

CITIES EXHIBIT 4.0

BEFORE THE ILLINOIS COMMERCE COMMISSION

DOCKET NOS. 09-0306 THROUGH 09-0311 (CONSOLIDATED)

APPLICATION OF  
CENTRAL ILLINOIS LIGHT COMPANY d/b/a/ AMERENCILCO,  
CENTRAL ILLINOIS PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY d/b/a/ AMERENCIPS and  
ILLINOIS POWER COMPANY d/b/a/ AMERENIP

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY  
OF  
NANCY HELLER HUGHES

ON BEHALF OF  
THE CITIES OF CHAMPAIGN, URBANA, DECATUR AND  
BLOOMINGTON, AND THE TOWN OF NORMAL, ILLINOIS

November 20, 2009

**REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF  
NANCY HELLER HUGHES**

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**EXHIBITS**

- Exhibit 4.01 Affidavit of Nancy Heller Hughes
- Exhibit 4.02 Ameren Response to Data Request Cities 8.01

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4                                   **NANCY HELLER HUGHES**

5  
6                                   **I. INTRODUCTION**

7   **Q.    Please state your name, occupation, and business address.**

8   A.    My name is Nancy Heller Hughes. I am a Senior Director in the Seattle office  
9           of R. W. Beck, Inc., an SAIC company. My business address is 1001 Fourth  
10          Avenue, Suite 2500, Seattle, Washington 98154-1004.

11 **Q.    Are you the same Nancy Heller Hughes that previously filed testimony in**  
12 **this proceeding?**

13 A.    Yes.

14 **Q.    On whose behalf are you presenting testimony in this proceeding?**

15 A.    I am presenting testimony on behalf of the Cities of Champaign, Urbana,  
16          Decatur and Bloomington, and the Town of Normal, Illinois (collectively  
17          referred to as the "Cities"), who are retail customers of AmerenIP and pay for  
18          lighting service under the DS-5 rate tariff. Since filing my direct testimony on  
19          September 28, 2009, the Cities of Urbana, Decatur and Bloomington have  
20          joined the City of Champaign and the Town of Normal in sponsoring testimony  
21          in this proceeding.

22 **Q. What is the purpose of your rebuttal testimony?**

23 A. The purpose of my rebuttal testimony is to respond to statements made by  
24 Ameren Illinois Utilities (“AIU”) witness Leonard M. Jones regarding pricing  
25 objectives to use in developing DS-5 lighting rates in the future.

26 **Q. Please briefly summarize your direct testimony in this case.**

27 A. My testimony generally supported the AIU’s proposed pricing methodology in  
28 this case and the move towards implementing cost-based rates with equalized  
29 class rates of return within each of the AIU and uniform lighting fixture charges  
30 among the AIU. The Cities have not recommended any changes to AIU’s  
31 proposed DS-5 rates in this proceeding, instead viewing the AIU’s proposed  
32 DS-5 rates as an initial step towards achieving cost-based rates and uniform  
33 lighting fixture charges. I recommended that the Commission require the AIU  
34 to continue to move rates closer to cost of service with equalized rates of return  
35 within each of the AIU and establish uniform lighting fixture charges among  
36 AmerenCILCO, AmerenCIPS and AmerenIP in the next rate case.

37 **Q. Are your recommendations consistent with AIU’s stated pricing objectives**  
38 **in this rate case?**

39 A. Yes, my recommendations are consistent with AIU’s stated pricing objectives  
40 for developing the proposed rates in this rate case (Jones direct at 63-66 and  
41 116-118) and the Commission’s order in the last rate case directing the AIU to  
42 move towards implementing uniform lighting fixture charges among the AIU.  
43 In effect, the Cities recommended that the Commission require AIU to continue

44 to apply these pricing principles in the next rate case. However, while the AIUs  
45 support these pricing principles in the current rate case, Mr. Jones states in his  
46 rebuttal testimony that there are problems applying these pricing principles to  
47 the DS-5 class rates in future rate cases.

