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BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

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2004 FEB 18 P 4: 29

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AZ CORP COMMISSION
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IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF ARIZONA-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY, INC., AN ARIZONA CORPORATION, FOR A DETERMINATION OF THE CURRENT FAIR VALUE OF ITS UTILITY PLANT AND PROPERTY AND FOR INCREASES IN ITS RATES AND CHARGES BASED THEREON FOR UTILITY SERVICE BY ITS SUN CITY WEST WATER AND WASTEWATER DISTRICTS.

DOCKET NO. WS-01303A-02-0867

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF ARIZONA-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY, INC., AN ARIZONA CORPORATION, FOR A DETERMINATION OF THE CURRENT FAIR VALUE OF ITS UTILITY PLANT AND PROPERTY AND FOR INCREASES IN ITS RATES AND CHARGES BASED THEREON FOR UTILITY SERVICE BY ITS SUN CITY WATER AND WASTEWATER DISTRICTS.

DOCKET NO. WS-01303A-02-0868

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF ARIZONA-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY, INC., AN ARIZONA CORPORATION, FOR A DETERMINATION OF THE CURRENT FAIR VALUE OF ITS UTILITY PLANT AND PROPERTY AND FOR INCREASES IN ITS RATES AND CHARGES BASED THEREON FOR UTILITY SERVICE BY ITS MOHAVE WATER DISTRICT AND ITS HAVASU WATER DISTRICT.

DOCKET NO. W-01303A-02-0869

Arizona Corporation Commission

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FEB 18 2004

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IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF ARIZONA-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY, INC., AN ARIZONA CORPORATION, FOR A DETERMINATION OF THE CURRENT FAIR VALUE OF ITS UTILITY PLANT AND PROPERTY AND FOR INCREASES IN ITS RATES AND CHARGES BASED THEREON FOR UTILITY SERVICE BY ITS MOHAVE WATER DISTRICT AND ITS ANTHEM WATER DISTRICT, ITS AGUA FRIA WATER DISTRICT, AND ITS ANTHEM/AGUA FRIA WASTEWATER DISTRICT.

DOCKET NO. WS-01303A-02-0870

STAFF'S REPLY BRIEF

1 IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF
2 ARIZONA-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY,
3 INC., AN ARIZONA CORPORATION, FOR A
4 DETERMINATION OF THE CURRENT FAIR
5 VALUE OF ITS UTILITY PLANT AND
6 PROPERTY AND FOR INCREASES IN ITS
7 RATES AND CHARGES BASED THEREON
8 FOR UTILITY SERVICE BY ITS TUBAC
9 WATER DISTRICT.

DOCKET NO. W-01303A-02-0908

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STAFF'S REPLY BRIEF

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION.**

2 This brief replies to the closing briefs submitted by the other parties. Staff will not re-iterate
3 the arguments contained in its closing brief, and Staff relies on its closing brief for each and every
4 matter not expressly discussed in this reply brief.

5 **II. ARIZONA-AMERICAN'S INTERPRETATION OF "FAIR VALUE" IS**
6 **INCONSISTENT WITH ARIZONA LAW.**

7 **A. At the time of statehood, "fair value" could be determined by a multitude of**
8 **factors.**

9 Arizona-American asserts that the term "fair value" at the time of Arizona statehood in 1912
10 "had a definite meaning in the context of utility rate-making." (Ariz.-Am. Closing Br. at 3). Staff
11 agrees. But Arizona-American is mistaken as to the meaning of "fair value" in 1912. Arizona-
12 American's definition of "fair value" is that it must be measured by looking only to Reproduction
13 Cost New less Depreciation (RCND). This is simply wrong. In 1912, and today, "fair value" means
14 a flexible approach that allows consideration of numerous factors, of which RCND is only one.
15 Arizona-American begins with a long quotation from *Smyth v. Ames*. But this quote does not support
16 its position:

17 [T]he basis of all calculations as to the reasonableness of rates to be
18 charged by a corporation maintaining a highway under legislative sanction
19 must be the **fair value** of the property being used by it for the convenience
20 of the public. And in order to ascertain that value,
21 (1) the **original cost of construction**,
22 (2) the amount expended in permanent improvements,
23 (3) the amount and market value of its bonds and stock,
24 (4) the present as compared with the original cost of
25 construction,
26 (5) the probable earning capacity of the property under
27 particular rates prescribed by statute,
28 (6) and the sum required to meet operating expenses,
are **all matters for consideration**, and are to be given **such weight as
may be just and right in each case**. We do not say that there may not be
other matters to be regarded in estimating the value of the property.

26 *Smyth v. Ames*, 169 U.S. 466, 546-47 (1898) (emphasis and enumeration added). Arizona-
27 American's claim that original cost may not be considered as part of "fair value" is contrary to *Smyth*
28 *v. Ames*, which explicitly lists original cost as the first factor that can be considered. As a

1 commentator stated, “it would seem clear that if *Smyth v. Ames* settled anything at all it determined
2 that the cost of reproduction alone is not the “fair value.” Edwin C. Goddard, *The Evolution of Cost*
3 *of Reproduction as the Rate Base*, 41 Harvard Law Review 564, 564 (1928).

4 Cases decided after *Smyth v. Ames* but before statehood further demonstrate that fair value is a
5 flexible standard. For example, the year after *Smyth v. Ames*, the Court stated that “[u]ndoubtedly all
6 these matters ought to be taken into consideration, and such weight be given them, when rates are
7 being fixed, as, under all the circumstances, will be just to the company and to the public.” *San*
8 *Diego Land & Town Co. v. City of National City*, 174 U.S. 739, 757 (1899); see also *County of*
9 *Stanislaus v. San Joaquin & King’s River Canal & Irrigation Co.*, 192 U.S. 201, 215 (1904) (same);
10 *City of Knoxville v. Knoxville Water Co.*, 212 U.S. 1, 9-10 (1909) (stating that “the cost of
11 reproduction is not always a fair measure of the present value of a plant which has been in use for
12 many years”). And it is clear that this flexible standard includes original cost: “[n]o doubt, cost may
13 be considered, and will have more or less importance according to circumstances.” *San Diego Land*
14 *& Town Co. v. Jasper*, 189 U.S. 439, 442 (1903) (per Holmes, J.)

15 Further, commentators at the time clearly understood “fair value” to be a flexible standard that
16 included original cost. For example, an article published the year before statehood notes that the
17 relevant factors include:

18 [T]he original cost of construction of the plant under consideration, the
19 amount and market value of its stocks and bonds, and the present cost of
20 constructing a similar plant.... Under the circumstances of a particular
21 case, one or the other of the above items may be given controlling weight
in the determination of present value.... In the majority of cases,
however, all of these elements are considered. In a very few only has any
one factor been deemed absolutely controlling.

22 Edward C. Bailly, *The Legal Basis of Rate Regulation*, 11 Columbia Law Review 532, 537-38
23 (1911). Another article, published just after statehood, notes that:

24 The Supreme Court has gone no further than to mention some of the
25 elements to be considered in determining fair value.... It does not
26 indicate the relative weight to be attached to the various elements, nor
27 does it indicate that in a particular case any weight need attach to certain
28 of the elements.... Those who realize the complexity of the problem are
agreed that it is fortunate that the courts, and particularly the United
States Supreme Court, has not attempted as yet a more illuminating
definition of “fair value.” It is recognized that the entire problem is in a
developmental stage, and that there is danger of creating precedents that

1 may compromise future action when the entire problem has been more
2 fully disclosed.

3 Robert H. Whitten, *Fair Value for Rate Purposes*, 27 Harvard Law Review 419, 419-20 (1914).

4 Further, the Commission at statehood viewed original cost as one of the items to be
5 considered. The Commission issued a number of special orders to public service corporations
6 requiring them to report both the original cost and reproduction cost of their plant. *See Pacific Gas &*
7 *Electric Co.*, Special Order No. 3 (April 2, 1912); *South Side Gas & Electric Co.*, Special Order No.
8 5A (April 9, 1912); *Tucson Gas, Electric Light and Power Co.*, Special Order No. 7 (May 28, 1912);
9 *Phoenix Ry. Co. of Arizona*, Special Order No. 8 (May 28, 1912); *Clifton Water & Improvement Co.*,
10 Special Order No. 10 (June 7, 1912); *Bisbee-Naco Water Co.*, Special Order No. 11 (June 7, 1912).¹

11 These orders each provided that the Commission was required by law to find fair value and that
12 therefore the Commission ordered that the listed information be provided. Thus, the Commission at
13 the time of statehood understood that “fair value” was a flexible standard that included original cost.

14 In the light of Supreme Court cases, contemporary commentators, and the Commission’s own
15 actions at the time, it is clear that “fair value” at the time of statehood was a flexible standard that
16 allowed a number of factors to be considered, including original cost. Thus, Arizona-American’s
17 argument that original cost is forbidden under “fair value” must be rejected.

18 **B. Arizona cases support the flexible view of fair value.**

19 The Commission has a “range of legislative discretion” in finding rate base. *Simms v. Round*
20 *Valley Light & Power Co.*, 80 Ariz. 145, 154, 294 P.2d 378, 384 (1956). The only requirement is
21 that the Commission use “reasonable judgment considering all relevant factors” because there is no
22 “set, rigid formula” required. *Id.*; *see also Ariz. Corp. Comm’n v. Ariz. Pub. Serv. Co.*, 113 Ariz.
23 368, 370, 555 P.2d 326, 328 (1976). Further, the “weight given to each particular factor is entirely
24 within the discretion of the Commission, so long as that discretion is not abused.” *Ariz. Corp.*
25 *Comm’n v. Ariz. Water Co.*, 85 Ariz. 198, 202, 335 P.2d 412, 414 (1959). Arizona-American
26 suggests that *Simms* supports its view that original cost cannot be used. But in *Simms*, the Arizona
27

28 ¹ These Special Orders are reprinted in the *First Annual Report of the Arizona Corporation Commission* at pages 231 to 240.

1 Supreme Court affirmed a Commission order that was largely based on original cost.² Therefore,
2 *Simms* simply cannot be read to ban the use of original cost. Arizona-American points to a number of
3 cases, including *Simms*, which hold that fair value must be determined at “the time of inquiry.” An
4 Original Cost Rate Base (OCRB) does not violate this requirement because the OCRB varies over the
5 course of time due to depreciation, retirements, etc. Moreover, Youngtown’s witness, Mr. Burton,
6 testified that OCRB is a “reasonable measurement of the current value.” (Tr. at 1295). Using the
7 current OCRB therefore does not violate the “time of inquiry” test.

8 Arizona-American attempts to confuse the issue by accusing Staff of using the “prudent
9 investment” theory. (Ariz.-Am. Closing Br. at 6). This theory focuses on capital rather than assets.
10 See Charles F. Phillips, Jr., *The Regulation of Public Utilities*, 326 (3rd ed. 1993). Staff looked to the
11 original cost of the assets, rather than the invested capital. Arizona-American’s attack on “prudent
12 investment” is irrelevant as to whether fair value can be based on original cost. As demonstrated
13 above, the use of original cost is clearly consistent with *Simms* and *Smyth v. Ames*.

14 C. **The Post-Statehood Non-Arizona cases cited by Arizona-American are not**
15 **relevant.**

16 Arizona-American points to a number of post-statehood cases from outside Arizona to
17 support its rigid view of fair value. After Arizona achieved statehood, the Supreme Court’s
18 interpretation of fair value became more rigid. See Morton J. Horwitz, *The Transformation of*
19 *American Law 1870-1960: The Crisis of Legal Orthodoxy* 160 (1992, paperback ed. 1994) (noting
20 that the traditional view is that this change did not occur until the 1920s). These post-statehood cases
21 are not relevant to the interpretation of the Arizona Constitution. Further, as Professor Phillips notes,
22 this more rigid view only required that RCND be “considered.” Phillips, *Supra* at 324. For example,
23 during this era, the Supreme Court upheld an order of the Georgia Railroad Commission that
24 considered but rejected RCND as fair value. *Ga. Ry. and Power Co. v. R.R. Comm’n of Ga.*, 262
25 U.S. 625, 630 (1923). During this era, the Court also upheld two orders of California’s Commission,

26
27 ² The Commission found that the Fair Value Rate Base (FVRB) should be \$136,667. *Simms*, 80 Ariz.
28 at 152, 294 P.2d at 383. The OCRB was \$127,017.08 and the RCND was \$175,374.27. *Id.*
Averaging the OCRB and RCND figures produces \$151,195.68, which is substantially more than the
FVRB found by the Commission.

1 which always used original cost. The first of these cases held that original cost is a “relevant fact” in
2 determining fair value and that “the court has not decided that the cost of reproduction furnishes an
3 exclusive test.” *Los Angeles Gas & Elec. Co. v. R.R. Comm’n of Cal.*, 289 U.S. 287, 305-307 (1933).
4 And in the next case the Court affirmed the California Commission when the Commission considered
5 but rejected RCND and based its order entirely upon original cost. *R.R. Comm’n of Cal. v. Pac. Gas
6 & Elec.*, 302 U.S. 388, 395-401 (1938).

7 Arizona-American also points to a case from Illinois, *Union Electric Co. v. Illinois Commerce
8 Comm’n*, 396 N.E.2d 510 (1979). This Illinois case is not relevant to interpreting the Arizona
9 Constitution. But even if this case was relevant, it does not support Arizona-American’s view. The
10 Illinois Supreme Court held that fair value is “a highly technical term of art. It is not diametrically
11 opposed to original cost. In determining fair value, original cost and reproduction cost are but two of
12 the several elements that must be considered.” *Union Electric*, 396 N.E.2d at 516-17. Therefore, this
13 case cannot support Arizona-American’s claim that fair value must exclude original cost.

14 **D. The Commission should not give great weight to RCND.**

15 RCND is inherently speculative and should not be given great weight when other evidence of
16 value – such as original cost – is available. As one expert stated, calculating RCND is “one of the
17 most unreal fields of speculation in which the minds of metaphysicians have disported themselves
18 since the days of medieval schoolmen.” Robert L. Hale, *The “Physical Value” Fallacy in Rate
19 Cases*, 30 Yale L.J. 710, 710 (1921). Or as the Arizona Supreme Court said, RCND is “at best
20 opinion evidence that carries the weakness of some inaccuracy.” *Simms*, 80 Ariz. at 153, 294 P.2d at
21 383.

22 Further, the two leading treatises on rate regulation state that using RCND makes little
23 economic sense. See James C. Bonbright et al., *Principles of Public Utility Rates*, 300-301 (2nd ed.
24 1988) (stating that “[r]eplacement costs are difficult to defend on economic grounds.... [w]ithout
25 question the most telling blow against a reproduction cost standard is its lack of precision resulting
26 from its tenuous economic roots”); Phillips, *Supra* at 336 (stating that “[o]n economic grounds,
27 reproduction cost valuations are exceedingly difficult to defend”); see also James C. Bonbright, *The
28 Economic Merits of Original Cost and Reproduction Cost*, 41 Harvard Law Review 593 (1928).

1 Arizona-American points to four reasons that RCND should be adopted in this case. First,
2 Arizona-American suggests that its RCND is conservative because Advances in Aid of Conservation
3 (AIAC) and Contributions in Aid of Conservation (CIAC) are excluded. (Ariz.-Am. Closing Br. at
4 21-22). But, as Arizona-American notes, exclusion of AIAC and CIAC was required by the
5 Commission's order that approved the purchase of these assets from Citizens. (*Id.*) Further, it is
6 well-established that AIAC and CIAC should be excluded from rate base. *See Cogent Pub. Serv.,*
7 *Inc. v. Ariz. Corp. Comm'n*, 142 Ariz. 52, 55-57, 688 P.2d 698, 701-703 (App. 1984). Second,
8 Arizona-American argues that its RCND is also understated because it did not trend land, franchises,
9 and certain other elements of rate base. But land should not be trended because it is not a plant asset
10 that can be reproduced. (Chelus Direct, Ex.S-40 at 4; Scott Direct, Ex. S-38 at 6; Hammon Direct,
11 Ex. S-42 at 4; and Hains Direct, Ex. S-41 at 7). And it has long been clear that franchises should not
12 be trended. *See Georgia Ry. & Power*, 262 U.S. at 632. Third, Arizona-American suggests that its
13 RCND is understated because it does not include a "going concern" value. But there is no accepted
14 method for calculating going concern value. *See Los Angeles Gas & Electric*, 289 U.S. at 313-319.
15 Further, these three reasons were not given by Arizona-American's witness. (Tr. at 225) And even if
16 they were correct, Arizona-American does not explain why an understated RCND is superior to
17 OCRB.

18 Fourth, Arizona-American states that the purchase price it paid for the assets supports the use
19 of RCND. This is the only reason actually given by Arizona-American's witness on the stand. (Tr.
20 at 225). But the same witness agreed that using the purchase price to set rates is circular. (Tr. at 197-
21 98). And it is clear under Arizona law that the purchase price, standing alone, should not be
22 considered in determining the rate base. *Ariz. Water Co.*, 85 Ariz. at 203-04, 335 P.2d at 415. In
23 short, Arizona-American's four reasons do not hold water and do not support 100% reliance on the
24 inherently speculative RCND. In light of the inherent inaccuracy of RCND, the Commission's
25 traditional approach of averaging OCRB and RCND is quite generous. Arizona-American has no
26 grounds to ask for more.

27 ...
28 ...

1 **III. THE COMMISSION SHOULD APPLY THE WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF**
2 **CAPITAL TO THE ORIGINAL COST RATE BASE.**

3 Arizona-American also claims that the so-called “backing-in” method is illegal. (Ariz.-Am.
4 Closing Br. at 39). Under Arizona-American’s theory, the weighted average cost of capital must be
5 used as the fair value rate of return. Therefore, under Arizona-American’s approach, the rate of
6 return can be calculated before the rate base is determined. But the “rate of return can be calculated
7 only after a fair value rate base has been determined.” *City of Tucson v. Citizens Utilities Water*
8 *Co.*, 17 Ariz. App. 477, 482, 498 P.2d 551, 556 (1972); *see also Scates v. Ariz. Corp. Comm’n*, 118
9 Ariz. 531, 534, 578 P.2d 612, 615 App. 1978 (Commission must determine fair value and “then
10 must” determine rate of return). Staff’s approach is to multiply the weighted average cost of capital
11 by the original cost rate base, and then divide the product by the fair value rate base to determine
12 the fair value rate of return. Under this approach, the fair value rate of return cannot be calculated
13 before the fair value rate base. Therefore, Staff’s approach satisfies the *City of Tucson* test. And
14 Staff’s approach is the same approach that the Commission has traditionally used and that the Court
15 of Appeals discussed with approval. *See Litchfield Park Serv. Co. v. Ariz. Corp. Comm’n*, 178
16 Ariz. 431, 435, 874 P.2d 988, 992 (App. 1994).

17 Arizona-American attacks Staff’s position as creating a rate of return that varies by rate base.
18 (Ariz.-Am. Closing Br. at 55). But Arizona-American’s approach suffers from the same “flaw.”
19 Logically, Arizona-American’s approach leads to a different rate of return on OCRB than on RCND.
20 Further, this supposed flaw is no flaw at all. For example, the Supreme Court affirmed an order of
21 California’s Commission that established different rates of return on different rate bases. *See Los*
22 *Angeles Gas & Electric*, 289 U.S. at 292.

