Exhibit No.:

Issues: Rate of Return/Capital Structure

Witness: David Murray
Sponsoring Party: MoPSC Staff
Type of Exhibit: Direct Testimony
Case Nos.: ST-2003-0562 and

WT-2003-0563 (Consolidated)

Date Testimony Prepared: December 19, 2003

MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION UTILITY SERVICES DIVISION

DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

DAVID MURRAY

OSAGE WATER COMPANY

CASE NOS. ST-2003-0562 and WT-2003-0563 (CONSOLIDATED)

Jefferson City, Missouri December 2003

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

In The Matter of Sewer and Water Tariff Filings made by Osage Water Company)	Case No. ST-2003-0562 and Case No. WT-2003-0563 (Consolidated)		
AFFIDAVIT OF DA	VID MU	RRAY		
STATE OF MISSOURI) ss. COUNTY OF COLE)				
David Murray, being of lawful age, on his operation of the following Direct Testimony is	n questice; that the owledge	on and answer form, consisting of e answers in the following Direct of the matters set forth in such		

David Murray

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

belief.

day of December 2003.

Notary

TONI M. CHARLTON NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MISSOURI COUNTY OF COLE My Commission Expires December 28, 2004

1	TABLE OF CONTENTS OF
2	DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
3	DAVID MURRAY
4	OSAGE WATER COMPANY
5 6	CASE NOS. ST-2003-0562 & WT-2003-0563 (Consolidated)
7	Economic and Legal Rationale for Regulation2
8	Historical Economic Conditions
9	Economic Projections
10	Business Operations of Osage Water Company 16
11	Determination of the Cost of Capital16
12	Capital Structure and Embedded Costs
13	Cost of Equity
14	The DCF Model
15	Reasonableness of DCF Returns for the Comparable Companies
16	Rate of Return for Osage Water Company26
17	

1		DIRECT TESTIMONY
2		\mathbf{OF}
3		DAVID MURRAY
4		OSAGE WATER COMPANY
5 6		CASE NOS. ST-2003-0562 & WT-2003-0563 (Consolidated)
7	Q.	Please state your name.
8	A.	My name is David Murray.
9	Q.	Please state your business address.
10	A.	My business address is P.O. Box 360, Jefferson City, Missouri, 65102.
11	Q.	What is your present occupation?
12	A.	I am employed as a Financial Analyst for the Missouri Public Service
13	Commission	(Commission). I accepted this position in June 2000.
14	Q.	Were you employed before you joined the Commission's Staff (Staff)?
15	A.	Yes, I was employed by the Missouri Department of Insurance in a regulatory
16	position.	
17	Q.	What is your educational background?
18	A.	In May 1995, I earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Business
19	Administration	on with an emphasis in Finance and Banking, and Real Estate from the
20	University of	f Missouri-Columbia. I earned a Masters in Business Administration from
21	Lincoln Univ	ersity in December 2003.
22	Q.	Have you filed testimony in other cases before this Commission?

	Direct Testim David Murray				
1	A.	Yes. I filed testimony in the following cases:			
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		 TR-2001-344 Northeast Missouri Rural Telephone Company TC-2001-402 Ozark Telephone Company TT-2001-328 Oregon Farmers Mutual Telephone Company TC-2002-1076 BPS Telephone Company GR-2001-292 Southern Union Company d/b/a Missouri Gas Energy ER-2001-672 UtiliCorp United, Inc. d/b/a Missouri Public Service ER-2002-424 The Empire District Electric Company GM-2003-0238 Southern Union Company d/b/a Missouri Gas Energy WR-2003-0500 Missouri-American Water Company. 			
11	Q.	Have you made recommendations in any other cases before this Commission?			
12	A.	Yes, I have made recommendations on finance, merger and acquisition cases			
13	before this Commission.				
14	Q. What is the purpose of your testimony in this case?				
15	A.	My testimony is presented to recommend to the Commission a fair and			
16	reasonable rate of return for Osage Water Company rate base.				
17	Q.	Have you prepared any schedules to your analysis of the cost of capital for			
18	Osage Water Company?				
19	A.	Yes. I am sponsoring a study entitled "An Analysis of the Cost of Capital for			
20	Osage Water	Company Case Nos. ST-2003-0562 and WT-2003-0563" consisting of			
21	20 schedules which are attached to this direct testimony (see Schedule 1).				
22	Q.	What do you conclude is the cost of capital for Osage Water Company?			
23	A.	The cost of capital for Osage Water Company is in the range of 7.69 to			
24	8.57 percent.				
25	Economic an	d Legal Rationale for Regulation			
26	Q.	Why are the prices charged to customers by utilities such as Osage Water			
27	Company reg	ulated?			

1 2

A. A primary purpose of price regulation is to restrain the exercise of monopoly power. Monopoly power represents the ability to charge excessive or unduly discriminatory prices. Monopoly power may arise from the presence of economies of scale and/or from the granting of a monopoly franchise.

For services that operate efficiently and have the ability to achieve economies of scale, a monopoly is the most efficient form of market organization. Utility companies can supply service at lower costs if the duplication of facilities by competitors is avoided. This allows the use of larger and more efficient equipment and results in lower per unit costs. For instance, it may cost more to have two or more competing companies maintaining electric utility distribution systems and providing competing residential services to one household. This situation could result in price wars and lead to unsatisfactory and perhaps irregular service. For these reasons, exclusive rights may be granted to a single utility to provide service to a given territory. This also creates a more stable environment for operating the utility company. Utility regulation acts as a substitute for the economic control of market competition and allows the consumer to receive adequate utility service at a reasonable price.

Water utility providers such as Osage Water Company provide water utility services essentially under a monopoly franchise. Therefore, it is clear that Osage Water Company has monopoly power.

Another purpose of price regulation is to provide the utility company with an opportunity to earn a fair return on its capital, particularly on investments made as a result of a monopoly franchise.

Q. Please describe your understanding of the legal basis you must use when determining a fair and reasonable return for a public utility.

Direct Testimony of David Murray Several landmark decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court provide the legal A. framework for regulation and for what constitutes a fair and reasonable rate of return for a public utility. Listed below are some of the cases: Munn v. People of Illinois (1877); 2. Bluefield Water Works and Improvement Company (1923); Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America (1942); and 3. 4. Hope Natural Gas Company (1944). In the case of Munn v. People of Illinois, 94 U.S. 113 (1877), the Court found that: . . . when private property is "affected with a public interest, it ceases to be juris privati only" Property does become clothed with a public interest when used in a manner to make it of public consequence, and affect the community at large. When, therefore, one devotes his property to a use in which the public has an interest, he, in effect, grants to the public an interest in that use, and must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good, to the extent of the interest he has thus created. Id at 126. The Munn decision is important because it states the basis for regulation of both utility and non-utility industries. In the case of Bluefield Water Works and Improvement Company v. Public Service Commission of the State of West Virginia, 262 U.S. 679 (1923), the Supreme Court ruled that a fair return would be:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

- 1. A return "generally being made at the same time" in that "general part of the country":
- 2. A return achieved by other companies with "corresponding risks and uncertainties"; and
- 3. A return "sufficient to assure confidence in the financial soundness of the utility".

The Court specifically stated:

A public utility is entitled to such rates as will permit it to earn a return on the value of the property which it employs for the convenience of the public equal to that generally being made at the same time and in the same general part of the country on investments in other business undertakings which are attended by corresponding risks and uncertainties; but it has no constitutional right to profits such as are realized or anticipated in highly profitable enterprises or speculative The return should be reasonably sufficient to assure confidence in the financial soundness of the utility and should be adequate, under efficient and economical management, to maintain and support its credit and enable it to raise the money necessary for the proper discharge of its public duties. A rate of return may be reasonable at one time and become too high or too low by changes affecting opportunities for investment, the money market and business conditions generally. Id. at 692-3.

In <u>Federal Power Commission et al. v. Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America</u> et al., 315 U.S. 575 (1942), the Court decided that:

The Constitution does not bind rate-making bodies to the service of any single formula or combination of formulas If the Commission's order, as applied to the facts before it and viewed in its entirety, produces no arbitrary result, our inquiry is at an end. Id. at 586.

The U.S. Supreme Court also discussed the reasonableness of a return for a utility in the case of <u>Federal Power Commission et al. v. Hope Natural Gas Company</u>, 320 U.S. 591 (1944). The Court stated that:

The rate-making process . . . , i.e., the fixing of "just and reasonable" rates, involves a balancing of the investor and the consumer interests. Thus we stated . . . that "regulation does not insure that the business shall produce net revenues" . . . it is important that there be enough revenue not only for operating expenses but also for the capital costs of the business. These include service on the debt and dividends on the stock By that standard the return to the equity owner should be commensurate with returns on investments in other enterprises having corresponding risks. That return, moreover, should be sufficient to assure confidence in the financial integrity of the enterprise, so as to maintain its credit and to attract capital. Id. at 603.

The <u>Hope</u> case restates the concept of comparable returns to include those achieved by any other enterprises that have "corresponding risks." The Supreme Court also noted in this case that regulation does not guarantee profits to a utility company.

A more recent case heard by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania discusses the <u>Hope</u> case decision as it relates to balancing the interests of the investors and the consumers. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania stated that:

We do not believe, however, . . . that the end result of a rate-making body's adjudication *must* be the setting of rates at a level that will, in any given case, guarantee the continued financial integrity of the utility concerned In cases where the balancing of consumer interests against the interests of investors causes rates to be set at a "just and reasonable" level which is insufficient to ensure the continued financial integrity of the utility, it may simply be said that the utility has encountered one of the risks that imperil any business enterprise, namely the risk of financial failure. Pennsylvania Electric Company, et al. v. Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, 502 A.2d 130, 133-34 (1985), cert. denied, 476 U.S. 1137 (1986).

I included the <u>Pennsylvania Electric Company</u> case in my testimony to illustrate a point, which is simply this: captive ratepayers of public utilities should not be forced to bear the brunt of management decisions that result in unnecessarily higher costs. It should be noted that I do not believe that utility companies should be casually subjected to risk of financial failure in a rate case proceeding. However, in the case of inefficient management, I do not believe it would always be appropriate for a regulatory agency to provide sufficient funds for management to continue operations, no matter what the costs are to the ratepayers.

Through these and other court decisions, it has generally been recognized that public utilities can operate more efficiently when they operate as monopolies. It has also been recognized that regulation is required to offset the lack of competition and maintain prices at a reasonable level. It is the regulatory agency's duty to determine a fair rate of return and the

1 2

3

4

5 6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

23

appropriate revenue requirement for the utility, while maintaining reasonable prices for the public consumer.

The courts today still believe that a fair return on common equity should be similar to the return for a business with similar risks, but not as high as a highly profitable or speculative venture requires. The authorized return should provide a fair and reasonable return to the investors of the company, while ensuring that excessive earnings do not result from the utility's monopolistic powers. However, this fair and reasonable rate does not necessarily guarantee revenues or the continued financial integrity of the utility.

It should be noted that the courts have determined that a reasonable return may vary over time as economic and business conditions change. Therefore, the past, present and projected economic and business conditions must be analyzed in order to calculate a fair and reasonable rate of return.

Historical Economic Conditions

- Please discuss the relevant historical economic conditions in which Osage Q. Water Company has operated.
- One of the most commonly accepted indicators of economic conditions is the A. discount rate set by the Federal Reserve Board (the Federal Reserve). The Federal Reserve tries to achieve its monetary policy objectives by controlling the discount rate (the interest rate charged by the Federal Reserve for loans of reserves to depository institutions) and the Federal (Fed) Funds Rate (the overnight lending rate between banks). However, recently the Fed Funds Rate has become the primary means for the Federal Reserve to achieve its monetary policy and the discount rate has become more of a symbolic interest rate. At the end of 1982, the U.S. economy was in the early stages of an economic expansion, following

the longest post-World War II recession. This economic expansion began when the Federal Reserve reduced the discount rate seven times in the second half of 1982 in an attempt to stimulate the economy. This reduction in the discount rate led to a reduction in the prime interest rate (the rate charged by banks on short-term loans to borrowers with high credit ratings) from 16.50 percent in June 1982, to 11.50 percent in December 1982. The economic expansion continued for approximately eight years until July 1990, when the economy entered into a recession.

In December 1990, the Federal Reserve responded to the slumping economy by lowering the discount rate to 6.50 percent (see Schedules 2-1 and 2-2). Over the next year-and-a-half, the Federal Reserve lowered the discount rate another six times to a low of 3.00 percent, which had the effect of lowering the prime interest rate to 6.00 percent (see Schedules 3-1 and 3-2).

In 1993, perhaps the most important factor for the U.S. economy was the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). NAFTA created a free trade zone consisting of the United States, Canada and Mexico. The rate of economic growth for the fourth quarter of 1993 was one the Federal Reserve believed could not be sustained without experiencing higher inflation. In the first quarter of 1994, the Federal Reserve took steps to try to restrict the economy by increasing interest rates. As a result, on March 24, 1994, the prime interest rate increased to 6.25 percent. On April 18, 1994, the Federal Reserve announced its intention to raise its targeted interest rates, which resulted in the prime interest rate being increased to 6.75 percent. The Federal Reserve took action on May 17, 1994, by raising the discount rate to 3.50 percent. The Federal Reserve took three additional restrictive monetary actions with the last occurring on February 1, 1995. These actions

1 2

3

4 5

6

7

8 9

10 11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

raised the discount rate to 5.25 percent, and in turn, banks raised the prime interest rate to 9.00 percent.

The Federal Reserve then reversed its policy in late 1995 by lowering its target for the Fed Funds Rate by 0.25 percentage points on two different occasions. This had the effect of lowering the prime interest rate to 8.50 percent. On January 31, 1996, the Federal Reserve lowered the discount rate to a rate of 5 percent.

The actions of the Federal Reserve from 1996 through 2000 were primarily focused on keeping the level of inflation under control, and it was successful. The inflation rate, as measured by the Consumer Price Index - All Urban Consumers (CPI), was at a high of 3.70 percent in March 2000. The increase in CPI stood at 2.30 percent for the period ending October 31, 2003 (see Schedules 4-1 and 4-2). Although inflation has not been a problem recently, the unemployment rate has shown some signs that the job market has loosened, meaning unemployment has increased. While not as high as the January 1993 level of 7.3 percent, the unemployment rate now stands at 6.1 percent as of September 30, 2003 (see Schedule 6).

The combination of low inflation and low unemployment had led to a prosperous economy, until recently, as evidenced by the real gross domestic product (GDP) of the United States. Over the period of 1993 through the end of 2000, real GDP had increased every quarter. However, GDP data for the first three quarters of 2001 indicate there was a contraction in the economy during these three quarters. This contraction of GDP for more than two quarters in a row meets the textbook definition of a recession. According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, the recession began in March of 2001 and ended eight months later. Since the recession ended, GDP has been low for the most part from

quarter-to-quarter, except for the first and third quarters of 2002 and the most recent quarter in 2003 when it grew by 7.20 percent (see Schedule 6). The stock market, as measured by the Dow Jones Composite Index, has increased by 12.73 percent between August 7, 1997 and November 13, 2003, while the Dow Jones Industrial Index has increased by 20.15 percent over that same time frame. The stock market has decreased 22.42 percent as measured by The Value Line Geometric Averages Composite Index from August 7, 1997 through November 13, 2003. The Value Line Geometric Averages Composite Index currently consists of an equally weighted geometric average of 1671 companies as compared to the Dow Jones Composite Index, which consists of a price-weighted arithmetic average of only 65 companies.

After raising the Fed Funds Rate six times in 1999 and 2000 to hold down inflation in a rapidly growing economy, Federal Reserve policy-makers began expressing concern about a slowdown in December 2000. On January 3, 2001, the Federal Open Market Committee lowered the Fed Funds Rate by 50 basis points to 6 percent. In a related action, the Board of Governors approved a decrease in the discount rate to 5.75 percent. These actions were taken in light of further weakening of sales and production, and in the context of lower consumer confidence, tight conditions in some segments of financial markets, slowing of real GDP and high energy prices sapping household and business purchasing power. On January 31, 2001, the Federal Reserve again lowered the Fed Funds Rate by 50 basis points to 5.5 percent in an attempt to provide lower rates for many business and consumer loans. At the same time, the discount rate was also lowered by 50 basis points to 5 percent (see Schedule 2-1). In cutting its benchmark rate by a full point in the first month of 2001, the Federal Reserve had taken its most aggressive action to boost the economy since

1 2

December 1991. The Federal Reserve justified its actions by citing eroding consumer and business confidence and rising energy costs.

The Federal Reserve cut the Fed Funds Rate a total of eleven times in 2001 with the last rate cut occurring on December 11, 2001, when it lowered the Fed Funds Rate to 1.75 percent. The Federal Reserve again left the Fed Funds Rate unchanged at its March 19, 2002 meeting stating that "the economy is expanding at a significant pace." [Source: MSNBC, "Fed Holds Interest Rate Steady," March 19, 2002, http://www.msnbc.com/news/725818?0dm=C2BHB].