48 **II. RESPONSE TO JONES' REBUTTAL TESTIMONY**

49 **Q. What comments did Mr. Jones have in his rebuttal testimony regarding the**  
50 **Cities' recommendations concerning DS-5 lighting rates?**

51 A. Mr. Jones' response to the Cities' testimony concerning DS-5 lighting rates  
52 appears at lines 449-495 on pages 22-24 of his rebuttal testimony. At lines 455-  
53 458 of his rebuttal testimony, Mr. Jones states that "I agree with the concept of  
54 movement toward uniform lighting Fixture Charges among the AIUs. I am  
55 concerned about the potentially competing concept of setting DS-5 rates to  
56 achieve equalized class rates of return for each of the AIUs."

57 **Q. What does Mr. Jones mean when he says that the concept of uniform**  
58 **lighting fixture charges is potentially competing with the concept of setting**  
59 **DS-5 rates to achieve equalized rates of return for each of the AIUs.**

60 A. In data request Cities 8.01, Mr. Jones was asked to elaborate on this statement  
61 and provide a sample calculation showing how moving towards uniform  
62 lighting fixture charges among the AIUs is potentially competing with the  
63 concept of achieving equalized rates of return among the DS rate classes within

64 each of the AIUs. Mr. Jones' response to data request Cities 8.01 is provided in  
65 Cities Exhibit 4.02.

66 As described by Mr. Jones at lines 459-473 of his rebuttal testimony and  
67 explained further in his response to data request Cities 8.01, the fixture charges  
68 for AmerenCIPS are significantly lower than the fixture charges for AmerenIP  
69 and AmerenCILCO. For example, AmerenIP fixture charges are approximately  
70 twice the amount of AmerenCIPS fixture charges. In order to meet the targeted  
71 revenue requirement for the DS-5 customer class and achieve equalized rates of  
72 return with the other AmerenCIPS DS customer classes, any increases to the  
73 fixture charges for AmerenCIPS would have to be offset by decreases to the  
74 DS-5 Distribution Delivery Charge for AmerenCIPS. As demonstrated in the  
75 example provided in Cities 8.01, in order to achieve uniform fixture charges and  
76 achieve the AmerenCIPS DS-5 revenue requirement at an equalized rate of  
77 return, it is possible that the increase in the fixture charges for AmerenCIPS  
78 would result in a near zero or negative Distribution Delivery Charge for  
79 AmerenCIPS. As Mr. Jones states at line 469 of his rebuttal testimony, this  
80 would send customers an unreasonable price signal.

81 **Q. Why is it important that lighting fixture charges be uniform among the**  
82 **AIUs?**

83 A. It is difficult for customers to understand why it costs twice as much for a  
84 streetlight fixture in AmerenIP's service area than it does for the same  
85 streetlight fixture located in AmerenCIPS' service area. In the last rate case,

86 Mr. Jones testified that the AIU are moving towards “a common (or  
87 standardized) offering across the Ameren-Illinois’ footprint for new lighting  
88 installation. The move to common lighting offerings across the footprint is a  
89 step toward easing customer understanding of the Company’s lighting offering  
90 and streamlining operations.” (Jones, Docket 06-0070 thru 0072 (Consolidated)  
91 at 520-523.)

92 **Q. Did Mr. Jones propose a solution to address this situation?**

93 A. Yes, he did.

94 **Q. Please describe Mr. Jones’ proposal to resolve the potentially competing  
95 concepts in future rate cases.**

96 A. At lines 493-495 of his rebuttal testimony, Mr. Jones states, “We cannot accept  
97 the goal of equalized rates of return for DS-5 for each AIUs; however, the AIUs  
98 are willing to commit in its next delivery service rate case to move closer to the  
99 equal rates of return for the three DS-5 classes of the AIUs combined.” In other  
100 words, the DS-5 lighting fixture charges and Distribution Delivery Charge  
101 would be determined on a combined basis for all three AIUs. This calculation is  
102 shown in the far right column titled “AIU Total” in the Attachment to data  
103 request Cities 8.01 (Cities Exhibit 4.02). The result is uniform fixture charges  
104 and Distribution Delivery Charges among the AIUs based on the total DS-5  
105 revenue requirement for the combined AIUs.

