatives. We are not in the business to make a profit. We are in business to provide reliable electric power at the lowest possible cost. The future is bright and we at Soyland look forward to the challenges ahead.



E.H. Williams
Manager



KPMG Peat Marwick

Certified Public Accountants

Peat Marwick Main & Co.

1000 Davenport Bank Building
220 Main Street
Davenport, IA 52801

The Board of Directors
Soyland Power Cooperative, Inc.
and Subsidiary:

We have examined the consolidated balance sheets of Soyland Power Cooperative, Inc. and subsidiary as of December 31, 1987 and 1986 and the related consolidated statements of revenues and expenses and deficit, and changes in financial position for the years then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the aforementioned consolidated financial statements present fairly the financial position of Soyland Power Cooperative, Inc. and subsidiary at December 31, 1987 and 1986 and the results of their operations and the changes in their financial position for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Peat Marwick Main & Co.

February 5, 1988



Member Firm of
Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 1987 and 1986

ASSETS (note 3)	1987	1986
Electric utility plant, at cost (note 2):		
In service	\$490,067,612	\$ 9,514,709
Less accumulated depreciation	1,857,345	1,115,270
	<u>488,210,267</u>	<u>8,399,439</u>
Construction work in progress	5,522	488,713,236
Nuclear fuel, at cost less accumulated amortization of \$956,735	11,807,726	—
Plant site held for future use	7,260,346	7,260,346
Net electric utility plant	<u>507,283,861</u>	<u>504,373,121</u>
Investments:		
Investment in associated organization, at cost	6,404,520	5,503,780
Notes receivable (note 2)	12,986,078	8,995,058
Other investments	24,205	27,701
Total investments	<u>19,414,803</u>	<u>14,526,539</u>
Current assets:		
Cash and invested cash	4,883,906	5,125,429
Temporary investments, at cost, which approximates market	3,500,000	16,186,990
Accounts receivable, members	10,617,561	10,611,617
Other receivables, primarily from related cooperative	7,678,967	1,490,066
Inventories	2,614,625	—
Prepayments and other	7,982	30,637
Deferred charges	158,478	214,550
Total current assets	<u>29,461,519</u>	<u>33,659,289</u>
Deferred charges	409,528	430,724
	<u>\$556,569,711</u>	<u>\$552,989,573</u>

CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES

Capitalization:		
Members' deficit:		
Membership fees	1,500	1,500
Deficit	(48,076,215)	(49,855,209)
Total members' deficit	(48,074,715)	(49,853,709)
Long-term debt, excluding current installments (note 3)	512,840,786	536,319,697
Total capitalization	<u>464,766,071</u>	<u>486,465,988</u>
Current liabilities:		
Current installments of long-term debt (note 3)	4,169,000	1,114,111
Accounts payable	11,481,617	14,645,502
Advances from members	8,164,185	7,401,855
Accrued interest	7,813,187	1,225,894
Accrued expenses	343,651	136,223
Total current liabilities	<u>31,971,640</u>	<u>24,523,585</u>
Deferred credits (notes 1 and 2):		
Equity funding payments	42,000,000	42,000,000
Deferred revenue	17,832,000	—
Total deferred credits	<u>59,832,000</u>	<u>42,000,000</u>
Commitments and contingencies (notes 2, 6 and 7)		
	<u>\$556,569,711</u>	<u>\$552,989,573</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Revenues and Expenses and Deficit