The Federal Reserve announced on May 7, 2002 that, "it would wait for stronger final demand before raising interest rates." The Federal Reserve also noted that inflationary pressures remained subdued, in part because of excellent productivity gains. Therefore, as of May 7, 2002, the Fed Funds Rate remained at 1.75 percent with the discount rate remaining at 1.25 percent. However, on November 6, 2002, the Federal Reserve lowered the Fed Funds Rate to 1.25 percent and kept it at this level until June 25, 2003, when it decided to lower the rate to 1.00 percent, a quarter of a percentage point less than some analysts had expected.

On August 12, 2003, the Federal Reserve kept its interest rate target at a 45-year low of 1 percent, while making an unprecedented prediction that it will stay near that level for some time to come. The Fed also went on to say that the risks to growth in the next few quarters are balanced, but the risk of "undesirably low" price inflation outweighed the risk of inflation rising. The Fed indicated that the risk of falling inflation would be its "predominant concern" (*Wall Street Journal*, p. A2, August 13, 2003). However, although the Fed has made a commitment to keeping the Fed Funds Rate at its current level for some time to

1 2

3

4

5

6

7 8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17 **Economic Projections**

18

19

20

21

22

23

come, Thirty-Year U.S. Treasury Bonds have increased to 5.16 percent as of October 2003 from a low of 4.37 percent as of June 2003 (see Schedule 5-2).

In light of the above interest rate activity, it is important to reflect on the results of the major stock market indexes in the past year. Based on opening and closing quotes from Wall Street City from November 26, 2002 through November 26, 2003, the Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 12.53 percent, the S&P 500 rose 15.39 percent and the NASDAQ rose 34.52 percent.

These economic changes have resulted in cost of capital changes for utilities and are closely reflected in the yields on public utility bonds and yields of Thirty-Year U.S. Treasury Bonds (see Schedule 5-1 and 5-2). Schedule 5-3 shows how closely the Mergent's "Public Utility Bond Yields" have followed the yields of Thirty-Year U.S. Treasury Bonds during the period from 1988 to the present. The average spread for this period between these two composite indices has been 139 basis points, with the spread ranging from a low of 80 basis points to a high of 250 basis points (see Schedule 5-4). These spread parameters can be utilized with numerous published forecasts of Thirty-Year U.S. Treasury Bond yields to estimate future long-term debt costs for utility companies.

Q. What are the inflationary expectations for the remainder of 2003 through

2006?

A. The latest inflation rate, as measured by the Consumer Price Index-All Urban Consumers (CPI), was 2.30 percent for the 12-months ended October 31, 2003. The Value Line Investment Survey: Selection & Opinion, August 29, 2003, predicts inflation to be 1.9 percent for 2003, 2.0 percent for 2004 and 2.1 percent for 2005. The Congressional 1

3 4

5

6

7

8 9

10

11 12

13

14 15

16

17

19

18

20

21

22

Budget Office, The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2003-2013, issued January 2003, states that inflation is expected to be 2.3 percent for 2003, 1.9 percent for 2004 and 2.4 percent for 2005 (see Schedule 6).

Q. What are interest rate forecasts for 2003, 2004 and 2005?

A. Short-term interest rates, those measured by Three-Month U.S. Treasury Bills, are expected to be 1.1 percent in 2003, 1.6 percent in 2004 and 2.0 percent in 2005 according to Value Line's predictions. Value Line expects long-term interest rates, those measured by the Thirty-Year U.S. Treasury Bond, to average 5.1 percent in 2003, 5.6 percent in 2004 and 6.0 percent in 2005.

The current rate for the period ending September 1, 2003 is .96 percent for 3-month T-Bills, as noted on the Federal Reserve website, http://www.stls.frb.org/fred/data/rates.html. The current rate for the period ending October 16, 2003 is 5.16 percent for Thirty-Year U.S. Treasury Bonds as noted on Investopedia's website, http://www.investopedia.com.

- Q. What are the growth expectations for real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the future?
- GDP is a benchmark utilized by the Commerce Department to measure A. economic growth within the United States' borders. Real GDP is measured by the actual Gross Domestic Product, adjusted for inflation. Value Line stated that real GDP growth is expected to increase by 2.3 percent in 2003, 3.7 percent in 2004 and 3.7 percent in 2005. The Congressional Budget Office, The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2003-2013, stated that real GDP is expected to increase by 2.2 percent in 2003, 3.8 percent in 2004 and 3.5 percent in 2005 (see Schedule 6).

1 2

few years.

 Q. Please summarize the expectations of the economic conditions for the next ars.

A. In summary, when combining the previously mentioned sources, inflation is expected to be in the range of 1.9 to 2.4 percent, increase in real GDP in the range of 2.2 to 3.8 percent and long-term interest rates are expected to range from 5.1 to 6.0 percent.

<u>The Value Line Investment Survey: Selection & Opinion</u>, November 31, 2003, states that:

There are very few clouds on the economic horizon as we approach the two-thirds mark of the fourth quarter. Most of the economy's key sectors are responding very well, with industrial production, U.S. exports, retail spending (excluding autos), and employment, for example, all posting anywhere from modest to solid gains after selective weakness early in the year. Further, many companies, upon issuing their recent quarterly earnings statements, indicated that they had a strong book of new business going forward. As such...

We think the gross domestic product will rise by around 4% in the current quarter and maintain that healthy pace in 2004. True, that would be a step back from the third quarter, when growth had topped 7%. But that eye-catching performance was helped by the effect of the Bush Administration's retroactive tax cut, which was implemented during the summer. Moreover, this projected rate of business growth is materially greater than appeared likely just a few months ago, when both capital spending and employment were still faltering.

For now, we do not believe this solid rate of business activity will fan the fires of inflation. Although the rate of job growth is increasing, the gains aren't sufficient to cause wages and benefits to rise sharply. In addition, productivity is surging, which is also helping to keep inflation at bay. Then, too, raw materials are still in plentiful supply and there is enough industrial capacity around to avoid most production bottlenecks, in our opinion.

As such, we expect the Federal Reserve to proceed slowly on the interest-rate front. Overall, we think borrowing costs will move higher in 2004, but we do not think this uptrend will commence until the year is well under way and the jobless rate starts to decline. Rates should then only edge modestly higher, unless there is an unexpected jump in inflation.

Direct Testimony of David Murray 1 The stock market, though, has not been proceeding slowly, with the 2 leading indexes having recently risen to their best levels in more than a 3 year. However, this showing, which has been interrupted by only brief 4 bouts of profit taking, has left equities a little overextended. 5 S&P's Chief Technical Analyst, Mark Arbeter, states the following in the November 19, 6 2003 issue of *The Outlook*: 7 For the 10 years ended 1999, the S&P 500 advanced more than 315%. But from the end of 1999 through last year, the "500" tumbled more 8 9 than 40%. Even though 2003 appears likely to end with a gain, stock 10 investors could well experience a below-average decade. 11 In terms of performance, the 1990s were the best decade in modern 12 stock market history. On average, the S&P 500 gained 16.13% a year 13 during the boom period. Contrast that with what investors have seen 14 since 2000. The average annual loss for the first three complete years 15 of this decade has been 15.52%. Standard & Poor's estimates that the 16 "500" will end 2003 at 1085 for a gain of 23.32%. If the market hits 17 that target, the average annual loss for four years would still be 5.81%. Could this turn out to be the worst decade for stocks in the history of 18 19 the S&P 500? That infamous record currently is held by the 1930s. when stocks advanced a meager 0.04% a year. Assuming year end 20 21 2003 at 1085, the "500" would have to gain 3.94%, on average, for the 22 remaining six years of the decade to match the performance of the 23 1930s. We think that the market is likely to do significantly better and 24 that the Depression-era record for worst decade will probably stand. 25 The 1970s saw only a 3.2% annual gain in stocks. To simply match that performance, the market will have to rise 9.2% annually for the 26 27 final six years of this decade if the index closes at 1085 this year. 28 Although that's possible, it is less probable, given our projections for 29 modest GDP growth and inflation over the next several years. The 30 upshot is that everyone, especially baby boomers set to begin retiring 31 soon, will have to save more. 32 Alternative investment choices in bonds and cash equivalents look 33 unappealing. We continue to recommend keeping 65% of your 34 investment nest egg in stocks.

Business Operations of Osage Water Company

- Q. Please describe Osage Water Company's business operations.
- A. Osage Water Company had a net rate base of \$370,664 as of June 30, 2003. As of December 31, 2002, they had a net income of negative \$21,907. As of June 30, 2003,
- Osage Water Company had 329 water customers and 287 sewer customers.

Determination of the Cost of Capital

- Q. Please describe the approach for determining a utility company's cost of capital.
- A. The total dollars of capital for the utility company are determined as of a specific point in time. This total dollar amount is then apportioned into each specific capital component, i.e. common equity, long-term debt, preferred stock and short-term debt. A weighted cost for each capital component is determined by multiplying each capital component ratio by the appropriate embedded cost or by the estimated cost of common equity component. The individual weighted costs are summed to arrive at a total weighted cost of capital. This total weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is synonymous with the fair rate of return for the utility company.
 - Q. Why is a total WACC synonymous with a fair rate of return?
- A. From a financial viewpoint, a company employs different forms of capital to support or fund the assets of the company. Each different form of capital has a cost and these costs are weighted proportionately to fund each dollar invested in the assets.
- Assuming that the various forms of capital are within a reasonable balance and are costed correctly, the resulting total weighted cost of capital, when applied to rate base, will

	David Murray
1	provide the funds necessary to service the various forms of capital. Thus, the total WACC
2	corresponds to a fair rate of return for the utility company.
3	Capital Structure and Embedded Costs
4	Q. What capital structure did you use for Osage Water Company?
5	A. I have used Osage Water Company's capital structure as of June 30, 2003.
6	Schedule 7 presents Osage Water Company's capital structure and associated capital ratios.
7	The resulting capital structure consists of 87.58 percent common stock equity and
8	12.42 percent long-term debt.
9	Q. What was the embedded cost of long-term debt for Osage Water Company on
10	June 30, 2003?
11	A. The embedded cost of long-term debt for Osage Water Company was
12	6.00 percent. This figure was acquired through a Staff audit.
13	Cost of Equity
14	Q. How do you propose to analyze those factors by which the cost of equity for
15	Osage Water Company may be determined?
16	A. I have selected the discounted cash flow (DCF) model as the primary tool to
17	determine the cost of equity for the comparables. However, I also used the risk premium
18	model and the capital asset pricing model to check the reasonableness of the DCF results.
19	The DCF Model
20	Q. Please describe the DCF model.
21	A. The DCF model is a market-oriented approach for deriving the cost of equity.

The return on equity calculated from the DCF model is inherently capable of attracting

capital. This results from the theory that security prices adjust continually over time, so that an equilibrium price exists and the stock is neither undervalued nor overvalued. It can also be stated that stock prices continually fluctuate to reflect the required and expected return for the investor.

The continuous growth form of the DCF model was used in this analysis. This model relies upon the fact that a company's common stock price is dependent upon the expected cash dividends and upon cash flows received through capital gains or losses that result from stock price changes. The interest rate that discounts the sum of the future expected cash flows to the current market price of the common stock is the calculated cost of equity. This can be expressed algebraically as:

where k equals the cost of equity. Since the expected price of a stock in one year is equal to the present price multiplied by one plus the growth rate, equation (1) can be restated as:

Present Price = Expected Dividends + Present Price
$$(1+g)$$
 (2)
 $(1+k)$ $(1+k)$

where g equals the growth rate and k equals the cost of equity. Letting the present price equal P_0 and expected dividends equal D_1 , the equation appears as:

$$P_0 = \frac{D_1}{(1+k)} + \frac{P_0(1+g)}{(1+k)}$$
(3)

The cost of equity equation may also be algebraically represented as:

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
2 \\
3 \\
4
\end{array} \qquad k = \frac{D_1}{P_0} + g \tag{4}$$

Thus, the cost of common stock equity, k, is equal to the expected dividend yield (D_1/P_0) plus the expected growth in dividends (g) continuously summed into the future. The growth in dividends and implied growth in earnings will be reflected in the current price. Therefore, this model also recognizes the potential of capital gains or losses associated with owning a share of common stock.

The discounted cash flow method is a continuous stock valuation model. The DCF theory is based on the following assumptions:

- 1. Market equilibrium;
- 2. Perpetual life of the company;
- 3. Constant payout ratio;
- 4. Payout of less than 100% earnings;
- 5. Constant price/earnings ratio;
- 6. Constant growth in cash dividends;
- 7. Stability in interest rates over time;
- 8. Stability in required rates of return over time; and
- 9. Stability in earned returns over time.

Flowing from these, it is further assumed that an investor's growth horizon is unlimited and that earnings, book values and market prices grow hand-in-hand. Although the entire list of the above assumptions is rarely met, the DCF model is a reasonable working model describing an actual investor's expectations and resulting behaviors.

	Direct Testimony of David Murray
1	Q. Can you directly analyze the cost of equity for Osage Water Company?
2	A. No. In order to arrive at a company-specific DCF result, the company mus
3	have common stock that is market-traded and it must pay dividends. Osage Water
4	Company's stock is not publicly traded.
5	Q. How did you determine which companies you would include to represent the
6	comparable water utility companies?
7	A. Schedule 8 presents a list of market-traded water utility companies monitore
8	by Edward Jones & Company. The criteria that I used to select the comparable companies in
9	as follows:
10 11	 Stock publicly traded & followed by Edward Jones & Company: This criterion was the starting point for selection of comparable companies;
12 13	 Value Line, Standard & Poor's and I/B/E/S 5-year earnings growt projections available: This criterion eliminated four companies;
14 15	3. Greater than 80% of revenues from water operations: This criterion eliminated one additional company;
16 17	 Information printed in Value Line: This criterion eliminated two additional companies; and
18 19	5. Ten years of Data Available: This criterion did not eliminate any additional companies.
20	This final group of four publicly traded water utility companies serves as a prox
21	group for determining a reasonable cost of common equity recommendation for Osage Water
22	Company. The Comparables are listed on Schedule 9.
23	Q. Please explain how you determined the range of growth used in the DC

Q. Please explain how you determined the range of growth used in the DCF formula for the comparable companies (Comparables).

A. I reviewed the Comparables' actual dividends per share (DPS), earnings per share (EPS) and book values per share (BVPS) as well as projected growth rates for the

for the Comparables.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

- Q. Please explain how you determined the yield term of the DCF formula for the Comparables.
- A. The expected yield term (D_1/P_0) of the DCF model is calculated by dividing the amount of common dividends per share expected to be paid over the next twelve months (D_1) by the current market price per share of the firm's common stock (P_0) . Even though a strict technical application of the model requires the use of a current spot market price, I have chosen to use a monthly high/low average market price for each of the Comparables. This averaging technique is an attempt to minimize the effects on the dividend yield, which can occur due to daily volatility in the stock market. Schedule 12 presents the average monthly high / low stock price for the period of March 1, 2003 through June 30,

1

9

7

14 15

13

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

16

2003 for each Comparable. Column 1 of Schedule 13 indicates the expected dividend for each Comparable over the next 12 months, as projected by The Value Line Investment Survey: Ratings & Reports, May 2, 2003. However, because of the lack of projected dividend information for Middlesex Water Company, I estimated its dividend for the next 12 months by multiplying the 2002 dividend times Middlesex's average historical 5-year and 10-year dividend growth rate. Column 3 of Schedule 13 shows the projected dividend yield for each of the Comparables. The dividend yield for each Comparable was averaged to calculate the projected dividend yield for the Comparables of 3.54 percent.

- Please summarize the results of your expected dividend yield and growth rate Q. analysis for the DCF return on equity for the Comparables.
- The summarized DCF cost of equity estimate for the Comparables is A. presented as follows:

Yield
$$(D_1/P_0)$$
 + Growth Rate (g) = Cost of Equity (k)
 3.54% + 4.39% = 7.93%
 3.54% + 5.39% = 8.93%

Reasonableness of DCF Returns for the Comparable Companies

- Q. What analysis was performed to determine the reasonableness of your DCF model derived return on common equity for the comparable company group?
- I performed a risk premium and capital asset pricing model (CAPM) A. cost-of-equity analysis for the Comparables.
 - Q. Please describe the capital asset pricing model.
- A. The CAPM describes the relationship between a security's investment risk and its market rate of return. This relationship identifies the rate of return that investors expect a

security to earn so that its market return is comparable with the market returns earned by other securities that have similar risk. The general form of the CAPM is as follows:

$$k = R_f + \beta (R_m - R_f)$$

where:

k = the expected return on equity for a specific security;

 R_f = the risk-free rate;

 β = beta; and

 $R_m - R_f =$ the market risk premium.

The first term of the CAPM is the risk-free rate (R_f). The risk-free rate reflects the level of return that can be achieved without accepting any risk. In reality, there is no such risk-free asset, but it is generally represented by U.S. Treasury securities. For purposes of this analysis, the risk-free rate was represented by the average yield on the Thirty-Year U.S. Treasury Bond of 4.93 percent for the month of July 2003, as quoted on Yahoo!Finance's Investopedia web site.

The second term of the CAPM is beta (β) . Beta is an indicator of a security's investment risk. It represents the relative movement and relative risk between a particular security and the market as a whole (where beta for the market equals 1.00). Securities with betas greater than 1.00 exhibit greater volatility than do securities with betas less than 1.00. This causes a higher beta security to be less desirable and therefore requires a higher return in order to attract investor capital away from a lower beta security. Schedule 14 contains the appropriate betas for the Comparables.

