

SCHEDULE 14A
(Rule 14a-101)
Information Required in Proxy Statement

SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION
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KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

WESTERN RESOURCES, INC.
(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement)

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[The following Order was handed down on August 2, 1996.]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY,)	
Plaintiff,)	
vs.)	NO. 96-0552-CV-W-5
WESTERN RESOURCES, INC.,)	
et al.,)	
Defendants.)	

ORDER

Before this Court are plaintiff Kansas City Power & Light Company's ("KCPL") Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, defendant Western Resources, Inc. and Robert L. Rives' ("Western") Hearing Brief and Suggestion in Opposition to KCPL's Summary Judgment Motion, Intervenor UtiliCorp United Inc.'s ("UtiliCorp") Suggestions Regarding the Legality of the Proposed Merger, Intervenor Jack R. Manson's ("Manson") Opposition to the Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, KCPL's Reply, and Western's Reply. On July 25 and 26, 1996, additional evidence on the briefed issues was presented at a hearing.

For the reasons stated below, KCPL's Partial Motion for Summary Judgment is denied. This Court finds that although reverse triangular mergers and short-form mergers are provided for under Missouri Law, when they are used in conjunction, the merger statute requiring a shareholder vote is triggered.

Background

KCPL is a Missouri corporation with its headquarters and principal place of business in Kansas City, Missouri. It is a public utility that provides electricity to over 430,000 customers in Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas. Its stock is publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange. Western is a Kansas corporation whose headquarters and principal place of business are located in Topeka, Kansas. Western produces and distributes electricity and sells natural gas. UtiliCorp is a Delaware corporation but its principal place of business is also in Missouri. The company provides energy services and sells natural gas.

These companies, in anticipation of change within the energy industry, started contemplating strategic mergers. In June of 1994, KCPL and Western exchanged confidential information and began considering a business combination. KCPL's board, however, determined that a merger with Western would not be in the company's best interest. Beginning in May of 1995, KCPL's chairman and chief executive officer, A. Drue Jennings (Jennings) began meeting with Richard C. Green Jr. (Green), UtiliCorp's president and chief executive officer, to discuss a merger. The talks continued, teams were formed to explore opportunities, the companies' Boards were consulted, and on January 19, 1996, the KCPL Board approved a merger agreement with Utilicorp.

Pursuant to this Original Merger Agreement, KCPL and UtiliCorp would merge into a new Delaware corporation ("Newco").

Each share of KCPL stock would be converted into one Newco share, and each share of utilicorp stock would be converted into 1.096 Newco shares. This merger plan was executed pursuant to the General and Business Corporation Law of Missouri ("MGBCL"), Section 351.410[1], and the transaction would have required the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the outstanding KCPL shares.[2]

[1]Any two or more domestic corporations may merge into one of the corporations in the following manner: The board of directors of each corporation shall approve a plan of merger and direct the submission of the plan to a vote at a meeting of shareholders. The plan of merger shall set forth:

- (1) The names of the corporations proposing to merge, and the name of the corporation into which they propose to merge, which is herein designated as "the surviving corporation";
- (2) The terms and conditions of the proposed merger and the made of carrying it into effect;
- (3) The manner and basis of converting the shares of each merging corporation into cash, property, shares or other securities or obligations of the surviving corporation, or (if any shares of any margins corporation are not to be converted solely into cash, property, shares or other securities or obligations of the surviving corporation) into cash, property, shares or other securities or obligations of any other domestic or foreign corporation, which cash, property, shares or other securities or obligations of any other domestic or foreign corporation may be in addition to or completely in lieu of cash, property, shares or other securities or obligations of the surviving corporation;
- (4) A statement of any chaages in the articles of incorporation of the surviving corporation to be effected by the merger;
- (5) Such other provisions with respect to the proposed merger as are deemed necessary or desirable.

Mo. Ann. Stat. Section 351.410 (Vernon 1991).

[2]At each such meeting a vote of the shareholders entitled to vote thereat shall be taken on the proposed plan of merger or consolidation. The plan of merger or consolidation shall be approved upon receiving the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares entitled to vote at such meeting, of each of such corporations. Mo. Ann. Stat. Section 351.425 (Vernon 1991).