Years ended December 31, 1987 and 1986

	1987	1986
Operating revenues:		
Electric energy sales	\$95,891,781	\$91,337,001
Sales of ground source heat pumps, net	723,767	—
Distribution revenue	101,415	281,843
Rent of electric property	24,881	17,115
Other	8,657	13,065
Total operating revenues	96,750,501	91,649,024
Operating expenses:		
Operation:		
Purchased capacity (note 6)	30,298,815	47,445,967
Energy costs (note 6)	30,934,946	32,361,713
Transmission	1,306,377	1,199,955
Distribution	10,919	66,250
Cost of ground source heat pumps sold	562,658	—
Maintenance	336,004	20,752
Administrative and general	2,448,160	2,560,900
Depreciation	1,264,968	291,787
Refinancing expense (note 3)	3,015,484	—
Property and other taxes	146,000	94,777
Other operating expenses	24,280	141,572
Total operating expenses	70,348,611	84,183,673
Net operating margin	26,401,890	7,465,351
Other revenue, principally interest income	498,727	178,837
Net margin before interest charges	26,900,617	7,644,188
Interest charges:		
Interest on long-term debt	44,424,368	51,320,550
Other	594,192	656,121
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(19,896,937)	(45,934,336)
Net interest charges	25,121,623	6,022,335
Net margin	1,778,994	1,621,853
Deficit at beginning of year	(49,855,209)	(51,477,062)
Deficit at end of year	\$(48,076,215)	\$(49,855,209)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Financial Position

Years ended December 31, 1987 and 1986

Sources of working capital:	1987	1986
Net margin	\$ 1,778,994	\$ 1,621,853
Items that did not use (provide) working capital:		
Depreciation	1,264,968	296,489
Amortization of nuclear fuel	956,735	—
Other amortization	3,496	—
Patronage capital allocations not received in cash	(934,373)	(441,037)
Amortization of deferred credits	—	(625,192)
Working capital provided by operations	3,069,820	852,113
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	281,795,433	49,386,000
Equity funding contributions from members	—	15,982,341
Increase in deferred revenues	17,832,000	—
Settlement and other transfers of prior year construction costs	10,874,923	—
Current portion and repayment of notes receivable	3,900,600	—
Receipt of prior years' patronage capital allocations	33,633	24,512
Decrease in notes receivable	—	431
Decrease in working capital	11,645,825	—
	\$329,152,234	\$66,245,397
 Uses of working capital:		
Additions to electric utility plant, net	20,078,614	45,427,929
Transfer of transmission and substation facilities to Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative consisting of:		
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$515,433	(4,071,148)	—
Deferred charges	(117,116)	—
Long-term debt	4,198,215	—
Purchase of Grantor Trust certificates	14,986,250	—
Increase in notes receivable	7,891,620	—
Increase in deferred charges	95,920	430,724
Current installments and repayment of long-term debt	286,089,879	1,279,553
Increase in working capital	—	19,107,191
	\$329,152,234	\$66,245,397
 Changes in components of working capital:		
Increase (decrease) in current assets:		
Cash and invested cash	(241,523)	(2,275,358)
Temporary investments	(12,686,990)	16,186,990
Accounts and other receivables	6,194,845	(4,146,026)
Inventories	2,614,625	—
Prepayments and other	(22,655)	3,770
Deferred charges	(56,072)	214,550
	(4,197,770)	9,983,926
Increase (decrease) in current liabilities:		
Current installments of long-term debt	3,054,889	587,597
Accounts payable	(3,163,885)	639,090
Advances from members	762,330	2,940,429
Notes payable, other	—	(1,590,000)
Accrued interest	6,587,293	(11,727,080)
Accrued expenses	207,428	26,699
	7,448,055	(9,123,265)
Increase (decrease) in working capital	\$(11,645,825)	\$19,107,191

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 1987 and 1986

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Organization

The consolidated financial statements reflect the accounts of Soyland Power Cooperative, Inc. (the Cooperative) and its wholly owned subsidiary. The subsidiary was created in 1987 for the purpose of selling ground source heat pumps to rural consumers. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

(b) Basis of Accounting

The accounting records of the Cooperative are maintained in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts prescribed by the Rural Electrification Administration. The Cooperative is a generation and transmission cooperative providing wholesale electric service to its fourteen members.

The Cooperative's rates are established by the Board of Directors and are subject to approval by the Rural Electrification Administration. The Cooperative is not subject as to rates, accounting and other matters relating to the regulatory authority of the Illinois Commerce Commission.