The final term of the CAPM is the market risk premium $(R_m - R_f)$. The market risk premium represents the expected return from holding the entire market portfolio less the expected return from holding a risk-free investment. For purposes of this analysis, I looked

2

3

5

67

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

19

18

20

21

2223

at two time periods for risk premium estimates. The first risk premium used was based on the long-term period of 1926 to 2002, which was 6.40 percent. The second risk premium used was based on the short-term, recent period of 1993 to 2002, which was determined to be -0.34 percent. These risk premiums were taken from Ibbotson Associates, Inc.'s Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation: 2003 Yearbook.

Schedule 14 presents the CAPM analysis with regard to the Comparables. The CAPM analysis produces an estimated cost of common equity of 8.66 percent for the Comparables when using the long-term risk premium period. Using the short-term risk premium period, produces an estimated cost of common equity of 4.73 percent. Although the long-term risk premium CAPM results fall within the range of my DCF analysis, the CAPM has not historically been relied upon by the Financial Analysis Department in determining the cost of equity for a utility company. It is strictly used as a test of reasonableness to provide some comfort with the results of the DCF, and in this case the long-term risk premium CAPM supports the DCF results. Although short-term risk premium CAPM results are extremely low, it is interesting to observe that the stock market returns over the last ten years have actually been less than the returns on long-term government bonds over the last ten years.

The CAPM results appear to be coming in lower than in the past because interest rates are at forty-year lows and because the market returns have decreased significantly in the past few years. This would lend support to a lower recommended cost of common equity.

- Q. Please describe the risk premium model.
- A. The risk premium concept implies that the required return on equity is found by adding an explicit premium for risk to a current interest rate. Schedules 15-1

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

through 15-4 show the average risk premium above the yield on the Thirty-Year U.S. Treasury Bond for each of the Comparables' actual returns on common equity. Although the expected returns on equity are usually used by the Financial Analysis Department for the risk premium analysis, this information was not available for Middlesex Water Company for the period of the analysis so I relied on all of the companies' actual returns on common equity for the sake of consistency. The use of actual returns on equity to perform the risk premium analysis is a commonly accepted practice when estimating the cost of common equity. This analysis shows that, on average, the actual returns on equity as reported by The Value Line Investment Survey: Ratings & Reports ranges from 340 basis points to 546 basis points higher than the average yields on the Thirty-Year U.S. Treasury Bonds for the period of January 1993 through December 2002 (see Schedule 16). The risk premium is then added to the current yield on the Thirty-Year U.S. Treasury Bond. Column 3 of Schedule 16 shows that the risk premium cost of equity estimate for each of the Comparables ranged from 8.33 percent to 10.39 percent, with an average of 9.23 percent.

- Q. Please summarize your cost of equity analysis to this point.
- A. I have performed a DCF, CAPM and risk premium cost-of-equity analysis on a group of four comparable companies. The results are summarized below.

	DCF	CAPM	Risk Premium	
Comparable Companies	7.93% - 8.93%	8.66%; 4.73%	9.23%	

Q. Based on the analysis you performed, what is your recommended return on common equity in this proceeding?

8.93 percent, based on the results of the DCF analysis.

average business position for the Comparables.

Rate of Return for Osage Water Company

A.

Q.

A.

Q.

utility operations.

A.

interest coverage ratios?

2

3

4

5 6

7

8 9

10

11

13

12

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21 22

23

Under the cost- of-service ratemaking approach, a weighted average cost of capital in the

range of 7.69 to 8.57 percent was developed for Osage Water Company's water utility

return allowed on the rate base (see Schedule 19).

26

I am recommending a return on common equity in the range of 7.93 percent to

Did you perform an analysis on Osage Water Company's resulting pretax

Yes. A pro forma pretax interest coverage calculation was completed for

Please explain how the returns developed for each capital component are used

This

Osage Water Company (see Schedule 18). It reveals that the return-on-equity range of 7.93

to 8.93 percent would yield a pretax interest coverage ratio in the range of 16.63 to 18.60

times. This interest coverage range is above Standard & Poor's Utility Financial Targets of

3.4 to 4.0 times for a "AA" rating for a company with a business position of 3, on a scale of 1

to 10 with 1 being the least risky and 10 being the most risky. A business position of 3 is the

in the ratemaking approach you have adopted to be applied to Osage Water Company water

approach develops the public utility's revenue requirement. The cost of service (revenue

requirement) is based on the following components: prudent operation costs, rate base and a

authorized on the Missouri jurisdictional water utility rate base for Osage Water Company.

The cost-of-service ratemaking method was adopted in this case.

It is my responsibility to calculate and recommend a rate of return that should be

operations (see Schedule 20). This rate was calculated by applying an embedded cost of long-term debt of 6.00 percent, and a return-on-common-equity range of 7.93 to 8.93 percent to a capital structure consisting of 87.58 percent common equity and 12.42 percent long-term debt. Therefore, I am recommending that Osage Water Company's water utility operations be allowed to earn a return on its original cost rate base in the range of 7.69 to 8.57 percent.

Through my analysis, I believe that I have developed a fair and reasonable return and when applied to Osage Water Company's Missouri jurisdictional water utility rate base, will allow Osage Water Company the opportunity to earn the revenue requirement developed in this rate case.

- Q. Does this conclude your prepared direct testimony?
- A. Yes, it does.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE COST OF CAPITAL

FOR

OSAGE WATER COMPANY

CASE NOS. ST-2003-0562 & WT-2003-0563

SCHEDULES

 \mathbf{BY}

DAVID MURRAY

UTILITY SERVICES DIVISION

MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

DECEMBER 2003

OSAGE WATER COMPANY CASE NOS. ST-2003-0562 and WT-2003-0563 List of Schedules

Schedule	
Number	Description of Schedule
1	List of Schedules
2-1	Federal Reserve Discount Rate and Federal Funds Rate Changes
2-2	Graph of Federal Reserve Discount Rates and Federal Funds Rate Changes
3-1	Average Prime Interest Rates
3-2	Graph of Average Prime Interest Rates
4-1	Rate of Inflation
4-2	Graph of Rate of Inflation
5-1	Average Yields on Mergent's Public Utility Bonds
5-2	Average Yields on 30-Year U.S. Treasury Bonds
5-3	Graph of Average Yields on Mergent's Public Utility Bonds and Thirty-Year U.S. Treasury Bonds
5-4	Graph of Monthly Spreads Between Yields on Mergent's Public Utility
	Bonds and 30-Year U.S. Treasury Bonds
6	Economic Estimates and Projections, 2003 - 2005
7	Capital Structure as of December 31, 2002 for Osage Water Company
8	Criteria for Selecting Comparable Water Utility Companies
9	Comparable Water Utility Companies for Osage Water Company
10-1	Ten-Year Dividends Per Share, Earnings Per Share & Book Value Per Share Growth Rates
	for the Comparable Water Utility Companies
10-2	Five-Year Dividends Per Share, Earnings Per Share & Book Value Per Share Growth Rates
	for the Comparable Water Utility Companies
10-3	Average of Ten and Five-Year Dividends Per Share, Earnings Per Share &
	Book Value Per Share Growth Rates for the Comparable Water Utility Companies
11	Historical and Projected Growth Rates for the Comparable Water Utility Companies
12	Average High / Low Stock Price for June 2003 through September 2003
	for the Comparable Water Utility Companies
13	Discount Cash Flow (DCF) Estimated Costs of Common Equity for the Comparable
	Water Utility Companies
14	Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) Costs of Common Equity
	Estimates for the Comparable Water Utility Companies
15-1	Average Risk Premium Above the Yields of 30-Year U.S. Treasury Bonds
	for American States Water Company's Actual Returns on Common Equity
15-2	Average Risk Premium Above the Yields of 30-Year U.S. Treasury Bonds
	for California Water Service Group's Actual Returns on Common Equity
15-3	Average Risk Premium Above the Yields of 30-Year U.S. Treasury Bonds
	for Middlesex Water Company's Actual Returns on Common Equity
15-4	Average Risk Premium Above the Yields of 30-Year U.S. Treasury Bonds
	for Philadelphia Suburan Corporation's Actual Returns on Common Equity
16	Risk Premium Cost of Equity Estimates for the Comparable Water Utility Companies
17	Selected Financial Ratios for the Comparable Water Utility Companies
18	Pro Forma Pre-Tax Interest Coverage Ratios for Osage Water Company
19	Public Utility Revenue Requirement or Cost of Service
20	Weighted Cost of Capital as of December 31, 2002 for Osage Water Company

Federal Reserve Discount Rate Changes

Date	Discount Rate	Federal Funds Rate
05/20/85	7.50%	Rate
03/07/86	7.00%	
04/21/86	6.50%	
07/11/86	6.00%	
08/21/86	5.50%	
09/04/87	6.00%	
08/09/88	6.50%	
02/24/89	7.00%	
07/13/90		8.00% *
10/29/90		7.75%
11/13/90		7.50%
12/07/90		7.25%
12/18/90 12/19/90	6.500/	7.00%
01/09/91	6.50%	6.75%
02/01/91	6.00%	6.25%
03/08/91	0.0070	6.00%
04/30/91	5.50%	5.75%
08/06/91		5.50%
09/13/91	5.00%	5.25%
10/31/91		5.00%
11/06/91	4.50%	4.75%
12/06/91		4.50%
12/20/91	3.50%	4.00%
04/09/92		3.75%
07/02/92	3.00%	3.25%
09/04/92		3.00%
01/01/93	N. 61	
12/31/93	No Changes	No Changes
02/04/94		3.25%
03/22/94 04/18/94		3.50% 3.75%
05/17/94	3.50%	4.25%
08/16/94	4.00%	4.75%
11/15/94	4.75%	5.50%
02/01/95	5.25%	6.00%
07/06/95		5.75%
12/19/95		5.50%
01/31/96	5.00%	5.25%
03/25/97		5.50%
12/12/97	5.00%	
01/09/98	5.00%	
03/06/98	5.00%	
09/29/98	. = = 0 /	5.25%
10/15/98	4.75%	5.00%
11/17/98	4.50%	4.75%
06/30/99 08/24/99	4.50% 4.75%	5.00% 5.25%
11/16/99	5.00%	5.50%
02/02/00	5.25%	5.75%
03/21/00	5.50%	6.00%
05/16/00	5.50%	6.50%
05/19/00	6.00%	
01/03/01	5.75%	6.00%
01/04/01	5.50%	
01/31/01	5.00%	5.50%
03/20/01	4.50%	5.00%
04/18/01	4.00%	4.50%
05/15/01	3.50%	4.00%
06/27/01	3.25%	3.75%
08/21/01	3.00%	3.50%
09/17/01	2.50%	3.00%
10/02/01	2.00%	2.50%
11/06/01	1.50%	2.00%
12/11/01	1.25%	1.75%
01/11/02	1.25%	
02/01/02	1.25% 0.75%	1 250/
11/06/02 06/25/03	0.73%	1.25%
00,23103		1.00/0

^{*} Began tracking the Federal Funds Rate.

Sources: Federal Reserve Bank of New York: http://www.ny.frb.org/pihome/statistics/dlyrates/fedrate.html Historical Changes of the Fed Fund and Discount Rate - Statistics - Federal Reserve Bank of New York



OSAGE WATER COMPANY CASE NOS. ST-2003-0562 and WT-2003-0563

Average Prime Interest Rates

Mo/Year	Rate (%)	Mo/Year	Rate (%)	Mo/Year	Rate (%)	Mo/Year	Rate (%)
Jan 1988	8.75	Jan 1992	6.50	Jan 1996	8.50	Jan 2000	8.50
Feb Mor	8.51 8.50	Feb Mar	6.50 6.50	Feb Mar	8.25 8.25	Feb	8.73 8.83
Mar			6.50		8.25	Mar	
Apr	8.50	Apr		Apr		Apr	9.00
May	8.84 9.00	May	6.50	May	8.25	May	9.24
Jun		Jun	6.50	Jun	8.25	Jun	9.50
Jul	9.29	Jul	6.02	Jul	8.25	Jul A	9.50
Aug	9.84	Aug	6.00	Aug	8.25	Aug	9.50
Sep	10.00	Sep	6.00	Sep	8.25	Sep	9.50
Oct	10.00	Oct	6.00	Oct	8.25	Oct	9.50
Nov	10.05	Nov	6.00	Nov	8.25	Nov	9.50
Dec	10.50	Dec	6.00	Dec	8.25	Dec	9.50
Jan 1989	10.50	Jan 1993	6.00	Jan 1997	8.26	Jan 2001	9.05
Feb	10.93	Feb	6.00	Feb	8.25	Feb	8.50
Mar	11.50	Mar	6.00	Mar	8.30	Mar	8.32
Apr	11.50	Apr	6.00	Apr	8.50	Apr	7.80
May	11.50	May	6.00	May	8.50	May	7.24
Jun	11.07	Jun	6.00	Jun	8.50	Jun	6.98
Jul	10.98	Jul	6.00	Jul	8.50	Jul	6.75
Aug	10.50	Aug	6.00	Aug	8.50	Aug	6.67
Sep	10.50	Sep	6.00	Sep	8.50	Sep	6.28
Oct	10.50	Oct	6.00	Oct	8.50	Oct	5.53
Nov	10.50	Nov	6.00	Nov	8.50	Nov	5.10
Dec	10.50	Dec	6.00	Dec	8.50	Dec	4.84
Jan 1990	10.11	Jan 1994	6.00	Jan 1998	8.50	Jan 2002	4.75
Feb	10.00	Feb	6.00	Feb	8.50	Feb	4.75
Mar	10.00	Mar	6.06	Mar	8.50	Mar	4.75
Apr	10.00	Apr	6.45	Apr	8.50	Apr	4.75
May	10.00	May	6.99	May	8.50	May	4.75
Jun	10.00	Jun	7.25	Jun	8.50	Jun	4.75
Jul	10.00	Jul	7.25	Jul	8.50	Jul	4.75
Aug	10.00	Aug	7.51	Aug	8.50	Aug	4.75
Sep	10.00	Sep	7.75	Sep	8.49	Sep	4.75
Oct	10.00	Oct	7.75	Oct	8.12	Oct	4.75
Nov	10.00	Nov	8.15	Nov	7.89	Nov	4.35
Dec	10.00	Dec	8.50	Dec	7.75	Dec	4.25
Jan 1991	9.52	Jan 1995	8.50	Jan 1999	7.75	Jan 2003	4.25
Feb	9.05	Feb	9.00	Feb	7.75	Feb	4.25
Mar	9.00	Mar	9.00	Mar	7.75	Mar	4.25
Apr	9.00	Apr	9.00	Apr	7.75	Apr	4.25
May	8.50	May	9.00	May	7.75	May	4.25
Jun	8.50	Jun	9.00	Jun	7.75	Jun	4.22
Jul	8.50	Jul	8.80	Jul	8.00	Jul	4.00
Aug	8.50	Aug	8.75	Aug	8.06	Aug	4.00
Sep	8.20	Sep	8.75	Sep	8.25	Sep	4.00
Oct	8.00	Oct	8.75	Oct	8.25	Oct	4.00
Nov	7.58	Nov	8.75	Nov	8.37		
Dec	7.21	Dec	8.65	Dec	8.50		
			0.00		0.00		

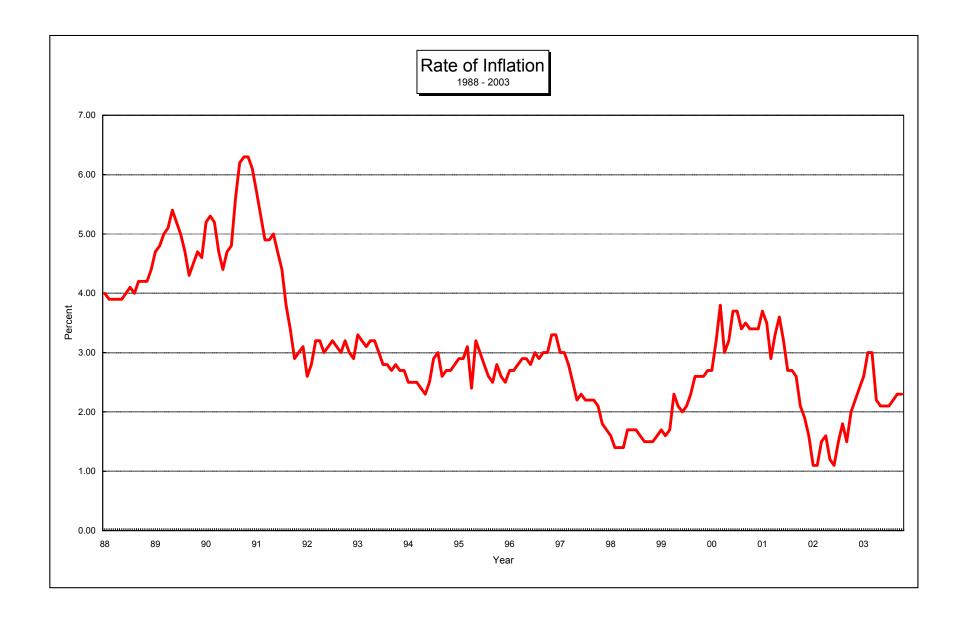
Sources: http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/data/MPRIME.txt