On April 9, 1996, KCPL announced that the shareholders would vote upon the Original Merger Agreement at its annual meeting on May 22, 1996.

On April 14, 1996, Western sent Jennings a letter proposing a merger in which each KCPL shareholder would receive Western common stock purportedly worth \$28 for each KCPL share, subject to a "collar" limiting the amount of Western stock that KCPL shareholders could receive. Shortly after delivery, Western released the letter to the media. The KCPL Board unanimously rejected Western's proposal. Western countered by filing preliminary proxy materials with the Securities Exchange Commission to solicit KCPL shareholders to vote against approval of the Original Merger Agreement at the May 22 meeting.

On May 9, 1996, the KCPL Board met to review the status of the Original Merger Agreement. The Board received presentations from management, financial advisors, and legal advisors. KCPL's proxy solicitation firm reported that it would be difficult to obtain the affirmative votes of two-thirds of all outstanding shares. Additionally, Institutional Shareholders Service, an independent organization, recommended that KCPL shareholders vote against the UtiliCorp merger.

The following week, Green and Jennings met to discuss ways to improve the deal for KCPL shareholders. Eventually Green offered KCPL shareholders an exchange ratio of 1 to 1, but demanded that the merger be restructured. The KCPL Board convened on May 20, 1996 to consider the revised agreement and,

after lengthy discussion, unanimously approved a Revised Merger Agreement.

The board also decided to cancel the May 22 shareholder vote.

The merger would now be carried out over two steps. The first would be a reverse triangular merger. The second would require a short-form merger. In order to effectuate the reverse triangular merger, KCPL would form a wholly-owned subsidiary ("Sub") that would merge with and into UtiliCorp. Each outstanding share of Sub stock would be converted into one share of UtiliCorp stock (held by KCPL), and each outstanding share of UtiliCorp stock would be converted into one share of KCPL stock (held by Utilicorp shareholders). UtiliCorp would be the surviving corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of KCPL. The reverse triangular merger is provided for under MGBCL Section 351.410(3). Section 351.185[3] also governs this transaction because shares must be issued before the merger can take place. This section does not require any shareholder vote. Id.

[3]1. Shares having a par value shall be issued for such consideration not less than the par value thereof as shall be fixed from time to time by the board of directors. Shares without par value may be issued for such consideration as may be fixed from time to time by the board of directors unless the articles of incorporation reserve to the shareholders the right to fix the consideration. Shares of a corporation issued and thereafter acquired by it may be disposed of by the corporation for such consideration as may be fixed from time to time by the directors. That part of the surplus of a corporation which is transferred to stated capital upon the issuance of a share dividend shall be deemed to be the consideration for the issuance of such shares.
Mo. Ann. Stat. Section 351.185 (Vernon 1991).

Step two would occur immediately after the merger of Sub and UtiliCorp. UtiliCorp would be merged with and into KCPL. KCPL would be the surviving corporation but would change its name to Maxim Energies, Inc. The short-form merger is governed by MGBCL Section 351.447.[4] Again, no vote or appraisal rights are afforded to the shareholders. Id.

Although technically no shareholder vote would be required to effectuate the revised merger under Missouri law, the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") requires that a majority of the voting shareholders must approve the issuance of shares in the first step--the reverse triangular portion--of the transaction. The Revised Merger Agreement is to be considered and voted upon at a special meeting on August 7, 1996.

KCPL filed this lawsuit seeking a declaration that the Revised Merger Agreement is valid under the laws of Missouri. Western filed a counterclaim alleging that the KCPL Board of Directors breached its fiduciary duty to the shareholders when it canceled the May 22 vote and when it approved the Revised Merger

[4]1. In any case in which at least ninety percent of the outstanding shares of each class of a corporation or corporations is owned by another corporation and one of the corporations is a domestic corporation and the other or others are domestic corporations, or foreign corporations if the laws of the jurisdictions of their incorporation permit a corporation of that jurisdiction to merge with a corporation of another jurisdiction, the corporation having such share ownership may either merge the other corporation or corporations into itself and assume all of its or their obligations, or merge itself, or itself and one or more of the other corporations, into one of the other corporations without any vote of the shareholders of any domestic corporation...
Mo. Ann. Stat. Section 351.447 (Vermon 1991).