23 In support of its theory that a “fluctuating” rate of return is illegal, Arizona-American points
24 to the Court of Appeals decision in *Ariz. Corp. Comm’n v. Citizens Util. Co.*, 120 Ariz. 184, 584 P.2d
25 1175 (App. 1978). (Ariz.-Am. Br. at 55). That decision overturned the Commission, which had
26 relied on the Staff expert, Dr. Langum. (*Id.*) However, another Commission order based on Dr.
27 Langum’s testimony was affirmed by the Arizona Supreme Court. *See Sun City Water Co. v. Ariz.*
28 *Corp. Comm’n*, 113 Ariz. 464, 556 P.2d 1126 (1976). The Commission order affirmed in *Sun City*

1 determined two rates of return – one for original cost, and an adjusted figure for fair value. *See Sun*
2 *City Water Co.*, Decision No. 43727 at 28 (October 22, 1973). The Commission stated that because
3 “a rate of return on equity based upon book value and fair value are not the same, conclusions
4 reached using a cost of capital study from book statistics must be related to any degree of fair value
5 determined by the Commission” and therefore cost of capital estimates must be restated if they are to
6 be applied to a fair value rate base rather than an original cost rate base. *Id.* at 20. The
7 Commission’s rate of return was reversed by Court of Appeals. *Sun City Water Co. v. Ariz. Corp.*
8 *Comm’n*, 26 Ariz. App. 304, 547 P.2d 1104 (1976). But the Arizona Supreme Court reversed the
9 Court of Appeals and affirmed the Commission’s order, stating that the Commission has a “range of
10 legislative discretion” and the Commission’s order was supported by substantial evidence. *See Sun*
11 *City Water Co.*, 113 Ariz. at 465, 556 P.2d at 1127. Therefore, Arizona law grants the Commission
12 broad discretion, and the Commission need not directly apply the weighted average cost of capital to
13 the fair value rate base.

14 Further, in order for a utility to maintain its credit and attract capital, the weighted average
15 cost of capital must be applied to the OCRB. *See Phillips, Supra* at 337. Mr. Reiker agrees with
16 Professor Phillips that for economic reasons the weighted average cost of capital must be applied to
17 the OCRB. (Reiker Direct, Ex. S-45 at 63-66). Therefore, Arizona-American’s statement that Mr.
18 Reiker did not comment on how the weighted average cost of capital should be applied to rate base is
19 simply incorrect. (Ariz.-Am. Closing Br. at 55).

20 **IV. THE COMMISSION SHOULD NOT ACCEPT POST-TEST YEAR SERVICE**
21 **COMPANY CHARGES AND OVERHEADS.**

22 Arizona-American’s proposal to use post-test year service company charges and overheads
23 should be rejected because (1) the 2002 figures are not known and measurable; (2) the use of the
24 2002 figures creates a mismatch between test year revenues, expenses, and rate base; (3) the 2002
25 figures are imprudently high; and (4) it makes ratepayers responsible for a new owner’s higher costs.
26 (Tr. at 970).

27 Arizona-American asserts that its post-test year (2002) figures are known and measurable.
28 But 2002 was Arizona-American’s first year of operations, and therefore the Commission has no way

1 of knowing if 2002 represents a normal level of expenses because there is nothing to compare it with.
2 (Tr. at 611). Further, Mr. Stephenson testified that some of these costs will decrease as Arizona-
3 American gains experience operating the assets. (Tr. at 471). Accordingly, the 2002 figures are not
4 known and measurable.

5 Arizona-American seems to concede that using 2002 figures creates a mismatch. To deal
6 with this, Arizona-American makes the radical argument that “every pro forma adjustment creates
7 some sort of mismatch.” (Ariz.-Am. Closing Br. at 32). This statement is clearly wrong. For
8 example, no mismatch is created when “not used and useful” plant is removed from rate base.

9 Further, Arizona-American’s 2002 costs are simply too high. Because the 2001 costs were
10 incurred by the previous owner, the Commission has the unique opportunity to directly compare the
11 operating costs of these two companies. Arizona-American’s higher costs should be rejected. The
12 issue of charges from the American Water Works Service Company was addressed by the Virginia
13 Commission in its recent order concerning Arizona-American’s Virginia affiliate. The Virginia
14 Commission stated that:

15 If the service is purchased from an affiliate, the utility may not collect
16 through rates an amount that exceeds the least of three options: the
17 utility’s cost of providing the service in-house, the market price for the
service, or the cost to the affiliate of providing the service, including a
reasonable return.

18 *Virginia-American Water Co.*, 229 PUR4th 136, 142, Case No. PUE-2002-00375 (Va. State Corp.
19 Comm’n September 3, 2003). In Virginia, Arizona-American’s affiliate provided a detailed report on
20 the comparative cost of the service company charges. *Id.* at 141. No such report was submitted in
21 this case. (*See e.g.* Turner Sun City Water Direct, Ex. A-30).

22 **V. THE COMMISSION SHOULD REJECT THE PROPOSED TOLLESON ADJUSTOR.**

23 Arizona-American accuses Staff of “cling[ing] to ratemaking theory.” (Ariz.-Am. Closing Br.
24 at 69). This we are happy to admit. Ratemaking theory allows for adjustors only in limited
25 circumstances not present here. *See Scates*, 118 Ariz. at 535, 578 P.2d at 616 (adjustor may be used
26 for “fluctuations in certain, narrowly defined, operating expenses”). As discussed in Staff’s closing
27 brief, the Commission previously eliminated the Tolleson adjustor, and it should not be resurrected
28 now. Arizona-American claims that the Tolleson Rate Component 4 costs are known. (Ariz.-Am.

1 Closing Br. at 69). But Arizona-American’s own witness admitted that these costs are not known and
2 measurable. (Tr. at 146-47). Arizona-American claims that denying this adjustor threatens its
3 “financial integrity.” (Ariz.-Am. Closing Br. at 70). Requiring capital investment to fund a capital
4 project does not destroy financial integrity. And whatever the merits of Arizona-American’s claim, it
5 is based on treating the Sun City District as a stand-alone entity. But one of the benefits that
6 Arizona-American claimed for its asset purchase, and for the approval of the RWE transaction, was
7 increased access to capital. Arizona-American should not now be able to deny this benefit.

8 **VI. THE COMMISSION SHOULD ADOPT STAFF’S LEVEL OF ACCUMULATED**
9 **DEPRECIATION.**

10 As explained in Staff’s closing brief, Staff’s level of accumulated depreciation should be
11 adopted because it properly shows the effect of the disallowed plant. Arizona-American advances
12 what can be called the “we just bought it” defense, asserting that it should not be responsible for
13 inadequate records. (Ariz.-Am. Closing Br. at 28). Presumably, Arizona-American conducted a due
14 diligence investigation of the assets before it bought them. And in any event, Arizona-American
15 became fully responsible for the assets upon closing. Arizona-American’s defense must be rejected.

16 **VII. STAFF’S RECOMMENDED 6.5 PERCENT WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF**
17 **CAPITAL IS CALCULATED THROUGH PROPER APPLICATION OF**
18 **APPROPRIATE ECONOMIC MODELS AND SHOULD BE ADOPTED.**

19 Properly functioning equity cost estimation models provide a higher result when economic
20 factors such as interest and bond rates are high and a lower result when interest and bond rates are
21 low. Arizona-American argues the models are “broken” when economic factors work to indicate a
22 lower cost of equity. That argument should be rejected.

22 **A. Arizona-American’s restatement of Staff’s DCF analysis should be rejected.**

23 Proper application of the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) analysis results in a cost of equity that
24 is not as high as Arizona-American desires. Arizona-American calls the model’s result “nonsense”
25 and improperly inflates the model’s results by dismissing dividends per share (DPS) growth. (*Id.*).
26 Staff, on the other hand, includes dividend growth in its model because the DCF formula is
27 predicated on dividend growth. Arizona-American fails to present a compelling reason to exclude
28 dividend growth. (Reiker Surrebuttal, Ex. S-46 at 9).

1 Arizona-American argues when earnings per share (EPS) grow more rapidly than DPS,
2 investors will surely conclude that a company is saving for future expenses and expect faster future
3 growth. (Zepp Rebuttal, Ex. A-49 at 45). As Staff points out, investors are just as likely to conclude
4 a company's leaders expect future earnings to decrease and want to avoid future dividend reductions
5 when earnings decrease. (Reiker Surrebuttal, Ex. S-46 at 12; Staff Closing Br. at 16). The omission
6 of DPS growth from the DCF model moves the model's results away from and not toward a reliable
7 estimation. The omission works only to inflate the estimate to the detriment of ratepayers. Dr.
8 Zepp's restatement should be rejected.

9 Arizona-American inflates its cost of equity estimate by adding a "supernormal" growth stage
10 between the first and second stages of the multi-stage DCF formula. (Staff Closing Br. at 17; Reiker
11 Surrebuttal, Ex. S-46 at 16). The addition of this stage should be rejected as illogical and misapplied
12 as explained in Staff's closing. (Staff Closing Br. at 17). Further, its inclusion is not supported by
13 Myron Gordon's email as Arizona-American claims. (Ariz.-Am. Closing Br. at 46). In fact, Dr.
14 Gordon states he cannot comment "on whether Dr. Zepp used the best possible method" to
15 implement the espoused principle. (Zepp Rejoinder, Ex. A-50, Exhibit TMZ-RJ2). This inflationary
16 restatement of Staff's DCF analysis should also be rejected.

17 **B. The CAPM is the favored method of estimating risk and return and Dr. Zepp's**
18 **risk premium analyses should be rejected.**

19 Dr. Zepp describes the Capital Asset Pricing Method (CAPM) version used by Staff and
20 Residential Utility Consumer Office (RUCO) as applicable to "special cases of the more general risk
21 premium approach" and disregards its results in his equity cost estimate. (Ariz.-Am. Closing Br. at
22 47). The CAPM model is the work of Nobel Prize winning economists and the favored method of
23 estimating equity costs among CFO's and economists. (Staff Closing Br. at 17). The model should
24 not be rejected just because it properly yields low cost of equity results.

25 Zepp's restatement of Staff's CAPM method should be rejected. As illustrated in Staff
26 testimony and its Closing Brief, the variables used by Staff are proper. (Staff Closing Br. at 17-18;
27 Reiker Direct, Ex. S-45 at 23-25).

28 . . .

1 **C. Results of the DCF method and the CAPM both satisfy the comparable earnings**
2 **standard and Dr. Zepp's comparable earnings method should be rejected.**

3 Dr. Zepp argues that his inflated results should be adopted because they fall somewhere
4 within the range of either the cost of equity found for water companies in other jurisdictions, or they
5 fall somewhere within the range of actual earnings of other companies in other jurisdictions. This
6 method of determining equity cost is called the comparable earnings method. While the comparable
7 earnings method was once widely used to determine equity cost it has been replaced by the market
8 based corporate finance models, including the DCF method and the CAPM. (Reiker Surrebuttal, Ex.
9 S-46 at 37).

10 The comparable earnings method and the comparable earnings standard are not one and the
11 same. Clearly an equity cost estimate need not be obtained using the comparable earnings method to
12 meet the comparable earnings standard. The DCF method and the CAPM estimate the cost of equity
13 by quantifying the anticipated dividends and capital gains investors expect to earn by purchasing
14 shares of stock with comparable risk. (*Id.*). Therefore, the results obtained from the DCF and CAPM
15 models meet the *Hope* comparable risk standard.

16 **D. Staff's recommendation meets the capital attraction standard.**

17 Staff's recommended rate of return results in a 3.0 pre-tax interest coverage ratio. (Reiker
18 Surrebuttal, Ex. S-46 at 29). Arizona-American improperly calculates its approximately 1.0 pre-tax
19 interest coverage using accounting data which implies that the Commission is obligated to provide an
20 opportunity to earn a return on assets not devoted to public service. (*Id.*). Arizona-American is not
21 entitled to such returns.

22 Arizona-American then leaps to the conclusion that if its equity cost and rate of return
23 estimates are not adopted in this case, the Commission will have adopted a rate that is confiscatory
24 and illegal. Staff's recommended rate of return is based on sound economic principle and results in a
25 rate of return that will allow Arizona-American the opportunity to, with efficient management, cover
26 its capital costs. Such a return is not confiscatory.

27 ...

28 ...

1 **E. Staff's recommended capital structure is the result of analysis of Arizona-**
2 **American's specific amounts of debt and equity and should be adopted.**

3 Arizona-American's capital structure argument is unclear. However, it appears that because
4 Staff required Arizona-American to provide specific dollar amounts of debt and equity (as required
5 on Schedule D-1 of the application) Arizona-American argues Staff is required to present its specific
6 findings of equity and debt amounts or Staff's testimony should be rejected. The argument fails on
7 two accounts. First, Staff did provide the dollar amount of long-term debt in both Mr. Reiker's
8 Direct (Reiker Direct, Ex. S-45 at Schedule JMR-2, Column G, Line 7) and Mr. Reiker's surrebuttal
9 testimonies. (Reiker Surrebuttal, Ex. S-46 at Schedule JMR-S17, Column G, Line 10). Second, the
10 record clearly illustrates how Staff arrived at its capital structure recommendation. Staff clearly
11 based its recommendation on an accurate analysis of the information provided by Arizona-American.
12 Staff's capital structure recommendation of 39.9 percent equity and 60.1 percent debt should be
13 adopted. (*Id.* at 28).

14 **VIII. STAFF'S REVISED RATE DESIGN SHOULD BE ADOPTED.**

15 Staff's original rate design incorporates factors such as revenue stability, affordability and
16 simplicity into a conservation-based three-tiered inverted block rate design. Staff still believes that
17 accepting its original rate design would benefit the public interest. However, Staff understands that
18 designing rates is an art as much as it is a science. A different rate design may be beneficial to
19 customers, achieve conservation and provide for revenue stability. Unfortunately, Arizona-
20 American's new proposed rate design is fraught with problems. Staff cannot endorse Arizona-
21 American's new rate design proposal. However, in response to this proposal Staff presents an
22 updated rate design proposal that addresses some of the concerns by Arizona-American and
23 intervenors, yet still achieves the goal of conservation, efficient use of water, balancing affordability,
24 fairness, simplicity and revenue stability.

25 **A. Arizona-American's objections to Staff's original rate design should be rejected.**

26 Arizona-American argues that Staff's original rate design should be rejected because it is not
27 supported by a cost of service study. (Ariz.-Am. Closing Br. at 57). But Arizona-American's
28 proposal is not supported by a cost of service study. No cost of service study was filed by Arizona-

1 American in its direct case to support the present rate structure. Arizona-American argues that it did
2 not need a cost of service study because it is keeping the same rate design as is currently in effect, but
3 there is no way to tell whether that design is supported by cost unless a cost of service study is
4 conducted. Arizona-American's sole reason to introduce a cost of service study in its rebuttal
5 testimony was to rebut Staff's rate design; Arizona-American never showed that its proposal on rate
6 design was supported by cost. More importantly, the rates currently in effect were not based on cost,
7 but on a myriad of other factors, including a first step towards conservation. (Decision 60172, Ex. S-
8 2 at 40-41).

9 Arizona-American further argues that because the first tier is below cost in Staff's original
10 rate design, Staff's rate design will not achieve conservation. (Ariz.-Am. Closing Br. at 57-58). This
11 argument is also flawed. Apparently, Arizona-American believes that important factors, such as
12 affordability and recognizing the nondiscretionary and inelastic need for water, cannot be balanced
13 within a conservation-oriented rate structure. Staff's original rate design recognizes that when water
14 use is nondiscretionary and needed to sustain life, health and hygiene, water use will not be
15 diminished at that level. (Tr. at 1064-65, 1067, 1074, 1076, 1137-38). Staff's analysis concluded that
16 4,000 gallons was an appropriate breakover point between the first (nondiscretionary) and second
17 tier. (Tr. at 1064). The incentive to reduce consumption would only come when water use is more
18 discretionary, at the second and third tiers. (Tr. at 1065, 1137-38). Arizona-American ignores the
19 fact that second-tier rates in Staff's original rate design achieve recovery of the subsidy in the first
20 tier and also send the price signal to customers to conserve water.³ (Tr. at 1065, 1086, 1096) While
21 the breakover between the second and third tier is at a relatively high 100,000 gallons, the purpose is
22 to ensure revenue stability and send a more pronounced price signal, especially to future customers.
23 (Tr. at 1092, 1098). Arizona-American ignores the balancing of interests in its criticism. Staff, on
24 the contrary, embraces those factors into its original rate design. (Tr. at 1105). Staff's original rate
25

26 ³ Arizona-American's Rejoinder Testimony, Schedule 2, shows that, for the majority of water
27 divisions where the demand charges are incorporated within the commodity rate, Staff's second tier
28 commodity rate, the rate between 4,001 and 100,000 gallons, is above cost. (See Kozoman Rejoinder
Testimony, Ex. A-63 at Rejoinder Schedule 2). Given that the goal of the rate design is for Arizona-
American to achieve its required revenues for the entire system and not per customer or per division,
Staff's original rate design is appropriate.

1 design is an appropriate balancing, in the public interest.

2 **B. Arizona-American failed to provide a cost of service study in its direct testimony.**

3 Arizona-American, the Town of Youngstown, and Sun Health all criticized Staff's original
4 rate design for failure to differentiate between residential and commercial and industrial customers.⁴
5 Staff does not agree with the assertion that because there is no differentiation, conservation will not
6 be achieved. However, Staff does agree that a rate structure can be designed that promotes
7 conservation with different breakover points for each size of meter. (Tr. at 1120-21). The problem in
8 this case was that Arizona-American never filed a cost of service study in its direct case. A cost of
9 service study would have aided Staff in developing a rate design with separate breakover points for
10 each meter size (Tr. at 1140-41). Given that Arizona-American never offered a three-tiered rate
11 design counterproposal in its testimony, Staff was obligated to design a rate structure that best
12 balanced many important factors. (Tr. at 1107). While Staff recognizes that a rate design could be
13 constructed with separate breakover points per meter size that successfully balances many factors,
14 Arizona-American did not provide Staff with all the resources needed to do so. Therefore, Staff's
15 rate design had uniform breakover points for all meter sizes.

16 **C. Staff's revised rate design should be adopted and Arizona-American's revised**
17 **proposal should be rejected.**

18 In response to Arizona-American's updated rate design proposal, Staff has attached its own
19 revised rate design proposal. Also attached is a Staff Report detailing the deficiencies in Arizona-
20 American's updated rate design proposal and the added benefits of Staff's revised rate design. What
21 follows is a summary of both.

22 **1. Staff's Rate Design incorporates the concerns by the parties, promotes**
23 **conservation, yet balances other important factors in a fair and just way.**

24 Staff's revised rate design is based on meter size, not on the class of customer. Staff's revised
25

26 ⁴ Frank Grimmelman is also opposed to Staff's original rate design. (Grimmelman Closing Br. at 5).
27 While the RUCO does not endorse Staff's original rate design, RUCO states that it "remains open to
28 other possible rate designs provided that . . . there is an equitable distribution of rates to each
respective class." (RUCO Closing Br. at 12). The Arizona Utility Investor's Association does not
comment on Staff's original rate design in its initial brief.

1 rate design does not discriminate against residential customers. Staff's rate design does differentiate
2 between meter sizes by increasing the breakover point between tiers as the meter size increases. For
3 instance, in the Agua Fria division, one inch metered customers have a breakover point of 50,000
4 gallons of water between tier one and tier two; two-inch metered customers have a breakover point of
5 100,000 gallons of water between tier one and tier two. However, the increasing breakover point
6 applies to all classes of customer with that meter size. In this way, Staff's revised rate design
7 successfully responds to the concerns of Sun Health and Youngtown while avoiding the
8 discrimination present in Arizona-American's updated proposal.