Rate of Inflation

Mo/Year	Rate (%)						
Jan 1988	4.00	Jan 1992	2.60	Jan 1996	2.70	Jan 2000	2.70
Feb	3.90	Feb	2.80	Feb	2.70	Feb	3.20
Mar	3.90	Mar	3.20	Mar	2.80	Mar	3.70
Apr	3.90	Apr	3.20	Apr	2.90	Apr	3.00
May	3.90	May	3.00	May	2.90	May	3.20
Jun	4.00	Jun	3.10	Jun	2.80	Jun	3.70
Jul	4.10	Jul	3.20	Jul	3.00	Jul	3.70
Aug	4.00	Aug	3.10	Aug	2.90	Aug	3.40
Sep	4.20	Sep	3.00	Sep	3.00	Sep	3.50
Oct	4.20	Oct	3.20	Oct	3.00	Oct	3.40
Nov	4.20	Nov	3.00	Nov	3.30	Nov	3.40
Dec	4.40	Dec	2.90	Dec	3.30	Dec	3.40
Jan 1989	4.70	Jan 1993	3.30	Jan 1997	3.00	Jan 2001	3.70
Feb	4.80	Feb	3.20	Feb	3.00	Feb	3.50
Mar	5.00	Mar	3.10	Mar	2.80	Mar	2.90
Apr	5.10	Apr	3.20	Apr	2.50	Apr	3.30
May	5.40	May	3.20	May	2.20	May	3.60
Jun	5.20	Jun	3.00	Jun	2.30	Jun	3.20
Jul	5.00	Jul	2.80	Jul	2.20	Jul	2.70
Aug	4.70	Aug	2.80	Aug	2.20	Aug	2.70
Sep	4.30	Sep	2.70	Sep	2.20	Sep	2.60
Oct	4.50	Oct	2.80	Oct	2.10	Oct	2.10
Nov	4.70	Nov	2.70	Nov	1.80	Nov	1.90
Dec	4.60	Dec	2.70	Dec	1.70	Dec	1.60
Jan 1990	5.20	Jan 1994	2.50	Jan 1998	1.60	Jan 2002	1.10
Feb	5.30	Feb	2.50	Feb	1.40	Feb	1.10
Mar	5.20	Mar	2.50	Mar	1.40	Mar	1.50
Apr	4.70	Apr	2.40	Apr	1.40	Apr	1.60
May	4.40	May	2.30	May	1.70	May	1.20
Jun	4.70	Jun	2.50	Jun	1.70	Jun	1.10
Jul	4.80	Jul	2.90	Jul	1.70	Jul	1.50
Aug	5.60	Aug	3.00	Aug	1.60	Aug	1.80
Sep	6.20	Sep	2.60	Sep	1.50	Sep	1.50
Oct	6.30	Oct	2.70	Oct	1.50	Oct	2.00
Nov	6.30	Nov	2.70	Nov	1.50	Nov	2.20
Dec	6.10	Dec	2.80	Dec	1.60	Dec	2.40
Jan 1991	5.70	Jan 1995	2.90	Jan 1999	1.70	Jan 2003	2.60
Feb	5.30	Feb	2.90	Feb	1.60	Feb	3.00
Mar	4.90	Mar	3.10	Mar	1.70	Mar	3.00
Apr	4.90	Apr	2.40	Apr	2.30	Apr	2.20
May	5.00	May	3.20	May	2.10	May	2.10
Jun	4.70	Jun	3.00	Jun	2.00	Jun	2.10
Jul	4.40	Jul	2.80	Jul	2.10	Jul	2.10
Aug	3.80	Aug	2.60	Aug	2.30	Aug	2.20
Sep	3.40	Sep	2.50	Sep	2.60	Sep	2.30
Oct	2.90	Oct	2.80	Oct	2.60	Oct	2.30
Nov	3.00	Nov	2.60	Nov	2.60		
Dec	3.10	Dec	2.50	Dec	2.70		

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index All Urban Consumers, Change for 12-Month Period, Bureau of Labor Statistics, ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpiai.txt



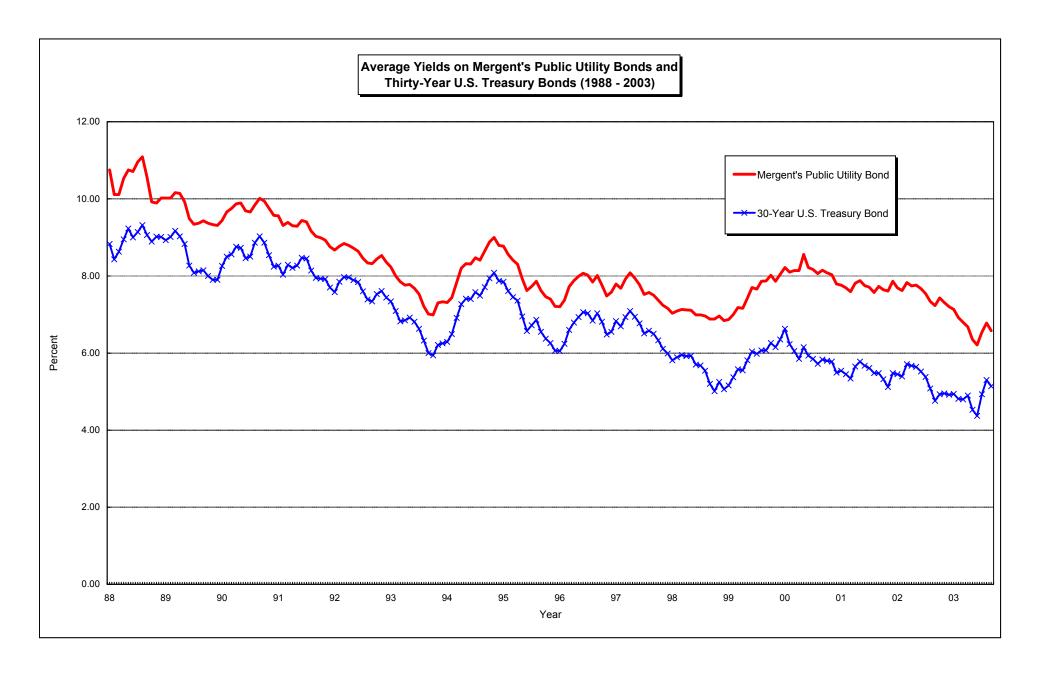
Average Yields on Mergent's Public Utility Bonds

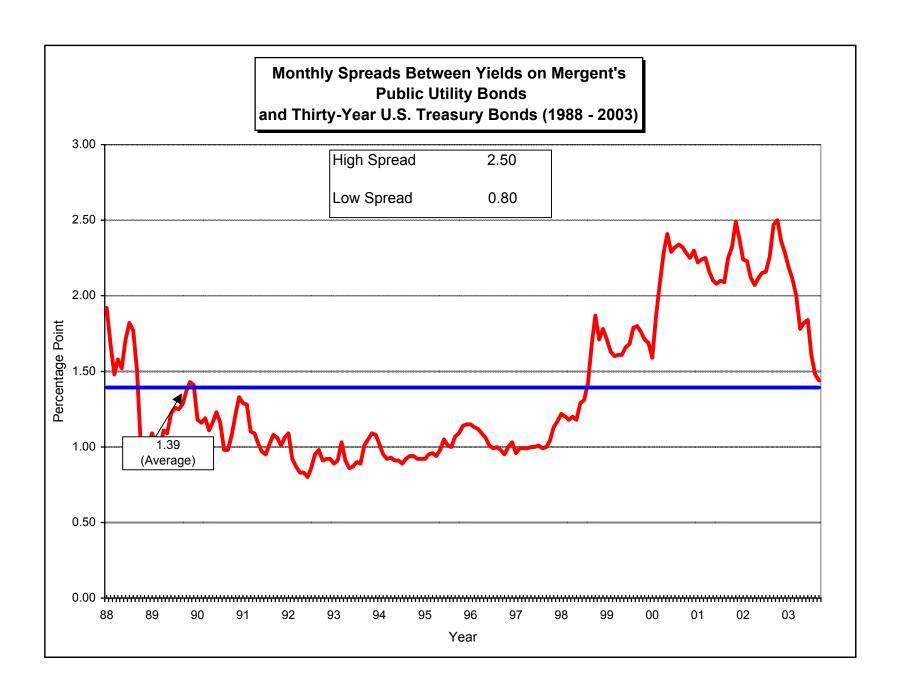
Mo/Year	Rate (%)	Mo/Year	Rate (%)	Mo/Year	Rate (%)	Mo/Year	Rate (%)
Jan 1988	10.75	Jan 1992	8.67	Jan 1996	7.20	Jan 2000	8.22
Feb	10.11	Feb	8.77	Feb	7.37	Feb	8.10
Mar	10.11	Mar	8.84	Mar	7.72	Mar	8.14
Apr	10.53	Apr	8.79	Apr	7.88	Apr	8.14
May	10.75	May	8.72	May	7.99	May	8.55
Jun	10.71	Jun	8.64	Jun	8.07	Jun	8.22
Jul	10.96	Jul	8.46	Jul	8.02	Jul	8.17
Aug	11.09	Aug	8.34	Aug	7.84	Aug	8.05
Sep	10.56	Sep	8.32	Sep	8.01	Sep	8.16
Oct	9.92	Oct	8.44	Oct	7.76	Oct	8.08
Nov	9.89	Nov	8.53	Nov	7.48	Nov	8.03
Dec	10.02	Dec	8.36	Dec	7.58	Dec	7.79
Jan 1989	10.02	Jan 1993	8.23	Jan 1997	7.79	Jan 2001	7.76
Feb	10.02	Feb	8.00	Feb	7.68	Feb	7.69
Mar	10.16	Mar	7.85	Mar	7.92	Mar	7.59
Apr	10.14	Apr	7.76	Apr	8.08	Apr	7.81
May	9.92	May	7.78	May	7.94	May	7.88
Jun	9.49	Jun	7.68	Jun	7.77	Jun	7.75
Jul	9.34	Jul	7.53	Jul	7.52	Jul	7.71
Aug	9.37	Aug	7.21	Aug	7.57	Aug	7.57
Sep	9.43	Sep	7.01	Sep	7.50	Sep	7.73
Oct	9.37	Oct	6.99	Oct	7.37	Oct	7.64
Nov	9.33	Nov	7.30	Nov	7.24	Nov	7.61
Dec	9.31	Dec	7.33	Dec	7.16	Dec	7.86
Jan 1990	9.44	Jan 1994	7.31	Jan 1998	7.03	Jan 2002	7.69
Feb	9.66	Feb	7.44	Feb	7.09	Feb	7.62
Mar	9.75	Mar	7.83	Mar	7.13	Mar	7.83
Apr	9.87	Apr	8.20	Apr	7.12	Apr	7.74
May	9.89	May	8.32	May	7.11	May	7.76
Jun	9.69	Jun	8.31	Jun	6.99	Jun	7.67
Jul	9.66	Jul	8.47	Jul	6.99	Jul	7.54
Aug	9.84	Aug	8.41	Aug	6.96	Aug	7.34
Sep	10.01	Sep	8.65	Sep	6.88	Sep	7.23
Oct	9.94	Oct	8.88	Oct	6.88	Oct	7.43
Nov	9.76	Nov	9.00	Nov	6.96	Nov	7.31
Dec	9.57	Dec	8.79	Dec	6.84	Dec	7.20
Jan 1991	9.56	Jan 1995	8.77	Jan 1999	6.87	Jan 2003	7.13
Feb	9.31	Feb	8.56	Feb	7.00	Feb	6.92
Mar	9.39	Mar	8.41	Mar	7.18	Mar	6.80
Apr	9.30	Apr	8.30	Apr	7.16	Apr	6.68
May	9.29	May	7.93	May	7.42	May	6.35
Jun	9.44	Jun	7.62	Jun 11	7.70	Jun Jul	6.21
Jul	9.40	Jul	7.73	Jul Aug	7.66 7.86	Jul Aug	6.54
Aug	9.16	Aug	7.86 7.62	Aug	7.86	Aug	6.78
Sep	9.03 8.99	Sep	7.62	Sep	7.87	Sep	6.58
Oct Nov	8.99 8.93	Oct Nov	7.46 7.40	Oct Nov	8.02 7.86		
	8.93 8.76		7.40 7.21		7.86 8.04		
Dec	0.70	Dec	1.41	Dec	0.04		

Source: Mergent Bond Record

Average Yields on Thirty-Year U.S. Treasury Bonds

Mo/Year	Rate (%)	Mo/Year	Rate (%)	Mo/Year	Rate (%)	Mo/Year	Rate (%)
Jan 1988	8.83	Jan 1992	7.58	Jan 1996	6.05	Jan 2000	6.63
Feb	8.43	Feb	7.85	Feb	6.24	Feb	6.23
Mar	8.63	Mar	7.97	Mar	6.60	Mar	6.05
Apr	8.95	Apr	7.96	Apr	6.79	Apr	5.85
May	9.23	May	7.89	May	6.93	May	6.15
Jun	9.00	Jun	7.84	Jun	7.06	Jun	5.93
Jul	9.14	Jul	7.60	Jul	7.03	Jul	5.85
Aug	9.32	Aug	7.39	Aug	6.84	Aug	5.72
Sep	9.06	Sep	7.34	Sep	7.03	Sep	5.83
Oct	8.89	Oct	7.53	Oct	6.81	Oct	5.80
Nov	9.02	Nov	7.61	Nov	6.48	Nov	5.78
Dec	9.01	Dec	7.44	Dec	6.55	Dec	5.49
Jan 1989	8.93	Jan 1993	7.34	Jan 1997	6.83	Jan 2001	5.54
Feb	9.01	Feb	7.09	Feb	6.69	Feb	5.45
Mar	9.17	Mar	6.82	Mar	6.93	Mar	5.34
Apr	9.03	Apr	6.85	Apr	7.09	Apr	5.65
May	8.83	May	6.92	May	6.94	May	5.78
Jun	8.27	Jun	6.81	Jun	6.77	Jun	5.67
Jul	8.08	Jul	6.63	Jul	6.51	Jul	5.61
Aug	8.12	Aug	6.32	Aug	6.58	Aug	5.48
Sep	8.15	Sep	6.00	Sep	6.50	Sep	5.48
Oct	8.00	Oct	5.94	Oct	6.33	Oct	5.32
Nov	7.90	Nov	6.21	Nov	6.11	Nov	5.12
Dec	7.90	Dec	6.25	Dec	5.99	Dec	5.48
Jan 1990	8.26	Jan 1994	6.29	Jan 1998	5.81	Jan 2002	5.45
Feb	8.50	Feb	6.49	Feb	5.89	Feb	5.39
Mar	8.56	Mar	6.91	Mar	5.95	Mar	5.71
Apr	8.76	Apr	7.27	Apr	5.92	Apr	5.67
May	8.73	May	7.41	May	5.93	May	5.64
Jun	8.46	Jun	7.40	Jun	5.70	Jun	5.52
Jul	8.50	Jul	7.58	Jul	5.68	Jul	5.38
Aug	8.86	Aug	7.49	Aug	5.54	Aug	5.08
Sep	9.03	Sep	7.71	Sep	5.20	Sep	4.76
Oct	8.86	Oct	7.94	Oct	5.01	Oct	4.93
Nov	8.54	Nov	8.08	Nov	5.25	Nov	4.95
Dec	8.24	Dec	7.87	Dec	5.06	Dec	4.92
Jan 1991	8.27	Jan 1995	7.85	Jan 1999	5.16	Jan 2003	4.94
Feb	8.03	Feb	7.61	Feb	5.37	Feb	4.81
Mar	8.29	Mar	7.45	Mar	5.58	Mar	4.80
Apr	8.21	Apr	7.36	Apr	5.55	Apr	4.90
May	8.27	May	6.95	May	5.81	May	4.53
Jun	8.47	Jun	6.57	Jun	6.04	Jun	4.37
Jul	8.45	Jul	6.72	Jul	5.98	Jul	4.93
Aug	8.43 8.14	Aug	6.86	Aug	5.98 6.07	Aug	5.30
•	7.95	•	6.55	Sep	6.07	Sep	5.14
Sep Oct	7.93 7.93	Sep Oct	6.37	Sep Oct	6.26	Sep Oct	5.14
						OCI	3.10
Nov	7.92	Nov	6.26	Nov	6.15		
Dec	7.70	Dec	6.06	Dec	6.35		





Economic Estimates and Projections, 2003 - 2005

		Inflation Rat	e		Real GDP		Ţ	Jnemployme	nt	3-	Mo. T-Bill Ra	ate	30	-Yr. T-Bond R	ate
Source Value Line	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Investment Survey (08/29/03)	1.90%	2.00%	2.10%	2.30%	3.70%	3.70%	6.10%	6.00%	5.70%	1.10%	1.60%	2.00%	5.10%	5.60%	6.00%
The Budget and Economic Outlook FY2003-2013	2.30%	1.90%	2.40%	2.20%	3.80%	3.50%	6.20%	6.20%	5.70%	1.00%	1.70%	3.20%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Current rate	2.30%			7.20%			6.10%			0.96%			5.16%		

Notes: N.A. = Not Available.

Sources of Current Rates: The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index - All Urban Consumers, 12-Month Period Ending October 31, 2003.

Investopedia, 30-Year U.S. Treasury Bond Rate, http://www.investopedia.com/offsite.asp?URL=http://quote.yahoo.com/q?s=%5ETYX&d=1y

as of October 16, 2003.

