

Annual Disclosure

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION
For the Fiscal Year Ending
June 30, 2006**

**THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SEWERAGE SERVICES**

**HISTORICAL STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, DEBT, AND DEBT
SERVICE COVERAGE**

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Operating Revenues	151,189,267	147,977,245	152,785,636	151,258,130	155,826,854
Operating Expenses	(64,006,243)	(63,049,335)	(67,466,429)	(71,410,488)	(77,922,420)
Net Transfers to Other Departments In Metro Government	(4,000,000)	(8,539,980)	(14,008,880)	(21,306,393)	(12,370,483)
Adjustment for Transfer for Stormwater Capital included in Net Transfers for 2006				6,691,667	
Total Operating Expenses (exclusive of Depr and Amort)	(68,006,243)	(71,589,315)	(81,475,309)	(86,025,214)	(90,292,903)
Operating income before Depreciation and amortization	83,183,024	76,387,930	71,310,327	65,232,916	65,533,951
Depreciation Expense	(43,673,925)	(44,113,004)	(45,196,830)	(46,681,216)	(47,204,986)
Amortization Expense	(582,312)	(674,272)	(276,438)	(348,612)	(380,602)
Operating Income	38,926,787	31,600,654	25,837,059	18,203,087	17,948,363
Non-Operating Revenues					
Investment Income	13,492,125	8,712,562	6,361,839	4,187,377	5,899,974
Interest Expense	(33,742,082)	(31,936,494)	(30,840,286)	(29,300,253)	(26,812,319)
Gain (loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	(74,746)	(9,027)	176	167,785	280,948
Arbitrage rebate income (expense)	500,000	(785,840)	-	-	(1,234)
Other	1,253,548	521,468	-	712,925	-
<i>Subtotal Non-Operating Revenues</i>	(18,571,155)	(23,497,331)	(24,478,271)	(24,232,166)	(20,632,631)
Capital Grants and contributions	23,580,339	10,075,842	11,291,219	16,889,196	25,609,986
Transfer for Stormwater Capital (above)				(6,691,667)	-
Net Income	43,935,971	18,179,165	12,650,007	4,168,451	22,925,718
Calculation for Rate Covenant Requirement					
Operating Revenues	151,189,267	147,977,245	152,785,636	151,258,130	155,826,854
Plus:					
Interest Income	13,492,125	8,712,562	6,361,839	4,187,377	5,899,974
Other Income	1,253,548	521,468	-	712,925	-
Less:					
Interest Income (Debt Service Reserve Fund)	(2,539,385)	(3,292,318)	(4,509,000)	(1,645,663)	(2,503,376)
Interest Income (Construction Fund)	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues Available for Rate Covenant Requirement	163,395,555	153,918,957	154,638,475	154,512,769	159,223,452
Operating Expenses	68,006,243	71,589,315	81,475,309	86,025,214	90,292,903
Debt Service - Parity Debt					
Principal on Revenue Bonds	14,050,000	19,680,000	20,190,000	21,680,000	21,680,000
Interest on Revenue Bonds	30,284,920	27,966,030	28,620,637	27,531,176	27,531,176
Les: Debt Service Reserve Fund Interest	(2,539,385)	(3,292,318)	(4,614,738)	(1,645,663)	(2,503,376)
Net Debt Service - Parity Debt	41,795,535	44,353,712	44,195,899	47,565,513	46,707,800
Total Operating Expenses and Net Debt Service	109,801,778	115,943,027	125,671,208	133,590,728	137,000,703
Rate Covenant Requirement (1.10) (2)	1.49	1.33	1.23	1.16	1.16

(1) The figures in the above chart exclude any transfers and unallocated expenses from the Department's capital activity fund (Extension & Replacement Fund).

(2) As defined in Section 7.8.A of the Substitute Resolution No R85-762 (Water & Sewer Bond Resolution) dated November 5 1985, "... as will produce Revenues at least equal in such Fiscal Year to 110% of (1.10 times) the total of (i) Operating Expenses budgeted for such fiscal year plus (ii) the aggregate of the Debt Service to become due during such Fiscal Year."

**FORECAST STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, DEBT, AND DEBT SERVICE
COVERAGE**
For Fiscal Year Ending June 30

