2009

ANNUAL SURVEY OF WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS:

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Seattle Public Utilities

December 2009

RESULTS OF THE 2009 SEATTLE SURVEY OF WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS

Each year, Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) asks its wholesale customers to provide information on their current and forecast water demand (both retail and wholesale), sources of supply (in addition to SPU), and their water rates. A complete set of this data by wholesale customer and by year is of critical importance in Seattle Public Utilities' efforts to better forecast wholesale demand. Wholesale customers often find the current and historical information provided in this report useful in their own analysis and planning. It also allows them to see how they compare to other wholesale customers and Seattle in a number of areas.

This report summarizes much of the data that was collected in the 2009 wholesale customer survey and is the 16th year the report has appeared in this format. ***Seattle Public Utilities appreciates the time and effort each wholesale customer has taken in completing and returning the survey.*** Comparative information is presented on water rates, bills and consumption patterns. Covington, Issaquah, and Sammamish Plateau participated in the survey for the first time this year. These three utilities are members of the Cascade Water Alliance but did not have a prior wholesale relationship with SPU. Questions about this report or requests for data from the surveys should be directed to Bruce Flory at (206) 684-5859. Copies of current and past reports (back to 2005) can be downloaded from the Wholesale Customers page of SPU's website.

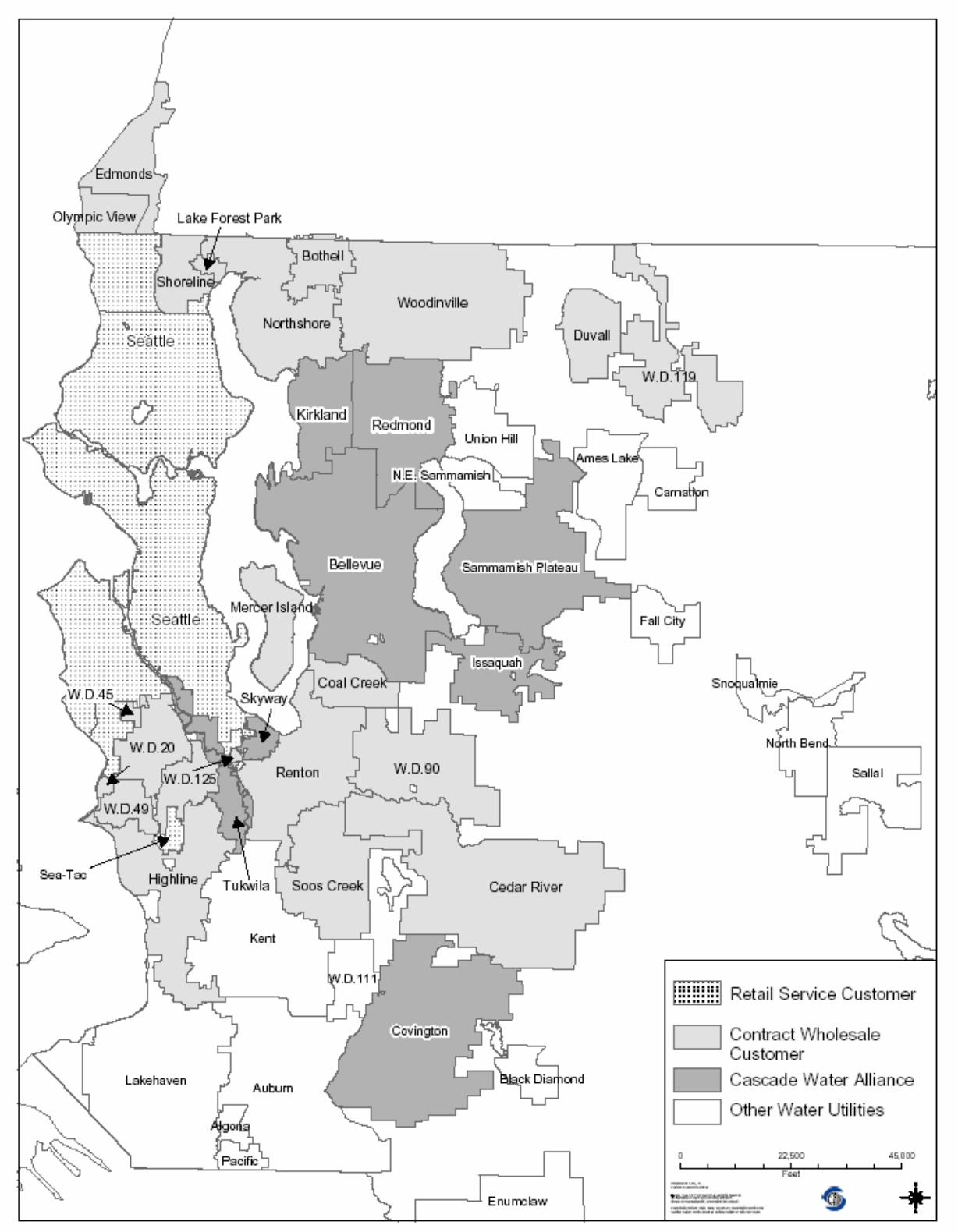
Overview

About half the water produced and treated by Seattle Public Utilities is sold directly to customers in Seattle's retail service area. The rest is sold wholesale to the Cascade Water Alliance and 20 neighboring cities and water districts. These wholesale customers are listed below.

Wholesale Customers of Seattle Public Utilities

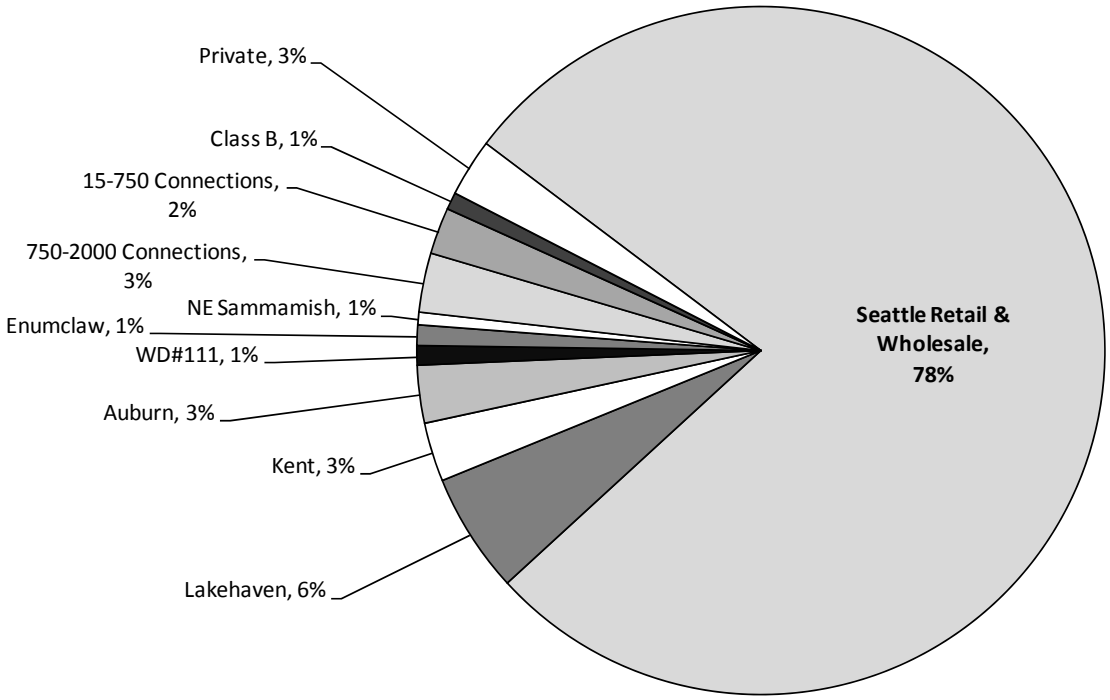
Cities	Water Districts	Cascade Water Alliance
· Bothell	·Cedar River Water & Sewer District	·City of Bellevue
· Duvall	·Coal Creek Utility District	·City of Issaquah
· Edmonds	·Highline Water District	·City of Kirkland
· Mercer Island	·Lake Forest Park Water District	·City of Redmond
· Renton	·Northshore Utility District	·City of Tukwila
	·Olympic View Water & Sewer District	·Covington Water District
	·Shoreline Water District	·Sammamish Plateau W & S District
	·Soos Creek Water & Sewer District	·Skyway Water & Sewer District
	·Woodinville Water District	
	·Water District No. 20	
	·Water District No. 45	
	·Water District No. 49	
	·Water District No. 90	
	·Water District No. 119	
	·Water District No. 125	

Water Utilities in King County



While there are almost 1,500 public water systems in King County and an estimated fourteen thousand private systems, the 45 largest water utilities serve 95% of the county's population. Seattle and its wholesale customers alone provide water to about 78% of the population of King County as well as 43,000 people in the southwest corner of Snohomish County.

Percent of Population Served by Water Providers in King County



Supply: Seattle Public Utilities has two surface water sources and a small ground water source: the Cedar River system, the South Fork Tolt Reservoir, and the Seattle Well Field (used primarily for summer peaking). On average, the Cedar River system provides about 70 percent of total supply, the South Fork Tolt system delivers 29 percent, and the Seattle Well Field delivers 1 percent. With the addition of the Tolt Treatment Facility in 2001, total annual average firm yield from the current system is estimated at 171 million gallons per day (mgd).

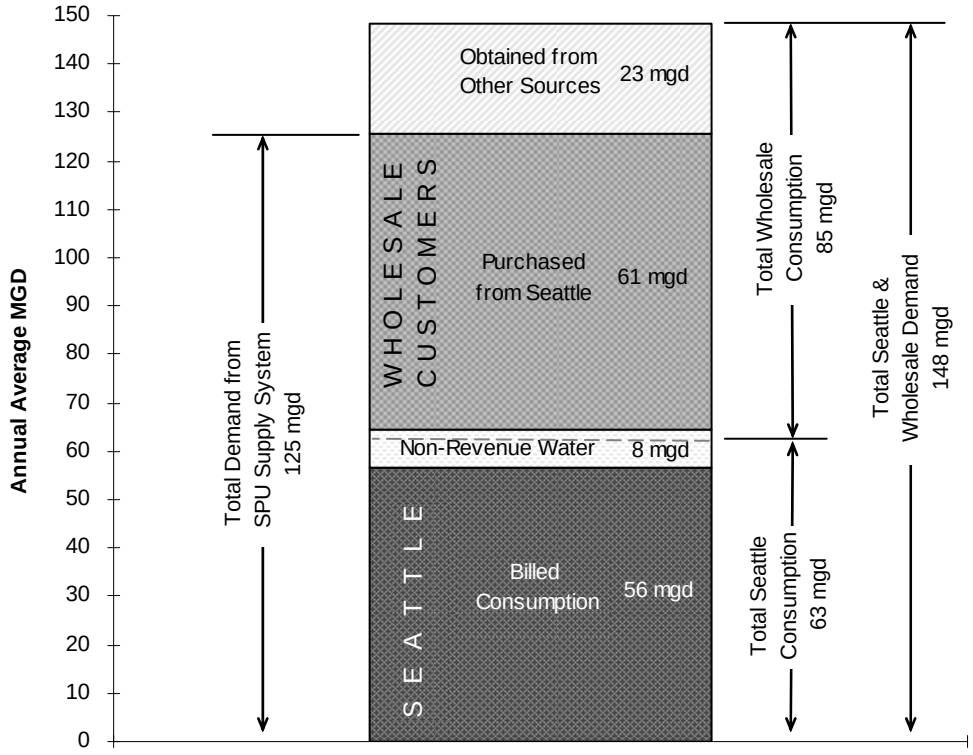
A number of Seattle's wholesale customers have their own sources of supply, which reduces their demand from the SPU supply system. These utilities and the approximate annual capacity of their sources are listed below:

- **Covington** – Wells, 13.1 mgd[1]
- **Highline** – Wells, 1.9 mgd
- **Issaquah –** Wells, 2.5 mgd[1]
- **Lake Forest Park** – Well, 0.4 mgd
- **Olympic View** – Surface Water, 0.5 mgd
- **Redmond** – Wells, 2.7 mgd
- **Renton** – Wells, 13.2 mgd.
- **Sammamish Plateau –** Wells, 6.7 mgd[1]
- **Skyway** – Well, 0.2 mgd
- **Water District 90** – 0.6 mgd

[1] As reported in the Water Supply Forum's 2009 Regional Water Supply Outlook, Appendix T.

Demand: Seattle and wholesale water demand totaled 148 mgd in 2008. This is 8 mgd higher than what was reported for 2007 but includes consumption from the three new survey participants. Of that, 125 mgd came from the SPU supply system and 23 mgd was obtained from wholesale customers' own sources of supply or outside purchases. Various components of Seattle and wholesale demand are shown in the chart, below[2]. Seattle demand was 63mgd including 7 mgd of non-revenue water. Total wholesale demand of 85 mgd consisted of 62 mgd from Seattle (61 mgd purchased and 1 mgd transmission losses) and 23 mgd obtained from other sources. Included in wholesale demand, but not shown separately on the chart, is about 8.5 mgd of distribution system non-revenue water.