106 **Q. Under Mr. Jones’ proposal described at lines 493-495 of his rebuttal**  
107 **testimony for DS-5 Lighting Service rates in future rate cases, would there**  
108 **be equalized rates of return between the DS rate classes for each of the**  
109 **AIUs?**

110 A. No. In response to data request Cities 8.03, Mr. Jones responded in the  
111 affirmative that “as a goal in future rates cases, the class rate of return for  
112 AmerenIP’s DS-5 Lighting Service would not be equal to the class rates of  
113 return for AmerenIP’s other DS classes”. The same would be true for  
114 AmerenCILCO and AmerenCIPS.

115 **Q. How do the uniform lighting fixture and delivery service charges developed**  
116 **for the three DS-5 classes for the combined AIUs shown in AIU’s response**  
117 **to data request Cities 8.01 compare with the existing and proposed DS-5**  
118 **charges in this rate case?**

119 A. Table 1 on the next page presents a comparison of selected DS-5 lighting fixture  
120 charges and the Distribution Delivery Charge at 1) existing rates, 2) AIU’s  
121 proposed rates in this rate proceeding and 3) uniform charges developed for the  
122 three DS-5 classes of the AIUs combined.

123  
124

**Table 1**  
**Comparison of DS-5 Lighting Service Charges**

<b>Utility/Charge</b>	<b>Existing Rates<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Proposed Rates<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Uniform Fixture and Delivery Charge<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>AmerenCILCO</b>			
SV 100 (\$/light/month)	\$6.94	\$6.56	\$6.19
SV 250 (\$/light/month)	\$7.91	\$7.64	\$7.20
Delivery Charge (\$/kWh)	\$.01783	\$.02007	\$.02042
Distribution Tax (\$/kWh)	--	\$.00090	\$.00130
<b>AmerenCIPS</b>			
SV 100 (\$/light/month)	\$3.55	\$4.58	\$6.19
SV 250 (\$/light/month)	\$4.05	\$5.33	\$7.20
Delivery Charge (\$/kWh)	\$.02486	\$.02270	\$.02042
Distribution Tax (\$/kWh)	--	\$.00129	\$.00130
<b>AmerenIP</b>			
SV 100 (\$/light/month)	\$10.19	\$9.13	\$6.19
SV 250 (\$/light/month)	\$11.63	\$10.62	\$7.20
Delivery Charge (\$/kWh)	\$.01842	\$.01531	\$.02042
Distribution Tax (\$/kWh)	--	\$.00138	\$.00130

Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Schedule E-5 or Ameren Exhibit 16.14E.

<sup>2</sup> AIU response to data request Cities 8.01 (Cities Exhibit 4.02).

125 **Q. What is your opinion of Mr. Jones' proposal for developing DS-5 rates in**  
126 **future rate cases?**

127 A. My recommendations in this rate case and the previous rate case consistently  
128 have been that the Commission should require the AIU to move rates closer to  
129 cost of service with equalized rates of return between the DS classes and  
130 implement uniform lighting fixture charges among AmerenCILCO,  
131 AmerenCIPS and AmerenIP. However, based on the information presented in  
132 Mr. Jones' rebuttal testimony and AIU's response to data request Cities 8.01, I

133 understand the potential difficulty (or “potentially competing concept” to use  
134 Mr. Jones’ words) of adjusting the DS-5 distribution delivery charges to achieve  
135 equalized class rates of return and offset changes to the lighting fixture charges  
136 needed to implement uniform lighting fixture charges among the AIUs.