Agreement which totally eliminated the shareholders' right to vote. The parties submitted briefs and presented evidence at the hearing on these narrow issues. The subject of this Order, however, will be limited to the legality of the Revised Merger Agreement. All fiduciary duty claims will be addressed after the shareholder classes have been established and all parties have been named.

Discussion

KCPL asks for this Court's "stamp of approval" for its Revised Merger Agreement with UtiliCorp, and argues that it is entitled to partial summary judgment because the laws of the State of Missouri provide for the two-step transaction. Not surprisingly, Utilicorp also asserts that Missouri law allows for this type of merger. Western and Manson, however, argue that the two steps result in the same outcome as contemplated under the Original Merger Agreement. They then argue that Missouri's general merger statute is triggered and the two-thirds vote would still be required.

No party challenges the validity of the reverse triangular merger or the short-form merger. The parties note that Missouri law provides for these transactions and that important business purposes are accomplished by them. The issue facing this Court then, is what was the intent of the Missouri Legislature regarding the use of these statutes in conjunction? Did the lawmakers intend for each statute in the MGBCL to stand

independently or did they intend for these provisions to be harmonized so that minority shareholder rights would be protected? Lacking legal precedent or legislative history, this Court must turn to the principles of statutory interpretations.[5]

KCPL urges this Court to adopt the doctrine of independent legal significance. This doctrine, adopted in several states including Delaware and Kansas, stands for the proposition that actions taken pursuant to the authority of various sections of the law constitute acts of independent legal significance and their validity is not dependent on other sections of an act. *Hesston Corp. v. Kays*, 270 P.2d 17, 40 (Kan. 1994). See also, *Orzeck v. Englehart*, 195 A.2d 375 (Del. 1963). The separate sections of the corporation law are considered to be of equal dignity, and a corporation is allowed to resort to one section without having to meet the requirements of a different section. *Hesston Corp.*, 870 P.2d at 39-40.

The doctrine of independent legal significance, however, has not been adopted in Missouri. KCPL cites one case, *Kirtz v. Grossman*, 463 S.W.2d 541 (Mo. Ct. App. 1971), in support of their contention that Missouri would be willing to adopt the doctrine. In *Kirtz*, Essex International ("Essex") acquired over 97% of the

[5]KCPL attempted to show through its briefing and testimony that, unlike a merger with Western, a joint venture with UtiliCorp created a better strategic fit and would better protect the future of the company. Similarly, Western attempted to show that their proposal would best serve the interest of the shareholders. The "value" of either deal is irrelevant to this Court's interpretation of Missouri's laws. This Order in no way attempts to evaluate merger proposals before the KCPL shareholders.

stock of Diatemp, voted all of its Diatemp stock in favor of dissolution, and proposed paying the minority shareholders book value for their shares even though the fair value of the company's assets exceeded book value. Id. at 542-43. The minority shareholders argued that because Essex intended to continue the business with the same employees and at the same location, the dissolution was really a consolidation and, therefore, illegal. Id. at 543. The court held that even though Essex intended to continue the business, Diatemp was not deprived of its statutory right to dissolve. Id. The court did not refer to the doctrine of independent legal significance or apply its reasoning, and more importantly, the court's decision can be fairly read as a straight interpretation of a dissolution statute amendment.

In response to the Missouri Supreme Court's voiding of a purported dissolution that resulted in joining assets and operations of two mining corporations *In re Doe Run Lead Co.*, 223 S.W. 600, the state legislature repealed a portion of a statute which restricted the right of consolidation to manufacturing corporations. *Kirtz*, 463 S.W.2d at 543 (citing Section 9759, Laws of 1921, p. 266). The amendment also stated, "[i]t shall be no objection to any proceeding brought under the provisions of this article, nor shall it be a violation of any statute relating to the consolidation of corporations, that the property or assets of the corporation sought to be dissolved may, after a decree of dissolution, shall have been made, be acquired and thereafter

used by any other person or persons, natural or corporate, in the same or a similar business." *Id.* It is more likely that the court was simply applying this statute rather than adopting the doctrine of independent legal significance.