The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, 3-Month Treasury Bill Rate, http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/data/GS3M.txt as of September 01, 2003.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Real GDP for the 3-month period ending September 30, 2003.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Economy at a Glance - Unemployment Rate as of September 2003.

Other Sources: The Congressional Budget Office, The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2003-2013

http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=2727&sequence=11.

Capital Structure as of June 30, 2003 for Osage Water Company

Capital Component	Amount in Dollars	Percentage of Capital
Common Stock Equity	\$324,614	87.58%
Preferred Stock	0	0.00%
Long-Term Debt	46,050	12.42%
Short-Term Debt	0	0.00%
Total Capitalization	\$370,664	100.00%

Water Utility Financial Ratio Benchmarks Total Debt / Total Capital - Including Preferred Stock

Standard & Poor's RatingsDirect	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile
July 7, 2000	Α	Α	Α
	53%	56%	61%

Source: Staff Audit

Criteria for Selecting Comparable Water Utility Companies

	(1)	(2) Value Line, S&P	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Stock	and I/B/E/S				
	Publicly	5-Year	>80% of			
	Traded &	Earnings	Revenues	Information	10-Years	
	Followed By	Growth	from	Printed	of	
	E. Jones &	Projections	Water	in Value	Data	Comparable
Water Utility Companies	Company	Available	Operations	Line	Available	Company
American States Water Company	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Artesian Resources Corporation	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
BIW Ltd.	Yes	No				
California Water Service Group	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Connecticut Water Service, Inc.	Yes	No				
Middlesex Water Company	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pennichuck Corporation	Yes	No				
Philadelphia Suburan Corporation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SJW Corporation	Yes	No				
Southwest Water Company	Yes	Yes	No			
York Water Company	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		

Sources: Column 1 = Edward Jones & Co.'s Quarterly Financial & Common Stock Information - Water Utility Industry, March 31, 2003

Column 2 = The Value Line Investment Survey, May 2, 2003, Standard & Poor's Corporation's Earnings Guide, July 2003 and I/B/E/S Inc.'s Institutional Brokers Estimate System (Utility Sector Five-Year Growth Rate-Company Data by Industry), May 15, 2003

Column 3 = C.A. Turner Utility Reports, June 2003

Columns 4 and 5 = The Value Line Investment Survey, May 2, 2003

Four Comparable Water Utility Companies

	Ticker		
Number	Symbol	Company Name	
1	AWR	American States Water Company	
2	CWT	California Water Services Group	
3	MSEX	Middlesex Water Company	
4	PSC	Philadelphia Suburban Corporation	

Ten-Year Dividends Per Share, Earnings Per Share & Book Value Per Share Growth Rates for the Comparable Water Utility Companies

	Dividends F	er Share	Earnings Pe	er Share	Book Value F	Per Share
Company Name	1992	2002	1992	2002	1992	2002
American States Water Company	\$0.77	\$0.87	\$1.15	\$1.34	\$8.85	\$14.05
California Water Services Group	\$0.93	\$1.12	\$1.09	\$1.25	\$10.51	\$13.12
Middlesex Water Company	\$0.65	\$0.85	\$0.80	\$0.97	\$6.86	\$9.85
Philadelphia Suburban Corporation	\$0.33	\$0.54	\$0.39	\$0.90	\$3.48	\$7.26

		Annual Compound Growth Rates		
	DPS	EPS	BVPS	
Company Name	1992 - 2002	1992 - 2002	1992 - 2002	Average
American States Water Company	1.23%	1.54%	4.73%	2.50%
California Water Services Group	1.88%	1.38%	2.24%	1.83%
Middlesex Water Company	2.72%	1.95%	3.68%	2.78%
Philadelphia Suburban Corporation	<u>5.05%</u>	<u>8.72%</u>	<u>7.63%</u>	7.13%
Average	2.72%	<u>3.40%</u>	4.57%	
Standard Deviation	1 45%	3.08%	1.97%	

Source: The Value Line Investment Survey: Ratings & Reports, May 2, 2003.

Five-Year Dividends Per Share, Earnings Per Share & Book Value Per Share Growth Rates for the Comparable Water Utility Companies

	Dividends F	er Share	Earnings Per Share		Book Value F	Per Share
Company Name	1997	2002	1997	2002	1997	2002
American States Water Company	\$0.83	\$0.87	\$1.04	\$1.34	\$11.24	\$14.05
California Water Services Group	\$1.06	\$1.12	\$1.83	\$1.25	\$13.00	\$13.12
Middlesex Water Company	\$0.75	\$0.85	\$0.89	\$0.97	\$8.00	\$9.85
Philadelphia Suburban Corporation	\$0.40	\$0.54	\$0.57	\$0.90	\$4.73	\$7.26

		Annual Compound Growth Rates		
	DPS	EPS	BVPS	
Company Name	1997 - 2002	1997 - 2002	1997 - 2002	Average
American States Water Company	0.95%	5.20%	4.56%	3.57%
California Water Services Group	1.11%	-7.34%	0.18%	-2.02%
Middlesex Water Company	2.53%	1.74%	4.25%	2.84%
Philadelphia Suburban Corporation	<u>6.19%</u>	<u>9.57%</u>	<u>8.95%</u>	8.23%
Average	<u>2.69%</u>	<u>2.29%</u>	<u>4.49%</u>	
Standard Deviation	2.11%	6.21%	3.10%	

Source: The Value Line Investment Survey: Ratings & Reports, May 2, 2003.

Average of Ten and Five-Year Dividends Per Share, Earnings Per Share & Book Value Per Share Growth Rates for the Comparable Water Utility Companies

	10-Year	5-Year	Average of
	Average	Average	5-Year &
	DPS, EPS &	DPS, EPS &	10-Year
Company Name	BVPS	BVPS	Averages
American States Water Company	2.50%	3.57%	3.03%
California Water Services Group	1.83%	-2.02%	-0.09%
Middlesex Water Company	2.78%	2.84%	2.81%
Philadelphia Suburban Corporation	<u>7.13%</u>	<u>8.23%</u>	<u>7.68%</u>
Average	<u>3.56%</u>	<u>3.16%</u>	<u>3.36%</u>

Historical & Projected Growth Rates for the Four Comparable Water Utility Companies

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Historical Growth Rate (DPS, EPS, &	Projected 5- Year Growth I/B/E/S	Projected 5- Year EPS	Projected 3-5 Year EPS Growth (Value	Average Projected	Average Historical &
Company Name	BVPS)	(median)	Growth (S&P)	Line)	Growth	Projected Growth
American States Water Company	3.03%	3.00%	3.00%	6.00%	4.00%	3.52%
California Water Services Group	-0.09%	3.00%	3.00%	9.00%	5.00%	2.45%
Middlesex Water Company	2.81%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	4.91%
Philadelphia Suburban Corporation	7.68%	10.00%	9.00%	10.00%	9.67%	8.67%
Average	3.36%	5.75%	5.50%	8.00%	6.42%	4.89%

Proposed Range of Growth

4.39% - 5.39%

Notes: Column 5 = [(Sum of Columns 2 through 4) / 3]

Column 6 = [(Sum of Columns 1 and 5) / 2]

Sources: Column 1 = Average Historical DPS, EPS, & BVPS Growth Rates from Schedule 10-3.

Column 2 = I/B/E/S Inc.'s Institutional Brokers Estimate System (Utility Sector

Five-Year Growth Rate-Company Data by Industry), July 17, 2003

Column 3 = Standard & Poor's Corporation's Earnings Guide, July 2003.

Column 4 = The Value Line Investment Survey: Ratings and Reports, May 2, 2003.

Average High/Low Stock Price for March 2003 through June 2003 for the Four Comparable Water Utility Companies

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Marc	h 2003	Apr	il 2003	Мау	, 2003	Jun	e 2003	
Company Name	High Stock Price	Low Stock Price	High Stock Price	Low Stock Price	High Stock Price	Low Stock Price	High Stock Price	Low Stock Price	Average High/Low Stock Price
American States Water Company	\$24.600	\$22.600	\$26.070	\$23.450	\$26.860	\$24.800	\$28.950	\$25.700	\$25.379
California Water Services Group	\$26.350	\$24.650	\$27.590	\$25.100	\$28.850	\$26.100	\$31.400	\$26.510	\$27.069
Middlesex Water Company	\$23.360	\$21.710	\$22.690	\$21.760	\$23.500	\$21.880	\$24.650	\$22.740	\$22.786
Philadelphia Suburban Corporation	\$22.290	\$20.440	\$23.160	\$21.520	\$23.840	\$22.150	\$24.810	\$23.000	\$22.651

Notes: Column 9 = [(Sum of Columns 1 through 8) / 8]

Sources: S&P Stock Guides: July 2003, June 2003, May 2003, April 2003

Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) Cost-of-Common-Equity Estimates for the Four Comparable Water Utility Companies

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Company Name	Expected Dividend	Average High/Low Stock Price	Projected Dividend Yield	Average Growth Rate	Cost of Common Equity
American States Water Company	\$0.89	\$25.379	3.51%	3.52%	7.03%
California Water Services Group	\$1.15	\$27.069	4.23%	2.45%	6.68%
Middlesex Water Company	\$0.87 *	\$22.786	3.83%	4.91%	8.74%
Philadelphia Suburban Corporation	\$0.59	\$22.651	2.58%	8.67%	11.25%
·			3.54%	4.89%	8.43%

Proposed Dividend Yield	3.54%
Proposed Range of Growth	4.39 - 5.39%

Estimated Cost of Equity 7.93 - 8.93%

Notes: Column 3 = [Column 1 / Column 2]

Column 5 = [Column 3 + Column 4]

Sources: Column 1 = The Value Line Investment Survey: Ratings and Reports, May 02, 2003

Average of 2003 estimated DPS and 2004 estimated DPS

*Except for Middlesex, which was calculated by taking the 2002 dividend times the average historical 5-year and 10-year dividend growth rate.

Column 2 = Schedule 12. Column 4 = Schedule 11.

Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) Cost-of-Common-Equity Estimates for the Four Comparable Water Utility Companies

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Company Name	Risk-Free Rate	Company's Beta	Market Risk Premium (1926-2002)	Market Risk Premium (1993-2002)	Cost of Common Equity (1926-2002)	Cost of Common Equity (1993-2002)
American States Water Company	4.93%	0.60	6.40%	-0.34%	8.77%	4.73%
California Water Services Group	4.93%	0.60	6.40%	-0.34%	8.77%	4.73%
Middlesex Water Company	4.93%	0.55	6.40%	-0.34%	8.45%	4.74%
Philadelphia Suburban Corporation	4.93%	0.70	6.40%	-0.34%	9.41%	4.69%
Average		0.58			8.66%	4.73%

Notes:

Column 5 = [Column 1 + (Column 2 * Column 3)] .

Column 6 = [Column 1 + (Column 2 * Column 4)] .

Sources:

Column 1 = The appropriate yield is equal to the average 30-Year U.S. Treasury Bond yield for July 2003 which was obtained from Yahoo Finance at http://www.investopedia.com/offsite.asp?URL=http://quote.yahoo.com/q?s=%5ETYX&d=1y

Column 2 = Beta is a measure of the movement and relative risk of an individual stock to the market as a whole as reported by The Value Line Investment Survey: Ratings & Reports, May 2, 2003.

Column 3 = The Market Risk Premium represents the expected return from holding the entire market portfolio less the expected return from holding a risk-free investment. The approriate Market Risk Premium for the period 1926-2002 was determined to be 6.40% as calculated in Ibbotson Associates, Inc.'s Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation: 2003 Yearbook.

Column 4 = The Market Risk Premium represents the expected return from holding the entire market portfolio less the expected return from holding a risk-free investment. The approriate Market Risk Premium for the period 1993-2002 was determined to be -0.34% as calculated in Ibbotson Associates, Inc.'s Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation: 2003 Yearbook.

Average Risk Premium Above the Yields of 30-Year U.S. Treasury Bonds for American States Water Company's Actual Returns on Common Equity

	American States'	30-Year U.S. Treasury	American States'		American States'	30-Year U.S. Treasury	American States'
	Actual	Bond	Risk		Actual	Bond	Risk
Mo/Year	ROE	Yields	Premium	Mo/Year	ROE	Yields	Premium
Jan 1993	10.20%	7.34%	2.86%	Jan 1998	9.40%	5.81%	3.59%
Feb	10.20%	7.09%	3.11%	Feb	9.40%	5.89%	3.51%
Mar	10.20%	6.82%	3.38%	Mar	9.40%	5.95%	3.45%
Apr	10.20%	6.85%	3.35%	Apr	9.40%	5.92%	3.48%
May	10.20%	6.92%	3.28%	May	9.40%	5.93%	3.47%
Jun	10.20%	6.81%	3.39%	Jun	9.40%	5.70%	3.70%
Jul	10.20%	6.63%	3.57%	Jul	9.40%	5.68%	3.72%
Aug	10.20%	6.32%	3.88%	Aug	9.40%	5.54%	3.86%
Sep	10.20%	6.00%	4.20%	Sep	9.40%	5.20%	4.20%
Oct	10.20%	5.94%	4.26%	Oct	9.40%	5.01%	4.39%
Nov	10.20%	6.21% 6.25%	3.99%	Nov	9.40%	5.25%	4.15%
Dec Jan 1994	10.20%		3.95%	Dec Jan 1999	9.40%	5.06%	4.34%
Feb	9.50% 9.50%	6.29% 6.49%	3.21% 3.01%	Jan 1999 Feb	10.10% 10.10%	5.16% 5.37%	4.94% 4.73%
reb Mar	9.50% 9.50%	6.49% 6.91%	3.01% 2.59%	reb Mar	10.10%	5.58%	4.73% 4.52%
Apr	9.50%	7.27%	2.23%	Apr	10.10%	5.55%	4.55%
May	9.50%	7.41%	2.09%	May	10.10%	5.81%	4.29%
Jun	9.50%	7.41%	2.10%	June	10.10%	6.04%	4.06%
Jul	9.50%	7.58%	1.92%	July	10.10%	5.98%	4.12%
Aug	9.50%	7.49%	2.01%	Aug	10.10%	6.07%	4.03%
Sep	9.50%	7.71%	1.79%	Sept	10.10%	6.07%	4.03%
Oct	9.50%	7.94%	1.56%	Oct	10.10%	6.26%	3.84%
Nov	9.50%	8.08%	1.42%	Nov	10.10%	6.15%	3.95%
Dec	9.50%	7.87%	1.63%	Dec	10.10%	6.35%	3.75%
Jan 1995	10.00%	7.85%	2.15%	Jan 2000	9.30%	6.63%	2.67%
Feb	10.00%	7.61%	2.39%	Feb	9.30%	6.23%	3.07%
Mar	10.00%	7.45%	2.55%	March	9.30%	6.05%	3.25%
Apr	10.00%	7.36%	2.64%	Apr	9.30%	5.85%	3.45%
May	10.00%	6.95%	3.05%	May	9.30%	6.15%	3.15%
Jun	10.00%	6.57%	3.43%	June	9.30%	5.93%	3.37%
Jul	10.00%	6.72%	3.28%	July	9.30%	5.85%	3.45%
Aug	10.00%	6.86%	3.14%	Aug	9.30%	5.72%	3.58%
Sep	10.00%	6.55%	3.45%	Sept	9.30%	5.83%	3.47%
Oct	10.00%	6.37%	3.63%	Oct	9.30%	5.80%	3.50%
Nov	10.00%	6.26%	3.74%	Nov	9.30%	5.78%	3.52%
Dec	10.00%	6.06%	3.94%	Dec	9.30%	5.49%	3.81%
Jan 1996	9.00%	6.05%	2.95%	Jan 2001	10.10%	5.54%	4.56%
Feb	9.00%	6.24%	2.76%	Feb	10.10%	5.45%	4.65%
Mar	9.00%	6.60%	2.40%	March	10.10%	5.34%	4.76%
Apr	9.00%	6.79%	2.21%	Apr	10.10%	5.65%	4.45%
May	9.00%	6.93%	2.07%	May	10.10%	5.78%	4.32%
Jun	9.00%	7.06%	1.94%	June	10.10%	5.67%	4.43%
Jul	9.00%	7.03%	1.97%	July	10.10%	5.61%	4.49%
Aug	9.00%	6.84%	2.16%	Aug	10.10%	5.48%	4.62%
Sep	9.00%	7.03%	1.97%	Sept	10.10%	5.48%	4.62%
Oct	9.00%	6.81%	2.19%	Oct	10.10%	5.32%	4.78%
Nov	9.00%	6.48%	2.52%	Nov	10.10%	5.12%	4.98%
Dec	9.00%	6.55%	2.45%	Dec	10.10%	5.48%	4.62%
Jan 1997	9.20%	6.83%	2.37%	Jan 2002	9.50%	5.45%	4.05%
Feb	9.20%	6.69%	2.51%	Feb	9.50%	5.40%	4.10%
Mar	9.20%	6.93%	2.27%	Mar	9.50%	5.71%	3.79%
Apr	9.20%	7.09%	2.11%	Apr	9.50%	5.67%	3.83%
May	9.20%	6.94%	2.26%	May	9.50%	5.64%	3.86%
Jun	9.20%	6.77%	2.43%	June	9.50%	5.52%	3.98%
Jul	9.20%	6.51%	2.69%	July	9.50%	5.38%	4.12%
Aug	9.20%	6.58%	2.62%	Aug	9.50%	5.08%	4.42%
Sep	9.20%	6.50%	2.70%	Sept	9.50%	4.76%	4.74%
Oct	9.20%	6.33%	2.87%	Oct	9.50%	4.93%	4.57%
Nov	9.20%	6.11%	3.09%	Nov	9.50%	4.95%	4.55%
Dec	9.20%	5.99%	3.21%	Dec	9.50%	4.92%	4.58%

Summary Information (January 1993 - December 2002)

Average Risk Premium: 3.40%

High Risk Premium: 4.98%

Low Risk Premium: 1.42%

Sources: The Value Line Investment Survey: Ratings & Reports.