Components of Seattle and Wholesale Water Demand in MGD: 2008

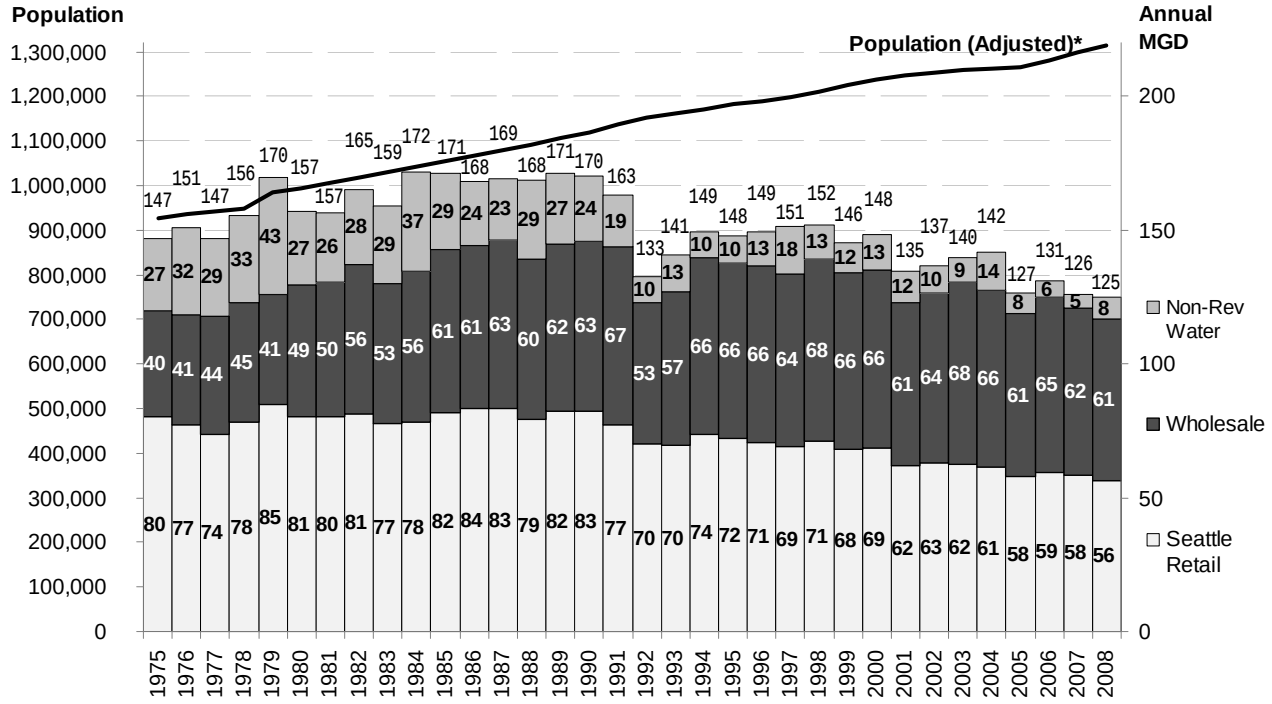


How Seattle system water consumption has changed over time can be seen in the graph below. While population has risen steadily since 1975, total water demand leveled off during the 1980s at about 170 mgd before dropping off sharply due to the 1992 drought. During the rest of the 1990s, the combined effects of higher water rates, the 1993 plumbing code, conservation, and improved system operations kept total consumption at or just under 150 mgd – well below pre-drought levels. The economic slowdown in the early part of this decade, voluntary curtailment in 2001, and the impact of the 1% Conservation Program (begun in 2000) and the Saving Water Partnership further extended the downward trend so that in recent years, water demand from the SPU supply system has been as low as 125 mgd.

[2] Components may not add to total due to rounding.

Wholesale demand from the Seattle water system grew by two thirds from 40 mgd in 1975 to 67 mgd in 1991. Following the 1992 drought though, wholesale demand leveled off (averaging 66 mgd) for the rest of the decade before declining slightly since 2000. Seattle retail demand was essentially flat between 1975 and 1991 (averaging 80 mgd) but has trended downward ever since. Finally, non-revenue water was cut by more than half due to actions taken by Seattle just before and during the 1992 drought.[3] Seattle's recent program to cover all its in-city reservoirs plus better monitoring of overflows from the remaining open reservoirs has further reduced non-revenue water.

Population* and Components of Annual Water Demand in MGD
Seattle Regional System: 1975-2008



* Covington, Edmonds, Issaquah, Lake Forest Park, and Sammamish Plateau are excluded from the estimate of population because they purchase none or negligible amounts of their water from SPU.

Water Rates

Residential and commercial rates in effect during 2009 for each wholesale customer and Seattle are summarized in Tables 1.1 and 1.2. Quite a variety of rate levels and structures are evident. All wholesale customers levy a commodity charge and a fixed monthly charge or meter charge (which, in a few cases, also includes a minimum level of consumption per month). There are three basic commodity rate structures and one hybrid: uniform rates, seasonal rates, inclined block rates, and seasonal rates with blocks. Fixed monthly charges on a ¾" meter, the usual size for residential meters, average $14.37 per month with a range of

[3] These actions included reducing in-city reservoir overflows, eliminating regular flushing of Green Lake, relining leaky reservoirs, changing reservoir washing practices, and rehabilitating and replacing other reservoirs.

$6.00 per month to $31.50 per month. The range of fixed monthly charges on 2" meters, typical of commercial accounts, is even greater: $13.50 per month to $277.39 per month.

New This Year: Note that several wholesale customers do not include the state utility tax and other taxes or fees that might be assessed on water sales in their published rates. In order to make rates and bills comparable between utilities, those taxes and fees have been added back into the rates as shown in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 and into the bill calculations.

Residential Rates: Of the 28 wholesale customers, only two (Edmonds and Lake Forest Park) have a uniform rate structure, i.e., a single rate per ccf for all volumes and times of the year. (These rates appear in the table as inclined block structure rates with just one block.) Two more wholesale customers (Tukwila and Water District 20) have straight seasonal rates: a single rate in the winter and a single higher rate in the (4 month) summer season. Nineteen wholesale customers have simple inclined block rates with from two to five blocks. The size of the blocks is indicated in the "Break Points" column of the tables. For example, Water District 45 has three blocks: the first from 0 to 5 ccf per month, the second from 6 to 25 ccf per month and the last for 26 or more ccf per month. There is considerable variation in the number and size of the blocks and in the rates themselves. Finally, five wholesale customers and Seattle use various combinations of seasonal and block rates. Olympic View and Water District 119 have a block structure that shifts to higher rates in the summer. So does Soos Creek, except there is no higher summer rate in the first block. Seattle and Highline have single winter rates with blocks only in the summer. Covington has just 2 blocks in the winter (with a break point at 4 ccf per month) but 5 blocks in the summer.

The diversity of residential rate structures results in very different price signals to customers during the peak season. Residential customers of wholesale utilities face marginal summer rates ranging from $1.82 to $9.69 per ccf. The 24 wholesale customers with block rate structures have summer end-block rates that average $5.64 per ccf. The end-block rates for six of these now exceed $6.00 per ccf. Issaquah has the highest summer end-block rate: $16.86 per ccf for consumption in excess of 18 ccf per month.

Commercial Rates: Just over a third of all wholesale customers (10) apply the same rates and rates structures to both their commercial and residential customers. Two wholesale customers change the rates charged but maintain the same structure. The remaining sixteen plus Seattle change the rates *and* the structure, usually shifting from inclined block and hybrid structures to uniform or seasonal rates, but occasionally just reducing the number of blocks. The highest rate is $7.24 per ccf and the average summer end block rate (including uniform and seasonal rates) is $4.00 per ccf.

Customer Bills: Figures 1.1 through 1.4 and Tables 1.3 and 1.4 compare monthly residential bills across wholesale customers. Three consumption levels, defined below, are used throughout:

Monthly Consumption Levels Used in Calculating Bills

Level of Household Consumption	Winter	Summer	Average Annual
Low	4 ccf/mo	6 ccf/mo	4.67 ccf/mo
Medium	8 ccf/mo	12 ccf/mo	9.33 ccf/mo
High	16 ccf/mo	24 ccf/mo	18.67 ccf/mo

Figures 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 graphically display monthly residential bills by wholesale customer at low, medium, and high levels of consumption. The figures also rank wholesale customers (including Seattle) by the size of their bills revealing two interesting facts. One is that there is quite a difference in what households pay for water among different utilities. Monthly bills from utilities with the highest rates are as much as two and a half times as large as those from utilities with the lowest rates. Average monthly bills range from $16.53 to $42.20 at the low level of consumption and $42.74 to $135.81 at the high level of consumption.

A utility's average residential water bill is a function of both its rates *and* its average residential consumption. A problem with most comparisons of water bills across utilities (including the comparisons in Figures 1.1 through 1.3) is that the comparisons use a single level of consumption to calculate the bills. But if the chosen level of consumption is typical for one utility, it may not be for another. Consider two utilities having exactly the same rates. One could have higher average bills than the other because its average consumption is higher. To correctly compare average bills across utilities, each utility's bill should be calculated at its average level of consumption. This has been done in Figure 1.4. Average monthly residential consumption ranges from 5.7 ccf per month in Seattle and Issaquah to 8.8 ccf per month in Lake Forest Park. In Figure 1.4, Soos Creek has the lowest average residential bill and Renton has the second lowest. Lake Forest Park tops the list having both the highest average consumption and among the highest rates.

There are many possible explanations for the wide variation in residential rates and bills. These include utilities having:

- different financial policies,
- different levels of investment in new and replacement infrastructure,
- different proportions of rate revenue, non-rate revenue, and debt,
- different proportions of residential and commercial customers,
- different cost allocations between customer classes,
- different customer densities,
- and different rates of customer and service area growth.

The other phenomenon revealed by the graphs is how much wholesale customer rankings can change at different levels of consumption, i.e., the wholesale customer with the lowest bill at one level of consumption may be far from the lowest at other levels of consumption. For example, Water District 20 has the eighth highest bill at low consumption but the third *lowest* bill at high consumption. Soos Creek and Issaquah are good examples of the opposite pattern, moving up 10 to 12 positions in the bill rankings between low and high consumption levels. Finally others, such as Water District 49, maintain their relative ranking at all levels of consumption. (Table 1.4 summarizes the different rankings from Figures 1.1 through 1.3.)

There are two factors that explain the shifts in relative rankings of wholesale customer bills at different levels of consumption. One is different rate structures. For example, an inclined block structure tends to favor low volume users while a flat rate structure favors high volume users. Perhaps even more important is the relative magnitudes of the fixed and variable components of the rates. Higher meter charges relative to volume charges result in higher bills for low volume users and proportionally lower bills for high volume users. The combined impact of these factors can be seen in Table 1.4. In general, wholesale customers with relatively high meter charges and relatively low volume charges move down in the rankings (their bills get smaller compared to other wholesale customers) as consumption increases. Wholesale customers with lower meter charges and higher or steeply inclining volume charges tend to move in the opposite direction, placing higher in the rankings as consumption increases. In many cases, the "meter charge effect" offsets the "rate structure effect" so that the wholesale customer maintains its ranking across all consumption levels.

Table 1.3 displays monthly bills at the medium level of consumption (graphed in Figure 1.2) and the difference between winter and summer bills by wholesale customer. Note that the summer/winter differential is not the differential in *rates* but in *bills*. Many wholesale customers have a differential of less than 50% even though bills are calculated with 50% more consumption in summer than in winter. This means that the average rate charged per ccf by these wholesale customers is actually *less* in the summer than in the winter. This seemingly contradictory result is due to the impact of the meter charge which is spread over a greater number of ccf in the summer. This effect diminishes as the level of consumption rises and the meter charge represents a smaller and smaller proportion of the total bill. Tukwila, Issaquah, Covington, Soos Creek, Seattle, Water District 20, Duvall, Highline, and Mercer Island, have differentials of more than 50%, a sign that the *average* rate charged per ccf in the summer is greater than in the winter.

Consumption Patterns

Annual Consumption: Figures 2.1 and 2.2 display annual water purchases from SPU and annual retail water sales by wholesale customer for 2008. Note that annual purchases from SPU are often very different than wholesale customers' retail demands. Purchases from SPU are less than the actual demand of wholesale customers who have their own sources of supply or who buy from others. And while most Cascade members still obtain water directly from SPU's transmission system, they no longer purchase it directly from SPU. Instead, the Cascade Water Alliance pays SPU for what is owed and then bills its members. Some water purchased by Cascade is wheeled to members who may not have direct connections to the Seattle system such as Issaquah and Sammamish Plateau (for example, some of the water shown in Figure 2.1 as "purchased" by Bellevue ends up in Redmond or Issaquah).

Tables 2.1 and 2.2 provide a historical perspective by displaying 14 years of data on annual retail consumption by wholesale customer and wholesale purchases from Seattle. Historical consumption data has not yet been obtained from Covington, Issaquah, and Sammamish Plateau.