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Operating Revenues					
<i>Charges for Service</i>					
Water Revenues	\$ 52,180,295	\$ 57,544,239	\$ 63,477,981	\$ 69,914,278	\$ 71,812,642
Sewer Revenues	79,611,354	91,647,640	105,482,334	121,424,839	127,610,740
Customer Service Fees	3,223,939	3,223,939	3,223,939	3,223,939	3,223,939
<i>Subtotal: Charges for Service</i>	135,015,588	152,415,818	172,184,254	194,563,056	202,647,321
Non-Operating Revenues					
Interest Income on Fund Balances	\$ 6,536,510	\$ 1,781,757	\$ 1,646,932	\$ 1,501,424	\$ 1,447,603
Other Revenues	16,980,729	21,266,665	22,266,665	23,266,665	24,266,465
<i>Subtotal: Non-Operating Revenues</i>	\$ 23,517,239	\$ 23,048,422	\$ 23,913,597	\$ 24,768,089	\$ 25,714,068
Total Revenues	\$ 158,532,827	\$ 175,464,240	\$ 196,097,851	\$ 219,331,145	\$ 228,361,389
Operating Expenses	(89,353,300)	(101,518,500)	(104,733,759)	(107,150,999)	(109,880,503)
Net Revenues Available for Debt Service	\$ 69,179,527	\$ 73,945,740	\$ 91,364,092	\$ 112,180,146	\$ 118,480,886
Debt Service					
<i>Revenue Bonds</i>					
1986 Revenue Refunding Bonds	\$ (9,542,225)	\$ (9,542,225)	\$ (30,647,225)	\$ (30,652,140)	\$ (30,656,545)
Series 1993 Revenue Refunding Bonds	(13,833,125)	(13,876,605)	(6,985,105)	(6,989,655)	(6,968,080)
Series 1996 Revenue Refunding Bonds	(8,951,825)	(8,951,125)	(1,565,238)	(1,561,800)	(1,562,825)
Series 1998A Revenue Refunding Bonds	(11,120,138)	(11,121,138)	(11,116,888)	(11,103,375)	(11,097,100)
Series 1998B Revenue Bonds	(7,441,098)	(7,433,848)	(1,347,348)	(1,346,773)	(1,350,165)
Series 2002 Revenue Refunding Bonds	(1,426,031)	(1,426,031)	(1,426,031)	(1,426,031)	(1,426,031)
Proposed 2007 Revenue Bonds			(8,271,251)	(8,271,251)	(8,271,251)
Proposed 2009 Revenue Bonds				(3,742,613)	(6,763,863)
<i>Subtotal: Revenue Bonds</i>	(52,314,441)	(52,350,971)	(61,359,085)	(65,093,638)	(68,095,860)
<i>Existing State Revolving Fund Loans</i>	(4,412,580)	(4,412,580)	(4,412,568)	(4,412,580)	(4,412,568)
<i>New State Revolving Fund Loans</i>	(2,105,600)	(6,738,804)	(7,857,072)	(7,857,072)	(7,857,072)
Total Debt Service	\$ (58,832,621)	\$ (63,502,355)	\$ (73,628,725)	\$ (77,363,290)	\$ (80,365,500)
Total Revenues Available for Capital Projects	\$ 10,346,906	\$ 10,443,385	\$ 17,735,367	\$ 34,816,856	\$ 38,115,386
(transferred to E&R Fund)					
Other Budgeted Expenditures					
Total Overflow Abatement Program	(12,619,000)	(28,725,000)	(18,075,000)	(26,075,000)	(25,550,000)
Total Other Capital Projects	(128,565,000)	(89,065,000)	(60,535,160)	(52,227,646)	(52,629,632)
<i>Subtotal: Other Budgeted Expenditures</i>	(141,184,000)	(117,790,000)	(78,610,160)	(78,302,646)	(78,179,632)
Other Transfers In					
Transfer from Extension and Replacement Fund	42,341,000	58,730,000	19,550,160	25,242,646	25,119,632
Transfer from the Debt Service Reserve Fund	45,000,000	-	-	-	-
State Revolving Fund Loan	52,000,000	25,000,000	-	-	-
Tennessee Local Development Authority Loans	36,783,000	15,000,000	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal: Other Transfers In</i>	\$ 176,124,000	\$ 98,730,000	\$ 19,550,160	\$ 25,242,646	\$ 25,119,632
Remaining Available Funds (Revenue Surplus/Deficit)	\$ 10,346,906	\$ 10,443,385	\$ 17,735,367	\$ 34,816,856	\$ 38,115,386
Total Beginning Extension and Replacement Fund	51,994,094	65,000,000	16,713,385	14,898,592	24,472,802
Remaining Available Funds (Revenue Surplus/Deficit)	10,346,906	10,443,385	17,735,367	34,816,856	38,115,386
Net Transfers	2,659,000	(58,730,000)	(19,550,160)	(25,242,646)	(25,119,632)
Total Ending Extension and Replacement Fund	65,000,000	16,713,385	14,898,592	24,472,802	37,468,555

Calculation for Rate Covenant Requirement					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Operating Revenues	\$ 151,996,317	\$ 173,682,483	\$ 194,450,919	\$ 217,829,721	\$ 226,913,786
Plus:					
Interest Income	6,536,510	1,781,757	1,646,932	1,501,424	1,447,603
Other Income	-	-	-	-	-
Less:					
Interest Income (Debt Service Reserve Fund)	(4,147,524)	-	-	-	-
Interest Income (Construction Fund)	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues Available for Rate Covenant Requirement	\$ 154,385,303	\$ 175,464,240	\$ 196,097,851	\$ 219,331,145	\$ 228,361,389
Operating Expenses	89,353,300	101,518,500	104,733,759	107,150,999	109,880,503
Debt Service - Parity Debt					
Principal on Revenue Bonds	27,280,000	28,770,000	33,418,296	35,724,152	40,043,197
Interest on Revenue Bonds	25,034,441	23,580,971	27,940,789	29,369,486	28,052,662
Less: Refunding of Revenue Bonds - Estimated savings	-	(2,100,000)	(2,100,000)	(2,100,000)	(2,100,000)
Less: Debt Service Reserve Fund Interest	(4,147,524)	-	-	-	-
Net Debt Service - Parity Debt	48,166,917	50,250,971	59,259,085	62,993,638	65,995,859
Total Operating Expenses and Net Debt Service	\$ 137,520,217	\$ 151,769,471	\$ 163,992,844	\$ 170,144,637	\$ 175,876,362
Rate Covenant Requirement (1.10) (1)	1.12	1.16	1.20	1.29	1.30

(1) As defined in Section 7.8.A of the Substitute Resolution No R85-762 (Water & Sewer Bond Resolution) dated November 5 1985, "... as will produce Revenues at least equal in such Fiscal Year to 110% of (1.10 times) the total of (i) Operating Expenses budgeted for such fiscal year plus (ii) the aggregate of the Debt Service to become due during such Fiscal Year."

The projections in the "Forecast Statement of Revenues, Expenses, Debt and Debt Service Coverage" are based on the following assumptions:

1. All cash and investments in the Debt Service Reserve Fund are to be liquidated and transferred to the Extension and Replacement Fund. The Metropolitan Government will purchase an insurance policy to replace the Debt Service Reserve Fund.
2. The Operating Revenues assume water rate increases of 10.28%, 10.31%, 10.14%, and 2.72% for the years, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 respectively. Also assumed are wastewater rate increases of 15.1%, 15.1%, 15.1%, and 5.1% for the same years. These proposed increases have not been approved, as required, by the Metropolitan Council. If they are not approved, the revenues from rates are estimated to be relatively constant at \$132 Million. To maintain the Rate Covenant Test at 1.10, unless revenues can be raised from another source, it is projected that Operating Expenses would have to be reduced to approximately \$92 Million in 2008, increasing to approximately \$95 Million in 2011. After payment of the Debt Service on the State Revolving Loans, with no additional revenues, this scenario would fund new capital projects of approximately \$2.5 Million per year. Also, the projections include a \$4 Million increase in revenues for 2008, from other utilities, based on their paying new wholesale rates, as determined by the Metro's Rate Consultants. The utilities, which are not currently under a contract for service, but are transporting wastewater to Metro, have formed the Metro Sewer Users Association. The association has hired a consultant to review the new wholesale rate and negotiate the terms of a new agreement. Currently, they are not paying the new contract rate. If these new revenues are not considered, the 2008 Operating Expenses would decrease to \$89 Million and the other years would correspondingly decrease.
3. The proposed refunding of current outstanding bonds is estimated to result in a savings of \$2.1 Million, each year, for the Fiscal Years 2008 through 2011. If the refunding does not take place, these reductions will not be achieved and an offsetting reduction in Operating Expenses or new revenues will be required.