St. Louis Federal Reserve Website: http://www.stls.frb.org/fred/data/irates/gs30

Yahoo Finance at:

Average Risk Premium Above the Yields of 30-Year U.S. Treasury Bonds for California Water Service Group's Actual Returns on Common Equity

	California Water's	30-Year U.S. Treasury	California Water's		California Water's	30-Year U.S. Treasury	California Water's
	Actual	Bond	Risk		Actual	Bond	Risk
Mo/Year	ROE	Yields	Premium	Mo/Year	ROE	Yields	Premium
Jan 1993	12.40%	7.34%	5.06%	Jan 1998	10.80%	5.81%	4.99%
Feb	12.40%	7.09%	5.31%	Feb	10.80%	5.89%	4.91%
Mar	12.40%	6.82%	5.58%	Mar	10.80%	5.95%	4.85%
Apr	12.40%	6.85%	5.55%	Apr	10.80%	5.92%	4.88%
May	12.40%	6.92%	5.48%	May	10.80%	5.93%	4.87%
Jun	12.40%	6.81%	5.59%	Jun	10.80%	5.70%	5.10%
Jul	12.40%	6.63%	5.77%	Jul	10.80%	5.68%	5.12%
Aug	12.40%	6.32%	6.08%	Aug	10.80%	5.54%	5.26%
Sep	12.40%	6.00%	6.40%	Sep	10.80%	5.20%	5.60%
Oct	12.40%	5.94%	6.46%	Oct	10.80%	5.01%	5.79%
Nov	12.40%	6.21%	6.19%	Nov	10.80%	5.25%	5.55%
Dec	12.40%	6.25%	6.15%	Dec	10.80%	5.06%	5.74%
Jan 1994	9.90%	6.29%	3.61%	Jan 1999	11.40%	5.16%	6.24%
Feb	9.90%	6.49%	3.41% 2.99%	Feb	11.40%	5.37%	6.03%
Mar	9.90%	6.91%		Mar	11.40%	5.58%	5.82%
Apr May	9.90% 9.90%	7.27% 7.41%	2.63% 2.49%	Apr May	11.40% 11.40%	5.55% 5.81%	5.85% 5.59%
•	9.90%	7.40%	2.50%		11.40%	6.04%	
Jun Jul	9.90%	7.58%	2.32%	June	11.40%	5.98%	5.36% 5.42%
		7.49%	2.32%	July			
Aug	9.90% 9.90%	7.71%	2.19%	Aug	11.40% 11.40%	6.07% 6.07%	5.33%
Sep Oct	9.90%	7.71%	1.96%	Sept Oct	11.40%	6.26%	5.33% 5.14%
Nov	9.90%	7.94% 8.08%	1.82%	Nov	11.40%	6.15%	5.25%
Dec	9.90%	7.87%	2.03%	Dec	11.40%	6.35%	5.05%
Jan 1995	9.90%	7.85%	2.05%	Jan 2000	10.10%	6.63%	3.47%
Feb	9.90%	7.61%	2.29%	Feb	10.10%	6.23%	3.87%
Mar	9.90%	7.45%	2.45%	March	10.10%	6.05%	4.05%
Apr	9.90%	7.36%	2.54%	Apr	10.10%	5.85%	4.25%
May	9.90%	6.95%	2.95%	May	10.10%	6.15%	3.95%
Jun	9.90%	6.57%	3.33%	June	10.10%	5.93%	4.17%
Jul	9.90%	6.72%	3.18%	July	10.10%	5.85%	4.25%
Aug	9.90%	6.86%	3.04%	Aug	10.10%	5.72%	4.38%
Sep	9.90%	6.55%	3.35%	Sept	10.10%	5.83%	4.27%
Oct	9.90%	6.37%	3.53%	Oct	10.10%	5.80%	4.30%
Nov	9.90%	6.26%	3.64%	Nov	10.10%	5.78%	4.32%
Dec	9.90%	6.06%	3.84%	Dec	10.10%	5.49%	4.61%
Jan 1996	12.30%	6.05%	6.25%	Jan 2001	7.20%	5.54%	1.66%
Feb	12.30%	6.24%	6.06%	Feb	7.20%	5.45%	1.75%
Mar	12.30%	6.60%	5.70%	March	7.20%	5.34%	1.86%
Apr	12.30%	6.79%	5.51%	Apr	7.20%	5.65%	1.55%
May	12.30%	6.93%	5.37%	May	7.20%	5.78%	1.42%
Jun	12.30%	7.06%	5.24%	June	7.20%	5.67%	1.53%
Jul	12.30%	7.03%	5.27%	July	7.20%	5.61%	1.59%
Aug	12.30%	6.84%	5.46%	Aug	7.20%	5.48%	1.72%
Sep	12.30%	7.03%	5.27%	Sept	7.20%	5.48%	1.72%
Oct	12.30%	6.81%	5.49%	Oct	7.20%	5.32%	1.88%
Nov	12.30%	6.48%	5.82%	Nov	7.20%	5.12%	2.08%
Dec	12.30%	6.55%	5.75%	Dec	7.20%	5.48%	1.72%
Jan 1997	14.10%	6.83%	7.27%	Jan 2002	9.50%	5.45%	4.05%
Feb	14.10%	6.69%	7.41%	Feb	9.50%	5.40%	4.10%
Mar	14.10%	6.93%	7.17%	Mar	9.50%	5.71%	3.79%
Apr	14.10%	7.09%	7.01%	Apr	9.50%	5.67%	3.83%
May	14.10%	6.94%	7.16%	May	9.50%	5.64%	3.86%
Jun	14.10%	6.77%	7.33%	June	9.50%	5.52%	3.98%
Jul	14.10%	6.51%	7.59%	July	9.50%	5.38%	4.12%
Aug	14.10%	6.58%	7.52%	Aug	9.50%	5.08%	4.42%
Sep	14.10%	6.50%	7.60%	Sept	9.50%	4.76%	4.74%
Oct	14.10%	6.33%	7.77%	Oct	9.50%	4.93%	4.57%
Nov	14.10%	6.11%	7.99%	Nov	9.50%	4.95%	4.55%
Dec	14.10%	5.99%	8.11%	Dec	9.50%	4.92%	4.58%

Summary Information (January 1993 - December 2002)

Average Risk Premium: 4.53%

High Risk Premium: 8.11%

Low Risk Premium: 1.42%

Sources: The Value Line Investment Survey: Ratings & Reports.

St. Louis Federal Reserve Website: http://www.stls.frb.org/fred/data/irates/gs30

Yahoo Finance at:

Average Risk Premium Above the Yields of 30-Year U.S. Treasury Bonds for Middlesex Water Company's Actual Returns on Common Equity

