P. UTILITIES

1. Water and Sewer Systems (Table P-1, P-2)

A partial listing of system capacities in 8 representative communities are listed in Table P-1. Water system capacities range from 100,000 gallons/day in Saguache to 11 million gallons/day (MGD) in Monte Vista and 7.34 MGD in Alamosa. Most in these examples are meeting peak demand with varying percentages of excess capacity. Monte Vista's 4 MGD excess is 36.4% of total capacity, and Alamosa's 2.24 MGD is 30.5%.

Commercial tap fees (based on 1-inch line) range from $200 in Center to $1,600 in Monte Vista, and user rates range from $0.90 base/1,000 gal in Alamosa to $59.28 base/1,000 gal in Creede. Residential taps range from $500 in La Jara to $2,000 in Del Norte, and user rates range from $12.00/10,000 gal in Monte Vista to $22.08/1,000 gal in Creede. Tap fees are lower than most places in Colorado, and water rates comparable.

Sewer system capacities range from 150,000 gal/day in Saguache to 5.50 MGD in Monte Vista and 2.57 MGD in Alamosa. Excess capacity in Monte Vista of 2.73 MGD is 49.6%, and Alamosa's 0.94 MGD is 36.6%. Commercial taps (based on 4-inch line) range from $25 in La Jara to $1,750 in South Fork, and rates range from $1.00/1,000 in Alamosa to $24.82/1,000 in Creede. Residential taps range from $25 in La Jara to $2,000 in Del Norte, and rates range $1.00/1,000 in Alamosa to $15.00/1,000 in Saguache and South Fork.

Table P-2 addresses water and sewer system needs in 16 towns and Water Sanitation Districts in the Valley, with a total upgrading cost of $16.1 million. Problems in Mosca and Sanford appear to present immediate health concerns. Project costs are highest in Alamosa ($4.3 million); Del Norte ($3.0 million); Monte Vista ($2.25 million); San Luis ($1.2 million); Fort Garland ($972,400); and Baca Grande WSD ($800,000).

The single largest undertaking is the City of Alamosa's installation of an arsenic filtration system. Brought about by Federal regulatory agencies lowering the allowable levels of arsenic from 50 parts per billion (PPB) down to 10 PPB, this system will cost about $3.5 million. Pumping from six wells, the City's natural rate of arsenic has a low of 20 PPB, and peaks at 70 PPB during certain parts of the year, although this peak was never sustained long enough to require a filtration system. The new requirements will affect almost every water district in the Rio Grande corridor. Alamosa is the largest single water provider in the State that needs to install this filtration system.

Approximately 46.0% of the Valley's population is served by central sewer and water systems, with the balance on individual wells and septic systems. The drought, lowered water table, and aquifer depletion in rural areas has

already caused some residential wells to dry up. With the exception of La Jara, Del Norte, and a few other communities, most of the city water supplies appear to be adequate for a short-term drought.

Water supplied by the cities and sanitation districts is usually high in quality and taste, but well water is variable depending on location.

2. Solid Waste, Landfills, and Recycling (Table P-3, P-4)

Table P-3 lists three major landfills with annual volume of 37,000 tons (18.600 cubic yards). These include the San Luis Valley Regional landfill west of Monte Vista, Saguache County landfill, and Mineral County landfill. Transfer stations are located at Fort Garland, San Luis, and La Jara/Sanford.

Alamosa, Monte Vista, and the larger cities and towns provide trash collection, and the smaller towns and outlying parts of counties are served by 6 private waste disposal companies. Illegal dumping is a problem in most areas, and many smaller sites do not meet stringent new landfill requirements. Conejos and Costilla counties are planning a jointly operated landfill site to better serve their residents.

Nationwide, recycling is being used more frequently to reduce solid waste going into landfills, and to reduce landfill costs. In the Valley, however, we were able to find only one major recycling operation --- the Alamosa Recycling Center, with 534.1 tons shipped in 2001.

Table P-4 outlines how much solid waste the average person in the U.S. generates each day. In 1999, the average person generated 4.6 pounds; 2.7 pounds (58.7%) of which was disposed of in a landfill; 1.3 pounds (27.7%) was recycled; and 0.7 pounds burned for energy recovery. Applying these national averages to the Valley population of 46,190 results in total waste generated of 212,474 lbs/day, or 38,766 tons/yr. Landfill equivalent for the Valley is 22,769 tons, and recycling is 10,959 tons.