9 Staff's revised rate design is still an inverted tiered block rate design and still promotes
10 conservation. For the vast majority of meter sizes, the revised design is a two-tiered inverted block
11 rate design. However, because of the nondiscretionary use and inelastic need for water by residential
12 customers, Staff has added a third tier for the smallest meter sizes for residential customers. For all
13 of the reasons stated in Staff's pre-filed testimony and during the hearing, this first tier properly
14 recognizes the nondiscretionary character of water use for residential customers up to 4,000 gallons.
15 Except for the nondiscretionary tier for residential customers, commercial customers and residential
16 customers are charged exactly the same for their water use based on the meter size. Staff's revised
17 rate design still balances the primary goal of conservation and efficient use of water with other
18 important factors while responding to the concerns of some of the intervenors.

19 Staff's revised rate design also addresses the issue regarding the multi-family residential
20 customers and multi-unit commercial customers for the Mohave and Havasu water districts. While
21 Staff still recommends that this issue be fully addressed by Arizona-American in the next rate case,
22 Staff's rate design starts the move towards a design that charges these customers based on actual
23 meter size while avoiding significant impact on other customers. Staff has accomplished this by
24 calculating the monthly minimum charge by taking the monthly minimum for 5/8-inch meter
25 customers, multiplying that by the number of units and dividing the product in half. While not
26 entirely solving the issue, the problem is significantly abated without adversely impacting other
27 customers.

28 . . .

1 **2. Arizona-American's updated proposal is flawed and should not be**
2 **adopted.**

3 Staff appreciates the effort Arizona-American made in designing its updated rate design
4 proposal. In many ways, Arizona-American's updated design is an improvement. However, Staff
5 still cannot support Arizona-American's updated design for the reasons summarized below and
6 detailed in the Staff Report attached to this brief. Staff would recommend adopting its revised rate
7 design instead.

8 Arizona-American's updated rate design unfairly discriminates against residential customers.
9 Higher breakover points exist between tiers for commercial customers than for residential customers,
10 meaning the residential customers pay more for water than commercial customers for the same
11 services. Using the Agua Fria Division as an example a residential customer on a one-inch meter
12 would pay \$2.56 per 1,000 gallons at 20,000 gallons of use, while a commercial customer on the
13 same size meter would pay only \$1.71 per 1,000 gallons at 20,000 gallons of use under Arizona-
14 American's updated rate design. Staff's revised rate design would have both commercial and
15 residential customers paying \$1.78 per 1,000 gallons at 20,000 gallons of use. Commercial customers
16 do not have the inelastic need for water the way residential customers do, so no nondiscretionary
17 recognition is justified. While Staff's revised rate design charges customers based on meter size,
18 Arizona-American's updated design punishes residential customers.

19 Furthermore, Arizona-American's rate design results in illogical breakover points for
20 commercial customers. For instance, in the Anthem water division, the breakover points for
21 commercial customers are as follows:

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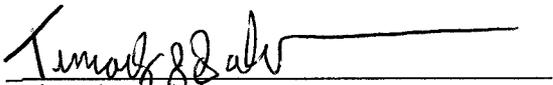
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Meter Size	Breakover Point
3/4 "	22,000 gal.
1"	5,332,500 gal.
1.5"	235,000 gal.
2"	221,000 gal.
3"	4,892,500 gal.
4"	7,644,531 gal.
6"	15,289,063 gal.
8"	24,462,500 gal.

The design for commercial customers is based only for each meter size independently, without regard to the use patterns of other meter sizes. This can also lead to a "crossover" situation as explained in the Staff Report. The breakover points for commercial customers do not make sense when all the meter sizes are examined in concert.

Finally, Arizona-American's rate design does nothing to address the situation of the minimum charges for multi-family residential and multi-unit commercial customers for the Mohave and Havasu districts. While the situation cannot be entirely resolved until the next rate case, significant steps should be taken here. Staff's revised rate design lessens the adverse impact. Arizona-American's updated proposal does not.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 18th day of February 2004.



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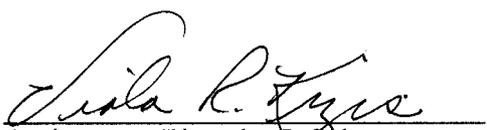
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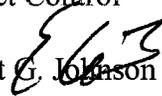
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ATTACHMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: Docket Control

FROM: Ernest G. Johnson

Director
Utilities Division

DATE: February 18, 2004

RE: STAFF REPORT FOR ARIZONA-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY, INC.
(DOCKET NOS. W-01303A-02-0867, W-01303A-02-0868, W-01303A-02-0869, W-01303A-02-0870, AND W-01303A-02-0908)

Attached is the Staff Report in response to Arizona-American Water Company, Inc.'s permanent rate application brief supplement to the record regarding rate design.

EGJ:DRR:rdp

Originator: Dennis Rogers

Attachment: Original and fourteen copies

Service List for: Arizona-American Water Co., Inc.

Docket Nos. W-01303A-02-0867

W-01303A-02-0868

W-01303A-02-0869

W-01303A-02-0870

W-01303A-02-0908

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**STAFF REPORT
UTILITIES DIVISION
ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION**

ARIZONA-AMERICAN WATER CO., INC.

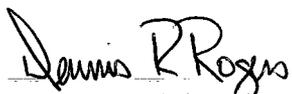
**DOCKET NOS. W-01303A-02-0867
W-01303A-02-0868
W-01303A-02-0869
W-01303A-02-0870
W-01303A-02-0908**

**STAFF'S RESPONSE TO SUPPLEMENTAL
RATE DESIGN FILING**

FEBRUARY 2004

STAFF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Staff Report for Arizona-American Water Co, Inc., Docket No. W-01303A-02-0867, et al., was the responsibility of the Staff member listed below. Dennis Rogers was responsible for the rate design.


DENNIS ROGERS
PUBLIC UTILITIES ANALYST IV

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Staff Report and recommended rate design is in response to the Arizona-American Water Company, Inc. ("AWWC" or "Company") filing of a supplement to the record on January 23, 2004, of a proposed inverted-block rate design and schedules for each of seven water districts.

The Company's amended rate structure is in many aspects an improvement over its original filing, however it continues to exhibit two notable deficiencies that should be remedied to make it acceptable. The notable deficiencies in the Company's rate structure are price discrimination against residential customers in all seven districts and multi-family residential and multi-unit commercial customers in the Mohave and Havasu water districts.

Staff recommends a revised rate design that not only rectifies the deficiencies in the Company's amended rate design, but also addresses critical comments and testimony of Staff's initial rate design to provide the Commissioners with the opportunity to adopt a rate design in order that most appropriately addresses all considerations. Staff's recommended revised rate design has break-over points between tiers that vary by meter size and are particular to each of the seven water districts. Schedules showing Staff's revised rate design and showing its effect on median and average consumption by meter size and customer class are attached.

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RESIDENTIAL PRICE DISCRIMINATION	1
MULTI-UNIT PRICE DISCRIMINATION	2
STAFF’S RECOMMENDED RATE DESIGN	2

SCHEDULES

(ENTER SCHEDULE NAME)	Schedule 1
(ENTER SCHEDULE NAME)	Schedule 2

Attachments

- Arizona-American Water Company, Inc. - Agua Fria Water: Rate Design Revised 2/17/2004
- Arizona-American Water Company, Inc. - Anthem Water: Rate Design Revised 2/17/2004
- Arizona-American Water Company, Inc. - Havasu Water: Rate Design Revised 2/17/2004
- Arizona-American Water Company, Inc. - Mohave Water: Rate Design Revised 2/17/2004
- Arizona-American Water Company, Inc. - Sun City Water: Rate Design Revised 2/17/2004
- Arizona-American Water Company, Inc. - Sun City West Water: Rate Design Revised 2/17/2004
- Arizona-American Water Company, Inc. - Tubac Water: Rate Design Revised 2/17/2004

Introduction

This Staff Report and recommended rate design responds to Arizona-American Water Company, Inc.'s ("AAWC" or "Company") January 23, 2004 supplemental filing that proposed an inverted-block rate design for each of seven water districts. The Company's supplemental filing of a conservation-oriented inverted-block rate design is a response to comments made by Commissioner Mundell on the first day of the hearing. Although the Company's amended rate structure is in many aspects an improvement over its original filing, it continues to exhibit notable deficiencies that should be remedied to make it acceptable. A discussion of those deficiencies follows.

Staff has prepared a revised recommended rate design that rectifies the deficiencies of price discrimination against residential customers in all seven water districts and against multi-family residential and multi-unit commercial customers in the Mohave and Havasu water districts. It also addresses critical comments and testimony of Staff's initial rate design to provide the Arizona Corporation Commissioners with the opportunity to adopt a rate design that most appropriately addresses all considerations.

Deficiencies in AAWC's Supplemental Rate Design

Residential Price Discrimination

The Company's amended rate design discriminates against residential customers in favor of commercial customers. The Company's amended rate design has higher break-over points between tiers for commercial customers than for residential customers, meaning that residential customers pay higher commodity rates than commercial customers for identical service. For example, in the Company's rate design for the Havasu water district, the third tier begins at 10,000 gallons for 5/8-inch meter residential customers and at 32,000 gallons for commercial customers with the same meter size. The Company has not provided any justification for this discriminatory pricing.

The Company bases its commercial break-over points on the water use patterns for each meter size independently, i.e., without regard to the use patterns of other meter sizes. Such isolated calculation of break-over points between tiers is illogical and results in situations in which a customer's bill would be greater if he/she had a smaller versus a larger meter and used the same amount of water (Staff refers to a situation where a customer would have a lower bill with a larger meter for the same consumption as a "crossover"). This is illogical, unfair and unnecessary. The Company's proposed rate design for the Anthem water district with break-over points at 22,000 gallons and 5,332,500 gallons for 3/4-inch and 1-inch commercial customers, respectively, is an example in which the Company's rate design creates an opportunity for crossovers. A 3/4-inch customer's bill would be greater than a 1-inch customer's bill at all consumption levels exceeding 50,000 gallons with the Company's proposed rates. The Company has created multiple crossover situations in its rate designs. An appropriate rate design would take a more comprehensive view that considers consumption across meter sizes.

Multi-Unit Price Discrimination

The Company proposes to perpetuate the cumbersome rate design for the multi-family residential and multi-unit commercial customers for the Havasu and Mohave water districts. The proposed rate design calculates the monthly minimum charge for multi-family residential customers and multi-unit customers by multiplying the monthly minimum charge for a 5/8-inch meter by the number of units in the complex. The proposed rate design creates the need for 125 separate bill counts for the Mohave water district alone. The Company's proposed rate design for multi-family residential and multi-unit commercial customers is discriminatory because it charges these customers a higher amount than all other customers who have the same meter sizes for the same consumption. In addition to being unfair, this rate design is unwieldy and difficult to regulate.

Staff's Recommended Rate Design

Staff has attached a revised recommended rate design and schedules to this report. Staff's revised rate design refines Staff's previous rate design to address critical comments and testimony of its initial rate design. The revised rate design also rectifies the deficiencies of the Company's amended rate design to give the Commissioners the opportunity to adopt the rate design that appropriately addresses all considerations. Staff's recommended rate design is based upon Staff's surrebuttal revenue requirement. The recommended rate design attached to this report is non-discriminatory between the residential and commercial classes while supporting the statewide effort to improve water use efficiency. Staff's recommended rate design promotes the efficient use of water while also providing customers with tiers that correspond to their water use levels and the prices they are paying in their monthly minimum charges.

Staff's revised rate design is developed individually for each of the seven water districts based upon their water use patterns and revenue requirements. Staff's revised rate design has three tiers for residential customers with 5/8-inch and 3/4-inch meters, along with the 1-inch meters for Anthem residential customers due to sprinkler requirements, and two tiers for all other customers. The first tier for those small meter residential customers is 4,000 gallons based upon Staff's estimation of non-discretionary water use, the amount of water required for basic hygienic needs. The commodity rate for the 4,000 gallon non-discretionary use is less than the commodity rates for other residential and commercial use. The non-discretionary use tier is not applicable to residential customers using larger meter sizes and commercial customers because their water needs vary to a large degree so that no non-discriminatory level is identifiable. Additionally, the 4,000 gallons included in the non-discretionary use tier is an insignificant amount to large meter residential customers and commercial customers.

Staff's rate design establishes the same break-over points between tiers for residential and commercial customers, except for the non-discriminatory use tier, to treat all customers equally. The break-over points for each water district increase with each meter size under both the Company's amended and Staff's revised rate designs. However, unlike the Company's amended rate design, Staff's revised rate design avoids crossovers in which larger meter size customers have lower bills than smaller meter customers with the same consumption. Staff's revised rate design eliminates this crossover effect by coordinating the relationship between the monthly minimum charges for each meter size and the commodity rates of the tiers in each water district.

Staff's recommended rate design is devoid of the illogical and unfair crossovers that plague the Company's rate design. In no instance can customers circumvent water usage costs by moving to a larger meter. In every instance, a customer's bill would increase with increased consumption or with the selection of a larger meter size.

In response to a number of customer complaints, Staff reviewed the multi-family and multi-unit customer rate designs and found that their concerns are valid; multi-family residential and multi-unit commercial customers are being subjected to discriminatory pricing. The bills for these customers are higher than for any other customer with the same meter size and consumption. Following the concept of gradualism, Staff is recommending a rate design that starts addressing this issue in this rate case by calculating the monthly minimum charge for multi-family residential customers and multi-unit commercial as the 5/8-inch meter minimum charge multiplied by the number of units in the complex multiplied by one half with a floor set at the minimum charge for the customer's actual meter size. Staff's recommended rate design avoids causing significant customer impact in this rate case while allowing for completing the move to a simpler, more conventional rate design in which the multi-family residential customers and multi-unit commercial customers are paying the minimum charge based upon actual meter size in the next rate case.

Staff recommends adoption of the rate design contained in the attached schedules.

Description	Present Application	Staff Recommended	Difference	%
Residential 5/8"	\$ 3,329,614	\$ 2,779,015	\$ (550,599)	-16.54%
Residential 3/4"	37,804	27,548	(10,256)	-27.13%
Residential 1"	409,459	363,695	(45,764)	-11.18%
Residential 1.5"	83,967	74,756	(9,211)	-10.97%
Residential 2"	372,404	328,552	(43,852)	-11.78%
Residential 3"	-	-	-	0.00%
Commerical 5/8"	4,830	4,382	(448)	-9.27%
Commerical 3/4"	3,945	3,315	(630)	-15.97%
Commerical 1"	34,250	30,535	(3,715)	-10.85%
Commerical 1.5"	106,450	91,846	(14,604)	-13.72%
Commerical 2"	391,367	343,669	(47,698)	-12.19%
Commerical 3"	357,919	317,950	(39,969)	-11.17%
Commerical 6"	163,506	148,646	(14,860)	-9.09%
Pub. Interrupt 3"	4,838	4,838	-	0.00%
Pub. Interrupt 6"	200,969	200,953	(16)	-0.01%
Pub. Interrupt 8"	71,829	71,829	-	0.00%
Pub. Interrupt 10"	-	-	-	0.00%
Prison 4"	248,933	214,420	(34,513)	-13.86%
PF 4"	3,960	3,406	(554)	-14.00%
PF 6"	12,420	10,524	(1,896)	-15.27%
PF 8"	5,040	4,334	(706)	-14.02%
Total Revenues	\$ 5,843,504	\$ 5,024,212	\$ (819,292)	-14.02%
Miscellaneous Revenues				
Total		<u>339,961</u>		
		<u>6,183,465</u>		
Schedule All-1 Revenue Requirement		5,024,057		
Bill Count Over/(Short) Revenue Requirements		\$ 155		
Percent		<u>0.0031%</u>		

MINIMUM MONTHLY CHARGES AND COMMODITY RATES

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	PRESENT RATES									
		PRESENT		COMPANY PROPOSED		STAFF RECOMMENDED		TIER ONE		TIER TWO	
		MINIMUM CHARGE	GALLONS INCLUDED	MINIMUM CHARGE (b)	GALLONS INCLUDED	MINIMUM CHARGE	GALLONS INCLUDED	COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT	COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT
1	Residential 5/8"	\$ 10.00	-	\$ 13.76	-	\$ 8.60	-	\$ 1.7800	8,000	\$ 2.2400	Infinite
2	Residential 3/4"	15.00	-	17.94	-	8.60	-	1.7800	8,000	2.2400	Infinite
3	Residential 1"	25.00	-	26.30	-	22.00	-	1.7800	8,000	2.2400	Infinite
4	Residential 1.5"	53.00	-	47.20	-	46.00	-	1.7800	8,000	2.2400	Infinite
5	Residential 2"	80.00	-	72.29	-	69.00	-	1.7800	8,000	2.2400	Infinite
6	Residential 3"	155.00	-	130.82	-	135.00	-	1.7800	8,000	2.2400	Infinite
7	Residential 4"	200.00	-	214.44	-	175.00	-	1.7800	8,000	2.2400	Infinite
8	Residential 6"	400.00	-	423.47	-	350.00	-	1.7800	8,000	2.2400	Infinite
9	Residential 8"	800.00	-	710.05	-	688.00	-	1.7800	8,000	2.2400	Infinite
10	Commercial 5/8"	10.00	-	13.76	-	8.60	-	1.7800	8,000	2.2400	Infinite
11	Commercial 3/4"	15.00	-	17.94	-	8.60	-	1.7800	8,000	2.2400	Infinite
12	Commercial 1"	25.00	-	26.30	-	22.00	-	1.7800	8,000	2.2400	Infinite
13	Commercial 1.5"	53.00	-	47.20	-	46.00	-	1.7800	8,000	2.2400	Infinite
14	Commercial 2"	80.00	-	72.29	-	69.00	-	1.7800	8,000	2.2400	Infinite
15	Commercial 3"	155.00	-	130.82	-	135.00	-	1.7800	8,000	2.2400	Infinite
16	Commercial 4"	200.00	-	214.44	-	175.00	-	1.7800	8,000	2.2400	Infinite
17	Commercial 6"	400.00	-	423.47	-	350.00	-	1.7800	8,000	2.2400	Infinite
18	Commercial 8"	800.00	-	710.05	-	688.00	-	1.7800	8,000	2.2400	Infinite
19	Pub. Interrupt 2"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0000	Infinite	-	-
20	Pub. Interrupt 3"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0000	Infinite	-	-
21	Pub. Interrupt 6"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0000	Infinite	-	-
22	Pub. Interrupt 8"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0000	Infinite	-	-
23	Pub. Interrupt 10"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0000	Infinite	-	-
24	Prison 4"	200.00	-	200.00	-	171.97	-	2.0200	Infinite	-	-
25	PF 4"	30.00	-	30.30	-	25.80	-	1.7800	Infinite	-	-
26	PF 6"	45.00	-	45.45	-	38.69	-	1.7800	Infinite	-	-
27	PF 8"	60.00	-	60.60	-	51.59	-	1.7800	Infinite	-	-
28	PF 10"	120.00	-	121.20	-	103.18	-	1.7800	Infinite	-	-
29	PF 12"	180.00	-	181.80	-	154.77	-	1.7800	Infinite	-	-
30	Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0000	Infinite	-	-
31	Construction/Untreated CAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5000	Infinite	-	-