Middleser's U.S. Treasury Middleser's Rough Pinak			30-Year				30-Year	
Montain		Middlesex's	U.S. Treasury	Middlesex's		Middlesex's	U.S. Treasury	
Jan 1993		Actual	Bond	Risk		Actual	Bond	Risk
Feb		ROE				ROE	Yields	
Mar								
Apr 11.70% 6.85% 4.85% Apr 9.10% 5.92% 3.18% May 9.10% 6.93% 3.17% Jun 11.70% 6.85% 4.89% Jun 9.10% 5.70% 3.40% Jun 11.70% 6.85% 5.70% Jun 9.10% 5.70% 3.40% Jun 9.10% 5.70%								
May	Mar				Mar			3.15%
Juli 11.70% 6.81% 4.89% Juli 9.10% 5.70% 3.40% Aug 11.70% 6.83% 5.07% Juli 9.10% 5.68% 3.42% Aug 11.70% 6.03% 5.32% 5.38% Aug 9.10% 5.54% 3.56% 3.42% Aug 11.70% 6.00% 5.70% 5.00% 5.20% 5.32% 5.38% Aug 9.10% 5.54% 3.56% 5.00% 5.00% 5.20% 5.30% 5.0	Apr	11.70%	6.85%		Apr	9.10%	5.92%	3.18%
Jul	May	11.70%	6.92%	4.78%	May	9.10%	5.93%	3.17%
Aug 11.70% 6.32% 5.38% Aug 9.10% 5.54% 3.56% Sep 9.10% 5.20% 3.36% Oct 11.70% 6.00% 5.70% Sep 9.10% 5.20% 3.36% Oct 11.70% 5.34% 5.70% Oct 9.10% 5.20% 3.36% Aug 9.10% 5.20% 3.25% 3.35% Aug 9.10% 5.20% 3.35% Aug 9.10% 5.20% 3.25% 3.2	Jun	11.70%			Jun		5.70%	3.40%
Sap	Jul				Jul			3.42%
Cet	Aug							
Nov								
Dec	Oct		5.94%					4.09%
Jan 1994								
Feb	Dec	11.70%	6.25%	5.45%	Dec	9.10%	5.06%	4.04%
Mar								
Apr 11.50% 7.27% 4.23% Apr 10.60% 5.55% 5.05% May May 11.50% 7.41% 4.09% May 10.60% 5.81% 4.79% Jun 11.50% 7.89% 4.01% June 10.60% 5.81% 4.79% Jul 11.50% 7.89% 4.01% Aug 10.60% 6.04% 4.55% Aug 11.50% 7.49% 4.01% Aug 10.60% 6.07% 4.53% Oct 11.50% 7.749% 4.01% Aug 10.60% 6.07% 4.53% Oct 11.50% 7.749% 3.56% Oct 10.60% 6.07% 4.53% Oct 11.50% 7.87% 3.65% Oct 10.60% 6.05% 6.26% 4.34% Doc 11.50% 7.87% 3.65% Oct 10.60% 6.26% 4.34% Aug 10.60% 6.35% 4.25% Aug 10.60% 6.26% 6.35% 4.25% Aug 10.60% 6.25% 6.25% Aug 10.60% Aug 11.30% 6.65% 4.25% Aug 10.60% 6.25% 6.25% Aug 11.30% 6.65% 4.25% Aug 1								
May								
Juli 11.50% 7.40% 4.10% June 10.60% 5.98% 4.58% AUI 11.50% 7.785% 3.92% July 10.60% 5.98% 4.62% AUI 11.50% 7.49% 4.01% AUI 10.60% 6.07% 4.53% OCT 11.50% 7.749% 3.56% OCT 10.60% 6.07% 4.53% OCT 11.50% 7.749% 3.56% OCT 10.60% 6.05% 6.25% 4.34% OCT 11.50% 7.94% 3.56% OCT 10.60% 6.26% 4.34% OCT 11.50% 7.87% 3.63% DCC 10.60% 6.28% 4.34% DCC 11.50% 7.87% 3.63% DCC 10.60% 6.55% 4.25% AUI 11.50% 7.87% 3.63% DCC 10.60% 6.55% 4.25% AUI 11.50% 7.87% 3.63% DCC 10.60% 6.55% 4.25% AUI 11.30% 7.85% 3.45% DCC 11.60% 6.23% 0.87% AUI 11.30% 7.61% 3.89% Feb 7.10% 6.23% 0.87% AUI 11.30% 7.45% 3.88% March 7.10% 6.23% 0.87% AUI 11.30% 7.36% 3.94% AUI 11.30% 7.45% 3.88% May 7.10% 6.55% 12.5% AUI 11.30% 6.57% 4.73% June 7.10% 5.85% 12.5% AUI 11.30% 6.56% 4.44% AUI 7.10% 5.85% 12.5% AUI 11.30% 6.56% 4.75% SOPT 11.30% 6.56% 5.75% SOPT 11.30% SOPT 1								
July	•							
Aug 11.50% 7.49% 4.01% Aug 10.66% 6.07% 4.53% Sep 11.50% 7.94% 3.58% Oct 10.66% 6.26% 4.34% Nov 11.50% 7.94% 3.58% Oct 10.66% 6.26% 4.34% Noc 11.50% 7.87% 3.63% Dec 10.66% 6.53% 4.25% Jan 1995 11.30% 7.85% 3.45% Dec 10.66% 6.53% 0.47% Feb 11.30% 7.61% 3.88% Feb 7.10% 6.63% 0.47% Apr 11.30% 7.48% 3.88% March 7.10% 6.65% 1.25% Apr 11.30% 7.36% 3.94% Apr 7.10% 5.58% 1.25% Apr 11.30% 6.55% 4.373% June 7.10% 5.585% 1.25% Aug 11.30% 6.57% 4.73% June 7.10% 5.53% 1.17% Jul <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>								
Sep 11.50% 7.71% 3.79% Sept 10.60% 6.07% 4.53% Oct 11.50% 7.84% 3.56% Oct 10.60% 6.15% 4.34% Nov 11.50% 8.08% 3.42% Nov 10.60% 6.15% 4.25% Jan 1995 11.50% 7.85% 3.45% Jan 2000 7.10% 6.63% 0.47% Feb 11.30% 7.85% 3.45% Jan 2000 7.10% 6.63% 0.47% Feb 11.30% 7.45% 3.85% March 7.10% 6.05% 1.05% Apr 11.30% 7.45% 3.85% March 7.10% 6.05% 1.05% May 11.30% 6.85% 4.25% May 7.10% 6.15% 0.95% Jul 11.30% 6.85% 4.25% July 7.10% 6.85% 1.25% Aug 11.30% 6.28% 4.44% Aug 7.10% 5.85% 1.25% <td< td=""><td>Jul</td><td>11.50%</td><td>7.58%</td><td></td><td>July</td><td>10.60%</td><td>5.98%</td><td>4.62%</td></td<>	Jul	11.50%	7.58%		July	10.60%	5.98%	4.62%
Oct 11.50% 7.34% 3.56% Oct 10.60% 6.26% 4.34% Nov 11.50% 8.08% 3.42% Nov 10.60% 6.15% 4.45% Dec 11.50% 7.87% 3.63% Dec 10.60% 6.35% 4.25% Jan 1995 11.30% 7.61% 3.68% Feb 7.10% 6.23% 0.87% Mar 11.30% 7.45% 3.58% March 7.10% 6.05% 1.25% Apr 11.30% 7.36% 3.94% Apr 7.10% 6.05% 1.25% May 11.30% 6.55% 4.33% May 7.10% 5.85% 1.25% May 11.30% 6.57% 4.73% Jun 7.10% 5.85% 1.25% Jun 11.30% 6.57% 4.73% Jun 7.10% 5.85% 1.27% Oct 13.00% 6.57% 4.44% Aug 7.10% 5.83% 1.27% Oct								
Nov 11.50% 8.08% 3.42% Nov 10.60% 6.15% 4.25% Dec 11.50% 7.87% 3.63% Dec 10.60% 6.33% 4.25% Jan 1995 11.30% 7.85% 3.45% Jan 2000 7.10% 6.63% 0.47% Feb 11.30% 7.45% 3.85% March 7.10% 6.23% 0.37% Apr 11.30% 7.35% 3.34% Apr 7.10% 6.85% 1.25% May 11.30% 6.55% 4.35% May 7.10% 5.85% 1.25% Jun 11.30% 6.57% 4.73% June 7.10% 5.93% 1.17% Jul 11.30% 6.65% 4.45% Aug 7.10% 5.83% 1.27% Aug 11.30% 6.65% 4.475% Sep 7.10% 5.83% 1.27% Oct 11.30% 6.65% 4.475% Sep 7.10% 5.80% 1.30% Oc <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>								
Dec								
Jan 1995 11,30% 7,85% 3,45% Jan 2000 7,10% 6,63% 0,47% Feb								
Feb								
Mar 11.30% 7.45% 3.85% March 7.10% 6.05% 1.05% Apr 11.30% 7.36% 3.94% Apr 7.10% 5.85% 1.25% May 11.30% 6.55% 4.35% May 7.10% 6.15% 0.95% Jun 11.30% 6.57% 4.73% June 7.10% 5.93% 1.17% Jul 11.30% 6.86% 4.44% Aug 7.10% 5.72% 1.38% Sep 11.30% 6.55% 4.75% Sept 7.10% 5.83% 1.27% Oct 11.30% 6.26% 5.04% Nov 7.10% 5.80% 1.32% Oct 11.30% 6.26% 5.04% Nov 7.10% 5.80% 1.32% Dec 11.30% 6.06% 5.24% Dec 7.10% 5.84% 1.32% Jan 1996 10.00% 6.05% 3.95% Jan 2001 9.10% 5.45% 3.55% Feb								
Apr 11.30% 7.36% 3.94% Apr 7.10% 5.85% 1.25% May 11.30% 6.95% 4.35% May 7.10% 6.15% 0.95% Jun 11.30% 6.57% 4.73% June 7.10% 5.93% 1.17% Jul 11.30% 6.56% 4.48% July 7.10% 5.85% 1.25% Sep 11.30% 6.56% 4.75% Sept 7.10% 5.83% 1.27% Oct 11.30% 6.57% 4.93% Oct 7.10% 5.80% 1.30% Nov 11.30% 6.26% 5.04% Nov 7.10% 5.78% 1.22% Dec 11.30% 6.06% 5.24% Dec 7.10% 5.49% 1.32% Jan 1996 10.00% 6.05% 3.95% Jan 2001 9.10% 5.45% 3.56% Feb 10.00% 6.05% 3.40% March 9.10% 5.45% 3.56% Mar								
May 11.30% 6.95% 4.35% May 7.10% 6.15% 0.95% Jun 11.30% 6.57% 4.73% June 7.10% 5.93% 1.17% Jul 11.30% 6.72% 4.58% July 7.10% 5.85% 1.25% Aug 11.30% 6.55% 4.44% Aug 7.10% 5.23% 1.27% Oct 11.30% 6.55% 4.47% Oct 7.10% 5.80% 1.30% Nov 11.30% 6.26% 5.04% Nov 7.10% 5.80% 1.30% Dec 11.30% 6.06% 5.24% Dec 7.10% 5.49% 1.61% Jan 1996 10.00% 6.05% 3.95% Jan 2001 9.10% 5.44% 3.66% Feb 10.00% 6.60% 3.40% March 9.10% 5.44% 3.66% Mar 10.00% 6.93% 3.27% May 9.10% 5.56% 3.45% May								
Jun 11.30% 6.57% 4.73% June 7.10% 5.93% 1.17% Aug 11.30% 6.72% 4.58% July 7.10% 5.85% 1.25% Aug 11.30% 6.56% 4.44% Aug 7.10% 5.83% 1.27% Sep 11.30% 6.55% 4.75% Sept 7.10% 5.83% 1.27% Nov 11.30% 6.25% 5.04% Nov 7.10% 5.80% 1.30% Nov 11.30% 6.06% 5.24% Dec 7.10% 5.49% 1.61% Jan 1996 10.00% 6.05% 3.35% Jan 2001 9.10% 5.45% 3.65% Feb 10.00% 6.24% 3.76% Feb 9.10% 5.45% 3.65% Apr 10.00% 6.79% 3.21% Apr 9.10% 5.65% 3.45% Apr 10.00% 6.93% 3.07% May 9.10% 5.65% 3.45% Jul								
Jul 11.30% 6.72% 4.58% July 7.10% 5.85% 1.25% Aug 11.30% 6.86% 4.44% Aug 7.10% 5.72% 1.38% Sep 11.30% 6.85% 4.75% Sept 7.10% 5.83% 1.27% Oct 11.30% 6.26% 5.04% Nov 7.10% 5.80% 1.30% Dec 11.30% 6.06% 5.24% Dec 7.10% 5.49% 1.61% Jan 1996 10.00% 6.05% 3.25% Jan 2001 9.10% 5.44% 3.65% Feb 10.00% 6.24% 3.76% Feb 9.10% 5.45% 3.65% Mar 10.00% 6.80% 3.24% March 9.10% 5.55% 3.65% May 10.00% 6.93% 3.07% May 9.10% 5.65% 3.45% May 10.00% 7.06% 2.94% Jul 9.10% 5.67% 3.22% Jul					•			
Aug 11.30% 6.86% 4.44% Aug 7.10% 5.72% 1.38% Sep 11.30% 6.55% 4.75% Sept 7.10% 5.83% 1.27% Nov 11.30% 6.26% 5.04% Nov 7.10% 5.80% 1.30% Nov 11.30% 6.06% 5.24% Dec 7.10% 5.78% 1.32% Jan 1996 10.00% 6.05% 3.95% Jan 2001 9.10% 5.54% 3.56% Feb 10.00% 6.06% 3.40% March 9.10% 5.45% 3.56% Apr 10.00% 6.60% 3.40% March 9.10% 5.45% 3.65% Apr 10.00% 6.79% 3.21% Apr 9.10% 5.65% 3.45% Jun 10.00% 7.06% 2.94% June 9.10% 5.67% 3.43% Jun 10.00% 7.06% 2.94% Jun 9.10% 5.67% 3.43% Sep <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>								
Sep 11.30% 6.55% 4.75% Sept 7.10% 5.83% 1.27% Oct 11.30% 6.28% 5.04% Nov 7.10% 5.80% 1.30% Dec 11.30% 6.06% 5.24% Dec 7.10% 5.49% 1.61% Jan 1996 10.00% 6.06% 3.95% Jan 2001 9.10% 5.49% 3.56% Feb 10.00% 6.24% 3.76% Feb 9.10% 5.45% 3.56% Mar 10.00% 6.60% 3.40% March 9.10% 5.45% 3.56% May 10.00% 6.79% 3.21% Apr 9.10% 5.65% 3.45% May 10.00% 6.93% 3.07% May 9.10% 5.78% 3.32% Jun 10.00% 7.08% 2.94% June 9.10% 5.67% 3.43% Aug 10.00% 6.84% 3.16% Aug 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Sep								
Oct 11.30% 6.37% 4.93% Oct 7.10% 5.80% 1.30% Nov 11.30% 6.26% 5.04% Nov 7.10% 5.78% 1.32% Dec 11.30% 6.06% 5.24% Dec 7.10% 5.49% 1.61% Jan 1996 10.00% 6.05% 3.95% Jan 2001 9.10% 5.45% 3.56% Mar 10.00% 6.60% 3.40% March 9.10% 5.45% 3.65% Mpr 10.00% 6.60% 3.40% March 9.10% 5.45% 3.65% Apr 10.00% 6.79% 3.21% Apr 9.10% 5.65% 3.45% Apr 10.00% 6.79% 3.21% Apr 9.10% 5.67% 3.22% Jun 10.00% 7.06% 2.94% June 9.10% 5.67% 3.43% Aug 10.00% 7.03% 2.97% Jul 9.10% 5.61% 3.49% Sep								
Nov 11.30% 6.26% 5.04% Nov 7.10% 5.78% 1.32% Dec 11.30% 6.06% 5.24% Dec 7.10% 5.49% 1.61% Jan 1996 10.00% 6.05% 3.95% Jan 2001 9.10% 5.54% 3.56% Feb 10.00% 6.24% 3.76% Feb 9.10% 5.45% 3.65% Mar 10.00% 6.60% 3.40% March 9.10% 5.54% 3.76% Apr 10.00% 6.79% 3.21% Apr 9.10% 5.56% 3.45% May 10.00% 6.93% 3.07% May 9.10% 5.78% 3.23% Jul 10.00% 7.06% 2.94% June 9.10% 5.67% 3.43% Jul 10.00% 7.03% 2.97% July 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Sep 10.00% 6.84% 3.16% Aug 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Oct								
Dec 11.30% 6.06% 5.24% Dec 7.10% 5.49% 1.61% Jan 1996 10.00% 6.05% 3.95% Jan 2001 9.10% 5.45% 3.65% Mar 10.00% 6.60% 3.40% March 9.10% 5.45% 3.65% Apr 10.00% 6.79% 3.21% Apr 9.10% 5.65% 3.45% Apr 10.00% 6.93% 3.07% May 9.10% 5.78% 3.22% Jun 10.00% 7.06% 2.94% June 9.10% 5.67% 3.43% Jul 10.00% 7.03% 2.94% June 9.10% 5.67% 3.43% Jul 10.00% 6.84% 3.16% Aug 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Sep 10.00% 6.81% 3.19% Oct 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Oct 10.00% 6.81% 3.19% Oct 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Dec								
Jan 1996 10.00% 6.05% 3.95% Jan 2001 9.10% 5.54% 3.56% Feb 10.00% 6.24% 3.76% Feb 9.10% 5.45% 3.65% Mar 10.00% 6.60% 3.40% March 9.10% 5.34% 3.76% Apr 10.00% 6.79% 3.21% Apr 9.10% 5.65% 3.45% May 10.00% 6.93% 3.07% May 9.10% 5.67% 3.43% Jun 10.00% 7.03% 2.94% June 9.10% 5.67% 3.43% Jul 10.00% 7.03% 2.97% July 9.10% 5.61% 3.49% Aug 10.00% 6.84% 3.16% Aug 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Oct 10.00% 6.81% 3.19% Oct 9.10% 5.32% 3.78% Nov 10.00% 6.48% 3.52% Nov 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Dec								
Feb 10.00% 6.24% 3.76% Feb 9.10% 5.45% 3.65% Mar 10.00% 6.60% 3.40% March 9.10% 5.34% 3.76% Apr 10.00% 6.79% 3.21% Apr 9.10% 5.65% 3.45% May 10.00% 6.93% 3.07% May 9.10% 5.67% 3.43% Jun 10.00% 7.06% 2.94% June 9.10% 5.67% 3.43% Jul 10.00% 7.03% 2.97% Jul 9.10% 5.61% 3.43% Aug 10.00% 7.03% 2.97% Sept 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Sep 10.00% 6.84% 3.19% Oct 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Nov 10.00% 6.84% 3.52% Nov 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Dec 10.00% 6.48% 3.52% Nov 9.10% 5.48% 4.26% Jan 1997								
Mar 10.00% 6.60% 3.40% March 9.10% 5.34% 3.76% Apr 10.00% 6.79% 3.21% Apr 9.10% 5.65% 3.45% May 10.00% 6.93% 3.07% May 9.10% 5.67% 3.43% Jun 10.00% 7.06% 2.94% June 9.10% 5.67% 3.43% Jul 10.00% 7.03% 2.97% July 9.10% 5.61% 3.49% Aug 10.00% 6.84% 3.16% Aug 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Oct 10.00% 6.81% 3.19% Oct 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Oct 10.00% 6.81% 3.19% Oct 9.10% 5.32% 3.78% Nov 10.00% 6.48% 3.52% Nov 9.10% 5.12% 3.98% Dec 10.00% 6.55% 3.45% Dec 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Jan 1997								
Apr 10.00% 6.79% 3.21% Apr 9.10% 5.65% 3.45% May 10.00% 6.93% 3.07% May 9.10% 5.78% 3.32% Jun 10.00% 7.06% 2.94% June 9.10% 5.67% 3.43% Jul 10.00% 7.03% 2.97% July 9.10% 5.61% 3.49% Aug 10.00% 6.84% 3.16% Aug 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Sep 10.00% 6.81% 3.19% Oct 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Oct 10.00% 6.81% 3.19% Oct 9.10% 5.32% 3.78% Nov 10.00% 6.48% 3.52% Nov 9.10% 5.12% 3.98% Dec 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% 3.62% 9.60% 5.45% 4.15% Feb 10.40% 6.83% 3.71% Feb 9.60% 5.45% 4.20% Mar <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>								
May 10.00% 6.93% 3.07% May 9.10% 5.78% 3.32% Jun 10.00% 7.06% 2.94% June 9.10% 5.67% 3.43% Jul 10.00% 7.03% 2.97% July 9.10% 5.61% 3.49% Aug 10.00% 6.84% 3.16% Aug 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Sep 10.00% 7.03% 2.97% Sept 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Oct 10.00% 6.81% 3.19% Oct 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Nov 10.00% 6.48% 3.52% Nov 9.10% 5.12% 3.98% Dec 10.00% 6.55% 3.45% Dec 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Jan 1997 10.40% 6.69% 3.71% Feb 9.60% 5.40% 4.15% Feb 10.40% 6.93% 3.47% Mar 9.60% 5.71% 3.89% Mar								
Jun 10.00% 7.06% 2.94% June 9.10% 5.67% 3.43% Jul 10.00% 7.03% 2.97% July 9.10% 5.61% 3.49% Aug 10.00% 6.84% 3.16% Aug 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Sep 10.00% 7.03% 2.97% Sept 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Oct 10.00% 6.81% 3.19% Oct 9.10% 5.32% 3.78% Nov 10.00% 6.48% 3.52% Nov 9.10% 5.12% 3.98% Dec 10.00% 6.83% 3.57% Dec 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Jan 1997 10.40% 6.83% 3.57% Jan 2002 9.60% 5.45% 4.15% Feb 10.40% 6.99% 3.71% Feb 9.60% 5.40% 4.20% Mar 10.40% 6.93% 3.47% Mar 9.60% 5.67% 3.93% Apr								
Jul 10.00% 7.03% 2.97% July 9.10% 5.61% 3.49% Aug 10.00% 6.84% 3.16% Aug 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Sep 10.00% 7.03% 2.97% Sept 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Oct 10.00% 6.81% 3.19% Oct 9.10% 5.32% 3.78% Nov 10.00% 6.48% 3.52% Nov 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Jan 1997 10.40% 6.55% 3.45% Dec 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Jan 1997 10.40% 6.83% 3.57% Jan 2002 9.60% 5.45% 4.15% Feb 10.40% 6.69% 3.71% Feb 9.60% 5.40% 4.20% Mar 10.40% 6.93% 3.47% Mar 9.60% 5.71% 3.89% May 10.40% 6.94% 3.46% May 9.60% 5.67% 3.93% May <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>								
Aug 10.00% 6.84% 3.16% Aug 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Sep 10.00% 7.03% 2.97% Sept 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Oct 10.00% 6.81% 3.19% Oct 9.10% 5.32% 3.78% Nov 10.00% 6.48% 3.52% Nov 9.10% 5.12% 3.98% Dec 10.00% 6.55% 3.45% Dec 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Jan 1997 10.40% 6.83% 3.57% Jan 2002 9.60% 5.48% 3.62% Feb 10.40% 6.69% 3.71% Feb 9.60% 5.40% 4.20% Mar 10.40% 6.93% 3.47% Mar 9.60% 5.71% 3.89% May 10.40% 7.09% 3.31% Apr 9.60% 5.64% 3.93% May 10.40% 6.94% 3.46% May 9.60% 5.64% 3.93% Jul								
Sep 10.00% 7.03% 2.97% Sept 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Oct 10.00% 6.81% 3.19% Oct 9.10% 5.32% 3.78% Nov 10.00% 6.48% 3.52% Nov 9.10% 5.12% 3.98% Dec 10.00% 6.55% 3.45% Dec 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Jan 1997 10.40% 6.83% 3.57% Jan 2002 9.60% 5.45% 4.15% Feb 10.40% 6.83% 3.71% Feb 9.60% 5.40% 4.20% Mar 10.40% 6.93% 3.47% Mar 9.60% 5.71% 3.89% Apr 10.40% 6.93% 3.47% Mar 9.60% 5.67% 3.93% May 10.40% 6.94% 3.46% May 9.60% 5.64% 3.96% Jul 10.40% 6.51% 3.89% July 9.60% 5.52% 4.08% Aug								
Oct 10.00% 6.81% 3.19% Oct 9.10% 5.32% 3.78% Nov 10.00% 6.48% 3.52% Nov 9.10% 5.12% 3.98% Dec 10.00% 6.85% 3.45% Dec 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Jan 1997 10.40% 6.83% 3.57% Jan 2002 9.60% 5.45% 4.15% Feb 10.40% 6.89% 3.71% Feb 9.60% 5.40% 4.20% Mar 10.40% 6.93% 3.47% Mar 9.60% 5.71% 3.89% Apr 10.40% 6.93% 3.47% Apr 9.60% 5.67% 3.93% May 10.40% 6.93% 3.46% May 9.60% 5.67% 3.93% May 10.40% 6.94% 3.46% May 9.60% 5.64% 3.96% Jun 10.40% 6.51% 3.89% Jule 9.60% 5.52% 4.08% Aug								
Nov 10.00% 6.48% 3.52% Nov 9.10% 5.12% 3.98% Dec 10.00% 6.55% 3.45% Dec 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Jan 1997 10.40% 6.83% 3.57% Jan 2002 9.60% 5.45% 4.15% Feb 10.40% 6.69% 3.71% Feb 9.60% 5.40% 4.20% Mar 10.40% 6.93% 3.47% Mar 9.60% 5.71% 3.89% Apr 10.40% 7.09% 3.31% Apr 9.60% 5.67% 3.93% May 10.40% 6.94% 3.46% May 9.60% 5.64% 3.96% Jun 10.40% 6.94% 3.46% May 9.60% 5.52% 4.08% Jul 10.40% 6.51% 3.89% Jule 9.60% 5.52% 4.08% Aug 10.40% 6.58% 3.82% Aug 9.60% 5.08% 4.52% Sep								
Dec 10.00% 6.55% 3.45% Dec 9.10% 5.48% 3.62% Jan 1997 10.40% 6.83% 3.57% Jan 2002 9.60% 5.45% 4.15% Feb 10.40% 6.69% 3.71% Feb 9.60% 5.40% 4.20% Mar 10.40% 6.93% 3.47% Mar 9.60% 5.71% 3.89% Apr 10.40% 7.09% 3.31% Apr 9.60% 5.67% 3.93% May 10.40% 6.94% 3.46% May 9.60% 5.64% 3.96% Jun 10.40% 6.77% 3.63% June 9.60% 5.52% 4.08% Jul 10.40% 6.51% 3.89% July 9.60% 5.38% 4.22% Aug 10.40% 6.58% 3.82% Aug 9.60% 5.08% 4.52% Sep 10.40% 6.50% 3.90% Sept 9.60% 4.76% 4.87% Oct								
Jan 1997 10.40% 6.83% 3.57% Jan 2002 9.60% 5.45% 4.15% Feb 10.40% 6.69% 3.71% Feb 9.60% 5.40% 4.20% Mar 10.40% 6.93% 3.47% Mar 9.60% 5.71% 3.89% Apr 10.40% 7.09% 3.31% Apr 9.60% 5.67% 3.93% May 10.40% 6.94% 3.46% May 9.60% 5.64% 3.96% Jun 10.40% 6.77% 3.63% June 9.60% 5.52% 4.08% Jul 10.40% 6.51% 3.89% July 9.60% 5.38% 4.22% Aug 10.40% 6.58% 3.82% Aug 9.60% 5.08% 4.52% Sep 10.40% 6.50% 3.90% Sept 9.60% 4.76% 4.84% Oct 10.40% 6.33% 4.07% Oct 9.60% 4.93% 4.65% Nov								
Feb 10.40% 6.69% 3.71% Feb 9.60% 5.40% 4.20% Mar 10.40% 6.93% 3.47% Mar 9.60% 5.71% 3.89% Apr 10.40% 7.09% 3.31% Apr 9.60% 5.67% 3.93% May 10.40% 6.94% 3.46% May 9.60% 5.64% 3.96% Jun 10.40% 6.77% 3.63% June 9.60% 5.52% 4.08% Jul 10.40% 6.51% 3.89% July 9.60% 5.38% 4.22% Aug 10.40% 6.58% 3.82% Aug 9.60% 5.08% 4.52% Sep 10.40% 6.50% 3.90% Sept 9.60% 4.76% 4.84% Oct 10.40% 6.33% 4.07% Oct 9.60% 4.95% 4.65%								
Mar 10.40% 6.93% 3.47% Mar 9.60% 5.71% 3.89% Apr 10.40% 7.09% 3.31% Apr 9.60% 5.67% 3.93% May 10.40% 6.94% 3.46% May 9.60% 5.64% 3.96% Jun 10.40% 6.77% 3.63% June 9.60% 5.52% 4.08% Jul 10.40% 6.51% 3.89% July 9.60% 5.38% 4.22% Aug 10.40% 6.58% 3.82% Aug 9.60% 5.08% 4.52% Sep 10.40% 6.50% 3.90% Sept 9.60% 4.76% 4.84% Nov 10.40% 6.33% 4.07% Oct 9.60% 4.93% 4.65% Nov 10.40% 6.11% 4.29% Nov 9.60% 4.95% 4.65%								
Apr 10.40% 7.09% 3.31% Apr 9.60% 5.67% 3.93% May 10.40% 6.94% 3.46% May 9.60% 5.64% 3.96% Jun 10.40% 6.77% 3.63% June 9.60% 5.52% 4.08% Jul 10.40% 6.51% 3.89% July 9.60% 5.38% 4.22% Aug 10.40% 6.58% 3.82% Aug 9.60% 5.08% 4.52% Sep 10.40% 6.50% 3.90% Sept 9.60% 4.76% 4.84% Oct 10.40% 6.33% 4.07% Oct 9.60% 4.93% 4.65% Nov 10.40% 6.11% 4.29% Nov 9.60% 4.95% 4.65%								
May 10.40% 6.94% 3.46% May 9.60% 5.64% 3.96% Jun 10.40% 6.77% 3.63% June 9.60% 5.52% 4.08% Jul 10.40% 6.51% 3.89% July 9.60% 5.38% 4.22% Aug 10.40% 6.58% 3.82% Aug 9.60% 5.08% 4.52% Sep 10.40% 6.50% 3.90% Sept 9.60% 4.76% 4.84% Oct 10.40% 6.33% 4.07% Oct 9.60% 4.93% 4.67% Nov 10.40% 6.11% 4.29% Nov 9.60% 4.95% 4.65%								
Jun 10.40% 6.77% 3.63% June 9.60% 5.52% 4.08% Jul 10.40% 6.51% 3.89% July 9.60% 5.38% 4.22% Aug 10.40% 6.58% 3.82% Aug 9.60% 5.08% 4.52% Sep 10.40% 6.50% 3.90% Sept 9.60% 4.76% 4.84% Oct 10.40% 6.33% 4.07% Oct 9.60% 4.93% 4.67% Nov 10.40% 6.11% 4.29% Nov 9.60% 4.95% 4.65%	•							
Jul 10.40% 6.51% 3.89% July 9.60% 5.38% 4.22% Aug 10.40% 6.58% 3.82% Aug 9.60% 5.08% 4.52% Sep 10.40% 6.50% 3.90% Sept 9.60% 4.76% 4.84% Oct 10.40% 6.33% 4.07% Oct 9.60% 4.93% 4.67% Nov 10.40% 6.11% 4.29% Nov 9.60% 4.95% 4.95%								
Aug 10.40% 6.58% 3.82% Aug 9.60% 5.08% 4.52% Sep 10.40% 6.50% 3.90% Sept 9.60% 4.76% 4.84% Oct 10.40% 6.33% 4.07% Oct 9.60% 4.93% 4.67% Nov 10.40% 6.11% 4.29% Nov 9.60% 4.95% 4.65%								
Sep 10.40% 6.50% 3.90% Sept 9.60% 4.76% 4.84% Oct 10.40% 6.33% 4.07% Oct 9.60% 4.93% 4.67% Nov 10.40% 6.11% 4.29% Nov 9.60% 4.95% 4.65%								
Oct 10.40% 6.33% 4.07% Oct 9.60% 4.93% 4.67% Nov 10.40% 6.11% 4.29% Nov 9.60% 4.95% 4.65%								
Nov 10.40% 6.11% 4.29% Nov 9.60% 4.95% 4.65%								
250 250 4000								