The Cooperative has entered into wholesale power agreements with each of its members which require the members to buy and receive from the Cooperative all their power and energy requirements and require the Cooperative to sell and deliver power and energy in satisfaction of such requirements. The wholesale power agreements with the members extend to the year 2015.

(c) Electric Utility Plant

Depreciation of equipment is provided over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets on the straight-line basis at rates ranging from 2.5% to 20%.

Maintenance and repair of property and replacements and renewals of items determined to be less than units of property are charged to expense. Replacement and renewals of items considered to be units of property are charged to the property accounts. At the time properties are disposed of, the original cost, plus cost of removal less salvage of such property, is charged to accumulated depreciation.

(d) Allowance for Borrowed Funds Used During Construction

The allowance for borrowed funds used during the period of construction represents the estimated interest cost of borrowed funds used for construction purposes. The composite rate used to calculate the allowance approximated 8.4% for 1987 and 3.9% for 1986.

The Cooperative capitalized interest on borrowed funds relating to its investment in the Clinton nuclear generating facility through June 30, 1987. Beginning July 1, 1987, interest on borrowed funds relating to the Clinton facility are being expensed and collected from members through rates.

(e) Nuclear Fuel

The cost of nuclear fuel, including capitalized interest and overheads, is being amortized to fuel expense on the basis of the number of units of thermal energy produced in relationship to the total thermal units expected to be produced over the life of the fuel. Nuclear fuel expense includes a provision for estimated spent nuclear fuel disposal cost which is being collected currently from members.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are stated at moving average cost.

(g) Pension Plan

The Cooperative makes annual contributions to the plan equal to the amount accrued for pension expense.

(h) Power Supply Payments

Payments made under power supply agreements (see note 6) are classified as purchased capacity, energy costs and transmission expense in the statement of revenues and expenses.

(i) Deferred Items

Deferred credits consist of equity funding payments and other deferred revenues. The equity funding payments were collected from members and were used to reduce borrowings related to the Clinton generating facility. These payments will be amortized to revenue over a period not exceeding ten years. The deferred revenues represent payments collected from members during 1987 for estimated operating expenses of the Clinton generating facility that were not incurred due to Clinton not being placed into commercial operation until December 1987. These payments will be amortized to revenue over a period not to exceed three years beginning in 1988. Deferred charges consist principally of recoverable energy costs which will be recovered through rates in future years.

(j) Reclassification

Certain accounts for 1986 have been reclassified to conform with the presentation for 1987.

(2) Electric Utility Plant in Service

The major classes of electric utility plant in service at December 31, 1987 and 1986, are as follows:

	1987	1986
Nuclear Plant and related facilities	\$487,306,444	\$ 2,302,697
Transmission Plant	610,713	5,112,613
Distribution Plant	—	77,292
General Plant	2,150,455	2,022,107
	<u>2,150,455</u>	<u>2,022,107</u>
Electric utility plant in service	<u>\$490,067,612</u>	<u>\$ 9,514,709</u>

The Cooperative had a 10.5% interest (adjusted to 7.02% in 1987 as described below) in the 950 megawatt Clinton nuclear generating facility located in Clinton, Illinois. Construction and testing of this unit was completed during 1987 and the Cooperative placed the unit in service in December 1987 at an aggregate cost of \$500,070,905 (including nuclear fuel, capitalized interest, plant site and substation) or 90% of total assets at December 31, 1987. The aggregate cost of the unit placed in service is subject to adjustment based upon a determination of the final ownership percentage discussed below.

In October 1984 the Cooperative entered into an agreement with Illinois Power Company (80% owner and project manager of the Clinton facility) which limits the Cooperative's investment in Clinton (excluding nuclear fuel, capitalized interest, plant site and substation) to \$236,250,000 of the direct costs of placing the plant in commercial operation. This limit was reached in February 1985. With the completion of the Clinton facility, the Cooperative's 10.5% ownership interest was adjusted in 1987 based upon Illinois Power's estimate of the total direct cost of the Clinton facility. This percentage is subject to further adjustment based upon a determination of the final direct costs of the facility.