137 Mr. Jones states that “the AIUs are willing to commit in its next delivery  
138 service rate case to move closer to the equal rates of return for the three DS-5  
139 classes of the AIUs combined” (Jones rebuttal at lines 493-495). The Cities are  
140 interested in AIU’s proposed approach to developing DS-5 charges, particularly  
141 since it will result in uniform lighting fixture and distribution delivery charges;  
142 however, the Cities wish to withhold judgment until they have the opportunity  
143 to review the details of AIU’s analysis in the next delivery service rate case.

144 **III. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

145 **Q. Please summarize your rebuttal testimony and recommendations to the**  
146 **Commission.**

147 A. The Cities support the pricing principles used to develop the DS rates in this  
148 case, which were designed to move rates closer towards cost-based rates with  
149 equalized class rates of return, and to move towards having uniform lighting  
150 fixture charges among the AIU. The Cities recommend that the Commission  
151 require the AIU to continue to move rates closer to cost of service and establish  
152 uniform lighting fixture charges among the AIU in the next rate case.

153 The Cities offer the following recommendations to the Commission:

154 1. As it has done in this rate case, the AIU should be required to file  
155 detailed cost-of-service studies in future rate cases showing the  
156 allocation of costs between the DS customer classes, including a  
157 company-wide lighting cost-of-service analysis for the AIU to identify  
158 lighting fixture costs.

159 2. As a general rule, DS rates should be based on cost of service and within  
160 each of the AIU, there should be equalized rates of return among the DS  
161 rate classes; however, AIU should be required to present analyses in its  
162 next delivery service rate case showing the development of DS-5  
163 Lighting Service charges based on equal rates of return for the three DS-  
164 5 classes of the AIUs combined.

165 3. Lighting fixture charges should be uniform among the AIU, by type and  
166 size of fixture.

167 **Q. Does this conclude your testimony?**

168 A. Yes, it does.

STATE OF WASHINGTON )  
 ) ss.  
COUNTY OF KING )

AFFIDAVIT

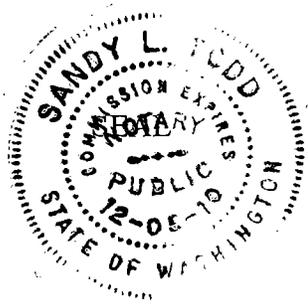
Before me, the undersigned notary public, did appear Nancy Heller Hughes, and having been sworn did state as follows:

"I, Nancy Heller Hughes, being first duly sworn, depose and state that I am the witness identified in the foregoing prepared testimony, that the testimony and accompanying exhibits were prepared by me or under my supervision, and I am familiar with its contents, and that the facts set forth are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief."

Nancy Heller Hughes  
Nancy Heller Hughes

Subscribed and sworn to me by Nancy Heller Hughes this 20<sup>th</sup> day of November 2009.

Witness my hand and official seal.



Sandy L. Todd

Notary Public, State of Washington

My Commission Expires: 12/5/10

**The Ameren Illinois Utilities'**  
**Response to City of Champaign ("Cities") Data Requests**  
**Docket Nos. 09-0306 thru 09-0311 (cons.)**  
**Proposed general increase in electric and gas delivery service rates**  
**Response Date: 11/10/2009**

Cities 8.01

Referring to Mr. Jones' rebuttal testimony (Ameren Exhibit 40.0) at lines 459 through 473, please elaborate further on Mr. Jones' response and provide a sample calculation to demonstrate how moving towards uniform lighting fixture charges among the AIUs is potentially competing with the concept of achieving equalized rates of return among the DS rate classes within each of the AIUs.