This Court is hesitant to impose a doctrine on the state of Missouri with little to no indication of acceptance, especially when Missouri has clearly adopted a different rule of statutory construction. The general rule in Missouri has been to consider an entire legislative act together and to harmonize all provisions. *City of Willow Springs v. Missouri State Librarian*, 596 S.W.2d 441, 446 (Mo. 1980)(en banc)(citing *McCord v. Missouri Crooked River Backwater Levee Dist.*, 295 S.W.2d 42, 45 (Mo. 1956)). "Furthermore, it is an established rule of statutory construction that when a general statute...and a specific statute...deal with the same subject matter, the specific statute prevails over the general one." *State ex rel. Osborne v. Goeke*, 806 S.W.2d 670, 672 (Mo. 1991)(en banc)(citing *State ex rel. Burlington, N. v. Forder*, 787 S.W.2d 725, 726-27 (Mo. 1990) (en banc)).

The court in *AHI Metnall v. J.C. Nichols Co.*, 891 F.Supp. 1352 (W.D. Mo. 1995), applied these Missouri principles and interpreted the MGBCL as one unified legislative scheme. A minority shareholder argued that MGBCL Section 351.245(2) prevented the corporation's controlling shareholder from voting shares that had been pledged to the corporation as security for a loan. *Id.* at 1358. Section 351.245(2) provides that "[n]o person shall be

admitted to vote on any shares belonging or hypothecated to the corporation which issued the shares." *Id.* The controlling shareholder argued that it could vote the shares under MGBCL Section 351.260(4), which provides that "a shareholder whose shares are pledged shall be entitled to vote such shares until the shares have been transferred into the name pledgee, and thereafter the pledgee shall be entitled to vote the shares so transferred." *Id.*

The court concluded that because Section 351.260(4) "merely addresses the general situation where a pledgee is allowed to vote his or her stock even though it is pledged to a third-party, such as a lending institution... the general provisions of Section 351.260(4) are trumped by the narrowly-tailored provisions of Section 351.245(2)," which applies to shares pledged to corporations, the type of transaction at issue. *Id.*

Step one of KCPL and Utilicorp's transaction is governed by MGBCL Section 351.185. This general statute addresses consideration for shares and is contained in the "Capital, Surplus and Stockholders" section of Chapter 351. In contrast, Section 351.410 positioned in the "Merger and Consolidation" section specifically addresses the elements necessary to effectuate a merger. Included is the requirement that a merger plan be submitted for a vote at a meeting of shareholders. *Id.* Further, Section 351.425, also contained under the merger heading, sets out the specific two-thirds voting requirement. Unfortunately, Missouri's statutory construction principles cannot be simply and neatly applied in

this instance because the short-form merger statute which eliminates a shareholder vote is contained in the same merger section. It too is specific.

This Court, however, cannot ignore the outcome of the whole revised transaction--step one plus step two. It is the entire process and the eventual outcome that must be contemplated in light of the statutes. KCPL's Original Merger Agreement would have resulted in one corporation--the equal combination of KCPL and UtiliCorp. All assets and liabilities would have been absorbed into Newco. Although the Revised Merger Agreement creates a two-step merger and utilizes two different statutes, the outcome is exactly the same. One corporation with all the assets and liabilities of Utilicorp and KCPL will result. Aside from the increased ratio of shares to KCPL stockholders, the only change from the Original Merger Agreement is the destruction of the KCPL shareholders' right to vote and their appraisal rights.

In light of Missouri's statutory interpretation principles, this Court must view the MGBCL as one legislative unit and seek to "harmonize" the statutes at issue. The only way in which this task may be accomplished is by reading the MGBCL as requiring a vote of outstanding shares when the reverse triangular merger and the short-form merger are used together to accomplish the same result contemplated by Missouri's specific merger statutes.[6]

[6]This Court is only addressing the narrow fact scenario presented in this case.

This interpretation does not violate Missouri's stated principles.

