

1 Q. Re: Remaining Life: Please provide a detailed narrative along with a corresponding
2 step-by-step example of how the Company calculates remaining life for: (a) mass
3 property accounts where no remaining plant in service exceeds the life depicted by
4 the end of the assumed life/curve combination chosen for life purposes; and (b)
5 where many of the older vintages that are still in service exceed the end of the
6 life/curve combination chosen for life analysis purposes by the Company. Further,
7 provide all support and justification for the Company's calculation procedures.

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10 A. a) The details of the calculation are provided for each account in Section V of the
11 Gannett Fleming report. In this circumstance, where no surviving vintage
12 exceeds the maximum age of the Iowa curve, the remaining life calculation
13 procedure is described in the Gannett Fleming report at page II-33. An example
14 of this calculation can be found in the Gannett Fleming Depreciation Study at
15 Page V-35 – Account F04 – Footings and Foundations. In this example the
16 composite remaining life of 26.8 years is determined by dividing the future
17 accrual amount of \$9,660,864 by the annual accrual requirement of \$359,895.

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19 b) The remaining life is calculated in much the same fashion as in the circumstance
20 as described in part (a) of this response, with one exception. Once the vintages
21 exceed the maximum age of the Iowa curve, the vintages are considered to be
22 fully depreciated and no provision is made in the annual accrual amount for
23 future accruals for these vintages. An example of this calculation can be found
24 in the Gannett Fleming report at Page V-34 – Account F03 – Fire Fighting
25 Equipment. In this example there is no provision for future accruals in the
26 annual accrual calculation. As such, an appropriate adjustment is inherent

- 1 when the annual accrual amount is divided into the future accrual amount to
- 2 determine the composite remaining life.