Non-Revenue Water: Figure 2.3 ranks all wholesale customers by percent of non-revenue water in 2008, i.e., the percent of their total water purchases and production that is not sold. Percent non-revenue water for 2006, 2006 and 2007 is also shown. Table 2.3 shows annual distribution system percent non-revenue water by wholesale customer for the years 1995 through 2008 and the average for each wholesale customer over that period. Percent non-revenue water is calculated as follows:

$$(PS + PO + OS - RS - WS) \div (PS + PO + OS)$$

where

PS = Water Purchased from Seattle
PO = Water Purchased from Others
OS = Water obtained from Own Supply
RS = Water Sold Retail
WS = Water Sold Wholesale

There are many causes of non-revenue water. Some are necessary and/or beneficial such as water main flushing, reservoir cleaning and water taken from hydrants for fire fighting, street cleaning and some construction projects. Others, however, are undesirable and represent wasted water or lost revenues. These include leaks from pipelines and reservoirs, inadvertent reservoir overflows, theft and slow customer meters. For a newer water system efficiently operated, the percentage of non-revenue water might be expected to creep down towards 5%. Non-revenue water in the 10% range should prompt some analysis of what might be the cause, and non-revenue water in excess of 15% is definitely a call to action.[4] Lake Forest Park's non-revenue water, which had been averaging about 15%, spiked to an eye-popping 40% in 2008 as a result of two major leaks including one that went undetected for 5 months. After repairing the leaks and embarking on an extensive program to rehabilitate its aging distribution system, Lake Forest Park expects much lower non-revenue water in 2009.

The average level of non-revenue water for all wholesale customers in 2008 was 9.6%[5], a little higher than usual. Since 1994, non-revenue water has varied from 5.3% to 9.6% averaging 7.1%.

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[4] The new state Water Efficiency Rule requires water utilities to report their Distribution System Leakage (DSL) to the Department of Health annually, and to take action if the 3-year moving average exceeds 10%. Note that non-revenue water is different that DSL. All water produced or purchased but not sold is considered non-revenue water. DSL starts with non-revenue water but subtracts out all authorized uses of water that do not generate revenue but can be measured or estimated. These include water used for reservoir cleaning and overflowing, main and hydrant flushing, firefighting, and other hydrant use such as construction and street sweeping. If measured, transmission losses can also be deducted in calculating DSL. A utility's estimate of DSL will be less than its non-revenue water to the extent that these non-revenue-generating but authorized uses are taken into account.

[5] Seattle non-revenue water averaged 5.3% for 2005 through 2008. Percent of non-revenue water for Seattle is not included in Figure 2.3 because it is not directly comparable to wholesale non-revenue water. For wholesale customers, non-revenue water is a distribution system concept. Water lost in transmission from Seattle's sources to wholesale meters is not part of the calculation. However, Seattle non-revenue water consists of both distribution and transmission losses to Seattle plus wholesale transmission losses. Comparing Seattle and wholesale non-revenue water would be misleading unless the distribution system component of Seattle non-revenue water could be isolated. Unfortunately, that is not possible with currently available data.

Measurement problems contribute to at least some of the year-to-year variation in non-revenue water evident in Table 2.3 and Figure 2.3. Billing lags and supply meter inaccuracies are two problems that make the precise measurement of non-revenue water difficult. Because of differences in the length of billing lags, the measure of annual wholesale water sales generally doesn't span the exact same period as the measure of annual purchases and production. These two measures of water consumption, the difference of which provides our estimate of non-revenue water, may be offset by as much as two months. Fortunately, these months are in the middle of winter when consumption tends to be relatively constant from month to month. The problem would be much worse if the end of the year coincided with the peak season.

Slow wholesale meters have represented a much more serious problem in measuring non-revenue water by reducing the apparent difference between the amount of water entering a wholesale customer's system and the amount of water sold by that wholesale customer. Extremely low levels of non-revenue water (under 3%) suggest that there is probably some kind of metering problem. Negative non-revenue water, i.e., when metering data implies that more water has been sold than was produced and/or purchased, is a sure sign that one or more meters measuring incoming water is slow. Until recently, there's always been at least one, and as many as six, wholesale customers showing negative non-revenue water. In 2004 and again in 2007, no wholesale customer had negative non-revenue water, indicating some improvement in the maintenance and replacement of wholesale supply meters.

Per Household and Per Account Consumption: The two graphs in Figure 2.4 rank wholesale customers and Seattle on the basis of 2008 *single family* consumption *per household* and *total* consumption *per account*. The first measure is often used by wholesale customers in their analysis of current and projected water demand and in their calculation of Equivalent Residential Units (ERUs). The wholesale customer with the highest single family consumption per household is Lake Forest Park at 217 gallons per day (gpd) followed by Sammamish Plateau at 215 gpd. The weighted wholesale average for 2008 was 179 gpd (7.3 ccf per month). Seattle reported the lowest consumption per household with 140 gpd. The variance in per household use between wholesale customers is due to more than just different attitudes towards water conservation. Wholesale customers at the top of the list (Lake Forest Park, Sammamish Plateau, Woodinville, Mercer Island) tend to have some or all of the following characteristics associated with higher water use: larger lot sizes, higher household incomes, and higher average persons per household. Utilities (including Seattle) with consumption per household at the low end of the scale tend to have just the opposite characteristics: denser development with smaller lots, lower household incomes, and fewer persons per household. Given this, the per-household consumption numbers for Issaquah and Redmond are surprisingly low and may reflect the number of new large high-density developments featuring water efficient fixtures and appliances.

In addition to annual average consumption per single family household, the first graph also shows peak (4 month) season consumption per household.

There is much greater variation in total consumption per account across wholesale customers as can be seen in the second graph in Figure 2.4. Tukwila, with among the lowest single

family consumption per household, has by far the highest total consumption per account of 841 gpd. This is five times Skyway's per account consumption of 169 gpd. The weighted wholesale average is 300 gpd. Total consumption per account in Seattle is slightly higher than the wholesale average at 310 gpd. This is *not* an indication of the relative efficiency of water use among the different utilities. Rather, higher levels of total consumption per account are closely associated with higher proportions of non-residential and multifamily customers. Wholesale customers at the bottom of the list serve predominantly single family customers while Tukwila's customers are primarily commercial, industrial and multifamily. About 90% of the water sold by Tukwila goes to other than single family residences. Bothell has the second highest level of consumption per account and also the second highest proportion of non-residential and multifamily consumption (65%). Total consumption per account and percent of consumption that is *not* single family are highly correlated all the way down the line.

Finally, Table 2.4 provides some history on single family consumption per household by wholesale customer for the period 1994-2008. The overall downward trend in average consumption per household for both wholesale customers and Seattle is apparent in Figure 2.5. The range, from low to high, of wholesale consumption per household over time is also depicted in the graph.

TABLES AND FIGURES

Water Rates and Bills

Water Consumption Patterns

Table 1.1

A Comparison of 2009 Residential Rates

Purveyor:	3/4" mtr ch per month	Includes Minimum	Seasonal		Inclined Block					
			Winter	Summer*	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Break Points**
W.D. 20	$18.25	0	$1.45	$2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.D. 45	$13.50	0	-	-	$1.75	$2.75	$3.75	-	-	5/25
W.D. 49[T]	$13.05	0	-	-	$2.36	$2.89	$4.04	-	-	5/8
W.D. 90	$19.35	2.5	-	-	$2.45	$2.90	$3.45	-	-	7.5/12.5
W.D. 119***	$31.50	0	Block	Block	$2.05/$2.65***	$2.85/$3.65***	$3.70/$4.70***	$4.50/$5.15***	-	7/14/21
W.D. 125	$11.75	0	-	-	$2.60	$2.90	$3.20	-	-	5/10
Bellevue[T]	$13.58	0	-	-	$2.71	$3.74	$4.81	$7.14	-	10/15/50
Bothell	$10.06	0	-	-	$2.04	$2.98	$3.85	$4.90	$5.59	5/10/15/25
Cedar River	$16.92	2.5	-	-	$2.19	$3.84	$4.16	$6.75	-	5 /15/25
Coal Creek	$16.23	0	-	-	$2.59	$3.37	$4.29	$6.16	-	5/15/50
Covington****	$13.69	0	2 Blocks	5 Blocks	$2.36	$3.46	$5.97	$8.16	$9.69	4/8/12/30
Duvall	$22.61	2	-	-	$3.37	$4.33	$5.29	$6.26	$7.24	4/6/8/10
Edmonds	$8.77	0	-	-	$1.82	-	-	-	-	-
Highline***	$9.75	0	$2.98	Block	$2.98	$3.80	-	-	-	4
Issaquah[T]	$12.60	0	-	-	$1.63	$3.88	$7.19	$11.73	$16.86	2/7/15/25
Kirkland[T]	$16.91	2	-	-	$4.04	$5.30	-	-	-	12
Lake Forest Park[T]	$28.25	0	-	-	$2.66	-	-	-	-	-
Mercer Island	$7.81	0	-	-	$1.77	$2.62	$3.46	$4.66	-	4/8/12
Northshore	$14.50	0	-	-	$2.00	$2.75	$3.75	$4.75	-	6/7.5/11.5
Olympic View***[T]	$13.71	0	Block	Block	$1.95/$2.08***	$2.85/$3.26***	-	-	-	20
Redmond	$10.97	0	-	-	$1.47	$2.86	$4.23	$5.61	-	4/10/20
Renton	$10.60	0	-	-	$1.53	$2.05	$2.59	-	-	5/10
Sammamish Plateau	$12.48	0	-	-	$1.89	$2.38	$2.85	$4.77	-	6/12/25
Shoreline	$20.11	0	-	-	$1.92	$2.08	$2.57	$3.26	$4.52	2/4.5/7/15
Skyway	$12.35	0	-	-	$2.74	$3.47	$4.38	$5.54	-	4/6/12
Soos Creek***	$8.85	0	Block	Block	$1.45	$2.97/$3.56***	$3.72/$4.46***	$4.25/$5.10***	-	5/10/15
Tukwila	$6.00	0	$2.79	$3.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woodinville	$12.18	0	-	-	$2.75	$4.05	$5.25	$6.55	-	6/12/25
Seattle***[S]	$11.68	0	$3.25	Block	$3.58	$4.17	$10.62	-	-	5/18

* All utilities with seasonal rates use a 4 month peak season.

** Break Points are the number of ccf per month at which the next rate block is attained. For example, W.D. 45 charges $1.75 per ccf for the first 5 ccf consumed, $2.75 per ccf for the next 20 ccf per month, and $3.75 per ccf for all consumption in excess of 25 ccf per month.

*** WD 119, Highline, Olympic View, Soos Creek, and Seattle have both seasonal and block rates. For example, WD 119's 2nd block rate of $2.85/ccf increases to $3.65 during the peak season.

**** Covington has two consumption blocks in the winter (0 - 4 ccf and greater than 4 ccf per month) but adds three additional blocks in the summer (4/8/12/30 ccf per month).

[S] Seattle rates include a temporary 10.2% surcharge.

[T] Taxes and fees not included in the published rates of these utilities (WD 49, Bellevue, Issaquah, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park, and Olympic View) have been added to the rates shown in this table.

Table 1.2

A Comparison of 2009 Commercial Rates

Purveyor:	2" mtr ch per month	Includes Minimum	Seasonal		Inclined Block					
			Winter	Summer*	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Break Points**
W.D. 20	$88.25	0	$1.45	$2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.D. 45	$13.50	0	-	-	$1.75	$2.75	$3.75	-	-	5/25
W.D. 49[T]	$163.85	0	-	-	$2.73	-	-	-	-	-
W.D. 90	$56.15	2.5	-	-	$3.45	-	-	-	-	-
W.D. 119***	$41.00	0	Block	Block	$2.05/$2.65***	$2.85/$3.65***	$3.70/$4.70***	$4.50/$5.15***	-	7/14/21
W.D. 125	$40.00	0	$2.45	$2.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bellevue[T]	$62.49	0	$2.76	$3.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bothell	$98.16	0	$2.37	$4.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar River	$57.05	2.5	-	-	$2.19	$3.84	$4.16	$6.75	-	5 /15/25
Coal Creek	$86.32	0	$2.98	$3.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Covington	$102.75	0	$2.66	$4.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duvall	$22.61	2	-	-	$3.37	$4.33	$5.29	$6.26	$7.24	4/6/8/10
Edmonds	$60.85	0	-	-	$1.82	-	-	-	-	-
Highline***	$84.74	0	$2.98	Block	$2.98	$3.80	-	-	-	4
Issaquah[T]	$112.42	0	-	-	$3.29	$5.07	-	-	-	32
Kirkland[T]	$68.16	0	-	-	$4.70	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Forest Park[T]	$120.40	0	-	-	$2.66	-	-	-	-	-
Mercer Island	$62.48	0	$1.72	$4.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northshore	$100.00	0	-	-	$2.80	$3.20	$3.50	$3.80	-	32/40/61.5
Olympic View***[T]	$49.86	0	Block	Block	$1.95/$2.08***	$2.85/$3.26***	-	-	-	160
Redmond	$66.30	0	$1.92	$3.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renton	$63.56	0	-	-	$2.10	-	-	-	-	-
Sammamish Plateau	$55.17	0	$1.46	$3.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoreline	$277.39	0	$1.00	-	$2.57	$3.91	-	-	-	48
Skyway	$149.40	0	-	-	$3.51	$4.17	-	-	-	48
Soos Creek***	$44.40	0	Block	Block	$1.45	$2.97/$3.56***	$3.72/$4.46***	$4.25/$5.10***	-	5/10/15
Tukwila	$50.00	0	$3.62	$4.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woodinville	$98.30	0	-	-	$3.34	$3.66	-	-	-	prior winter avg
Seattle	$24.80	0	$3.25	$4.17	-	-	-	-	-	-

* All utilities with seasonal rates use a 4 month peak season.