THE WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

General

With the formation of the Metropolitan Government on April 1, 1963, the water and sewerage systems formerly maintained by the City of Nashville and the sewerage system formerly maintained by the Davidson County Improvement District No. 1, were combined and consolidated and placed under the control and supervision of the Department. The Department, established under the Charter of the Metropolitan Government, is charged with the responsibility for construction, operation and maintenance of all water and sanitary sewer facilities for the Metropolitan Government and for the collection of all charges for the services of such utilities.

In addition to the facilities thus combined and consolidated, The Water System (as defined herein) and the Sewer System (as defined herein) have gradually been expanded and include: improvements resulting from capital contributions in aid of construction by private developers; all improvements, additions and extensions financed with the proceeds of outstanding bonds and governmental grants; and facilities acquired from the Nashville Suburban Utility District, the First Suburban Water Utility District of

Davidson County, Tennessee, the Parkwood Service Company, the Joelton Water Utility District, the City of Lakewood sewerage system, Rayon City Water Company, the Cumberland Utility District, and the sewerage service of the Nolensville/College Grove Utility District in Williamson County.

Under the Charter and Tennessee Code Annotated § 7-3-302, the Metropolitan Government can assume and take over any water and/or sewer utility district located within its boundaries through ordinances adopted by the Metropolitan Council. Several such systems currently operate inside Davidson County and if a decision is made to consolidate these operations into the Department, the Metropolitan Government will take subject to or retire all debts and liabilities of the systems. The economic impact of such assumption or takeover would be evaluated prior to the submission of any legislation to the Metropolitan Council. No uncommitted capital contribution toward any other systems' share of capacity, or rate revenues from any assumption or takeover, is considered in the Forecast Statement. By contract dated February 1996, the Metropolitan Government has agreed not to take over the Harpeth Valley Utility District before February 2026.

Annexed in FY 2004, the Cumberland Utility District is the most recently acquired water utility district. The most recently acquired wastewater utility district is the wastewater portion of the Cumberland Utility District. Added in 1995, it concurrently gave the Metropolitan Government authority to provide wastewater services to portions of Wilson County. In a similar agreement with the Nolensville/College Grove Utility District, the Metropolitan Government was given authority to serve a portion of Williamson County.

On April 1, 2002, the Department began managing and partially funding the Stormwater operations of the Metropolitan Government. The remainder of funding came from the Public Works Department of the Metropolitan Government. Beginning on July 1, 2003, the department fully funded the Stormwater Division with a budget of \$14 million for Fiscal Year 2004. Funding for Fiscal Year 2007 is \$18.0 million including a \$3.0 million grant from the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency for buyouts of homes with repetitive flood losses, and \$5.5 million from Metropolitan Government General Obligation Bonds.

The Stormwater Division performs a number of federally mandated functions including storm drainage infrastructure inventory and maintenance for water quality, roadway pollution reduction, public education, monitoring of the system for illicit discharges and construction site runoff, and habitat improvement. The storm drainage infrastructure is maintained through a cleaning and stabilization program, while capital expenditures involve projects that replace larger segments of the drainage system or improve its capacity.

The Water System

The water provided by the Department's water system (the "Water System") currently meets all physical, biological, and bacteriological water quality standards established by the United States environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") under the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended, and by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation ("TDEC") under the Tennessee Safe Drinking Water Act of 1983, as amended.

The Water System draws water from the Cumberland River and processes it through modern filtration plants for delivery into the distribution system. Raw water is treated by chemical coagulation, clarification, high rate filtration, and disinfection. The existing water treatment plants and pumping facilities have a total delivery capacity of 180 million gallons per day. In Fiscal Year 2006, net sales to retail customers were 23.3 billion gallons. The peak demand for water from the system during Fiscal Year 2006 was 119.8 million gallons on August 5, 2005.

The Robert L. Lawrence, Jr. Filtration Plant, originally placed in service in 1929, was extensively modernized and expanded in 1953 and 1963 to a capacity of 72 million gallons per day. An upgrade of this plant was completed in 2001 and it now has a treatment capacity of 90 million gallons per day. Control panels located at this plant provide constant monitoring of the status of all water pumping stations and reservoirs.

The K. R. Harrington Water Treatment Plant was completed and placed into operation in 1977. This facility provided additional capacity of 60 million gallons per day to the Metropolitan Government's water treatment capabilities. Expansion of this plant to 90 million gallons per day was completed in 1992 by the

Department and will ensure an adequate supply of potable water through the year 2010. In 1999, as a precaution against prolonged power outages caused by ice storms, tornadoes, or other disasters, the Harrington Plant was equipped with four emergency generators with a capacity of 1,750 kW each. These generators allow the Department to operate the plant at a capacity of 72 million gallons per day.

The water from the existing treatment plants is delivered into the water distribution system via six major transmission mains. The distribution system contains approximately 2,771 miles of mains ranging in diameter from 2 to 60 inches. Storage is provided by the 51 million gallon Eighth Avenue Reservoir and various other reservoirs with a combined additional capacity of 44.5 million gallons and by tanks and stand pipes, many of which are utilized to provide water service in areas of higher elevation than the central urbanized area. Fifty-six booster-pumping stations deliver water to the higher regions.