When compared with actual numbers, the Valley is putting 14,231 tons more into landfill than the national average, and 10,425 tons less than expected on recycling. This demonstrates the need for more study on the recycling potentials and feasibility for the Valley as a means of reducing landfill expansion and cost.

National averages on percent distribution of waste generation show paper and paperboard the highest (38.1%), followed by yard wastes (12.1%); food wastes (10.9%); and plastics (10.5%). Special handling or services are generally required for disposal of dead animals, waste oil, chemicals, batteries, and tires.

Combustion of solid waste for energy recovery, or co-generation, is a small part of the U.S. averages, but the U.S. Department of Energy is planning to have 30% of electrical energy produced this way by 2050. A trial balloon for a

proposed biomass plant in the Valley west of Blanca presented more concerns about the impacts than the economic merits. Proposed initially as a way of utilizing wood slash from forest thinning operations to mitigate fire danger, the scale of operation required 9,000 tons/month of biomass including wood, garbage, ag biomass, and low-grade coal to produce 10-20 megawatts of electricity. This exceeded local supplies and required rail shipments of hazardous material and other waste from as far away as the east coast.

The plant design involved plasma arc technology burning at 9,000 degrees Fahrenheit to vaporize biomass material, with byproducts of soda ash, vinyl chloride, nitrogen, and heated water for potential aquafarm use. 200 jobs were promised. Proposed by Eastside Energy Corp. and the Valley's FEMA-funded Project Impact at a cost of $26 million, the project was discussed in public meetings but never presented for government approval or environmental review.

3. Electric Utilities (Table P-5)

Electric providers in the Valley include Xcel Energy with territory covering most of the cities and towns; San Luis Valley Rural Electric Cooperative (REC) serving South Fork, Crestone, Creede, and a large portion of the unincorporated areas; and Center Municipal Light & Power. Energy Markets is the main supplier for Xcel; the Rural Electric uses Tri-State Generation & Transmission; and Center purchases its supply from Western Area Power Administration.

Rate schedules for these companies as shown in Table P-5 differ in format and are not directly comparable. Our calculations to approximate a comparable cost per kilowatt-hour indicated a range of $.06095-$.08640 for both residential and commercial, with industrial rates subject to greater variation depending on the type of schedule used.

As described in the table, a kilowatt-hour (kWh) is equivalent to 1 kilowatt (1,000 watts) of power expended over one hour of time. One watt is a unit of power (or rate of energy) equivalent to one ampere of electric current delivered across a potential of one volt. Ten 100-watt light bulbs require 1 kW of power to stay lit at any point in time.

Based on a 2001 survey of major market utility rates, Denver, Colorado's $0.06/kWh posted seventh lowest out of 49 cities, and was rated "below average." The Valley rates from Xcel and Center Light & Power match closely to Colorado's, but REC's normally run higher due to the greater line mileage required to serve its more remote and less populated rural areas. Over half of REC's energy demand comes from irrigation use, with the balance split between residential and commercial.

The 2000 Census shows that electric energy is used as the main heating source for 2,056 homes (11.9%) in the Valley, particularly the western portion where a special rate structure designed for Electric Thermal Storage (ETS) heaters may be preferable to propane. ETS heaters work by storing heat generated through regular electric coils in

ceramic bricks, and then releasing heat through fans. Ceramic bricks are known for their ability to retain and dissipate large amounts of heat very effectively, and are used on the underside of NASA's space shuttles.

In order to minimize home heating costs, meters attached to the ETS units receive signals from REC to turn off during peak load hours, and on again during the non-peak hours in order to generate and store heat for later hours. The REC has installed hundreds of these special ETS heating units (which can also be used for hot water heaters) in its service area. In Creede for example, so many of these heaters have been installed that REC has sometimes had to stagger the switching on of these units to avoid overloading their electric lines.

4. Gas Utilities (Table P-6)

Table P-6 shows Alamosa, Monte Vista, and 11 other cities and towns with natural gas service provided by Xcel Energy, and Center residents obtaining it from the Town's own utility department. According to the 2000 Census (see Table T-3), 43.3% of the Valley's 17,328 occupied housing units are heated by utility gas; 28.6% are on bottled, tank, or LP gas; and a surprisingly high percentage use wood (13.0%). Statewide, 74.9% are on utility gas lines, 6.2% on propane, and only 1.5% rely on wood.