** Break Points are the number of ccf per month at which the next rate block is attained. For example, W.D. 45 charges $1.75 per ccf for the first 5 ccf consumed, $2.75 per ccf for the next 20 ccf per month, and $3.75 per ccf for all consumption in excess of 25 ccf per month.

*** WD 119, Highline, Olympic View, and Soos Creek have both seasonal and block rates. For example, WD 119's 2nd block rate of $2.85/ccf increases to $3.65 during the peak season.

S Seattle rates include a temporary 10.2% surcharge.

T Taxes and fees not included in the published rates of these utilities (WD 49, Bellevue, Issaquah, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park, and Olympic View) have been added to the rates shown in this table.

Figure 1.1

Average Monthly Residential Bills at 2009 Rates and LOW Consumption

(4 ccf/mo Winter and 6 ccf/mo Summer Consumption)

Purveyor	Average Monthly Bills
W.D. 119	$42.27
Lake Forest Park	$40.68
Duvall	$32.24
Shoreline	$29.73
Coal Creek	$28.57
Seattle	$27.70
Kirkland	$27.69
W.D. 20	$26.82
Bellevue	$26.23
Issaquah	$26.19
Skyway	$25.62
Covington	$25.44
Woodinville	$25.01
W.D. 90	$24.66
W.D. 49	$24.25
Highline	$24.20
W.D. 125	$23.98
Northshore	$23.83
Olympic View	$23.07
Cedar River	$22.22
W.D. 45	$22.00
Sammamish Plateau	$21.30
Tukwila	$21.22
Bothell	$19.89
Redmond	$18.76
Renton	$17.91
Edmonds	$17.26
Mercer Island	$16.64
Soos Creek	$16.53

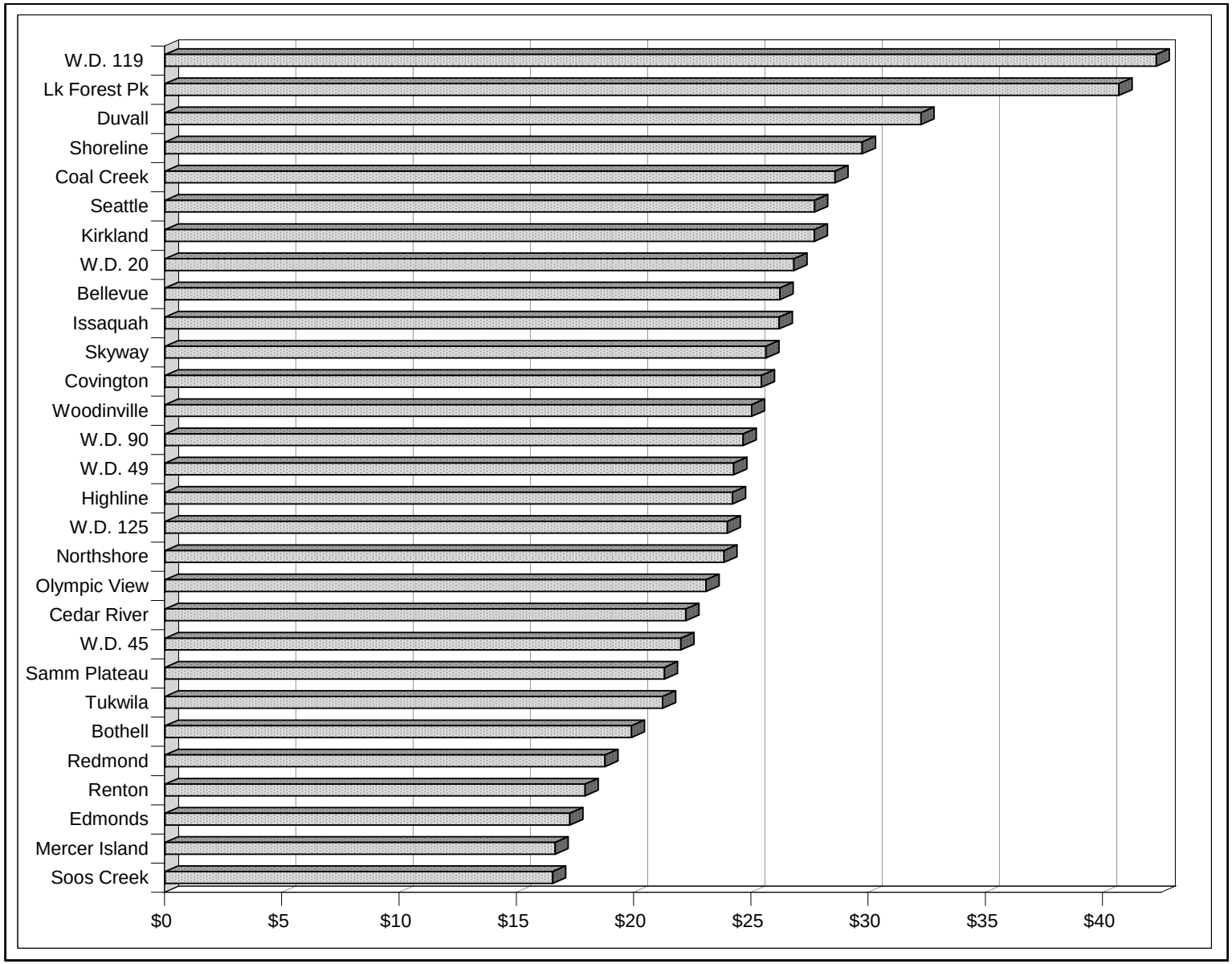


Figure 1.2

Average Monthly Residential Bills at 2009 Rates and MEDIUM Consumption

(8 ccf/mo Winter and 12 ccf/mo Summer Consumption)

Purveyor	Average Monthly Bills
Duvall	$57.59
W.D. 119	$55.23
Lake Forest Park	$53.12
Issaquah	$52.02
Kirkland	$46.56
Covington	$44.93
Skyway	$44.85
Seattle	$44.71
Coal Creek	$43.78
Shoreline	$43.18
Woodinville	$42.18
Highline	$39.75
Bellevue	$39.56
Cedar River	$39.04
W.D. 49	$38.92
Northshore	$37.67
W.D. 125	$37.52
W.D. 90	$36.92
Tukwila	$36.44
W.D. 20	$35.38
W.D. 45	$34.17
Bothell	$33.75
Redmond	$33.02
Olympic View	$32.43
Soos Creek	$31.82
Sammamish Plateau	$31.75
Mercer Island	$29.98
Renton	$27.49
Edmonds	$25.76

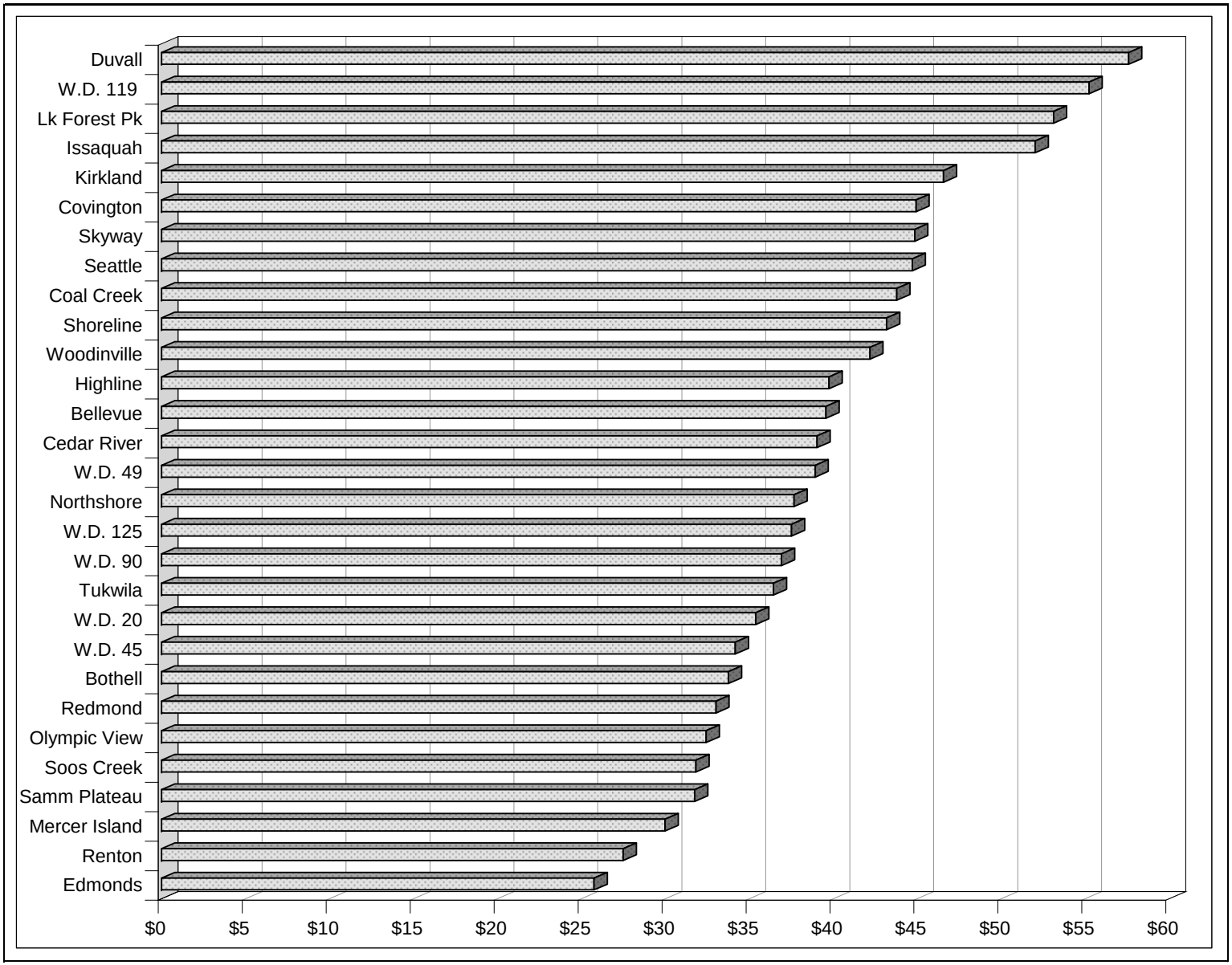


Figure 1.3

Average Monthly Residential Bills at 2009 Rates and HIGH Consumption

(16 ccf/mo Winter and 24 ccf/mo Summer Consumption)

Purveyor	Average Monthly Bills
Issaquah	$135.81
Duvall	$123.86
Covington	$96.02
Skyway	$93.46
Kirkland	$92.71
Seattle	$91.62
W.D. 119	$90.12
Woodinville	$87.98
Northshore	$79.67
Coal Creek	$78.61
Shoreline	$78.23
Lake Forest Park	$77.99
Bellevue	$77.02
W.D. 49	$76.66
Cedar River	$76.05
Redmond	$72.51
Soos Creek	$72.40
Bothell	$72.38
Highline	$70.84
Mercer Island	$70.28
W.D. 90	$67.38
W.D. 125	$66.98
Tukwila	$66.88
W.D. 45	$59.83
Sammamish Plateau	$57.10
Olympic View	$52.72
W.D. 20	$52.52
Renton	$50.95
Edmonds	$42.74