**RESPONSE**

**Prepared By: Leonard M. Jones**  
**Title: Manager – Rates & Analysis**  
**Phone Number: (314) 206-1878**

As stated at lines 466 – 469, the concern is that for AmerenCIPS, the DS-5 Distribution Delivery Charge would be required to be set near zero or even negative in order to achieve uniform Fixture Charges among the AIUs and balance each individual AIUs' DS-5 customer group to an equalized rate of return according to the embedded cost of service study. Conversely, the DS-5 Distribution Delivery Charge for AmerenIP may require an increase to double that currently in effect.

Please see Cities 8.01 Attach for an example using the AIUs DS-5 billing units from Ameren Exhibit 16.14E, and the results of the AIUs embedded cost of service study provided by AIUs witness Karen Althoff. As shown in Cities 8.01 Attach, each AIUs embedded cost of service at an equalized return is provided in the first row of data (line 1). Non Fixture Charge revenue, such as Customer, Meter, miscellaneous other charges, distribution tax, and pole charge, are totaled (lines 2-7). Next, revenue from the present kWh-based Distribution Delivery Charge is determined (line 8). Uniform Fixture Charges required to achieve the total embedded cost of service for the AIUs' DS-5 classes combined is next determined (lines 9 – 20). Revenue from miscellaneous sources (lines 2-7), the present Distribution Delivery Charge (line 8), and Uniform Fixture Charges (lines 9 – 20) are totaled.

The difference from the individual utility's embedded cost of service is next determined (line 22). For AmerenIP, the amount is more than \$4 million under the embedded cost of service, necessitating an increase to the Distribution Delivery Charge of more than 2 ¢/kWh (line 23) to 3.9 ¢/kWh (line 24). For AmerenCIPS, difference is more than \$4 million greater than the individual company embedded cost of service, requiring a decrease to the Distribution Delivery Charge of 3.897 ¢/kWh, resulting in a credit (or negative charge) of 1.415 ¢/kWh. For AmerenCILCO, the difference is relatively small

positive adjustment of 0.478 ¢/kWh, resulting in a final Distribution Delivery Charge of 2.261 ¢/kWh.

Implementing uniform Fixture Charges is desirable. Implementing a Distribution Delivery Charge of nearly 4 ¢/kWh for one AIU and a credit of 1.4 ¢/kWh for another is not desirable. To achieve uniform Fixture Charges and recover each individual AIUs' DS-5 revenue at an equal rate of return thus appear to be competing interests.

Fixture Prices at Uniform Level Among AUs  
 Revenue Requirement Target Equal to Embedded Cost of Service at Equal Class Return for Each AU  
 Using Distribution Delivery Charge to Balance to Final Revenue Target