Summary Information (January 1993 - December 2002)

Average Risk Premium: 3.81%

High Risk Premium: 5.76%

Low Risk Premium: 0.47%

Sources: The Value Line Investment Survey: Ratings & Reports.

St. Louis Federal Reserve Website: http://www.stls.frb.org/fred/data/irates/gs30

Yahoo Finance at:

Average Risk Premium Above the Yields of 30-Year U.S. Treasury Bonds for Philadelphia Suburban Corporation's Actual Returns on Common Equity

		30-Year				30-Year	
	Philadelphia's	U.S. Treasury	Philadelphia's		Philadelphia's	U.S. Treasury	Philadelphia's
M - 0/	Actual ROE	Bond Yields	Risk	Manyaan	Actual ROE	Bond Yields	Risk
Mo/Year Jan 1993	10.20%	7.34%	Premium 2.86%	Mo/Year Jan 1998	12.40%	5.81%	Premium 6.59%
Feb	10.20%	7.09%	3.11%	Feb	12.40%	5.89%	6.51%
Mar	10.20%	6.82%	3.38%	Mar	12.40%	5.95%	6.45%
Apr	10.20%	6.85%	3.35%	Apr	12.40%	5.92%	6.48%
May	10.20%	6.92%	3.28%	May	12.40%	5.93%	6.47%
Jun	10.20%	6.81%	3.39%	Jun	12.40%	5.70%	6.70%
Jul	10.20%	6.63%	3.57%	Jul	12.40%	5.68%	6.72%
Aug	10.20%	6.32%	3.88%	Aug	12.40%	5.54%	6.86%
Sep	10.20%	6.00%	4.20%	Sep	12.40%	5.20%	7.20%
Oct Nov	10.20% 10.20%	5.94% 6.21%	4.26% 3.99%	Oct Nov	12.40% 12.40%	5.01% 5.25%	7.39% 7.15%
Dec	10.20%	6.25%	3.95%	Dec	12.40%	5.25%	7.15%
Jan 1994	10.30%	6.29%	4.01%	Jan 1999	12.30%	5.16%	7.14%
Feb	10.30%	6.49%	3.81%	Feb	12.30%	5.37%	6.93%
Mar	10.30%	6.91%	3.39%	Mar	12.30%	5.58%	6.72%
Apr	10.30%	7.27%	3.03%	Apr	12.30%	5.55%	6.75%
May	10.30%	7.41%	2.89%	May	12.30%	5.81%	6.49%
Jun	10.30%	7.40%	2.90%	June	12.30%	6.04%	6.26%
Jul	10.30%	7.58%	2.72%	July	12.30%	5.98%	6.32%
Aug	10.30%	7.49%	2.81%	Aug	12.30%	6.07%	6.23%
Sep	10.30%	7.71%	2.59%	Sept	12.30%	6.07%	6.23%
Oct Nov	10.30%	7.94%	2.36% 2.22%	Oct	12.30%	6.26%	6.04%
Dec	10.30% 10.30%	8.08% 7.87%	2.22%	Nov Dec	12.30% 12.30%	6.15% 6.35%	6.15% 5.95%
Jan 1995	11.70%	7.85%	3.85%	Jan 2000	11.70%	6.63%	5.07%
Feb	11.70%	7.61%	4.09%	Feb	11.70%	6.23%	5.47%
Mar	11.70%	7.45%	4.25%	March	11.70%	6.05%	5.65%
Apr	11.70%	7.36%	4.34%	Apr	11.70%	5.85%	5.85%
May	11.70%	6.95%	4.75%	May	11.70%	6.15%	5.55%
Jun	11.70%	6.57%	5.13%	June	11.70%	5.93%	5.77%
Jul	11.70%	6.72%	4.98%	July	11.70%	5.85%	5.85%
Aug	11.70%	6.86%	4.84%	Aug	11.70%	5.72%	5.98%
Sep	11.70%	6.55%	5.15%	Sept	11.70%	5.83%	5.87%
Oct Nov	11.70%	6.37%	5.33%	Oct	11.70%	5.80%	5.90%
Dec	11.70% 11.70%	6.26% 6.06%	5.44% 5.64%	Nov Dec	11.70% 11.70%	5.78% 5.49%	5.92% 6.21%
Jan 1996	11.20%	6.05%	5.15%	Jan 2001	12.40%	5.54%	6.86%
Feb	11.20%	6.24%	4.96%	Feb	12.40%	5.45%	6.95%
Mar	11.20%	6.60%	4.60%	March	12.40%	5.34%	7.06%
Apr	11.20%	6.79%	4.41%	Apr	12.40%	5.65%	6.75%
May	11.20%	6.93%	4.27%	May	12.40%	5.78%	6.62%
Jun	11.20%	7.06%	4.14%	June	12.40%	5.67%	6.73%
Jul	11.20%	7.03%	4.17%	July	12.40%	5.61%	6.79%
Aug	11.20%	6.84%	4.36%	Aug	12.40%	5.48%	6.92%
Sep	11.20%	7.03%	4.17%	Sept	12.40%	5.48%	6.92%
Oct	11.20%	6.81%	4.39%	Oct	12.40%	5.32%	7.08%
Nov	11.20%	6.48%	4.72%	Nov	12.40%	5.12%	7.28%
Dec Jan 1997	11.20% 12.00%	6.55% 6.83%	4.65% 5.17%	Dec Jan 2002	12.40% 12.70%	5.48% 5.45%	6.92% 7.25%
Feb	12.00%	6.69%	5.31%	Feb	12.70%	5.40%	7.30%
Mar	12.00%	6.93%	5.07%	Mar	12.70%	5.71%	6.99%
Apr	12.00%	7.09%	4.91%	Apr	12.70%	5.67%	7.03%
May	12.00%	6.94%	5.06%	May	12.70%	5.64%	7.06%
Jun	12.00%	6.77%	5.23%	June	12.70%	5.52%	7.18%
Jul	12.00%	6.51%	5.49%	July	12.70%	5.38%	7.32%
Aug	12.00%	6.58%	5.42%	Aug	12.70%	5.08%	7.62%
Sep	12.00%	6.50%	5.50%	Sept	12.70%	4.76%	7.94%
Oct	12.00%	6.33%	5.67%	Oct	12.70%	4.93%	7.77%
Nov	12.00%	6.11%	5.89%	Nov	12.70%	4.95%	7.75%
Dec	12.00%	5.99%	6.01%	Dec	12.70%	4.92%	7.78%

Summary Information (January 1993 - December 2002)

Average Risk Premium: 5.46%

High Risk Premium: 7.94%

Low Risk Premium: 2.22%

Sources: The Value Line Investment Survey: Ratings & Reports.

St. Louis Federal Reserve Website: http://www.stls.frb.org/fred/data/irates/gs30

Yahoo Finance at:

Risk Premium Cost-of-Common-Equity Estimates for the Four Comparable Water Utility Companies (30-Year Treasury)

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	July 2003		Cost of
	30-Year U.S.	Equity	Common
Company Name	Treasury Yield	Premium	Equity
American States Water Company	4.93%	3.40%	8.33%
California Water Services Group	4.93%	4.53%	9.46%
Middlesex Water Company	4.93%	3.81%	8.74%
Philadelphia Suburban Corporation	4.93%	5.46%	10.39%
Average		4.30%	9.23%

NOTES:

Column 1 = The appropriate yield is equal to the average 30-year U.S. Treasury Bond yield for July 2003, which was obtained from Yahoo Finance at http://www.investopedia.com/offsite.asp?URL=http://quote.yahoo.com/q?s=%5ETYX&d=1y

Column 2 = The equity premium represents the average positive difference between the Company's actual return on common equity as reported in The Value Line Investment Survey: Ratings & Report and the average yield on 30-year U.S. Treasury Bonds from January 1993 through December 2002. See Schedules 15-1 through 15-4.

Column 3 = Column 1 + Column 2.

Selected Financial Ratios for the Four Comparable Water Utility Companies

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Year 2002		Pretax		2003	
	Common Equity	Year 2002	Interest	Market-	Projected	
	to	Long-Term	Coverage	to-Book	Return on	
	Total Capital	Debt	Ratio	Value	Common	Bond
Company Name	Ratio	Ratio	(as of 12/31/02)	(as of 12/31/02)	Equity	Rating
American States Water Company	48.00%	52.00%	2.90 x	1.88 x	9.00%	A+
California Water Services Group	44.00%	55.30%	2.90 x	2.08 x	7.50%	A+
Middlesex Water Company	46.00%	52.00%	3.37 x *	2.26 x	N.A.	Α
Philadelphia Suburban Corporation	45.80%	54.20%	3.50 x	3.11 x	13.50%	A+
Average	45.95%	53.38%	3.17 x	2.33 x	10.00%	A+

Sources: The Value Line Investment Survey: Ratings and Reports, May 2, 2003 for columns (1), (2), (3), and (5).

Standard & Poor's Utilities & Perspectives, September 8, 2003 for Column (6)

^{*}Middlesex's pretax interest coverage ratio was calculated manually from financial information in Middlesex Water Company's 2002 SEC 10K Filing.

C.A. Turner Utility Reports, May 2003 for column (4).

Pro Forma Pretax Interest Coverage Ratios for Osage Water Company

	7.93%	8.43%	8.93%						
Common Equity (Schedule 9)	\$324,614	\$324,614	\$324,614						
2. Earnings Allowed (ROE * [1])	\$25,742	\$27,365	\$28,988						
3. Preferred Dividends	\$0	\$0	\$0						
4. Net Income Available ([2]+[3])	\$25,742	\$27,365	\$28,988						
5. Tax Multiplier (1/{1-Tax Rate})	1.6231	1.6231	1.6231						
6. Pretax Earnings ([4]*[5])	\$41,782	\$44,416	\$47,050						
7. Annual Interest Costs	\$2,674	\$2,674	\$2,674						
8. Avail. for Coverage ([6]+[7])	\$44,456	\$47,090	\$49,724						
9. Pro Forma Pretax Interest Coverage ([8]/[7])	16.63	x 17.61	x 18.60 x						
Water Utility Financial Medians - Pretax Interest Coverage (x)									
Standard & Poor's RatingsDirect Research: Utility Financial Targe	ts are Revised AA	Based on a Business Posi	tion of 3						
June 18, 1999 - Water Utilitie		2.8 - 3.4	1.8 - 2.8						

Public Utility Revenue Requirement

or

Cost of Service

The formula for the revenue requirement of a public utility may be stated as follows:

Equation 1: Revenue Requirement = Cost of Service

or

Equation 2: RR = O + (V - D)R

The symbols in the second equation are represented by the following factors :

RR = Revenue Requirement

O = Prudent Operating Costs, including Depreciation and Taxes

V = Gross Valuation of the Property Serving the Public

D = Accumulated Depreciation

(V-D) = Rate Base (Net Valuation)

(V - D) R = Return Amount (\$\$) or Earnings Allowed on Rate Base

R = i L + d P + k E or Overall Rate of Return (%)

i = Embedded Cost of Debt

E = Proportion of Debt in the Capital Structure

d = Embedded Cost of Preferred Stock

P = Proportion of Preferred Stock in the Capital Structure

k = Required Return on Common Equity (ROE)

E = Proportion of Common Equity in the Capital Structure

Weighted Average Cost of Capital as of June 30, 2003 for Osage Water Company

Weighted Cost of Capital Using Common Equity Return of:

Capital Component	Percentage of Capital	Embedded Cost	7.93%	8.43%	8.93%
Common Stock Equity	87.58%		6.94%	7.38%	7.82%
Preferred Stock	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Long-Term Debt	12.42%	6.00%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Short-Term Debt	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total	100.00%		7.69%	8.13%	8.57%
		0.00%			