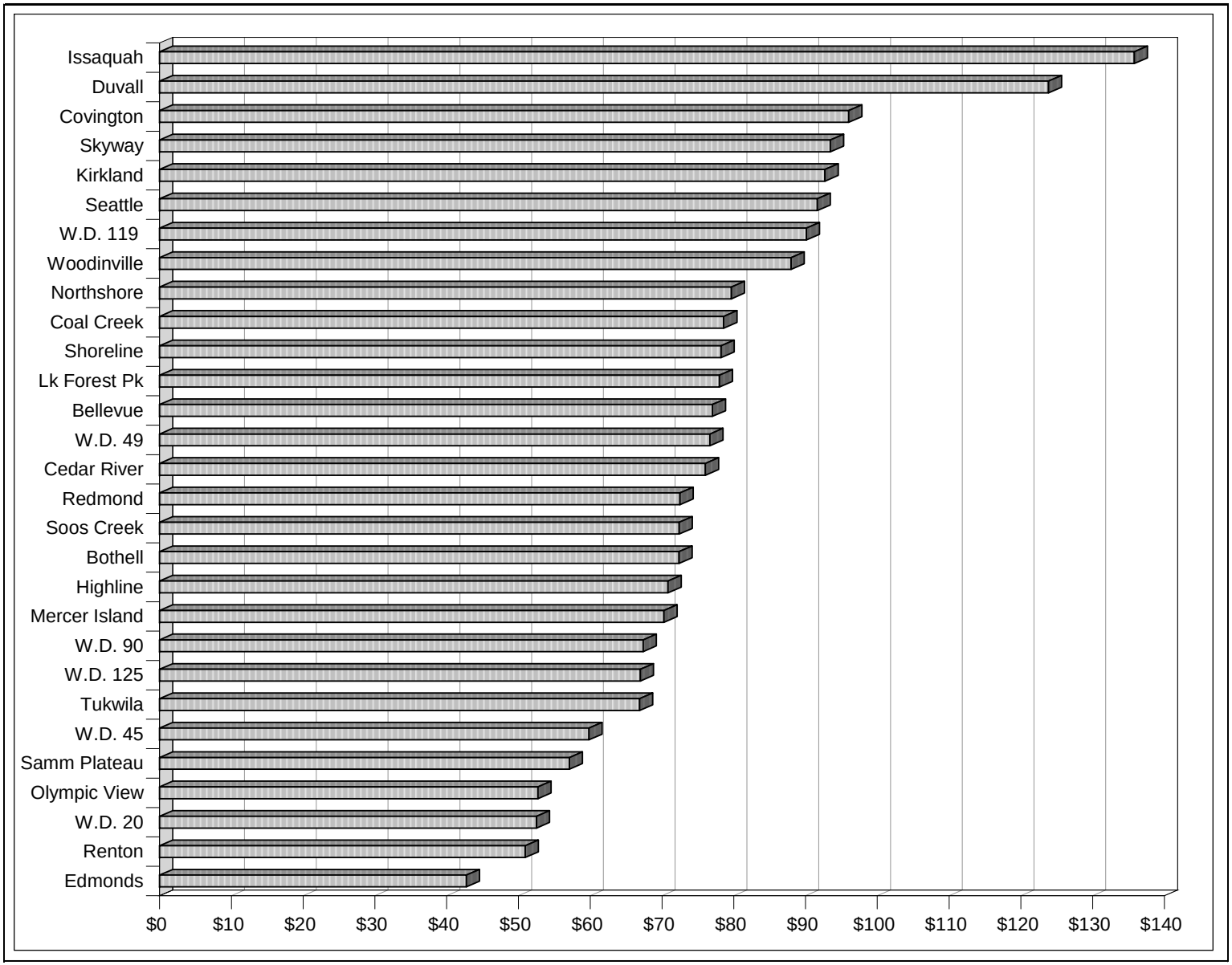


Figure 1.4

Average Monthly Residential Water Bills at Each Utility's Average Consumption

	Average CCF	Monthly Bill
Lake Forest Park	8.8	$51.75
W.D. 119	7.6	$49.67
Duvall	6.9	$42.79
Woodinville	8.6	$39.07
Kirkland	7.3	$38.03
Coal Creek	7.7	$37.52
Shoreline	6.8	$35.30
Bellevue	7.5	$34.27
Covington	7.0	$33.10
W.D. 125	7.5	$32.03
WHOLESALE AVG	7.3	$32.03
Highline	7.0	$31.92
W.D. 90	7.4	$31.64
Cedar River	7.4	$31.62
SEATTLE	5.7	$31.29
W.D. 49	6.8	$30.53
Issaquah	5.7	$30.49
Samm Plateau	8.7	$30.36
W.D. 20	6.7	$30.29
Skyway	5.9	$30.26
Olympic View	8.0	$29.62
Northshore	6.9	$29.45
Mercer Island	8.5	$28.12
Bothell	7.2	$26.86
Tukwila	6.2	$26.05
W.D. 45	6.0	$25.08
Redmond	6.5	$23.83
Edmonds	7.5	$22.53
Renton	6.8	$22.02
Soos Creek	7.0	$21.96

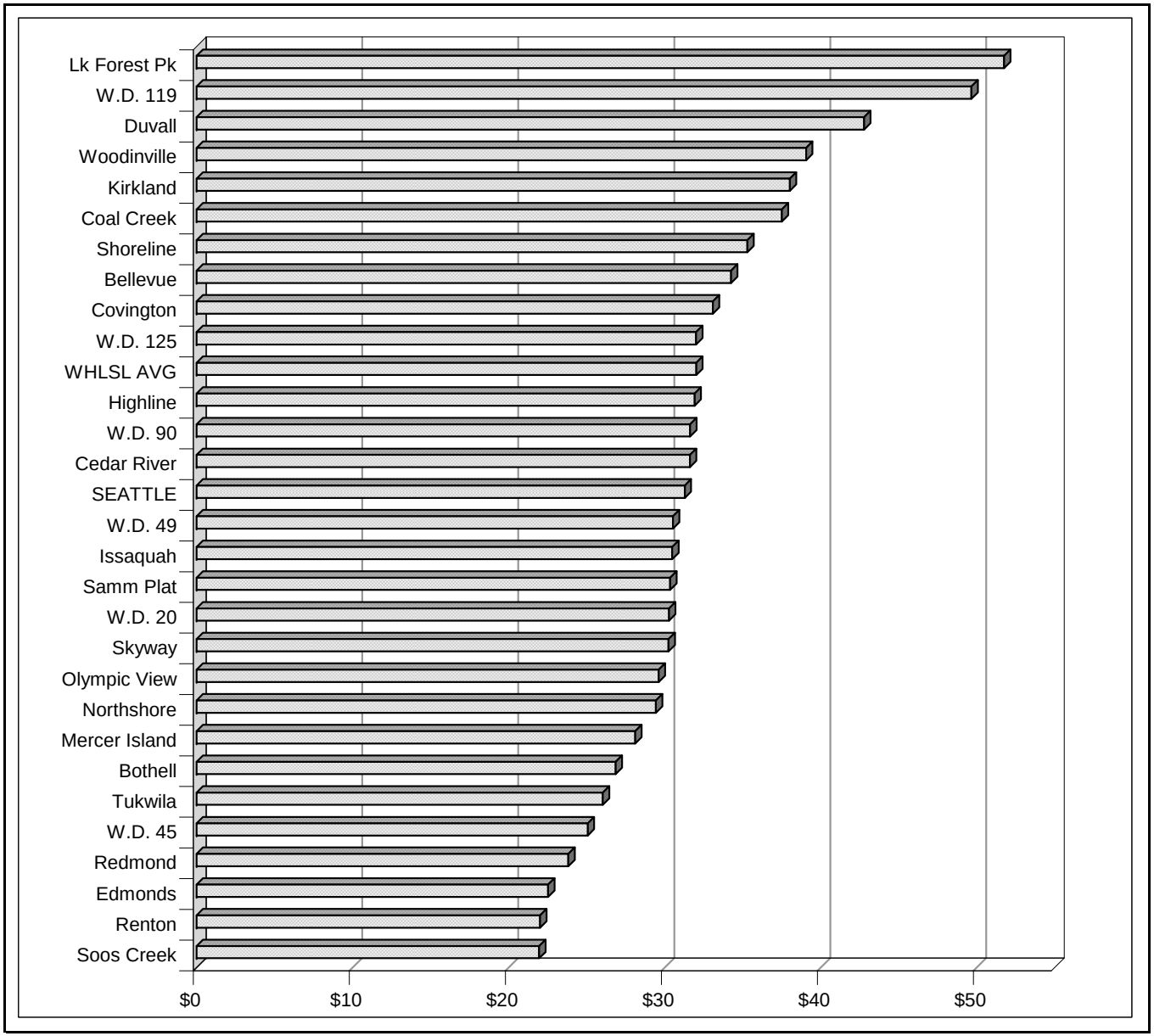


Table 1.3

AVERAGE ANNUAL, WINTER, AND SUMMER RESIDENTIAL BILLS

with 2009 Rates & Medium Consumption: 8 ccf/mo Winter, 12 ccf/mo Summer
Ranked from Highest to Lowest

Rank	Purveyor:	Monthly Residential Bills			Summer/Winter Differential*
		Avg. Annual	Winter	Summer	
1	Duvall	$57.59	$48.59	$75.59	55.6%
2	W.D. 119	$55.23	$48.70	$68.30	40.2%
3	Lake Forest Park	$53.12	$49.56	$60.22	21.5%
4	Issaquah	$52.02	$42.43	$71.21	67.8%
5	Kirkland	$46.56	$41.17	$57.35	39.3%
6	Covington	$44.93	$36.97	$60.85	64.6%
7	Skyway	$44.85	$39.01	$56.53	44.9%
8	Seattle	$44.71	$37.68	$58.77	56.0%
9	Coal Creek	$43.78	$39.29	$52.77	34.3%
10	Shoreline	$43.18	$38.82	$51.88	33.6%
11	Woodinville	$42.18	$36.78	$52.98	44.0%
12	Highline	$39.75	$33.59	$52.07	55.0%
13	Bellevue	$39.56	$35.26	$48.16	36.6%
14	Cedar River	$39.04	$33.92	$49.28	45.3%
15	W.D. 49	$38.92	$33.53	$49.71	48.2%
16	Northshore	$37.67	$32.50	$48.00	47.7%
17	W.D. 125	$37.52	$33.45	$45.65	36.5%
18	W.D. 90	$36.92	$33.05	$44.65	35.1%
19	Tukwila	$36.44	$28.32	$52.68	86.0%
20	W.D. 20	$35.38	$29.85	$46.45	55.6%
21	W.D. 45	$34.17	$30.50	$41.50	36.1%
22	Bothell	$33.75	$29.20	$42.86	46.8%
23	Redmond	$33.02	$28.29	$42.47	50.1%
24	Olympic View	$32.43	$29.31	$38.67	31.9%
25	Soos Creek	$31.82	$26.32	$42.82	62.7%
26	Sammamish Plateau	$31.75	$28.58	$38.10	33.3%
27	Mercer Island	$29.98	$25.37	$39.21	54.6%
28	Renton	$27.49	$24.40	$33.68	38.0%
29	Edmonds	$25.76	$23.33	$30.61	31.2%
WHOLESALE AVERAGE		**$39.46**	**$34.29**	**$49.79**	**45.2%**

* Note that the summer/winter differential is not the differential in rates but in bills. Most purveyors have a differential of less than 50% even though bills are calculated with 50% more consumption in summer than in winter. This means that the average rate charged per ccf by these purveyors is actually less in the summer than in the winter. This seemingly contradictory result is due to the impact of the meter charge which is spread over a greater number of ccf in the summer.

Table 1.4

Ranking of Bills from High to Low at Different Levels of Consumption by Wholesale Customer

Ranking at Low Consumption	Ranking at Medium Consumption	Ranking at High Consumption
1 W.D. 119	1 Duvall	1 Issaquah
2 Lake Forest Park	2 W.D. 119	2 Duvall
3 Duvall	3 Lake Forest Park	3 Covington
4 Shoreline	4 Issaquah	4 Skyway
5 Coal Creek	5 Kirkland	5 Kirkland
6 Seattle	6 Covington	6 Seattle
7 Kirkland	7 Skyway	7 W.D. 119
8 W.D. 20	8 Seattle	8 Woodinville
9 Bellevue	9 Coal Creek	9 Northshore
10 Issaquah	10 Shoreline	10 Coal Creek
11 Skyway	11 Woodinville	11 Shoreline
12 Covington	12 Highline	12 Lake Forest Park
13 Woodinville	13 Bellevue	13 Bellevue
14 W.D. 90	14 Cedar River	14 W.D. 49
15 W.D. 49	15 W.D. 49	15 Cedar River
16 Highline	16 Northshore	16 Redmond
17 W.D. 125	17 W.D. 125	17 Soos Creek
18 Northshore	18 W.D. 90	18 Bothell
19 Olympic View	19 Tukwila	19 Highline
20 Cedar River	20 W.D. 20	20 Mercer Island
21 W.D. 45	21 W.D. 45	21 W.D. 90
22 Sammamish Plateau	22 Bothell	22 W.D. 125
23 Tukwila	23 Redmond	23 Tukwila
24 Bothell	24 Olympic View	24 W.D. 45
25 Redmond	25 Soos Creek	25 Sammamish Plateau
26 Renton	26 Sammamish Plateau	26 Olympic View
27 Edmonds	27 Mercer Island	27 W.D. 20
28 Mercer Island	28 Renton	28 Renton
29 Soos Creek	29 Edmonds	29 Edmonds

Definition of Consumption Levels:

	Winter	Summer	Average
Low	4 ccf/mo	6 ccf/mo	4.67 ccf/mo
Medium	8 ccf/mo	12 ccf/mo	9.33 ccf/mo
High	16 ccf/mo	24 ccf/mo	18.67 ccf/mo

Figure 2.1

WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS RANKED BY 2008 ANNUAL PURCHASES FROM SPU

Wholesale Customer	Purchases
Bellevue*	8,314,028
Kirkland*	2,980,975
Highline	2,473,927
Northshore	2,441,109
Soos Creek	1,981,264
Woodinville	1,956,618
W.D. 20	1,358,086
Mercer Island	1,039,660
Tukwila*	993,747
Cedar River	872,814
Shoreline	850,414
Bothell	725,123
W.D. 49	585,791
W.D. 90	550,935
W.D. 125	549,107
Coal Creek	516,395
Redmond*	504,742
Olympic View	406,802
Duvall	222,695
Skyway*	177,990
W.D. 119	117,871
W.D. 45	94,013
Renton	38,125
Edmonds	31
Lake Forest Park	9
Issaquah*	0
Sammamish Plateau*	0
Covington*	0
TOTAL	**29,752,271**