According to the survey of utility rates, Colorado's gas rates were the lowest of the 49 cities and states studied. Survey comparisons were made in units of 1,000 cubic feet (Mcf) --- equivalent to about 10 therms. Based on Mcf units, the Valley rates range from $3.92-$4.76/Mcf compared with $2.93/Mcf in Colorado. This would place the Valley rates closer to Terre Haute, Houston, and Fargo --- but still ranked among the 5 lowest cities in the Nation.

5. Center Ag Treatment Facility

In June 1998, construction was completed on a wastewater treatment facility in Center designed especially for the treatment of agricultural wastes in order to launch the Valley's value-added ag processing efforts. Funding was provided by a $2.7 million CDBG assistance package from the Colorado Office of Economic Development to build the facility, based on job and economic benefits provided by the Enko carrot and Sunshine potato processing plant startups.

For its participation in the project, DRG is receiving payments on a $1.4 million loan (which was part of the funding package) for the RLF program. Additional collection lines funded by USDA grants to the Town were also provided through DRG assistance.

Center's facility is probably the only one of its kind in the U.S. owned and operated by a municipal sanitation district. Using a Sequencing Batch Reactor plant design, the facility has capacity for 1.5 MGD of flow and 10,200/lbs of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) per day. Currently, the Town's only major customer is the Sunshine plant which

is using 350,000 GPD, or about 23% of treatment capacity. Demand is expected to increase to about 490,000 GPD when the plant reaches full production.

Current usage would indicate additional treatment capacity to handle 2-3 more plants the size of Sunshine, and the facility was built with the ability to add more treatment cells if needed. The need to develop similar facilities in order to re-open the starch plant north of Monte Vista is also being evaluated.

Table P-1

Water and Sewer System Capacities - Selected Cities/Towns, 2002

	Alamosa	Center	Creede	Del Norte
Water				
Capacity	7.34 MGD	2.59 MGD	0.646 MGD	0.713 [1] MGD
Average Demand	3.50 "	0.96 "	0.358 "	1.100 "
Peak Demand	5.10 "	1.15 "	0.544 "	
Excess Capacity	2.24 "	1.40 "	0.300 "	
Category Flow Range	1.0 - 5.1 "	.96 - 1.40 "		1.100 "
Commercial Tap Fees	$1,500/ 1" tap	$750/ 1" tap	$600/ 1" tap	
Commercial User Rates	$0.90 base/ 1,000 gal	$10.50 base/ 1,000 gal	$59.28 base/ 1,000 gal	$21.00 base/ 1,000 gal
Residential Tap Fee	$1,000/ .75" tap	$750/ 1" tap	$600/ 1" tap	$2,000/ 1" tap
Residential User Rates	$0.90/ 1,000 gal	$10.50 base/ 1,000 gal	$22.08/ 1,000 gal	$21.00/ 1,000 gal
Sewer				
Capacity	2.57 MGD	0.64 MGD	0.56 MGD	1.38 MGD
Average Demand	1.37 "	0.48 "	0.10 "	0.39 "
Peak Demand	1.63 "	0.59 "	0.13 "	0.84 "
Excess Capacity	0.94 "			1.50 "
System Type	Extended Air/ Activated Sludge	Lagoons	Lagoons	Lagoons
Commercial Tap Fee	$1,000/ 4"	$200/ 4"	$400/ 4"	
Commercial User Rates	$1.00/ 1,000 gal	$12.00/ 1,000 gal	$24.82/ 1,000 gal	$12.00/ 1,000 gal
Residential Tap Fee	$1,000/ 4"	$200/ 4"	$400/ 4"	$2,000/ 4"
Residential User Rates	$1.00/ 1,000 gal	$6.50/ 1,000 gal	$9.71/ 1,000 gal	$12.00/ 1,000 gal

