AmerenCILCO Exhibit No. 1.1

AMERENCILCO ANALYSIS OF SFCITC IMPACTS RELATING TO THE EAST SPRINGFIELD-TAZEWELL REBUILD AND RECONDUCTORING PROJECT

JANUARY 31, 2005

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Part 1

Executive Summary of Phase I Transmission Analysis

In response to Condition C.1 from the order in docket no. 02-0428, AmerenCILCO analyzed the effect of the rebuild and reconducturing project for the East Springfield-Tazewell 138 kV transmission line on import capability into the AmerenCILCO control area. The Company's analysis shows that the project increases the import capability into AmerenCILCO by more than the 192 MW required by Condition C.1 for the Phase I projects.

In conducting its analysis, AmerenCILCO used the summer 2005 case as developed by the North American Electric Reliability Council Multiregional Modeling Working Group ("NERC/MMWG"). Based on this case, the Company compared the import capability into AmerenCILCO before and after the completion of the project.

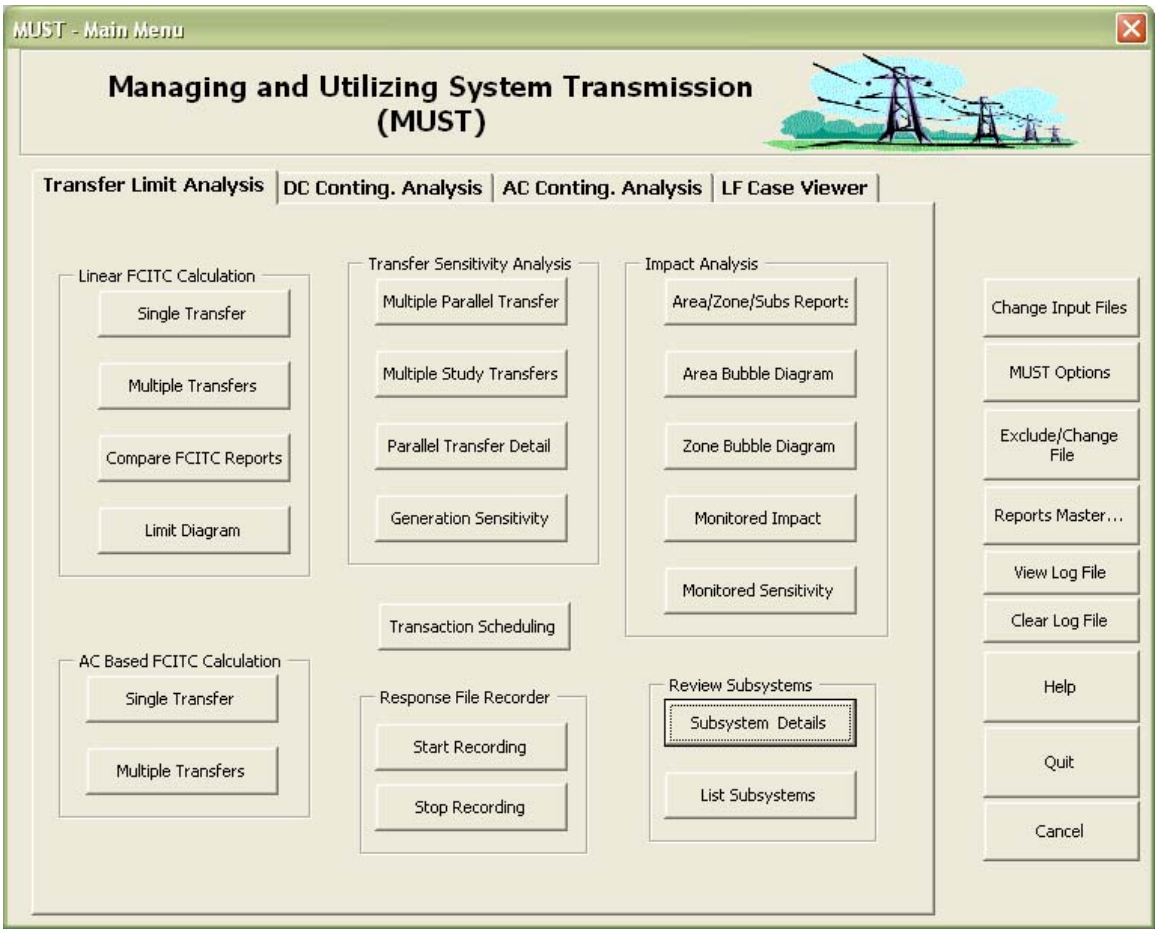
As required by Condition C.1, the Company used a Simultaneous First Contingency Incremental Transfer Capability ("SFCITC") analysis to measure the change in import capability due to the project. This analysis examined the ability of the Company's transmission system to import power from all relevant sources before and after the completion of the project.