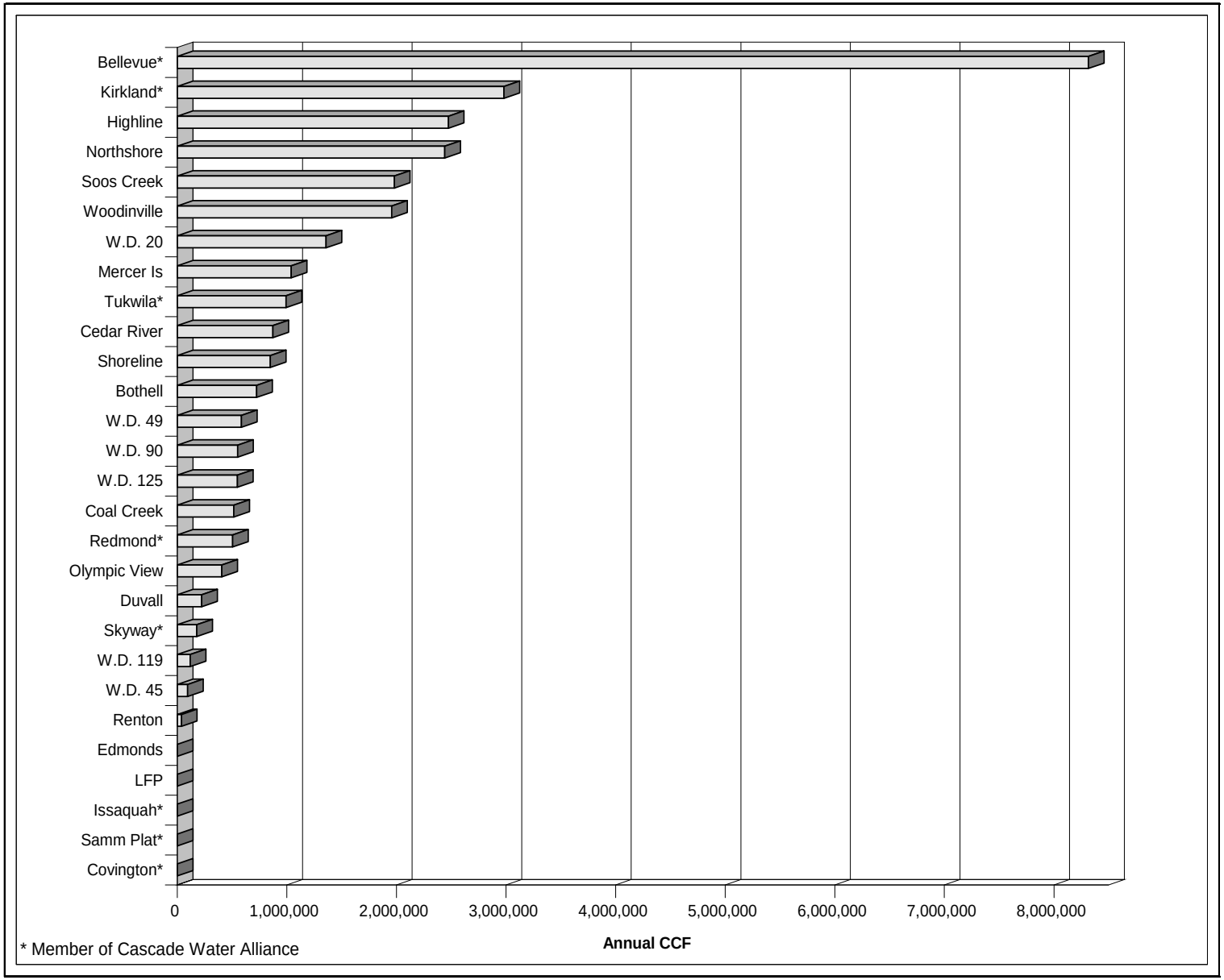


Table 2.1

Annual Water Purchases from SPU by Wholesale Customer: 1995-2008

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bellevue*	7,565,651	7,741,347	7,723,447	8,254,911	8,053,791	8,012,735	7,221,979	7,559,140	8,124,609	8,525,078	7,864,907	8,474,731	8,336,308	8,314,028
Bothell	725,746	575,987	647,008	731,200	638,894	761,656	720,652	751,322	783,847	790,903	710,804	791,591	745,144	725,123
Bryn Mawr	45,330	45,527	54,377	56,648	59,525					Merged with Skyway				
Cedar River	779,246	831,807	820,126	925,231	841,243	891,413	835,740	912,348	980,516	989,535	985,386	1,071,615	947,745	872,814
Coal Creek	950,677	1,033,659	966592	1,101,548	1,110,773	1,124,051	942,044	1,121,178	1,237,310	607,964	525,361	598,753	526,420	516,395
Duvall	165,968	168,628	173,831	194,781	193,759	211,270	168,746	202,939	257,645	244,321	236,868	242,851	230,852	222,695
Edmonds	482,584	492,976	457,778	467,746	386,147	21,675	7	16	4	1,068	62	0	55	31
Highline	3,405,697	3,280,274	3,090,166	2,982,876	3,058,440	3,020,265	2,856,390	2,918,609	3,233,149	2,964,590	2,559,715	2,565,923	2,517,632	2,473,927
Kirkland*	3,195,319	2,994,880	2,802,576	2,920,755	2,955,265	3,138,937	2,861,685	2,989,315	3,238,310	3,044,835	2,833,027	3,150,078	2,954,510	2,980,975
Lake Forest Park	25	5	526	12	34	22	186	168	16	0	2	6	2	9
Mercer Island	1,165,843	1,115,339	1,089,467	1,175,902	1,141,068	1,198,242	1,033,318	1,091,347	1,165,501	1,219,866	1,072,336	1,139,931	1,087,304	1,039,660
Northshore	2,927,079	2,857,930	2,728,851	2,872,274	2,716,809	2,833,106	2,547,889	2,833,696	2,983,637	2,838,343	2,556,349	2,698,337	2,555,901	2,441,109
Olympic View	519,619	444,107	600,267	648,842	462,821	439,561	360,013	382,872	475,345	462,990	414,859	549,538	406,617	406,802
Redmond*	90,669	117,846	141,407	198,550	169,630	230,796	259,585	385,288	364,646	461,140	471,211	668,574	452,805	504,742
Renton	94	244	1,177	8,623	125,765	111,747	101,894	69,078	62,364	64,549	51,841	48,314	51,959	38,125
Shoreline	1,065,840	1,043,676	1,044,327	1,047,211	1,001,449	1,053,182	888,156	908,984	968,906	936,967	866,334	917,711	871,042	850,414
Skyway*	164,235	163,172	162,979	180,418	173,355	203,520	316,097	318,079	326,364	235,574	226,417	212,135	201,841	177,990
Soos Creek	2,069,831	2,146,459	2,067,796	2,076,737	1,860,482	2,045,482	1,993,363	2,173,499	2,296,099	2,336,428	2,126,144	2,205,083	2,126,508	1,981,264
Tukwila*	880,582	1,183,810	1,241,880	1,143,486	1,198,360	1,096,157	1,095,812	1,119,261	1,092,216	1,136,059	1,069,148	1,068,642	1,060,170	993,747
Woodinville	1,843,899	1,955,053	1,859,299	2,189,506	2,077,944	2,197,389	2,040,624	2,070,493	2,371,019	2,243,238	1,873,605	2,032,328	1,996,289	1,956,618
W.D. 20	1,496,058	1,485,935	1,440,893	1,574,917	1,559,582	1,366,147	1,346,239	1,285,424	1,427,155	1,346,869	1,325,298	1,416,165	1,339,902	1,358,086
W.D. 45	105,040	139,241	141,892	150,932	142,361	156,010	105,556	137,852	133,350	127,217	116,943	105,832	95,913	94,013
W.D. 49	727,103	762,238	689,425	689,310	685,368	673,859	616,296	625,111	611,986	640,512	587,490	599,956	636,898	585,791
W.D. 85	34,591	38,259	37,387	35,211	45,286	74,155	34,458	45,048			Merged with WD 20			
W.D. 90	762,344	740,993	694,136	718,975	708,119	735,758	683,434	538,035	496,043	503,774	452,581	539,675	542,270	550,935
W.D. 119	91,726	90,961	99,109	98,828	101,798	117,447	132,490	128,518	139,875	133,744	126,416	131,697	121,176	117,871
W.D. 125	751,273	763,424	730,878	698,405	688,626	778,596	560,097	580,052	560,331	646,969	603,604	623,262	597,401	549,107
Total	**32,012,069**	**32,213,777**	**31,507,597**	**33,143,835**	**32,156,694**	**32,493,178**	**29,722,750**	**31,147,672**	**33,330,243**	**32,502,533**	**29,656,708**	**31,852,728**	**30,402,664**	**29,752,271**

* Members of Cascade Water Alliance. Water shown as "purchased" by individual Cascade members reflects consumption measured through their meters with SPU. However, individual Cascade members are not billed directly by SPU.

Figure 2.2

WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS RANKED BY 2008 ANNUAL RETAIL BILLED SALES

Wholesale Customer	Retail Sales
Bellevue*	6,612,399
Redmond*	3,085,835
Renton	2,900,725
Highline	2,840,910
Northshore	2,394,514
Sammamish Plateau*	2,113,475
Soos Creek	1,832,233
Woodinville	1,789,966
Covington*	1,690,206
Kirkland*	1,657,408
Edmonds	1,314,223
W.D. 20	1,099,170
Mercer Island	931,806
Tukwila*	883,576
Shoreline	856,562
Cedar River	855,210
Issaquah*	806,842
Bothell	709,017
W.D. 90	652,558
W.D. 125	616,905
Olympic Vw	600,568
W.D. 49	576,403
Coal Creek	473,088
Skyway*	274,543
Duvall	216,704
W.D. 119	109,449
Lake Forest Park	92,421
W.D. 45	89,336
Total	**38,076,052**