In connection with the completion of the Clinton facility during 1987, the Cooperative and Illinois Power negotiated a preliminary settlement on nuclear fuel, inventory and other costs not subject to the cost limits described above. The settlement is to reimburse or charge the Cooperative for its proportionate share of these costs based upon the estimated lower ownership percentage. The settlement will result in an estimated reimbursement of \$10,197,619 of nuclear fuel and other costs and an estimated charge of \$2,306,000 relating to inventories. The estimated net reimbursement amount of \$7,891,619 will be paid to the Cooperative by Illinois Power over five years beginning in 1988 plus interest on the unpaid balance.

During 1987, the cooperative collected \$17,832,000 in revenues from members for estimated operating expenses of the Clinton facility. As a result of Clinton not being placed into commercial operation until December 1987, these estimated operating expenses were not incurred. Accordingly, the \$17,832,000 in revenues collected from members has been reflected as a deferred credit in the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 1987.

Although the estimated cost of Clinton to the Cooperative is significantly higher than original estimates, the Cooperative estimates that its rates (after considering the interest reduction related to the debt refinancing discussed in note 3) will be sufficient to fully recover its investment in Clinton over the life of the facility. Management is currently developing a rate modification plan to be implemented in 1988 which is designed to obtain full recovery of all Clinton costs. The plan will be developed to comply with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 92 and will include the deferral of certain costs for future recovery and the amortization of equity funding payments. The plan will be designed to provide the Cooperative a level of cash rates that will be adequate to meet the Cooperative's operating needs. The Cooperative estimates that its rates under such a plan will increase by approximately 4% during the first full year of commercial operation of the Clinton facility in 1988 with yearly increases thereafter averaging 2.5% through 1997.

(3) Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt at December 31, 1987 and 1986, consists of the following:

	1987	1986
Federal Financing Bank (FFB)—7.337%—10.0% mortgage notes payable, guaranteed by the Rural Electrification Administration (REA), due in quarterly installments through 2018	\$192,138,376	\$474,323,789
Rural Electric Cooperative Grantor Trust Certificates—7.3% to 9.7% notes payable, guaranteed by the Rural Electrification Administration (REA), maturing from 1992 through 2017	281,000,000	—
National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation (CFC) - variable rate (currently 7.85%) mortgage notes payable, due in quarterly installments beginning in 1988 through 1998	58,707,660	58,707,660
Rural Electrification Administration (REA)—5.00% mortgage notes payable, due in quarterly installments approximating \$48,000, including interest, through 2018; transferred to Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative in 1987	—	2,957,310
National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation (CFC) - 10.00% notes payable, due in quarterly installments approximating \$34,000, including interest, through 2015; transferred to Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative in 1987	—	1,265,049
Notes payable—7.375% due in various installments through 1992	150,000	180,000
Total long-term debt	<u>\$531,996,036</u>	<u>\$537,433,808</u>
Less:		
Current installments	4,169,000	1,114,111
Reacquired Grantor Trust Certificates, net of discount	14,986,250	—
Long-term debt, excluding current installments and reacquired debt	<u>\$512,840,786</u>	<u>\$536,319,697</u>

(3) Long-Term Debt (continued)

On March 19, 1987, the Cooperative, with REA approval, refinanced approximately \$282,000,000 of outstanding FFB debt. The refinancing was completed by issuing notes to the private sector through the Rural Electric Grantor Trusts. The Cooperative used the proceeds from the issuance of these notes to repay existing FFB debt without prepayment penalty. The costs associated with the refinancing were expensed and recovered from members through rates in 1987.

Annual maturities of long-term debt for the five years ending December 31, 1992 are as follows: 1988, \$4,169,000; 1989, \$7,218,000; 1990, \$8,180,000; 1991, \$9,379,000 and 1992, \$10,287,000.

At December 31, 1987, the Cooperative had \$7,416,000 of unadvanced funds available from long-term loans approved by FFB and \$24,000,000 of unadvanced funds available from short-term loans approved by CFC.

All assets of the Cooperative are pledged to secure the long-term debt to FFB and CFC.