Line	AmerenIP	AmerenCIPS	AmerenCILCO	AUI Total
1 Embedded Cost	\$ 25,525,692	\$ 9,281,309	\$ 3,551,089	\$ 38,358,090
2 Misc Lighting Chgs	\$ 2,322,398	\$ 1,564,809	\$ 364,865	\$ 4,252,072
3 Customer Charge	\$ 278,880	\$ 28,425	\$ 7,410	\$ 314,715
4 Meter Charge	\$ 18,440	\$ 5,799	\$ 405	\$ 24,645
5 Dist. Tax	\$ 271,182	\$ 139,289	\$ 30,238	\$ 440,709
6 Non-Std Pole Charge	\$ 1,021,870	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,021,870
7 Subtotal Misc	\$ 3,912,770	\$ 1,738,323	\$ 402,918	\$ 6,054,011
8 kWh Delivery Charge	\$ 196,508,716	\$ 107,975,980	\$ 33,597,406	\$ 298,082,102
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 3,619,691	\$ 2,684,283	\$ 599,042	\$ 6,903,015
	Current	Current	Current	Current
	\$ 0.01842	\$ 0.02486	\$ 0.01783	\$ 0.02486
	kWh	kWh	kWh	kWh
	196,508,716	107,975,980	33,597,406	298,082,102
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	1,506,966	909,901	306,420	1,813,307
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ 6.19	\$ 6.19	\$ 6.19	\$ 6.19
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 9,328,116	\$ 5,632,287	\$ 1,896,737	\$ 16,857,140
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	306,381	177,152	59,378	532,911
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.20
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 978,181	\$ 387,701	\$ 427,518	\$ 1,429,175
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	129,905	51,488	8,406	189,800
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ 7.53	\$ 7.53	\$ 7.53	\$ 7.53
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 1,625	\$ 88,478	\$ 560	\$ 2,213,506
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	174	9,473	60	243,907
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ 9.34	\$ 9.34	\$ 9.34	\$ 9.34
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 16,202	\$ 72,307	\$ 111	\$ 88,621
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	1,895	8,457	13	2,365
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ 8.55	\$ 8.55	\$ 8.55	\$ 8.55
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 204,206	\$ 233,076	\$ 181	\$ 437,463
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	27,119	30,953	24	58,096
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ 7.53	\$ 7.53	\$ 7.53	\$ 7.53
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 997,435	\$ 509,231	\$ 91	\$ 1,506,757
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	131,069	66,916	12	198,000
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ 7.61	\$ 7.61	\$ 7.61	\$ 7.61
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 1,445	\$ 98,171	\$ -	\$ 99,616
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	149	10,090	-	159
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ 9.73	\$ 9.73	\$ 9.73	\$ 9.73
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 220,398	\$ 326,798	\$ 104	\$ 547,300
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	25,392	37,650	12	63,054
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ 8.68	\$ 8.68	\$ 8.68	\$ 8.68
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 552	\$ 345,612	\$ -	\$ 346,164
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	52	32,544	-	82,596
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ 10.62	\$ 10.62	\$ 10.62	\$ 10.62
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 241	\$ 101,292	\$ -	\$ 101,533
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	20	8,399	-	28,399
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ 12.06	\$ 12.06	\$ 12.06	\$ 12.06
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 13,954,346	\$ 9,070,443	\$ 2,388,596	\$ 25,413,385
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	25,392	37,650	12	63,054
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ 8.68	\$ 8.68	\$ 8.68	\$ 8.68
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 21,486,806	\$ 13,493,049	\$ 3,390,556	\$ 38,370,411
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	52	32,544	-	82,596
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ 10.62	\$ 10.62	\$ 10.62	\$ 10.62
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 4,038,886	\$ (4,211,740)	\$ 160,533	\$ (12,321)
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	196,508,716	107,975,980	33,597,406	298,082,102
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ 0.02055	\$ (0.03901)	\$ 0.00478	\$ (13,293)
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 4,038,254	\$ (4,212,143)	\$ 160,596	\$ (13,293)
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	196,508,716	107,975,980	33,597,406	298,082,102
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ 0.03897	\$ (0.01415)	\$ 0.02261	\$ 0.02042
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 25,525,060	\$ 9,280,906	\$ 3,551,152	\$ 38,357,118
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	(631)	(403)	62	(972)
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 25,525,060	\$ 9,280,906	\$ 3,551,152	\$ 38,357,118
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
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	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	(631)	(403)	62	(972)
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
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	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
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	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	(631)	(403)	62	(972)
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 25,525,060	\$ 9,280,906	\$ 3,551,152	\$ 38,357,118
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	(631)	(403)	62	(972)
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 25,525,060	\$ 9,280,906	\$ 3,551,152	\$ 38,357,118
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	(631)	(403)	62	(972)
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 25,525,060	\$ 9,280,906	\$ 3,551,152	\$ 38,357,118
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	(631)	(403)	62	(972)
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
	\$ 25,525,060	\$ 9,280,906	\$ 3,551,152	\$ 38,357,118
	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	(631)	(403)	62	(972)
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
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	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures	Fixtures
	(631)	(403)	62	(972)
	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price	Uniform Price
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	(631)	(403)	62	(972)
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