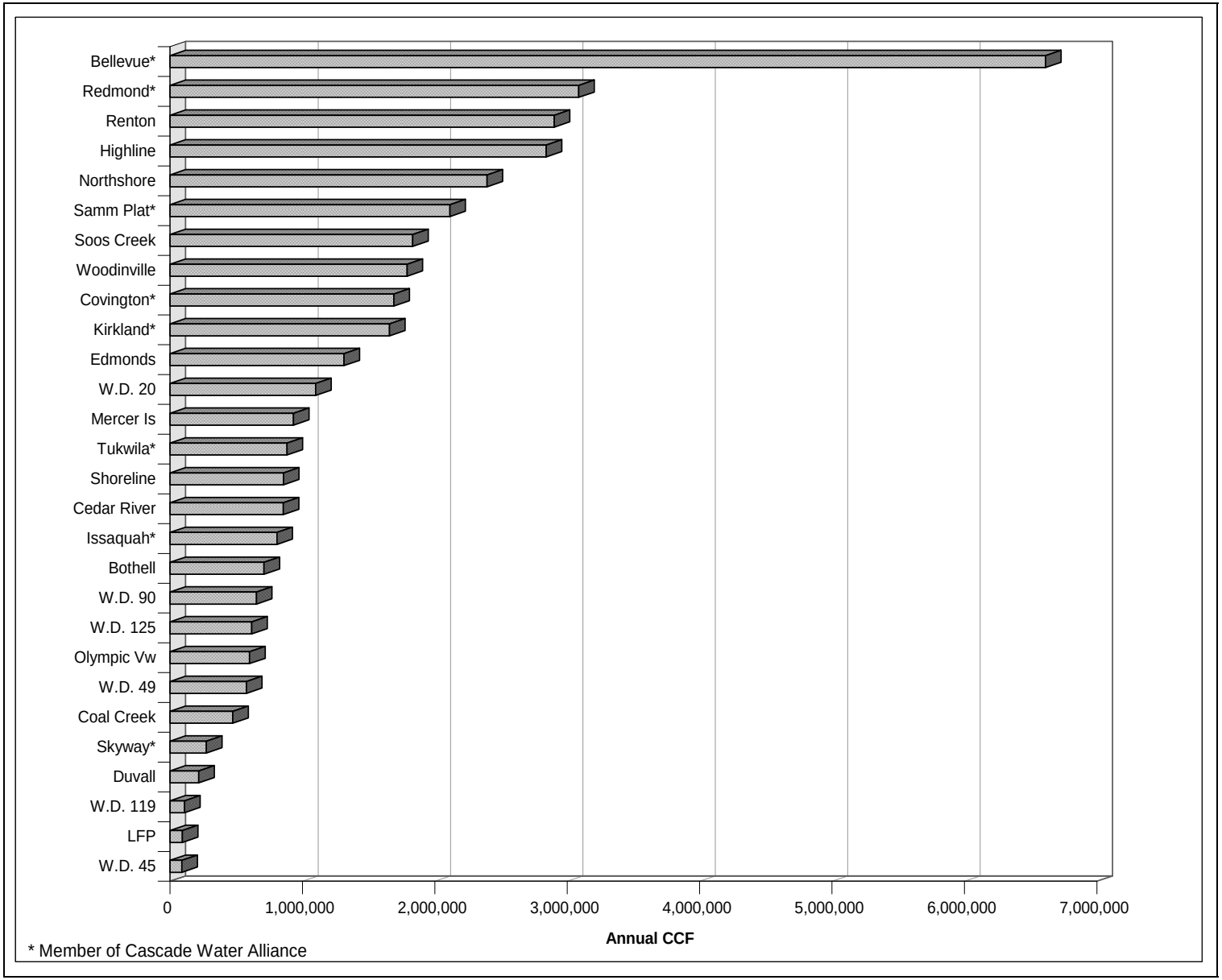


Table 2.2

Annual Retail Water Sales by Wholesale Customer: 1995-2008

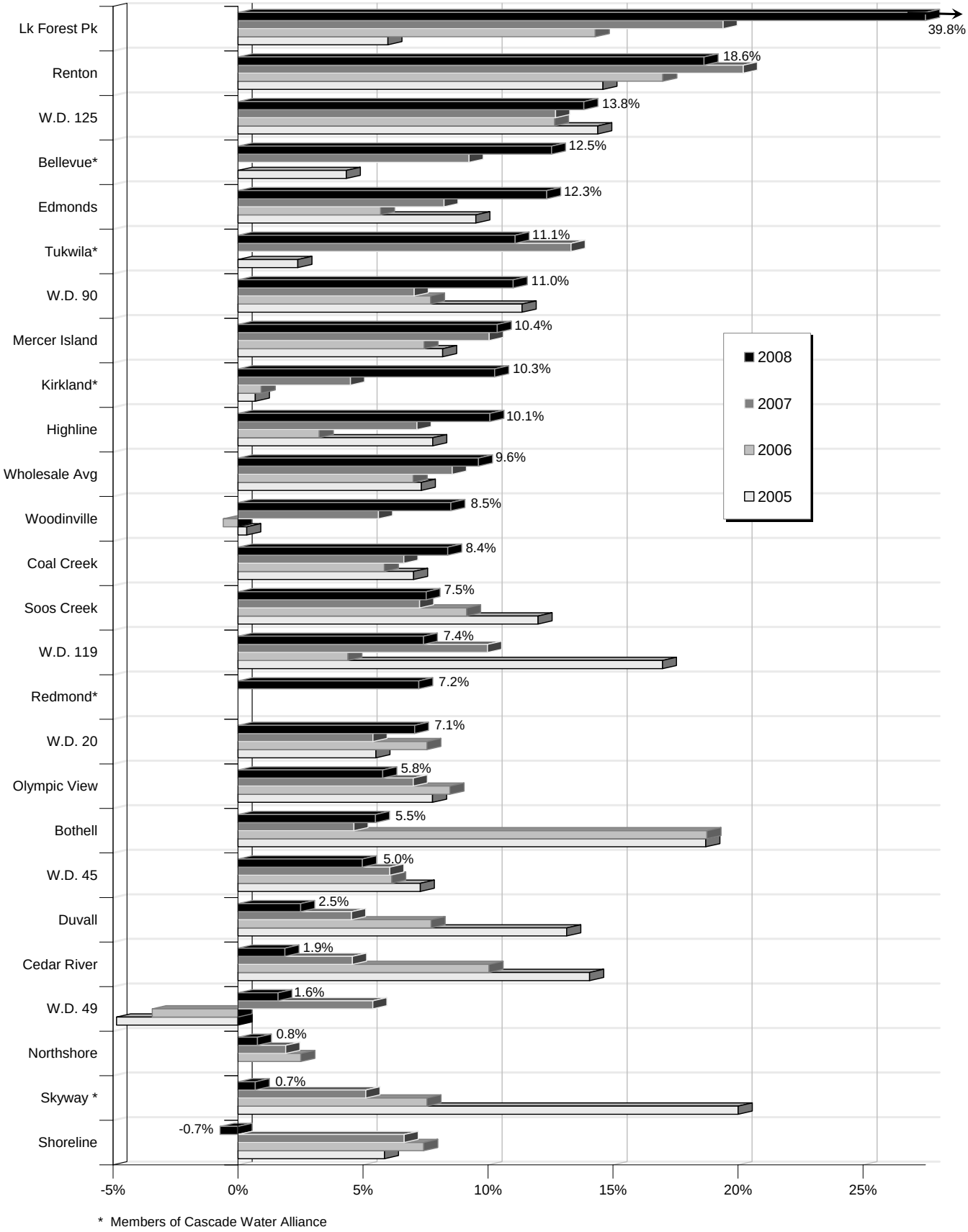
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*	2005*	2006*	2007*	2008*
Bellevue*	6,917,700	6,569,687	6,430,842	6,809,415	6,723,028	6,791,413	6,332,424	6,519,723	7,055,800	7,078,453	6,783,981	No Data	6,851,810	6,612,399
Bothell*	615,555	634,087	642,172	724,060	659,376	739,669	684,621	714,466	760,131	**No Data**	577,806	656,619	693,484	711,427
Bryn Mawr	184,439	186,626	184,553	190,430	185,172					Merged with Skyway				
Cedar River	725,404	765,703	750,953	838,602	791,379	854,728	784,795	858,905	949,620	925,955	855,114	964,037	904,362	855,210
Coal Creek	935,974	940,637	927,646	1,075,618	1,056,803	1,070,525	1,013,672	1,084,280	1,219,567	543,762	488,466	563,705	491,502	473,088
Covington	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	1,690,206
Duvall	157,615	153,524	164,201	197,891	178,958	191,604	187,714	197,080	231,577	218,230	205,341	223,653	220,032	216,704
Edmonds	1,500,991	1,441,370	1,467,343	1,508,951	1,390,499	1,456,809	1,334,776	1,421,775	1,512,175	1,465,301	1,406,291	1,504,473	1,395,963	1,314,223
Highline	3,119,713	3,186,456	3,153,323	3,250,553	3,190,115	3,229,719	3,020,857	3,090,006	3,302,253	3,149,274	3,029,761	3,066,659	2,976,073	2,840,910
Issaquah	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	806,842
Kirkland	1,758,480	1,765,124	1,731,510	1,872,837	1,837,946	1,936,149	1,645,395	1,790,609	1,906,772	1,739,111	1,833,509	1,843,186	1,729,375	1,657,408
Lake Forest Park	104,000	136,852	137,960	132,282	140,077	140,077	102,375	107,268	116,970	105,794	101,256	106,343	96,000	92,421
Mercer Island	1,069,147	1,037,486	1,019,781	1,129,403	1,064,830	1,104,852	954,551	1,089,710	1,149,546	1,155,137	984,570	996,235	978,013	931,806
Northshore*	2,687,786	2,669,776	2,585,391	2,754,149	2,674,545	2,665,229	2,831,579	2,630,028	2,808,235	2,676,062	**No Data**	2,630,374	2,501,954	2,394,514
Olympic View	678,424	659,387	638,465	694,953	673,260	671,687	607,893	648,736	703,425	699,541	627,376	659,836	612,943	600,568
Redmond*	2,603,278	2,748,404	2,746,029	3,011,322	2,975,707	2,979,125	2,783,755	2,940,175	3,254,994	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	3,085,835
Renton	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	3,083,313	2,900,725
Sammamish Plateau	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	**No Data**	2,113,475
Shoreline	1,000,101	984,836	966,178	940,873	925,532	956,858	871,251	862,972	914,477	886,232	815,594	849,559	813,161	856,562
Skyway	145,953	145,894	142,329	149,880	153,043	356,220	309,537	325,930	329,497	309,832	280,643	**292,983**	285,914	275,432
Soos Creek	1,896,870	1,901,225	1,857,564	2,009,017	1,947,093	1,995,096	1,822,072	1,941,211	2,191,349	2,023,063	1,870,978	2,003,456	1,972,069	1,832,233
Tukwila*	696,646	910,897	953,471	1,024,494	1,040,590	1,030,948	925,230	903,189	938,989	1,000,684	1,043,575	No Data	918,957	883,576
Woodinville	1,900,675	1,987,758	1,904,444	2,145,836	1,999,930	2,104,568	1,887,481	2,003,091	2,232,174	2,077,734	1,867,062	2,044,244	1,884,117	1,789,966
W.D. 20	1,253,936	1,263,083	1,255,113	1,334,597	1,310,712	1,238,771	1,137,766	1,137,678	1,216,998	1,200,605	1,144,053	1,196,913	1,141,240	1,099,170
W.D. 45	102,951	139,017	148,574	154,728	131,770	145,677	130,769	138,113	132,207	121,307	108,416	99,325	90,092	89,336
W.D. 49	726,946	685,230	689,433	660,912	668,462	653,378	613,239	614,343	645,016	610,845	616,020	620,546	602,572	576,403
W.D. 85	64,506	65,403	61,331	63,761	68,419	69,231	52,480	54,985			Merged with WD 20			
W.D. 90	600,360	589,946	591,370	559,987	570,985	602,704	555,734	599,564	656,449	665,985	602,173	694,640	664,617	652,558
W.D. 119	89,254	93,572	96,432	100,814	102,391	106,602	103,963	108,359	124,407	113,288	105,277	126,326	109,394	109,449
W.D. 125	693,299	686,828	693,765	734,486	682,754	729,943	641,283	718,981	678,557	652,703	611,276	636,882	637,662	616,905
Seattle	**35,216,783**	**34,532,115**	**33,771,744**	**34,741,440**	**32,994,553**	**33,581,789**	**30,325,199**	**30,829,010**	**30,422,909**	**29,994,131**	**28,340,298**	**29,114,620**	**28,490,213**	**27,538,310**

* Consumption data is missing for Bothell in 2004 and Northshore in 2005. Redmond did not provide data for 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007. Bellevue and Tukwila did not provide data for 2006. Historical data is not available for Renton prior to 200 for Covington, Issaquah and Sammamish Plateau prior to 2008.

Figure 2.3

2008 Wholesale Customer Non-Revenue Water as a Percentage of Total Water Use

(2005, 2006, & 2007 Non-Revenue Shown in Gray)



* Members of Cascade Water Alliance

Table 2.3

Wholesale Customer Distribution System Non-Revenue Water: 1995-2008

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Average
Bellevue*	2.2%	8.3%	9.3%	10.4%	8.5%	7.8%	4.6%	6.0%	5.0%	8.6%	4.3%	NA	9.2%	12.5%	7.5%
Bothell	17.7%	-7.9%	5.7%	5.4%	7.9%	7.6%	7.4%	7.1%	6.6%	NA	18.7%	18.8%	4.6%	5.5%	8.3%
Bryn Mawr**	6.5%	6.4%	6.6%	4.8%	10.4%				Merged with Skyway						6.7%
Cedar River	6.9%	8.0%	8.4%	4.4%	7.0%	5.3%	7.0%	6.3%	4.1%	7.3%	14.1%	10.0%	4.6%	1.9%	6.8%
Coal Creek	1.5%	9.0%	4.0%	2.4%	4.9%	4.8%	-7.6%	3.3%	1.4%	10.6%	7.0%	5.9%	6.6%	8.4%	4.2%
Duvall	5.0%	8.2%	5.3%	-1.6%	7.6%	9.3%	-11.2%	2.9%	10.1%	10.5%	13.1%	7.7%	4.5%	2.5%	5.7%
Edmonds	14.0%	14.1%	8.6%	12.6%	10.1%	17.3%	16.4%	18.1%	15.1%	16.5%	9.5%	5.7%	8.2%	12.3%	12.9%
Highline	16.3%	12.4%	8.6%	3.9%	5.8%	6.6%	4.3%	5.0%	5.7%	10.7%	7.8%	3.2%	7.2%	10.1%	8.1%
Kirkland*	6.2%	3.4%	1.2%	-3.7%	2.7%	-1.3%	7.4%	2.5%	5.0%	9.1%	0.7%	0.9%	4.5%	10.3%	3.9%
Lk Forest Pk	-5.0%	NA	4.0%	-19.7%	11.0%	NA	14.4%	13.9%	15.4%	21.0%	6.0%	14.3%	19.4%	39.8%	11.2%
Mercer Island	5.6%	7.0%	6.3%	4.0%	6.7%	7.8%	7.6%	0.1%	1.4%	5.3%	8.2%	7.4%	10.1%	10.4%	6.0%
Northshore	7.5%	5.7%	4.2%	4.1%	0.0%	4.4%	-12.0%	6.4%	4.8%	5.0%	NA	2.5%	1.9%	0.8%	2.6%
Olympic View	6.7%	-0.6%	12.5%	13.4%	7.3%	7.3%	2.0%	-1.4%	-6.2%	2.6%	7.8%	8.5%	7.0%	5.8%	5.3%
Redmond*	6.3%	-2.6%	-1.7%	-3.7%	1.7%	3.5%	2.6%	6.5%	3.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.2%	1.3%
Renton	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.5%	13.2%	12.1%	13.1%	14.3%	17.0%	20.2%	18.6%	15.3%
Shoreline	6.2%	13.2%	7.2%	4.4%	NA	9.1%	1.9%	0.8%	5.6%	5.4%	5.9%	7.4%	6.6%	-0.7%	5.9%
Skyway*	7.3%	6.6%	6.9%	11.7%	7.3%	3.4%	7.7%	2.7%	4.3%	13.9%	20.0%	7.6%	5.1%	0.7%	7.8%
Soos Creek	8.4%	11.2%	10.2%	3.3%	-4.7%	2.5%	8.7%	10.7%	4.6%	13.4%	12.0%	9.1%	7.3%	7.5%	7.7%
Tukwila*	20.9%	22.5%	23.2%	10.9%	13.5%	6.6%	16.7%	20.0%	14.8%	11.9%	2.4%	NA	13.3%	11.1%	14.8%
Woodinville	-3.1%	-1.9%	-2.4%	2.0%	5.4%	4.2%	7.5%	3.3%	5.9%	7.4%	0.3%	-0.6%	5.6%	8.5%	2.5%
W.D. 20***	7.7%	6.0%	4.3%	5.6%	8.3%	7.1%	6.2%	0.6%	7.6%	3.1%	5.5%	7.6%	5.4%	7.1%	5.8%
W.D. 45	2.0%	0.2%	-4.7%	-2.5%	7.4%	6.6%	-23.9%	-0.2%	0.9%	4.6%	7.3%	6.1%	6.1%	5.0%	2.1%
W.D. 49	2.0%	11.8%	1.3%	5.3%	3.4%	3.3%	0.6%	1.7%	-5.4%	4.6%	-4.9%	-3.4%	5.4%	1.6%	1.7%
W.D. 85***	8.4%	10.7%	7.5%	4.2%	NA	13.7%	10.8%	41.0%			Merged with WD 20				11.8%
W.D. 90	21.2%	20.4%	14.8%	22.1%	19.4%	18.1%	18.7%	9.3%	9.2%	11.3%	11.4%	7.7%	7.0%	11.0%	14.8%
W.D. 119	3.1%	-2.5%	3.1%	-1.7%	-0.3%	9.5%	21.7%	16.0%	11.4%	15.5%	17.0%	4.4%	10.0%	7.4%	7.7%
W.D. 125	20.4%	18.6%	14.2%	8.1%	7.7%	9.4%	14.3%	6.5%	15.4%	13.5%	14.4%	12.7%	12.7%	13.8%	12.7%
Wholesale Avg	7.6%	7.7%	6.7%	5.3%	5.8%	6.2%	6.1%	6.8%	6.1%	9.4%	7.3%	7.0%	8.6%	9.6%	7.2%