As shown on the 2-page summary of the reports showing the before ("Old") and after ("New") cases, the rebuild and reconducturing project increases the import capability by 298 MW. (1820 MW (New/after) – 1522 MW (Old/before) = 298 MW)

Technical Overview of the FCITC Calculations and Results in MUST

First Contingency Incremental Transfer Capability ("FCITC") measures the maximum increase in transfer that can take place between two selected subsystems without violating branch ratings or interface limits during single contingencies. Traditionally, this analysis has been performed with linearized models with generation in the sending and receiving subsystems adjusted according to user-defined participation factors.

AmerenCILCO used the MUST software to perform the analysis. MUST stands for Managing and Utilizing System Transmission. It was developed by Power Technologies Inc. ("PTI") as an adjunct to analyze the cases and models in the same format as those made available by the NERC/MMWG. The main menu of MUST is as follows:


MUST - Main Menu
Managing and Utilizing System Transmission (MUST)
Transfer Limit Analysis
DC Conting. Analysis
AC Conting. Analysis
LF Case Viewer
Linear FCITC Calculation
Single Transfer
Multiple Transfers
Compare FCITC Reports
Limit Diagram
Transfer Sensitivity Analysis
Multiple Parallel Transfer
Multiple Study Transfers
Parallel Transfer Detail
Generation Sensitivity
Impact Analysis
Area/Zone/Subs Reports
Area Bubble Diagram
Zone Bubble Diagram
Monitored Impact
Monitored Sensitivity
Transaction Scheduling
AC Based FCITC Calculation
Single Transfer
Multiple Transfers
Response File Recorder
Start Recording
Stop Recording
Review Subsystems
Subsystem Details
List Subsystems
Change Input Files
MUST Options
Exclude/Change File
Reports Master...
View Log File
Clear Log File
Help
Quit
Cancel

MUST Main Menu – Transfer Limit Analysis Dialog

MUST offers several functions for analyzing transfer limits. The Multiple Transfer function available from the MUST Main Menu – Transfer Limit Analysis section for linear transfer limit analysis was used for the Base case and Mitigation case:

Linear FCITC Calculation – Multiple Transfers. This function reports transfer limits for multiple selected sending and receiving systems. The user may select as many transfers as they wish, using subsystems defined in the input files.

All MUST FCITC reports contain an ordered list of limits for monitored element/contingency pairs. The FCITC reports are sorted such that the smallest (i.e., the most restrictive) limits appear first. The maximum FCITC of interest is user specified. Study transfer levels at which branch and interface limits are reached for the base case conditions are also listed with the FCITC report.

The From column indicates the source subsystem.

The To column indicates the sink subsystem.

The Transfer Level lists the maximum amount of MW used for testing the From-To path.

The column with header FCITC for all report formats always contains incremental transfer levels between study systems where a monitored element or interface reaches its limit for a specified contingency. The FCITC reports are sorted by ascending FCITC values. Transfers lower than reported in the first-row transfer levels would not violate the rating of any branch specified as a monitored element or the limit of any specified interface or flowgate.

The next column designates the limiting monitored element (L:) and limiting contingency (C:). The same monitored element may be reported several times under different contingencies.

The Ncon column provides a contingency index that can be used to identify this contingency within the various MUST activities and reports.

The Pre-Shift Flow column contains the postcontingency flows on the monitored elements under the specified contingency at the base or initial transfer level.
The sign in MW Limit indicates the direction of flow for the limiting element. A positive limit indicates flow from the FROM bus to the TO bus for limiting branches.