	La Jara	Monte Vista	Saguache	South Fork [2]
Water				
Capacity	n/a	11 MGD	0.1 MGD	
Average Demand	0.603 MGD	2 "		
Peak Demand	0.783 "	7 "		
Excess Capacity		4 "		
Category Flow Range	0.536 "			
Commercial Tap Fees	$500/ 1" tap	$1,600/ 1" tap	$1,000/ 1" tap	
Commercial User Rates	$7.54 base/ 1,000 gal	$12.00 base/ 10,000 gal	$15.00 base/ 1,000 gal	
Residential Tap Fee	$500/ 1" tap	800/ 1" tap	$1,000/ 1" tap	
Residential User Rates	$6.25/ 1,000 gal	$6.00/ 10,000 gal	$15.00/ 1,000 gal	
Sewer				
Capacity	0.170 MGD	5.50 MGD	0.1500 MGD	0.300 MGD
Average Demand	0.246 "	1.23 "	0.0682 "	0.050 "
Peak Demand	0.160 "	2.77 "	0.1160 "	0.088 "
Excess Capacity		2.73 "		0.130 "
System Type	Lagoons	Lagoons & Aeration	Lagoons	Lagoons & Aeration
Commercial Tap Fee	$25/ 4"	$1,500/ 4"	$1,000/ 4"	$1,750/ 4"
Commercial User Rates	$22.13/ 1,000 gal	$10.00/ 1,000 gal	$15.00/ 1,000 gal	$15.00/ 1,000 gal
Residential Tap Fee	$25/ 4"	$1,500/ 4"	$1,000/ 4"	$1,750/ 4"
Residential User Rates	$18.75/Mo	$10.00/ 1,000 gal	$15.00/ 1,000 gal	$15.00/ 1,000 gal

Source: SLV Development Resources Group, July 2002. Collected by direct contact with municipal water departments.

1) Holding capacity of reservoirs. Pumps take water up to the reservoirs where it is gravity fed down to the town. Pumps run almost continuously to provide the water needed.

2) The Town of South Fork does not have a public water system; residential/commercial buildings rely on private wells.

Table P-2

Water and Sewer System Needs, 2002

County/Entity	Description	Project cost
Alamosa		
Alamosa	Stormwater project, arsenic filtration	$ 4,300,000
Mosca	Failing septics, potential groundwater pollution	443,303
		$ 4,743,303
Conejos		
Antonito	Expand capacity with sludge removal	$ 150,000
La Jara	Upgrade existing WWTF/wetlands	400,000
Romeo	Upgrade WTTF, I/I problems, replace leaking connects	125,000
Sanford	BOD violations, upgrade WWTF	500,000
		$ 1,175,000
Costilla		
Costilla County WSD	Upgrade WWTF, in non-compliance, problem with I/I	$ 300,000
Fort Garland WSD	Construct new or upgrade existing WWTF	972,438
San Luis	New storm water system improvements	1,200,000
		$ 2,472,438
Mineral	No listing	
Rio Grande		
Del Norte	Upgrade WWTF, correct I/I, water meters, SW	$ 3,000,000
Monte Vista	Upgrade/expand WWTF, repair I/I	2,253,000
South Fork WSD	Expand collection systems	45,000
		$ 5,298,000
Saguache		
Baca Grande WSD	Consolidate and upgrade WWTF	$ 800,000
Crestone	Construct collection system, consolidate with Baca Grande WSD	591,099
Moffat	Groundwater, cesspools, inadequate septics	500,000
Saguache	Upgrade WWTF, lines, construct lift station, study I/I	500,000
		$ 2,391,099

Source: Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment, Water Quality Control Commission, Water Pollution Control RLF project eligibilty list, 6/22/01; and Domestic Wastewater Treatment Grant Program project list, 6/25/01.

WWTF = Wastewater treatment facility
WSD = Water & Sanitation District
I/I = Inflow/infiltration

Table P-3

Solid Waste Services, Landfills, and Recycling, 2002

San Luis Valley Regional Landfill, 6 miles west of Monte Vista (Hwy 160)

Acres: 50
Area Served: Open to all six San Luis Valley counties
Annual Volume: 28,000 tons (14,000 cubic Yards)
Fees: Commercial $15.50/ton Residential $4.10/ cubic yard

Transfer Stations

Fort Garland
San Luis
La Jara/Sanford (Ace Disposal)

Saguache County Landfill, 10 miles east of Saguache (CR 55)

Acres: 35
Area Served: Saguache County residents receive favorable rates
Annual Volume: Compacted - 2,300 cubic yards; Loose - 4,600 cubic yards

Fees (selected items):	County residents	Outside of County
Cubic yard, loose or compacted	$8.25	$24.75
Construction debris, cubic yard	$8.25	$24.75
Tires	$3.00-$5.00	$9.00-$15.00
Dead animals	$5.00-$10.00	$15.00