(4) Pension Plan

The Cooperative participates in a multi-employer defined contribution pension plan which covers substantially all employees. Pension expense amounted to \$78,130 in 1987 and \$80,635 in 1986.

(5) Income Tax Status

The Cooperative is a nonprofit corporation under the laws of Illinois and is exempt from Federal and state income taxes under applicable tax laws.

(6) Commitments

In October 1984 the Cooperative entered into agreement with Western Illinois Power Cooperative, Inc. (WIPCO) to pool operations effective January 1, 1985, and to merge into one cooperative at an unspecified future date. Under the pool agreement, the Cooperative and WIPCO combine their power supply facilities and related costs in order to provide power to their members at the lowest possible rate. WIPCO is a generation and transmission cooperative that provides wholesale electric service to its seven members. WIPCO also had a 9.5% interest in the Clinton nuclear generating facility. WIPCO's investment in the Clinton generating station has also been limited and their ownership percentage has been adjusted to 6.36% in 1987 in a manner consistent with that used to adjust the Cooperative's ownership percentage. As of December 31, 1987, summarized unaudited financial information of WIPCO is as follows:

Total assets	\$482,622,836
Total capitalization (including long-term debt of \$431,430,936)	\$432,078,862
Total liabilities and deferred credits	\$50,543,974

In 1987, the Cooperative received \$1,250,000 from WIPCO as an adjustment of fixed costs. This amount has been netted against purchased capacity costs in the consolidated statements of revenues and expenses.

WIPCO has been unable to satisfy the debt service requirements during 1986 and 1987 on certain debt owed to FFB (which is guaranteed by REA). Management of the Cooperative has indicated that a proposed restructuring agreement between REA and WIPCO is currently being negotiated whereby WIPCO's debt would be restructured to allow for attainable debt service. However, if an acceptable debt restructuring plan can not be obtained, WIPCO would be unable to meet its continuing obligations which could impact the terms of the pooling and merger agreement referred to above.

The Cooperative anticipates that the Clinton generating station will furnish approximately 30% of the Soyland/WIPCO energy requirements. The current and additional long-term Soyland/WIPCO energy requirements will be furnished through power supply agreements with Illinois Power Company (IP) and Central Illinois Public Service Company (CIPS) as discussed below.

The Cooperative and WIPCO have contracted to purchase capacity from IP's fossil-fueled generating plants through 2004 as follows:

1988-1992	—	400MW
1993-1994	—	300MW
1995-2004	—	150MW

The Cooperative and WIPCO have also contracted to purchase capacity from CIPS's coal-fueled units through 1999 as follows:

1988	—	146MW
1989	—	157MW
1990-1994	—	213MW
1995-1999	—	101MW

The contract payments to IP and CIPS are determined on an "as if owned" basis and include capacity charges (consisting of production, operation and maintenance costs) and energy charges. Total contract payments made to IP and CIPS amounted to approximately \$40,700,000 and \$17,800,000, for 1987, and \$40,300,000 and \$35,100,000 for 1986, respectively.

(7) Contingencies

Under the Price-Anderson Act, all nuclear power station operators are subject to public liability for a nuclear incident which is currently limited to \$695 million per incident. Coverage of the first \$160 million is provided by private insurance with the balance provided by retrospective premium assessments against each licensed nuclear unit in the United States. As a joint owner of the Clinton nuclear facility, the Cooperative is a party to the insurance policies which are maintained by Illinois Power Company (80% owner and operator of Clinton) and is charged for its proportionate share of such insurance costs. In the event of an incident at any nuclear plant in the United States in excess of \$160 million, the Cooperative could be assessed a maximum of \$525,000 per incident, with a maximum assessment of \$1,050,000 per year.

The Cooperative is a defendant in various claims and lawsuits. In the opinion of management, these actions are not expected to have a material adverse effect on results of operations or financial position.