The Water System has experienced continuous growth over the past decade, and as of Fiscal Year 2006, provided direct service to 162,834 customers. In Fiscal Year 2006, 61% of the water provided by the Water System was consumed by commercial and industrial customers (including residential apartment complexes), and 39% by residential customers. The following table illustrates growth of the Water System over the past ten years.

Water System Facts in Brief

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30		
Use of Water	2006	1996	(1996-2006) Ten Year History
Water Customers - End of Period ⁽¹⁾ (thousands)	162,834	131,958	23.4%
Average Daily Treatment (millions of gallons)	97.1	86.1	12.8%
Water Sales for Fiscal Year (billions of gallons)	23.3	19.6	18.9%
Maximum Daily Demand (millions of Gallons)	119.8	136.2	(12.0%)
Growth of System			
Utility Plant Value ⁽²⁾ (millions)	\$1,386	\$1,056	31.2%
Reservoirs	45	44	2.3%
Storage Capacity (millions of gallons)	95.5	80.9	18.1%
Auxiliary Pump Stations	56	58	(3.5%)
Total Miles, Distribution Lines	2,771	2,559	8.3%
Fire Hydrants	18,547	16,310	13.7%

(1) As per billing records

(2) Property, Plant & Equipment of the Combined Water and Sewer System, net of depreciation

The Sewer System

The existing sewerage system (the "Sewer System") comprises 2,759 miles of gravity sewers, 101 pumping stations, 142 miles of force main and four treatment plants, the three most important of which are the Central Wastewater Treatment Plant, the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the Whites Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Central Wastewater Treatment Plant has a capacity of 100 million gallons per day of tertiary treatment with sustained peak flows of 250 million gallons per day plus an additional 80 million gallons per day stormwater treatment for a total capacity of 330 million gallons per day. The Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant has a capacity of 24 million gallons per day of secondary treatment. The Whites Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant has a capacity of 37.5 million gallons per day.

The Department properly treats and disposes of sludge produced at its treatment plants consistent with State law. Currently, the sludge is being transported to landfills. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2005 the

Department started design and construction of a \$135 million biosolids project that will allow the sale of a dryer and more viable product for consumer use. This should eliminate the need for landfill space.

The following table provides data on the use and facilities of the Sewer System over the last ten years. The average number of customers served increased 16.6% since Fiscal Year 1996 primarily due to the acquisition of Cumberland Utility District's sewer facilities at the end of FY 1995. Over the last ten years, there has been a 12.2% increase in the number of sewerage pumping stations and a concurrent 24.6% increase in the miles of sewer lines.

Sewer System Facts in Brief

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30		
	2006	1996	<u>(1996 - 2006)</u> <u>Ten Year</u> <u>History</u>
Sewer Customers - End of Period	175,248	150,311	16.6%
Annual Sewage Treatment (billions of gallons)	45.7	54.3	(8.6%)
Average Daily Treatment (millions of gallons)	125.1	148.7	(15.9%)
Growth of System			
Utility Plant Value ⁽¹⁾ (millions)	\$1,386	\$1,056	31.2%
Total Miles of Sewer Lines	2,901	2,329	24.6%
Number of Treatment Plants	4	5	(20.0%)
Number of Pumping Stations	101	90	12.2%

(1) Property, Plant & Equipment of the Combined Water and Sewer System, net of depreciation

Major Customers

The following list shows the largest customers of the Department for water and sewer services for the indicated recent one-year period, ranked according to billings.

WATER SERVICES LARGEST CUSTOMERS

One Year Period Ending June 30, 2006

(in 1,000's)

Vanderbilt University	\$ 1,764
Opryland, USA	528
District Energy Systems	328
Aerostructures Corporation	310
Baptist Hospital	290
Bridgestone Tire and Rubber Co.	257
Meharry Medical College	234
Metro Schools	234
Spring Industries	219
Centennial-Parkview Hospital	198

SEWER SERVICES LARGEST CUSTOMERS

One Year Period Ending June 30, 2006

(in 1,000's)

Vanderbilt University	\$ 2,075
Opryland, USA	975
Purity Dairies, Inc.	921
Metro Schools	422
Meharry Medical College	380
Level Valley Creamery, Inc.	353
Baptist Hospital	345

Tennessee State University	309
Portion Pack	297
Ford Motor Co. Glass Plant	272

Management and Personnel

SCOTT A. POTTER, P.E., Director, graduated from Vanderbilt University with a Bachelor of Engineering Degree in Electrical Engineering in 1986 and was commissioned as an Ensign in the United States Navy. While serving in the Navy Mr. Potter received a Masters Degree in Mechanical Engineering from the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California, in 1991. Mr. Potter served on two destroyers: USS COCHRANE (DDG 21) and USS CALLAGHAN (DDG 994). While stationed at the United States Naval Academy, he earned the academic rank of Master Instructor, teaching courses in Statics, Materials Science, Applied Fluid Mechanics, Thermodynamics, and Applied Thermodynamics. The Louisville Water Company, in Louisville, Kentucky, employed Mr. Potter as Manager of Distribution Operations from 1998 to 2001. He was also an adjunct member of the faculty of the Mechanical Engineering Department in the Speed Scientific School at the University of Louisville.

DAVID M. TUCKER, Assistant Director (Operation of Water and Wastewater Facilities), graduated from Tennessee State University with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Biological Sciences. He has eighteen years experience in water and wastewater treatment plant operations and maintenance. Mr. Tucker holds a State of Tennessee Grade IV Operator's Certification in both water and wastewater treatment. He joined the Department in 1987 as an Assistant Plant Manager and has progressed to his present position. He is a member of the Water Environmental Federation and the American Water Works Association.

ROBERT J. WINGO, Assistant Director (Engineering), graduated from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, in 1970, with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Engineering Physics. Mr. Wingo held a position in the Roadway Division of the Tennessee Department of Transportation for one year. In June 1971 he joined the Department as Supervisor/Design Group, Engineering and has advanced to this present position. He holds a Professional Engineering License for the State of Tennessee. Mr. Wingo retired from the Department on June 30, 2006.