Mineral County Landfill

Acres: 8
Area Served: Creede and Mineral County
Annual Volume:
Fees (selected items):

Waste Disposal Services

Ace Disposal, La Jara
Coyote Sanitation, Monte Vista
GT's Trash Service, San Luis
M & M Trash & Roll-Off Service, Valleywide
Nancy's Trash Service, Crestone, Moffat, Saguache, Villa Grove
R.G.B. Roll-Off Service, Alamosa

Alamosa Recycling Center, 2001	Number	Tons
Paper	691 bales	460.1
Aluminum cans	7,015 lbs.	3.5
Glass bottles	948 barrels	71.1
Total tons shipped		534.7

Total revenues	$	15,699
Cost savings in tipping fees		8,288
Overall benefit	$	23,987

The Center also provides a collection point for yard waste.

Blue Peaks Day Services, Alamosa

Aluminum cans only

Source: Staff contacts and interviews, GIS/GPS Authority and DRG, May 2002.
Alamosa Recycling Center information compiled by Recycling Coordinator, April 2002.

Table P-4

Solid Waste Generation, Recovery, and Disposal - United States, 1980-1999

Per person, per day (lb.)

Item and Material	1980	1990	1995	1999
Waste generated	3.70	4.50	4.40	4.60
Materials recovered	0.35	0.70	1.10	1.30
Combustion for energy recovery	0.06	0.70	0.70	0.70
Combustion without energy recovery	0.27	0.05	0.02	-
Landfill/other disposal	3.00	3.10	2.50	2.70

Percent distribution of generation

Paper and paperboard	36.1	35.4	38.6	38.1
Glass	9.9	6.4	6.1	5.5
Metals	9.6	8.1	7.5	7.8
Plastics	5.2	8.3	8.9	10.5
Rubber and leather	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7
Textiles	1.7	2.8	3.5	3.9
Wood	4.4	6.0	4.9	5.3
Food wastes	8.7	10.1	10.3	10.9
Yard wastes	18.2	17.1	14.0	12.1
Other wastes	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2001,* Table No. 359.

Table P-5

Electric Rates - Selected Schedules, 2002

Xcel Energy

Communities served: Alamosa, Antonito, Blanca, Bonanza, Bountiful, Chama, Conejos, Del Norte, Fort Garland, Guadalupe, Homelake, Hooper, Herea, La Jara, La Valley, Las Mesitas, Lobatos, Manassa, Moffat, Monte Vista, Mosca, Ortiz, Platoro, Romeo, Saguache, San Antonio, Sanford, San Francisco, San Luis, San Pablo, and Sargent.

Rate schedule	Charge type	Billing units	Base rate
Residential	Service & facility		$ 6.60
	Energy	kWh	0.06095
Commercial	Service & facility		$ 6.60
(less than 25 kW)	Energy	kWh	0.06095
Demand	Service & facility		$ 15.30
(25 kW or higher)	Demand	kWh	12.55
	Demand cap		0.16
	Energy	kWh	0.01645
Primary generation	Service & facility		$ 125.00
	Demand	kWh	12.80
	Energy	kWh	0.01612
Interruptible Demand	Service & facility		$ 125.00
	Demand, on-peak	kW	7.71
	Demand, off-peak	kW	5.36
	Energy	kWh	0.01612

San Luis Valley Rural Electric Cooperative (REC)

Communities served: Crestone, Creede, South Fork, and portions of unincorporated areas.

Rate schedule	Charge type	Billing units	Base rate
Single Phase	Wires & maintainence		$ 14.25
Residential or Seasonal	Energy	First 200 kWh	0.100
(Rates same for		Next 800 kWh	0.083
overhead or underground)			
Single Phase	Wires & maintainence		$ 20.00
Time of day	Energy	On-peak kWh	0.103
Year round, weekends		Off-peak kWh	0.031
offpeak			
(Frequently used in Electrical Thermal Storage - ETS-systems)			
Three Phase	Wires & maintainence		$ 30.00
	Energy	First 200 kWh	0.100
		Next 800 kWh	0.083
		Over 1,000 kWh	0.070
Three Phase	Wires & maintainence		$ 35.00
Time of day	Energy	On-peak kWh	0.106
Year round, weekends		Off-peak kWh	0.031
offpeak			

Table P-5 (Continued)

San Luis Valley Rural Electric Cooperative (REC) (Continued)