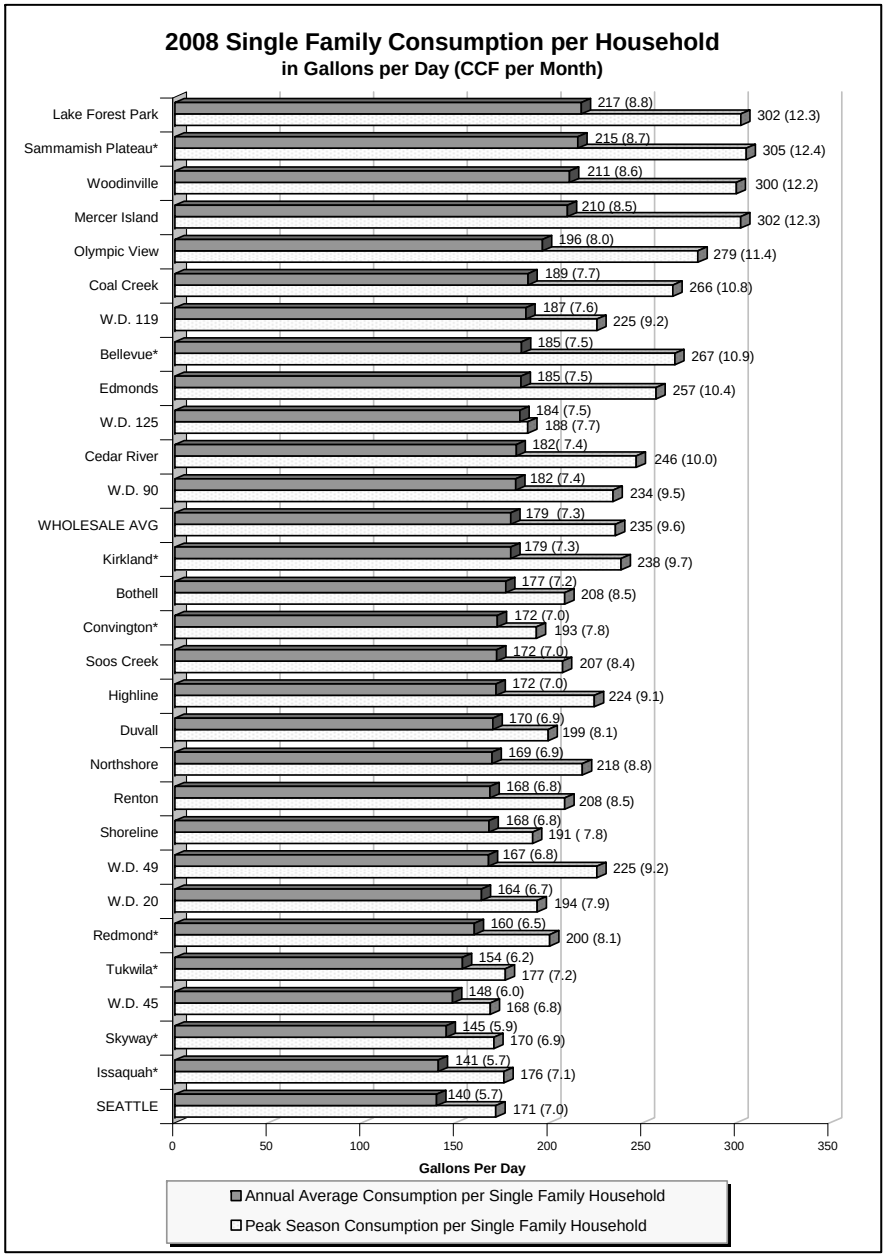
* Members of Cascade Water Alliance. No history available for Convington, Issaquah, and Sammamish Plateau.

** Formerly Bryn Mawr-Lakeridge Water & Sewer District. Skyway Water & Sewer District merged with Bryn Mawr-Lakeridge as of June 1, 1999 and the name was changed back to Skyway in 2002.

*** Water District 85 merged with Water District 20 in 2003.

Figure 2.4

2008 Measures of Consumption per Unit



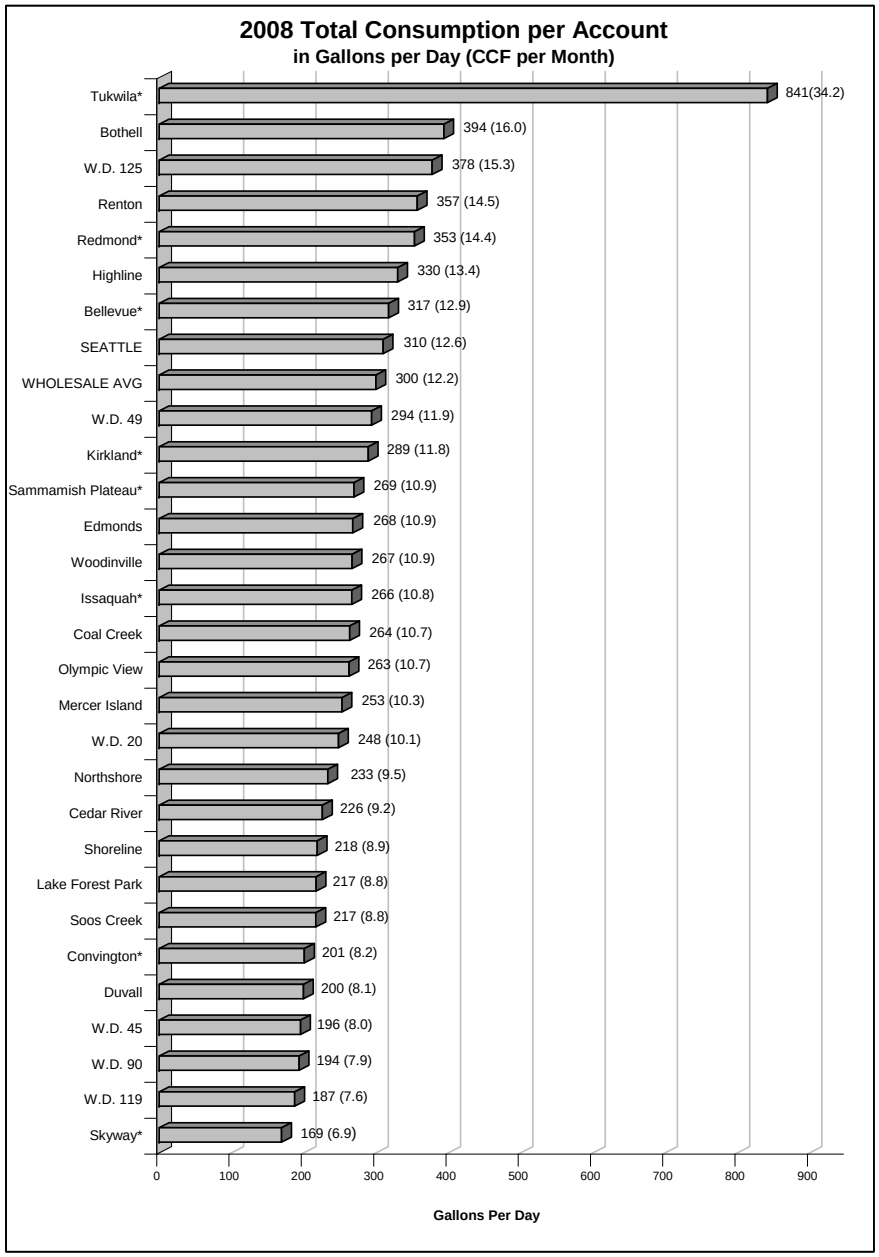


Table 2.4

Single Family Residential Consumption per Household by Wholesale Customer: 1994-2008
(in CCF per Household per Month)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bellevue	10.4	10.0	9.8	9.4	10.0	9.6	9.7	8.9	9.1	9.7	10.4	8.5	**NA**	**8.5**	7.5
Bothell	8.5	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.4	7.6	8.0	7.5	7.6	8.0	**NA**	5.7	5.7	9.1	7.2
Bryn Mawr	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	7.5					**Merged with Skyway**				
Cedar River	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.1	9.6	8.9	9.5	8.0	8.6	9.1	8.6	7.8	8.5	7.9	7.4
Coal Creek	10.1	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.9	9.1	9.1	8.0	8.6	9.3	9.4	8.2	8.9	7.9	7.7
Duvall	**NA**	8.6	8.3	8.9	9.7	8.1	8.8	7.1	7.2	8.4	7.6	6.8	7.4	6.4	6.9
Edmonds	9.9	9.7	8.6	8.1	9.5	8.6	10.2	8.5	8.8	9.5	9.0	8.1	8.4	8.1	7.5
Highline	9.2	9.0	8.6	9.0	8.8	8.3	8.5	7.6	8.1	8.2	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.0
Kirkland	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.2	9.3	7.5	8.0	8.9	7.8	10.4	7.8	7.8	7.3
Lake Forest Park	**NA**	**NA**	11.4	12.8	10.7	12.2	12.2	9.9	10.4	11.3	10.3	9.8	10.2	9.2	8.8
Mercer Island	NA	10.7	9.9	9.8	11.0	10.0	10.5	9.2	10.0	10.6	10.5	9.9	9.8	8.9	8.5
Northshore	9.6	9.2	9.0	8.6	9.8	8.7	8.5	8.1	8.4	8.9	8.4	**NA**	8.4	7.6	6.9
Olympic View	9.9	9.8	9.5	8.9	9.5	9.0	9.3	8.1	9.0	9.7	9.2	8.3	9.0	8.4	8.0
Redmond	9.4	9.0	9.1	8.7	9.1	8.6	8.3	7.7	7.7	8.2	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**6.5**
Shoreline	8.3	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.9	**NA**	7.7	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.8
Skyway	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.2	6.8	7.8	6.3	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.0	5.9
Soos Creek	8.7	8.4	8.4	7.7	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.0	7.5	8.5	8.1	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.0
Tukwila	7.5	6.4	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.9	7.2	6.2	5.8	**NA**	6.6	6.2
Woodinville	12.0	11.1	11.3	10.5	11.7	10.7	11.1	10.8	10.4	11.6	10.4	9.1	10.2	8.9	8.6
W.D. 20	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.7	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.0	7.1	7.7	7.4	6.9	7.2	6.8	6.7
W.D. 45	**NA**	8.9	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	6.8	7.5	6.8	7.6	6.9	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.0
W.D. 49	9.1	9.6	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.2	7.7	8.1	7.7	7.2	8.0	7.1	6.8
W.D. 85	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	9.9	9.7	6.9	7.2			**Merged with WD 20**			
W.D. 90	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	8.4	9.5	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.5	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.4
W.D. 119	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	8.1	8.2	7.7	8.1	9.1	8.2	7.5	9.0	7.6	7.6
W.D. 125	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.5	9.4	8.5	8.1	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.5
Wholesale Average	**9.7**	**9.4**	**9.2**	**8.9**	**9.5**	**8.9**	**9.1**	**8.1**	**8.4**	**9.0**	**8.7**	**7.9**	**8.0**	**7.8**	**7.3**
Seattle	**7.9**	**7.6**	**7.4**	**7.1**	**7.1**	**7.1**	**7.3**	**6.5**	**6.7**	**6.6**	**6.4**	**6.0**	**6.2**	**5.9**	**5.7**

Figure 2.5