HAL BALTHROP, Assistant Director (Repair and Maintenance of Distribution and Collection Systems), holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Civil Engineering from Tennessee Technological University. He is a licensed Professional Engineer and MWS's State Licensed Collection System Manager and Water Distribution Manager. Hal is also State Secretary of the Tennessee Society of Professional Engineers, President of Madison Kiwanis and a member of WEF, AWWA, TWWA, and TAUD.

MARTHA SEGAL, Assistant Director (Customer Service), graduated from Old Dominion University with a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration Degree and a Master of Business Administration Degree. She worked with the Department of Utilities in Norfolk, Virginia for 14 years prior to being recruited to Metro Water Services in 2000. She served for many years on the AWWA Virginia Section Customer Service Committee. She is currently Chair-Elect on the Board for the KY/TN AWWA, and is co-chair of the Technical Committee.

At the end of Fiscal Year 2006, the Department employed 647 persons. Employees of the Department are members of one of four pension plans. Two such plans are of the former City of Nashville and former Davidson County plans. Both are closed to new membership. The third, the Original Metro Plan is now closed to new membership. The fourth plan that has been established is the Modified Metro Plan and is an open plan. The Metropolitan Employee's Benefit Trust Fund was established under provisions of the Charter. The General Fund of the Metropolitan Government, after recognizing contributions from other moneys of the Metropolitan Government, employees and the State, is responsible for funding of the aforementioned plans.

Rate Setting Process

The Charter of the Metropolitan Government provides that the Metropolitan Mayor and the Metropolitan Council have the authority and are directed to establish the rates for water and sewerage services and to provide methods of changes in such rates. Acting in accordance with this authority, the Council adopted Ordinance 99-1502, which, beginning May 1, 1999, established a table of charges for water services that

decreased water rates by 25% for residential water customers, 20% for small commercial customers, 15% for intermediate commercial customers, and a 5% for large commercial customers. These charges are presently in effect.

At the recommendation of the Department, the Metropolitan Council, pursuant to Ordinance 96-317, adopted on June 11, 1996, rescinded increases scheduled to take effect in January 1997 and January 1998. Sewerage rates have been constant since 1996.

The projections in the "Forecast Statement of Revenues, Expenses, Debt and Debt Service Coverage" are based on the assumptions and caveats contained in the notes below that schedule. The Metropolitan Government is reviewing the Department's future requirements and will make appropriate adjustments to rates and/or expenses to meet the Department's needs and ensure continued compliance with the Rate Covenant.

Any change in the water and sewerage service rates established under the above ordinances must be adopted by the Metropolitan Council by ordinance. As stated in Section 3.05 of The Charter of The Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County "No ordinance shall become effective unless it shall have passed by a majority vote on three (3) different days, on the final passage of which it shall have received a majority vote of all the members to which the council is entitled and until it shall have been signed by the metropolitan county mayor or become a law without his signature...."

An ordinance will become law without the signature of the Metropolitan Mayor if the Mayor fails to approve or disapprove the ordinance and does not return it to the Council at or prior to the next regular meeting of the Council occurring ten days or more after the ordinance is delivered to the Mayor. If the Mayor disapproves the ordinance, it will become law if subsequently adopted by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the Council to which it is entitled.

Under the Charter of the Metropolitan Government, the Mayor is obligated to submit an operating budget to the Council no later than March 31 of each year. Before the beginning of each Fiscal Year, the Council is obligated to adopt a budget, which must provide for all expenditures required by law or the Charter and for the payment of all debt service requirements for the ensuing year.

Pursuant to the Resolution, before the beginning of each Fiscal Year, the Metropolitan Government is obligated to fix or maintain rates for water and sewerage service so as to produce Revenues at least equal to 110% of the Operating Expenses for the Department budgeted for the ensuing Fiscal Year plus the aggregate of the Debt Service (being the amount of payments due during such ensuing year on the Bonds issued and outstanding pursuant to the Resolution).

Current Rates and Charges

Monthly service charges for water and sewerage services are generally based, in each case, upon a rate schedule consisting of a minimum charge and a quantity charge. The minimum charges vary according to meter size and account class, i.e. residential, small commercial, intermediate commercial and large commercial/industrial. The quantity charge is dependent on account class.

Current Water Rates

Water revenues from the Department's customers include a fixed minimum charge per customer connection and a quantity charge per 100 cubic feet (cf) based upon the meter size and number of connections. The quantity charge is applied to all consumption in excess of 200 cf per month.

WATER AND SEWERAGE RATE SCHEDULE BY CUSTOMER CLASS

Monthly rates for water sold are based on meter measurement.

Monthly sewerage service charges for the use of the public sanitary sewerage system are set by water consumption as determined by meter measurement.

Minimum charges per month are based on size of meter and customer class.

CLASS DETERMINATION

CLASS	ANTICIPATED OR HISTORICAL USAGE
Residential	Up to two housing units on a common meter
Small Commercial and Industrial	Up to 1,600 cubic feet per month
Intermediate Commercial and Industrial	1,600 to 200,000 cubic feet per month
Large Commercial and Industrial	Over 200,000 cubic feet per month

WATER AND SEWER CHARGES AND RATES

Minimum Charges per Month (Including 200 Cubic Feet Usage)

Meter Size	WATER				SEWER			
	Residential	Small Commercial	Intermediate Commercial	Large Commercial	Residential	Small Commercial	Intermediate Commercial	Large Commercial
5/8"	\$ 2.70	\$ 3.44	\$ 11.96	\$ 515.91	\$ 6.05	\$ 6.76	\$ 22.14	\$ 854.53
3/4"	9.17	9.78	16.97	521.49	17.17	19.23	31.40	863.77
1"	11.03	11.77	18.58	523.31	20.68	23.16	34.40	866.77
1 1/2"	16.22	17.30	23.07	528.32	30.40	34.05	42.72	875.08
2"	21.85	23.30	28.19	534.04	40.94	45.85	52.18	884.55
3"	28.84	30.76	35.28	539.07	54.02	60.50	65.31	892.86
4"	47.00	50.13	55.85	562.06	88.03	98.59	103.38	930.97
6"	73.79	78.71	86.22	596.01	138.23	154.82	159.61	987.20
8"	115.40	123.10	134.22	652.55	216.17	242.11	248.46	1,080.84
10"	115.40	123.10	134.22	652.55	216.17	242.11	248.46	1,080.84
	Water usage charges per 100 Cubic Feet (Usage over 200 Cubic Feet)				Sewer usage charges per 100 Cubic Feet (Usage over 200 Cubic Feet)			
Rates	\$ 2.01	\$ 2.14	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.56	\$ 3.76	\$ 4.21	\$ 3.43	\$ 2.59

In addition to the above rates, an additional charge of 10% of the sewerage charge is required to repay state loans.
An 9.25% state and local sales tax is added to all water charges.