The OTDF column contains OTDF for the contingency limiting constraints, while the PTDF column contains the base case distribution factors of the current study transfer on the reported limiting constraints and contingency branches.

LODF column contains LODF of a single branch contingency on the monitored element.

PTDF column contains the distribution factor for the study transfer on the reported element or contingency.

The remaining two columns provide postcontingency flow on the limiting element and contingency branch at base study transfer level and at the transfer level equal to the

FCITC value (e.g., when the monitored element or the interface reaches its limits for the reported contingency).

Summary:

From	Exporting Subsystem
To	Importing Subsystem
Transfer Level	Maximum Test Level
FCITC	First Contingency Incremental Transfer Capability
Flag	Repeated Limit
TDF	Transfer Distribution Factor
LODF	Line Outage Distribution Factor (single branch outage only)
Limiting Constraint	Branch or Flowgate
Contingency	Limiting Contingency
Ncon	Contingency Index
PreShift	MW Flow Before Transfer
Rating	Base Case or Emergency Rating
PTDF	Power Transfer Distribution Factor
PreShftBase	Pre-Shift Base Case Flow
PostShftBase	Post-Shift Base Case Flow

A simultaneous first contingency incremental transfer capability ("SFCITC") calculation is accomplished by using the FCITC feature of MUST. The source subsystem for the transfer is created using the surrounding control areas and weighting the participation based on the respective loads. The SFCITC results exhibit the relative strength of the transmission system for imports. Larger values indicate a stronger transmission network between the source and sink control areas.

The analysis used for the Phase I Base case and Phase I Mitigation case compares the FCITC reports generated by MUST for the respective cases. A simultaneous transfer from the surrounding control areas into the AmerenCILCO control area resulted in a constraint for the Holland-Mason section of the Tazewell-East Springfield line. Removal of this constraint is accomplished by the rebuild and reconductoring project, which provides an increase in the thermal capacity of the line.

As referenced above, the measured difference between the Old and New reports shows an increase from 1522 MW to 1820 MW or a net of 298 MW. This satisfies the Phase I requirements of Condition C. 1 from the ICC's order in Docket No. 02-0428.

Part 2

Summary Results of Before and After Cases

Set forth on the attached are the 2 page summary results.

Page 1 of 2 is entitled "Old" and provides the results before the completion of the East Springfield-Tazewell rebuild and reconductoring project.

Page 2 of 2 is entitled "New" and provides the results after the completion of the project.

Note that the standard print outs from this spreadsheet refer to "FCITC". As described in the section above, the Company's analysis involved SFCITC and simultaneous transfers

from multiple control areas. The MUST software was applied to perform the SFCITC analysis.

Part 3

In part because of its large size, this is not being filed on e docket.

Part 3 consists of Mr. Warnecke's workpapers and the documents he relied on and used in calculating the summary results discussed in Part 2. As discussed below, these workpapers contain confidential information. They are included on a CD consisting of about 30 MB (about 15 MB for the Old case and about 15 MB for the New case). The CD is being sent separately to the ICC Staff.

In particular, the CD contains a confidential set of the data files provided by the NERC/MMWG. The files are confidential because they contain information about generators within the AmerenCILCO control area, and in surrounding control areas, and the dispatch order and on line performance of such generators. The disclosure of this information to the public could be harmful to Ameren Corporation and its generating subsidiaries. It could also be harmful to generators owned by entities other than Ameren. Disclosure could harm all applicable generators because it could reveal information about their competitive positions in terms of their costs and their capacity related commitments.

As a Transmission Provider and participant in the NERC/MMWG, AmerenCILCO is eligible to retrieve the data files from the NERC/MMWG web site. This site is password protected to insure confidentiality.

The MUST software is applied to these data files to perform the SFCITC analysis discussed above. A hardware lock must be obtained by the user in order to operate the software. The software and associated hardware lock are available from PTI.

AmerenCILCO will make the software and associated hardware lock available to the ICC Staff at Staff's request at a mutually agreeable time and place. As with any software, the installation of the MUST software on a PC could adversely affect its existing software.