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	COMPANY PROPOSED RATES						STAFF RECOMMENDED RATES					
		TIER ONE		TIER TWO		TIER THREE		TIER ONE		TIER TWO		TIER THREE	
		COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT	COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT	COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT	COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT	COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT	COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT
32	Residential 5/8"	\$ 0.9980	4,000	\$ 1.7110	10,000	\$ 2.5670	Infinite	\$ 1.2000	4,000	\$ 1.7850	13,000	\$ 2.1590	Infinite
33	Residential 3/4"	0.9980	4,000	1.7110	10,000	2.5670	Infinite	1.2000	4,000	1.7850	13,000	2.1590	Infinite
34	Residential 1"	0.9980	4,000	1.7110	10,000	2.5670	Infinite	1.7850	40,000	2.1590	Infinite	-	-
35	Residential 1.5"	0.9980	4,000	1.7110	10,000	2.5670	Infinite	1.7850	100,000	2.1590	Infinite	-	-
36	Residential 2"	0.9980	4,000	1.7110	10,000	2.5670	Infinite	1.7850	150,000	2.1590	Infinite	-	-
37	Residential 3"	0.9980	4,000	1.7110	10,000	2.5670	Infinite	1.7850	300,000	2.1590	Infinite	-	-
38	Residential 4"	0.9980	4,000	1.7110	10,000	2.5670	Infinite	1.7850	400,000	2.1590	Infinite	-	-
39	Residential 6"	0.9980	4,000	1.7110	10,000	2.5670	Infinite	1.7850	825,000	2.1590	Infinite	-	-
40	Residential 8"	0.9980	4,000	1.7110	10,000	2.5670	Infinite	1.7850	1,650,000	2.1590	Infinite	-	-
41	Commercial 5/8"	1.7110	16,000	2.5670	Infinite	-	-	1.7850	13,000	2.1590	Infinite	-	-
42	Commercial 3/4"	1.7110	175,000	2.5670	Infinite	-	-	1.7850	13,000	2.1590	Infinite	-	-
43	Commercial 1"	1.7110	35,000	2.5670	Infinite	-	-	1.7850	40,000	2.1590	Infinite	-	-
44	Commercial 1.5"	1.7110	87,000	2.5670	Infinite	-	-	1.7850	100,000	2.1590	Infinite	-	-
45	Commercial 2"	1.7110	207,000	2.5670	Infinite	-	-	1.7850	150,000	2.1590	Infinite	-	-
46	Commercial 3"	1.7110	565,000	2.5670	Infinite	-	-	1.7850	300,000	2.1590	Infinite	-	-
47	Commercial 4"	1.7110	882,813	2.5670	Infinite	-	-	1.7850	400,000	2.1590	Infinite	-	-
48	Commercial 6"	1.7110	1,857,000	2.5670	Infinite	-	-	1.7850	825,000	2.1590	Infinite	-	-
49	Commercial 8"	1.7110	2,971,200	2.5670	Infinite	-	-	1.7850	1,650,000	2.1590	Infinite	-	-
50	Pub. Interrupt 2"	1.0000	Infinite	-	-	-	-	1.0000	Infinite	-	-	-	-
51	Pub. Interrupt 3"	1.0000	Infinite	-	-	-	-	1.0000	Infinite	-	-	-	-
52	Pub. Interrupt 6"	1.0000	Infinite	-	-	-	-	1.0000	Infinite	-	-	-	-
53	Pub. Interrupt 8"	1.0000	Infinite	-	-	-	-	1.0000	Infinite	-	-	-	-
54	Pub. Interrupt 10"	1.0000	Infinite	-	-	-	-	1.0000	Infinite	-	-	-	-
55	Prison 4"	2.1420	Infinite	-	-	-	-	1.7400	Infinite	-	-	-	-
56	PF 4"	1.8000	Infinite	-	-	-	-	1.2000	Infinite	-	-	-	-
57	PF 6"	1.8000	Infinite	-	-	-	-	1.2000	Infinite	-	-	-	-
58	PF 8"	1.8000	Infinite	-	-	-	-	1.2000	Infinite	-	-	-	-
59	PF 10"	1.8000	Infinite	-	-	-	-	1.2000	Infinite	-	-	-	-
60	PF 12"	1.8000	Infinite	-	-	-	-	1.2000	Infinite	-	-	-	-
61	Construction	1.0000	Infinite	-	-	-	-	1.0000	Infinite	-	-	-	-
60	Construction/Untreated CAP	Cancelled	-	-	-	-	-	Cancelled	-	-	-	-	-

TYPICAL BILL ANALYSIS AVERAGE AND MEDIAN USAGE AND COSTS

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	CURRENT			
		AVERAGE		MEDIAN	
		USAGE	DOLLARS	USAGE	DOLLARS
1	Residential 5/8"	7,002	\$ 22.46	5,000	\$ 18.90
2	Residential 3/4"	10,027	33.78	8,000	29.24
3	Residential 1"	17,634	60.82	12,000	48.20
4	Residential 1.5"	102,940	279.90	26,000	107.56
5	Residential 2"	175,037	468.40	66,500	225.28
6	Residential 3"	15,667	186.41	12,000	178.20
7	Residential 4"	N/A			
8	Residential 6"	N/A			
9	Residential 8"	N/A			
10	Commerical 5/8"	4,561	18.12	-	10.00
11	Commerical 3/4"	14,989	44.90	2,000	18.56
12	Commerical 1"	22,823	72.44	9,000	41.48
13	Commerical 1.5"	89,393	249.56	62,000	188.20
14	Commerical 2"	125,151	356.66	34,000	152.48
15	Commerical 3"	188,454	573.46	18,000	191.64
16	Commerical 4"	N/A			
17	Commerical 6"	1,816,455	4,465.18	1,763,000	4,345.44
18	Commerical 8"	N/A			
19	Pub. Interrupt 2"	N/A			
20	Pub. Interrupt 3"	1,612,667	1,612.67	2,468,500	2,468.50
21	Pub. Interrupt 6"	8,319,765	8,319.76	7,000	7.00
22	Pub. Interrupt 8"	1,995,250	1,995.25	157,500	157.50
23	Pub. Interrupt 10"	755,400	755.40	711,000	711.00
24	Prison 4"	10,170,500	20,744.41	10,072,500	20,548.45
25	PF 4"	-	30.00	-	30.00
26	PF 6"	-	45.00	-	45.00
27	PF 8"	-	60.00	-	60.00
28	PF 10"	N/A			
29	PF 12"	N/A			
30	Construction				
31	Construction/Untreated CAP				

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	COMPANY PROPOSED					
		AVERAGE	INCREASE	PERCENT	MEDIAN	INCREASE	PERCENT
32	Residential 5/8"	\$ 22.89	\$ 0.43	1.91%	\$ 19.46	\$ 0.56	2.98%
33	Residential 3/4"	32.27	(1.51)	-4.48%	28.78	(0.46)	-1.59%
34	Residential 1"	60.15	(0.67)	-1.09%	45.69	(2.51)	-5.20%
35	Residential 1.5"	300.03	20.13	7.19%	102.53	(5.03)	-4.68%
36	Residential 2"	510.20	41.80	8.92%	231.58	6.30	2.80%
37	Residential 3"	159.63	(26.78)	-14.37%	150.21	(27.99)	-15.71%
38	Residential 4"	N/A					
39	Residential 6"	N/A					
40	Residential 8"	N/A					
41	Commerical 5/8"	21.56	3.44	19.01%	13.76	3.76	37.60%
42	Commerical 3/4"	43.59	(1.31)	-2.93%	21.36	2.80	15.10%
43	Commerical 1"	65.35	(7.09)	-9.79%	41.70	0.22	0.53%
44	Commerical 1.5"	202.20	(47.36)	-18.98%	153.28	(34.92)	-18.55%
45	Commerical 2"	286.42	(70.24)	-19.69%	130.46	(22.02)	-14.44%
46	Commerical 3"	453.26	(120.20)	-20.96%	161.62	(30.02)	-15.67%
47	Commerical 4"	N/A					
48	Commerical 6"	3,531.42	(933.76)	-20.91%	3,439.96	(905.48)	-20.84%
49	Commerical 8"	N/A					
50	Pub. Interrupt 2"	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
51	Pub. Interrupt 3"	1,612.67	-	0.00%	2,468.50	-	0.00%
52	Pub. Interrupt 6"	8,319.76	-	0.00%	7.00	-	0.00%
53	Pub. Interrupt 8"	1,995.25	-	0.00%	157.50	-	0.00%
54	Pub. Interrupt 10"	755.40	-	0.00%	711.00	-	0.00%
55	Prison 4"	21,985.21	1,240.80	5.98%	21,775.30	1,228.85	5.98%
56	PF 4"	30.30	0.30	1.00%	30.30	0.30	1.00%
57	PF 6"	45.45	0.45	1.00%	45.45	0.45	1.00%
58	PF 8"	60.60	0.60	1.00%	60.60	0.60	1.00%
59	PF 10"	N/A					
60	PF 12"	N/A					
61	Construction						
62	Construction/Untreated CAP						

TYPICAL BILL ANALYSIS AVERAGE AND MEDIAN USAGE AND COSTS

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	STAFF RECOMMENDED					
		AVERAGE	INCREASE	PERCENT	MEDIAN	INCREASE	PERCENT
63	Residential 5/8"	\$ 18.76	\$ (3.70)	-16.48%	\$ 15.18	\$ (3.72)	-19.66%
64	Residential 3/4"	24.16	(9.62)	-28.48%	20.54	(8.70)	-29.75%
65	Residential 1"	53.48	(7.34)	-12.07%	43.42	(4.78)	-9.92%
66	Residential 1.5"	230.85	(49.05)	-17.53%	92.41	(15.15)	-14.09%
67	Residential 2"	390.80	(77.60)	-16.57%	187.70	(37.58)	-16.68%
68	Residential 3"	162.97	(23.44)	-12.58%	156.42	(21.78)	-12.22%
69	Residential 4"	N/A					
70	Residential 6"	N/A					
71	Residential 8"	N/A					
72	Commerical 5/8"	16.74	(1.38)	-7.61%	8.80	(1.40)	-14.00%
73	Commerical 3/4"	36.10	(8.80)	-19.60%	12.17	(6.39)	-34.43%
74	Commerical 1"	62.74	(9.70)	-13.39%	38.07	(3.42)	-8.23%
75	Commerical 1.5"	205.57	(43.99)	-17.63%	156.67	(31.53)	-16.75%
76	Commerical 2"	292.39	(64.27)	-18.02%	129.69	(22.79)	-14.95%
77	Commerical 3"	471.39	(102.07)	-17.80%	167.13	(24.51)	-12.79%
78	Commerical 4"	N/A					
79	Commerical 6"	3,963.18	(502.00)	-11.24%	3,847.77	(497.67)	-11.45%
80	Commerical 8"	N/A					
81	Pub. Interrupt 2"	N/A					
82	Pub. Interrupt 3"	1,612.67	(0.00)	0.00%	2,468.50	-	0.00%
83	Pub. Interrupt 6"	8,319.76	-	0.00%	7.00	-	0.00%
84	Pub. Interrupt 8"	1,995.25	-	0.00%	157.50	-	0.00%
85	Pub. Interrupt 10"	755.40	-	0.00%	711.00	-	0.00%
86	Prison 4"	17,668.67	(3,075.74)	-14.83%	17,496.67	(3,049.78)	-14.84%
87	PF 4"	25.80	(4.20)	-14.00%	25.80	(4.20)	-14.00%
88	PF 6"	38.69	(6.31)	-14.02%	38.69	(6.31)	-14.02%
89	PF 8"	51.59	(8.41)	-14.02%	51.59	(8.41)	-14.02%
90	PF 10"	N/A					
91	PF 12"	N/A					
92	Construction						
93	Construction/Untreated CAP	Cancelled					

Description	Present Revenue	Staff Recommended	Difference	Percentage
Residential 5/8"	3,606	2,430	(1,176)	-32.62%
Residential 3/4"	687,890	453,382	(234,508)	-34.09%
Residential 1"	748,944	465,204	(283,740)	-37.89%
Residential 1.5"	2,834	2,028	(806)	-28.43%
Residential 2"	61,222	46,471	(14,751)	-24.09%
Commerical 3/4"	3,706	2,686	(1,020)	-27.53%
Commerical 1"	53,466	42,900	(10,566)	-19.76%
Commerical 1.5"	32,335	24,309	(8,026)	-24.82%
Commerical 2"	114,250	85,678	(28,572)	-25.01%
Commerical 3"	39,029	32,077	(6,952)	-17.81%
Irrigation 1.5"	4,526	4,521	(5)	-0.11%
Irrigation 2"	54,510	54,500	(10)	-0.02%
Irrigation 3"	29,725	29,730	5	0.02%
Irrigation 4"	54,952	54,962	10	0.02%
Irrigation 8"	64,871	64,899	28	0.04%
Pub. Interrupt 2"	-	-	-	-
Pub. Interrupt 3"	57,190	56,644	(546)	-0.95%
Pub. Interrupt 6"	61	56	(5)	-7.93%
Pub. Interrupt 10"	20,135	20,233	98	0.49%
PF 4"	3,330	2,363	(967)	-29.04%
PF 6"	19,440	13,794	(5,646)	-29.04%
Total Revenues	2,056,022	1,458,866	(597,156)	-29.04%
Miscellaneous Revenues	1,950,387			
Total	4,006,409			
Schedule All-1 Revenue Requirement		1,458,804		
Bill Count Over/(Short) Revenue Requirements		\$ 62		
Percent		0.0043%		

TYPICAL BILL ANALYSIS AVERAGE AND MEDIAN USAGE AND COSTS

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	CURRENT			
		AVERAGE		MEDIAN	
		USAGE	DOLLARS	USAGE	DOLLARS
1	Residential 5/8"	10,212	\$ 36.42	7,000	\$ 30.00
2	Residential 3/4"	7,753	31.51	7,000	30.00
3	Residential 1"	8,719	49.44	7,000	46.00
4	Residential 1.5"	7,361	78.72	5,000	74.00
5	Residential 2"	168,705	417.41	83,000	246.00
6	Commerical 3/4"	3,727	23.45	-	16.00
7	Commerical 1"	107,951	247.90	-	32.00
8	Commerical 1.5"	263,879	591.76	170,000	404.00
9	Commerical 2"	130,084	340.17	50,000	180.00
10	Commerical 3"	201,964	563.93	-	160.00
11	Commerical 4"	N/A			
12	Commerical 6"	N/A			
13	Commerical 8"	N/A			
14	Irrigation 1.5"		167.45		
15	Irrigation 2"		134.90		
16	Irrigation 3"		849.44		
17	Irrigation 4"		1,145.04		
18	Irrigation 8"		2,595.94		
19	Pub. Interrupt 2"	-	-	-	-
20	Pub. Interrupt 3"	1,103,200	2,382.91	-	-
21	Pub. Interrupt 6"	2,364	5.11	1,000	2.16
22	Pub. Interrupt 10"	776,818	1,677.93	822,000	1,775.52
23	PF 3"	N/A			
24	PF 4"	-	90.00	-	90.00
25	PF 6"	-	135.00	-	135.00
26	PF 8"	N/A			
27	PF 10"	N/A			
28	Intentionally left blank				

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	COMPANY PROPOSED					
		AVERAGE	INCREASE	PERCENT	MEDIAN	INCREASE	PERCENT
29	Residential 5/8"	\$ 25.86	\$ (10.56)	-28.99%	\$ 22.13	\$ (7.87)	-26.24%
30	Residential 3/4"	31.05	(0.46)	-1.47%	30.20	0.20	0.66%
31	Residential 1"	48.26	(1.18)	-2.38%	46.33	0.33	0.72%
32	Residential 1.5"	87.08	8.36	10.61%	84.42	10.42	14.08%
33	Residential 2"	406.33	(11.08)	-2.65%	261.66	15.66	6.37%
34	Commerical 3/4"	28.39	4.94	21.08%	24.20	8.20	51.25%
35	Commerical 1"	161.77	(86.13)	-34.74%	40.33	8.33	26.03%
36	Commerical 1.5"	393.79	(197.97)	-33.45%	271.92	(132.08)	-32.69%
37	Commerical 2"	275.40	(64.77)	-19.04%	185.31	5.31	2.95%
38	Commerical 3"	485.34	(78.59)	-13.94%	258.13	98.13	61.33%
39	Commerical 4"	N/A					
40	Commerical 6"	N/A					
41	Commerical 8"	N/A					
42	Irrigation 1.5"	167.45	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
43	Irrigation 2"	134.90	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
44	Irrigation 3"	849.44	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
45	Irrigation 4"	1,145.04	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
46	Irrigation 8"	2,595.94	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
47	Pub. Interrupt 2"	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
48	Pub. Interrupt 3"	2,382.91	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
49	Pub. Interrupt 6"	5.11	-	0.00%	2.16	-	0.00%
50	Pub. Interrupt 10"	1,677.93	-	0.00%	1,775.52	-	0.00%
51	PF 3"	N/A					
52	PF 4"	89.75	(0.25)	-0.28%	89.75	(0.25)	-0.28%
53	PF 6"	134.00	(1.00)	-0.74%	134.00	(1.00)	-0.74%
54	PF 8"	N/A					
55	PF 10"	N/A					
56	Intentionally left blank						

TYPICAL BILL ANALYSIS AVERAGE AND MEDIAN USAGE AND COSTS

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	STAFF RECOMMENDED					
		AVERAGE	INCREASE	PERCENT	MEDIAN	INCREASE	PERCENT
57	Residential 5/8"	\$ 23.76	\$ (12.66)	-34.77%	\$ 19.24	\$ (10.76)	-35.85%
58	Residential 3/4"	20.30	(11.21)	-35.57%	19.24	(10.76)	-35.85%
59	Residential 1"	30.31	(19.13)	-38.69%	27.90	(18.11)	-39.36%
60	Residential 1.5"	56.34	(22.38)	-28.43%	53.03	(20.98)	-28.34%
61	Residential 2"	297.03	(120.38)	-28.84%	176.62	(69.39)	-28.21%
62	Commerical 3/4"	16.59	(6.86)	-29.27%	11.35	(4.65)	-29.06%
63	Commerical 1"	188.58	(59.32)	-23.93%	23.00	(9.00)	-28.13%
64	Commerical 1.5"	447.68	(144.08)	-24.35%	293.25	(110.75)	-27.41%
65	Commerical 2"	242.77	(97.40)	-28.63%	130.25	(49.75)	-27.64%
66	Commerical 3"	398.76	(165.17)	-29.29%	115.00	(45.00)	-28.13%
67	Commerical 4"	NOT USED					
68	Commerical 6"	NOT USED					
69	Commerical 8"	NOT USED					
70	Irrigation 1.5" (RWGN)	167.45	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
71	Irrigation 2" (RWGN)	134.90	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
72	Irrigation 3" (RWGN)	849.44	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
73	Irrigation 4" (RWCN)	1,145.04	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
74	Irrigation 8" (RWGN)	2,595.94	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
75	Pub. Interrupt 2" (DWPI)	NOT USED					
76	Pub. Interrupt 3" (DWPI)	2,382.91	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
77	Pub. Interrupt 6" (DWPI)	5.11	-	0.00%	2.16	-	0.00%
78	Pub. Interrupt 10" (DWPI)	1,677.93	-	0.00%	1,775.52	-	0.00%
79	PF 3" (DFL)	NOT USED					
80	PF 4" (DFL)	63.86	(26.14)	-29.04%	-	-	0.00%
81	PF 6" (DFL)	95.79	(39.21)	-29.04%	-	-	0.00%
82	PF 8" (DFL)	NOT USED					
83	PF 10" (DFL)	NOT USED					
84	Intentionally left blank						