Billing and Collection Procedures

With certain limited exceptions, the Department is required to charge for all water and sewerage services provided by it and consumed by, or, in the case of sewerage services, made available to each customer. Charges for water and sewerage services are generally based on metered measurement of water consumption. The Department reads meters quarterly and renders bills to customers monthly. Customers are billed for two months based on their historical average usage, and the third month's billing will be an adjusting bill based on the actual meter measurement for the three-month period.

The charges for water and sewerage services are included in a single, combined bill in terms of a "net billing," which is the charge calculated at established rates, and a "gross billing," which is the current net billing increased by 5%. The 5% addition to the net billing is a form of penalty for the customer's failure to promptly pay the monthly bill for services, and the gross billing amount becomes applicable 15 days after the billing is mailed to the customer. If a customer fails to pay a bill, a delinquency notice is included in the subsequent month's bill. If the customer fails to pay the bill for a second time, a representative of the

department notifies the customer, pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated § 65-32-104, that service will be discontinued if payment is not received in five days. If the customer does not pay the delinquent account within five days following the visit, the account is subject to immediate discontinuation of water and sewer service. The customer must then pay at least one-half of the amount due and the reconnection fee to have service restored. If the Department is unable to collect the amount owed, the account is then turned over to a commercial collection agency. To upgrade its customer billing system, the Department installed a new Customer Information System in Fiscal Year 1999.

The foregoing billing and collection procedures have resulted in the collection of approximately 99.19 % of all amounts billed during the past five Fiscal Years.

Operations and Maintenance

The Department has implemented operation and maintenance procedures with respect to the System and has undertaken several programs to upgrade performance, including a water quality testing program. Water quality within the water treatment facilities is tested on site on an hourly basis. Additional testing is conducted at a central laboratory maintained by the Department and certified by the State. Water discharged from the plants into the distribution system is monitored in accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U. S. C. 300f et seq.). Water discharged from all four wastewater treatment plants is tested to ensure compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System as administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.

The Department performs regular maintenance and repair of equipment with outside contractors performing major repairs. To facilitate maintenance and repairs, the Department has established several inspection programs for the different areas of operation. Inspection programs include pumping station inspection, cross-connection protection testing, smoke testing for collection system integrity, water leak detection, fire hydrant testing and valve testing programs. Vans are equipped with closed circuit television cameras that can be maneuvered through the sewer mains to inspect the sewer system.

Comprehensive training programs have been developed for employees, from unskilled to supervisory and management positions, covering many aspects of the operation and maintenance of the System. Although participation in the programs is not mandatory, employees who wish to be promoted to a higher job classification must demonstrate that they have the knowledge and skills that such programs provide.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes, the Local Cost Allocation Plan, and Shared Government Services

Tennessee law provides that a municipality may require a public works to make payments in lieu of ad valorem property taxes, to which the public works is exempt as a governmental entity, in an amount not to exceed the taxes payable on privately owned property of a similar nature. This payment is intended to help reimburse the municipality for the municipal services and support provided to the public works. In 1996, the Metropolitan Council adopted Substitute Resolution No. R96-177, which requires the Department to make an annual payment to the Metropolitan Government of \$4,000,000, representing a payment in lieu of ad valorem taxes. This payment, made in monthly installments, is to be paid out of the Department's Operating and Maintenance Fund. Since the Department must make payments to the Debt Service Fund before any payments to the Operating and Maintenance Fund, payments to the Bondholders will have priority over the payments in lieu of taxes.

Local Cost Allocation Plan (LOCAP) for Metro government is a method by which central services costs are distributed across the Metro departments. In Fiscal Years 2005 and 2006, this plan cost the Department \$4,658,921 and \$3,911,979 respectively. In Fiscal Year 2007 this plan will cost the Department \$3,678,600. The Metropolitan Government charges the Department for additional Shared Government Services such as Fleet Management, Information Systems, and Finance services. These charges totaled \$4.6 million in Fiscal Year 2006. Payments in Lieu of Taxes, the Local Cost Allocation Plan payments, as well as all Shared Services charges have been included in the historical and forecasted Expenses of the Department in the Forecast Statement.

THE WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The Water System

Beginning in 2002, the Metropolitan Government updated its Master Water Improvement Plan (the "Water Plan") which sets out projected water needs for the service area through the year 2025. Most improvements projected in the Water Plan through 2007 are currently scheduled to be made. These improvements include \$14.1 million for the upgrade and parallel of approximately 29,000 feet of 24 inch water main in the Powell Avenue pressure system with a new 36 inch water main, scheduled for completion in 2007 / 2008, \$2.9 million for the Powell Avenue Water Pumping station upgrade, and \$4.8 million for an upgrade of 29,000 feet of 8" water main to a 12" water main in the Roxborough Pressure system.

Over the next five years, the Department has budgeted around \$10 million for its Water Infrastructure Rehabilitation (WIR) program, which is a program that systematically renews older water infrastructure and ensures the integrity of the infrastructure for current and future needs. This program includes the following anticipated projects in the near future:

- Centennial / 49th Ave WIR project – Replacement of approximately 18,400 feet of 12" and 16" cast iron water main – \$2.2 million
- Broadway & 8th Ave WIR project – Cleaning and lining approximately 20,430 feet of 24" and 36" cast iron water main - \$2.9 million
- 8th and 9th Avenue WIR project – Cleaning and lining approximately 13,500 feet of 10" and 12" cast iron main - \$ 2 million

The Sewer System

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-500), as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-217) (collectively, the "FWPCA"), provides for the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's waters. To achieve that end, the FWPCA established the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES"), a permit system administered by the US Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") in conjunction with the states. The EPA has delegated the NPDES program for Tennessee to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation ("TDEC"). The Tennessee General Assembly enacted the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act of 1977 to obtain the primary objectives of the FWPCA and to qualify for full participation in the NPDES program established under Section 402 of the FWPCA. Pursuant to the authority granted to it, the Tennessee Water Quality Control Board has enacted regulations consistent with the FWPCA.