When Sections 351.410(3), 351.185, and 351.447 are used individually, they are particularly suited to the transactions at hand.[7] However, when they are used in conjunction to achieve the same type of merger that would normally be governed by Section 351.410, the more specific statute must trump the general ones, and a vote is required. See *Flarsheim v. Twenty Five Thirty Two Broadway Corp.*, 432 S.W.2d 245, 251 (Mo. 1968)("Statutes relating to the same subject must be read together, and provisions of one having special application to a particular subject will be deemed a qualification to another statute in its general terms.")(citations omitted).

This interpretation also better reflects the well-documented protection of shareholder rights. KCPL and Utilicorp have stressed that if a two-thirds vote is required, a small minority could thwart the will of the majority.[8] This fact is of little

[7]Mergers carried out pursuant to these statutes individually serve important business purposes. For example, the reverse triangular merger results in two corporations--a parent and a subsidiary. These entities, however, remain separate which creates liability and tax advantages. Additionally, it makes sense that a shareholder vote would not be required for a short-form merger because a wholly-owned subsidiary is being absorbed into a parent corporation.

[8]KCPL also argues that due to the NYSE rule, a majority of shareholders will in fact be required to effectuate the merger and that appraisal rights will be protected due to shareholders' ability to sell their publicly traded stock. This argument is also unpersuasive. Section 351.425 requires that a merger be approved by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all outstanding shares. All shares not voted are counted as votes against the merger. The NYSE rule only requires a majority vote of a quorum. In this instance, as little as 25% of the shareholders plus one could be enough to approve the merger

consequence for the law supports minority shareholder rights. At common law, unanimous shareholder approval was required for mergers. Flarsheim, 432 S.W.2d at 251. A statutory enactment lowered the requirement to a three-fourths approval. *Id.* Although the margin was again lowered to two-thirds, the still rigorous requirement reflects an intention on the part of Missouri's General Assembly to preserve minority shareholder rights.

Additionally, Missouri courts have warned that "courts should be careful not to weaken or fritter away by construction the protection given minority shareholders...." *Id.* at 252. This Court has held that a Missouri statute requiring a two-thirds vote for the sale of corporate assets and similar statutes "are designed primarily for the purpose of protecting the interests of the shareholders of the corporation, particularly those of dissenting shareholders, and they are not based upon consideration of the public welfare." *Wooster Republican Printing Co.*, 533 F. Supp. 601, 617 (W.D. Mo. 1981)(citing *Beaufort Transfer Co. v. Fischer Trucking Co.*, 451 S.W.2d 40, 43 (Mo. 1970); *Flarsheim*, 432 S.W.2d at 252; *Still v. Travelers Indemnity Co.*, 374 S.W.2d 95, 100 (Mo. 1963)).[9]

agreement. Further, minority shareholders in a corporation whose stock was not traded on the New York Stock Exchange would be left with no voting or appraisal rights whatsoever.

[9]This Court did not ignore the cases cited by KCPL in support of its argument. The cases merely do not lend guidance because they do not contain the factual situation presented in this lawsuit. For example, in *Equity Group Holdings v. DMG, Inc.*, 576 F.Supp. 1197 (S.D. Fla. 1983), the court was deciding

In light of the statutory construction principles already adopted in Missouri and of the importance of protecting shareholder rights, this Court finds that KCPL's Revised Merger Agreement is subject to an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of its outstanding shares.

Conclusion

For the reasons outlined above,

It is hereby

ORDERED that KCPL's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment is denied.

/s/ Scott O. Wright
SCOTT O. WRIGHT
Senior United States District Judge

August 2, 1996.

whether a two-thirds vote of a parent corporation's shareholders is required to carry out a triangular merger. This transaction amounted to only step one of KCPL's plan. Two corporations, rather than one, resulted. *Id.* Similar three-party mergers were analyzed in *Terry v. Penn. Cen. Corp.*, 527 F. Supp. 118 (E.D. Penn. 981), *Wanvig v. Johnson Controls, inc.*, No. 663-487, slip op. (Wis Ct. App. March 24, 1985), and *Perl v. IU Int'l Corp.*, 607 P.2d 1036 (Haw. 1980).