N O T E S

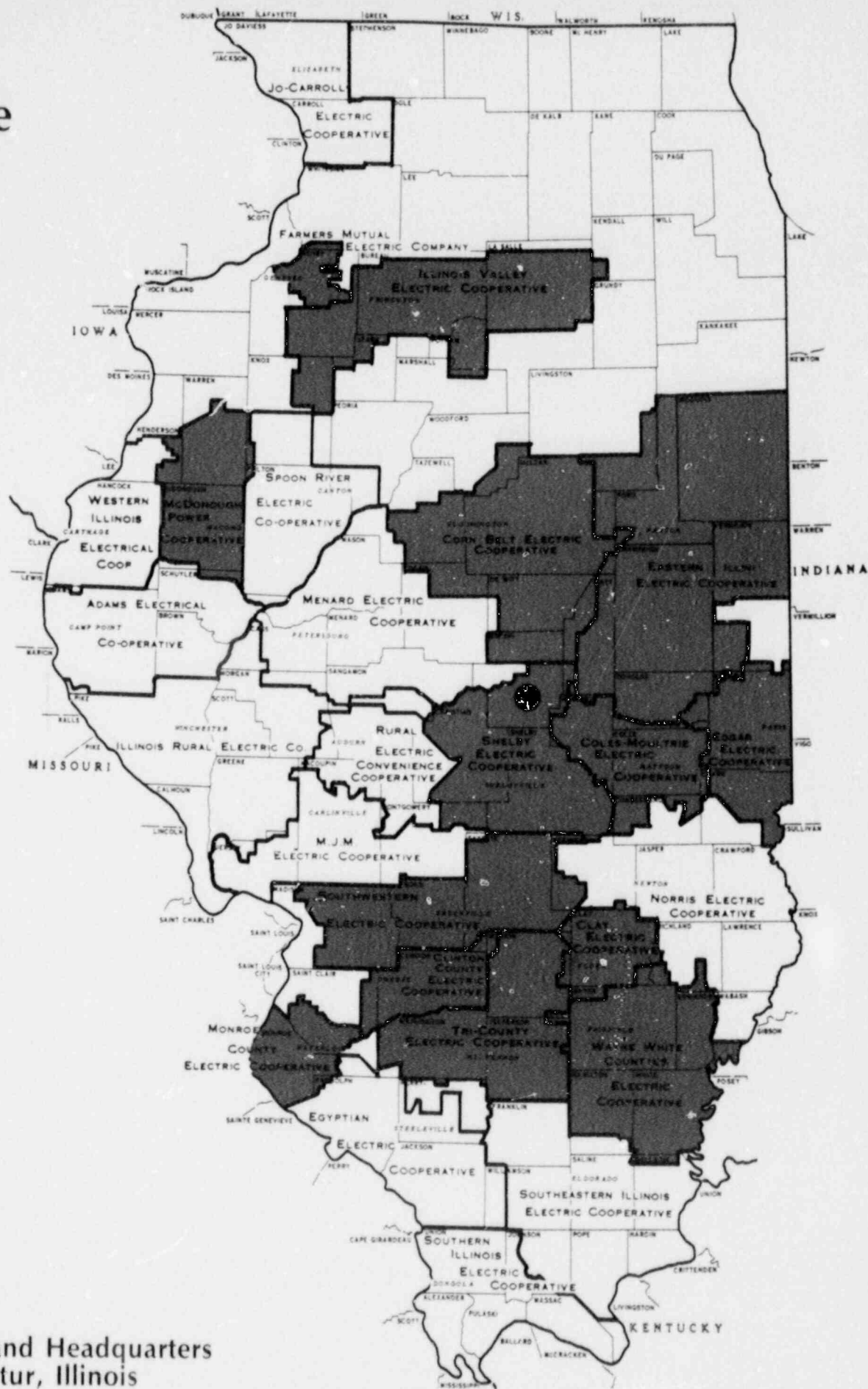
MEMBER COOPERATIVES

1987 Operating Statistics

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS:
(In \$1,000)