Until 1990, Section 201 of the FWPCA authorized grants for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities. The purpose of Section 201 is to require and assist in the development and implementation of wastewater treatment management plans and practices which will achieve the goals of the FWPCA (the "201 Plan"). The FWPCA requires that the publicly owned treatment works, such as the treatment portions of the wastewater system, achieve levels of secondary treatment as defined in the FWPCA or, where applicable, more stringent levels of treatment required to meet water quality standards established pursuant to applicable state and federal laws and regulations. In 1976, the Metropolitan Government completed its 201 Plan (the "Nashville 201 Plan") for the Nashville area and surrounding communities (the "201 Plan Area"). The Nashville 201 plan, approved by the TDEC and the EPA, provided for the most cost-effective methods of treating and transporting sanitary waste in the 201 Plan Area and for an infrastructure for wastewater treatment through the year 2000. An update of this plan was completed in 2003, extending the 201 Plan period through the year 2025.

The TDEC makes State Revolving and Tennessee Local Development Authority loans available to the Metropolitan Government and other local governments to pay the cost of constructing capital projects such as those described above. The Department repays the Tennessee Local Development Loans from a 10% sewer surcharge, imposed pursuant to State law. This fee appears as a charge on sewer bills and, upon collection, the Department remits sewer user fees to the State in the same manner as certain sales tax collections. The State sewer surcharges are not included in Revenues. In 1990, the grants

program was converted to a State Revolving Loan Program under which debt service is paid from the Department's Extension and Replacement Fund as provided in the General Resolution.

Many of the capital wastewater improvements (set forth in the following table) are required to be completed pursuant to Order 88-3364, issued by the TDEC in 1990 (the "1990 Order"). The 1990 Order resulted from violations by the Metropolitan Government of the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act of 1977 (Tenn. Code Ann. § 69-3-101 et seq., as amended) from January 1987 through June 1989. This was a result of the Metropolitan Government's collection system and various wastewater treatment plants, among other things, discharging improperly treated wastewater into the waterways causing pollution in violation of the act. The 1990 Order also acknowledged that the Metropolitan Government's failure to comply with certain agreed upon orders entered by the Tennessee Water Quality Control Board in 1985 and 1987 was also a basis for the 1990 Order.

The 1990 Order identified certain problems regarding the Metropolitan Government's wastewater treatment and required the Metropolitan Government to correct these problems. In response, the Department developed a detailed program, referred to as the "Overflow Abatement Program" ("OAP"), for making system improvements to correct the problems identified in the 1990 Order, which program was approved the TDEC. With exceptions for structures under construction, or those in which a legally binding commitment existed, the 1990 Order originally prevented the Metropolitan Government from making further line extensions or connections to its wastewater system, until TDEC approved a plan. TDEC removed the prohibition after the Metropolitan Government prepared an approved growth control plan. The 1990 Order provided for specific monetary penalties should the Metropolitan Government not meet certain scheduled deadlines for the completion of various system improvements.

Under the Overflow Abatement Program, the Metropolitan Government continued its extensive program with the construction of additional facilities and the rehabilitation of existing facilities. These have included the construction or rehabilitation of approximately 1,552,000 linear feet of sewer lines, with plans to construct or rehabilitate over 500,000 additional feet. Twenty-four wastewater-pumping stations have been constructed or refurbished. Two wastewater treatment plants were improved with flow optimization projects. The Metropolitan Government has also constructed or upgraded nine wastewater force mains comprising approximately 129,000 feet. An additional equalization basin, to retain storm water flow, has been constructed at the Smith Springs Wastewater Pumping Station, and three other basins are planned for Dodson Chapel, West Park, and Omohundro Drive Wastewater Pumping Stations

On September 17, 1999, the TDEC issued Order 99-0390 (the "1999 Order") replacing Order 88-3364 and citing the Metropolitan Government in violation of state law; "By causing or allowing discharges from its sewage system to waters of the state in a manner not authorized by its permit the Respondent has violated T. C. A. §69-3-108(b) and T. C. A. §69-3-114(b)...." This new order superseded the provisions of Order 88-3364, and required payment of a fine of \$600,000. Effective July 1, 2001, the Metropolitan Government was to immediately not permit or allow any overflows or bypassing from its combined sewer system during dry weather to any waters of the state. Nor was it to allow any discharge from the sanitary sewerage system to any tributary of the Cumberland River. The current flow limits at the tie-in points from all contributing satellite sewage systems were to be maintained.

The Metropolitan Government prepared a detailed response to each noted violation. The TDEC approved the Metropolitan Government proposed commitment to bring its treatment and collection into compliance by December 31, 2007. If the Metropolitan Government continues to violate the requirement that all CSO controls and elimination be in place and operational, the 1999 Order provides for a payment of \$500,000 on December 31, 2007.

The Metropolitan Government considers its relationship with TDEC to be good, and that the current OAP has addressed, and continues to address, the concerns expressed by the State of Tennessee about its wastewater treatment and collection system. On March 17, 2000, the TDEC recognized the tremendous commitment of effort and expense made by the Department toward safer, cleaner water by the Department's commitment of an additional \$471 million for capital projects, including specific OAP projects. This brings the Metropolitan Government's total capital commitment between 1990 and 2007 to \$1.1 billion to comply with water quality enforcement actions. All compliance dates in the 1999 Order have been met. TDEC has not assessed monetary penalties against the Metropolitan Government for

failing to meet a schedule compliance date, and the Metropolitan Government is in compliance with the requirements approved in settling the 1999 Order.