Description	Present Revenue	Staff Recommended	Difference	%
Residential 5/8"	\$ 261,628	\$ 254,293	\$ (7,335)	-2.80%
Residential 1"	-	-	-	0.00%
Residential 2"	152	-	(152)	-100.00%
Residential 4"	-	-	-	0.00%
Residential MF 1"	20,641	15,352	(5,289)	-25.62%
Residential MF 2"	29,997	19,650	(10,347)	-34.49%
Residential MF 4"	57,227	38,245	(18,982)	-33.17%
Commerical 5/8"	16,497	18,499	2,002	12.13%
Commerical 1"	6,466	7,317	851	13.16%
Commerical 2"	3,194	3,434	240	7.51%
Commerical 3"	25,194	30,120	4,926	19.55%
Commerical 4"	3,820	4,125	305	8.00%
	<u>\$ 424,816</u>	<u>\$ 391,034</u>	<u>\$ (33,782)</u>	<u>-7.95%</u>
Havasu Bill Count to G/L differences	6,311	6,311		
Miscellaneous Revenues	10,532			
Total	<u>\$ 441,659</u>			

Schedule All-1
 Bill Count Over/(Short) Revenue Requirements
 Percent

	397,292
\$	53
	0.0134%

TYPICAL BILL ANALYSIS AVERAGE AND MEDIAN COST COMPARISONS

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	CURRENT							
		SUMMER				WINTER			
		AVERAGE		MEDIAN		AVERAGE		MEDIAN	
USAGE	DOLLARS	USAGE	DOLLARS	USAGE	DOLLARS	USAGE	DOLLARS		
1	Residential 5/8"	7,659	\$ 19.46	5,000	\$ 15.88	7,659	\$ 18.72	5,000	\$ 15.24
2	Residential 1"	569,250	824.02	516,500	749.11	569,250	761.51	516,500	692.41
3	Residential 1and 1/2"	NOT USED							
4	Residential 2"	166,833	269.08	154,500	251.57	166,833	250.84	154,500	234.69
5	Residential 3"	NOT USED							
6	Residential 4"	291,500	470.11	331,000	526.20	291,500	438.16	331,000	489.90
7	Residential 6"	NOT USED							
8	Residential 8"	NOT USED							
9	Commerical 5/8"	22,384	40.37	9,000	21.36	22,384	38.01	9,000	20.48
10	Commerical 1"	68,625	113.13	57,000	96.62	68,625	105.69	57,000	90.46
11	Commerical 1 and 1/2"	NOT USED							
12	Commerical 2"	76,793	141.23	57,500	113.83	76,793	132.89	57,500	107.82
13	Commerical 3"	489,810	739.71	-	45.60	489,810	685.94	-	45.60
14	Commerical 4"	192,833	330.00	125,000	233.88	192,833	308.90	125,000	220.04
15	Commerical 6"	NOT USED							
16	Commerical 8"	NOT USED							
17	Multi-family 044 1"	160,250	605.08	154,000	596.20	160,250	592.29	154,000	584.10
18	Multi-family 056 2"	117,917	647.92	117,000	646.62	117,917	641.11	117,000	639.91
19	Multi-family 064 4"	208,583	845.31	183,500	809.69	208,583	829.40	183,500	796.55
20	Multi-family 065 2"	161,083	786.44	135,000	749.40	161,083	775.87	135,000	741.70
21	Multi-family 067 4"	305,250	1,008.32	345,000	1,064.76	305,250	982.11	345,000	1,034.18
22	Multi-family 089 1"	256,000	1,127.14	241,500	1,106.55	256,000	1,108.77	241,500	1,089.78
23	Multi-family 102 2"	134,167	1,065.68	131,000	1,061.18	134,167	1,062.14	131,000	1,057.99
24	Multi-family 129 4"	170,500	1,348.93	182,500	1,365.97	170,500	1,344.37	182,500	1,360.09
25	Multi-family 153 4"	192,500	1,585.38	192,000	1,585.38	192,000	1,581.09	192,000	1,581.09
26	Intentionally left blank								

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	COMPANY RECOMMENDED					
		AVERAGE			MEDIAN		
		AVERAGE	CHANGE	PERCENT	MEDIAN	DOLLARS	PERCENT
27	Residential 5/8"	\$ 23.50	\$ 4.04	20.74%	\$ 19.69	\$ 4.01	25.57%
28	Residential 1"	1,240.67	416.65	50.56%	1,127.36	378.25	50.49%
29	Residential 1and 1/2"	NOT USED					
30	Residential 2"	422.32	153.24	56.95%	395.83	144.26	57.34%
31	Residential 3"	NOT USED					
32	Residential 4"	832.38	362.27	77.06%	917.23	391.03	74.31%
33	Residential 6"	NOT USED					
34	Residential 8"	NOT USED					
35	Commerical 5/8"	46.37	6.00	14.87%	27.21	5.85	27.38%
36	Commerical 1"	129.17	16.04	14.18%	108.49	11.87	12.29%
37	Commerical 1 and 1/2"	NOT USED					
38	Commerical 2"	198.48	57.25	40.54%	157.04	43.21	37.96%
39	Commerical 3"	832.90	93.19	12.80%	131.49	85.89	188.36%
40	Commerical 4"	537.75	207.75	62.95%	394.19	160.51	68.69%
41	Commerical 6"	NOT USED					
42	Commerical 8"	NOT USED					
43	Multi-family 044 1"	744.01	138.93	22.96%	735.06	138.86	23.29%
44	Multi-family 056 2"	853.62	205.70	31.75%	852.86	206.24	31.89%
45	Multi-family 064 4"	1,047.11	201.80	23.87%	1,016.26	208.57	25.51%
46	Multi-family 065 2"	1,011.03	224.59	28.58%	989.25	239.85	32.01%
47	Multi-family 067 4"	1,220.62	212.30	21.05%	1,277.54	212.78	19.98%
48	Multi-family 089 1"	1,413.93	286.79	25.44%	1,401.82	295.27	26.68%
49	Multi-family 102 2"	1,487.50	421.82	39.58%	1,484.86	423.68	39.92%
50	Multi-family 129 4"	1,881.93	533.00	39.51%	1,891.95	525.98	38.51%
51	Multi-family 153 4"	2,223.94	638.56	40.28%	2,223.53	638.15	40.25%
52	Intentionally left blank						

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	STAFF RECOMMENDED					
		AVERAGE			MEDIAN		
		AVERAGE	CHANGE	PERCENT	MEDIAN	INCREASE	PERCENT
53	Residential 5/8"	\$ 17.91	\$ (1.55)	-7.98%	\$ 14.15	\$ (1.53)	-9.79%
54	Residential 1"	959.04	135.02	16.39%	870.89	121.78	16.26%
55	Residential 1and 1/2"	NOT USED					
56	Residential 2"	290.08	21.00	7.80%	269.47	17.90	7.12%
57	Residential 3"	NOT USED					
58	Residential 4"	505.04	34.93	7.43%	571.04	44.84	8.52%
59	Residential 6"	NOT USED					
60	Residential 8"	NOT USED					
61	Commerical 5/8"	43.09	2.72	6.73%	21.75	0.39	1.80%
62	Commerical 1"	122.49	9.36	8.28%	103.07	6.45	6.67%
63	Commerical 1 and 1/2"	NOT USED					
64	Commerical 2"	139.62	(1.61)	-1.14%	111.86	(1.97)	-1.73%
65	Commerical 3"	834.37	94.66	12.80%	41.50	(4.10)	-8.99%
66	Commerical 4"	340.16	10.16	3.08%	229.38	(4.31)	-1.84%
67	Commerical 6"	NOT USED					
68	Commerical 8"	NOT USED					
69	Multi-family 044 1"	458.32	(146.76)	-24.26%	447.87	(148.33)	-24.88%
70	Multi-family 056 2"	430.12	(217.80)	-33.62%	428.59	(218.03)	-33.72%
71	Multi-family 064 4"	602.30	(243.01)	-28.75%	560.39	(249.30)	-30.79%
72	Multi-family 065 2"	542.80	(243.64)	-30.98%	499.22	(250.19)	-33.38%
73	Multi-family 067 4"	777.35	(230.97)	-22.91%	843.78	(220.99)	-20.75%
74	Multi-family 089 1"	821.05	(306.09)	-27.16%	796.82	(309.73)	-27.99%
75	Multi-family 102 2"	664.50	(401.18)	-37.65%	659.21	(401.97)	-37.88%
76	Multi-family 129 4"	831.50	(517.43)	-38.36%	851.55	(514.42)	-37.66%
77	Multi-family 153 4"	976.38	(609.00)	-38.41%	975.54	(609.84)	-38.47%
78	Intentionally left blank						

Description	Present Revenue	Staff Recommended	Difference	Percentage
Residential 5/8"	\$ 2,698,132	\$ 2,271,262	\$ (426,870)	-15.82%
Residential 3/4"				
Residential 1"	16,699	15,004	(1,695)	-10.15%
Residential 1.5"	-			
Residential 2"	13,256	11,809	(1,447)	-10.91%
Residential 3"				
Residential 4"				
Residential 6"				
Residential 8"				
Residential MF 5/8	92,538	64,081	(28,457)	-30.75%
Residential MF 1"	44,945	31,968	(12,977)	-28.87%
Residential MF 1.5"	15,946	9,800	(6,146)	-38.55%
Residential MF 2"	234,403	161,168	(73,235)	-31.24%
Residential MF 4"	17,645	11,574	(6,071)	-34.41%
Residential MF 6"	152,270	99,734	(52,536)	-34.50%
Rio Res 5/8"	83,250	66,869	(16,381)	-19.68%
Rio Res 1"	313	203	(110)	-35.23%
Rio Res 2"	286	276	(10)	-3.52%
Commerical 5/8"	127,514	118,504	(9,010)	-7.07%
Commerical 3/4"				
Commerical 1"	93,752	85,423	(8,329)	-8.88%
Commerical 1.5"	28,828	26,434	(2,394)	-8.30%
Commerical 2"	366,265	334,696	(31,569)	-8.62%
Commerical 3"	54,701	50,273	(4,428)	-8.09%
Commerical 4"				
Commerical 6"				
Irrigation 1"				
Irrigation 1.5"				
Irrigation 2"				
Irrigation 3"				
Irrigation 4"				
Irrigation 6"				
Irrigation 8"				
Comm MU 5/8"	20,393	15,586	(4,807)	-23.57%
Comm MU 1"	3,056	1,875	(1,182)	-38.66%
Comm MU 1.5"	2,619	2,100	(519)	-19.82%
Comm MU 2"	6,541	4650	(1,891)	-28.91%
Pub. Interrupt 3"				
Pub. Interrupt 6"				
Pub. Interrupt 8"				
Pub. Interrupt 10"				
Prison 4"				
PA 5/8"	4,450	3,867	(583)	-13.11%
PA 1"	5,154	4,460	(694)	-13.47%
PA 1.5"	3,877	3,342	(535)	-13.79%
PA 2"	60,153	51,074	(9,079)	-15.09%
PA 3"	15,446	13,058	(2,388)	-15.46%
PA 4"	19,694	16,655	(3,039)	-15.43%
PA 6"	33,295	28,124	(5,171)	-15.53%
PF 2"	396	388	(8)	-2.11%
PF 4"	4,554	3,825	(729)	-16.00%
PF 6"	1,620	1,372	(248)	-15.31%
PF 8"	720	619	(101)	-14.09%
PF 10"	180	151	(29)	-16.00%
PF Hydrant	14,394	12,172	(2,222)	-15.44%
	<u>\$ 4,237,285</u>	<u>\$ 3,522,396</u>	<u>\$ (714,889)</u>	<u>-16.87%</u>
Mohave & Havasu Bill Count to G/L differences	48,141			
Miscellaneous Revenues	108,705			
Total	<u>\$ 4,394,131</u>			

Schedule All-1
 Bill Count Over/(Short) Revenue Requirements
 Percentage

3,570,475
\$ 62
 0.002%

TYPICAL BILL ANALYSIS AVERAGE AND MEDIAN USAGE AND COSTS

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	CURRENT			
		AVERAGE		MEDIAN	
		USAGE	DOLLARS	USAGE	DOLLARS
1	Residential 5/8"				
2	RS BCMI 5/8"	8,787	\$ 20.18	7,000	\$ 17.53
3	RS BRMI 5/8"	7,466	\$ 18.22	7,000	\$ 17.53
4	RS BRMO 5/8"	11,076	\$ 23.56	7,000	\$ 17.53
5	Residential MF 5/8				
6	RS B002 5/8"	13,090	\$ 33.71	7,000	\$ 24.70
7	RS B003 5/8"	12,178	\$ 39.53	7,000	\$ 31.87
8	RS B004 5/8"	18,231	\$ 55.66	7,000	\$ 39.04
9	RS B005 5/8"	29,000	\$ 78.77	7,000	\$ 46.21
10	RS B006 5/8"	28,139	\$ 84.67	7,000	\$ 53.38
11	RS B007 5/8"	23,917	\$ 85.59	7,000	\$ 60.55
12	RS B008 5/8"	47,917	\$ 128.28	7,000	\$ 69.20
13	RS B009 5/8"	15,750	\$ 87.84	7,000	\$ 77.85
14	RS B010 5/8"	48,750	\$ 143.85	7,000	\$ 86.50
15	RS B012 5/8"	87,524	\$ 215.58	7,000	\$ 103.80
16	RS B018 5/8"	74,000	\$ 238.58	7,000	\$ 155.70
17	RS B019 5/8"	19,833	\$ 165.58	7,000	\$ 164.35
18	RS B020 5/8"	48,944	\$ 215.84	7,000	\$ 173.00
19	RS B022 5/8"	63,625	\$ 251.91	7,000	\$ 190.30
20	RS B060 5/8"	183,750	\$ 702.15	7,000	\$ 519.00
21	RS B067 5/8"	355,545	\$ 1,006.60	7,000	\$ 579.55
22	Residential 3/4"	NOT USED			
23	Residential 1"				
24	RS BCMI 1"	37,875	\$ 69.58	7,000	\$ 23.88
25	RS BIM1 1"	20,334	\$ 43.61	7,000	\$ 23.88
26	Residential MF 1"				
27	RS B002 1"	14,743	\$ 36.16	7,000	\$ 24.70
28	RS B003 1"	12,970	\$ 40.71	7,000	\$ 31.87
29	RS B004 1"	19,350	\$ 57.32	7,000	\$ 39.04
30	RS B006 1"	38,083	\$ 99.38	7,000	\$ 53.38
31	RS B008 1"	126,667	\$ 244.83	7,000	\$ 69.20
32	RS B009 1"	6,833	\$ 77.85	7,000	\$ 77.85
33	RS B010 1"	46,917	\$ 141.14	7,000	\$ 86.50
34	RS B012 1"	159,000	\$ 321.36	7,000	\$ 103.80
35	RS B013 1"	31,708	\$ 140.14	7,000	\$ 112.45
36	RS B014 1"	72,708	\$ 207.99	7,000	\$ 121.10
37	RS B018 1"	83,917	\$ 253.26	7,000	\$ 155.70
38	RS B030 1"	61,000	\$ 305.38	7,000	\$ 259.50
39	Residential 1.5"	NOT USED			
40	Residential MF 1.5"				
41	RS B004 1.5"	-	\$ 34.60	-	\$ 34.60
42	RS B026 1.5"	72,833	\$ 294.21	7,000	\$ 224.90
43	RS B052 1.5"	95,125	\$ 513.63	7,000	\$ 449.80
44	Residential 2"				
45	RS BCMI 2"	36,152	\$ 82.02	7,000	\$ 38.88
46	RS BRMI 2"	72,230	\$ 135.42	7,000	\$ 38.88
47	Residential MF 2"				
48	RS B004 2"	15,924	\$ 52.25	7,000	\$ 39.04
49	RS B006 2"	103,833	\$ 196.69	7,000	\$ 53.38
50	RS B008 2"	17,000	\$ 82.52	7,000	\$ 69.20
51	RS B009 2"	57,958	\$ 150.31	7,000	\$ 77.85
52	RS B010 2"	23,417	\$ 106.36	7,000	\$ 86.50
53	RS B011 2"	11,417	\$ 95.77	7,000	\$ 95.15
54	RS B012 2"	34,304	\$ 136.81	7,000	\$ 103.80
55	RS B013 2"	9,333	\$ 112.45	7,000	\$ 112.45
56	RS B015 2"	8,000	\$ 129.75	7,000	\$ 129.75
57	RS B016 2"	95,359	\$ 255.85	7,000	\$ 138.40
58	RS B017 2"	6,083	\$ 147.05	7,000	\$ 147.05
59	RS B018 2"	45,208	\$ 195.97	7,000	\$ 155.70
60	RS B020 2"	55,750	\$ 225.91	7,000	\$ 173.00
61	RS B021 2"	11,972	\$ 181.65	7,000	\$ 181.65
62	RS B023 2"	15,167	\$ 198.95	7,000	\$ 198.95
63	RS B024 2"	89,083	\$ 303.92	7,000	\$ 207.60
64	RS B025 2"	24,750	\$ 216.25	7,000	\$ 216.25
65	RS B028 2"	81,000	\$ 320.64	7,000	\$ 242.20
66	RS B030 2"	70,917	\$ 320.06	7,000	\$ 259.50
67	RS B031 2"	184,167	\$ 494.84	7,000	\$ 268.15
68	RS B040 2"	235,167	\$ 634.85	7,000	\$ 346.00
69	RS B041 2"	278,208	\$ 705.72	7,000	\$ 354.65
70	RS B043 2"	164,278	\$ 551.44	7,000	\$ 371.95