Rate schedule	Charge type	Billing units	Base rate
Irrigation	Annual HP change		$ 12.50
Block rate is 150 kWh/HP/mo	Energy charge	1st block	0.078
		2nd block	0.060
		3rd block	0.041
Irrigation (Demand)	Rate same as regular Irrigation		
Block rate is 200 kWh/HP/mo			
Large Power	Wires & maintainence		$ 75.00
Less than 500 kW	Demand		5.10
	Energy	First 200 kWh/billing kW	0.068
		Next 200 kWh/billing kW	0.037
		Over 400 kWh/billing kW	0.020
Large Power	Wires & maintainence		$ 364.00
Greater than 500 kW	Demand		8.73
Secondary metered	Energy	First 200 kWh/billing kW	0.047
		Next 200 kWh/billing kW	0.034
		Over 400 kWh/billing kW	0.020
Large Power	Wires & maintainence		$ 364.00
Greater than 500 kW	Demand		8.73
Primary metered	Energy	First 200 kWh/billing kW	0.047
		Next 200 kWh/billing kW	0.034
		Over 400 kWh/billing kW	0.020

Center Municipal Light and Power

Communities served: Town of Center.

Rate schedule	Charge type	Billing units	Base rate
Residential	Monthly minimum		$ 2.60
(Electrical service for	Energy	Up to 25 kWh	2.60
limited use)		26 - 999 kWh	0.0655
		Over 1,000 kWh	0.0655
Residential	Monthly minimum		$ 18.50
(All electrical appliances	Energy	First 400 kWh	18.50
and heating)		401 - 2,999 kWh	0.0555
		Over 3,000 kWh	0.0555
Commercial	Monthly minimum		$ 2.65
	Energy	Up to 25 kWh	2.65
		26 - 999 kWh	0.0639
		Over 1,000 kWh	0.0639
Industrial	Monthly minimum		$ 115.00
	Demand	First 25 kWh	115.00
		Over 25 kWh	5.6500
	Energy	All kWh	0.0343

Source: Rate schedules provided by Xcel Energy (formerly Public Service Company of Colorado), effective 6/1/02; San Luis Valley REC, 3/1/02; and Center Municipal Light and Power, 4/16/01. Data obtained in May-June 2002.
kW = kilowatt: measurment of energy equal to 1,000 watts.
kWh = kilowatt-hour: unit of energy equivalent to 1 kW of power expended for 1 hour of time.

Table P-6

Natural Gas Rates - Selected Schedules, 2002

Xcel Energy

Communities served: Alamosa, Antonito, Capulin, Conejos, Del Norte, Guadalupe, La Jara, Manassa, Monte Vista, Romeo, Saguache, Sanford, and Sargent.

Rate schedule	Charge type	Billing units	Base rate	Adjustments	Gas cost adjustment
Residential	Metering & billing		$9.59		
	Commodity	Therm	0.39928		
Commercial	Metering & billing		$17.26		
	Commodity	Therm	0.39249		
Industrial	Metering & billing		$95.88		
	On-peak demand cost		9.90		
	Commodity	DTH	0.47600		
	Unauthorized overrun - each occurance				
	Distribution system	DTH	$26.63		
Residential	Service & facility		$9.00	6.53%	
	Commodity	Therm	0.09770	"	$0.2952
Commercial	Service & facility		$16.20	6.53%	
	Commodity	Therm	0.91700	"	$0.2948
Industrial	Service & facility		$90.00	6.53%	
	On-peak demand cost		6.58	"	$2.8900
	Commodity	DTH	0.43600	"	$2.7350
	Unauthorized overrun - each occurance				
	Distribution system	DTH	$25.00		

Center Municipal Light and Power

Communities served: Town of Center.

Rate schedule	Charge type	Billing units	Base rate
Residential	current	HCF	$0.597
	pending Aug-Sep	"	0.459
Commercial	current	HCF	$0.585
	pending Aug-Sep	"	0.450

Natural Gas Not Available

Communities using propane or electric heat: Blanca, Bonanza, Creede, Crestone, Moffat, San Luis, South Fork, many smaller communities, and unincorporated areas.

Source: Rate schedules provided by Xcel Energy (formerly Public Service Company of Colorado), effective 3/29/02; and Center Municipal Light and Power, obtained in June 2002.
DTH = Decatherm (10 thermal units).
HCF = 100 cubic feet.