In December 2005, the Department received an inquiry from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Region IV headquarters. This inquiry requested certain documents and records pertaining to the Department's Operations, Capital Plan, and Stormwater Management. The Department's response was submitted in January 2006. The Department is to meet with the EPA in April 2007 to receive their findings.

Specific OAP projects include the Second Phase of the Dry Creek WWTP Optimization, including upgrades to the on-site pumping station, fine bubble diffusion, and odor control systems, is underway with a total project cost of \$38.6 million. (OAP is funding \$3.6 million of this effort for flow optimization). This project is estimated to be completed by 2007. Improvements to the Dodson Chapel WWPS and the construction of a three million gallon wastewater equalization basin are estimated to be completed in 2007, at a cost of \$4.24 million. The improvements will provide a higher level of mechanical reliability at the pumping station and the equalization basin will store peak wet weather flows for processing after wet weather events are concluded to reduce overflows.

Sewer System Rehabilitation continues for the elimination of Inflow and Infiltration from the separated sanitary sewer system. Currently under construction are projects in the Smith Springs area (Phase 6, \$1.4 million), the Davidson Branch area (Phase 5, \$0.87 million), and the Lower East Nashville area (Phase 2, \$1.54 million). Rehabilitation projects are wrapping up in the Dry Creek, Charlotte Pike, and Dodson Chapel areas (\$1.6 million / \$2.13 million / \$1.59 million respectively). All of these projects are scheduled for completion in 2007.

Additional improvements to the Central Wastewater Treatment Plant are needed to address the handling of biosolids, and odor issues. These include the installation of new odor control equipment, new thickening facilities, new digestion facilities, a centrifuge de-watering process, and a new solids drying system, which will convert the biosolids into a reusable product. The costs of these improvements are estimated at \$62 million over the remaining year of this project, funded by state revolving fund and Tennessee Local Development Authority loans. This is scheduled for completion in 2008. An additional \$39 million in biosolids handling improvements to the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant, including the installation of new odor control facilities, new digesters, and refurbished thickening and dewatering facilities, are scheduled for completion in August 2007.

The following table depicts the proposed commitments for capital improvements to be undertaken by the Department during the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2007 through 2011. Capital projects during the forecast period will be funded from the revenues of the Department, State Loan Programs, issuance of new revenue bonds, replacing reserves with surety instruments, or a combination of these. The plan as shown assumes additional funding will be available from: a change to existing customer charges (beginning in 2008) increasing the amount of operating revenues available to the Department and/or issuance of new revenue bonds, with the resultant change to debt service requirements. Should one or more of events contained in these assumptions not occur, it will require a substantial revision of the projected capital plan. Additionally, the plan may be adjusted based on discussion with the EPA as referenced above.

The Metropolitan Government has received approximately \$218 million in Tennessee Local Development Authority and State Revolving Fund loans to finance projects under the OAP, and anticipates additional approvals for funding from these sources of approximately \$175 million.

The Water and Sewer Capital Improvement Plan

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Overflow Abatement Program:						
Wastewater Pump Station Improvements	1,372,000	9,429,000	6,025,000	-	8,353,000	16,826,000
Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation	7,380,000	3,653,000	10,042,000	16,172,000	11,399,000	37,247,000
Combined Sewer Improvements	2,678,000	13,363,000	522,000	8,023,000	3,931,000	24,586,000
Program Management & Water Quality	1,189,000	2,280,000	1,486,000	1,880,000	1,867,000	6,835,000
Total Overflow Abatement Program	\$ 12,619,000	\$ 28,725,000	\$ 18,075,000	\$ 26,075,000	\$ 25,550,000	\$ 85,494,000
Other:						
Biosolids and Odor Control	88,783,000	40,000,000	-	-	-	128,783,000
Trunk Sewer Additions	600,000	2,580,000	3,020,000	2,195,000	2,195,000	8,395,000
Wastewater Plant Improvements	7,185,000	5,333,000	2,718,000	2,768,000	4,198,000	18,004,000
Wastewater Pump Station Improvements	1,299,000	1,165,000	1,080,000	860,000	865,000	4,404,000
Water Plant Improvements	4,154,000	6,873,000	10,135,000	5,050,000	4,770,000	26,212,000
Water Reservoir & Pump Station Improvements	1,192,000	1,243,000	4,823,000	1,073,000	988,000	8,331,000
Water Distribution System Improvements	12,072,000	13,175,000	19,150,000	18,400,000	19,725,000	62,797,000
Utility Relocation Projects	687,000					687,000
Information Systems Improvements	2,029,000	460,000	520,000	420,000	370,000	3,429,000
Vehicles and Equipment	-	760,000	760,000	760,000	760,000	2,280,000
Meter Change-out Program	3,582,000	4,520,000	5,040,000	5,040,000	5,460,000	18,182,000
Stormwater Improvements	2,238,000	4,387,000	4,702,000	4,737,000	4,532,000	16,064,000
Miscellaneous	4,744,000	8,569,000	8,587,160	10,924,646	8,766,632	32,824,806
Total Other Capital Projects	\$ 128,565,000	\$ 89,065,000	\$ 60,535,160	\$ 52,227,646	\$ 52,629,632	\$ 330,392,806
TOTAL	\$ 141,184,000	\$ 117,790,000	\$ 78,610,160	\$ 78,302,646	\$ 78,179,632	\$ 415,886,806
Sources of Funds						
Extension and Replacement Fund	42,341,000	58,730,000	19,550,160	25,242,646	25,119,632	145,863,806
Proposed Revenue Bond Proceeds	-	9,000,000	49,000,000	43,000,000	43,000,000	101,000,000
Water Impact Fees	2,560,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	10,240,000
Sewer Impact Fees	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	30,000,000
State Revolving Fund Sewer Loan	52,000,000	25,000,000	-	-	-	77,000,000
Tennessee Local Development Authority Loans	36,783,000	15,000,000	-	-	-	51,783,000
Other (Grants)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	\$ 141,184,000	\$ 117,790,000	\$ 78,610,160	\$ 78,302,646	\$ 78,179,632	\$ 415,886,806