TYPICAL BILL ANALYSIS AVERAGE AND MEDIAN USAGE AND COSTS

71	RS B048 2"	255,750	\$ 722.67	7,000	\$ 415.20
72	RS B052 2"	148,250	\$ 592.25	7,000	\$ 449.80
73	RS B057 2"	167,167	\$ 656.10	7,000	\$ 493.05
74	RS B173 2"	631,000	\$ 2,174.29	7,000	\$ 1,496.45
75	RS B174 2"	17,400	\$ 1,505.10	7,000	\$ 1,505.10
76	Residential MF 4"				
77	RS B041 4"	404,583	\$ 892.75	7,000	\$ 354.65
78	RS B066 4"	28,583	\$ 570.90	7,000	\$ 570.90
79	Residential MF 6"				
80	RS B174 6"	87,600	\$ 1,505.10	7,000	\$ 1,505.10
81	RS B359 6"	1,192,333	\$ 4,338.68	7,000	\$ 3,105.35
82	RS B373 6"	1,104,000	\$ 4,308.33	7,000	\$ 3,226.45
83	RS M695	2,057,083	\$ 8,027.63	7,000	\$ 6,011.75
84	Rio Verde Res 5/8"	11,942	\$ 25.15	7,000	\$ 16.50
85	Rio Verde Res 1"	12,501	\$ 26.13	8,000	\$ 18.25
86	Rio Verde Res 2"	11,000	\$ 23.50	7,000	\$ 16.50
87	Commerical 5/8"				
88	CM BAMI 5/8"	15,042	\$ 29.43	7,000	\$ 17.53
89	CM BCMI 5/8"	11,714	\$ 24.51	7,000	\$ 17.53
90	CM BCMO 5/8"	196,229	\$ 297.59	7,000	\$ 17.53
91	CM BRNI 5/8"	13,286	\$ 26.83	7,000	\$ 17.53
92	CM RCMI 5/8"	8,000	\$ 19.01	7,000	\$ 17.53
93	Comm MU 5/8"				
94	CM B002 5/8"	9,125	\$ 27.85	7,000	\$ 24.70
95	CM B003 5/8"	27,250	\$ 61.84	7,000	\$ 31.87
96	CM B004 5/8"	13,000	\$ 47.92	7,000	\$ 39.04
97	CM B005 5/8"	17,417	\$ 61.63	7,000	\$ 46.21
98	CM B006 5/8"	14,917	\$ 65.10	7,000	\$ 53.38
99	CM B007 5/8"	28,250	\$ 92.00	7,000	\$ 60.55
100	CM B010 5/8"	8,500	\$ 86.50	7,000	\$ 86.50
101	CM B017 5/8"	365,500	\$ 662.83	7,000	\$ 147.05
102	Commerical 3/4"	NOT USED			
103	Commerical 1"				
104	CM BCMI 1"	29,461	\$ 57.12	7,000	\$ 23.88
105	CM BCMO 1"	14,368	\$ 34.79	7,000	\$ 23.88
106	CM RCMI 1"	20,000	\$ 43.12	7,000	\$ 23.88
107	CM BCTX 1"	-	\$ 15.00	-	\$ 15.00
108	Comm MU 1"				
109	CM B003 1"	22,167	\$ 54.32	7,000	\$ 31.87
110	CM B004 1"	11,174	\$ 45.22	7,000	\$ 39.04
111	CM B005 1"	7,167	\$ 46.46	7,000	\$ 46.21
112	CM B006 1"	9,917	\$ 57.70	7,000	\$ 53.38
113	Commerical 1.5"				
114	CM BCMI 1.5"	85,344	\$ 149.83	7,000	\$ 33.88
115	Comm MU 1.5"				
116	CM B005 1.5"	123,250	\$ 218.26	7,000	\$ 46.21
117	Commerical 2"				
118	CM BAMI 2"	39,875	\$ 87.54	7,000	\$ 38.88
119	CM BCMI 2"	107,010	\$ 186.89	7,000	\$ 38.88
120	CM BCMO 2"	62,901	\$ 121.61	7,000	\$ 38.88
121	CM BCTX 2"	74,194	\$ 138.33	7,000	\$ 38.88
122	Comm MU 2"				
123	CM B004 2"	118,000	\$ 203.32	7,000	\$ 39.04
124	CM B006 2"	15,667	\$ 66.21	7,000	\$ 53.38
125	CM B012 2"	265,083	\$ 478.36	7,000	\$ 103.80
126	CM B014 2"	183,667	\$ 372.21	7,000	\$ 121.10
127	CM B044 2"	4,750	\$ 380.60	7,000	\$ 380.60
128	Commerical 3"				
129	CM BCMI 3"	153,110	\$ 285.12	7,000	\$ 68.88
130	PA 5/8" BAMI	3,731	\$ 12.69	7,000	\$ 17.53
131	PA 1" BAMI	27,158	\$ 53.71	7,000	\$ 23.88
132	PA 1.5" BAMI	27,767	\$ 64.61	7,000	\$ 33.88
133	PA 2" BAMI	74,826	\$ 139.26	7,000	\$ 38.88
134	PA 3" BAMI	830,167	\$ 1,287.17	7,000	\$ 68.88
135	PA 4" BAMI	1,050,083	\$ 1,642.64	7,000	\$ 98.88
136	PA 6" BAMI	1,740,583	\$ 2,774.58	7,000	\$ 208.88
137	PF 2"	-	\$ 3.00	-	\$ 3.00
138	PF 4"	-	\$ 6.00	-	\$ 6.00
139	PF 6"	-	\$ 9.00	-	\$ 9.00
140	PF 8"	-	\$ 12.00	-	\$ 12.00
141	PF 10"	-	\$ 15.00	-	\$ 15.00
142	PF Hydrant	-	\$ 7.64	-	\$ 7.64
143	Intentionally left blank				

TYPICAL BILL ANALYSIS AVERAGE AND MEDIAN USAGE AND COSTS

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	STAFF RECOMMENDED					
		AVERAGE	INCREASE	PERCENT	MEDIAN	INCREASE	PERCENT
287	Residential 5/8"						
288	RS BCMI 5/8"	\$ 16.49	\$ (3.69)	-18.31%	\$ 14.27	\$ (3.26)	-18.60%
289	RS BRMI 5/8"	14.85	(3.37)	-18.51%	14.27	(3.26)	-18.60%
290	RS BRMO 5/8"	19.32	(4.24)	-17.98%	14.27	(3.26)	-18.60%
291	Residential MF 5/8						
292	RS B002 5/8"	23.50	(10.21)	-30.28%	20.91	(3.79)	-15.34%
293	RS B003 5/8"	26.01	(13.52)	-34.21%	23.31	(8.57)	-26.87%
294	RS B004 5/8"	37.20	(18.46)	-33.17%	31.90	(7.14)	-18.29%
295	RS B005 5/8"	56.56	(22.22)	-28.20%	59.48	13.27	28.71%
296	RS B006 5/8"	58.93	(25.74)	-30.40%	54.35	0.97	1.82%
297	RS B007 5/8"	56.40	(29.19)	-34.10%	53.61	(6.94)	-11.47%
298	RS B008 5/8"	95.08	(33.20)	-25.88%	83.52	14.32	20.69%
299	RS B009 5/8"	52.25	(35.60)	-40.52%	32.72	(45.14)	-57.98%
300	RS B010 5/8"	103.57	(40.29)	-28.00%	89.33	2.83	3.27%
301	RS B012 5/8"	167.45	(48.13)	-22.33%	43.62	(60.18)	-57.98%
302	RS B018 5/8"	169.51	(69.07)	-28.95%	119.87	(35.83)	-23.01%
303	RS B019 5/8"	94.06	(71.52)	-43.19%	90.15	(74.21)	-45.15%
304	RS B020 5/8"	140.20	(75.64)	-35.05%	135.90	(37.10)	-21.45%
305	RS B022 5/8"	168.90	(83.01)	-32.95%	131.49	(58.81)	-30.90%
306	RS B060 5/8"	482.42	(219.74)	-31.29%	465.26	(53.74)	-10.35%
307	RS B067 5/8"	758.68	(247.92)	-24.63%	1,721.49	1,141.94	197.04%
308	Residential 3/4"						
309	Residential 1"						
310	RS BCMI 1"	60.60	(8.98)	-12.91%	39.04	15.16	63.48%
311	RS BIM1 1"	38.21	(5.40)	-12.37%	24.16	0.28	1.17%
312	Residential MF 1"						
313	RS B002 1"	31.28	(4.88)	-13.49%	29.12	4.42	17.89%
314	RS B003 1"	28.86	(11.85)	-29.11%	30.36	(1.51)	-4.74%
315	RS B004 1"	38.53	(18.79)	-32.77%	33.14	(5.90)	-15.11%
316	RS B006 1"	69.71	(29.67)	-29.85%	56.53	3.15	5.90%
317	RS B008 1"	206.31	(38.52)	-15.73%	189.28	120.08	173.53%
318	RS B009 1"	41.19	(36.66)	-47.09%	42.64	(35.22)	-45.23%
319	RS B010 1"	97.15	(43.99)	-31.17%	94.35	7.85	9.08%
320	RS B012 1"	268.06	(53.30)	-16.59%	256.38	152.58	146.99%
321	RS B013 1"	86.57	(53.57)	-38.22%	86.94	(25.52)	-22.69%
322	RS B014 1"	149.34	(58.65)	-28.20%	139.55	18.45	15.24%
323	RS B018 1"	180.25	(73.01)	-28.83%	152.63	(3.07)	-1.97%
324	RS B030 1"	190.41	(114.97)	-37.65%	152.45	(107.05)	-41.25%
325	Residential 1.5"						
326	Residential MF 1.5"						
327	RS B004 1.5"	21.00	(13.60)	-39.31%	21.00	(13.60)	-39.31%
328	RS B026 1.5"	186.55	(107.66)	-36.59%	189.71	(35.19)	-15.65%
329	RS B052 1.5"	313.60	(200.03)	-38.94%	288.60	(161.20)	-35.84%
330	Residential 2"						
331	RS BCMI 2"	69.83	(12.19)	-14.86%	46.08	7.20	18.52%
332	RS BRMI 2"	114.57	(20.85)	-15.40%	84.52	45.64	117.39%
333	Residential MF 2"						
334	RS B004 2"	44.75	(7.50)	-14.36%	39.88	0.84	2.15%
335	RS B006 2"	159.00	(37.69)	-19.16%	149.02	95.64	179.17%
336	RS B008 2"	50.16	(32.36)	-39.21%	40.24	(28.96)	-41.85%
337	RS B009 2"	104.58	(45.73)	-30.42%	88.52	10.67	13.70%
338	RS B010 2"	65.39	(40.97)	-38.52%	64.87	(21.63)	-25.01%
339	RS B011 2"	54.14	(41.63)	-43.47%	53.63	(41.53)	-43.64%
340	RS B012 2"	86.16	(50.65)	-37.02%	84.54	(19.26)	-18.55%
341	RS B013 2"	58.83	(53.62)	-47.69%	54.70	(57.76)	-51.36%
342	RS B015 2"	64.45	(65.31)	-50.33%	54.53	(75.23)	-57.98%
343	RS B016 2"	179.78	(76.07)	-29.73%	125.12	(13.28)	-9.60%
344	RS B017 2"	69.34	(77.71)	-52.85%	61.80	(85.26)	-57.98%
345	RS B018 2"	121.49	(74.48)	-38.01%	112.55	(43.15)	-27.71%
346	RS B020 2"	141.83	(84.08)	-37.22%	126.02	(46.98)	-27.16%
347	RS B021 2"	91.18	(90.47)	-49.80%	76.34	(105.32)	-57.98%
348	RS B023 2"	102.41	(96.54)	-48.52%	83.61	(115.35)	-57.98%
349	RS B024 2"	199.70	(104.22)	-34.29%	217.10	9.50	4.58%
350	RS B025 2"	121.57	(94.69)	-43.78%	116.92	(99.34)	-45.94%
351	RS B028 2"	202.44	(118.20)	-36.86%	193.54	(48.66)	-20.09%
352	RS B030 2"	196.99	(123.07)	-38.45%	179.73	(79.77)	-30.74%
353	RS B031 2"	363.97	(130.87)	-26.45%	299.49	31.34	11.69%
354	RS B040 2"	471.14	(163.71)	-25.79%	338.04	(7.96)	-2.30%
355	RS B041 2"	537.62	(168.10)	-23.82%	500.82	146.17	41.21%
356	RS B043 2"	378.55	(172.89)	-31.35%	373.77	1.82	0.49%
357	RS B048 2"	530.28	(192.40)	-26.62%	530.64	115.44	27.80%
358	RS B052 2"	387.87	(204.39)	-34.51%	346.62	(103.18)	-22.94%
359	RS B057 2"	433.66	(222.44)	-33.90%	483.06	(10.00)	-2.03%

TYPICAL BILL ANALYSIS AVERAGE AND MEDIAN USAGE AND COSTS

360	RS B173 2"	\$ 1,532.52	\$ (641.78)	-29.52%	\$ 1,329.58	\$ (166.88)	-11.15%
361	RS B174 2"	654.07	(851.03)	-56.54%	632.49	(872.61)	-57.98%
362	Residential MF 4"						
363	RS B041 4"	679.23	(213.52)	-23.92%	532.38	177.73	50.11%
364	RS B066 4"	275.35	(295.55)	-51.77%	269.67	(301.23)	-52.76%
365	Residential MF 6"						
366	RS B174 6"	741.11	(763.99)	-50.76%	789.97	(715.13)	-47.51%
367	RS B359 6"	2,902.77	(1,435.91)	-33.10%	2,973.83	(131.53)	-4.24%
368	RS B373 6"	2,824.70	(1,483.64)	-34.44%	2,804.26	(422.20)	-13.09%
369	RS M695	5,386.67	(2,640.96)	-32.90%	4,859.49	(1,152.27)	-19.17%
370	Rio Verde Res 5/8"	19.64	(5.51)	-21.92%	15.99	(0.51)	-3.09%
371	Rio Verde Res 1"	22.01	(4.12)	-15.76%	20.15	1.90	10.41%
372	Rio Verde Res 2"	20.15	(3.35)	-14.26%	23.87	7.37	44.67%
373	Commerical 5/8"						
374	CM BAMI 5/8"	25.92	(3.51)	-11.92%	23.39	5.86	33.43%
375	CM BCMI 5/8"	21.80	(2.71)	-11.08%	12.23	(5.30)	-30.23%
376	CM BCMO 5/8"	289.80	(7.79)	-2.62%	9.75	(7.78)	-44.38%
377	CM BRNI 5/8"	23.74	(3.09)	-11.50%	18.43	0.90	5.13%
378	CM RCMI 5/8"	17.19	(1.82)	-9.57%	17.19	(0.34)	-1.94%
379	Comm MU 5/8"						
380	CM B002 5/8"	18.59	(9.27)	-33.27%	7.27	(17.43)	-70.57%
381	CM B003 5/8"	46.73	(15.11)	-24.43%	34.69	2.82	8.83%
382	CM B004 5/8"	30.66	(17.26)	-36.02%	28.18	(10.86)	-27.82%
383	CM B005 5/8"	39.77	(21.86)	-35.47%	40.50	(5.72)	-12.37%
384	CM B006 5/8"	40.31	(24.79)	-38.08%	30.49	(22.89)	-42.88%
385	CM B007 5/8"	62.73	(29.27)	-31.82%	56.53	(4.03)	-6.65%
386	CM B010 5/8"	46.89	(39.61)	-45.79%	46.27	(40.23)	-46.51%
387	CM B017 5/8"	591.47	(71.37)	-10.77%	600.96	453.91	308.67%
388	Commerical 3/4"						
389	Commerical 1"						
390	CM BCMI 1"	49.53	(7.59)	-13.28%	31.60	7.72	32.33%
391	CM BCMO 1"	30.82	(3.97)	-11.42%	16.72	(7.16)	-29.98%
392	CM RCMI 1"	37.80	(5.32)	-12.34%	37.80	13.92	58.29%
393	CM BCTX 1"	13.00	(2.00)	-13.33%	13.00	(2.00)	-13.33%
394	Comm MU 1"						
395	CM B003 1"	40.49	(13.83)	-25.47%	37.80	5.93	18.61%
396	CM B004 1"	28.40	(16.82)	-37.21%	25.70	(13.34)	-34.17%
397	CM B005 1"	27.06	(19.40)	-41.75%	21.90	(24.32)	-52.62%
398	CM B006 1"	34.11	(23.59)	-40.89%	29.25	(24.13)	-45.20%
399	Commerical 1.5"						
400	CM BCMI 1.5"	131.30	(18.53)	-12.37%	69.36	35.48	104.72%
401	Comm MU 1.5"						
402	CM B005 1.5"	186.65	(31.62)	-14.49%	165.84	119.63	258.88%
403	Commerical 2"						
404	CM BAMI 2"	74.45	(13.10)	-14.96%	68.40	29.52	75.93%
405	CM BCMI 2"	163.63	(23.26)	-12.44%	82.04	43.16	111.01%
406	CM BCMO 2"	103.00	(18.61)	-15.31%	51.04	12.16	31.28%
407	CM BCTX 2"	117.00	(21.33)	-15.42%	100.64	61.76	158.85%
408	Comm MU 2"						
409	CM B004 2"	179.68	(23.64)	-11.63%	179.68	140.64	360.25%
410	CM B006 2"	44.43	(21.78)	-32.90%	33.68	(19.70)	-36.91%
411	CM B012 2"	413.04	(65.32)	-13.65%	391.02	287.22	276.71%
412	CM B014 2"	301.44	(70.77)	-19.01%	301.44	180.34	148.92%
413	CM B044 2"	165.83	(214.77)	-56.43%	163.66	(216.94)	-57.00%
414	Commerical 3"						
415	CM BCMI 3"	240.36	(44.76)	-15.70%	57.94	(10.94)	-15.88%
416	PA 5/8" BAMI	11.93	(0.76)	-5.96%	7.27	(10.26)	-58.53%
417	PA 1" BAMI	46.95	(6.76)	-12.59%	44.25	20.37	85.30%
418	PA 1.5" BAMI	55.71	(8.90)	-13.78%	43.50	9.62	28.39%
419	PA 2" BAMI	118.53	(20.73)	-14.89%	41.25	2.37	6.09%
420	PA 3" BAMI	1,088.18	(198.99)	-15.46%	996.72	927.84	1347.04%
421	PA 4" BAMI	1,388.06	(254.58)	-15.50%	1,370.46	1,271.58	1285.98%
422	PA 6" BAMI	2,343.66	(430.92)	-15.53%	2,891.66	2,682.78	1284.37%
423	PF 2"	2.52	(0.48)	-16.00%	2.52	(0.48)	-16.00%
424	PF 4"	5.04	(0.96)	-16.00%	5.04	(0.96)	-16.00%
425	PF 6"	7.56	(1.44)	-16.00%	7.56	(1.44)	-16.00%
426	PF 8"	10.08	(1.92)	-16.00%	10.08	(1.92)	-16.00%
427	PF 10"	12.60	(2.40)	-16.00%	12.60	(2.40)	-16.00%
428	PF Hydrant	6.42	(1.22)	-15.97%	6.42	(1.22)	-15.97%
429	Intentionally left blank						

Note: Company's Schedule H-4 indicates a 7,000 gallon median for all classes which does not produce meaningful comparisons.