	Clay	Clinton County	Coles-Moultrie
Operating Revenue	\$3,809	\$8,175	\$10,825
Purchased Power	\$2,544	\$6,449	\$ 7,501
Operating Expenses	740	1,102	1,778
Depreciation Expenses	217	259	383
Tax Expense	51	62	134
Interest	170	248	302
Total Cost — Electric Service	\$3,722	\$8,120	\$10,098
Operating Margins	\$ 87	\$ 55	\$ 727
Non-Operating Margins & Capital Credits	24	69	210
Total Patronage Capital or Margins	\$ 111	\$ 124	\$ 937
ASSETS & OTHER DEBITS			
Total Utility Plant	\$8,084	\$4,608	\$14,583
Accumulated Provision for Depreciation & Amortization	2,063	2,680	4,348
Net Utility Plant	\$6,021	\$6,928	\$10,235
Total Other Property & Investments	\$ 760	\$ 510	\$ 722
Current & Accrued Assets	722	1,926	3,652
Deferred Debits	67	41	38
Total Assets	\$7,570	\$9,405	\$14,647
LIABILITIES & OTHER CREDITS			
Margins & Equities	\$3,031	\$3,541	\$ 8,339
Long-Term Debt	3,654	5,617	5,775
Current & Accrued Liabilities	443	112	322
Deferred Credits	442	135	211
Total Liabilities	\$7,560	\$9,405	\$14,647
OTHER STATISTICS			
Miles of Line	909	955	1,760
Consumers Served	2,958	4,499	7,590
Consumers Per Mile	3.25	4.71	4.31
KWH Sold Per Consumer	13,435	19,242	13,987
Total MWH Sales	39,741	86,572	106,159
Annual Revenue Per Consumer	1,288	1,817	1,426
Plant Investment Per Consumer	2,733	2,136	1,921

Service Area



● Soyland Headquarters
Decatur, Illinois

Shelby	South-western	Tri-County	Wayne-White	Total	Average
<u>\$ 12,343</u>	<u>\$ 20,587</u>	<u>\$ 18,679</u>	<u>\$ 20,147</u>	<u>\$153,952</u>	<u>\$ 10,997</u>
\$ 9,455	\$ 15,614	\$ 14,043	\$ 15,972	\$112,343	\$ 8,025
1,619	2,630	2,405	2,211	23,037	1,646
424	995	799	794	6,967	498
588	258	195	193	2,273	162
3	1,345	878	642	7,905	565
<u>\$ 12,089</u>	<u>\$ 20,842</u>	<u>\$ 18,320</u>	<u>\$ 19,812</u>	<u>\$152,525</u>	<u>\$ 10,895</u>
254	(255)	359	335	1,427	102
209	68	130	347	2,208	158
<u>\$ 463</u>	<u>\$ (187)</u>	<u>\$ 489</u>	<u>\$ 682</u>	<u>\$ 3,635</u>	<u>\$ 260</u>
\$ 13,679	\$ 41,694	\$ 28,723	\$ 27,697	\$275,506	\$ 19,679
6,673	10,187	6,710	9,448	72,511	5,179
<u>\$ 7,006</u>	<u>\$ 31,507</u>	<u>\$ 22,013</u>	<u>\$ 18,249</u>	<u>\$202,995</u>	<u>\$ 14,500</u>
\$ 2,710	\$ 1,553	\$ 1,252	\$ 1,333	\$ 15,787	\$ 1,128
421	4,592	1,394	3,490	34,588	2,471
1	43	114	59	787	56
<u>\$ 10,138</u>	<u>\$ 37,695</u>	<u>\$ 24,773</u>	<u>\$ 23,131</u>	<u>254,157</u>	<u>\$ 18,154</u>
\$ 9,859	\$ 10,703	\$ 7,173	\$ 12,916	\$ 96,193	\$ 6,871
0	24,464	17,109	9,341	144,217	10,301
90	2,408	491	400	11,359	811
189	120	0	474	2,388	171
<u>\$ 10,138</u>	<u>\$ 37,695</u>	<u>\$ 24,773</u>	<u>\$23,131</u>	<u>\$254,147</u>	<u>\$ 18,153</u>
2,056	3,027	2,640	3,224	27,792	1,985
8,443	13,511	12,768	13,318	107,566	7,683
4.11	4.46	4.84	4.13	—	3.91
16,340	14,123	16,059	18,428	—	14,226
137,955	190,818	205,037	245,422	1,584,533	113,181
1,462	1,524	1,463	1,513	—	1,401
1,620	3,086	2,250	2,080	—	2,557