Description	Present	Staff	Difference	Percentage
	Revenue	Recommended		
Residential 5/8"	\$ 2,673,198	\$ 3,485,813	\$ 812,615	30.40%
Residential 3/4"	2,221	2,483	262	11.78%
Residential 1"	67,544	91,215	23,671	35.05%
Residential 1.5"	1,491,026	1,949,315	458,289	30.74%
Residential 2"	632,799	836,280	203,481	32.16%
Residential 3"	13,103	17,252	4,149	31.66%
Residential 6"	6,383	8,624	2,241	35.12%
Commerical 5/8"	26,362	36,644	10,282	39.00%
Commerical 3/4"	3,156	4,527	1,371	43.43%
Commerical 1"	48,541	66,625	18,084	37.26%
Commerical 1.5"	151,756	200,867	49,111	32.36%
Commerical 2"	285,530	386,465	100,935	35.35%
Commerical 3"	68,419	90,839	22,420	32.77%
Commerical 4"	71,802	103,470	31,668	44.10%
Commerical 6"	203,846	298,129	94,283	46.25%
Irrigation 1"	339	411	72	21.21%
Irrigation 1.5"	98,005	126,127	28,122	28.69%
Irrigation 2"	5,563	6,912	1,349	24.24%
Irrigation 3"	1,045	1,360	315	30.19%
Irrigation 6"	197,299	258,780	61,481	31.16%
Pub. Interrupt 3"	-	-	-	-
Pub. Interrupt 8"	19	80	61	321.06%
PF 3"	72	94	22	31.17%
PF 4"	5,940	7,788	1,848	31.11%
PF 6"	7,350	9,643	2,293	31.20%
PF 8"	2,400	3,148	748	31.15%
Standby	2,646	3,470	824	31.14%
Total Revenues	\$ 6,065,943	\$ 7,996,362	\$ 1,930,419	31.82%
Ground Water Savings Program	(468,778)			
Miscellaneous Revenues	113,419			
Total	<u>6,179,362</u>			
Schedule All-1 Revenue Requirement		7,996,193		
Bill Count Over/(Short) Revenue Requirements		\$ 169		
Percent		0.0021%		

MINIMUM MONTHLY CHARGES AND COMMODITY RATES

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	PRESENT		COMPANY PROPOSED		STAFF RECOMMENDED		PRESENT RATES				
		MINIMUM CHARGE	GALLONS INCLUDED	MINIMUM CHARGE (\$)	GALLONS INCLUDED	MINIMUM CHARGE	GALLONS INCLUDED	TIER ONE COMMODITY RATE	TIER ONE UPPER LIMIT	TIER TWO COMMODITY RATE	TIER TWO UPPER LIMIT	
1	Residential 5/8"	\$ 5.00	-	\$ 10.65	-	\$ 6.56	-	\$	0.73	8,000	0.92	Infinite
2	Residential 3/4"	5.00	-	-	-	6.56	-	0.73	0.73	8,000	0.92	Infinite
3	Residential 1"	13.00	-	19.07	-	17.00	-	0.73	0.73	8,000	0.92	Infinite
4	Residential 1.5"	28.00	-	33.10	-	35.00	-	0.73	0.73	8,000	0.92	Infinite
5	Residential 2"	41.00	-	51.48	-	53.00	-	0.73	0.73	8,000	0.92	Infinite
6	Residential 3"	70.00	-	91.77	-	90.00	-	0.73	0.73	8,000	0.92	Infinite
7	Residential 4"	103.00	-	149.33	-	135.00	-	0.73	0.73	8,000	0.92	Infinite
8	Residential 6"	141.00	-	203.24	-	185.00	-	0.73	0.73	8,000	0.92	Infinite
9	Commercial 3/8"	5.00	-	503.20	-	350.00	-	0.73	0.73	8,000	0.92	Infinite
10	Commercial 3/4"	5.00	-	10.65	-	6.56	-	0.73	0.73	8,000	0.92	Infinite
11	Commercial 1"	13.00	-	-	-	6.56	-	0.73	0.73	8,000	0.92	Infinite
12	Commercial 1.5"	28.00	-	19.07	-	17.00	-	0.73	0.73	8,000	0.92	Infinite
13	Commercial 2"	41.00	-	33.10	-	35.00	-	0.73	0.73	8,000	0.92	Infinite
14	Commercial 3"	70.00	-	51.48	-	53.00	-	0.73	0.73	8,000	0.92	Infinite
15	Commercial 4"	103.00	-	91.77	-	90.00	-	0.73	0.73	8,000	0.92	Infinite
16	Commercial 6"	141.00	-	149.33	-	135.00	-	0.73	0.73	8,000	0.92	Infinite
17	Commercial 8"	13.00	-	203.24	-	185.00	-	0.73	0.73	8,000	0.92	Infinite
18	Irrigation 1.5"	28.00	-	22.59	-	17.05	-	0.65	0.65	Infinite	0.92	Infinite
19	Irrigation 2"	41.00	-	48.65	-	35.00	-	0.65	0.65	Infinite	0.92	Infinite
20	Irrigation 3"	70.00	-	71.23	-	53.00	-	0.65	0.65	Infinite	0.92	Infinite
21	Irrigation 4"	103.00	-	121.62	-	90.00	-	0.65	0.65	Infinite	0.92	Infinite
22	Irrigation 6"	141.00	-	178.95	-	135.00	-	0.65	0.65	Infinite	0.92	Infinite
23	Pub. Interrupt 3"	3.50	-	244.97	-	185.00	-	0.50	0.50	Infinite	0.92	Infinite
24	Pub. Interrupt 4"	6.00	-	6.08	-	4.59	-	0.50	0.50	Infinite	0.92	Infinite
25	Pub. Interrupt 6"	10.42	-	10.42	-	7.87	-	0.50	0.50	Infinite	0.92	Infinite
26	PF 3"	9.00	-	15.64	-	11.80	-	0.73	0.73	Infinite	0.92	Infinite
27	PF 4"	12.50	-	21.72	-	16.40	-	0.73	0.73	Infinite	0.92	Infinite
28	PF 6"	20.00	-	34.75	-	28.23	-	0.73	0.73	Infinite	0.92	Infinite
29	PF 8"	30.00	-	52.12	-	39.35	-	0.73	0.73	Infinite	0.92	Infinite
30	PF 10"	3.50	-	6.08	-	4.62	-	0.50	0.50	Infinite	0.92	Infinite
31	Standby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Construction/Unreated CAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Construction/Unreated CAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	COMPANY PROPOSED RATES		STAFF RECOMMENDED RATES		TIER ONE		TIER TWO		TIER THREE		
		COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT	COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT	COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT	COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT	COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT	
34	Residential 5/8"	\$ 0.7780	6,000	\$ 1.3340	27,000	\$	Infinite	0.7900	4,000	1.1600	18,000	Infinite
35	Residential 3/4"	0.7780	6,000	1.3340	27,000	2.0020	Infinite	0.7900	4,000	1.1600	18,000	Infinite
36	Residential 1"	0.7780	6,000	1.3340	27,000	2.0020	Infinite	0.7900	4,000	1.1600	18,000	Infinite
37	Residential 1.5"	0.7780	6,000	1.3340	27,000	2.0020	Infinite	0.7900	4,000	1.1600	18,000	Infinite
38	Residential 2"	0.7780	6,000	1.3340	27,000	2.0020	Infinite	0.7900	4,000	1.1600	18,000	Infinite
39	Residential 3"	0.7780	6,000	1.3340	27,000	2.0020	Infinite	0.7900	4,000	1.1600	18,000	Infinite
40	Residential 4"	0.7780	6,000	1.3340	27,000	2.0020	Infinite	0.7900	4,000	1.1600	18,000	Infinite
41	Residential 6"	0.7780	6,000	1.3340	27,000	2.0020	Infinite	0.7900	4,000	1.1600	18,000	Infinite
42	Residential 8"	0.7780	6,000	1.3340	27,000	2.0020	Infinite	0.7900	4,000	1.1600	18,000	Infinite
43	Commercial 3/8"	1.3340	19,000	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.7900	4,000	1.1600	18,000	Infinite
44	Commercial 3/4"	1.3340	30,000	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.7900	4,000	1.1600	18,000	Infinite
45	Commercial 1"	1.3340	69,000	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.7900	4,000	1.1600	18,000	Infinite
46	Commercial 1.5"	1.3340	69,000	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.7900	4,000	1.1600	18,000	Infinite
47	Commercial 2"	1.3340	137,000	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.7900	4,000	1.1600	18,000	Infinite
48	Commercial 3"	1.3340	226,000	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.7900	4,000	1.1600	18,000	Infinite
49	Commercial 4"	1.3340	993,500	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.7900	4,000	1.1600	18,000	Infinite
50	Commercial 6"	1.3340	2,296,500	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.7900	4,000	1.1600	18,000	Infinite
51	Commercial 8"	1.3340	3,674,400	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.7900	4,000	1.1600	18,000	Infinite
52	Irrigation 1"	1.1300	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.8525	Infinite	1.4130	1,4130	Infinite
53	Irrigation 1.5"	1.1300	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.8525	Infinite	1.4130	1,4130	Infinite
54	Irrigation 2"	1.1300	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.8525	Infinite	1.4130	1,4130	Infinite
55	Irrigation 3"	1.1300	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.8525	Infinite	1.4130	1,4130	Infinite
56	Irrigation 4"	1.1300	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.8525	Infinite	1.4130	1,4130	Infinite
57	Irrigation 6"	1.1300	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.8525	Infinite	1.4130	1,4130	Infinite
58	Pub. Interrupt 3"	0.8700	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.8525	Infinite	1.4130	1,4130	Infinite
59	Pub. Interrupt 4"	0.8700	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.8525	Infinite	1.4130	1,4130	Infinite
60	PF 3"	1.2700	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.8525	Infinite	1.4130	1,4130	Infinite
61	PF 4"	1.2700	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.8525	Infinite	1.4130	1,4130	Infinite
62	PF 6"	1.2700	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.8525	Infinite	1.4130	1,4130	Infinite
63	PF 8"	1.2700	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.8525	Infinite	1.4130	1,4130	Infinite
64	PF 10"	1.2700	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.8525	Infinite	1.4130	1,4130	Infinite
65	Standby	1.2700	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.8525	Infinite	1.4130	1,4130	Infinite
66	Construction/Unreated CAP	0.8700	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	2.0020	Infinite	0.8525	Infinite	1.4130	1,4130	Infinite

TYPICAL BILL ANALYSIS AVERAGE AND MEDIAN USAGE AND COSTS

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	CURRENT			
		AVERAGE		MEDIAN	
		USAGE	DOLLARS	USAGE	DOLLARS
1	Residential 5/8"	8,361	\$ 11.17	7,000	\$ 10.11
2	Residential 3/4"	15,869	18.08	10,000	12.68
3	Residential 1"	38,788	47.17	24,000	33.56
4	Residential 1.5"	73,721	94.30	57,000	78.92
5	Residential 2"	91,864	123.99	64,000	98.36
6	Residential 3"	321,194	363.98	316,000	359.20
7	Residential 4"				
8	Residential 6"	137,292	265.79	21,000	158.80
9	Commerical 5/8"	7,054	10.15	1,000	5.73
10	Commerical 3/4"	9,488	12.21	2,000	6.46
11	Commerical 1"	22,247	31.95	10,000	20.68
12	Commerical 1.5"	46,341	69.11	18,000	43.04
13	Commerical 2"	120,339	150.19	71,000	104.80
14	Commerical 3"	204,111	256.26	130,500	188.54
15	Commerical 4"	1,190,450	1,196.69	1,132,000	1,142.92
16	Commerical 6"	2,486,155	2,426.74	1,674,000	1,679.56
17	Irrigation 1"	77	13.05	-	13.00
18	Irrigation 1.5"	64,318	69.81	54,000	63.10
19	Irrigation 2"	613,500	439.78	609,000	436.85
20	Irrigation 3"	27,462	87.85	-	70.00
21	Irrigation 4"				
22	Irrigation 6"	10,762,250	7,136.46	9,861,000	6,550.65
23	Pub. Interrupt 3"	491,154	245.58	-	3.50
24	Pub. Interrupt 8"	3,167	5.08	-	3.50
25	PF 2"	-	6.00	-	6.00
26	PF 4"	-	9.00	-	9.00
27	PF 6"	-	12.50	-	12.50
28	PF 8"	-	20.00	-	20.00
29	PF 10"	-		-	
30	Construction/Untreated CAP	-	3.50	-	3.50
31	Intentionally left blank				

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	COMPANY PROPOSED					
		AVERAGE	INCREASE	PERCENT	MEDIAN	INCREASE	PERCENT
32	Residential 5/8"	\$ 18.47	\$ 7.30	65.33%	\$ 16.65	\$ 6.54	64.71%
33	Residential 3/4"	17.83	(0.25)	-1.36%	10.00	(2.68)	-21.10%
34	Residential 1"	75.35	28.18	59.74%	47.75	14.19	42.28%
35	Residential 1.5"	159.32	65.02	68.95%	125.84	46.92	59.46%
36	Residential 2"	214.02	90.03	72.61%	158.24	59.88	60.87%
37	Residential 3"	713.43	349.45	96.01%	703.03	343.83	95.72%
38	Residential 4"	NOT USED					
39	Residential 6"	546.73	280.94	105.70%	317.92	159.12	100.20%
40	Commerical 5/8"	20.06	9.91	97.64%	11.98	6.25	109.14%
41	Commerical 3/4"	12.66	0.45	3.66%	2.67	(3.79)	-58.70%
42	Commerical 1"	48.75	16.80	52.57%	32.41	11.73	56.72%
43	Commerical 1.5"	94.92	25.81	37.34%	57.11	14.07	32.70%
44	Commerical 2"	212.01	61.82	41.16%	146.19	41.39	39.50%
45	Commerical 3"	364.05	107.79	42.06%	265.86	77.32	41.01%
46	Commerical 4"	1,869.29	672.60	56.20%	1,752.27	609.35	53.32%
47	Commerical 6"	3,736.46	1,309.72	53.97%	2,526.36	846.80	50.42%
48	Irrigation 1"	22.68	9.63	73.77%	22.59	9.59	73.77%
49	Irrigation 1.5"	121.33	51.52	73.80%	109.67	46.57	73.80%
50	Irrigation 2"	764.49	324.71	73.83%	759.40	322.55	73.84%
51	Irrigation 3"	152.65	64.80	73.76%	121.62	51.62	73.74%
52	Irrigation 4"	NOT USED					
53	Irrigation 6"	12,406.31	5,269.85	73.84%	11,387.90	4,837.25	73.84%
54	Pub. Interrupt 3"	433.38	187.80	76.47%	-	-	N/A
55	Pub. Interrupt 8"	8.84	3.75	73.80%	-	-	N/A
56	PF 2"	10.42	4.42	73.67%	-	-	N/A
57	PF 4"	15.64	6.64	73.78%	-	-	N/A
58	PF 6"	21.72	9.22	73.76%	-	-	N/A
59	PF 8"	34.75	14.75	73.75%	-	-	N/A
60	PF 10"	NOT USED					
61	Standby	6.08	2.58	73.71%	-	-	N/A
62	Construction/Untreated CAP	NOT USED					

TYPICAL BILL ANALYSIS AVERAGE AND MEDIAN USAGE AND COSTS

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	STAFF RECOMMENDED					
		AVERAGE	INCREASE	PERCENT	MEDIAN	INCREASE	PERCENT
63	Residential 5/8"	\$ 14.78	\$ 3.61	32.31%	\$ 13.20	\$ 3.09	30.56%
64	Residential 3/4"	23.49	5.41	29.91%	16.88	4.00	31.55%
65	Residential 1"	61.99	14.82	31.43%	44.84	11.28	33.61%
66	Residential 1.5"	120.52	26.22	27.80%	101.12	22.20	28.13%
67	Residential 2"	159.56	35.57	28.69%	127.24	28.88	29.36%
68	Residential 3"	474.27	110.29	30.30%	466.93	107.73	29.99%
69	Residential 4"	NOT USED					
70	Residential 6"	344.26	78.47	29.52%	209.36	50.56	31.84%
71	Commerical 5/8"	14.74	4.59	45.25%	7.72	1.99	34.73%
72	Commerical 3/4"	17.57	5.36	43.87%	8.88	2.42	37.46%
73	Commerical 1"	42.81	10.86	33.98%	28.80	7.92	38.30%
74	Commerical 1.5"	88.76	19.65	28.43%	55.88	12.84	29.83%
75	Commerical 2"	192.59	42.40	28.23%	135.36	30.56	29.16%
76	Commerical 3"	326.77	70.51	27.51%	241.38	52.84	28.03%
77	Commerical 4"	1,703.26	506.57	42.33%	1,620.67	477.75	41.80%
78	Commerical 6"	3,539.81	1,113.07	45.87%	2,392.24	712.68	42.43%
79	Irrigation 1"	17.12	4.07	31.15%	17.05	4.05	31.15%
80	Irrigation 1.5"	89.83	20.02	28.68%	81.04	17.94	28.43%
81	Irrigation 2"	576.03	136.25	30.98%	572.20	135.35	30.98%
82	Irrigation 3"	113.41	25.56	29.10%	90.00	20.00	28.57%
83	Irrigation 4"	NOT USED					
84	Irrigation 6"	9,360.26	2,223.80	31.16%	8,591.91	2,041.26	31.16%
85	Pub. Interrupt 3"	326.69	81.11	33.03%	4.59	1.09	31.14%
86	Pub. Interrupt 8"	6.67	1.58	31.15%	4.59	1.09	31.14%
87	PF 3"	7.87	1.87	31.17%	7.87	1.87	31.17%
88	PF 4"	11.80	2.80	31.11%	11.80	2.80	31.11%
89	PF 6"	16.40	3.90	31.20%	16.40	3.90	31.20%
90	PF 8"	26.23	6.23	31.15%	26.23	6.23	31.15%
91	PF 10"	NOT USED					
92	Standby	4.59	1.09	31.14%	4.62	1.12	32.00%
93	Construction/Untreated CAP	NOT USED					

Description	Present Revenue	Staff Recommended	Difference	%
Residential 5/8"	\$ 2,078,864	\$ 2,251,432	\$ 172,568	7.66%
Residential 3/4"	409	484	75	15.50%
Residential 1"	40,107	46,252	6,145	13.29%
Residential 1.5"	511,337	573,776	62,439	10.88%
Residential 2"	162,039	179,338	17,299	9.65%
Residential 3"	NOT USED			
Residential 4"	117,032	152,114	35,082	23.06%
Residential 6"	NOT USED			
Commerical 5/8"	9,326	11,068	1,742	15.74%
Commerical 3/4"	NOT USED			
Commerical 1"	33,715	39,432	5,717	14.50%
Commerical 1.5"	75,359	87,428	12,069	13.80%
Commerical 2"	214,510	250,657	36,147	14.42%
Commerical 3"	47,070	56,402	9,332	16.55%
Commerical 4"	11,618	13,990	2,372	16.95%
Commerical 6"	4,923	5,399	476	8.82%
PF 4"	4,680	5,137	457	8.90%
PF 6"	11,880	13,042	1,162	8.91%
PF 8"	5,040	5,532	492	8.90%
Construction				
Effluent Sales, Per Acre Foot				
Untreated CAP				
Total Revenues	\$ 3,327,909	\$ 3,691,483	\$ 363,574	9.85%
Miscellaneous Revenues	37,640			
Total	<u>\$ 3,365,549</u>			
Schedule All-1 Revenue Requirement		3,691,480		
Bill Count Over/(Short) Revenue Requirements		\$ 3		
Percent		<u>0.0001%</u>		

MINIMUM MONTHLY CHARGES

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	PRESENT		COMPANY PROPOSED		STAFF RECOMMENDED		PRESENT RATES			
		MINIMUM CHARGE	GALLONS INCLUDED	MINIMUM CHARGE (lb)	GALLONS INCLUDED	MINIMUM CHARGE	GALLONS INCLUDED	TIER ONE COMMODITY RATE	TIER ONE UPPER LIMIT	TIER TWO COMMODITY RATE	TIER TWO UPPER LIMIT
1	Residential 5/8"	\$ 5.00	-	\$ 8.47	-	\$ 5.49	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
2	Residential 3/4"	5.00	-	11.06	-	5.49	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
3	Residential 1"	13.00	-	16.25	-	14.00	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
4	Residential 1.5"	28.00	-	29.22	-	30.00	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
5	Residential 2"	41.00	-	44.78	-	44.00	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
6	Residential 3"	70.00	-	81.08	-	76.00	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
7	Residential 4"	103.00	-	132.95	-	113.00	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
8	Residential 6"	141.00	-	262.62	-	155.00	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
9	Residential 8"	-	-	452.56	-	350.00	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
10	Commercial 5/8"	5.00	-	8.47	-	5.49	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
11	Commercial 3/4"	5.00	-	11.06	-	5.49	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
12	Commercial 1"	13.00	-	16.25	-	14.00	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
13	Commercial 1.5"	28.00	-	29.22	-	30.00	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
14	Commercial 2"	41.00	-	44.78	-	44.00	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
15	Commercial 3"	70.00	-	81.08	-	76.00	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
16	Commercial 4"	103.00	-	132.95	-	113.00	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
17	Commercial 6"	141.00	-	262.62	-	155.00	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
18	Commercial 8"	-	-	452.56	-	-	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
19	PF 4"	30.00	-	40.50	-	32.93	-	0.93	8,000	1.12	Infinite
20	PF 5"	45.00	-	60.75	-	49.40	-	0.93	Infinite	1.12	Infinite
21	PF 8"	60.00	-	81.00	-	65.86	-	0.93	Infinite	1.12	Infinite
22	PF 10"	120.00	-	162.00	-	131.72	-	0.93	Infinite	1.12	Infinite
23	Construction	8.00	-	To be cancelled	-	To be cancelled	-	150.00	Per Acre Foot	1.12	Infinite
24	Effluent Sales, Per Acre Foot	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	Infinite	1.12	Infinite
25	Construction/Untreated CAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	Infinite	1.12	Infinite

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	COMPANY PROPOSED RATES			STAFF RECOMMENDED RATES		
		TIER ONE COMMODITY RATE	TIER TWO COMMODITY RATE	TIER THREE COMMODITY RATE	TIER ONE COMMODITY RATE	TIER TWO COMMODITY RATE	TIER THREE COMMODITY RATE
26	Residential 5/8"	\$ 0.7240	\$ 1.2420	\$ 1.8630	0.8300	1.2200	1.4680
27	Residential 3/4"	0.7240	1.2420	1.8630	0.8300	1.2200	1.4680
28	Residential 1"	0.7240	1.2420	1.8630	1.2200	1.4680	1.4680
29	Residential 1.5"	0.7240	1.2420	1.8630	1.2200	1.4680	1.4680
30	Residential 2"	0.7240	1.2420	1.8630	1.2200	1.4680	1.4680
31	Residential 3"	0.7240	1.2420	1.8630	1.2200	1.4680	1.4680
32	Residential 4"	0.7240	1.2420	1.8630	1.2200	1.4680	1.4680
33	Residential 6"	0.7240	1.2420	1.8630	1.2200	1.4680	1.4680
34	Residential 8"	0.7240	1.2420	1.8630	1.2200	1.4680	1.4680
35	Commercial 5/8"	1.2420	1.8630	1.8630	1.2200	1.4680	1.4680
36	Commercial 3/4"	1.2420	1.8630	1.8630	1.2200	1.4680	1.4680
37	Commercial 1"	1.2420	1.8630	1.8630	1.2200	1.4680	1.4680
38	Commercial 1.5"	1.2420	1.8630	1.8630	1.2200	1.4680	1.4680
39	Commercial 2"	1.2420	1.8630	1.8630	1.2200	1.4680	1.4680
40	Commercial 3"	1.2420	1.8630	1.8630	1.2200	1.4680	1.4680
41	Commercial 4"	1.2420	1.8630	1.8630	1.2200	1.4680	1.4680
42	Commercial 6"	1.2420	1.8630	1.8630	1.2200	1.4680	1.4680
43	Commercial 8"	1.2420	1.8630	1.8630	1.2200	1.4680	1.4680
44	PF 4"	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200
45	PF 6"	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200
46	PF 8"	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200
47	Construction	Cancelled	202.27	Per Acre Foot	Cancelled	164.6475	0.5488
48	Effluent Sales, Per Acre Foot	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Construction/Untreated CAP	-	-	-	-	-	-

TYPICAL BILL ANALYSIS AVERAGE AND MEDIAN COST COMPARISONS

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	CURRENT			
		AVERAGE		MEDIAN	
		USAGE	DOLLARS	USAGE	DOLLARS
1	Residential 5/8"	7,171	\$ 11.67	6,000	\$ 10.58
2	Residential 3/4"	27,333	\$ 34.09	19,000	\$ 24.76
3	Residential 1"	15,429	\$ 28.76	9,000	\$ 21.56
4	Residential 1.5"	59,042	\$ 92.61	47,000	\$ 79.12
5	Residential 2"	55,342	\$ 101.46	49,000	\$ 94.36
6	Residential 3"				
7	Residential 4"	8,617,167	\$ 9,752.71	8,562,000	\$ 9,690.92
8	Residential 6"				
9	Commerical 5/8"	5,736	\$ 10.33	-	\$ 5.00
10	Commerical 3/4"				
11	Commerical 1"	28,108	\$ 42.96	15,000	\$ 28.28
12	Commerical 1.5"	56,383	\$ 89.63	21,000	\$ 50.00
13	Commerical 2"	97,766	\$ 148.98	33,000	\$ 76.44
14	Commerical 3"	185,076	\$ 275.76	11,000	\$ 80.80
15	Commerical 4"	773,833	\$ 968.17	738,000	\$ 928.04
16	Commerical 6"	241,750	\$ 410.24	239,000	\$ 407.16
17	PF 4"	-	\$ 30.00	-	\$ 30.00
18	PF 6"	-	\$ 45.00	-	\$ 45.00
19	PF 8"	-	\$ 60.00	-	\$ 60.00
21	Construction				
22	Effluent Sales, Per Acre Foot				
23	Construction/Untreated CAP				

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	COMPANY PROPOSED					
		AVERAGE	INCREASE	PERCENT	MEDIAN	INCREASE	PERCENT
24	Residential 5/8"	\$ 15.30	\$ 3.63	31.14%	\$ 13.85	\$ 3.27	30.91%
25	Residential 3/4"	52.46	18.37	53.88%	36.93	12.17	49.16%
26	Residential 1"	35.47	6.71	23.33%	25.36	3.80	17.61%
27	Residential 1.5"	129.69	37.08	40.04%	107.26	28.14	35.56%
28	Residential 2"	138.36	36.90	36.37%	126.54	32.18	34.11%
29	Residential 3"						
30	Residential 4"	16,177.21	6,424.50	65.87%	16,074.43	6,383.51	65.87%
31	Residential 6"						
32	Commerical 5/8"	15.59	5.26	50.96%	8.47	3.47	69.40%
33	Commerical 3/4"						
34	Commerical 1"	51.16	8.20	19.09%	34.88	6.60	23.34%
35	Commerical 1.5"	99.25	9.62	10.73%	55.30	5.30	10.60%
36	Commerical 2"	166.21	17.23	11.56%	85.77	9.33	12.20%
37	Commerical 3"	310.94	35.18	12.76%	94.74	13.94	17.25%
38	Commerical 4"	1,323.72	355.55	36.72%	1,256.96	328.92	35.44%
39	Commerical 6"	593.15	182.91	44.59%	588.02	180.86	44.42%
40	PF 4"	40.50	10.50	35.00%	40.50	10.50	35.00%
41	PF 6"	60.75	15.75	35.00%	60.75	15.75	35.00%
42	PF 8"	81.00	21.00	35.00%	81.00	21.00	35.00%
43	Construction						
44	Effluent Sales, Per Acre Foot						
45	Construction/Untreated CAP						

TYPICAL BILL ANALYSIS AVERAGE AND MEDIAN COST COMPARISONS

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	STAFF RECOMMENDED					
		AVERAGE	INCREASE	PERCENT	MEDIAN	INCREASE	PERCENT
46	Residential 5/8"	\$ 12.68	\$ 1.01	8.64%	\$ 11.25	\$ 0.67	6.33%
47	Residential 3/4"	40.33	6.24	18.32%	28.10	3.34	13.50%
48	Residential 1"	32.82	4.06	14.13%	24.98	3.42	15.86%
49	Residential 1.5"	102.03	9.42	10.17%	87.34	8.22	10.39%
50	Residential 2"	111.52	10.06	9.91%	103.78	9.42	9.98%
51	Residential 3"	NOT USED					
52	Residential 4"	12,676.20	2,923.49	29.98%	12,595.22	2,904.30	29.97%
53	Residential 6"	NOT USED					
54	Commerical 5/8"	12.49	2.16	20.89%	5.49	0.49	9.80%
55	Commerical 3/4"	NOT USED					
56	Commerical 1"	48.29	5.33	12.41%	32.30	4.02	14.21%
57	Commerical 1.5"	98.79	9.16	10.22%	55.62	5.62	11.24%
58	Commerical 2"	163.27	14.29	9.59%	84.26	7.82	10.23%
59	Commerical 3"	301.79	26.03	9.44%	89.42	8.62	10.67%
60	Commerical 4"	1,162.19	194.02	20.04%	1,109.58	181.54	19.56%
61	Commerical 6"	449.94	39.70	9.68%	446.58	39.42	9.68%
62	PF 4"	32.93	2.93	9.77%	32.93	2.93	9.77%
63	PF 6"	49.40	4.40	9.78%	49.40	4.40	9.78%
64	PF 8"	65.86	5.86	9.77%	65.86	5.86	9.77%
65	Construction	TO BE CANCELLED					
66	Effluent Sales, Per Acre Foot						
67	Untreated CAP						

Description	Present Revenue	Staff Recommended	Difference	%
Residential 5/8"	\$ 193,116	\$ 256,923	\$ 63,807	33.04%
Residential 3/4"				
Residential 1"	11,709	16,089	4,380	37.41%
Residential 1.5"	1,501	1,990	489	32.59%
Residential 2"	1,671	2,230	559	33.46%
Residential 3"	1,255	1,692	437	34.80%
Residential 4"				
Residential 6"				
Residential 8"				
Commerical 5/8"	20,794	29,227	8,433	40.56%
Commerical 3/4"				
Commerical 1"	7,171	10,005	2,834	39.52%
Commerical 1.5"	2,753	3,666	913	33.15%
Commerical 2"	9,544	13,298	3,754	39.33%
Commerical 3"	1,608	2,162	554	34.42%
Commerical 4"				
Commerical 6"				
Commerical 8"				
Totals	\$ 251,122	\$ 337,282	\$ 86,160	34.31%

Miscellaneous Revenues
 Total

2,691
\$ 253,813

Schedule All-1
 Bill Count Over/(Short) Revenue Requirements
 Percent

337,215
\$ 67
0.0198%

MINIMUM MONTHLY CHARGES AND COMMODITY RATES

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	PRESENT RATES									
		PRESENT		COMPANY PROPOSED		STAFF RECOMMENDED		TIER ONE		TIER TWO	
		MINIMUM CHARGE	GALLONS INCLUDED	MINIMUM CHARGE	GALLONS INCLUDED	MINIMUM CHARGE	GALLONS INCLUDED	COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT	COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT
1	Residential 5/8"	\$ 15.35	-	\$ 28.45	-	\$ 20.59	-	\$ 1.66	8.00	\$ 2.04	Infinite
2	Residential 3/4"	15.35	-	38.38	-	20.59	-	1.66	8.00	2.04	Infinite
3	Residential 1"	23.00	-	58.23	-	31.00	-	1.66	8.00	2.04	Infinite
4	Residential 1.5"	46.00	-	107.87	-	62.00	-	1.66	8.00	2.04	Infinite
5	Residential 2"	76.00	-	167.43	-	102.00	-	1.66	8.00	2.04	Infinite
6	Residential 3"	90.00	-	306.42	-	121.00	-	1.66	8.00	2.04	Infinite
7	Residential 4"	132.00	-	504.96	-	177.00	-	1.66	8.00	2.04	Infinite
8	Residential 6"	180.00	-	1,001.33	-	242.00	-	1.66	8.00	2.04	Infinite
9	Residential 8"	N/A	-	1,662.33	-	500.00	-	1.66	8.00	2.04	Infinite
10	Commerical 5/8"	15.35	-	28.45	-	20.59	-	1.66	8.00	2.04	Infinite
11	Commerical 3/4"	15.35	-	38.38	-	20.59	-	1.66	8.00	2.04	Infinite
12	Commerical 1"	23.00	-	58.23	-	31.00	-	1.66	8.00	2.04	Infinite
13	Commerical 1.5"	46.00	-	107.87	-	62.00	-	1.66	8.00	2.04	Infinite
14	Commerical 2"	76.00	-	167.43	-	102.00	-	1.66	8.00	2.04	Infinite
15	Commerical 3"	90.00	-	306.42	-	121.00	-	1.66	8.00	2.04	Infinite
16	Commerical 4"	132.00	-	504.96	-	177.00	-	1.66	8.00	2.04	Infinite
17	Commerical 6"	180.00	-	1,001.33	-	242.00	-	1.66	8.00	2.04	Infinite
18	Commerical 8"	N/A	-	1,662.33	-	500.00	-	1.66	8.00	2.04	Infinite

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	COMPANY PROPOSED RATES						STAFF RECOMMENDED RATES					
		TIER ONE		TIER TWO		TIER THREE		TIER ONE		TIER TWO		TIER THREE	
		COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT	COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT	COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT	COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT	COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT	COMMODITY RATE	UPPER LIMIT
19	Residential 5/8"	\$ 1.6640	6,000	\$ 2.8530	17,000	\$ 4.2800	Infinite	\$ 1.7100	4,000	\$ 2.5800	20,000	\$ 3.0550	Infinite
20	Residential 3/4"	1.6640	6,000	2.8530	17,000	4.2800	Infinite	1.7100	4,000	2.5800	20,000	3.0550	Infinite
21	Residential 1"	1.6640	6,000	2.8530	17,000	4.2800	Infinite	2.5800	35,000	3.0550	Infinite		
22	Residential 1.5"	1.6640	6,000	2.8530	17,000	4.2800	Infinite	2.5800	75,000	3.0550	Infinite		
23	Residential 2"	1.6640	6,000	2.8530	17,000	4.2800	Infinite	2.5800	125,000	3.0550	Infinite		
24	Residential 3"	1.6640	6,000	2.8530	17,000	4.2800	Infinite	2.5800	150,000	3.0550	Infinite		
25	Residential 4"	1.6640	6,000	2.8530	17,000	4.2800	Infinite	2.5800	250,000	3.0550	Infinite		
26	Residential 6"	1.6640	6,000	2.8530	17,000	4.2800	Infinite	2.5800	350,000	3.0550	Infinite		
27	Residential 8"	1.6640	6,000	2.8530	17,000	4.2800	Infinite	2.5800	850,000	3.0550	Infinite		
28	Commerical 5/8"	2.8530	11,000	4.2800	Infinite			2.5800	20,000	3.0550	Infinite		
29	Commerical 3/4"	2.8530	-	4.2800	Infinite			2.5800	20,000	3.0550	Infinite		
30	Commerical 1"	2.8530	32,000	4.2800	Infinite			2.5800	35,000	3.0550	Infinite		
31	Commerical 1.5"	2.8530	37,000	4.2800	Infinite			2.5800	75,000	3.0550	Infinite		
32	Commerical 2"	2.8530	115,500	4.2800	Infinite			2.5800	125,000	3.0550	Infinite		
33	Commerical 3"	2.8530	27,500	4.2800	Infinite			2.5800	150,000	3.0550	Infinite		
34	Commerical 4"	2.8530	360,938	4.2800	Infinite			2.5800	250,000	3.0550	Infinite		
35	Commerical 6"	2.8530	721,875	4.2800	Infinite			2.5800	350,000	3.0550	Infinite		
36	Commerical 8"	2.8530	1,155,000	4.2800	Infinite			2.5800	850,000	3.0550	Infinite		

TYPICAL BILL ANALYSIS AVERAGE AND MEDIAN USAGE AND COSTS

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	CURRENT			
		AVERAGE		MEDIAN	
		USAGE	DOLLARS	USAGE	DOLLARS
1	Residential 5/8"	13,177	\$ 39.19	8,000	\$ 28.63
2	Residential 3/4"	N/A			
3	Residential 1"	15,301	51.17	12,000	44.44
4	Residential 1.5"	40,250	125.07	24,000	91.92
5	Residential 2"	32,500	139.26	30,000	134.16
6	Residential 3"	3,538	95.87	-	90.00
7	Residential 4"	N/A			
8	Residential 6"	N/A			
9	Residential 8"	N/A			
10	Commerical 5/8"	9,090	30.85	5,000	23.65
11	Commerical 3/4"	N/A			
12	Commerical 1"	19,172	59.07	8,000	36.28
13	Commerical 1.5"	35,167	114.70	26,000	96.00
14	Commerical 2"	159,167	397.66	29,000	132.12
15	Commerical 3"	22,833	133.54	6,000	99.96
16	Commerical 4"	N/A			
17	Commerical 6"	N/A			
18	Commerical 8"	N/A			
28	Intentionally left blank				

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	COMPANY PROPOSED					
		AVERAGE	INCREASE	PERCENT	MEDIAN	INCREASE	PERCENT
29	Residential 5/8"	\$ 58.91	\$ 19.72	50.32%	\$ 44.14	\$ 15.51	54.17%
30	Residential 3/4"	N/A					
31	Residential 1"	94.75	43.58	85.17%	85.33	40.89	92.02%
32	Residential 1.5"	248.75	123.68	98.89%	179.20	87.28	94.95%
33	Residential 2"	275.14	135.88	97.57%	264.44	130.28	97.11%
34	Residential 3"	312.31	216.44	225.76%	306.42	216.42	240.47%
35	Residential 4"	N/A					
36	Residential 6"	N/A					
37	Residential 8"	N/A					
38	Commerical 5/8"	54.38	23.53	76.28%	42.72	19.07	80.61%
39	Commerical 3/4"	N/A					
40	Commerical 1"	112.93	53.86	91.18%	81.05	44.77	123.41%
41	Commerical 1.5"	208.20	93.50	81.52%	182.05	86.05	89.63%
42	Commerical 2"	683.85	286.19	71.97%	250.17	118.05	89.35%
43	Commerical 3"	371.56	238.02	178.24%	323.54	223.58	223.67%
44	Commerical 4"	N/A					
45	Commerical 6"	N/A					
46	Commerical 8"	N/A					
47	Intentionally left blank						

(a) Reflects phase two rates.

LINE NO.	CUSTOMER CLASS	STAFF RECOMMENDED					
		AVERAGE	INCREASE	PERCENT	MEDIAN	INCREASE	PERCENT
48	Residential 5/8"	\$ 51.11	\$ 11.92	30.41%	\$ 37.75	\$ 9.12	31.85%
49	Residential 3/4"	N/A			N/A		
50	Residential 1"	70.48	19.31	37.73%	61.96	17.52	39.42%
51	Residential 1.5"	165.85	40.78	32.60%	123.92	32.00	34.81%
52	Residential 2"	185.85	46.59	33.46%	179.40	45.24	33.72%
53	Residential 3"	130.13	34.26	35.73%	121.00	31.00	34.44%
54	Residential 4"	N/A			N/A		
55	Residential 6"	N/A			N/A		
56	Residential 8"	N/A			N/A		
57	Commerical 5/8"	44.04	13.19	42.76%	33.49	9.84	41.61%
58	Commerical 3/4"	N/A			N/A		
59	Commerical 1"	80.46	21.39	36.22%	51.64	15.36	42.34%
60	Commerical 1.5"	152.73	38.03	33.16%	129.08	33.08	34.46%
61	Commerical 2"	528.88	131.22	33.00%	176.82	44.70	33.83%
62	Commerical 3"	179.91	46.37	34.72%	136.48	36.52	36.53%
63	Commerical 4"	N/A			N/A		
64	Commerical 6"	N/A			N/A		
65	Commerical 8"	N/A			N/A		
66	Intentionally left blank						