Corn-Belt	Eastern/ Illini	Edgar	Farmers	Illinois Valley	McDonough	Monroe
<u>\$15,888</u>	<u>\$17,478</u>	<u>\$ 5,698</u>	<u>\$ 1,594</u>	<u>\$ 6,821</u>	<u>\$ 5,966</u>	<u>\$ 5,942</u>
\$10,993	\$11,479	\$ 3,954	\$ 1,116	\$ 4,242	\$ 4,598	\$ 4,383
2,490	3,691	1,045	226	1,457	896	747
829	1,009	202	86	483	212	275
266	175	94	24	104	73	56
<u>1,408</u>	<u>960</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>1,285</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>301</u>
<u>\$15,986</u>	<u>\$17,314</u>	<u>\$ 5,444</u>	<u>\$ 1,538</u>	<u>\$ 7,571</u>	<u>\$ 5,907</u>	<u>\$ 5,762</u>
(98)	164	254	56	(750)	59	180
<u>440</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>\$ 342</u>	<u>\$ 409</u>	<u>\$ 373</u>	<u>\$ 69</u>	<u>\$ (595)</u>	<u>\$ 196</u>	<u>\$ 222</u>
\$33,357	\$37,552	\$ 9,188	\$ 3,259	\$29,778	\$ 7,582	\$10,722
<u>7,200</u>	<u>9,874</u>	<u>3,064</u>	<u>953</u>	<u>2,927</u>	<u>3,459</u>	<u>2,925</u>
<u>\$26,157</u>	<u>\$27,678</u>	<u>\$ 6,124</u>	<u>\$ 2,306</u>	<u>\$26,851</u>	<u>\$ 4,123</u>	<u>\$ 7,797</u>
\$ 1,494	\$ 1,971	\$ 1,452	\$ 178	\$ 1,000	421	\$ 431
7,149	3,606	1,408	155	3,323	2,386	364
<u>20</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>\$34,820</u>	<u>\$33,340</u>	<u>\$ 8,985</u>	<u>\$ 2,643</u>	<u>\$31,441</u>	<u>\$ 6,947</u>	<u>\$ 8,622</u>
\$10,860	\$13,140	\$5,145	\$ 966	\$ 3,880	\$ 4,214	\$ 2,426
22,084	18,081	3,526	1,565	24,501	2,514	5,986
1,595	1,887	262	112	3,032	99	106
<u>281</u>	<u>232</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>104</u>
<u>\$34,820</u>	<u>\$33,340</u>	<u>\$ 8,985</u>	<u>\$ 2,643</u>	<u>\$31,441</u>	<u>\$ 6,947</u>	<u>\$ 8,622</u>
2,793	4,529	1,473	339	1,738	1,379	970
11,344	12,499	4,892	1,248	5,414	4,617	4,465
4.06	2.76	3.32	3.68	3.12	3.35	4.60
14,062	13,198	11,174	11,842	10,860	14,124	12,295
159,522	164,965	54,661	14,779	58,795	65,210	54,897
1,401	1,398	1,165	1,277	1,260	1,292	1,331
<u>2,941</u>	<u>3,004</u>	<u>1,878</u>	<u>2,611</u>	<u>5,500</u>	<u>1,642</u>	<u>2,401</u>

Executive Staff

E.H. Williams, *Executive Vice President and General Manager*

William V. Cheesman, *Manager of Engineering and Operations*

Douglas A. Dougherty, *Director of Economic Development*

James Greenwood, *Manager of Power Supply*

Kenneth W. Kammeier, *Manager of Finance and Administration*

Petricia S. Reynolds, *Director of Public Relations*





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